

**SECTION THREE**

**CHANGES IN REPORTED ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE FROM INTAKE TO FOLLOW-UP**

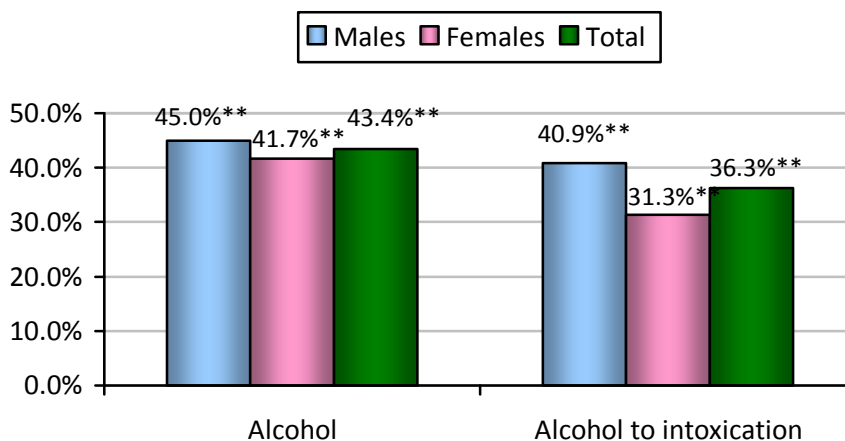
### 3.1 ALCOHOL USE

Alcohol use was examined in terms of self-reports of any use, and use to intoxication in the past 30 days. **Table 3.1a** presents data on client self-reported abstinence from alcohol, as measured by clients reporting no use in the past 30 days while **Figure 3.1a** illustrates the percent of change in alcohol abstinence from intake to follow-up. According to the data, 48.4% of clients reported alcohol abstinence for the past 30 days at both intake and follow-up and an additional 21.0% reported attaining alcohol abstinence at follow-up. This represents a 43.4% increase in the percent of clients self-reporting alcohol abstinence at follow-up, compared to intake (see **Figure 3.1a**). Twelve months after treatment intake, the majority of the sample (69.4%) reported alcohol abstinence at follow-up, with an even greater percent (81.8%) reporting not drinking to intoxication. The increase in percentage of follow-up non-drinkers and individuals not drinking to intoxication was slightly higher for males. There was a statistically significant increase of 45.0% in the number of male clients reporting not using alcohol at follow-up when compared to intake and a 41.7% increase in abstinence for females.

**Table 3.1a. Increase in Percent of Clients with Alcohol Abstinence During Preceding 30 Days**

		Remained abstinent		Newly abstinent		Total % alcohol abstinent at follow-up
		n	Valid %	n	Valid %	
Alcohol	Male (n = 501)	214	42.7%	96	19.2%	61.9%
	Female (n = 348)	197	56.6%	82	23.6%	80.2%
	Total (n = 849)	411	48.4%	178	21.0%	69.4%
Alcohol to Intoxication	Male (n = 501)	272	54.3%	111	22.2%	76.5%
	Female (n = 348)	237	68.1%	74	21.3%	89.4%
	Total (n = 849)	509	60.0%	185	21.8%	81.8%

**Figure 3.1a. Increase in Percent of Clients with Alcohol Abstinence during Preceding 30 Days**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions.  
\*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

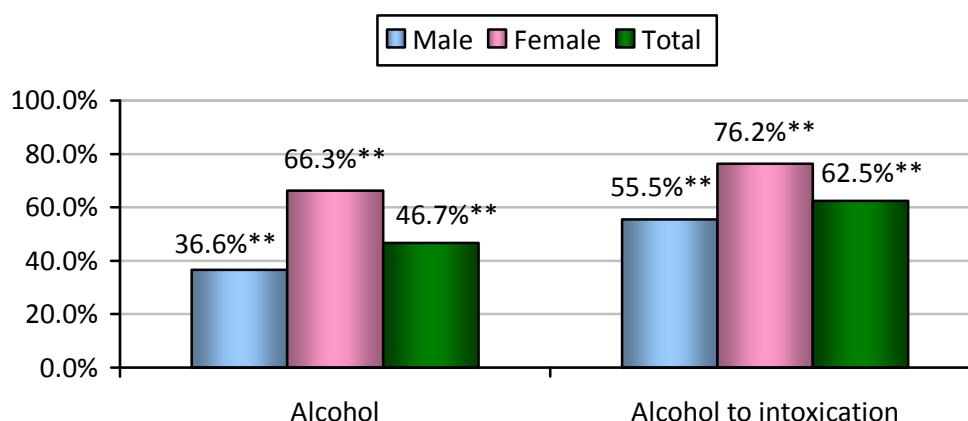
There were reductions from baseline to follow-up in the number of days of alcohol use and alcohol use to intoxication (**Table 3.1b**). At baseline, alcohol was used by the sample on average 13.3% of days not including time in a controlled environment. At follow-up, alcohol was used by the sample on average 7.1% of days controlling for time spent in hospitals or other controlled living environments. This is a 46.7% reduction in days of alcohol use (**Figure 3.1b**). Similarly, alcohol was used *to intoxication* on average 9.6% of the past 30 days at intake (the equivalent of less than 3 days), but only 3.6% of the past 30 days at follow-up (the equivalent of about 1 day). This is a significant reduction (62.5%) in reported use to intoxication.

Both males and females experienced significant reductions in alcohol use and use to intoxication at follow-up. Women reported a 66.3% reduction in the portion of days using alcohol in the past 30 days, while the males had a 36.6% reduction.

**Table 3.1b. Reduction in Percent of Days in the Past 30 Days Alcohol was Used From Intake to Follow-up**

		Mean percent of days alcohol was used	
		Intake	Follow-up
Alcohol	Male (n = 501)	14.8%	9.4%
	Female (n = 348)	11.1%	3.7%
	Total (n = 849)	13.3%	7.1%
Alcohol to Intoxication	Male (n = 501)	10.8%	4.8%
	Female (n = 348)	7.8%	1.9%
	Total (n = 849)	9.6%	3.6%

**Figure 3.1b. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Alcohol Use <sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using paired-samples t-tests.  
\*p < .01. \*\*p < .001.

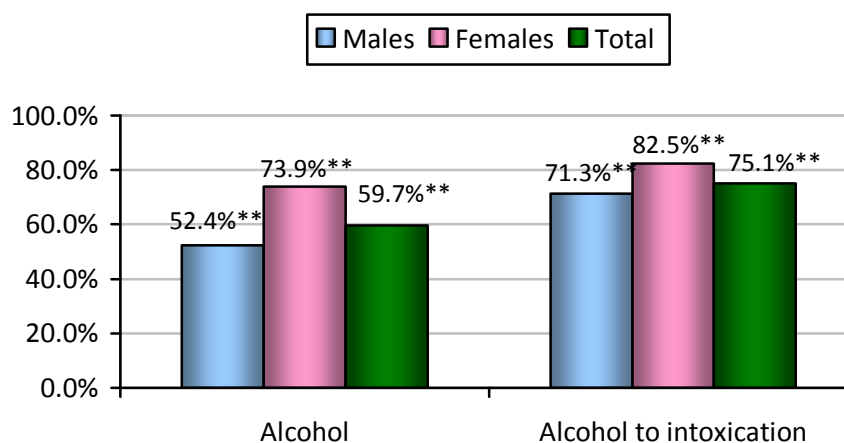
Among those who reported using alcohol in the 30 days prior to intake, **Figure 3.1c** presents the mean percent of days alcohol was used. At intake, clients reported using alcohol for 33.4%

of the 30 days prior to intake (approximately 10 days), while at follow-up clients reported drinking 13.4% of the past 30 days (or approximately 4 days).

**Table 3.1c. Reduction in Percent of Days in the Past 30 Days Alcohol was Used From Intake to Follow-up Among Those Who Used Alcohol Before Intake**

		Mean percent of days alcohol was used	
		Intake	Follow-up
Alcohol	Male (n = 219)	33.9%	16.1%
	Female (n = 119)	32.3%	8.4%
	Total (n = 338)	33.4%	13.4%
Alcohol to Intoxication	Male (n = 178)	30.4%	8.7%
	Female (n = 96)	28.4%	5.0%
	Total (n = 274)	29.7%	7.4%

**Figure 3.1c. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Alcohol Use Among Those Who Used Alcohol Before Intake**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions.  
 \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

### 3.2 OVERALL CHANGES IN ILLEGAL DRUG USE

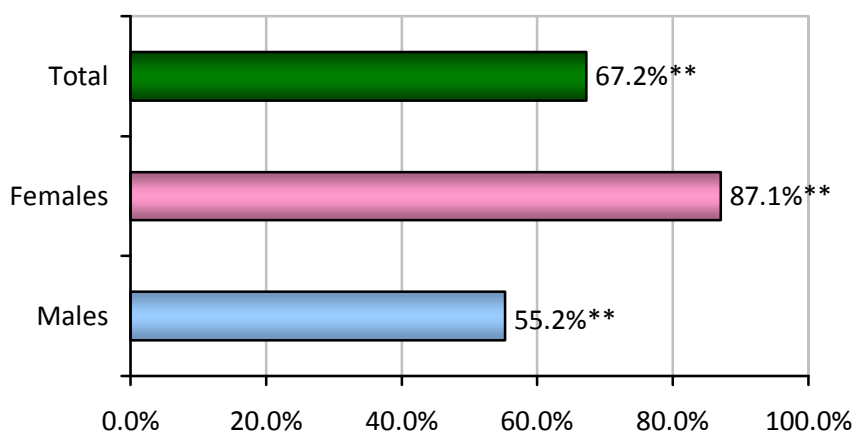
#### *Explanation of Analyses*

Illegal drug use was analyzed separately from alcohol use. **Table 3.2a** displays descriptive data on client self-reported abstinence from illegal drugs, with 52.1% of the total number of clients reporting abstinence from illegal drugs in the past 30 days both at intake and follow-up. An additional 35.0% reported attaining illegal drug abstinence at follow-up. Over three-quarters of the sample (87.1%) reported abstinence from illegal drugs at follow-up. This represents a 67.2% increase in the number of clients who report abstaining from illicit drugs after treatment (see **Figure 3.2a**).

**Table 3.2a. Increase in Percent of Clients who Reported Abstinence from Illegal Drugs in the Past 30 days (Excluding Alcohol)**

	Remained abstinent		Newly abstinent		Total % abstinent at follow-up
	n	Valid % of the total sample	n	Valid % of the total sample	
Male (n = 500)	277	55.4%	153	30.6%	86.0%
Female (n = 346)	164	47.4%	143	41.3%	88.7%
Total (n = 846)	441	52.1%	296	35.0%	87.1%

**Figure 3.2a. Increase in Percent of Clients Reporting Abstinence from Illegal Drug Use in the Past 30 Days<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions.

\*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

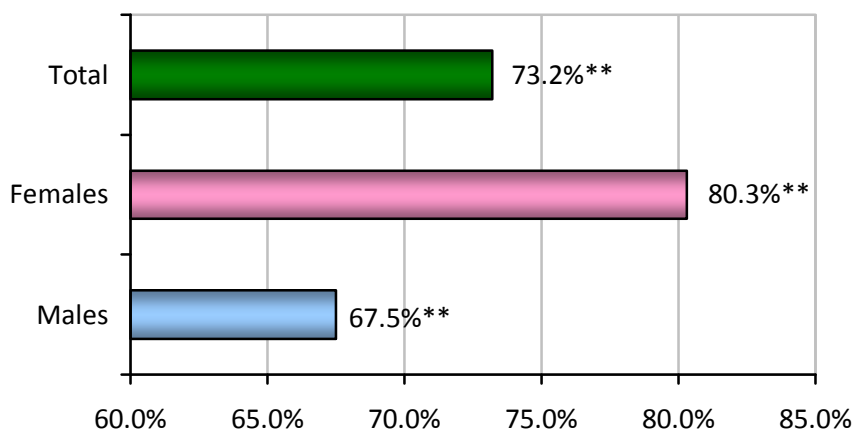
**Table 3.2b** presents the days of self-reported use in the past 30 days for illegal drug use (excluding alcohol). This figure shows changes from intake to follow-up in the percent of days of use while controlling for days in a hospital or other controlled living environment. Reduction in use was analyzed using paired samples t-tests (see **Figure 3.2b**). The analyses were conducted for the total sample, as well as for males and females separately.

There were significant reductions in the percent of days of use in the past 30 days for illegal drug use, excluding alcohol, from baseline to follow-up. The total sample demonstrated a 73.2% reduction in the percent of days of drug use from intake to follow-up. Females demonstrated a greater reduction in days of illicit drug use than males with women reporting an 80.3% reduction and males reporting a 67.5% reduction.

**Table 3.2b. Reduction in Percent of Days Illicit Drugs were Used in the Past 30 Days**

	Mean percent of days illicit drugs were used	
	Intake	Follow-Up
Male (n = 500)	21.5%	7.0%
Female (n = 346)	24.7%	4.9%
Total (n = 846)	22.8%	6.1%

**Figure 3.2b. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Illegal Drug Use <sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

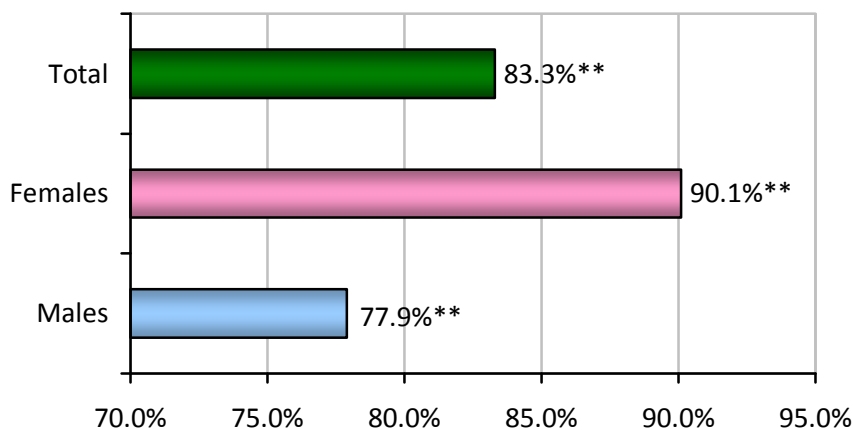
**Table 3.2c** presents the days of self-reported use in the past 30 days for illegal drug use (excluding alcohol) among those clients who reported drug use. Reduction in use was analyzed using paired samples t-tests (see **Figure 3.2c**). The analyses were conducted for the total sample, as well as for males and females separately.

There were significant reductions in the percent of days of use in the past 30 days for illegal drug use, excluding alcohol, from baseline to follow-up. Among those clients who reported drug use, the sample demonstrated an 83.3% reduction in the percent of days of drug use from intake to follow-up. Females demonstrated a greater reduction in days of illicit drug use than males with women reporting a 90.1% reduction and males reporting a 77.9% reduction.

**Table 3.2c. Reduction in Percent of Days in the Past 30 Days Illicit Drugs were Used From Intake to Follow-up For Those Who Used Before Intake**

	Mean percent of days illicit drugs were used	
	Intake	Follow-Up
Male (n = 197)	54.5%	12.0%
Female (n = 166)	51.4%	5.1%
Total (n = 363)	53.1%	8.9%

**Figure 3.2c. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Illicit Drug Use among Clients Reporting Drug Use Before Intake**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions.  
 \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

### 3.3 CHANGES IN SPECIFIC DRUGS USED

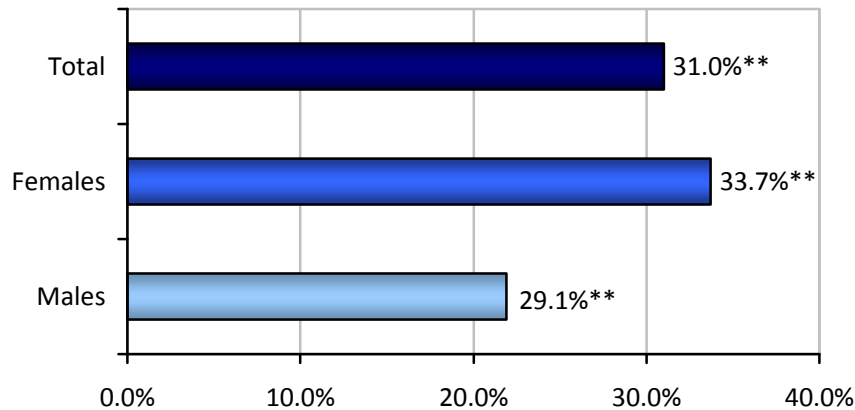
#### *Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days*

**Table 3.3a** presents the percent of clients who reported not using marijuana in the past 30 days, with a total of 69.4% of the sample reporting no use in the past 30 days at intake and remaining abstinent at follow-up. An additional 21.5% of the total clients reported using marijuana at intake, but being marijuana abstinent at follow-up. As a result, a total of 90.9% of the sample reported not using marijuana at follow-up. This is an overall increase of 31.0% in the number of clients who reported being abstinent in the past 30 days from marijuana use after treatment (see **Figure 3.3a**). The percent of individuals reporting no use by follow-up was similar for males and females.

**Table 3.3a. Increase in Percent of Clients Who Report Marijuana Abstinence**

	Remained abstinent		Newly abstinent		Total % abstinent at follow-up
	n	Valid % of the total sample	n	Valid % of the total sample	
Male (n = 500)	347	69.4%	101	20.2%	89.6%
Female (n = 346)	240	69.4%	81	23.4%	92.8%
Total (n = 846)	587	69.4%	182	21.5%	90.9%

**Figure 3.3a Percent Increase in Clients Reporting Marijuana Abstinence in the Past 30 Days <sup>a</sup>**



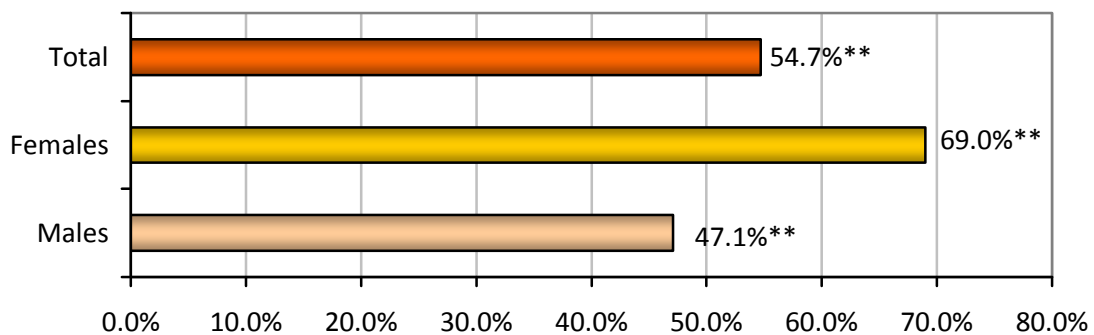
<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions.  
\*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

**Table 3.3b** presents the change in proportion of days that marijuana was used from intake to follow-up controlling for days that the client spent in a controlled living environment. At intake, clients were using marijuana an average of 9.0% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of 2.7 days). At follow-up clients reported using marijuana only 4.1% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of about 1.2 days). **Figure 3.3b** shows there were significant reductions in the percent of days of use in the past 30 days for marijuana. The total sample demonstrated a 54.7% reduction in the percent of days of marijuana use from intake to follow-up.

**Table 3.3b. Reduction in Days of Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days**

	Mean percent of days marijuana was used	
	Intake	Follow-up
Male (n = 506)	9.9%	5.3%
Female (n = 359)	7.7%	2.4%
Total (n = 865)	9.0%	4.1%

**Figure 3.3b. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Marijuana Use <sup>a</sup>**



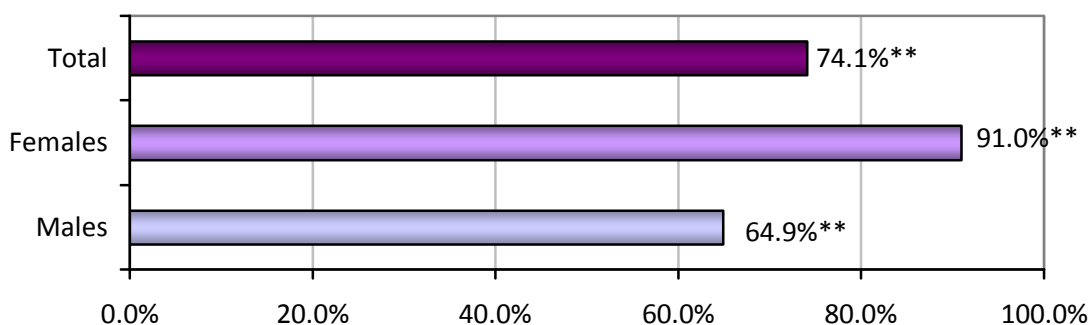
<sup>a</sup>Significance established using paired-samples t-tests; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001.

**Table 3.3c. Reduction in Days of Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days from Intake to Follow-up for Those Who Used Marijuana Prior to Intake**

	Mean percent of days marijuana was used	
	Intake	Follow-up
Male (n = 132)	37.6%	13.2%
Female (n = 89)	30.1%	2.7%
Total (n = 221)	34.6%	9.0%

**Table 3.3c** presents the change in proportion of days that marijuana was used from intake to follow-up controlling for days that the client spent in a controlled living environment. At intake, clients were using marijuana an average of 34.6% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of 10.4 days). At follow-up clients reported using marijuana only 9.0% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of about 2.7 days). **Figure 3.3c** shows there were significant reductions in the percent of days of use in the past 30 days for marijuana. The total sample demonstrated a 74.1% reduction in the percent of days of marijuana use from intake to follow-up.

**Figure 3.3c. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Marijuana Use among Those Who Used Marijuana Prior to Intake<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using paired-samples t-tests; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001.

**Tranquilizer Use in the Past 30 Days**

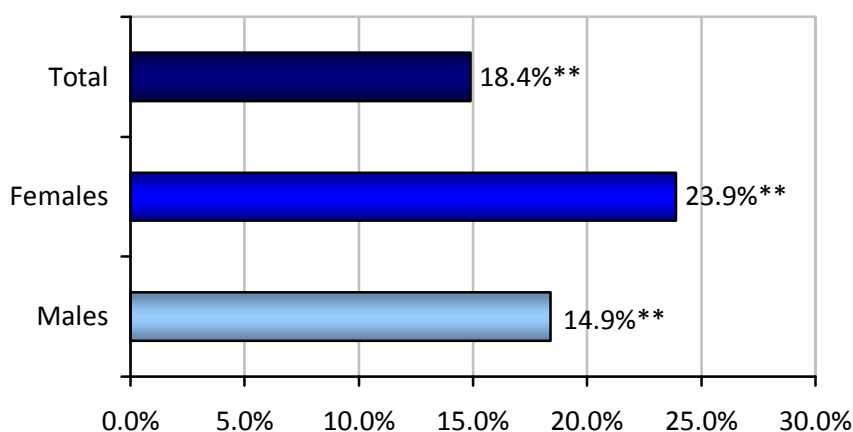
Tranquilizers are a class of prescription drugs including benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and other sedatives, and downers, or hypnotics (for example, Valium, Xanax, Librium, prescribed sleeping pills, and anti-anxiety pills).

There were significant changes in tranquilizer use from intake to follow-up. **Table 3.3d** shows that 81.6% of clients reported no tranquilizer use at both intake and follow-up. However an additional 15.0% of the sample reported no longer using tranquilizers at follow-up, resulting in 96.6% of the sample reporting tranquilizer abstinence at follow-up. This is an 18.4% increase in the number of clients reporting tranquilizer abstinence after treatment (see **Figure 3.3d**).

**Table 3.3d. Increase in Percent of Clients who Report Tranquilizer Abstinence**

	Remained abstinent		Newly abstinent		Total % abstinent at follow-up
	n	Valid % of the total sample	n	Valid % of the total sample	
Male (n = 500)	422	84.4%	63	12.6%	97.0%
Female (n = 346)	268	77.5%	64	18.5%	96.0%
Total (n = 846)	690	81.6%	127	15.0%	96.6%

**Figure 3.3d Percent of Increase in Clients Reporting Tranquilizer Abstinence in the Past 30 Days<sup>a</sup>**



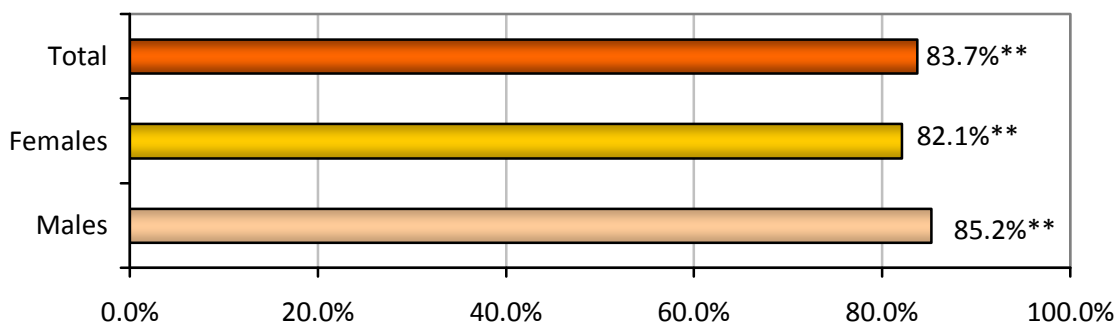
<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions.  
 \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

**Table 3.3e** presents the change in proportion of days that tranquilizers were used from intake to follow-up, controlling for days the client spent in a controlled living environment. At intake, the sample reported using tranquilizers an average of 7.2% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of 2.2 days). At follow-up, the sample reported using tranquilizers only 1.2% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of less than 1 day). **Figure 3.3e** represents an 83.7% reduction in the days of tranquilizer use in the past 30 days at follow-up.

**Table 3.3e. Reduction in Days of Tranquilizer Use in the Past 30 Days**

	Mean percent of days tranquilizers were used	
	Intake	Follow-up
Male (n = 500)	6.3%	0.9%
Female (n = 346)	8.5%	1.5%
Total (n = 846)	7.2%	1.2%

**Figure 3.3e. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Tranquilizer Use <sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using paired-samples t-tests; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001.

Of those clients who reported using tranquilizers in the past 30 days (not represented in a Table or Figure), tranquilizers were used an average of 45.0% of the past 30 days (or approximately 13.5 days). In contrast, clients who reported using tranquilizers prior to intake used tranquilizers an average of 2.7% of days at follow-up (or less than one day). This represents a reduction of 94.1% in tranquilizer use from intake to follow-up among clients reporting tranquilizer use at intake.

**Opiate Use in the Past 30 Days**

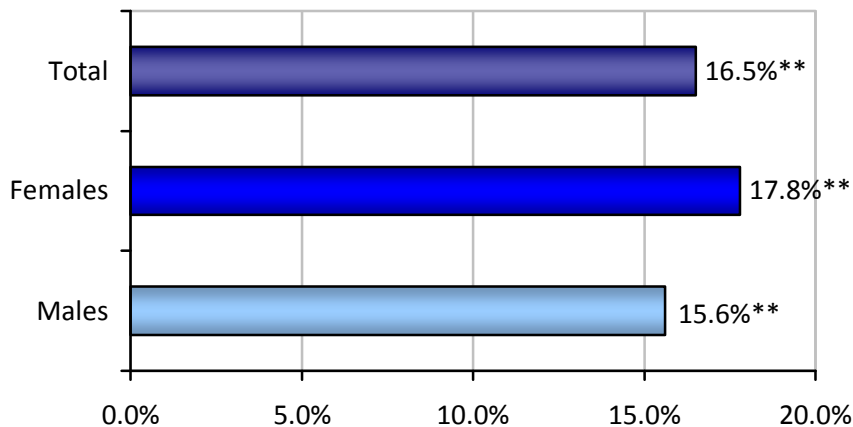
Opiates include heroin, morphine, and prescription analgesics such as OxyContin®, oxycodone, hydrocodone, Percodan®, and Dilaudid®. Kentucky’s opiate use has historically involved mostly prescription drugs.

**Table 3.3f** shows that 83.2% of clients reported no opiate use in the past 30 days at both intake and follow-up. However an additional 13.7% of the sample reported no longer using opiates at follow-up, resulting in 96.9% of the sample reporting opiate abstinence at follow-up. As illustrated in **Figure 3.3f**, this is a 16.5% rate of increase in the number of clients reporting opiate abstinence after treatment.

**Table 3.3f. Increase in Percent of Clients Who Report Opiate Abstinence**

	Remained abstinent		Newly abstinent		Total % abstinent at follow-up
	n	Valid % of the total sample	n	Valid % of the total sample	
Male (n = 500)	422	84.4%	66	13.2%	97.6%
Female (n = 346)	282	81.5%	50	14.5%	96.0%
Total (n = 846)	704	83.2%	116	13.7%	96.9%

**Figure 3.3f. Percent of Increase in Clients Reporting Opiate Abstinence in the Past 30 Days <sup>a</sup>**



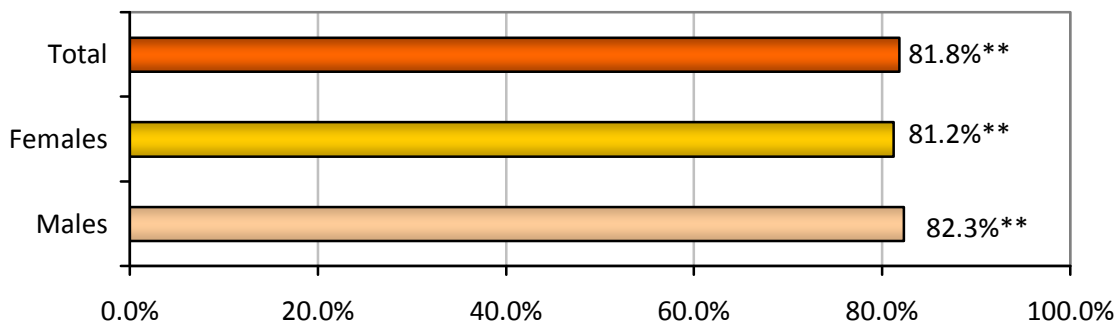
<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions.  
 \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

**Table 3.3g** presents the change in proportion of days that opiates were used from intake to follow-up, controlling for days the client spent in a controlled living environment. At intake, the sample reported using opiates an average of 7.8% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of 2.3 days). At follow-up, the sample reported using opiates only 1.4% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of less than 1 day). This represents a significant 81.8% reduction in the frequency of opiate use at follow-up (see **Figure 3.3g**).

**Table 3.3g. Reduction in Days of Opiate Use in the Past 30 Days from Intake to Follow-Up**

	Mean percent of days opiates were used	
	Intake	Follow-up
Male (n = 500)	6.6%	1.2%
Female (n = 346)	9.5%	1.8%
Total (n = 846)	7.8%	1.4%

**Figure 3.3g. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Opiate Use <sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using paired-samples t-tests; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001.

Of the clients who reported opiate use at intake, opiates were reportedly used an average of 51.9% of the past 30 days (or 15.5 days) and 3.0% of days at follow-up (the equivalent of less than one day) (not represented in a Table or Figure). This represents a 94.3% reduction in the mean percent of days opiates were used among clients who reported opiate use at intake.

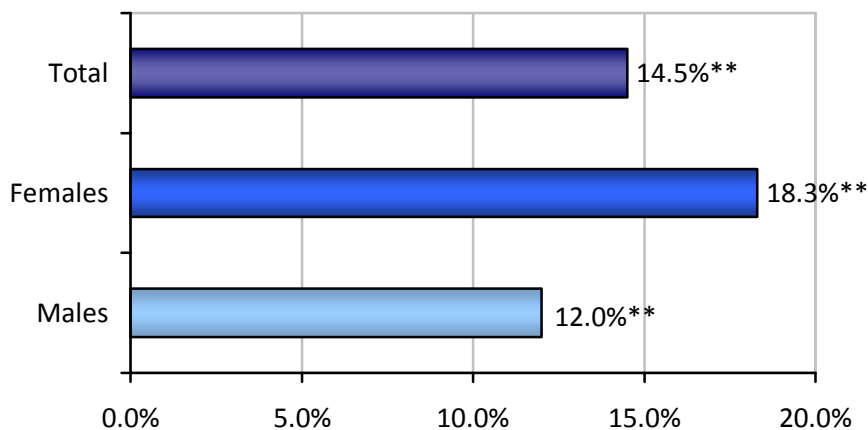
**Cocaine Use in the Past 30 Days**

**Table 3.3h** presents data on cocaine use in the past 30 days at intake and at follow-up. Over three-fourths (84.9%) of clients maintained cocaine abstinence from intake to follow-up. An additional 12.3% of clients reported use at intake, but no use at follow-up. This represents a 14.5% increase in the number of clients reporting cocaine abstinence at follow-up when compared to intake (see **Figure 3.3h**).

**Table 3.3h. Increase in Percent of Clients Who Report Cocaine Abstinence**

	Remained abstinent		Newly abstinent		Total % abstinent at follow-up
	n	Valid % of the total sample	n	Valid % of the total sample	
Male (n = 500)	434	86.8%	52	10.4%	97.2%
Female (n = 346)	284	82.1%	52	15.0%	97.1%
Total (n = 846)	718	84.9%	104	12.3%	97.2%

**Figure 3.3h. Percent of Increase in Clients Reporting Cocaine Abstinence in the Past 30 Days<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using z test for proportions; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001

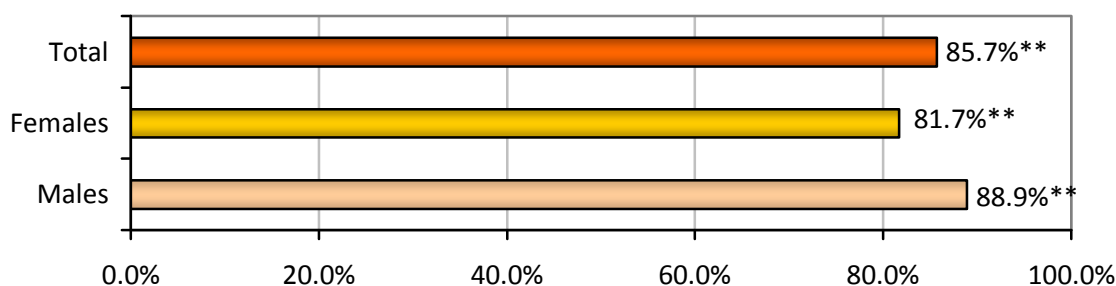
**Table 3.3i** and **Figure 3.3i** present the change in proportion of days that cocaine was used from intake to follow-up, controlling for days the client spent in a controlled living environment. At intake, cocaine use was reported for an average of 5.0% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of 1.5 days). At follow-up, cocaine use in the past 30 days was reported for

only 0.7% of the past 30 days (the equivalent of less than 1 day). This represents a significant 85.7% reduction in the frequency of cocaine use at follow-up.

**Table 3.3i. Reduction in Days of Cocaine Use in the Past 30 Days from Intake to Follow-up**

	Mean percent of days cocaine was used	
	Intake	Follow-up
Male (n = 500)	4.8%	0.5%
Female (n = 346)	5.2%	1.0%
Total (n = 846)	5.0%	0.7%

**Figure 3.3i. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Cocaine Use <sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup>Significance established using paired-samples t-tests; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001.

Of the clients who reported cocaine use at intake (not represented in a Table or Figure), cocaine was reportedly used an average of 36.2% of the past 30 days (or 10.9 days) and 2.7% of days at follow-up (the equivalent of less than one day). This represents a 92.5% reduction in the mean percent of days cocaine was used among clients who reported cocaine use at intake.

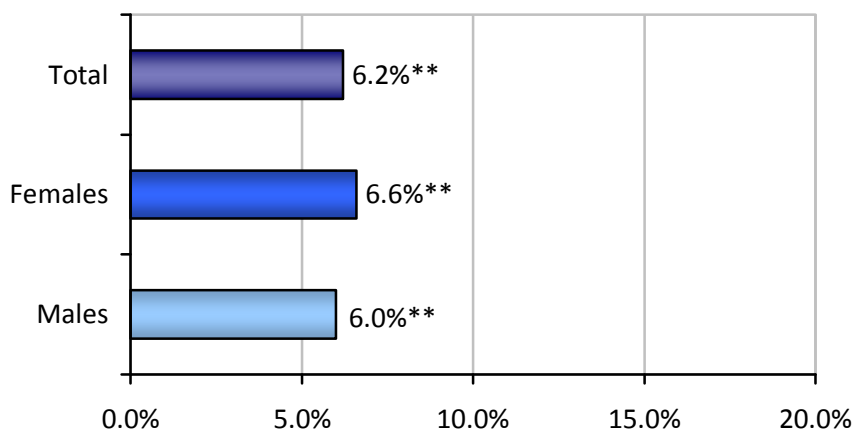
**Stimulant Use in the Past 30 Days**

Stimulants represent a class of drugs that includes amphetamines, methamphetamines as well as “meth”, speed, MDMA, Ecstasy, club drugs, and crank. **Table 3.3j** indicates that very few clients reported using stimulants at intake and at follow-up. Despite this, there was an increase in the number of clients who reported being abstinent from stimulants at follow-up. While 93.3% of individuals reported no use at intake and at follow-up, an additional 5.8% became nonusers by follow-up. This change in stimulant use represents a 6.2% increase in abstinence from intake to follow-up (see **Figure 3.3j**)

**Table 3.3j. Percent of Clients who Report Stimulant Abstinence from Intake to Follow-up**

	Remained abstinent		Newly abstinent		Total % abstinent at follow-up
	n	Valid % of the total sample	n	Valid % of the total sample	
Male (n = 500)	470	94.0%	28	5.6%	99.6%
Female (n = 346)	319	92.2%	21	6.1%	98.3%
Total (n = 846)	789	93.3%	49	5.8%	99.1%

**Figure 3.3j. Percent of Increase in Clients Reporting Stimulant Abstinence in the Past 30 Days<sup>a</sup>**

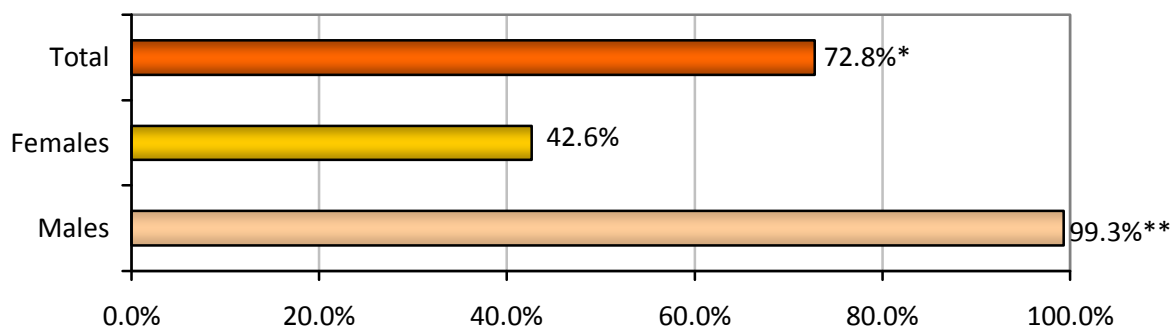


<sup>a</sup>Significance established using paired-samples t-tests; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001.

As shown in **Table 3.3k**, significant reductions were seen in the proportion of days in the past 30 days that stimulants were used from intake to follow-up. The reductions were significant for the total sample (72.8%) and for males (99.3%).

**Table 3.3k. Reduction in Days of Stimulant Use in the Past 30 Days from Intake to Follow-up**

	Mean percent of days stimulants were used	
	Intake	Follow-up
Male (n = 500)	1.5%	0.01%
Female (n = 346)	2.0%	1.1%
Total (n = 846)	1.7%	0.5%

**Figure 3.3k. Percent of Reduction in Past 30 Day Stimulant Use <sup>a</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>Significance established using paired-samples t-tests; \*p < .01. \*\*p < .001.

Of clients who reported stimulant use at intake (not represented in a Table or Figure), stimulants were reportedly used an average of 27.4% of the past 30 days (or 8.2 days) and 2.6% of days at follow-up (the equivalent of less than one day). This represents a 90.5% reduction in the mean percent of days stimulants were used among clients reported stimulant use at intake.

#### ***Nonprescription Methadone Use in the Past 30 Days***

Nonprescription methadone is obtained through illicit means or is used for purposes other than prescribed. Over 98.5% of the sample reported not using non-prescribed methadone at follow-up. This includes the small percentage of the clients who were users at intake, but not at follow-up.

There was a significant reduction in the proportion of days in the past 30 days of nonprescription methadone use by 3.4%. The proportion of days using nonprescription methadone at intake was 1.6% (the equivalent of less than 1 day) and 0.7% at follow-up. This represents a 52.6% reduction. Among clients who reported using nonprescription methadone at intake, clients reported using methadone 42.6% of the past 30 days at intake (the equivalent of almost 13 days) and 5.7% of the days in the past 30 days at follow-up (or almost 2 days). This represents an 86.6% reduction in the number of days nonprescription methadone was used.

#### ***Hallucinogen Use in the Past 30 Days***

Very few clients reported using hallucinogens during the 30 days preceding intake or follow-up. Ninety-nine percent (99.2%) of the sample did not use hallucinogens at either intake or follow-up. In addition, there was an additional portion of individuals (0.6% of the sample) who reported not using by follow-up, so that after treatment, 99.8% of all clients reported no use of hallucinogens during the past 30 days.

Because there were so few clients who used hallucinogens, the reduction of the proportion of days that hallucinogens were used at follow-up is not reported. Percent of change was not

examined due to the small number of clients reporting hallucinogen use at intake and follow-up.

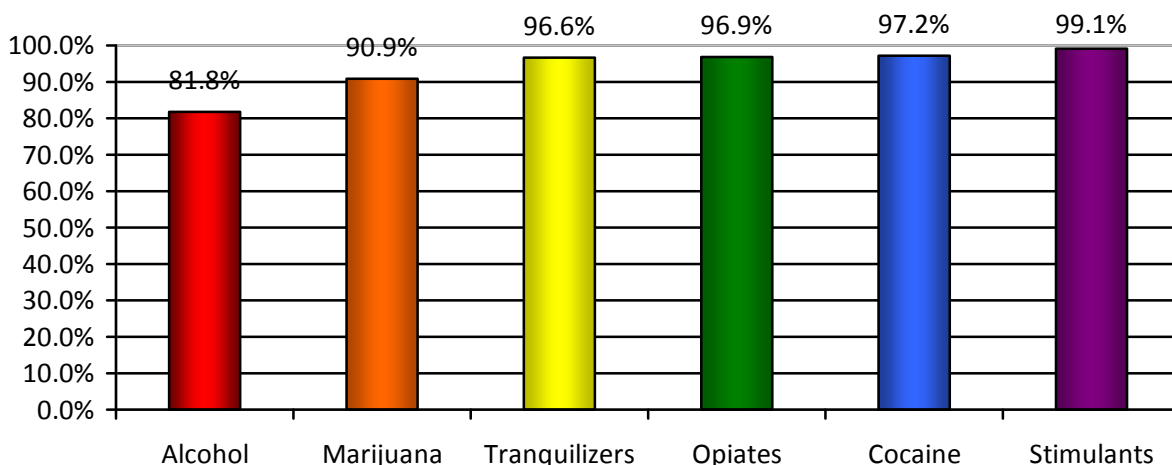
***Inhalant Use in the Past 30 Days***

Similar to hallucinogens, very few clients reported ever using inhalants. By follow-up, almost all (99.8% of the total sample) reported no use during the preceding 30 days. Because of the small number of users, analyses evaluating the reduction in 30 day use were not conducted. Percent of change was not examined due to the small number of clients reporting inhalant use at intake and follow-up.

### 3.4 SUMMARY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE CHANGES

The follow-up findings suggest important gains in reported abstinence, with over 95% of clients reporting tranquilizer abstinence and over ninety-five percent of clients reporting cocaine and opiate abstinence at follow-up. **Figure 3.4a** presents the percent of abstinent clients for the major substances of abuse reported by clients 12 months after treatment intake. Figure 3.4b presents the percent of increase in clients reporting abstinence from intake to follow-up.

**Figure 3.4a. Percent of Clients Reporting Abstinence at Follow-up**



**Figure 3.4b. Percent of Increase in Clients Reporting Abstinence at Follow-up**

