
St. Francis House Moving Ahead Program (MAP): Phase I Report

Sarah E. Nelson
Ingrid R. Maurice
Howard J. Shaffer

*Division on Addictions
Cambridge Health Alliance
Harvard Medical School*



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Please direct all correspondence to Dr. Sarah E. Nelson, Division on Addictions, 101 Station Landing, Second Floor, Medford, Massachusetts 02155. In addition, copies of this report are available from the Division on Addictions' website (www.divisiononaddictions.org). Once connected to the homepage, click on the library and archives link to access and download a pdf file. You must have Adobe Acrobat reader to view this report.

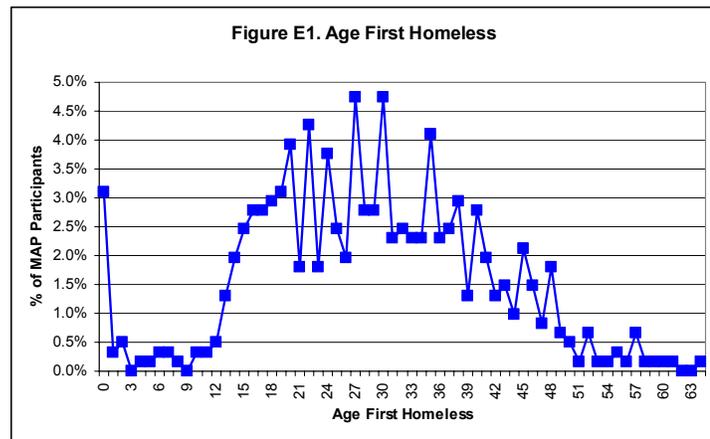
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Executive Summary

This Phase I report provides an overview of the population served by the Moving Ahead Program (MAP), that population's needs, and the short- and longer-term health and success of participants who complete MAP.

MAP Participant Characteristics

- The 668 MAP participants in this report attended MAP between 1999 and 2007. Just under half were female and the average participant age was 38 years old. More than 50% were Caucasian, approximately 30% were Black or African American, and 13% reported being of Hispanic descent. The majority of MAP participants had never been married, though approximately 20% had been divorced and just over 60% had children.



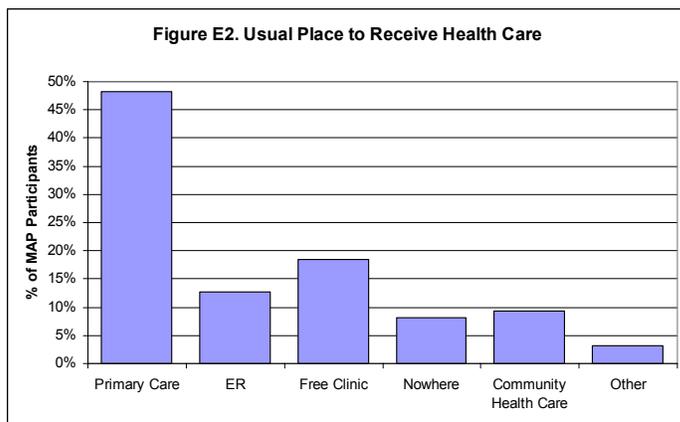
- Almost 30% of MAP participants had been homeless by the time they were 21. On average, MAP participants had been homeless just over three times by the time they entered MAP.

- Two thirds of MAP participants had been in violent situations in the past year.
- More than half of MAP participants had been incarcerated in the year prior to MAP, and more than 40% had been arrested in that year. Just under half were on probation upon entering MAP, and 19% were on parole.
- More than three quarters of MAP participants had only a high school education, GED, or less. Less than half reported any gainful employment in the past year, and 40% of those who did not work reported substance use problems as a major factor in their unemployment. More than 30% of MAP participants had no monthly income in the year prior to entering MAP.

MAP Participant Physical, Mental, and Sexual Health

- More than 40% of MAP participants reported serious health issues upon entry to MAP. Almost three quarters had received medical care in the six months prior to entering MAP.
- Seventy percent of MAP participants had health insurance, and more than 85% of those who did not have health insurance were interested in having it. Only half of participants typically received care at a primary care clinic; free health care clinics and the emergency room were the second and third most endorsed locations.
- Just under 60% of MAP participants had been treated previously for a psychiatric issue (not substance-related) before entering MAP. However, average scores on depres-

sion, anxiety, and hostility symptom checklists were below the midpoints of those scales, indicating little endorsement of the symptoms. MAP participants did endorse



multiple childhood problems, scoring, on average, above the midpoint on that scale.

- MAP participants, on average, scored well above the midpoint of the treatment readiness scale, indicating willing participation in MAP.

- Hepatitis was the most frequently endorsed

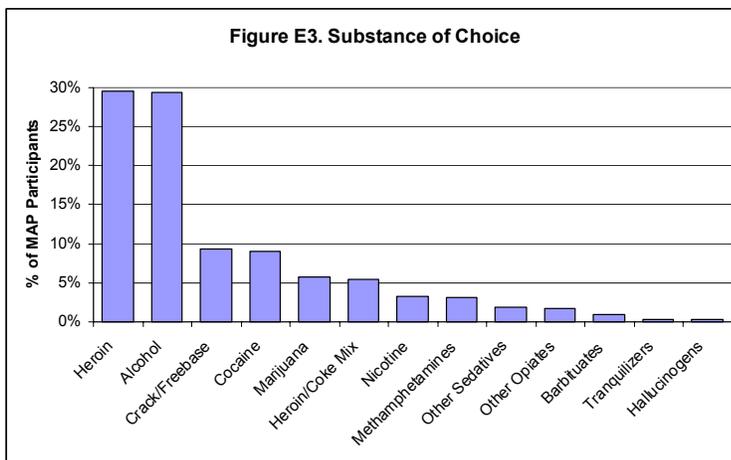
sexually transmitted disease among MAP participants: 28% reported a lifetime history of the disease, and 23% reported its occurrence in the past six months.

- Most MAP participants (89%) had been tested for HIV prior to entering MAP, and 8% reported a positive test.

MAP Participant Substance Use, Gambling, and Sexual History

- Close to three quarters of MAP participants had received treatment for drug and alcohol abuse upon entry into MAP (72 % for alcohol abuse and 80% for drug abuse).

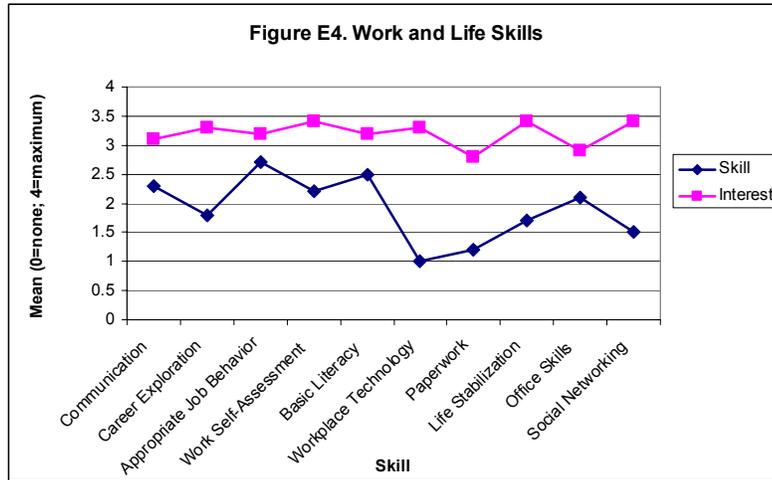
- MAP participants' most commonly used substances were alcohol and nicotine; however, the most commonly endorsed substances of choice were heroin and alcohol. Just over 30% of MAP participants had used IV drugs in the past year, and 22% of those had injected with a dirty needle.



- On average, MAP participants recognized their problems with substance use, scoring well above the midpoint on a problem recognition scale.
- Approximately 6% of MAP participants qualified within the past year as disordered gamblers, considerably higher than the <1% estimated in the general population.
- More than 40% of MAP participants had multiple sexual partners in the year prior to MAP, just under 60% reported engaging in unprotected sex, and 17% reported engaging in sexual acts for money.

MAP Participant Life and Work Skills

- Upon entry to MAP, MAP participants scored lowest on workplace technology skills and scored highest on appropriate job behavior skills. In addition to technology skills,



MAP participants scored below the midpoint of the scale on social networking, life stabilization, paperwork, and career exploration skills.

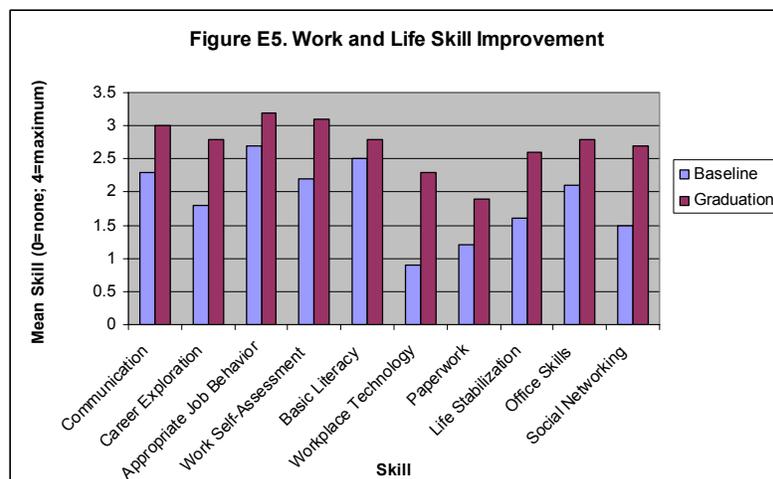
- Level of interest in obtaining all of the skills was high; MAP participants were most

interested in learning work self-assessment, life stabilization, and social networking skills. They were least interested in learning paperwork and office skills.

Life During MAP

- Approximately half of the MAP participants in our sample graduated from MAP and completed a graduation survey.
- MAP graduates completed their MAP internships in a variety of settings and more than 70% were somewhat or very satisfied with those internships. More than 40% indicated that they would continue to work in the internships after graduating from MAP.

- MAP graduates were also satisfied with their residential programs: more than 70% were either somewhat or very satisfied.

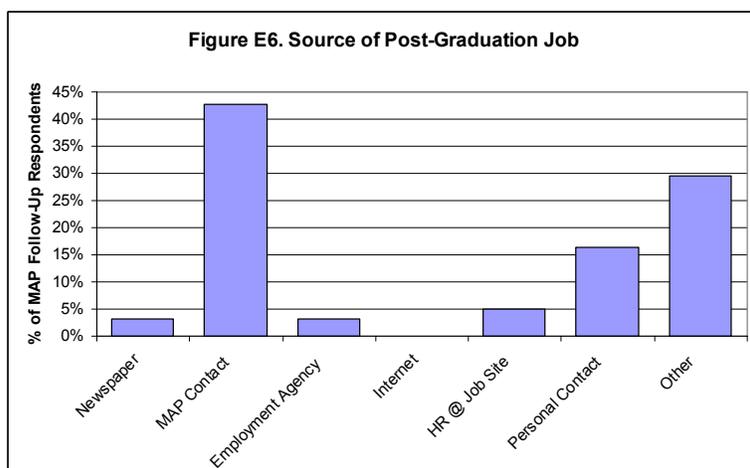


- MAP graduates were more likely to report having health insurance upon graduating from MAP than prior to entry. They were also more likely to report receiving care from a primary care provider and less likely to report serious health problems at graduation than prior to MAP. Many MAP graduates were tested for HIV during MAP, and the percent reporting positive tests increased from 8% at baseline to more than 12% at graduation, suggesting that testing during MAP identified new cases.

- All of the measured life and work skills increased significantly during MAP among MAP graduates, particularly workplace technology and social networking skills.
- Self efficacy and self esteem both increased during MAP among MAP graduates.

Life After MAP

- Only 10% of the sample completed a six month follow-up survey, and only 6% had data for baseline, graduation, and follow-up.
- MAP participants who completed a follow-up survey six months after MAP continued to be actively involved with MAP after graduation. Most had multiple contacts with MAP after graduation, and close to 60% participated in the Alumni Association.



close to 60% participated in the Alumni Association.

- Six months after MAP, more than 70% of follow-up respondents had worked one or two jobs, and 30% had stayed the full six months at a single

job. More than 40% of these follow-up respondents had found their job(s) through a MAP contact, and 56% were somewhat or very satisfied with their work experience since leaving MAP. More than 60% of follow-up respondents reported wages as their major source of support, compared to only 30% at baseline.

- One quarter of follow-up respondents had been homeless since leaving MAP. Half of respondents reported currently living in transitional housing and 31% reported currently living in rental housing.
- Since completing MAP, 8% of the follow-up respondents had been arrested and 19% had been incarcerated. Five of the six participants who were incarcerated after MAP had also been incarcerated prior to MAP.
- Follow-up respondents reported significantly less use of most substances at follow-up than upon entry to MAP, and their reported substance use problems had declined.
- Overall, the work and life skill improvements, as well as the increases in self efficacy and self esteem evident during MAP were maintained among follow-up respondents six months after MAP.

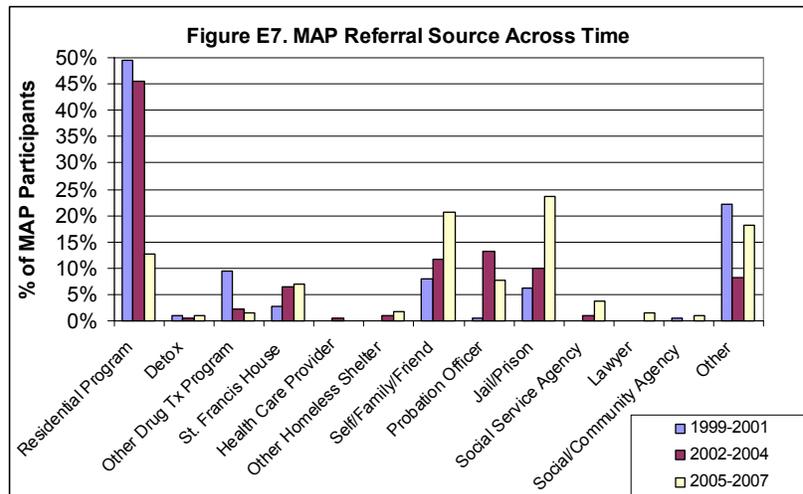
Differences between MAP Graduates and Other MAP Participants

- Non-graduates were more likely to have been referred to MAP through jail or a probation officer, and more likely to have been incarcerated in the year prior to MAP than MAP graduates.

- MAP graduates were slightly older than non-graduates, and more likely to have lived in Shepherd House during their MAP participation.
- Mental health varied according to graduation status: MAP graduates had fewer symptoms of anxiety and hostility, fewer reported childhood problems, and higher treatment readiness than non-graduates. MAP graduates also reported more social support than non-graduates.

Population Changes Across Time

- Across time, MAP participants in later classes were more likely to have been referred to MAP by friends or family and less likely to have been referred by residential programs than participants in earlier classes.
- More participants from recent MAP classes had been incarcerated in the past year than participants from earlier classes. These recent participants were also more likely to have been referred to MAP through jail or a probation officer.
- Though alcohol and heroin remained the most popular substances across MAP classes, substance use frequency declined across time; recent MAP participants reported less use of most substances than earlier participants.
- HIV testing increased across time, but reported prevalence of HIV decreased.



Conclusions and Future Directions

- MAP clearly fulfills one of its primary aims of improving work and life skills among its participants. In addition, MAP graduates have improved self efficacy and self esteem, health habits, substance use habits, and job prospects upon leaving MAP.
- MAP graduates and non-graduates do not differ on most measures, making it difficult to develop recommendations for better meeting non-graduates' needs. The two primary differences between these groups are criminal history and mental health.
- There are two major ways in which current data collection could be improved. These will be addressed more fully in the Phase II Report:
 - Lowering attrition rates by collecting follow-up data from more participants and attempting to collect surveys from MAP participants who do not complete MAP.
 - Improving data collection by clarifying question gating (i.e., whether a certain question is asked or not, depending on the answer to a previous question) and expanding/refining answer options.

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	I
Acknowledgements.....	VI
List of Tables	VIII
List of Figures.....	XI
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Programs for the Homeless.....	1
1.2 St. Francis House	2
1.3 St. Francis House Moving Ahead Program (MAP).....	2
1.4 The Current Project: Evaluating the Moving Ahead Program and Its Measures	2
2 Methods.....	3
2.1 Program Description: Moving Ahead Program	3
2.2 Moving Ahead Program Population	3
2.3 Moving Ahead Program Instruments.....	4
2.3.1 Baseline Survey	4
2.3.2 Graduation Survey	4
2.3.3 Follow-Up Survey.....	5
2.4 Data Quality and Correction.....	5
2.4.1 Case Identification	5
2.4.2 Data Discrepancies.....	6
2.4.3 Responses Outside of Variable Range.....	6
2.4.4 Missing Data	6
2.5 Analyses.....	7
3 Results.....	8
3.1 Baseline Survey	8
3.1.1 Demographics	8
3.1.2 Housing History	10
3.1.3 Family Information.....	11
3.1.4 Education	12
3.1.5 Criminal History	12
3.1.6 Employment/Income.....	13
3.1.7 Health.....	15
3.1.8 Substance Use / Gambling.....	16
3.1.9 Sexual History.....	21
3.1.10 Psychiatric History.....	22
3.1.11 Skills	24
3.1.12 Self-Efficacy/Self-Regard/Appearance Self-Esteem/ Rosenberg Self-Esteem.....	27
3.1.13 Social Support / Violent situations	29
3.2 Graduation Survey – Unique Items.....	29
3.2.1 Internship	30
3.2.2 Residential Program Satisfaction.....	30
3.2.3 Health.....	31
3.2.4 Sexual History.....	31

3.3	Follow-up Survey – Unique Items.....	31
3.3.1	MAP Activities since Graduation.....	32
3.3.2	Employment.....	32
3.3.3	Health.....	33
3.4	Changes from Baseline to Graduation to Follow-Up.....	34
3.4.1	Attrition.....	34
3.4.2	Changes from Baseline to Graduation.....	34
3.4.3	Changes from Baseline to Follow-Up.....	40
3.5	Comparison of Guests Who Do and Do Not Graduate.....	54
3.5.1	Class #.....	54
3.5.2	Demographics.....	54
3.5.3	Housing History.....	56
3.5.4	Family Information.....	56
3.5.5	Education.....	57
3.5.6	Criminal History.....	57
3.5.7	Employment/Income.....	57
3.5.8	Health.....	58
3.5.9	Substance Use / Gambling.....	58
3.5.10	Sexual History.....	61
3.5.11	Psychiatric History.....	61
3.5.12	Skills.....	62
3.5.13	Self-Efficacy/Self-Regard/Self-Esteem.....	63
3.5.14	Social Support / Violent Situations.....	63
3.6	Population Changes Across Time.....	63
3.6.1	Referral Source.....	63
3.6.2	Legal Involvement.....	64
3.6.3	Substance Use.....	64
3.6.4	Sexually Transmitted Diseases.....	65
4	Conclusions and Implications.....	67
5	References.....	69
Appendix A: Surveys.....		70
A.1	Baseline.....	70
A.2	Graduation.....	82
A.3	Follow-Up.....	91
Appendix B: Detailed Description of Data Changes.....		103

List of Tables

Table 1.	Class Size.....	8
Table 2.	Gender and Sexual Orientation.....	8
Table 3.	Ethnicity and Race.....	9
Table 4.	Referral Source.....	9
Table 5.	Current Residential Program.....	10
Table 6.	Homelessness History.....	10
Table 7.	Previous Living Situation.....	11

Table 8.	Family and Relationships.....	12
Table 9.	Education	12
Table 10.	Current Legal Status	13
Table 11.	Past Year Legal Involvement.....	13
Table 12.	Past Year Employment	14
Table 13.	Past Year Income	15
Table 14.	Healthcare	16
Table 15.	Physical Health	16
Table 16.	Substance Use Treatment History.....	17
Table 17.	Substance Use Problems.....	17
Table 18.	Beliefs about Substance Abuse.....	18
Table 19.	Past Year Substance Use.....	18
Table 20.	Drinking Patterns	19
Table 21.	Smoking Patterns	19
Table 22.	Drug Use Habits.....	20
Table 23.	Past Year Gambling Problems	20
Table 24.	Past Year Sexual Activities.....	21
Table 25.	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	21
Table 26.	HIV Testing	22
Table 27.	Psychiatric Treatment History	22
Table 28.	Depression Symptoms	22
Table 29.	Anxiety Symptoms	23
Table 30.	Childhood Problems.....	23
Table 31.	Hostility.....	23
Table 32.	Treatment Readiness.....	24
Table 33.	Communication Skills.....	24
Table 34.	Career Exploration.....	25
Table 35.	Appropriate Job Behavior.....	25
Table 36.	Work Self-Assessment.....	25
Table 37.	Basic Literacy Skills	26
Table 38.	Workplace Technology.....	26
Table 39.	Paperwork	26
Table 40.	Life Stabilization.....	26
Table 41.	Office Skills	27
Table 42.	Social Networking	27
Table 43.	Self-Efficacy	27
Table 44.	Past 7 Day Self Regard	28
Table 45.	Appearance Self Esteem	28
Table 46.	Rosenberg Self Esteem	28
Table 47.	Social Support.....	29
Table 48.	Past Year Violent Situations	29
Table 49.	MAP Internship.....	30
Table 50.	Residential Program Satisfaction.....	30
Table 51.	Emergency Room Visits During MAP	31
Table 52.	Sexually Transmitted Disease Treatment During MAP	31
Table 53.	MAP Contact	32

Table 54.	Jobs Since Graduation.....	33
Table 55.	Emergency Room Visits Since Graduation	33
Table 56.	Baseline/Graduation Family and Relationships.....	34
Table 57.	Baseline/Graduation Current Legal Status.....	35
Table 58.	Baseline/Graduation Legal Involvement	35
Table 59.	Baseline/Graduation Health Care	35
Table 60.	Baseline/Graduation Physical Health	36
Table 61.	Baseline/Graduation Substance Use Problems	36
Table 62.	Baseline/Graduation Beliefs about Substance Abuse	36
Table 63.	Baseline/Graduation Riding w/ a Drinking Driver	37
Table 64.	Baseline/Graduation Smoking Patterns	37
Table 65.	Baseline/Graduation Gambling Problems.....	37
Table 66.	Baseline/Graduation HIV Testing.....	38
Table 67.	Baseline/Graduation Psychiatric Treatment History	38
Table 68.	Baseline/Graduation Psychiatric Problems.....	38
Table 69.	Baseline/Graduation Skills.....	39
Table 70.	Baseline/Graduation Self-Efficacy/ Self Esteem	39
Table 71.	Baseline/Graduation Social Support.....	39
Table 72.	Baseline/Graduation Past Year Violent Situations	40
Table 73.	Baseline/Follow-Up Homelessness History	40
Table 74.	Baseline/Follow-Up Living Situation	40
Table 75.	Baseline/Follow-Up Family and Relationships	41
Table 76.	Baseline/Follow-Up Education.....	41
Table 77.	Baseline/Follow-Up Current Legal Status.....	42
Table 78.	Baseline/Follow-Up Legal Involvement.....	42
Table 79.	Baseline/Follow-Up Employment	43
Table 80.	Baseline/Follow-Up Income	44
Table 81.	Baseline/Follow-Up Healthcare.....	44
Table 82.	Baseline/Follow-Up Physical Health.....	45
Table 83.	Baseline/Follow-Up Substance Use Treatment History	45
Table 84.	Baseline/Follow-Up Substance Use Problems.....	46
Table 85.	Baseline/Follow-Up Beliefs about Substance Abuse	46
Table 86.	Baseline/Follow-Up Substance Use.....	47
Table 87.	Baseline/Follow-Up Drinking Patterns.....	47
Table 88.	Baseline/Follow-Up Smoking Patterns.....	48
Table 89.	Baseline/Follow-Up Drug Use Habits	48
Table 90.	Baseline/Follow-Up Gambling Problems.....	49
Table 91.	Baseline/Follow-Up Sexual Activities.....	49
Table 92.	Baseline/Follow-Up Sexually Transmitted Diseases.....	50
Table 93.	Baseline/Follow-Up HIV Testing.....	50
Table 94.	Baseline/Follow-Up Psychiatric Treatment History.....	50
Table 95.	Baseline/Follow-Up Psychiatric Problems	51
Table 96.	Baseline/Follow-Up Skills.....	51
Table 97.	Baseline/Follow-Up Self-Efficacy/Self Esteem	53
Table 98.	Baseline/Follow-Up Social Support	53
Table 99.	Baseline/Follow-Up Violent Situations	53

Table 100.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Demographics.....	55
Table 101.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Referral Source.....	55
Table 102.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Current Residential Program.....	55
Table 103.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Homelessness History.....	56
Table 104.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Previous Living Situation.....	56
Table 105.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Family and Relationships.....	56
Table 106.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Education.....	57
Table 107.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Current Legal Status.....	57
Table 108.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Legal Involvement.....	57
Table 109.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Employment.....	58
Table 110.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Income.....	58
Table 111.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Health & Healthcare.....	58
Table 112.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Substance Use Treatment History.....	59
Table 113.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Substance Use Problems and Beliefs.....	59
Table 114.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Substance Use.....	60
Table 115.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Substance Use and Gambling Patterns.....	60
Table 116.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Sexual Activities.....	61
Table 117.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Sexually Transmitted Diseases.....	61
Table 118.	Graduate and Non-Graduate HIV Testing.....	61
Table 119.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Psychiatric History and Symptoms.....	62
Table 120.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Life and Workplace Skills.....	62
Table 121.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Self-Efficacy and Self Esteem.....	63
Table 122.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Social Support.....	63
Table 123.	Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Violent Situations.....	63
Table 124.	Referral Source Across Time.....	64
Table 125.	Legal Involvement Across Time.....	64
Table 126.	Past Year Substance Use Across Time.....	65
Table 127.	Sexually Transmitted Diseases Across Time.....	65
Table 128.	HIV Testing Across Time.....	66

List of Figures

Figure E1.	Age First Homeless.....	I
Figure E2.	Usual Place to Receive Healthcare.....	II
Figure E3.	Substance of Choice.....	II
Figure E4.	Work and Life Skills.....	III
Figure E5.	Work and Life Skill Improvement.....	III
Figure E6.	Source of Post-Graduation Job.....	IV
Figure E7.	MAP Referral Source Across Time.....	V
Figure 1.	Sample.....	3
Figure 2.	Percent Graduating by Class Number.....	54

1 Introduction

1.1 *Programs for the Homeless*

The need for integrated service providers like St. Francis House in the current culture of homelessness is evident given the changes in the homeless population and the growing need for services. Research has found that the homeless population has been rising slowly but steadily as a result of increased poverty and decreased low-income housing (Brown, 2004). In addition to providing lodging for those without it, service providers for the homeless population are often given the responsibility of supplying clients with rehabilitative and re-integration services. Service providers for the homeless population vary in form; there are traditional homeless shelters, soup kitchens, halfway houses, emergency/temporary shelters, and integrated service centers (e.g. St. Francis House). Integrated service centers provide multiple services to homeless populations, including basic, rehabilitative, and academic services. These centers recognize the diversity of individuals and needs within this population.

Subgroups within the homeless population include the unemployed, women with children, immigrants, previously incarcerated individuals, substance abusers, mentally ill members of society, the disabled, and the sick (Goerig, Tolomiczenko, Sheldon, Boyde, & Wasylenki, 2002). Some shelters concentrate on one or two of these subgroups and direct their services and programs toward them. Within each shelter, programs, staff, and overall mission are designated to focus on the key issues that apply exclusively to the subgroup of interest. Other service centers, such as St. Francis House, focus instead on providing the range of services and skills needed to overcome homelessness and do not restrict their services to any subgroups of the homeless population. These programs concentrate on overall rehabilitation, offering additional services that help residents to re-establish a social network that will help them improve their lives.

Overcoming homelessness often requires the fortification of life skills (Daiski, 2006). These skills include social skills (e.g. communication, appropriate behavior, literacy, networking opportunities, and team cooperation), workplace skills (e.g. working with technology, office and administrative tasks, vocational training, and educational opportunities), and personal skills (e.g. hygiene, nutrition, self control). Programs focusing on teaching these skills provide the tools necessary to self-help and self-realize goals. The overall goal of job/life skills instruction is to offer those in the homeless population a more level playing field as they work to re-establish themselves as self-reliant members of society. For example, St. Francis House enrolls eligible and willing residents into the Moving Ahead Program (MAP), a 14-week life skills and work readiness training program that helps individuals to develop social, academic, and financial proficiency.

For any program that has the intention to provide effective services, it is important to scientifically evaluate aspects of that program to ensure that it is meeting its goals. In programs for the homeless, research is necessary to evaluate response to treatment, rates of retention in programs, and current life stability (i.e. housing, health care, mental health, sense of self, substance abuse, job stability) of previous clients. Analyzing the effective-

ness of a program necessitates observing both what services that program makes available and how that program affects the population on which it focuses.

1.2 St. Francis House

St. Francis House (SFH), the largest day service provider in New England, is unique in its holistic approach to overcoming homelessness. SFH provides integrated services and allows guests to use those services throughout the day. Services are also available year-round to people in all stages of homelessness. Incorporated into SFH's basic services are rehabilitative services and programs intended to help guests work toward their life goals. Counseling programs give guests help and direction on matters such as women's issues, immigration problems, legal situations, and even religion. Other services include mental health and substance abuse counseling and referrals, support groups, and creative expression therapy. While catering to the needs of the homeless person, SFH also caters to the individual, offering programs run in a number of different ways so that all participants can find those that suit them best. Founded in 1984, SFH continues to grow as a multi-service center and as a model to homeless service providers nationwide.

1.3 St. Francis House Moving Ahead Program (MAP)

The St. Francis Moving Ahead Program (MAP) is primarily a life skills and work readiness instruction program that incorporates SFH's mission of providing basic necessities in a safe, caring, and dignified place, while also offering services meant to help guests rebuild productive fulfilling lives. MAP works in conjunction with five other SFH programs whose collective purpose is to remove SFH guests from the homeless predicament through skill reinforcement, image counseling, educational opportunities, and building a functional and supportive social peer network.

1.4 The Current Project: Evaluating the Moving Ahead Program and Its Measures

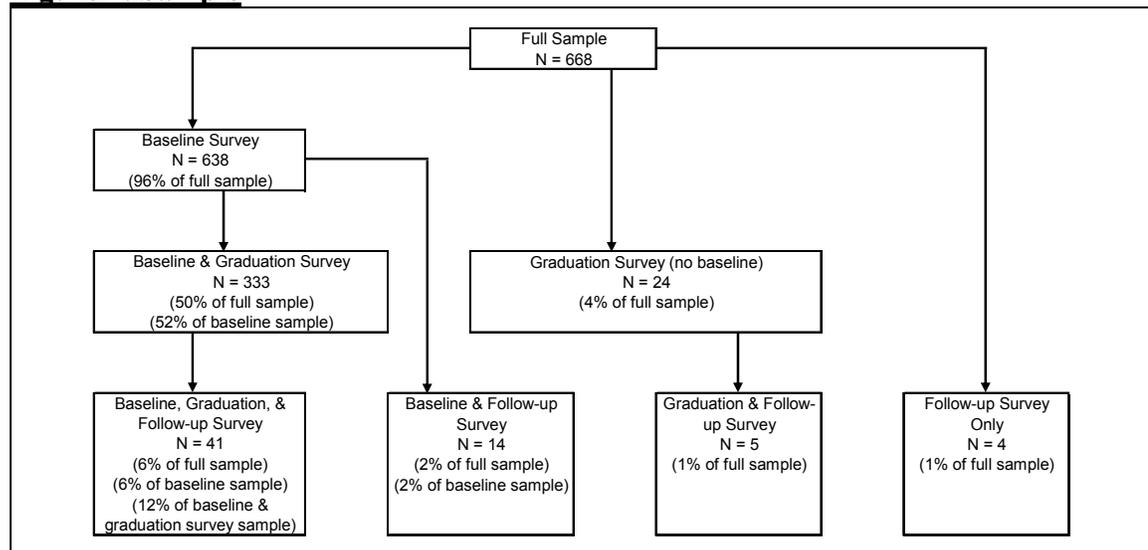
The current evaluation project is a descriptive and psychometric analysis of approximately 10 years of data collected from participants MAP. The Phase I Report includes descriptive information about the population; the Phase II Report will include psychometric analysis and recommendations for revising the intake, graduation, and follow-up tools used at MAP. These reports will assist SFH and MAP coordinators in increasing the overall efficacy of their programs and methods.

2 Methods

2.1 Program Description: Moving Ahead Program

St. Francis' holistic approach to homelessness relies on an integrated system of services. The Moving Ahead Program (MAP) is an education service begun at SFH in 1995 that works in conjunction with other SFH programs to provide life skills to its participants. MAP participants attend classes five days a week for 14 weeks; participants are also required to complete internships during MAP that allow them to further explore employment interests. Before participating in MAP, a number of St. Francis guests are encouraged, but not required to take part in the First Step Program. In the 5-day First Step program, St. Francis House guests explore their strengths, weaknesses, abilities, and interests; assessing their skills and goals provides guests with an idea of how to start thinking about future housing and job opportunities. With a low threshold for acceptance, First-Step functions as a feeder for and an introduction to MAP. Studio Shine, Hire Power, and the MAP Alumni Network, are three other programs that work in tandem with MAP. Participants use Studio Shine for image consultation; here MAP participants are given new clothing, hygiene tips, and materials that visually prepare them for interviews and other opportunities. To find employment, participants are referred to Hire Power, an employment agency run by MAP that provides its participants with internship and employment opportunities that match their previously expressed interests and abilities. The last service integrated with MAP is the alumni network consisting of MAP graduates. Graduates' experience, expertise, and newly restored self-sufficiency serve as a networking tool, resource, and inspiration for current participants.

Figure 1. Sample



2.2 Moving Ahead Program Population

MAP serves homeless or formerly homeless individuals with significant gaps in their employment history. The current sample includes 668 participants who enrolled in MAP between 1999 and 2007, representing 56 of MAP's 63 classes during that time. Six hun-

dred thirty-eight of these participants completed the baseline survey. Because only graduates filled out the graduation survey, the graduation survey sample was reduced to 357. Six month follow-up surveys were completed with only 64 former MAP participants whom interviewers were able to contact. Figure 1 provides a breakout of the samples for baseline, graduation, and follow-up data.

2.3 Moving Ahead Program Instruments

2.3.1 Baseline Survey

Interviewers administered the baseline survey to participants upon entry to MAP. The survey includes the following question domains:

- General Demographics
- Housing History
- Family Information
- Education
- Criminal History
- Employment/Income
- Health
- Substance Use / Gambling
- Sexual History
- Psychiatric History
- Skills
- Self Efficacy / Self Esteem
- Social Support / Violent Situations

2.3.2 Graduation Survey

Interviewers administered the graduation survey to participants upon graduation from MAP. The survey replicated several domains from the baseline survey, though in some cases the timeframes differed (e.g., from *past year* to *during MAP*), and in other cases some questions within a domain were unique to the graduation survey. Graduation survey domains that overlapped with the baseline survey included:

- Family Information
- Criminal History
- Health
- Substance Use / Gambling
- Sexual History
- Psychiatric History
- Skills
- Self Efficacy / Self Esteem
- Social Support / Violent Situations

Domains unique to the graduation survey included:

- Internship
- Residential Program Satisfaction

2.3.3 Follow-Up Survey

Interviewers administered the follow-up survey to a convenience sample of MAP graduates whom they were able to contact approximately 6 months after graduation from MAP. The survey again replicated several domains from the baseline survey, though in some cases the timeframes differed (e.g., from *past year* to *since graduation*), and in other cases some questions within a domain were unique to the follow-up survey. Follow-up survey domains that overlapped with the baseline survey included:

- Housing History
- Family Information
- Education
- Criminal History
- Employment/Income
- Health
- Substance Use / Gambling
- Sexual History
- Psychiatric History
- Skills
- Self Efficacy / Self Esteem
- Social Support / Violent Situations

Domains unique to the follow-up survey included:

- Contact w/ MAP

2.4 Data Quality and Correction

Data were entered into SPSS by a St. Francis House Staff member.

2.4.1 Case Identification

In preparing the data for analysis we identified several duplicate and misidentified cases:

- We removed 91 duplicate cases from the file. We believe these were created when data from an earlier analysis were merged into the file.
- Thirteen cases had numbers that did not match the ID format (e.g., 1001). Four of these had duplicate ID number (i.e., 1009, 1009, 1010, 1010) but were in different classes, had different information, and were thus all retained.
- Two cases in Class 6 had identical ID #s but separate information. Both were retained. Two cases in Class 53 had identical names in place of ID #s but separate information. Both were retained. Two cases, in Classes 51 and 55 had identical names in place of ID #s but separate information. Both were retained.
- Ninety-two cases concentrated in Classes 47 through 76 had names in place of ID #s. All were retained.
- One case in Class 71 did not have ID #. This case was retained.

2.4.2 Data Discrepancies

We identified several data discrepancies within the data file that we attempted to remedy:

- Though classes range from Class 1 to Class 76, only 64 classes are represented in the data
- According to St. Francis House Staff, data collection using the current instruments did not commence until Class 14. Therefore, the data in the file that refer to classes 1-10 are suspect. It is likely that they refer to a subpopulation at Dedham Correctional Facility who engaged in the Moving Ahead Program in that setting. These data (i.e., the 59 cases in classes 1-10) have been excluded from all analyses and reported sample numbers to avoid biasing the sample. There is one case listed for Class 13. This case was also excluded because no other Class 13 members existed in the file. Therefore, the sample begins with Class 14.
- Five cases (1006, 1007, 63FB7645, 63JM6208, and 49SJ4345) were listed as having no baseline data but did actually have data – their baseline variable was changed to reflect the existence of baseline information.
- Two cases (72MW6740, and 66RW3159) were listed as having no graduation data but did actually have data – their graduation variable was changed to reflect the existence of graduation information. Conversely, one case (20JMMGH) was listed as having graduation data, but did not have such data. This case’s graduation variable was also changed to reflect the lack of graduation data.
- One case (33RFMBHH) was listed as having no follow-up data but did actually have data – this case’s follow-up variable was changed to reflect the existence of follow-up information.
- For the Appearance Self Esteem Scale, items 2 and 4, as entered and coded, appear to have scales that run opposite from those for items 1, 3, 5, and 6. However, the original scale score did not reverse these items. It is not clear whether the coding of the items was wrong or the calculation of the scale score. We have assumed that the calculation of the scale score was wrong and have reverse scored items 2 and 4 for that calculation.

2.4.3 Responses Outside of Variable Range

Most responses outside the variable range were set to missing unless it was very clear how the error occurred (e.g., 66 was recoded to 6 if a scale ranged from 1-7). Table B1 in Appendix B provides detailed information about each change that was made to data that were outside the variable range.

2.4.4 Missing Data

There are 668 cases. Only 638 of these have baseline data. Figure 1, on page 12, provides a diagram of the proportions of the sample filling out each survey. Not all respondents answered all of the questions in any given survey. Therefore, each table of results indicates the number of respondents answering that specific question.

2.5 Analyses

This report consists of four sets of analyses:

- Baseline characteristics of the sample;
- Changes from baseline to graduation to follow-up;
- Baseline differences between participants who did and did not graduate;
- Differences in baseline characteristics of the sample from 1999 to 2007.

3 Results

3.1 Baseline Survey

Baseline data are available for 638 individuals who entered the Moving Ahead Program (MAP) between 1999 and 2007, representing 56 MAP classes.

Class size ranged from 1 to 25 with an average of 11.4 per class. It is possible that classes were more evenly distributed but data are only available for the numbers indicated.

Table 1. Class Size

CLASS #	N						
14	12	28	13	42	6	58	5
15	12	29	13	43	11	60	14
16	19	30	12	44	11	61	10
17	25	31	16	45	14	63	12
18	11	32	11	47	11	65	4
19	12	33	14	49	14	66	12
20	11	34	17	50	12	67	1
21	13	35	15	51	14	68	8
22	11	36	16	52	6	69	1
23	10	37	14	53	16	70	9
24	12	38	17	54	2	71	11
25	11	39	15	55	14	72	8
26	6	40	12	56	10	74	9
27	12	41	15	57	14	76	2

3.1.1 Demographics

Across the ten years of survey data, 43% of MAP students were female. Thirteen percent indicated a sexual orientation other than heterosexual.

Table 2. Gender and Sexual Orientation

	Frequency	Percent
GENDER (N = 632)		
Female	270	42.7%
Male	358	56.6%
Transgender	4	0.6%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION (N = 637)		
Heterosexual	552	86.7%
Gay / Lesbian	33	5.2%
Bisexual	42	6.6%
Not Sure	8	1.3%
Other	2	0.3%

The average age of MAP participants was 37.8 (SD = 9.3), though ages ranged from 17 to 70. Two participants did not provide valid ages.

Twelve percent of the population was Hispanic, 29% was Black, and 57% was Caucasian.

Table 3. Ethnicity and Race

	Frequency	Percent
ETHNICITY (N = 630)		
Not Hispanic	548	87.0%
Hispanic Descent	79	12.5%
Don't know	3	0.5%
RACE (N = 630)		
Alaskan Native	3	0.5%
American Indian	11	1.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.8%
Black/African American	182	28.9%
Caucasian	357	56.7%
Cape Verdean	6	1.0%
Other	65	10.3%
Unknown	1	0.2%

MAP participants were most commonly referred from residential programs (35%), though 14% were referred from jail or prison. Only 6% were referred from St. Francis House.

Table 4. Referral Source

REFERRAL SOURCE (N = 638)		
	Frequency	Percent
Residential Program	226	35.4%
Detox	5	0.8%
Other Drug Tx Program	26	4.1%
St. Francis House	35	5.5%
Health Care Provider	1	0.2%
Other Homeless Shelter	6	0.9%
Self/family/friend/non-medical professional	87	13.6%
Probation Officer	48	7.5%
Jail/Prison	87	13.6%
Social Service Agency	10	1.6%
Lawyer	3	0.5%
Social/Community Agency	3	0.5%
Other	98	15.4%
Unknown	3	0.5%

At baseline, most MAP participants (53%) were attending residential programs other than those listed on the survey, 20% were at Shepherd House, and the rest were distributed evenly across the other residential options. On average, MAP participants had been at their current residential program for 68.1 (SD = 97.1) days at baseline, though stays ranged from 0 to 1095 days.

Table 5. Current Residential Program

CURRENT RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM (N = 633)		
	Frequency	Percent
Victory House	33	5.2%
Gavin House	25	3.9%
New Victories	25	3.9%
Shepherd House	128	20.2%
Hello House 1	40	6.3%
Hello House 2	11	1.7%
Granada House	26	4.1%
Women's Hope Transitional/Victory	7	1.1%
Victory Transitional/Men's	3	0.5%
Other	335	52.9%

3.1.2 Housing History

MAP participants had been homeless an average of 3.1 times (SD = 5.2) upon entry to the program. However, 8% reported never having been homeless. The average length of participants' most recent homeless episode was just less than a year (M = 335, SD = 872.9).

Table 6. Homelessness History

	Frequency	Percent
# OF TIMES HOMELESS (N = 629)		
0	49	7.8%
1	210	33.4%
2	133	21.1%
3	86	13.7%
4+	151	24.0%
LENGTH OF LAST HOMELESS EPISODE (N = 626)		
0	84	13.4%
1-30 days (0-1 month)	127	20.3%
31-60 days (1-2 months)	83	13.3%
61-90 days (2-3 months)	61	9.7%
91-182 days (3-6 months)	81	12.9%
183-365 days (6 months-1 year)	93	14.9%
366-730 days (1-2 years)	40	6.4%
731-1095 days (2-3 years)	20	3.2%
1096+ days (3+ years)	37	5.9%
AGE AT FIRST HOMELESS EPISODE (N = 611)		
0-17 years old	107	17.5%
18-21 years old	72	11.8%
22-29 years old	150	24.5%
30-39 years old	166	27.2%
40-49 years old	94	15.4%
50+ years old	22	3.6%

However, this figure was skewed by a few answers that were very high; the median length was closer to three months. Participants were an average of 28.5 years old (SD = 12.2) the first time they were homeless, though age of first homelessness ranged from 0 to 64. Twenty-nine percent of MAP participants had been homeless by the time they were 21.

MAP participants experienced a variety of living situations the month prior to entry into their current residential program. More than a quarter were in jail or prison, and almost 20% were either on the streets or in emergency shelters.

Table 7. Previous Living Situation

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, MONTH BEFORE CURRENT PROGRAM (N = 636)		
	Frequency	Percent
On the Streets	55	8.6%
Emergency Shelter	67	10.5%
Transitional Housing	53	8.3%
Psych. Facility	8	1.3%
S.A Treatment	94	14.8%
Hospital/Rehabilitation/Nursing Home	19	3.0%
Prison/Jail	171	26.9%
D.V. Situation	1	0.2%
Family/Relatives	75	11.8%
Friends/Non-Family	49	7.7%
Rental Housing	18	2.8%
Other	26	4.1%

3.1.3 Family Information

Only 6% of MAP participants were married. Sixty-four percent had never been married, and 27% were either separated or divorced. However, 35% reported being in a current intimate relationship. More than 60% had children.

Table 8. Family and Relationships

	Frequency	Percent
CURRENT INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP (N = 633)		
No	411	64.9%
Yes	222	35.1%
MARITAL STATUS (N = 636)		
Never Married	407	64.0%
Legally Married	40	6.3%
Living as Married	7	1.1%
Separated	55	8.6%
Divorced	118	18.6%
Widowed	9	1.4%
# OF CHILDREN -- BIOLOGICAL/ADOPTED (N = 636)		
0	245	38.5%
1	129	20.3%
2	119	18.7%
3	70	11.0%
4	41	6.4%
5	20	3.1%
6	7	1.1%
8	4	0.6%
9	1	0.2%

3.1.4 Education

MAP participants reported an average of 11.3 years of schooling (SD = 2.5), with a range from 0 to 19. More than three quarters of MAP participants had only a high school education or less.

Table 9. Education

HIGHEST COMPLETED GRADE (N = 628)		
	Frequency	Percent
None	10	1.6%
Grade School	127	20.2%
High School/GED	343	54.6%
Trade School	16	2.5%
2-yr College	39	6.2%
4-yr College	25	4.0%
Graduate School	10	1.6%
Other	58	9.2%

3.1.5 Criminal History

Just under half of MAP participants were on probation at the time of entry to MAP, and 19% were on parole. Approximately five percent knew of a current restraining order taken out against them.

Table 10. Current Legal Status

	Frequency	Percent
PROBATION (N = 575)		
No	315	54.8%
Yes	260	45.2%
PAROLE (N = 566)		
No	460	81.3%
Yes	106	18.7%
RESTRAINING ORDER TAKEN OUT AGAINST ONESELF (N = 634)		
No	598	94.3%
Yes	31	4.9%
Don't Know	5	0.8%
RESTRAINING ORDER TAKEN OUT AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON (N = 633)		
No	620	97.9%
Yes	13	2.1%

In the previous year, 42.3% of MAP participants had been arrested at least once. Just under 20% had been cited for a probation violation, and just under 4% had been cited for a parole violation. Fifty-seven percent had been incarcerated in the past year. For those 57%, the average number of days incarcerated was 185.9 (SD = 135.8).

Table 11. Past Year Legal Involvement

	Frequency	Percent
# OF ARRESTS IN PAST YEAR (N = 631)		
0	364	57.7%
1	172	27.3%
2	43	6.8%
3+	52	8.2%
PAST YEAR INCARCERATION (N = 570)		
No	248	43.5%
Yes	322	56.5%
CITED FOR PROBATION VIOLATION IN PAST YEAR (N = 570)		
No	243	42.6%
Yes	107	18.8%
N/A (not on probation)	220	38.6%
CITED FOR PAROLE VIOLATION IN PAST YEAR (N = 563)		
No	210	37.3%
Yes	22	3.9%
N/A (not on parole)	331	58.8%

3.1.6 Employment/Income

More than half of MAP participants did not have gainful employment in the year prior to program entry. Of those who did work, approximately 30% held full-time jobs. The most commonly endorsed reason for unemployment was substance abuse problems, which were endorsed by approximately 40% of respondents who had been unemployed. More than a third of those who provided reasons for unemployment selected reasons other than

those listed. Thirty-nine percent of MAP participants had not worked at all in the past year, and only 10% had worked more than half of the year. Among the 318 who worked at all in the past year, the average number of days worked was 110.0 (SD = 88.6).

Table 12. Past Year Employment

	Frequency	Percent
PAST YEAR GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT (N = 620)		
YES (JOB TYPE BELOW)	281	45.3%
Odd Jobs^a	79	15.3%
Part-Time^a	129	25.2%
Full-Time^a	140	27.3%
NO (REASONS BELOW)	339	54.7%
Didn't try to Find^b	18	5.0%
Couldn't Find^b	12	3.3%
Substance Abuse Problems^b	150	41.3%
Other Health Problems^b	47	12.9%
Needed at Home^b	2	0.6%
Residential Program Rules^b	8	2.2%
Childcare^b	3	0.8%
Other^b	123	33.9%
# OF DAYS WORKED IN PAST YEAR (N = 569)		
0	251	39.3%
1-90	176	30.9%
91-180	83	14.6%
181-270	41	7.2%
271-365	18	3.2%

^a Type of employment does not map cleanly onto past year employment: 518, 511, and 513, respectively responded to the odd jobs, part-time, and full-time questions. Therefore, percents for these rows indicate percent of the respondents who answered the question (e.g., 15.3% = 79 endorsing odd jobs / 518 answering odd jobs question). Type of employment is also not mutually exclusive (e.g., a respondent can respond affirmatively to odd jobs and part-time work).

^b Reason for unemployment does not map cleanly onto past year unemployment: 363 responded to the reason for unemployment question. Therefore, percents for these rows indicate percent of respondent who answered the question (e.g., 5.0% = 18 endorsing not trying to find work / 388 answering reason for unemployment question).

MAP participants received support from a variety of sources prior to entering MAP. Approximately one quarter selected wages as their primary source of support, one quarter selected public support, one quarter selected friends or family, and one quarter selected sources other than those listed. Approximately 30% had no monthly income the month prior to entering MAP and only 18% had more than \$1000 monthly income. Though more than 60% of MAP participants had children (who might or might not be currently dependent on them for financial support), only 13% had non-child dependents who counted on their financial support.

Table 13. Past Year Income

	Frequency	Percent
PAST YEAR MAJOR SOURCE OF SUPPORT (N = 616)		
Wages	152	24.7%
Public Support	156	25.3%
Ex-/Partner	34	5.5%
Unemployment	9	1.5%
Sexual Partner	16	2.6%
Friend	21	3.4%
Family	85	13.8%
Other	143	23.2%
TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME FROM ABOVE SOURCES, PAST MONTH (N = 632)		
\$0	192	30.4%
\$1 – 250	106	16.8%
\$251 – 500	71	11.2%
\$501 – 1000	149	23.6%
\$1001 – 1500	36	5.7%
\$1501 – 2000	20	3.2%
\$2001 +	58	9.1%
NON-CHILD DEPENDENTS DEPENDING ON FINANCIAL SUPPORT (N = 636)		
0	555	87.3%
1	45	7.1%
2+	36	5.7%

3.1.7 Health

Less than half of MAP participants typically received health care at a primary care provider's office. Eighteen percent utilized free health care clinics, 13% received their health care at the Emergency Room, and 8% went nowhere for health care. Close to 30% of participants did not have health insurance, but more than 85% of those were interested in having health insurance. Despite lack of health insurance, more than 40% of MAP respondents had received medical care three or more times in the past six months.

Forty-three percent of MAP participants reported having current serious health problems, confirming the need for medical services evident in the previous table (Table 14). No other physical health information was recorded at baseline, but 41.8% of MAP participants wore glasses and 51.6% reported needing a new pair of glasses.

Table 14. Healthcare

	Frequency	Percent
USUAL PLACE TO RECEIVE HEALTH CARE (N=630)		
Primary Care Provider	304	48.3%
Emergency Room	80	12.7%
Free Health Care Clinic	116	18.4%
Alternative Health Care	0	0.0%
Nowhere	51	8.1%
Community Health Care	59	9.4%
Other	20	3.2%
HEALTH INSURANCE (N = 632)		
Have Health Insurance	451	71.4%
DON'T HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE OR DON'T KNOW	181	28.7%
Interested in Having Health Insurance ^a	158	85.4%
Not Interested in Having Health Insurance ^a	21	11.2%
Don't Know	6	3.2%
TIMES MEDICAL CARE RECEIVED IN PAST SIX MONTHS (N = 635)		
0	169	26.6%
1	100	15.7 %
2	100	15.7%
3+	266	41.9%
TIMES DENTAL CARE RECEIVED IN PAST SIX MONTHS (N = 634)		
0	380	59.9%
1	143	22.6%
2+	111	17.5%

^a Interest in health insurance does not map cleanly onto whether a respondent has health insurance: 185 responded to the interest in health insurance question. Therefore, percents for these rows indicate percent of the respondents who answered the question (e.g., 85.4% = 158 endorsing interest in health insurance / 185 answering interest in health insurance question).

Table 15. Physical Health

CURRENT SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEMS (N=630)		
	Frequency	Percent
No	352	55.9%
Yes	270	42.9%
Don't Know	8	1.3%

3.1.8 Substance Use / Gambling

The majority of MAP participants had a history of drug or alcohol treatment: 72% had received treatment for alcohol abuse, and 80% had received treatment for drug abuse. The majority had entered detox, holding, and/or residential programs at least once; among participants who entered each treatment, completion rates were highest for Holding and Other treatments and lowest for Residential and Methadone programs.

Table 16. Substance Use Treatment History

	TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOL ABUSE (N=637)						TREATMENT FOR DRUG ABUSE (N=636)					
	Frequency		Percent		Frequency		Percent					
No	178		27.9%		130		20.4%					
Yes	459		72.1%		506		79.6%					
TYPE OF TREATMENT PROGRAM ATTENDED												
	Detox (N = 627)		Holding (N = 621)		Residential ^a (N = 626)		Out-patient (N = 617)		Methadone (N = 612)		Other (N = 546)	
	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%
TIMES ENTERED												
0	114	18.2	249	40.1	58	9.3	345	55.9	485	79.2	515	94.3
1	92	14.7	187	30.1	226	36.1	166	26.9	73	11.9	20	3.7
2	63	10.0	97	15.6	170	27.2	45	7.3	26	4.2	4	0.7
3+	358	57.1	88	14.2	172	27.5	61	9.9	28	4.6	7	1.3
TIMES COMPLETED	(N = 618)		(N = 603)		(N = 611)		(N = 591)		(N = 578)		(N = 525)	
0	130	210	260	43.1	327	53.5	430	72.8	525	90.8	500	95.2
1	106	17.2	195	32.3	179	29.3	98	16.6	33	5.7	15	2.9
2	80	12.9	86	14.3	51	8.3	30	5.1	13	2.2	4	0.8
3+	302	48.9	62	10.3	54	8.8	33	5.6	7	1.2	6	1.1
COMPLETION RATE^b	(N = 509)		(N = 370)		(N = 551)		(N = 267)		(N = 125)		(N = 28)	
0%	22	4.3	28	7.6	269	48.8	107	40.1	73	58.4	6	21.4
1-25%	28	5.5	7	1.9	19	3.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0
26-50%	55	10.8	25	6.7	121	21.9	17	6.3	6	4.8	0	0.0
51%-75%	54	10.6	14	3.8	32	5.8	4	1.5	2	1.6	0	0.0
76%-99%	36	7.1	3	0.8	10	1.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
100%	314	61.7	293	79.2	100	18.1	138	51.7	43	34.4	22	78.6

^aIncluding any current residential program.^bFor those who entered given treatment at least once.**Table 17. Substance Use Problems**

SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS (1=STRONGLY DISAGREE; 7 = STRONGLY AGREE)		
(N = 628-636)		
	Mean	SD
Dr/Alc Use is a Problem	5.5	2.2
Dr/Alc Use More Trouble than Worth	5.6	2.2
Dr/Alc Use Causing Problems w/ Law	4.7	2.5
Dr/Alc Use Hindering Thinking/Work	4.6	2.3
Dr/Alc Use Causing Family/Friend Problems	5.2	2.3
Dr/Alc Use Causing Employment Problems	5.2	2.2
Dr/Alc Use Causing Health Problems	4.8	2.3
Dr/Alc Use Making Life Worse	5.4	2.3
Dr/Alc Will Result in Death	6.1	1.8
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 9-63)	47.2	14.5

Overall, MAP participants endorsed multiple problems caused by their drug or alcohol use, and were aware of the range of problems their drug and alcohol use caused. The average score on the problem recognition scale was 5.2 (SD = 1.6), corresponding to an answer of “somewhat agree.”

Though the slight majority of MAP participants believed that they could identify others with a substance abuse problem by their appearance, more than 60% believed that others could not identify them as have substance abuse problems based on their appearance.

Table 18. Beliefs about Substance Abuse

	CAN IDENTIFY PEOPLE WHO ABUSE SUBSTANCES BY THEIR APPEARANCE (N = 632)		OTHERS CAN IDENTIFY ME AS HAVING A SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEM BY MY APPEARANCE (N = 629)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	69	10.9%	146	23.2%
Disagree	202	31.7%	257	40.9%
Agree	182	28.5%	147	23.4%
Strongly Agree	179	28.1%	79	12.6%

MAP participants had used a variety of substances in the year before program entry. More than 75% had used nicotine, more than 60% had used alcohol, more than 40% had used crack, more than 40% had used cocaine, more than 30% had used marijuana, more than 30% had used heroin, and more than 30% had used tranquilizers. Heroin was the most commonly endorsed drug of choice, followed by alcohol.

Table 19. Past Year Substance Use

	PAST YEAR SUBSTANCE USE (N = 631-633)											SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE (N = 578)	
	Never		< Once a Week		1-6 Times a Week		Once a Day		2+ Times a Day				
	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	
Alcohol	221	34.9	137	21.7	103	16.2	31	4.9	141	22.3	170	29.4	
Inhalants	602	95.3	25	3.9	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Marijuana	391	61.9	148	24.7	29	4.6	18	2.8	46	7.3	33	5.7	
Hallucinogens	574	91.0	50	7.9	6	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.5	2	0.3	
Crack/Freebase	353	55.9	104	16.2	64	10.1	12	1.9	99	15.7	54	9.3	
Cocaine	357	56.5	124	19.6	66	10.5	17	2.7	68	10.8	52	9.0	
Heroin/Cocaine Mix	465	73.6	60	9.5	35	5.5	13	2.1	59	9.3	31	5.4	
Heroin	385	61.0	68	10.8	22	3.5	22	3.5	134	21.2	171	29.6	
Street Methadone	568	89.9	46	7.3	10	1.5	4	0.6	4	0.6	0	0.0	
Other Opiates	495	78.3	70	11.1	36	5.7	6	0.9	25	4.0	10	1.7	
Methamphetamines	567	89.7	50	7.9	12	1.9	2	0.3	1	0.2	18	3.1	
Other amphetamines	593	93.8	23	3.7	7	1.1	3	0.5	6	0.9	0	0.0	
Tranquilizers	407	64.5	127	20.1	38	6.0	17	2.7	42	6.7	2	0.3	
Barbituates	576	91.1	23	3.7	16	2.5	3	0.5	14	2.2	5	0.9	
Other Sedatives	591	93.5	24	3.8	9	1.4	3	0.5	5	0.8	11	1.9	
Nicotine	140	22.2	20	3.2	16	2.5	11	1.7	444	70.4	19	3.3	

MAP participants, on average, spent about 20 days drinking in a typical month ($M_{\text{days not drinking}} = 10.6$, $SD = 11.6$), binged on 13.1 of those days ($SD = 12.4$), and drank between

5-9 drinks ($M_{\text{drinks}} = 3.37$, between an answer of “5-6” and “7-9”, $SD = 2.1$) per drinking day. Almost 60% had ridden in the past year with a driver who had been drinking.

Table 20. Drinking Patterns

	Frequency	Percent
TYPICAL MONTH PRIOR TO TREATMENT ENTRY: DAYS W/OUT DRINKING (N = 626)		
0	210	33.5%
1-7	146	23.4%
8-14	51	8.1%
15-21	55	8.8%
22-28	78	12.5%
29, 30, or 31	86	13.7%
TYPICAL MONTH PRIOR TO TREATMENT ENTRY: DAYS BINGING (N = 622)		
0	153	24.6%
1-7	145	23.3%
8-14	55	8.9%
15-21	59	9.4%
22-28	62	10.0%
29, 30, or 31	148	25.7%
TYPICAL DAY PRIOR TO TREATMENT ENTRY: DRINKS PER DAY (N = 604)		
0	85	14.1%
1-2	70	11.6%
3-4	49	8.1%
5-6	78	12.9%
7-9	99	16.4%
10-15	98	16.2%
16+	125	20.7%
PAST YEAR RODE WITH DRINKING DRIVER (INCLUDING SELF) (N = 625)		
Never	254	40.6%
A Few Times or Less	181	29.0%
A Few Times per Month	81	13.0%
Once or More a Week	109	17.4%

More than 80% of MAP participants had smoked cigarettes in the past year, and 12% smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day. On average, MAP participants smoked 14.2 cigarettes per day ($SD = 10.8$).

Table 21. Smoking Patterns

	Frequency	Percent
PAST YEAR SMOKING (N = 625)		
No	104	16.6%
Yes	521	83.4%
CIGARETTES PER TYPICAL DAY (N = 605)		
0	88	14.5%
1-10	195	32.3%
11-20	251	41.5%
21+	71	11.7%

More than 30% of MAP participants had injected drugs in the past year. Of those who answered the questions, more than 20% had used dirty needles and 25% had shared a cooker, cotton, or rinse water.

Table 22. Drug Use Habits

	Frequency	Percent
PAST YEAR DRUG INJECTION (N = 631)		
Never	438	69.4%
A Few Times	34	5.4%
1-3 Times per Month	13	2.1%
1-5 Times per Week	20	3.2%
About Every Day	126	20.0%
PAST YEAR DRUG INJECTION W/ DIRTY NEEDLE (N = 482)		
Never	376	78.0%
A Few Times	66	13.7%
1-3 Times per Month	19	3.9%
1-5 Times per Week	14	2.9%
About Every Day	7	1.5%
PAST YEAR USE OF SAME COOKER, COTTON, OR RINSE WATER (N = 476)		
Never	357	75.0%
A Few Times	61	12.8%
1-3 Times per Month	20	4.2%
1-5 Times per Week	23	4.8%
About Every Day	15	3.2%

More than 6% of MAP participants qualified as past year disordered gamblers.

Table 23. Past Year Gambling Problems

	Frequency	Percent
PAST YEAR DSM CRITERIA FOR DISORDERED GAMBLING (N=625-630)		
Preoccupied w/ Gambling	74	11.8%
Increased Bets to Maintain Excitement	39	6.2%
Tried to Quit Gambling w/out Success	39	6.2%
Cutting Down on Gambling Led to Irritability	28	4.4%
Gambled to Get Out of a Bad Mood	66	10.5%
Chased Losses by Returning to Location	52	8.3%
Kept Gambling a Secret from Family/Friends	39	6.2%
Committed Illegal Acts to Support Gambling	25	4.0%
Gambling Affected Job / Relationships	15	2.4%
Gambling Caused Major Financial Problems	22	3.5%
PAST YEAR DSM CRITERIA FOR DISORDERED GAMBLING (N=621)		
No Problems / Non-Gambling (0 criteria)	517	83.3%
At-Risk Gambling (1-2 criteria)	48	7.7%
Problem Gambling (3-4 criteria)	18	2.9%
Disordered Gambling (5+ criteria)	38	6.1%

For comparison, the rate of lifetime gambling disorders in the general population is approximately 1%. Preoccupation with gambling and gambling to get out of a bad mood were the most endorsed symptoms.

3.1.9 Sexual History

More than half of MAP participants reported having only one or fewer sexual partners in the past year. However, close to 60% reported having unprotected sex at some point in the past year and more than 30% had unprotected sex regularly (i.e., a few times a month or more). Seventeen percent of MAP participants had sex for money or drugs within the past year.

Table 24. Past Year Sexual Activities

	Frequency	Percent
PAST YEAR # OF SEXUAL PARTNERS (N = 625)		
0	147	23.5%
1	218	34.9%
2-3	154	24.6%
4 or more	106	17.0%
PAST YEAR AMOUNT OF SEX (N = 620)		
Never	143	23.1%
A Few Times or Less	156	25.2%
A Few Times Each Month	130	21.0%
Once or More Each Week	191	30.8%
PAST YEAR AMOUNT OF UNPROTECTED SEX (N = 625)		
Never	264	42.2%
A Few Times or Less	165	26.4%
A Few Times Each Month	83	13.3%
Once or More Each Week	113	18.1%
PAST YEAR AMOUNT OF SEX FOR MONEY (N = 628)		
Never	521	83.0%
A Few Times or Less	56	8.9%
A Few Times Each Month	17	2.7%
Once or More Each Week	34	5.4%

MAP participants reported a high occurrence of hepatitis – 28% had contracted the disease in their lifetime, and 23% had experienced it in the past 6 months.

Table 25. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES												
	Syphilis (N=619,457)		Gonorrhea (N=619,471)		Chlamydia (N=618,457)		Genital Warts (N=621,444)		Genital Herpes (N=622,446)		Hepatitis (N=622,472)	
	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%
Lifetime Occurrence	36	5.8	101	16.3	72	11.7	35	5.6	25	3.9	176	27.6
Past 6 Mo. Occurrence	1	0.2	6	1.3	4	0.9	6	1.4	5	1.1	110	23.3
# OF OCCURRENCES	(N = 397)		(N = 422)		(N = 409)							
1	30	7.6	63	14.9	50	12.2						
2	2	0.5	20	4.7	7	1.7						
3+	2	0.5	7	1.7	5	1.2						

Note. First N refers to lifetime variable; second N refers to past 6 month variable.

Most MAP participants had been tested previously for AIDS, and more than 8% reported positive screens.

Table 26. HIV Testing

	Frequency	Percent
# OF TIMES TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS (N = 632)		
0	67	10.6%
1	125	19.8%
2-3	215	34.0%
4 or more	225	35.6%
EVER TESTED POSITIVE FOR HIV (N = 629)		
No	563	89.5%
Yes	51	8.1%
Don't Know	15	2.4%

3.1.10 Psychiatric History

More than half of MAP participants had been treated previously for a psychiatric issue.

Table 27. Psychiatric Treatment History

EVER TREATED FOR A PSYCHIATRIC ISSUE, NOT SUBSTANCE-RELATED (N=631)		
	Frequency	Percent
No	266	42.2%
Yes	365	57.8%

On average, MAP participants did not strongly endorse any of the depression items. The only item for which the average fell within the “agree” instead of “disagree” range was “worry or brood a lot.” The average score for the depression scale was 3.0 (SD = 1.1), corresponding to an item answer of “somewhat disagree.” Only 6% of MAP reported possible thoughts of suicide (i.e., those who weren’t sure or agreed to any extent with the statement).

Table 28. Depression Symptoms

DEPRESSION (1=STRONGLY DISAGREE; 7 = STRONGLY AGREE)		
(N = 631-636)	Mean	SD
Feel Sad/Depressed	3.2	1.9
Thoughts of Suicide	1.4	1.1
Feel Lonely	3.8	2.0
Feel Interested in Life^a	6.2	1.3
Feel Extra Tired or Run Down	3.7	2.0
Worry or Brood a Lot	4.1	2.0
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 6-42)	18.0	6.7

^a This item reversed in calculating the total depression score.

On average, MAP participants did not strongly endorse any of the anxiety items, though they did score higher than on the depression items. The only items for which the average fell within the “agree” instead of “disagree” range were “feel anxious or nervous” and “trouble concentrating or remembering things.” The average score for the anxiety scale

was 3.7 (SD = 1.4), corresponding to an item answer between “somewhat disagree” and “not sure.”

Table 29. Anxiety Symptoms

ANXIETY (1 = STRONGLY DISAGREE; 7 = STRONGLY AGREE)		
(N = 633-636)	Mean	SD
Trouble Sitting Still	3.7	2.1
Trouble Sleeping	3.5	2.2
Feel Anxious or Nervous	4.2	2.0
Trouble Concentrating or Remembering Things	4.1	2.1
Afraid of Certain Things (Have Phobias)	2.8	2.1
Feel Tense or Keyed Up	3.7	2.0
Feel Tightness in Muscles	3.7	2.1
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 7-49)	25.8	9.8

On average, MAP participants agreed with many of the childhood problem items. The highest rated item was being angry and frustrated as a child. The average score for the scale was 4.5 (SD = 1.3), falling between an answer of not sure and somewhat agree.

Table 30. Childhood Problems

CHILDHOOD PROBLEMS (1=STRONGLY DISAGREE; 7 = STRONGLY AGREE)		
(N = 632-636)	Mean	SD
Skipped School Growing Up	4.8	2.4
Took Things Belonging to Others When Young	4.6	2.2
Good Relations w/ Parents While Growing Up^a	4.2	2.3
Anger / Frustration During Childhood	5.0	2.1
Involved in Fights Growing Up	4.9	2.1
Had Trouble w/ Authorities as a Teen	4.7	2.4
Good Self Esteem / Confidence Growing Up^a	3.8	2.1
Emotionally / Physically Abused During Youth	4.4	2.5
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 8-56)	36.4	10.6

^a These items reversed in calculating the total childhood problems score.

Overall, MAP participants scored low on hostility. The average score for each item fell between strongly disagree and not sure. In particular, participants rejected items

Table 31. Hostility

HOSTILITY (1=STRONGLY DISAGREE; 7 = STRONGLY AGREE)		
(N = 634-636)	Mean	SD
Feel Mistreated	2.6	1.7
Like Others to Feel Afraid	1.7	1.4
Urges to Fight or Hurt Others	1.7	1.4
Have a Hot Temper	3.3	2.1
Temper Causes Fights / Trouble	3.1	2.2
Get Mad at Others Easily	3.0	1.9
Have Carried Weapons	3.4	2.5
Feel a Lot of Anger Inside	3.6	2.1
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 8-56)	22.5	9.8

indicating urges to hurt others or desires for others to feel afraid. They were more likely to endorse having carried weapons and feeling a lot of anger inside. The average score for the scale was 2.8 (SD = 1.2), falling between disagree and somewhat disagree.

Overall, MAP participants indicated high readiness for treatment. The average score for each item fell between somewhat agree and strongly agree. The average score for the scale was 6.3 (SD = 0.7), falling between agree and strongly agree.

Table 32. Treatment Readiness

TREATMENT READINESS (1=STRONGLY DISAGREE; 7 = STRONGLY AGREE)		
(N = 629-636)	Mean	SD
Too Many Outside Responsibilities to Be in This Program^a	1.6	1.1
Program Seems Too Demanding^a	1.7	1.1
Program Last Chance to Solve Alcohol / Drug Problems	5.0	2.1
Program Will Not Be Helpful^a	1.6	1.3
Plan to Stay in Program for Awhile	6.7	1.0
Someone Made You Come to Program^a	1.8	1.8
Program Can Really Help You	6.6	1.0
Want to Be in Program	6.7	0.9
TOTAL (Possible Range = 8-56)	50.3	5.4

^a These items reversed in calculating the total treatment readiness score.

3.1.11 Skills

MAP participants rated their communication skills as falling between “not sure” and “a lot of skill.” The lowest rated skill was being able to speak in front of a group. In all cases, level of interest was higher than endorsed level of skill.

Table 33. Communication Skills

ADKINS LIFE SKILLS – COMMUNICATION SKILLS (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 636-637)		Interest (N = 637)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Completing a Successful Job Interview	2.2	1.2	3.2	0.9
Knowledge of How to Answer Sensitive or Difficult Questions on a Job Application	2.0	1.2	3.0	1.0
Ability to Speak to a Supervisor	2.6	1.2	3.1	1.0
Ability to Speak to a Customer	3.0	1.1	3.3	0.9
Ability to Speak in Front of a Group	1.9	1.4	2.7	1.3
AVERAGE	2.3	0.9	3.1	0.8

MAP participants rated their career exploration skills as falling between “a little” and “not sure.” The lowest rated skill was knowing how to look for employment services. In all cases, level of interest was higher than endorsed level of skill, and overall the discrepancy between skill and interest was greater than for communication skills.

Table 34. Career Exploration

ADKINS LIFE SKILLS – CAREER EXPLORATION (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 636-637)		Interest (N = 637-638)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Exploring New Career Possibilities	2.2	1.4	3.4	0.8
Knowing How to Look for Training Programs	1.5	1.3	3.3	0.9
Knowing How to Look for Employment Services	1.8	1.3	3.2	0.9
Knowing How to Use Employment Services	1.6	1.3	3.2	1.0
AVERAGE	1.8	1.1	3.3	0.8

MAP participants rated their appropriate job behavior knowledge as falling between “not sure” and “a lot,” but closer to “a lot.” In all cases, level of interest was higher than endorsed level of skill, but this difference was minimal.

Table 35. Appropriate Job Behavior

ADKINS LIFE SKILLS – APPROPRIATE JOB BEHAVIOR (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 637)		Interest (N = 636-637)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Knowing How to Ask Questions about Job Duties When Confused	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.9
Knowledge of a Supervisor’s Appropriate and Inappropriate Behavior	2.7	1.2	3.2	1.0
Knowledge of a Coworker’s Appropriate and Inappropriate Behavior	2.8	1.1	3.0	1.1
AVERAGE	2.7	1.0	3.2	0.8

MAP participants rated their work self-assessment skills as falling between “not sure” and “a lot.” Level of interest was high for both skills on this scale.

Table 36. Work Self-Assessment

ADKINS LIFE SKILLS – WORK SELF-ASSESSMENT (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 637)		Interest (N = 637)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Figuring Out Work Interests	2.1	1.2	3.4	0.8
Understanding Work Strengths	2.3	1.2	3.4	0.8
AVERAGE	2.2	1.1	3.4	0.7

MAP participants rated their basic literacy skills as falling between “not sure” and “a lot.” They were least sure of their math skills, but also least interested in improving those skills. They expressed interest in improving both their reading and writing skills.

MAP participants rated their workplace technology skills as falling near “a little”. These skills were the lowest rated skills presented thus far. In all cases, level of interest was high and higher than endorsed level of skill.

Table 37. Basic Literacy Skills

ADKINS LIFE SKILLS – BASIC LITERACY SKILLS (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 576-636)		Interest (N = 576-636)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Reading	3.0	1.1	3.4	0.9
Writing	2.6	1.2	3.3	1.0
Math	2.0	1.3	2.8	1.3
AVERAGE	2.5	0.9	3.2	0.9

Table 38. Workplace Technology

WORK-PLACE LITERACY – WORKPLACE TECHNOLOGY (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 635-636)		Interest (N = 635-636)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Using the Internet	1.0	1.3	3.3	1.1
Using E-mail	1.0	1.4	3.2	1.1
Using a Word-processing Program	0.9	1.3	3.2	1.1
Using a computer	1.3	1.3	3.4	1.0
AVERAGE	1.0	1.2	3.3	1.0

MAP participants rated their paperwork skills as falling just above “a little”. Though level of interest was higher than endorsed level of skill, interest was not particularly high, compared to other skills.

Table 39. Paperwork

WORK-PLACE LITERACY – PAPERWORK (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 628-636)		Interest (N = 629-635)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
How to Fill Out a W-4 Form	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.3
How to Fill Put an I-9 Form	0.8	1.2	2.5	1.5
How to Decipher a Benefits Package	1.3	1.3	3.1	1.2
AVERAGE	1.2	1.1	2.8	1.1

MAP participants rated their life stabilization skills as falling between “a little” and “not sure.” They rated their ability to look for and secure housing as particularly low, and were most interested in improving those skills.

Table 40. Life Stabilization

WORK-PLACE LITERACY – LIFE STABILIZATION (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 634-636)		Interest (N = 635-636)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
How to Make a Business Phone Call	2.0	1.4	3.3	0.9
How to Resolve Outstanding Legal Issues	2.0	1.4	3.2	1.1
Looking for Housing	1.5	1.3	3.6	0.8
Knowing What Is Involved in Securing Housing	1.4	1.4	3.5	0.8
AVERAGE	1.7	1.1	3.4	0.7

MAP participants rated their office skills as falling near “not sure.” Their level of interest for improving these skills was lower than for most other skills.

Table 41. Office Skills

WORK-PLACE LITERACY – OFFICE SKILLS (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 634-635)		Interest (N = 634-635)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Using a Copy Machine	2.3	1.4	3.1	1.2
Filing	1.9	1.5	2.7	1.4
AVERAGE	2.1	1.3	2.9	1.1

MAP participants rated their social networking skills as falling between “a little” and “not sure.” They were interested in improving all of these skills.

Table 42. Social Networking

WORK-PLACE LITERACY – SOCIAL NETWORKING (0 = NONE; 4 = MAXIMUM)				
	Skill (N = 636)		Interest (N = 636)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Recognizing Life Successes	1.9	1.2	3.4	0.8
Networking to Find Jobs	1.5	1.3	3.4	0.8
How to Make or Revise a Resume	1.2	1.3	3.4	0.9
AVERAGE	1.5	1.0	3.4	0.7

3.1.12 Self-Efficacy/Self-Regard/Appearance Self-Esteem/Rosenberg Self-Esteem

On average, MAP participants scored highly on self-efficacy. As a group, they disagreed with all items that measured lack of self-efficacy and agreed with all items that measured presence of self-efficacy. The average score for the self-efficacy scale was 5.2 (SD = 1.0), corresponding to an item answer between “somewhat agree” and “agree.”

Table 43. Self-Efficacy

SELF-EFFICACY (1=STRONGLY DISAGREE; 7 = STRONGLY AGREE)		
(N = 633-636)	Mean	SD
Little Control Over Things that Happen^a	3.4	2.0
No Way to Solve Some Problems^a	3.0	2.0
Little Can Do to Change Important Things in Life^a	2.5	1.9
Often Feel Helpless in Dealing w/ Life Problems^a	3.9	2.0
Feel You Are Being Pushed Around in Life^a	3.6	1.9
What Happens in the Future Depends on You	6.7	0.9
Can Do Anything You Set Your Mind To	6.3	1.1
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 7-49)	36.7	6.8

^a These items reversed in calculating the total self-efficacy score.

On average, MAP participants scored above the midpoint on self-regard. They rated sense of healthy mind highest and sense of [lack of] fatigue lowest. The average score for the self regard scale was 6.5 (SD = 1.8) out of 10.

Table 44. Past 7 Days Self Regard

PAST 7 DAYS SELF REGARD (1 = WORST; 10 = BEST)		
(N = 632-634)	Mean	SD
Sense of Facial Appearance	6.7	2.4
Sense of Fatigue (10=least tired)	5.6	2.6
Sense of Healthy Body	6.4	2.5
Sense of Healthy Mind	6.9	2.3
Sense of Whole Person / Identity	6.8	2.5
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 5-50)	32.3	8.8

On average, MAP participants reported sometimes worrying about the items on the appearance self esteem scale. The average score for the scale was 2.9 (SD = 0.8) out of 5, right at the midpoint of the scale.

Table 45. Appearance Self Esteem

APPEARANCE SELF ESTEEM (1-5)		
(N = 626-632)	Mean	SD
How Often Feel Unattractive (1=very often)	3.0	1.1
How Pleased w/ Appearance (1=very pleased)^a	2.3	1.0
How Often Dissatisfied w/ Way You Look (1=very often)	2.9	1.1
How Often Feel as Attractive as Most People (1=very often)^a	2.8	1.1
How Much Worry about Appearance (1=very much)	2.2	1.2
How Much Worry about Weight (1=very much)	2.4	1.5
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 6-30)	17.4	4.6

^a These items reversed in calculating the total appearance self esteem score.

Similar to the above self esteem scale, on average, MAP participants scored near the midpoint on most of the items on the Rosenberg self esteem scale. The item with which participants most agreed was having a number of good qualities. The item with which they most disagreed was not having much to be proud of. The average score for the Rosenberg self esteem scale was 2.2 (SD = 0.5) out of 4, indicating that participants agreed with most positive self esteem items.

Table 46. Rosenberg Self Esteem

SELF ESTEEM (1=STRONGLY AGREE; 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE)		
(N = 629-631)	Mean	SD
Satisfied w/ Self	2.4	0.8
No Good at All^a	2.5	0.9
Have a Number of Good Qualities	1.7	0.7
Able to Do Things as Well as Most People	1.9	0.7
Don't Have Much to Be Proud Of^a	2.7	0.8
Feel Useless at Times^a	2.5	0.8
Person of Worth, on Equal Plane w/ Others	1.9	0.7
Wish to Have More Respect for Self^a	2.0	0.9
Inclined to Feel a Failure^a	2.8	0.8
Positive Attitude Toward Self	2.0	0.8
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 10-40)	22.3	5.2

^a These items reversed in calculating the total self esteem score.

3.1.13 Social Support / Violent situations

Overall, MAP participants scored high on social support. They rated the different kinds of support they received from close others above the midpoint of the scale. The only item that was rated below the midpoint indicated that participants worked in situations where drug and alcohol use were common. The average score for the scale was 5.2 (SD = 0.9), falling between somewhat agree and agree.

Table 47. Social Support

SOCIAL SUPPORT (1=STRONGLY DISAGREE; 7 = STRONGLY AGREE)		
(N = 624-634)	Mean	SD
Close People Have Drug or Alcohol Problem^a	4.5	2.3
Close People Respect Your Efforts in this Program	5.9	1.5
Close People Understand Your Situation and Problems	5.7	1.7
Close People That Can Always Be Trusted	5.0	2.0
Close People Motivate / Encourage Recovery	6.0	1.5
Close People Expect Positive Changes	6.1	1.4
Improved Relations w/ Others Because of Program	5.6	1.6
Other Students in This Program Will Help Recovery	5.9	1.3
Close People Help Develop Confidence	5.5	1.7
Close Family Members Help Resist Drugs / Alcohol	5.0	2.2
Have Worked in Situations Where Drug/Alc. Use Is Common^a	5.3	2.1
Have Good Friends Who Don't Use Drugs / Alcohol	5.4	2.1
TOTAL (POSSIBLE RANGE = 12-84)	62.3	10.7

^a These items reversed in calculating the total social support score.

More than 66% of MAP participants reported having been in violent situations in the past year. Close to 30% experienced these situations on a fairly regular basis (i.e., a few times each month or more).

Table 48. Past Year Violent Situations

PAST YEAR TIMES IN VIOLENT SITUATIONS (N=628)		
	Frequency	Percent
Never	209	33.3%
A Few Times or Less	241	38.4%
A Few Times Each Month	102	16.2%
Once or More Each Week	76	12.1%

3.2 Graduation Survey – Unique Items

Graduation data are available for 357 MAP participants (53.4% of the 668 MAP participants in the sample). Of the 638 MAP participants who completed a baseline survey, 333 (52.2%) completed graduation surveys. For analysis, the sample of 357 MAP participants with graduation surveys will be used in descriptions of items and domains unique to that survey; the sample of 333 participants with both baseline and graduation data will be used in the later section, 3.4, that compares data across surveys. The following subsections present data for items unique to the graduation survey.

3.2.1 Internship

MAP participants who graduated completed their internships in a variety of settings. Social services and medical settings were the most popular settings; however, 38% completed an internship in a field that did not fit within the designated categories. Though 16% of MAP participants who graduated were not sure whether they would continue their internship job after graduation, the other 84% were fairly evenly split between continuing their internship and not continuing their internship. More than half of MAP participants who completed the graduation survey were very satisfied with their internships. On average, MAP participants who graduated rated their internships at 4.0 (SD = 1.4), corresponding to an answer of satisfied.

Table 49. MAP Internship

	Frequency	Percent
INTERNSHIP SETTING (N = 323)		
Medical Setting	50	15.5%
Social Service	77	23.8%
Legal Setting	5	1.5%
Service Industry	24	7.4%
Business	45	13.9%
Other	122	37.8%
WILL CONTINUE TO WORK AT INTERNSHIP JOB AFTER GRADUATION (N = 324)		
Yes	140	43.2%
No	132	40.7%
Not Sure	52	16.0%
SATISFACTION W/ INTERNSHIP (N = 315)		
Very Dissatisfied	39	12.4%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	17	5.4%
Neutral	31	9.8%
Somewhat Satisfied	51	16.2%
Very Satisfied	177	56.2%

3.2.2 Residential Program Satisfaction

Just under half of MAP participants who completed the graduation survey were very satisfied with their residential programs. On average, MAP participants who graduated rated their residential programs at 3.9 (SD = 1.3), corresponding to an answer of satisfied.

Table 50. Residential Program Satisfaction

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM SATISFACTION (N = 343)		
	Frequency	Percent
Very Dissatisfied	34	9.9%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	26	7.6%
Neutral	38	11.1%
Somewhat Satisfied	86	25.1%
Very Satisfied	159	46.4%

3.2.3 Health

Most of the graduation survey's health items overlapped with those from the baseline surveys and are thus reviewed in Section 3.4. However, the graduation survey asked participants who had been to the emergency room while at MAP how many times they had been to the emergency room. This question was not asked as part of the baseline survey.

For MAP participants who completed the graduation survey and indicated the emergency room as a primary source of health care, just over one quarter went to the emergency room during MAP.

Table 51. Emergency Room Visits During MAP

# OF EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS DURING MAP (N = 162 ^a)		
	Frequency	Percent
0	121	74.7%
1	20	12.3%
2+	21	13.0%

^a Question only asked of participants who indicated the emergency room as a usual place to receive health care.

3.2.4 Sexual History

Similar to the baseline survey, the graduation survey assessed participants' sexually transmitted diseases. However, the graduation survey asked participants if they had been treated for these diseases during MAP. This treatment question was not asked as part of the baseline survey.

Similar to response rates to the baseline question, MAP participants who completed the graduation survey reported higher rates of treatment for hepatitis than any other sexually transmitted disease.

Table 52. Sexually Transmitted Disease Treatment During MAP

	SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE TREATMENT DURING MAP											
	Syphilis (N = 344)		Gonorrhea (N = 343)		Chlamydia (N = 343)		Genital Warts (N = 346)		Genital Herpes (N = 347)		Hepatitis (N = 345)	
	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%
Treatment During MAP	6	1.7	11	3.2	3	0.9	3	0.9	5	1.4	63	18.3

3.3 Follow-up Survey – Unique Items

Follow-up data are available for 64 MAP participants (9.6% of the 668 MAP participants in the sample). Of the 638 MAP participants who completed a baseline survey, 55 (8.6%) completed follow-up surveys. Of the 333 participants with baseline and graduation data, 41 (12.3%) completed follow-up surveys. For analysis, the sample of 64 MAP participants with follow-up surveys will be used in descriptions of items and domains unique to that survey; the samples of 55 and 41 participants with baseline and follow-up or baseline, graduation, and follow-up data, respectively, will be used in the later section, 3.4, that compares data across surveys. The following subsections present data for items unique to the follow-up survey.

3.3.1 MAP Activities since Graduation

MAP participants who completed the follow-up survey continued to be actively involved with MAP after graduation. More than half were part of the Alumni Association and more than half had attended a MAP graduation after their own. Almost the entire sample had continued some form of contact with MAP since graduation. On average, MAP participants who completed the follow-up survey had been in contact with MAP 24.8 times (SD = 39.0) in the six months between graduation and follow-up. However, this average was skewed by a few high responses; the median number of contacts was 10.

Table 53. MAP Contact

	Frequency	Percent
TYPE OF MAP CONTACT SINCE GRADUATION (N = 59-62)^a		
Participated in Alumni Association	36	58.1%
Used MAPTIX	24	40.7%
Attended a MAP graduation	31	50.8%
Updated resume at MAP	25	41.0%
# OF MAP CONTACTS IN PAST 6 MONTHS (N = 63)		
0	2	3.2%
1-10	30	47.6%
11-20	17	27.0%
21+	14	22.2%

^a These counts are not exclusive – participants could endorse multiple items.

3.3.2 Employment

Most of the follow-up survey's income / employment items overlapped with those from the baseline surveys and are thus reviewed in Section 3.4. However, the follow-up survey asked participants specific questions about their jobs since MAP. These questions did not correspond directly to any from the baseline survey.

Most MAP participants who completed the follow-up survey had worked one or two jobs since graduating from MAP. On average, MAP participants completing the follow-up survey had worked 1.7 jobs (SD = 1.3). MAP participants' longest tenure at one job since graduation was impossible to interpret. Though the numbers presented below assume that answers of 0, 1, 2, 3, etc. refer to months, as specified in the survey, there were several answers of 30, 60, 90, etc., that appeared to use days as a metric. As a result, the sample for this question was artificially truncated and even the numbers presented in Table 54 are questionable. More than 40% of MAP participants who completed the follow-up survey found their jobs through a MAP contact. Another 16% found them through personal contacts, and close to 30% found them through resources not designated in the survey. More than half of those who completed the follow-up survey were somewhat or very satisfied with their jobs. However, these MAP participants were less satisfied with their jobs than those who completed the graduation survey had been with their internships. On average, these MAP participants rated their jobs as 3.5 (SD = 1.4) out of 5, indicating answers between neutral and somewhat satisfied.

Table 54. Jobs Since Graduation

	Frequency	Percent
# OF JOBS SINCE GRADUATION (N = 63)		
0	9	14.3 %
1	20	31.7 %
2	25	39.7 %
3+	9	14.3 %
LONGEST TENURE AT ONE JOB SINCE GRADUATION (N = 40^a)		
0 months	6	15.0%
1 month	3	7.5%
2 months	2	5.0%
3 months	4	10.0%
4 months	8	17.5%
5 months	6	15.0%
6 months	12	30.0%
HOW FOUND POST-GRADUATION JOB(S) (N = 61)		
Newspaper	2	3.3%
MAP Contact	26	42.6%
Employment Agency	2	3.3%
Internet	0	0.0%
Human Resources at Job Site	3	4.9%
Personal Contact	10	16.4%
Other	18	29.5%
SATISFACTION W/ CURRENT OR LAST JOB (N = 61)		
Very Dissatisfied	8	13.1%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	8	13.1%
Neutral	11	18.0%
Somewhat Satisfied	13	21.3%
Very Satisfied	21	34.4%

^a This question must be interpreted with caution. It appears that not all interviewers used “months” as the unit, but it is impossible to tell. Therefore, 24 cases were set to missing, but the remaining 40 might also be suspect.

3.3.3 Health

Like the graduation survey, most of the follow-up survey’s health items overlapped with those from the baseline surveys and are thus reviewed in Section 3.4. However, the follow-up survey, like the graduation survey, asked participants who had been to the emergency room while at MAP how many times they had been to the emergency room. This question was not asked as part of the baseline survey.

Table 55. Emergency Room Visits Since Graduation

# OF EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS IN PAST 6 MONTHS (N = 34^a)		
	Frequency	Percent
0	23	67.6%
1	3	8.8%
2+	8	23.5%

^a Question only asked of participants who indicated the emergency room as a usual place to receive health care.

For MAP participants who completed the follow-up survey and indicated the emergency room as a primary source of health care, more than 30% went to the emergency room in the six months between MAP and the follow-up survey.

3.4 Changes from Baseline to Graduation to Follow-Up

For these analyses, only participants who completed at least two surveys were included. For Section 3.4.2, the 333 who completed both the baseline and graduation surveys are included. For Section 3.4.3, where graduation data are available, the 41 who completed all three surveys are included. For survey questions that appear only on the baseline and follow-up surveys, the 55 who completed the baseline and follow-up surveys are included.

3.4.1 Attrition

Attrition within the sample of MAP participants was considerable. Though 668 provided some data, only 41 participants filled out all three surveys. Figure 1, on p. 12, provides a diagram of the sample and its attrition.

3.4.2 Changes from Baseline to Graduation

Family Information

More MAP participants were in an intimate relationship at graduation than at baseline (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 15.2, p < .001$). Though marital status appeared equivalent at baseline and graduation, only 14 of the 22 (64%) who reported being married at baseline still reported being married at graduation.

Table 56. Baseline/Graduation Family and Relationships

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
CURRENT INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP (N = 327)		
Yes***	105 (32.1%)	142 (43.4%)
MARITAL STATUS (N = 330)		
Never Married	201 (60.9%)	199 (60.3%)
Legally Married	22 (6.7%)	26 (7.9%)
Living as Married	4 (1.2%)	5 (1.5%)
Separated	31 (9.4%)	30 (9.1%)
Divorced	66 (20.0%)	62 (18.8%)
Widowed	6 (1.8%)	8 (2.4%)

***Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .001$

Criminal History

Approximately the same numbers of MAP participants were on probation and parole and had restraining orders at graduation as at baseline.

Only 4% of MAP participants who graduated were arrested during MAP, as compared to 40% in the year prior to MAP. Most (90.8%) of the participants who had been incarcerated in the year prior to MAP were not incarcerated at any point during MAP. Only seven MAP participants who graduated violated their probation during MAP. Only two violated parole. Because the time periods were not equivalent, statistical tests comparing baseline

to graduation survey rates were not computed.

Table 57. Baseline/Graduation Current Legal Status

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
CURRENTLY ON PROBATION (N = 300)		
Yes	130 (43.3%)	131 (43.7%)
CURRENTLY ON PAROLE (N = 290)		
Yes	50 (17.2%)	45 (15.5%)
RESTRAINING ORDER TAKEN OUT AGAINST ONESELF (N = 331)		
Yes	14 (4.2%)	15 (4.5%)
RESTRAINING ORDER TAKEN OUT AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON (N = 330)		
Yes	3 (0.9%)	3 (0.9%)

Table 58. Baseline/Graduation Legal Involvement

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
ARRESTED [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 320)		
Yes	128 (40.0 %)	12 (3.8 %)
INCARCERATION [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 295)		
Yes	153 (51.9 %)	16 (5.4 %)
CITED FOR PROBATION VIOLATION [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 293)		
Yes	49 (16.7 %)	7 (2.4 %)
CITED FOR PAROLE VIOLATION [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 287)		
Yes	9 (3.1 %)	2 (0.7%)

Health

Table 59. Baseline/Graduation Healthcare

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
USUAL PLACE TO RECEIVE HEALTH CARE (N=324)		
Primary Care Provider***	161 (49.7%)	199 (61.4%)
Emergency Room	32 (9.9%)	22 (6.8%)
Free Health Care Clinic	60 (18.5%)	66 (20.4%)
Alternative Health Care	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)
Nowhere	26 (8.0%)	9 (2.8%)
Community Health Care	36 (11.1%)	22 (6.8%)
Other	9 (2.8%)	5 (1.5%)
HEALTH INSURANCE (N = 327)		
Have Health Insurance***	241 (73.7%)	270 (82.6%)
RECEIVED MEDICAL CARE [PAST 6 MONTHS FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 323)		
Yes	241 (74.6%)	238 (73.7%)
RECEIVED DENTAL CARE [PAST 6 MONTHS FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 321)		
Yes	125 (38.9%)	121 (37.7%)

***Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .001$

MAP participants who graduated were more likely to receive health care from a primary care provider by the end of MAP than at baseline, (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 13.3, p < .001$). They were also more likely to have health insurance (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 13.8, p < .001$). Just as many participants received medical and/or dental treatment during MAP as in the six months before MAP.

Fewer MAP participants reported serious health problems by the end of MAP than at the beginning, (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 12.0, p < .001$). Participants who completed the graduation survey were also more likely to have glasses by the end of MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 4.6, p < .05$) and (consequently) less likely to need glasses by the end of MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 14.1, p < .001$).

Table 60. Baseline/Graduation Physical Health

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
CURRENT SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEMS (N=327)		
Yes***	145 (44.3%)	111 (33.9%)
HAVE GLASSES (N=329)		
Yes*	151 (45.9%)	168 (51.1%)
NEED GLASSES (N=287)		
Yes***	152 (53.0%)	117 (40.8%)

*Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .05$

***Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .001$

Substance Use

MAP participants who completed the graduation survey reported significantly fewer substance use problems upon graduation from MAP than at baseline.

Table 61. Baseline/Graduation Substance Use Problems

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS (N = 320)		
	Mean(SD)	T-test
Baseline	5.3 (1.6)	9.3, $p < .001$
Graduation	4.3 (1.9)	

These MAP participants also were slightly less likely than before to believe that they could identify people who abused substances by their appearance, and slightly more likely than before to believe others could identify them.

Table 62. Baseline/Graduation Beliefs about Substance Abuse

	CAN IDENTIFY PEOPLE WHO ABUSE SUBSTANCES BY THEIR APPEARANCE (N = 316)		OTHERS CAN IDENTIFY ME AS HAVING A SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEM BY MY APPEARANCE (N = 315)	
	Mean(SD)	T-test	Mean(SD)	T-test
Baseline	2.3(1.0)	2.2, $p < .05$	2.8 (0.9)	-3.1, $p < .01$
Graduation	2.2(1.0)		3.0 (1.0)	

MAP participants who completed the graduation survey were much less likely to ride with a drinking driver (including themselves) during MAP than in the year previous. Because of the difference in time period, statistical tests were not conducted.

Table 63. Baseline/Graduation Riding w/ a Drinking Driver

RODE WITH DRIVER (INCLUDING SELF) WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION (N = 326)]		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
Never	142 (43.6%)	292 (89.6%)
A Few Times or Less	84 (25.8%)	23 (7.1%)
A Few Times per Month	38 (11.7%)	10 (3.1%)
Once or More a Week	62 (19.0%)	1 (0.3%)

Slightly fewer MAP participants who graduated smoked during MAP than in the year prior to MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 3.9, p < .05$); however, close to 80% continued to smoke. Participants did smoke less during MAP than they did on a typical smoking day prior to MAP.

Table 64. Baseline/Graduation Smoking Patterns

SMOKING [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 325)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
Yes*	269 (82.8 %)	258 (79.4 %)
CIGARETTES PER TYPICAL DAY [PRIOR TO TREATMENT ENTRY FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 303)		
	Mean(SD)	T-test
Baseline	14.2(10.3)	6.7, p < .001
Graduation	10.6(8.6)	

*Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .05$

MAP participants who completed the graduation survey reported fewer gambling problems during MAP than in the year prior to MAP. Because the time periods were different, statistical tests were not conducted.

Table 65. Baseline/Graduation Gambling Problems

DISORDERED GAMBLING [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N=321)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
No Problems/Non-Gambling (0 criteria)	270 (84.1%)	289 (90.0%)
At-Risk Gambling (1-2 criteria)	26 (8.1%)	15 (4.7%)
Problem Gambling (3-4 criteria)	6 (1.9%)	11 (3.4%)
Disordered Gambling (5+ criteria)	19 (5.9%)	6 (1.9%)

Sexual History

During MAP, more than 30% of MAP participants who graduated were tested for HIV. Because the time periods were not equivalent, statistical tests comparing baseline to graduation survey rates were not computed for this variable.

MAP participants who completed the graduation survey were more likely to report positive screens for HIV upon graduation from MAP than prior to MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 8.3, p < .01$). This indicates that the testing during MAP likely identified additional cases. Though not presented in the Table, six participants who reported having screened positive at baseline reported at graduation that they had never screened positive, suggesting a recall bias.

Table 66. Baseline/Graduation HIV Testing

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS [LIFETIME FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 326)		
Yes	287 (88.0%)	112 (34.4%)
EVER TESTED POSITIVE FOR HIV (N = 325)		
No	289 (88.9%)	280 (86.2%)
Yes**	26 (8.0%)	41 (12.6%)
Don't Know	10 (3.1%)	4 (1.2%)

**Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .01$

Psychiatric History

Fewer MAP participants were treated for a psychiatric issue during MAP than before. However, almost 40% received treatment during MAP. Because the time periods were not equivalent, statistical tests comparing baseline to graduation survey rates were not computed.

Table 67. Baseline/Graduation Psychiatric Treatment History

TREATED FOR A PSYCHIATRIC ISSUE, NOT SUBSTANCE-RELATED [EVER, FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N=328)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
Yes	177 (54.0%)	128 (39.0%)

MAP participants who completed the graduation survey reported slightly higher symptoms of depression and hostility than at baseline. Anxiety and reported childhood problems did not change and participants continued to score relatively low (i.e., near “somewhat disagree”) on the depression and hostility scales.

Table 68. Baseline/Graduation Psychiatric Problems

PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS			
	Mean (SD)		
	Baseline	Graduation	T-test
Depression (N = 321)	2.9 (1.1)	3.1 (1.2)	-3.0, $p < .01$
Anxiety (N = 326)	3.5 (1.4)	3.6 (1.4)	-1.9, $p = ns$
Childhood Problems (N = 326)	4.4 (1.4)	4.4 (1.4)	-0.3, $p = ns$
Hostility (N = 329)	2.7 (1.1)	2.9 (1.3)	-3.7, $p < .001$

Skills

MAP participants who completed the graduation survey reported significant improvements to all of the life and workplace skills assessed by the survey. The greatest improvements reported were to workplace technology and social networking skills. The smallest improvements were to appropriate job behavior and basic literacy skills. Participants’ interest in these skills changed little, though there was a tendency for interest to decline slightly.

Table 69. Baseline/Graduation Skills

LIFE SKILLS AND WORKPLACE LITERACY (N = 319-331)						
	SKILL			INTEREST		
	Mean(SD)			Mean (SD)		
	Base-line	Graduation	T-test	Base-line	Graduation	T-test
Communication Skills	2.3(0.8)	3.0(0.7)	-12.6***	3.1(0.7)	3.1(0.7)	-0.6
Career Exploration	1.8(1.0)	2.8(0.8)	-16.6***	3.3(0.7)	3.1(0.8)	3.9***
Appropriate Job Behavior	2.7(1.0)	3.2(0.8)	-8.7***	3.2(0.8)	3.2(0.8)	-1.4
Work Self-Assessment	2.2(1.1)	3.1(0.8)	-12.9***	3.4(0.7)	3.3(0.7)	2.3*
Basic Literacy Skills	2.5(0.9)	2.8(0.8)	-6.5***	3.2(0.9)	3.1(0.9)	2.2*
Workplace Technology	0.9(1.1)	2.3(1.1)	-19.7***	3.3(1.0)	3.3(0.9)	0.5
Paperwork	1.2(1.1)	1.9(1.1)	-12.2***	2.9(1.1)	2.6(1.2)	3.3**
Life Stabilization	1.6(1.1)	2.6(0.9)	-14.9***	3.4(0.7)	3.3(0.7)	2.4*
Office Skills	2.1(1.3)	2.8(1.1)	-10.6***	2.9(1.2)	2.9(1.2)	0.1
Social Networking	1.5(1.0)	2.7(0.9)	-20.0***	3.4(0.7)	3.3(0.7)	1.9

*Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .05$

**Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .01$

***Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .001$

Self-Efficacy/Self-Regard/ Self-Esteem

MAP participants who completed the graduation survey reported significant but modest improvements to their self-efficacy, self esteem, and appearance self esteem. Self regard, which was a measure of participants' feelings of health and identity, did not change significantly.

Table 70. Baseline/Graduation Self-Efficacy / Self Esteem

SELF EFFICACY AND SELF ESTEEM			
	Mean (SD)		
	Baseline	Graduation	T-test
Self-Efficacy (N = 327)	5.2 (0.9)	5.4 (1.1)	-2.9, $p < .01$
Self Regard (N = 328)	6.5 (1.7)	6.7 (1.9)	-1.8, $p = ns$
Appearance Self Esteem (N = 320)	2.9 (0.8)	3.1 (0.8)	-4.7, $p < .001$
Rosenberg Self Esteem^a (N = 322)	2.2 (0.5)	1.9 (0.5)	12.0, $p < .01$

^a For Rosenberg Self Esteem scale, lower numbers indicate stronger agreement w/ self esteem items; this is opposite the scoring of the other self efficacy / self esteem scales

Social Support / Violent Situations

MAP participants who completed the graduation survey reported higher social support by the end of MAP than prior to their MAP participation.

Table 71. Baseline/Graduation Social Support

SOCIAL SUPPORT (N = 317)			
	Mean (SD)		
	Baseline	Graduation	T-test
Social Support	5.3 (0.9)	5.6 (0.8)	-7.2, $p < .001$

More than three quarters of MAP participants did not experience violent situations during their participation in MAP. Though almost 31% had experienced violent situations on a regular basis (i.e., a few times each month or more) prior to MAP, less than 5% experienced violent situations regularly during MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 82.7, p < .001$).

Table 72. Baseline/Graduation Past Year Violent Situations

TIMES IN VIOLENT SITUATIONS [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N=327)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]
Never	114 (34.9%)	248 (75.8%)
A Few Times or Less	112 (34.3%)	68 (20.8%)
A Few Times Each Month***	56 (17.1%)	6 (1.8%)
Once or More Each Week***	45 (13.8%)	5 (1.5%)

***Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .001$

3.4.3 Changes from Baseline to Follow-Up

Housing History

Approximately one quarter of MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey had been homeless at least once since MAP. (All MAP participants in this subsample had been homeless at least once prior to entering MAP.) Among the 13 participants who had been homeless since MAP, the average length of that homelessness episode was 116.6 days (SD = 100.7).

Table 73. Baseline/Follow-Up Homelessness History

HOMELESSNESS [EVER FOR BASELINE; SINCE MAP FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 50)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
Yes	50 (100.0%)	13 (26.0%)

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were less likely to be on the streets, in an emergency shelter, in a substance abuse treatment facility, in jail, or

Table 74. Baseline/Follow-Up Living Situation

LIVING SITUATION [MONTH PRIOR TO MAP AND RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FOR BASELINE; CURRENT FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 55)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
On the Streets	6 (10.9%)	2 (3.6%)
Emergency Shelter	7 (12.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Transitional Housing	1 (1.8%)	27 (49.1%)
Psych. Facility	1 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)
S.A Treatment	14 (25.5%)	2 (3.6%)
Hospital/Rehabilitation/Nursing Home	1 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Prison/Jail	10 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)
D.V. Situation	1 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Family/Relatives	5 (9.1%)	5 (9.1%)
Friends/Non-Family	7 (12.7%)	2 (3.6%)
Rental Housing	1 (1.8%)	17 (30.9%)
Other	1 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)

living with friends than prior to MAP. They were more likely to be in transitional or rental housing.

Family Information

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were more likely to be in a relationship at follow-up than at baseline (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 13.2$, $p < .001$). However, the lack of significant difference between participants at graduation and at follow-up (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 1.7$, $p = ns$) indicates that this change appears to have occurred during MAP.

Among MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey, there was no discernable pattern for marital status across time.

Table 75. Baseline/Follow-Up Family and Relationships

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-up [n(%)]
CURRENT INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP (N = 39)			
Yes***	5 (12.8%)	13 (33.3%)	18 (46.2%)
MARITAL STATUS (N = 40)			
Never Married	30 (75.0%)	31 (77.5%)	31 (77.5%)
Legally Married	1 (2.5%)	2 (5.0%)	1 (2.5%)
Living as Married	1 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Separated	2 (5.0%)	3 (7.5%)	4 (10.0%)
Divorced	6 (15.0%)	4 (10.0%)	4 (10.0%)
Widowed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

***Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .001$

Education

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey reported slightly more schooling at follow-up than they had at baseline. They were also more likely to report having completed high school or a GED (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 6.4$, $p < .01$).

Table 76. Baseline/Follow-Up Education

YEARS OF SCHOOLING (N = 52)		
	Mean (SD)	T-test
Baseline	11.8 (2.5)	-2.1, $p < .05$
Follow-up	12.2 (2.3)	
HIGHEST COMPLETED GRADE (N = 52)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
None	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)
Grade School**	12 (23.1%)	4 (7.7%)
High School/GED**	22 (42.3%)	33 (63.5%)
Trade School	1 (1.9%)	2 (3.8%)
2-yr College	10 (19.2%)	10 (19.2%)
4-yr College	2 (3.8%)	1 (1.9%)
Graduate School	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)
Other	3 (5.8%)	1 (1.9%)

**Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .01$

Criminal History

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were slightly more likely to be on probation at graduation and follow-up than at baseline (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 4.0, p < .05$). Though the change from baseline was not significant because of the small sample, none of the follow-up participants were on parole at follow-up and none reported restraining orders against them.

Table 77. Baseline/Follow-Up Current Legal Status

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-up [n(%)]
CURRENTLY ON PROBATION (N = 33)			
Yes*	12 (36.4%)	14 (42.4%)	14 (42.4%)
CURRENTLY ON PAROLE (N = 31)			
Yes	2 (6.5%)	1 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)
RESTRAINING ORDER TAKEN OUT AGAINST ONESELF (N = 39)			
Yes	3 (7.7%)	3 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)
RESTRAINING ORDER TAKEN OUT AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON (N = 39)			
Yes	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

*Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .05$

Only 8% of MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were arrested after graduation MAP, as compared to 40% in the year prior to MAP. An additional 2 (5%) were arrested during MAP. Six participants (19.4%) were incarcerated either during MAP or during the six months after MAP; five of these had also been incarcerated prior to MAP. More of the follow-up MAP participants reported violating their probation in the six months after MAP than in the year prior to it. None of the MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey reported violating parole at any time point. Because these time periods were not comparable, statistical tests were not conducted for these comparisons.

Table 78. Baseline/Follow-Up Legal Involvement

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-up [n(%)]
ARRESTED [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 37)			
Yes	15 (40.5%)	2 (5.4%)	3 (8.1%)
INCARCERATION [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 31)			
Yes	14 (45.2 %)	2 (6.5%)	4 (12.9%)
CITED FOR PROBATION VIOLATION [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 30)			
Yes	2 (6.7 %)	0 (0.0%)	4 (13.3%)
CITED FOR PAROLE VIOLATION [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 28)			
Yes	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Employment / Income

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were more likely to have been employed since graduation than in the year prior to MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] =$

11.6, $p < .001$). Type of job among those who worked did not differ significantly between baseline and follow-up. Substance abuse reasons continued to be one of the most commonly endorsed reasons for unemployment at follow-up, though not being able to find a job was also common. Though the difference was not significant, there was a trend for MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey to have worked more days since graduation than in the year prior to MAP, even though the available time period was half that of the baseline interview.

Table 79. Baseline/Follow-Up Employment

GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT		
[PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 50)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
YES***	26 (52.0%)	42 (84.0%)
Odd Jobs^a	7 (20.6%)	6 (17.6%)
Part-Time^a	10 (29.4%)	16 (47.1%)
Full-Time^a	13 (36.1%)	20 (55.6%)
NO (REASONS BELOW)	24 (48.0%)	8 (16.0%)
Didn't try to Find^b	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)
Couldn't Find^b	0 (0.0%)	3 (27.3%)
Substance Abuse Problems^b	8 (72.7%)	3 (27.3%)
Other Health Problems^b	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Needed at Home^b	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Residential Program Rules^b	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Childcare^b	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Other^b	2 (18.2%)	4 (36.4%)
# OF DAYS WORKED		
[PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 44)		
	Mean (SD)	T-test
Baseline	103.5 (104.0)	-1.9, $p = ns$
Follow-Up	141.7 (86.4)	

***Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .001$

^a Type of employment does not map cleanly onto past year employment: 34, 34, and 36, respectively responded to the odd jobs, part-time, and full-time questions on both surveys. Therefore, percents for these rows indicate percent of the respondents who answered the question (e.g., 20.6% = 7 endorsing odd jobs / 34 answering odd jobs question). Type of employment is also not mutually exclusive (e.g., a respondent can respond affirmatively to odd jobs and part-time work).

^b Reason for unemployment does not map cleanly onto past year unemployment: 11 responded to the reason for unemployment question on both surveys. Therefore, percents for these rows indicate percent of respondent who answered the question (e.g., 72.7% = 8 endorsing substance abuse problems / 11 answering reason for unemployment question).

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were more likely to report wages as their major source of support at follow-up than in the year prior to MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 11.6$, $p < .001$). Reported monthly income increased significantly from baseline to follow-up: MAP participants in the follow-up sample scored between 3 and 4 on the income scale, indicating an average monthly income between \$500 and \$1500 at follow-up, compared to an average monthly income between \$250 and \$1000 at baseline.

Table 80. Baseline/Follow-Up Income

MAJOR SOURCE OF SUPPORT		
[PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 53)		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
Wages***	16 (30.2%)	32 (60.4%)
Public Support	12 (22.6%)	7 (13.2%)
Ex-/Partner	2 (3.8%)	1 (1.9%)
Unemployment	2 (3.8%)	2 (3.8%)
Sexual Partner	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Friend	2 (3.8%)	1 (1.9%)
Family	5 (9.4%)	3 (5.7%)
Other	14 (26.4%)	7 (13.2%)
TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME FROM ABOVE SOURCES, PAST MONTH (N = 54)		
	Mean (SD)	T-test
Baseline	2.13 (2.0)	-3.9, p < .001
Follow-Up	3.31 (1.4)	

***Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, p < .001

Health

Among MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey, neither usual place to receive healthcare nor reported health insurance differed significantly between follow-up and baseline. Just as many participants received medical and/or dental treatment during MAP and in the time between MAP and the follow-up survey as in the six months before MAP.

Table 81. Baseline/Follow-Up Healthcare.

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
USUAL PLACE TO RECEIVE HEALTH CARE (N=40)			
Primary Care Provider	22 (55.0%)	26 (65.0%)	30 (75.0%)
Emergency Room	4 (10.0%)	1 (2.5%)	4 (10.0%)
Free Health Care Clinic	8 (20.0%)	8 (20.0%)	5 (12.5%)
Alternative Health Care	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.5%)
Nowhere	3 (7.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Community Health Care	2 (5.0%)	4 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Other	1 (2.5%)	1 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)
HEALTH INSURANCE (N = 41)			
Have Health Insurance	33 (80.5%)	36 (87.8%)	36 (87.8%)
RECEIVED MEDICAL CARE [PAST 6 MONTHS FOR BASELINE AND FOLLOW-UP; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 39)			
Yes	31 (79.5%)	25 (64.1%)	28 (71.8%)
RECEIVED DENTAL CARE [PAST 6 MONTHS FOR BASELINE AND FOLLOW-UP; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N = 38)			
Yes	14 (36.8%)	22 (57.9%)	19 (50.0%)

Serious health problems did not differ significantly between baseline and follow-up for MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey. Though participants

who completed the six month follow-up survey were not significantly more likely to have glasses at follow-up, they were less likely to report needing glasses by the end of MAP and six months after MAP than at baseline (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 6.2, p < .05$).

Table 82. Baseline/Follow-Up Physical Health

	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
CURRENT SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEMS (N=41)			
Yes	17 (41.5%)	14 (34.1%)	12 (29.3%)
HAVE GLASSES (N=40)			
Yes	20 (50.0%)	25 (62.5%)	27 (67.5%)
NEED GLASSES (N=34)			
Yes*	19 (55.9%)	8 (23.5%)	10 (29.4%)

*Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .05$

Substance Use

Just less than half of the MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey received treatment for alcohol abuse after MAP. Five of these participants had not received treatment for alcohol abuse at any time prior to MAP. Similarly, approximately half received treatment for drug abuse after MAP. Three of these participants had not received drug abuse treatment prior to MAP. Participants in the follow-up sample were most likely to have been in outpatient or residential treatment since MAP.

Table 83. Baseline/Follow-Up Substance Use Treatment History

	ALCOHOL ABUSE TREATMENT [EVER FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N=55)				DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT [EVER FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N=55)							
	Baseline [n(%)]		Follow-Up [n(%)]		Baseline [n(%)]		Follow-Up [n(%)]					
Yes	43 (78.2%)		25 (45.5%)		42 (76.4%)		27 (49.1%)					
TYPE OF TREATMENT PROGRAM ENTERED [EVER FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP]												
	Detox (N=50)		Holding (N=49)		Residential^a (N=50)		Outpatient (N=48)		Methadone (N=49)		Other (N=41)	
Baseline [n(%)]	45(90.0)		35(71.4)		48(96.0)		25(52.1)		9(18.4)		2(4.9)	
Follow-Up [n(%)]	9(8.0)		3(6.1)		11(22.0)		15(31.2)		0(0.0)		0(0.0)	
Completion Rate^b	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F
	N=48	N=10	N=35	N=3	N=48	N=10	N=25	N=15	N=10	N=0	N=2	N=0
0% [n(%)]	3 (6.2)	1 (10.0)	2 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	25 (52.1)	5 (50.0)	10 (40.0)	9 (60.0)	6 (60.0)	--	0 (0.0)	--
1-50% [n(%)]	7 (14.6)	2 (20.0)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	10 (20.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (8.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)	--	0 (0.0)	--
51%-99% [n(%)]	9 (18.8)	1 (10.0)	3 (8.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	--	0 (0.0)	--
100% [n(%)]	29 (60.4)	6 (60.0)	29 (82.9)	3 (100.0)	10 (20.8)	5 (50.0)	13 (52.0)	6 (40.0)	2 (20.0)	--	2 (100.0)	--

B = Baseline; F = Follow-Up

^a Including any current residential program.

^b For those who entered given treatment at least once.

Rates of treatment were not compared statistically to the baseline survey because of time period differences. Completion rates for treatment prior to and after MAP were similar.

A repeated measures analysis of variance demonstrated that substance use problems decreased across time among MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey.

Table 84. Baseline/Follow-Up Substance Use Problems

SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS (N = 36)		
	Mean(SD)	F
Baseline	5.8 (1.4)	F_{time}(2,70) = 12.1, p < .001 F_{linear}(1,35) = 20.2, p < .001 F_{quadratic}(1,35) = 0.3, p = ns
Graduation	4.8 (1.7)	
Follow-Up	4.1 (1.8)	

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were equally ambivalent about whether they could identify substance users by their appearance at follow-up as they had been at baseline. However, there was a quadratic trend such that they scored lower on this item (i.e., disagreed more with the statement) at graduation than either before or after MAP. These MAP participants continued to mildly endorse the belief that others could identify them as having a substance abusing problem by their appearance across time.

Table 85. Baseline/Follow-Up Beliefs about Substance Abuse

	CAN IDENTIFY PEOPLE WHO ABUSE SUBSTANCES BY THEIR APPEARANCE (N = 37)		OTHERS CAN IDENTIFY ME AS HAVING A SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEM BY MY APPEARANCE (N = 37)	
	Mean(SD)	F	Mean(SD)	F
Baseline	2.5 (1.0)	F_{time}(2,72) = 2.5, p = ns F_{linear}(1,36) = 0.1, p = ns F_{quadratic}(1,36) = 4.7, p < .05	2.9 (0.8)	F_{time}(2,72) = 0.1, p = ns F_{linear}(1,36) = 0.2, p = ns F_{quadratic}(1,36) = 0.01, p = ns
Graduation	2.1 (1.1)		2.9 (1.1)	
Follow-Up	2.5 (0.9)		3.0 (1.0)	

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were significantly less likely to report use of alcohol (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 16.7, p < .001$), marijuana (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 13.2, p < .001$), crack (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 16.7, p < .001$), cocaine (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 17.6, p < .001$), heroin/cocaine mix (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 11.8, p < .001$), heroin (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 14.7, p < .001$), methamphetamines (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 6.0, p < .05$), tranquilizers (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 15.2, p < .001$), and other sedatives (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 5.4, p < .05$), since graduation than in the year prior to MAP. Use of inhalants, hallucinogens, street methadone, other opiates, other amphetamines, and barbiturates remained low across time points. Cigarette use remained high. Drug of choice remained fairly consistent with more than 30% endorsing heroin and more than 30% endorsing alcohol.

Table 86. Baseline/Follow-Up Substance Use.

SUBSTANCE USE							
[PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 53-54)							
	No Use [n(%)]		Mean (SD) [range: 0: 'never' to '8: 4+/day']			Substance of Choice (N = 44) [n(%)]	
	Base- line	Follow- Up	Base- line	Follow- Up	T-Test	Base- line	Follow- Up
Alcohol***	16(29.6)	36(66.7)	3.5 (3.1)	1.0 (2.1)	5.9***	16(36.4)	14(31.8)
Inhalants	52(96.3)	53(98.1)	0.1 (0.4)	0.1 (0.7)	-0.2	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Marijuana***	30(56.6)	45(84.9)	1.8 (2.7)	0.6 (1.6)	3.4**	2(4.5)	2(4.5)
Hallucinogens	51(94.4)	53(98.1)	0.2 (0.7)	0.1 (0.7)	0.4	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Crack/Freebase***	26(48.1)	46(85.2)	2.3 (2.9)	0.7 (1.9)	3.6**	4(9.1)	6(13.6)
Cocaine***	27(50.0)	48(88.9)	2.1(2.8)	0.2 (0.7)	5.3***	0(0.0)	3(6.8)
Heroin/Cocaine Mix***	34(64.2)	49(92.5)	1.6 (2.7)	0.3 (1.3)	3.2**	1(2.3)	0(0.0)
Heroin***	26(49.1)	44(83.0)	3.4 (3.7)	0.8 (1.9)	5.0***	14(31.8)	16(36.4)
Street Methadone	46(85.2)	51(94.4)	0.2 (0.8)	0.3 (1.3)	-0.3	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Other Opiates	40(75.5)	46(86.8)	0.8 (1.9)	0.6 (1.9)	0.7	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Methamphetamines*	47(87.0)	53(98.1)	0.3 (0.9)	0.1 (0.7)	1.2	1(2.3)	0(0.0)
Other amphetamines	51(94.4)	53(98.1)	0.1 (0.6)	0.1 (0.7)	0.2	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Tranquilizers***	30(55.6)	47(87.0)	2.0 (2.8)	0.4 (1.3)	4.7***	2(4.5)	0(0.0)
Barbituates	49(90.7)	51(94.4)	0.4 (1.7)	0.2 (0.8)	1.3	1(2.3)	0(0.0)
Other Sedatives*	46(85.2)	53(98.1)	0.6 (1.8)	0.1 (0.7)	1.8	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Nicotine	8(15.1)	9(17.0)	6.6 (3.0)	6.1 (3.2)	1.1	3(6.8)	3(6.8)

*Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .05$ **Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .01$ ***Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .001$ **Table 87. Baseline/Follow-Up Drinking Patterns**

	Mean (SD)	T-test	
TYPICAL MONTH: DAYS W/OUT DRINKING [PRIOR TO TREATMENT ENTRY FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 49)			
Baseline	8.4 (9.8)	-2.5, $p < .05$	
Follow-Up	14.0 (13.6)		
TYPICAL MONTH: DAYS BINGING [PRIOR TO TREATMENT ENTRY FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 49)			
Baseline	14.2 (12.1)	7.0, $p < .001$	
Follow-Up	1.7 (3.9)		
TYPICAL DRINKING DAY: DRINKS PER DAY (0=0; 3=5-6; 6=16+) [PRIOR TO TREATMENT ENTRY FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 52)			
Baseline	3.5 (2.1)	8.2, $p < .001$	
Follow-Up	0.9 (1.8)		
RODE WITH DRINKING DRIVER (INCLUDING SELF) [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 40)			
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
Never	15 (37.5%)	33 (82.5%)	29 (72.5%)
A Few Times or Less	9 (22.5%)	6 (15.0%)	10 (25.0%)
A Few Times per Month	6 (15.0%)	1 (2.5%)	1 (2.5%)
Once or More a Week	10 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey significantly reduced their drinking from baseline to follow-up. Specifically, they reported an increased number of days on which they did not drink, a decreased number of days bingeing, and a decreased number of drinks on a typical drinking day. Fewer MAP participants reported having ridden with a drinking driver at graduation and follow-up than at baseline. Because the time periods were different, statistical tests were not conducted.

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were as likely to smoke at graduation and at follow-up as at baseline. These participants also smoked as heavily at follow-up as they had at baseline. However, there was a quadratic trend such that they smoked less during MAP than either before or after MAP.

Table 88. Baseline/Follow-Up Smoking Patterns

SMOKING [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 40)			
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
Yes	36 (90.0%)	35 (87.5%)	37 (92.5%)
CIGARETTES PER TYPICAL DAY [PRIOR TO TREATMENT ENTRY FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 36)			
	Mean(SD)	F	
Baseline	18.6 (9.0)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,70) = 6.0, p < .01$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,35) = 3.2, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,35) = 8.0, p < .01$	
Graduation	12.7 (8.6)		
Follow-Up	15.7 (9.6)		

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were significantly less likely to report IV drug use since graduation than in the year prior to MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 14.2, p < .001$). They were also less likely to use a dirty needle to inject drugs or a dirty cooker (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 6.4, p < .05$, for both behaviors), though it is unclear whether this is due to the decrease in IV drug activity or a reduction in dirty needle and cooker use among current IV drug users.

Table 89. Baseline/Follow-Up Drug Use Habits

DRUG USE HABITS [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP]		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
Drug Injection (N = 54)***	23 (42.6%)	7 (13.0%)
Drug Injection w/ Dirty Needle (N = 27)*	10 (37.0%)	2 (7.4%)
Use of Same Cooker, Cotton, or Rinse Water (N = 26)*	9 (34.6%)	1 (3.8%)

*Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .05$

***Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .001$

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey reported similar levels of gambling problems at baseline, graduation, and follow-up, though there appears to have been a slight reduction in problems experienced during MAP. Because the time periods were different, statistical tests were not conducted.

Table 90. Baseline/Follow-Up Gambling Problems

DISORDERED GAMBLING [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N=37)			
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
No Problems/Non-Gambling (0 criteria)	33 (89.2%)	34 (91.9%)	33 (89.2%)
At-Risk Gambling (1-2 criteria)	3 (8.1%)	3 (8.1%)	1 (2.7%)
Problem Gambling (3-4 criteria)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.4%)
Disordered Gambling (5+ criteria)	1 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.7%)

Sexual History

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were less likely to report having no sexual partners, but more likely to report having only one sexual partner than they were at baseline. Reports of two or more partners were slightly reduced. However, because the time periods were different, statistical tests were not conducted.

Amount of sexual activity, protected or unprotected, did not differ for these participants from baseline to follow-up; amount of sex for money did decrease, but the different time periods make it difficult to interpret these trends.

Table 91. Baseline/Follow-Up Sexual Activities

# OF SEXUAL PARTNERS [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 53)			
	Baseline [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]	
0	11 (20.8%)	6 (11.3%)	
1	15 (28.3%)	25 (47.2%)	
2-3	17 (32.1%)	15 (28.3%)	
4 or more	10 (18.9%)	7 (13.2%)	
AMOUNT OF SEX (0 = NEVER; 3=1+ TIME PER WEEK) [PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 51-54)			
	Baseline [Mean(SD)]	Follow-Up [Mean(SD)]	T-test
Amount of Sex	1.7 (1.2)	1.8 (0.9)	-0.6, p = ns
Amount of Unprotected Sex	1.0 (1.1)	0.8 (1.1)	1.4, p = ns
Amount of Sex for Money	0.4 (0.9)	0.1 (0.4)	2.9, p < .01

Among MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey, hepatitis remained a high occurrence STD. Six month occurrence of the other STDs remained low.

Table 92. Baseline/Follow-Up Sexually Transmitted Diseases

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES		
[PAST SIX MONTHS FOR BASELINE; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP]		
	Baseline [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
Syphilis (N = 22)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Gonorrhea (N = 25)	0 (0.0%)	2 (8.0%)
Chlamydia (N = 20)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Genital Warts (N = 17)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)
Genital Herpes (N = 17)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Hepatitis (N = 26)	7 (26.9%)	5 (19.2%)

More than half of the MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were tested for HIV after graduating from MAP. Only two participants had never been tested by follow-up. MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were more likely to report positive screens for HIV at follow-up than prior to MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 5.0, p < .05$). Most of this change appears to have occurred during testing at MAP, since the reports at follow-up do not differ significantly from those at graduation.

Table 93. Baseline/Follow-Up HIV Testing

TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS [LIFETIME FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N = 39)			
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
Yes	34 (87.2%)	14 (35.9%)	21 (53.8%)
EVER TESTED POSITIVE FOR HIV (N = 39)			
No	32 (82.1%)	27 (69.2%)	27 (69.2%)
Yes*	5 (12.8%)	11 (28.2%)	10 (25.6%)
Don't Know	2 (5.1%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (5.1%)

*Significant difference between baseline and follow-up, $p < .05$

Psychiatric History

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey were equally likely to receive treatment after MAP as during MAP. Only about half of those who had ever received treatment received treatment during or after MAP. Because the time periods were not equivalent, statistical tests comparing baseline to graduation to follow-up survey rates were not computed.

Table 94. Baseline/Follow-Up Psychiatric Treatment History

TREATED FOR A PSYCHIATRIC ISSUE, NOT SUBSTANCE-RELATED [EVER, FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION; SINCE GRADUATION FOR FOLLOW-UP] (N=41)			
	Baseline [n(%)]	Graduation [n(%)]	Follow-Up [n(%)]
Yes	20 (48.8%)	10 (24.4%)	10 (24.4%)

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey did not report any changes in psychiatric problems (i.e., depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms, childhood problems, and hostility) from baseline to graduation to follow-up.

Table 95. Baseline/Follow-Up Psychiatric Problems

PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS				
	Mean (SD)			
	Baseline	Graduation	Follow-Up	F
Depression (N = 39)	2.9 (1.1)	3.0 (1.1)	3.1 (1.2)	$F_{\text{time}(2,76)} = 1.2, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,38)} = 1.9, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,38)} = 0.1, p = \text{ns}$
Anxiety (N = 39)	3.3 (1.5)	3.6 (1.4)	3.5 (1.4)	$F_{\text{time}(2,76)} = 1.2, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,38)} = 1.8, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,38)} = 0.7, p = \text{ns}$
Childhood Problems (N = 38)	4.8 (1.3)	4.8 (1.1)	4.8 (1.2)	$F_{\text{time}(2,74)} = 0.02, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,37)} = 0.01, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,37)} = 0.04, p = \text{ns}$
Hostility (N = 39)	2.6 (1.1)	2.9 (1.2)	2.8 (1.3)	$F_{\text{time}(2,76)} = 1.6, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,38)} = 0.6, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,38)} = 3.0, p = \text{ns}$

Skills

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey reported significant improvements to all of the life and workplace skills assessed by the survey except for basic literacy skills. All of the skill for which participants demonstrated improvement showed the greatest increase between baseline and graduation, followed by a leveling off, or in some cases a decline from graduation to follow-up. Participants' interest in these skills changed little.

Table 96. Baseline/Follow-Up Skills

LIFE SKILLS AND WORKPLACE LITERACY (N = 25-41)				
	Mean (SD)			
	Baseline	Graduation	Follow-Up	F
Communication Skills – Skill	2.2 (0.9)	3.0 (0.5)	2.8 (0.7)	$F_{\text{time}(2,78)} = 22.0, p < .001$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,39)} = 26.6, p < .001$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,39)} = 17.5, p < .001$
Communication Skills – Interest	3.4 (0.7)	3.3 (0.6)	3.2 (0.7)	$F_{\text{time}(2,66)} = 1.8, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,33)} = 3.0, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,33)} = 0.2, p = \text{ns}$
Career Exploration – Skill	1.6 (1.0)	2.9 (0.8)	2.6 (1.0)	$F_{\text{time}(2,76)} = 25.4, p < .001$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,38)} = 26.2, p < .001$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,38)} = 24.2, p < .001$
Career Exploration – Interest	3.5 (0.6)	3.1 (0.9)	3.0 (1.0)	$F_{\text{time}(2,74)} = 5.8, p < .01$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,37)} = 9.2, p < .01$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,37)} = 1.3, p = \text{ns}$
Appropriate Job Behavior – Skill	2.5 (1.0)	3.2 (0.7)	3.2 (0.8)	$F_{\text{time}(2,80)} = 10.7, p < .001$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,40)} = 13.9, p < .001$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,40)} = 6.6, p < .05$
Appropriate Job Behavior – Interest	3.4 (0.8)	3.4 (0.7)	3.3 (0.8)	$F_{\text{time}(2,74)} = 0.7, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,37)} = 0.5, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,37)} = 1.1, p = \text{ns}$
Work Self-Assessment – Skill	2.0 (0.9)	3.1 (0.7)	3.0 (0.8)	$F_{\text{time}(2,80)} = 31.6, p < .001$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,40)} = 35.4, p < .001$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,40)} = 26.1, p < .001$
Work Self-Assessment – Interest	3.5 (0.7)	3.5 (0.7)	3.4 (0.8)	$F_{\text{time}(2,76)} = 0.6, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,38)} = 0.6, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,38)} = 0.6, p = \text{ns}$

Table 96. Skills [CONTINUED]

LIFE SKILLS AND WORKPLACE LITERACY (N = 25-41) [CONTINUED]				
	Mean (SD)			
	Baseline	Graduation	Follow-Up	F
Basic Literacy Skills – Skill	2.3 (1.0)	2.7 (0.8)	2.6 (0.8)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,62) = 2.8, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,31) = 1.3, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,31) = 2.3, p = \text{ns}$
Basic Literacy Skills – Interest	3.5 (0.7)	3.2 (0.9)	3.2 (0.8)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,56) = 2.0, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,28) = 2.9, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,28) = 1.0, p = \text{ns}$
Workplace Technology – Skill	0.8 (0.9)	2.6 (0.9)	2.3 (1.1)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,60) = 53.3, p < .001$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,30) = 58.0, p < .001$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,30) = 47.0, p < .001$
Workplace Technology – Interest	3.4 (1.0)	3.5 (0.7)	3.3 (1.0)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,74) = 0.9, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,37) = 0.6, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,37) = 1.2, p = \text{ns}$
Paperwork – Skill	1.3 (1.0)	2.3 (0.9)	1.7 (1.0)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,48) = 7.5, p < .01$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,24) = 2.3, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,24) = 12.8, p < .01$
Paperwork – Interest	3.1 (1.0)	3.1 (1.0)	2.7 (1.4)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,64) = 2.7, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,32) = 3.4, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,32) = 1.8, p = \text{ns}$
Life Stabilization – Skill	1.4 (0.8)	2.9 (0.8)	2.7 (0.9)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,62) = 36.7, p < .001$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,31) = 44.6, p < .001$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,31) = 28.4, p < .001$
Life Stabilization – Interest	3.3 (0.8)	3.4 (0.7)	3.5 (0.7)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,72) = 0.6, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,36) = 0.8, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,36) = 0.1, p = \text{ns}$
Office Skills – Skill	2.0 (1.3)	2.8 (0.9)	3.0 (1.0)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,72) = 14.0, p < .001$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,36) = 19.0, p < .001$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,36) = 4.3, p < .05$
Office Skills – Interest	3.1 (1.0)	3.2 (0.9)	3.2 (1.1)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,68) = 0.3, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,34) = 0.2, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,34) = 0.3, p = \text{ns}$
Social Networking – Skill	1.3 (0.9)	2.9 (0.9)	2.7 (0.8)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,70) = 39.4, p < .001$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,35) = 46.6, p < .001$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,35) = 30.6, p < .001$
Social Networking – Interest	3.6 (0.6)	3.5 (0.7)	3.4 (0.7)	$F_{\text{time}}(2,74) = 0.6, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}}(1,37) = 1.2, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}}(1,37) = 0.1, p = \text{ns}$

Self-Efficacy/Self-Regard/ Self-Esteem

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey reported significant but modest improvements to their self-efficacy, self esteem, and appearance self esteem. These improvements continued after graduation. Self regard, which was a measure of participants' feelings of health and identity, did not change significantly.

Table 97. Baseline/Follow-Up Self-Efficacy / Self Esteem

SELF EFFICACY AND SELF ESTEEM (N = 37-39)				
	Mean (SD)			
	Baseline	Graduation	Follow-Up	F
Self-Efficacy	5.1 (0.9)	5.3 (1.1)	5.4 (1.0)	$F_{\text{time}(2,76)} = 2.5, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,38)} = 6.3, p < .01$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,38)} = 0.1, p = \text{ns}$
Self Regard	6.4 (1.7)	6.1 (2.0)	6.8 (1.9)	$F_{\text{time}(2,76)} = 1.7, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,38)} = 1.9, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,38)} = 1.6, p = \text{ns}$
Appearance Self Esteem	2.9 (0.8)	2.9 (0.8)	3.1 (0.7)	$F_{\text{time}(2,72)} = 2.1, p = \text{ns}$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,36)} = 4.3, p < .05$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,36)} = 0.1, p = \text{ns}$
Rosenberg Self Esteem^a	2.2 (0.5)	1.9 (0.5)	1.9 (0.5)	$F_{\text{time}(2,76)} = 7.3, p < .01$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,38)} = 12.6, p < .01$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,38)} = 1.1, p = \text{ns}$

^a For Rosenberg Self Esteem scale, lower numbers indicate stronger agreement w/ self esteem items; this is opposite the scoring of the other self efficacy / self esteem scales

Social Support / Violent Situations

MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey reported slightly higher social support by the end of MAP and at follow-up than prior to their MAP participation.

Table 98. Baseline/Follow-Up Social Support.

SOCIAL SUPPORT (N = 36)				
	Mean (SD)			
	Baseline	Graduation	Follow-Up	F
Social Support	5.2 (0.6)	5.6 (1.0)	5.6 (0.8)	$F_{\text{time}(2,70)} = 3.7, p < .05$ $F_{\text{linear}(1,35)} = 5.0, p < .05$ $F_{\text{quadratic}(1,35)} = 2.1, p = \text{ns}$

The MAP participants who completed the six month follow-up survey experienced fewer violent situations during MAP than before. However, many continued to experience violent situations after graduating from MAP. The percent of MAP participants experiencing violent situations regularly (i.e., a few times each month or more) decreased significantly from 30% prior to MAP to 2.5% during MAP (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 9.3, p < .001$), but then increased back to 15% between graduation and follow-up (McNemar's $\chi^2[1] = 5.0, p < .05$).

Table 99. Baseline/Follow-Up Violent Situations

TIMES IN VIOLENT SITUATIONS			
[PAST YEAR FOR BASELINE; DURING MAP FOR GRADUATION] (N=40)			
	Baseline	Graduation	Follow-Up
	[n(%)]	[n(%)]	[n(%)]
Never	17 (42.5%)	29 (72.5%)	23 (57.5%)
A Few Times or Less	11 (27.5%)	10 (25.0%)	11 (27.5%)
A Few Times Each Month***	8 (20.0%)	1 (2.5%)	4 (10.0%)
Once or More Each Week***	4 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.0%)

***Significant difference between baseline and graduation, $p < .001$

3.5 Comparison of Guests Who Do and Do Not Graduate

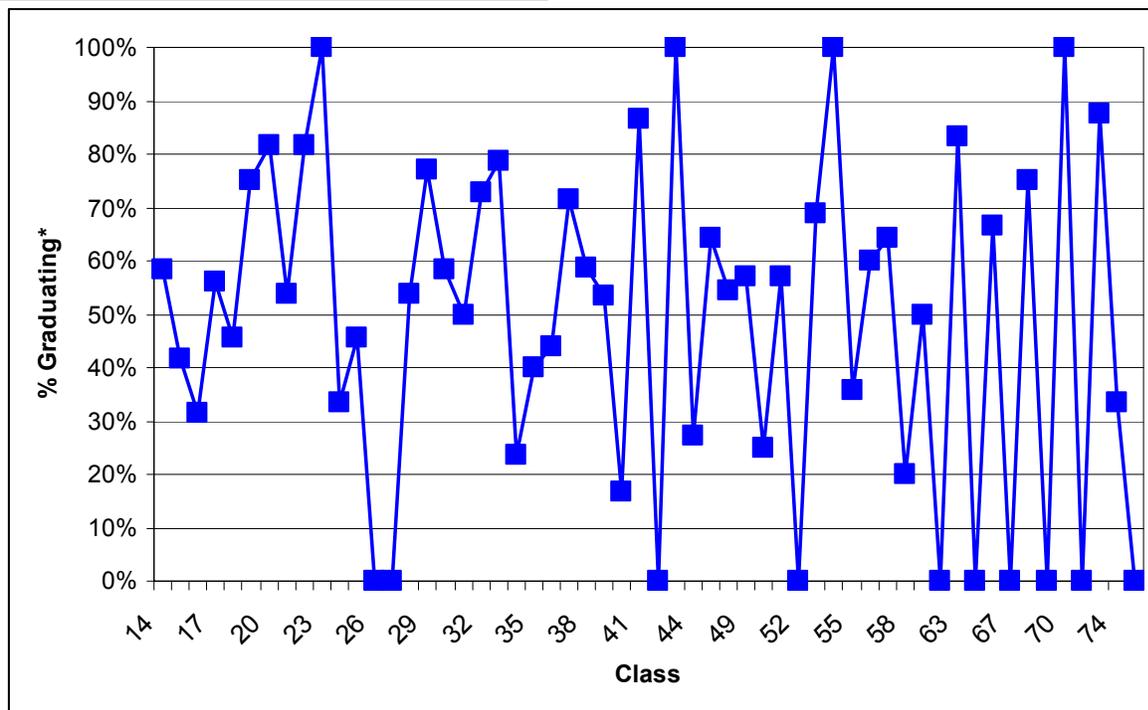
Almost half of MAP participants did not complete the graduation survey, and presumably did not graduate from MAP. As a result, the information available about changes in characteristics, experiences and skills from enrollment to graduation might only be relevant to half of the sample – those who graduated. One way to test this concern is to compare the baseline characteristics of participants who did and did not graduate.

As Figure 1, on pg. 15, shows, 638 MAP participants have baseline data. Only three hundred thirty three of those completed a survey at graduation. Assuming that all graduates completed surveys, we compared the baseline characteristics of two groups: the 333 who graduated and the 305 who did not.

3.5.1 Class

The percent of participants graduating does not appear to have exhibited any discernable pattern from class to class or year to year. Fluctuations in the rates are likely a function of both the available data and the graduation rates for each class.

Figure 2. Percent Graduating by Class #



* % graduating = (# of class members w/ baseline data & graduation data / # of class members w/ baseline data) * 100.

3.5.2 Demographics

MAP graduates were slightly older than non-graduates, $t(634) = -2.7, p < .05$. Graduates and non-graduates did not differ significantly on gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or race.

Table 100. Graduate and Non-Graduate Demographics

	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Gender (% Male)	54.4%	59.1%
Sexual Orientation (% Heterosexual)	86.2%	87.2%
Age*	38.8 (9.1)	36.8 (9.4)
Ethnicity (% Hispanic)	14.5%	10.3%
Race (% non-Caucasian)	46.5%	39.9%

*Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .05$

Overall, referral source did not differ significantly between graduates and those who did not graduate. However, MAP participants who did not graduate were more likely to have been referred to MAP by jail or a probation officer than MAP graduates, $\chi^2(1) = 7.9, p < .01$.

Table 101. Graduate and Non-Graduate Referral Source

REFERRAL SOURCE		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Residential Program	39.3%	31.1%
Detox	0.9%	0.7%
Other Drug Tx Program	3.0%	5.2%
St. Francis House	6.0%	4.9%
Health Care Provider	0.3%	0.0%
Other Homeless Shelter	1.2%	0.7%
Self/Family/Friend/Non-Med Professional	12.0%	15.4%
Probation Officer**	4.8%	10.5%
Jail/Prison**	12.0%	15.4%
Social Service Agency	1.8%	1.3%
Lawyer	0.6%	0.3%
Social/Community Agency	0.3%	0.7%
Other	17.1%	13.4%
Unknown	0.6%	0.3%

**Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .01$

Table 102. Graduate and Non-Graduate Current Residential Program

CURRENT RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Victory House	4.5%	5.9%
Gavin House	3.3%	4.6%
New Victories	3.6%	4.3%
Shepherd House**	25.2%	14.9%
Hello House 1	6.1%	6.6%
Hello House 2	2.1%	1.3%
Granada House	3.3%	5.0%
Women's Hope Transitional/Victory	0.9%	1.3%
Victory Transitional/Men's	0.3%	0.7%
Other	50.6%	55.4%

**Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .01$

Overall, residential program did not differ significantly between graduates and those who did not graduate. However, MAP graduates were more likely to have resided in Shepherd House than non-graduates, $\chi^2(1) = 10.4, p < .01$.

3.5.3 Housing History

MAP graduates and non-graduates had similar histories of homelessness; they did not differ significantly on the number of times they had experienced homelessness, the length of their last episode of homelessness, and the age at which they first experienced homelessness.

Table 103. Graduate and Non-Graduate Homelessness History

HOMELESSNESS HISTORY		
	Mean (SD)	
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
# of Times Homeless	3.4 (6.6)	2.8 (3.2)
Length of Last Homeless Episode	363.0 (975.6)	303.6 (741.4)
Age at First Homeless Episode	29.3 (12.0)	27.5 (12.3)

Previous living situation did not differ between MAP graduates and non-graduates.

Table 104. Graduate and Non-Graduate Previous Living Situation

PREVIOUS LIVING SITUATION MONTH BEFORE CURRENT PROGRAM		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
On the Streets	7.8%	9.5%
Emergency Shelter	12.0%	8.9%
Transitional Housing	9.0%	7.6%
Psych. Facility	0.9%	1.6%
S.A Treatment	16.6%	12.8%
Hospital/Rehabilitation/Nursing Home	2.7%	3.3%
Prison/Jail	24.7%	29.3%
D.V. Situation	0.3%	0.0%
Family/Relatives	12.3%	11.2%
Friends/Non-Family	7.8%	7.6%
Rental Housing	1.5%	4.3%
Other	4.2%	3.9%

3.5.4 Family Information

There was no significant difference between the family information of MAP graduates and non-graduates. MAP graduates and non-graduates were equally likely to be in an

Table 105. Graduate and Non-Graduate Family and Relationships

FAMILY AND RELATIONSHIPS		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Current Intimate Relationship	31.7%	38.7%
Never Married	61.7%	67.1%
	Mean (SD)	
# of Children (biological/adopted)	1.5 (1.6)	1.4 (1.6)

intimate relationship, had similar marital status, and did not differ in number of biological or adopted children.

3.5.5 Education

Education did not differ significantly by graduation status.

Table 106. Graduate and Non-Graduate Education

EDUCATION		
	Mean (SD)	
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Years in School	11.3 (2.7)	11.3 (2.3)
Highest Grade Completed (0=none; 6=graduate school)	2.6 (1.8)	2.6 (1.8)

3.5.6 Criminal History

MAP graduates and non-graduates were equally likely to be on probation or parole at baseline, and equally likely to have a restraining order out against them. Participants who did not graduate from MAP were significantly more likely to have a restraining order out against someone else at baseline, $\chi^2(1) = 4.5$, $p < .05$.

Table 107. Graduate and Non-Graduate Current Legal Status

CURRENT LEGAL STATUS		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Probation	43.3%	47.3%
Parole	17.0%	20.6%
Restraining Order Against Self	4.2%	5.6%
Restraining Order Against Another*	0.9%	3.3%

*Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .05$

Participants who did not graduate from MAP were more likely to have been incarcerated in the year prior to MAP than graduates, $\chi^2(1) = 5.1$, $p < .05$. No other measures of past year legal involvement differed significantly by graduation status.

Table 108. Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Legal Involvement

PAST YEAR LEGAL INVOLVEMENT		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Past Year Incarceration*	52.0%	61.4%
Past Year Cited for Probation Violation	16.5%	21.2%
Past Year Cited for Parole Violation	3.1%	4.8%
	Mean (SD)	
Past Year # of Arrests	0.6 (1.1)	0.9 (1.6)

*Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .05$

3.5.7 Employment/Income

Past year employment did not differ significantly by graduation status.

Table 109. Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Employment

PAST YEAR EMPLOYMENT		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Past Year Gainful employment	42.9%	48.0%
	Mean (SD)	
# of days worked in past year	61.8 (89.2)	61.2 (82.3)

Past year income also did not differ significantly by graduation status.

Table 110. Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Income

PAST YEAR INCOME		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Wages as Major Source of Support	26.4%	22.8%
	Mean (SD)	
Monthly Income, Past Month (0=\$0; 6=\$2001+)	2.1 (1.9)	2.0 (1.9)

3.5.8 Health

None of the health or healthcare related variables differed by graduation status.

Table 111. Graduate and Non-Graduate Health & Healthcare

	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
USUAL PLACE TO RECEIVE HEALTH CARE		
Primary Care Provider	49.4%	47.0%
Emergency Room	10.3%	15.3%
Free Health Care Clinic	18.8%	18.0%
Alternative Health Care	0.0%	0.0%
Nowhere	7.9%	8.3%
Community Health Care	10.9%	7.7%
Other	2.7%	3.7%
HEALTH & HEALTH CARE		
Current Serious Health Problems	44.7%	40.9%
	Mean (SD)	
# of Times Medical Care Received Past Six Months	3.9 (5.6)	4.3 (11.5)
# of Times Dental Care Received Past Six Months	0.9 (1.7)	0.8 (1.6)

3.5.9 Substance Use / Gambling

Overall, participants' substance use treatment history differed little by graduation status. The only significant difference between MAP graduates and non-graduates was in residential program completion rate; participants who graduated and had a history of residential treatment completed less of that treatment than participants who did not graduate, $t(549) = 2.4, p < .05$.

Table 112. Graduate and Non-Graduate Substance Use Treatment History

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Treated for Alcohol Abuse	73.9%	70.1%
Treated for Drug Abuse	79.0%	80.2%
Attended Detox	82.3%	81.3%
Attended Holding	68.7%	56.8%
Attended Residential	8.9%	9.7%
Attended Outpatient	47.2%	40.5%
Attended Methadone	19.4%	22.3%
Attended Other	5.2%	6.2%
	Mean (SD)	
Detox Completion Rate	0.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)
Holding Completion Rate	0.9 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)
Residential Completion Rate*	0.3 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)
Outpatient Completion Rate	0.6 (0.5)	0.5 (0.5)
Methadone Completion Rate	0.4 (0.5)	0.4 (0.5)
Other Completion Rate	0.9 (0.3)	0.7 (0.5)

*Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .05$

Note. Completion rates were only calculated for participants who entered given treatment at least once.

Substance use problem recognition and beliefs did not differ by graduation status.

Table 113. Graduate and Non-Graduate Substance Use Problems and Beliefs

	Mean (SD)	
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS		
Substance Abuse Problem Recognition	5.2 (1.6)	5.2 (1.6)
SUBSTANCE USE BELIEFS		
Able to ID People Who Abuse Substances by Appearance	2.3 (1.0)	2.2 (1.0)
Others Able to ID Me as Having Substance Abuse Problem by My Appearance	2.8 (1.0)	2.7 (1.0)

MAP graduates and non-graduates were equally likely to use a given substance and did not differ significantly in their frequency of use of the different substances. Drug of choice also did not differ significantly; both MAP graduates and non-graduates were most likely to endorse alcohol or heroin as their drug of choice, followed by crack and cocaine.

Table 114. Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Substance Use

	No Use [n(%)]		Mean (SD) [range: 0: 'never' to '8: 4+/day']		SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE [N(%)]	
	MAP Grads	Non-Grads	MAP Grads	Non-Grads	MAP Grads	Non-Grads
Alcohol	123 (37.3)	98 (32.3)	3.1 (3.2)	3.2 (3.1)	94 (30.7)	76 (27.9)
Inhalants	313 (94.8)	289 (95.7)	0.1 (0.5)	0.1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Marijuana	213 (64.5)	178 (58.9)	1.3 (2.3)	1.4 (2.4)	13 (4.2)	20 (7.4)
Hallucinogens	304 (92.4)	270 (89.4)	0.2 (0.7)	0.2 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.4)
Crack/Freebase	178 (53.9)	175 (57.9)	2.3 (3.0)	1.9 (2.8)	32 (10.5)	22 (8.1)
Cocaine	192 (58.2)	165 (54.6)	1.8 (2.7)	1.8 (2.6)	25 (8.2)	27 (9.9)
Heroin/Cocaine Mix	240 (72.7)	225 (74.5)	1.4 (2.6)	1.1 (2.3)	17 (5.6)	14 (5.1)
Heroin	200 (60.6)	185 (61.5)	2.2 (3.2)	2.1 (3.2)	89 (29.1)	82 (30.1)
Street Methadone	298 (90.3)	270 (89.4)	0.3 (1.0)	0.3 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other Opiates	266 (80.6)	229 (75.8)	0.8 (1.9)	0.9 (1.9)	5 (1.6)	5 (1.8)
Methamphetamines	291 (88.2)	276 (91.4)	0.2 (0.8)	0.2 (0.9)	11 (3.6)	7 (2.6)
Other amphetamines	308 (93.3)	285 (94.4)	0.2 (1.0)	0.2 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Tranquilizers	218 (66.1)	189 (62.8)	1.2 (2.1)	1.4 (2.4)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.4)
Barbituates	304 (92.1)	272 (90.1)	0.3 (1.3)	0.4 (1.5)	2 (0.7)	3 (1.1)
Other Sedatives	307 (93.0)	284 (94.0)	0.2 (0.9)	0.2 (1.1)	7 (2.3)	4 (1.5)
Nicotine	65 (21.6)	75 (22.7)	5.9 (3.4)	5.9 (3.4)	9 (2.9)	10 (3.7)

MAP graduates and non-graduates did not differ significantly in their use of alcohol, cigarettes, or IV drugs. They also did not differ in the number of symptoms of disordered gambling they endorsed.

Table 115. Graduate and Non-Graduate Substance Use and Gambling Patterns

	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
DRINKING PATTERNS		
	Mean (SD)	
Typical Month: Days w/out Drinking	10.5 (11.6)	10.7 (11.6)
Typical Month: Days Binging	13.7 (12.6)	12.6 (12.1)
Drinks per Typical Day (1=1-2; 3=5-6; 6=16+)	3.3 (2.1)	3.4 (2.0)
Past Year: Times Riding w/ Drinking Driver (including self)	1.1 (1.1)	1.1(1.1)
SMOKING PATTERNS		
Past Year Smoking	17.1%	16.1%
	Mean (SD)	
Cigarettes per Typical Day	14.1 (10.6)	14.3 (11.1)
PAST YEAR DRUG USE		
Drug Injection	28.7%	32.7%
Drug Injection w/ Dirty Needle	21.9%	22.1%
Use of Same Cooker, Cotton, or Rinse Water	23.8%	26.3%
PAST YEAR GAMBLING PROBLEMS		
	Mean (SD)	
Gambling Problems (# of symptoms)	0.5 (1.3)	0.6 (1.5)

3.5.10 Sexual History

MAP graduates and non-graduates had similar numbers of sex partners, amounts of sex, and amounts of unprotected sex. Graduates were more likely to have performed sexual acts for money in the year prior to baseline, $\chi^2(1) = 11.7$, $p < .01$.

Table 116. Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Sexual Activities

PAST YEAR SEXUAL ACTIVITIES		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Past Year Any Sex for Money**	22.0%	11.7%
	Mean (SD)	
Past Year # of Sexual Partners (0=0; 3 = 4+)	1.3 (1.0)	1.4 (1.0)
Past Year Amount of Sex (0=never; 3=1+ times / week)	1.5 (1.2)	1.7 (1.1)
Past Year Amount of Unprotected Sex (0=never; 3=1+ times / week)	1.0 (1.1)	1.1 (1.1)

**Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .01$

MAP graduates were more likely to have a history of syphilis than non-graduates, $\chi^2(1) = 4.5$, $p < .05$. Non-graduates were more likely to have a history of genital warts, $\chi^2(1) = 12.8$, $p < .001$.

Table 117. Graduate and Non-Graduate Sexually Transmitted Diseases

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
Lifetime Syphilis*	7.7%	3.7%
Lifetime Gonorrhea	17.1%	15.5%
Lifetime Chlamydia	11.5%	11.8%
Lifetime Genital Warts***	2.5%	9.1%
Lifetime Genital Herpes	4.0%	4.0%
Lifetime Hepatitis	29.5%	26.9%
Past 6 Month Hepatitis	23.7%	22.9%

*Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .05$

***Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .001$

Number of HIV tests and positive HIV tests did not differ by graduation status.

Table 118. Graduate and Non-Graduate HIV Testing

HIV TESTING		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
# of Time Tested for HIV	3.5 (4.6)	4.0 (5.0)
Ever Tested Positive for HIV	8.2%	8.0%

3.5.11 Psychiatric History

Just over half of MAP graduates had been treated for a psychiatric issue, compared to over 60% of non-graduates; however, this difference did not quite reach significance. There were, however, significant differences between MAP graduates and non-graduates in symptoms of anxiety and hostility, reports of childhood problems, and treatment readi-

ness. MAP graduates reported less anxiety [$t(631) = 3.4, p < .01$], less hostility [$t(632) = 3.0, p < .01$], fewer childhood problems [$t(630) = 2.8, p < .01$], and higher treatment readiness [$t(627) = -2.8, p < .01$] than non-graduates.

Table 119. Graduate and Non-Graduate Psychiatric History and Symptoms

	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT		
Ever Treated for non-substance-related psychiatric issue	54.2%	61.8%
Mean (SD)		
Depression (1=low; 7=high)	2.9 (1.1)	3.1 (1.1)
Anxiety (1=low; 7=high)**	3.5 (1.4)	3.9 (1.4)
Childhood Problems (1=low; 7=high)**	4.4 (1.4)	4.7 (1.2)
Hostility (1=low; 7=high)**	2.7 (1.2)	3.0 (1.3)
Treatment Readiness (1=low; 7=high)**	6.4 (0.7)	6.2 (0.7)

**Significant difference between graduates and non-graduates, $p < .01$

3.5.12 Skills

Overall, life and workplace skills did not differ by graduation status. The only exception was workplace technology skills: MAP graduates scored lower on these skills than non-graduates, $t(633) = 2.8, p < .01$.

Table 120. Graduate and Non-Graduate Life and Workplace Skills

	SKILL		INTEREST	
	Mean (SD)			
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
ADKINS LIFE SKILLS				
Communication Skills	2.3 (0.8)	2.3 (0.9)	3.1 (0.7)	3.0 (0.8)
Career Exploration	1.8 (1.0)	1.8 (1.1)	3.3 (0.7)	3.3 (0.8)
Appropriate Job Behavior	2.7 (1.0)	2.7 (1.0)	3.2 (0.8)	3.1 (0.8)
Work Self-Assessment	2.2 (1.1)	2.2 (1.1)	3.5 (0.7)	3.4 (0.8)
Basic Literacy Skills	2.5 (0.9)	2.6 (0.9)	3.2 (0.9)	3.1 (0.8)
WORKPLACE LITERACY				
Workplace Technology**	0.9 (1.1)	1.2 (1.3)	3.3 (1.0)	3.2 (1.0)
Paperwork	1.2 (1.1)	1.3 (1.1)	2.9 (1.1)	2.7 (1.1)
Life Stabilization	1.6 (1.1)	1.8 (1.1)	3.4 (0.7)	3.4 (0.7)
Office Skills	2.0 (1.3)	2.2 (1.3)	2.9 (1.2)	2.9 (1.1)
Social Networking	1.5 (1.0)	1.6 (1.1)	3.4 (0.7)	3.4 (0.7)

**Significant difference between MAP graduates and non-graduates on skill, $p < .01$

3.5.13 Self-Efficacy/Self-Regard/Self-Esteem

None of the self efficacy, self regard, or self esteem measures varied by graduation status.

Table 121. Graduate and Non-Graduate Self-Efficacy and Self Esteem

SELF-EFFICACY AND SELF ESTEEM		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
	Mean (SD)	
Self-Efficacy	5.2 (0.9)	5.3 (1.0)
Self Regard	6.5 (1.7)	6.4 (1.8)
Appearance Self Esteem	2.9 (0.8)	2.9 (0.7)
Rosenberg Self Esteem [†]	2.2 (0.5)	2.2 (0.5)

[†]Lower scores indicate higher self esteem.

3.5.14 Social Support / Violent Situations

MAP graduates reported more social support than non-graduates at baseline, $t(622) = -2.1, p < .05$.

Table 122. Graduate and Non-Graduate Social Support

SOCIAL SUPPORT		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
	Mean (SD)	
Social Support*	5.3 (0.9)	5.1 (0.9)

*Significant difference between MAP graduates and non-graduates, $p < .05$

MAP graduates and non-graduates had similar experiences of violent situations in the year prior to baseline.

Table 123. Graduate and Non-Graduate Past Year Violent Situations

PAST YEAR VIOLENT SITUATIONS		
	MAP Graduates	Non-Graduates
	Mean (SD)	
Violent Situations (0=none; 3=1+times/week)	1.1 (1.0)	1.0 (0.9)

3.6 Population Changes Across Time

There are few measures that we might expect to change significantly across time. For this report, we examined referral source for the MAP program, legal involvement, substance use and sexually transmitted diseases. We split the sample into three cohorts: classes 14-28 (1999-2001), classes 29-46 (2002-2004), and classes 47-80 (2005-2007). There were 190 participants with baseline data in the earliest cohort, 229 in the middle cohort, and 219 in the latest cohort.

3.6.1 Referral Source

Overall, referral source differed significantly by year, $\chi^2(26) = 175.7, p < .001$. Examination of the Table reveals that there are a few trends that account for this difference. Participants in later MAP classes were much less likely to have been referred to MAP by

residential programs and more likely to have been referred by self, friends, or family. Later MAP participants were also more likely to have been referred from jail or prison.

Table 124. Referral Source Across Time

REFERRAL SOURCE***			
	1999-2001	2002-2004	2005-2007
Residential Program	49.5%	45.4%	12.8%
Detox	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%
Other Drug Tx Program	9.5%	2.2%	1.4%
St. Francis House	2.6%	6.6%	6.8%
Health Care Provider	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Other Homeless Shelter	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%
Self/family/friend/non-med professional	7.9%	11.8%	20.5%
Probation Officer	0.5%	13.1%	7.8%
Jail/Prison	6.3%	10.0%	23.7%
Social Service Agency	0.0%	0.9%	3.7%
Lawyer	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Social/Community Agency	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	22.1%	8.3%	16.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%

***Significant difference between MAP cohorts, $p < .001$

3.6.2 Legal Involvement

Parole status, incarceration, and number of past year arrests all varied by year of MAP participation. Later participants were more likely to be on parole, $\chi^2(2) = 14.7$, $p < .01$, or to have been incarcerated in the past year, $\chi^2(2) = 13.0$, $p < .01$. However (and possibly as a result), later participants also had fewer arrests in the past year than earlier participants, $F(2,628) = 7.7$, $p < .01$.

Table 125. Legal Involvement Across Time

LEGAL INVOLVEMENT			
	1999-2001	2002-2004	2005-2007
On Probation at Baseline	39.5%	48.5%	45.2%
On Parole at Baseline**	9.1%	17.2%	25.7%
Past Year Incarceration**	48.0%	52.2%	65.8%
	Mean (SD)		
Past Year # of Arrests**	1.1 (1.8)	0.6 (0.9)	0.6 (1.3)

**Significant difference between MAP cohorts, $p < .01$

3.6.3 Substance Use

Substance use patterns changed significantly across time. Later MAP participants were less frequent users of alcohol, marijuana, crack, cocaine, heroin, tranquilizers, and nicotine than earlier participants. In all of these cases, the trend was linear, such that the classes from 1999-2001 had higher use than the classes from 2002-2004, which had higher use than the classes from 2005-2007. There were no substances that later classes used more frequently than earlier classes. Participants' drug of choice also varied by year,

$\chi^2(24) = 112.6, p < .001$. However, alcohol and heroin remained the most popular drugs of choice across all three cohorts.

Table 126. Past Year Substance Use Across Time

	MEAN USE (SD) [RANGE: 0: 'NEVER' TO '8: 4+/DAY']				SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE*** [N(%)]		
	1999- 2001	2002- 2004	2005- 2007	F	1999- 2001	2002- 2004	2005- 2007
Alcohol	4.6 (3.0)	3.1 (3.1)	2.0 (2.7)	40.1***	31.4%	29.3%	28.1%
Inhalants	0.1 (0.5)	0.1 (0.4)	0.1 (0.5)	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Marijuana	1.7 (2.5)	1.3 (2.4)	1.0 (2.1)	5.2**	1.3%	8.1%	6.4%
Hallucinogens	0.2 (0.6)	0.2 (1.0)	0.1 (0.3)	2.1	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Crack/Freebase	3.2 (3.3)	2.0 (2.9)	1.3 (2.4)	21.3***	11.8%	11.3%	5.4%
Cocaine	2.6 (3.0)	1.8 (2.6)	1.2 (2.2)	14.7***	4.6%	5.4%	16.3%
Heroin/Cocaine Mix	1.8 (2.8)	1.3 (2.5)	0.8 (2.0)	9.0***	4.6%	5.9%	5.4%
Heroin	2.9 (3.5)	2.3 (3.3)	1.4 (2.7)	11.4***	22.9%	35.1%	28.6%
Street Methadone	0.2 (0.9)	0.3 (1.1)	0.3 (1.1)	0.7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Opiates	1.0 (2.1)	0.8 (1.8)	0.7 (1.8)	1.6	1.3%	1.4%	2.5%
Methamphetamines	0.2 (0.7)	0.3 (0.9)	0.3 (0.9)	0.2	10.5%	0.0%	1.0%
Other amphetamines	0.2 (0.8)	0.2 (1.1)	0.3 (1.1)	0.5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquilizers	1.7 (2.5)	1.4 (2.4)	0.8 (1.7)	10.1***	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%
Barbituates	0.5 (1.5)	0.4 (1.6)	0.2 (1.0)	2.3	0.0%	1.4%	1.0%
Other Sedatives	0.2 (1.0)	0.2 (1.0)	0.2 (1.0)	0.1	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Nicotine	6.4 (3.0)	6.1 (3.2)	5.1 (3.7)	9.0***	3.9%	1.4%	4.9%

**Significant difference between MAP cohorts, $p < .01$

***Significant difference between MAP cohorts, $p < .001$

3.6.4 Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The prevalence of histories of syphilis and genital warts among MAP participants varied across time. The earliest cohort of MAP participants had the highest rate of syphilis, followed by the latest cohort, $\chi^2(2) = 10.7, p < .01$. Genital warts were most prevalent in the earliest cohort as well, $\chi^2(2) = 8.8, p < .05$.

Table 127. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Across Time

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES			
	1999-2001	2002-2004	2004-2007
Lifetime Syphilis**	9.9%	2.2%	6.1%
Lifetime Gonorrhea	17.7%	17.4%	14.0%
Lifetime Chlamydia	11.5%	10.9%	12.6%
Lifetime Genital Warts*	9.9%	3.6%	4.2%
Lifetime Genital Herpes	5.5%	2.7%	4.2%
Lifetime Hepatitis	28.6%	28.8%	27.6%

*Significant difference between MAP cohorts, $p < .05$

**Significant difference between MAP cohorts, $p < .01$

HIV testing increased across time, $F(2,629) = 4.0, p < .05$, and the trend was linear, $F_{\text{linear}}(1,630) = 7.5, p < .01$, meaning that the middle cohort reported having been tested more times than the earliest cohort and the latest cohort reported having been tested more times than the middle cohort. Reported cases of HIV decreased significantly over time, $\chi^2(2) = 8.7, p < .05$.

Table 128. HIV Testing Across Time

HIV TESTING			
	1999-2001	2002-2004	2005-2007
Ever Tested Positive for HIV*	12.2%	8.4%	4.2%
	Mean (SD)		
# of Time Tested for HIV*	2.9 (3.2)	3.9 (6.3)	4.3 (4.0)

*Significant difference between MAP cohorts, $p < .05$

4 Conclusions and Implications

This report provides a snapshot of the characteristics of the MAP population, as well as an examination of changes that occur during and after MAP. As expected, the data show that participants served by MAP have a significant history of homelessness, often beginning before adulthood, and major gaps in employment and income. MAP participants also tend to enter the program with a significant history of substance use problems, involvement with the criminal justice system, and current health problems. Participants' education level is overwhelmingly high school or less, and they rate their work and life skills as low. Despite these challenges, upon entrance to MAP, participants score highly on treatment readiness, express significant interest in improving their work and life skills, and express moderate levels of self efficacy and self esteem.

These findings suggest that though the population served by MAP has multiple needs and has experienced multiple challenges, enrollees are at a place in their lives at which they are particularly receptive to the services provided by MAP. One surprising finding is that most participants do not learn about MAP from St. Francis House, but through other means. The number of participants referred to MAP from St. Francis House is only 5.0%.

Because of the nature of the data collection, conclusions about the efficacy of MAP must be limited to participants who complete MAP. However, for these participants, we found that MAP fulfills its overall goals of improving participants' work readiness and life skills. Participants report high satisfaction with their internships, and many indicate that they will continue to work at their internship location after MAP. Participants also report significant improvements on every single measured work and life skill between MAP entry and graduation. Other apparent benefits of MAP include stable housing situations, improved health care access and habits (e.g., health insurance; visiting primary care instead of emergency rooms), decreased substance use problems, and fewer risky behaviors.

Since half of the baseline participants did not complete graduation survey, it is possible that the increased quality of life reported by MAP graduates does not apply to non-graduates. To examine this question further, we examined the baseline characteristics of graduates and non-graduates. We hoped this examination would also provide information about how MAP might improve its services to better meet the needs of participants who currently do not graduate. However, according to the survey comparisons MAP graduates and non-graduates are very similar; they differed on only a few measures. The primary differences between graduates and non-graduates include criminal history and mental health. Those in the non-graduate group had a higher rate of incarceration and were more likely to hear about MAP from parole officers; the non-graduate group also had increased anxiety, hostility, childhood problems, and lower treatment readiness. These findings suggest that criminal history, whether through characteristics of the participant or barriers that a participant faces as a result of that history, might impact participants' ability to complete MAP. Similarly, untreated psychiatric issues might contribute to drop out. These two areas might represent important areas for MAP and St. Francis House to target more specifically.

It is difficult to make concrete inferences from the 6-month follow-up survey due to the high attrition rate – less than 10% of MAP participants in the original sample have follow-up data. However, the participants who did complete the follow-up survey demonstrated continued gains or stability in the skills and behaviors that improved between entry to and graduation from MAP. These participants also continued to maintain close contact with MAP and St. Francis House.

This Phase I Report has provided a description of the MAP population, its needs, and its changes after MAP. However, this Report was limited by the data. For example, only 10% of the original baseline sample participants completed the 6-month follow-up survey and only 6% of total participants had data for all three surveys. The drop in participant involvement and data compromises the conclusions that we can draw from the surveys. It is impossible to know if a lack of services, personal situations, or other circumstances systematically influenced graduation from the MAP Program or completion of the follow-up survey. As will be explained in Phase II, a lower attrition rate and more systematic data collection would increase the quality of information obtained in the MAP surveys. The Phase II Report will provide information and recommendations to improve the MAP survey instruments. These recommendations will serve to improve the type and amount of information gathered on the MAP population, as well as guide discussions about implementing a more general St. Francis House assessment system.

5 References

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Appendix A: Surveys

A.1 Baseline

St. Francis House Moving Ahead Program (MAP) Program Evaluation-BASELINE Interview

Client ID Number:

CLASS #:

Today's date:

Name of Interviewer: 1) Fred 2) Dorothy 3) Janet 4) Rosemarie 5) Joseph 6) Tony 7) Julie 8) Jennifer 9) Joni 10) other: _____

Int: _____

1) How old are you? _____ years old. Your birthday: m ____ / d ____ / y ____

1. _____

2) Who referred you to the MAP program?

- 1. Residential Program 2. Detoxification program 3. Other drug treatment program 4. St. Francis House - shelter 5. Health care provider 6. Other homeless shelter 7. Self, family, friends, non-medical professional 8. Probation Officer 9. Correctional institution (jail, prison) 10. Social service agency: specify 11. Clergy 12. Lawyer 13. Social/community agency 14. Street outreach project 15. Other: specify _____ 16. Unknown

2. _____

3) What residential program are you currently staying at?

- 1. Victory House 2. Gavin House 3. New Victories 4. Shepherd House 5. Hello House I 6. Hello House 2 7. Granada House 8. Women's Hope Transitional/Victory 9. Victory Transitional - Men's 10. Other: specify _____

3. _____

4) How long have you been at [that residential program]? (months & days)

_____ months + _____ days

4. _____

5) How many times in your life have you been homeless? _____ times

5. _____

6) How long were you homeless most recently before you started staying at [the residential program]?

_____ days

6. _____

7) How old were you the first time you were homeless? _____ years old

7. _____

8) Where had you been living or staying the month before you went to [the residential program]?

- 1. On the streets 2. Emergency shelter 3. Transitional housing 4. Psychiatric facility 5. Substance abuse treatment facility (e.g., detox, holding) 6. Hospital, rehabilitation facility, nursing home 7. Prison/jail 8. Domestic-violence situation 9. Living with family or other relatives 10. With group of friend(s) or non-family members (non-institutional) 11. Rental housing 12. Other: _____

8. _____

9) A: Are you currently in an intimate relationship? 0) no 1) yes

9A _____

B. What is your current marital status?

9B _____

- 1. never married
- 2. legally married
- 3. living as married (including common law marriage & same-sex partner)
- 4. separated
- 5. divorced
- 6. widowed

10) How many years of school have you finished? _____ years

10 _____

11) What is the highest grade you completed?

11 _____

- 0. none
- 1. grade school
- 2. high school/GED - *work out*
- 3. trade/vocational school
- 4. 2-year college
- 5. 4-year college
- 6. graduate school
- 7. other: _____

12) Are you currently on probation? 0) no 1) yes

12 _____

13) Have you been cited for violating the conditions of your probation in the past 12 months?

0) no 1) yes 99) N.A.

13 _____

14) Are you currently on parole? 0) no 1) yes

14 _____

15) Have you been cited for violating the conditions of your parole in the past 12 months?

0) no 1) yes 99) N.A.

15 _____

16) Have you been incarcerated in the past 12 months? 0) no 1) yes

16 _____

17) If yes, how many days have you been incarcerated in the past 12 months? _____ days

17 _____

18) Do you currently have a restraining order in place against you?

0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

18 _____

19) Do you currently have a restraining order taken out on someone?

0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

19 _____

20) In the past 12 months, how many times have you been arrested? _____ times

20 _____

21) A. Have you been gainfully employed during the past 12 months? 0) no 1) yes

21 _____

If "yes", what kind of employment have you had?

- 1. odd jobs (occasional or irregular work) 0) no 1) yes
- 2. part-time jobs (under 35 hours per week) 0) no 1) yes
- 3. full-time job (equivalent to 35 hours or more per week) 0) no 1) yes

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4. How many days did you work during the past 12 months? _____ days

4 _____

B. If "no", why were you unemployed?: (Select primary reason)

21B _____

- 1. did not try to find work
- 2. tried but couldn't find work
- 3. unable to work due to alcohol or drug problems
- 4. unable to work due to other health problems
- 5. needed at home
- 6. restrictions of residential program
- 7. taking care of children
- 8. other: _____

22) What was your major source of support during the past 12 months? (Select primary source)

22 _____

- 1. wages
- 2. food/stamps/social security/public assistance
- 3. partner/ex-partner (spouse or sig. other)
- 4. unemployment
- 5. sexual partner
- 6. friend
- 7. family
- 8. other, specify _____

23) What was your total monthly income from all sources the month prior to entering treatment?

- Wages: _____
- Food stamps/social security/public assistance: _____
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: _____
- Spouse/ex-spouse (including child support): _____
- Unemployment: _____
- Sexual partner/friend: _____
- Family: _____
- Illegal activities: _____
- Total: (interviewer add later)** _____

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----|-------------|
| 0. | No income | 4. | \$1001-1500 |
| 1. | \$1-250 | 5. | \$1501-2000 |
| 2. | \$251-500 | 6. | \$2001 + |
| 3. | \$501-1000 | | |

23 _____

24) How many children do you have (include biological, adopted, and stepchildren)? _____ children

24 _____

25) How many people (besides children) depend on you for financial support? _____ people
(Don't count yourself)

25 _____

26) Where do you usually go to receive health care?

- 1. Primary care provider (e.g., physician, osteopath, nurse practitioner)
- 2. Emergency room
- 3. Free health care clinic
- 4. Alternative health care provider (e.g. chiropractor, massage therapist)
- 5. Nowhere
- 6. Community health care center
- 7. Other: _____

26 _____

27) How many times have you received medical care in the past 6 months? _____ times

27 _____

28) How many times have you received dental care in the past 6 months? _____ times

28 _____

29) Do you have health insurance? 0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

29 _____

30) If you don't have health insurance, are you interested in applying for health insurance?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know 99) have health insurance

30 _____

31) Do you currently have any serious health problems?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

31 _____

If "yes", ask: What are the main problems you have? [record verbatim]

32) Are you of Hispanic ethnic background?

- 0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

32 _____

33) With what race do you identify?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Alaskan Native | 5. White |
| 2. American Indian | 6. Cape Verdean |
| 3. Asian/Pacific Islander | 7. Other: _____ |
| 4. Black/African-American | 8. Unknown |

33 _____

34) Do you identify as female, male, or transgendered?

- 0) female 1) male 2) transgendered

34 _____

35) Do you identify as:
1) heterosexual 2) gay or lesbian 3) bisexual 4) not sure 5) other: _____

35 _____

36) Have you previously received substance abuse treatment for alcohol abuse?
0) no 1) yes

36 _____

37) Have you previously received substance abuse treatment for drug abuse?
0) no 1) yes

37 _____

38) How many times have you previously entered and successfully completed each type of substance abuse treatment?

- a) detox (8 days or less)
- b) holding
- c) residential (including the one you're in now) (more than 8 days)
- d) outpatient
- e) methadone
- f) other

<u>Entered</u>	<u>Completed</u>
a) _____	a) _____
b) _____	b) _____
c) _____	c) _____
d) _____	d) _____
e) _____	e) _____
f) _____	f) _____

39) Have you ever been treated for a psychiatric issue other than substance abuse? 0) no 1) yes

39 _____

Now I'm going to ask you about first your skills and then your interest in the following activities. Please **USE CARD A** and let me know what level of skill and interest you estimate you have in the following activities:

0) no skill; 1) a little skill; 2) not sure; 3) a lot of skill; 4) maximum skill

0) no interest; 1) a little interest; 2) not sure; 3) a lot of interest; 4) maximum interest

ADKINS LIFE SKILLS

Communication Skills

- 40) Completing a successful job interview
- 41) Knowledge of how to answer sensitive or difficult questions on a job application
- 42) Ability to speak to a supervisor
- 43) Ability to speak to a customer
- 44) Ability to speak in front of a group

Career Exploration

- 45) Exploring new career possibilities
- 46) Knowing how to look for training programs
- 47) Knowing how to look for employment services
- 48) Knowing how to use employment services

Appropriate Job Behavior

- 49) Knowing how to ask questions about job duties when you're confused

<u>Skill</u>	<u>Interest</u>
40 _____	40 _____
41 _____	41 _____
42 _____	42 _____
43 _____	43 _____
44 _____	44 _____
45 _____	45 _____
46 _____	46 _____
47 _____	47 _____
48 _____	48 _____
49 _____	49 _____

- 50) Knowledge of a supervisor's appropriate and inappropriate behavior
- 51) Knowledge of a coworker's appropriate and inappropriate behavior

Work Self-Assessment

- 52) Figuring out your work interests
- 53) Understanding your work strengths

Basic Literacy Skills

- 54) Reading
- 55) Writing
- 56) Math

WORK-PLACE LITERACY .

Workplace Technology

- 57) Using the internet
- 58) Using e-mail
- 59) Using a word-processing program on the computer
- 60) Using a computer

Paperwork

- 61) How to fill out a W-4 form
- 62) How to fill out an I-9 form
- 63) How to decipher the benefits package

Life Stabilization

- 64) How to make a business phone call
- 65) How to resolve outstanding legal issues
- 66) Looking for housing
- 67) Knowing what is involved in securing housing

Office Skills

- 68) Using a copy machine
- 69) Filing

Social Networking

- 70) Recognizing your life successes
- 71) Networking to find jobs
- 72) How to make or revise your resume

<u>Skill</u>	<u>Interest</u>
50 _____	50 _____
51 _____	51 _____
52 _____	52 _____
53 _____	53 _____
54 _____	54 _____
55 _____	55 _____
56 _____	56 _____
57 _____	57 _____
58 _____	58 _____
59 _____	59 _____
60 _____	60 _____
61 _____	61 _____
62 _____	62 _____
63 _____	63 _____
64 _____	64 _____
65 _____	65 _____
66 _____	66 _____
67 _____	67 _____
68 _____	68 _____
69 _____	69 _____
70 _____	70 _____
71 _____	71 _____
72 _____	72 _____

Read to respondent: At this point we'd like to ask you some more questions about yourself. Please USE CARD B to estimate the degree to which you agree with the following statements.

- 73) You have little control over the things that happen to you.
- 74) You skipped school while growing up.
- 75) You have too many outside responsibilities now to be in this program.
- 76) You feel sad or depressed.

73 _____
74 _____
75 _____
76 _____

SE, CP, TR, Dep, ANX, HS, SAP, SS,

- 77) You have trouble sitting still for long.
- 78) You feel mistreated by other people.
- 79) Your drug/alcohol use is a problem for you.
- 80) Several people close to you have serious alcohol or drug problems.
- 81) There is really no way you can solve some of the problems you have.
- 82) You took things that did not belong to you when you were young.
- 83) This program seems too demanding for you.
- 84) You have thoughts of committing suicide. *IF RESPONDENT SAYS "6" or "7", say, "Would you like some resources to address these feelings?"*
- 85) You have trouble sleeping.
- 86) You like others to feel afraid of you.
- 87) Your drug/alcohol use is more trouble than it's worth.
- 88) You have people close to you who respect you and your efforts in this program.
- 89) There is little you can do to change many of the important things in your life.
- 90) You had good relations with your parents while growing up.
- 91) This program may be your last chance to solve your alcohol or drug problems.
- 92) You feel lonely.
- 93) You feel anxious or nervous.
- 94) You have urges to fight or hurt others.
- 95) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with the law.
- 96) You have people close to you who understand your situation and problems.
- 97) You often feel helpless in dealing with the problems of life.
- 98) You had feelings of anger and frustration during your childhood.
- 99) This kind of program will not be very helpful to you.

77	_____
78	_____
79	_____
80	_____
81	_____
82	_____
83	_____
84	_____
85	_____
86	_____
87	_____
88	_____
89	_____
90	_____
91	_____
92	_____
93	_____
94	_____
95	_____
96	_____
97	_____
98	_____
99	_____

- 100) You feel interested in life.
- 101) You have trouble concentrating or remembering things.
- 102) You have a hot temper.
- 103) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems in thinking or doing your work.
- 104) You have people close to you who can always be trusted.
- 105) Sometimes you feel that you are being pushed around in life.
- 106) You got involved in arguments and fights while growing up.
- 107) You plan to stay in this program for awhile.
- 108) You feel extra tired or run down.
- 109) You feel afraid of certain things, like elevators, crowds, or going out alone.
- 110) Your temper gets you into fights or other trouble.
- 111) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with your family or friends.

100	_____
101	_____
102	_____
103	_____
104	_____
105	_____
106	_____
107	_____
108	_____
109	_____
110	_____
111	_____

- 112) You have people close to you who motivate and encourage your recovery.
- 113) What happens to you in the future mostly depends on you.
- 114) While a teenager, you got into trouble with school authorities or the police.
- 115) You are in this program because someone else made you come.
- 116) You worry or brood a lot.
- 117) You feel tense or keyed-up.
- 118) You get mad at other people easily.
- 119) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems in finding or keeping a job.
- 120) You have people close to you who expect you to make positive changes in your life.
- 121) You can do just about anything you really set your mind to do.
- 122) You had good self-esteem and confidence while growing up.
- 123) This program can really help you.
- 124) You feel tightness or tension in your muscles.
- 125) You have carried weapons, like knives or guns.
- 126) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with your health.
- 127) You have improved your relations with other people because of this program.
- 128) You were emotionally or physically abused while you were young.
- 129) You want to be in this program right now.
- 130) You have close family members who help you stay away from alcohol/drugs.
- 131) You have trouble staying awake.
- 132) You have people close to you who help you develop confidence in yourself.
- 133) You feel a lot of anger inside you.
- 134) Your drug/alcohol use is making your life become worse and worse.
- 135) Other students in this program will be helpful in your recovery.
- 136) Your drug/alcohol use is going to cause your death if you do not quit soon.
- 137) You have worked in situations where drug and alcohol use is common.
- 138) You have good friends who do not use alcohol or drugs.

112	_____
113	_____
114	_____
115	_____
116	_____
117	_____
118	_____
119	_____
120	_____
121	_____
122	_____
123	_____
124	_____
125	_____
126	_____
127	_____
128	_____
129	_____
130	_____
131	_____
132	_____
133	_____
134	_____
135	_____
136	_____
137	_____
138	_____

USE CARD C . Think about the last seven days, including today. For each of the 5 next questions (A-E) please tell me one number (from 1 to 10) that indicates your average feeling over the last seven days, including today:

- 139) **A:** Sense of your facial appearance
- 140) **B:** Sense of fatigue
- 141) **C:** Sense of healthy body
- 142) **D:** Sense of healthy mind
- 143) **E:** Sense of your identity as a whole person

139	_____
140	_____
141	_____
142	_____
143	_____

USE CARD D--SCALES 1, 2, OR 3 AS INDICATED

- 144) [1] How often do you have the feeling you are unattractive?
- 145) [2] After you have dressed for the day, how pleased are you with your appearance?
- 146) [1] How often are you dissatisfied with the way you look?
- 147) [1] How often do you feel as attractive as most of the people you know?
- 148) [3] How much do you worry about your appearance?
- 149) [3] How often do you worry about your weight?

144	_____
145	_____
146	_____
147	_____
148	_____
149	_____

USE CARD E FOR 150-151

- 150) I can identify a person who has a substance abuse problem based on their appearance.
- 151) Based on my appearance, others can identify me as a person who has or had a substance abuse problem.

150	_____
151	_____

USE CARD F FOR 152-167: How often have you used the following substances during the last 12 months?

- 152) Alcohol
- 153) Inhalants (glue, spray, paint, toluene, liquid paper, etc.)
- 154) Marijuana/Hashish
- 155) Hallucinogens/LSD/Psychedelics/PCP/Mushrooms/Peyote
- 156) Crack/Freebase
- 157) Cocaine (by itself)
- 158) Heroin and cocaine (mixed together)
- 159) Heroin (by itself)
- 160) Street Methadone (non-prescription)
- 161) Other opiates/Opium/Morphine/Demerol/Darvon
- 162) Methamphetamine/Speed/Ice/Ecstasy
- 163) Other Amphetamines/Uppers/Diet Pills
- 164) Librium/Xanax/Valium/Minor Tranquilizers
- 165) Barbiturates (e.g., barbs, candy, goofers, downers)
- 166) Other Sedatives/Hypnotics/Quaaludes
- 167) Cigarettes/Nicotine/Cigars/Chewing Tobacco

Prescription

152	_____
153	_____
154	_____
155	_____
156	_____
157	_____
158	_____
159	_____
160	_____
161	_____
162	_____
163	_____
164	_____
165	_____
166	_____
167	_____

168) Which of these substances was/is your drug of choice? (from #152-167) _____

169) **Read to respondent:** Think about the days when you drank alcohol during a typical four-week period (30 days) before entering treatment.
 On how many days in this typical **month** did you *not* have any alcoholic beverages to drink? _____ days

169 _____

170) On how many days in this typical **month** did you have:
IF MALE: 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row? _____ days
IF FEMALE: 4 or more alcoholic drinks in a row? _____ days.
IF TRANSGENDERED, ASK BOTH.

170 _____

Ask respondent to look at sheet with pictures of drinks on it. Say, "This is what a standard drink is."

171) How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?

- 0. 0 (don't drink alcohol)
- 1. 1 or 2
- 2. 3 or 4
- 3. 5 or 6
- 4. 7-9
- 5. 10-15
- 6. 16 or more

171 _____

172) Did you smoke cigarettes, cigars, or chew tobacco in the past year? 0) no 1) yes

172 _____

173) If you smoked cigarettes in the past year, how many cigarettes a day do/did you smoke on a typical day?
 _____ cigarettes per day

173 _____

USE CARD G FOR 174-176

[Scale: 0) never; 1) only a few times; 2) 1-3 times a month; 3) 1-5 times a week; 4) about every day]

174) In the last year before entering this program, how often did you inject drugs with a needle?

174 _____

175) IF 174 IS NOT "0": How often in the past year did you use needles or syringes that were "dirty" that is, someone else had used and were not sterilized or cleaned with bleach before you used them?

175 _____

176) IF 174 IS NOT "0": And how often in the past year did you use the same cooker, cotton, or rinse water that someone else had already used?

176 _____

177) What about sex in the last year before entering this program? How many different people did you have sex with during the past 12 months?

177 _____

- 0. 0
- 1. 1
- 2. 2 or 3
- 3. 4 or more

178) A: How often have you had sex during the past 12 months? **USE CARD H**
 [0=never, 1=a few times or less, 2=a few times each month, 3=once or more each week]

178A _____

B: How often have you had **unprotected** (e.g., no condom) sex during the past 12 months?
USE CARD H.

178B _____

179) During the past 12 months, how often have you been paid money or been given drugs to have sex with someone?
USE CARD H.

179 _____

Now I'm going to ask you about sexually-transmitted diseases you may have had:

180) Have you ever had any of the following sexually-transmitted diseases?
 (for syphilis, gonorrhea & chlamydia): How many times in your life have you had it?
 (for all): Have you had it in the last 6 months?

	NO	YES	DK	HOW MANY TIMES?	LAST 6 MONTHS?
a) syphilis	0	1	99	_____ times	no yes
b) gonorrhea (clap)	0	1	99	_____ times	no yes
c) chlamydia	0	1	99	_____ times	no yes
d) genital warts	0	1	99		no yes
e) genital herpes	0	1	99		no yes
f) hepatitis (any)	0	1	99		no yes

181) How many times have you been tested for the AIDS virus (HIV antibody test)? _____ times

182) Have you ever tested positive for HIV?
 0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

183) How many times in the past year have you ridden in a car with a driver (including yourself) who has been drinking? USE CARD H.
 [0=never, 1=a few times or less, 2=a few times each month, 3=once or more each week]

184) How many times in the past year did you find yourself in violent situations?
USE CARD H.

181	_____
182	_____
183	_____
184	_____

The following questions are about gambling, which includes lottery, sports betting, card playing for money, and other gambling activities. [For questions 185-194, ask respondents to answer "no" or "yes"; circle their answer]

	No	Yes
185) During the past 12 months, have you ever been preoccupied with gambling (e.g., kept thinking over and over about times you won or lost, spent a lot of time thinking about ways to get money together so you could gamble, often spent a lot of time planning your bets, studying the odds when you should have been doing other things)?	0	1
186) During the past 12 months, have you ever had to increase the amount you would gamble in order to keep it exciting?	0	1
187) During the past 12 months, have you ever more than once tried to quit or cut down on your gambling without being able to?	0	1
188) During the past 12 months, did trying to quit or cut down on gambling make you restless or irritable?	0	1
189) During the past 12 months, have you sometimes used gambling as a way of getting out of a bad mood, for instance when you felt nervous, sad or down?	0	1
190) During the past 12 months, have you often gone back to the place where you lost money to try to win it back?	0	1
191) During the past 12 months, have you often tried to keep family or friends from knowing how much you gambled?	0	1
192) During the past 12 months, have you ever raised gambling money by writing a bad check, signing someone else's name to a check, stealing, cashing someone else's check, or in some other illegal way?	0	1
193) During the past 12 months, have you ever jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling?	0	1
194) During the past 12 months, has your gambling ever put you in such financial trouble that you had to get help with living expenses from friends, family, or welfare?	0	1

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your feelings about yourself. Please listen to the following statements, and tell me how much you agree they describe how you feel about yourself.

USE CARD E FOR 195-204

[Scale: 1=strongly agree; 2=agree; 3=disagree; 4=strongly disagree]

- 195) On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.
- 196) At times I think I am no good at all.
- 197) I feel that I have a number of good qualities.
- 198) I am able to do things as well as most other people.
- 199) I feel I do not have much to be proud of.
- 200) I certainly feel useless at times.
- 201) I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.
- 202) I wish I could have more respect for myself.
- 203) All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.
- 204) I take a positive attitude toward myself.

- 205) Do you have glasses or contacts now? 0) no 1) yes 2) used to but not now
- 206) Do you think you need a pair/a new pair? 0) no 1) yes

195	_____
196	_____
197	_____
198	_____
199	_____
200	_____
201	_____
202	_____
203	_____
204	_____
205	_____
206	_____

Thank you so much for participating in this survey.
This information will be very helpful to us in improving this program.

A. 2 Graduation

St. Francis Moving Ahead Program (MAP) Program Evaluation-GRADUATION Interview

Client ID Number:

CLASS #:

Today's date:

[Empty box for date]

Name of Interviewer: 1) Fred 2) Dorothy 3) Janet 4) Rosemarie 5) Joseph 6) Tony 7) Julie 8) Portia 9) Joni 10) other: _____

1) What type of setting did you work in for your MAP internship?

- 1) medical setting (e.g., lab worker)
2) social service (e.g., receptionist)
3) legal setting (e.g., paralegal)
4) service industry (e.g., food service)
5) business (e.g., Homeruns)
6) other: _____

1 _____

2) What was your job title for your MAP internship? _____ (code later)

2 _____

3) Will you continue to work in that job after you graduate? 0) no 1) yes 2) not sure

3 _____

4) How satisfied were you with your internship job?

- 1) Very dissatisfied 4) somewhat satisfied
2) somewhat dissatisfied 5) very satisfied
3) neutral

4 _____

5) What was your last occupation before entering MAP? _____ (code later)

5 _____

6) How satisfied were you with your residential program?

- 1) very dissatisfied 4) somewhat satisfied
2) somewhat dissatisfied 5) very satisfied
3) neutral

6 _____

7) A: Are you currently in an intimate relationship? 0) no 1) yes

7A _____

B. What is your current marital status?

- 1. never married 4. separated
2. legally married 5. divorced
3. living as married (including common law marriage & same-sex partner) 6. widowed

7B _____

8) Are you currently on probation? 0) no 1) yes

8 _____

9) Have you been cited for violating the conditions of your probation during the MAP program?

- 0) no 1) yes 99) N.A.

9 _____

10) Are you currently on parole? 0) no 1) yes

10 _____

11) Have you been cited for violating the conditions of your parole during the MAP program?

- 0) no 1) yes 99) N.A.

11 _____

12) Have you been incarcerated during the MAP program? 0) no 1) yes

12 _____

13	_____
14	_____
15	_____
16	_____
17A	_____
17B	_____
18	_____
19	_____
20	_____
21	_____
22	_____

13) If yes, how many days have you been incarcerated during MAP? _____ days

14) Do you currently have a restraining order in place against you?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

15) Do you currently have a restraining order taken out on someone?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

16) During the MAP program, how many times have you been arrested? _____ times

- 17) A. Where do you usually go to receive health care?
- 1) Primary care provider (e.g., physician, osteopath, nurse practitioner)
 - 2) Emergency room
 - 3) Free health care clinic
 - 4) Alternative health care provider (e.g., chiropractor, massage therapist)
 - 5) Nowhere
 - 6) Community health care center
 - 7) Other: _____

B. If A = 2, how often did you go to the Emergency Room during MAP? _____ times

18) How many times have you received medical care during the MAP program? _____ times

19) How many times have you received dental care during the MAP program? _____ times

20) Do you have health insurance?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

21) If you don't have health insurance, are you interested in applying for health insurance?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know 99) have health insurance

22) Do you currently have any serious health problems?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

If "yes", ask: What are the main health problems you have? [record verbatim]

23) Do you have glasses or contacts now? 0) no 1) yes 2) used to but not now

24) Do you think you need a (new) pair? 0) no 1) yes 99) not applicable

25) During the MAP program, have you ever been treated for a psychiatric issue other than substance abuse?
0) no 1) yes

23	_____
24	_____

25	_____
----	-------

Now I'm going to ask you about first your skills and then your interest in the following activities. Please **USE CARD A** and let me know what level of skill and interest you estimate you have in the following activities:

0) no skill; 1) a little skill; 2) not sure; 3) a lot of skill; 4) maximum skill

0) no interest; 1) a little interest; 2) not sure; 3) a lot of interest; 4) maximum interest

ADKINS LIFE SKILLS

Communication Skills

- 26) Completing a successful job interview
- 27) Knowledge of how to answer sensitive or difficult questions on a job application
- 28) Ability to speak to a supervisor
- 29) Ability to speak to a customer
- 30) Ability to speak in front of a group

Career Exploration

- 31) Exploring new career possibilities
- 32) Knowing how to look for training programs
- 33) Knowing how to *look for* employment services
- 34) Knowing how to *use* employment services

Appropriate Job Behavior

- 35) Knowing how to ask questions about job duties when you're confused
- 36) Knowledge of a supervisor's appropriate and inappropriate behavior
- 37) Knowledge of a coworker's appropriate and inappropriate behavior

Work Self-Assessment

- 38) Figuring out your work interests
- 39) Understanding your work strengths

Basic Literacy Skills

- 40) Reading
- 41) Writing
- 42) Math

WORK-PLACE LITERACY

Workplace Technology

- 43) Using the internet
- 44) Using e-mail
- 45) Using a word-processing program on the computer
- 46) Using a computer

Paperwork

- 47) How to fill out a W-4 form
- 48) How to fill out an I-9 form
- 49) How to decipher the benefits package

Skill	Interest
26 _____	26 _____
27 _____	27 _____
28 _____	28 _____
29 _____	29 _____
30 _____	30 _____
31 _____	31 _____
32 _____	32 _____
33 _____	33 _____
34 _____	34 _____
35 _____	35 _____
36 _____	36 _____
37 _____	37 _____
38 _____	38 _____
39 _____	39 _____
40 _____	40 _____
41 _____	41 _____
42 _____	42 _____
43 _____	43 _____
44 _____	44 _____
45 _____	45 _____
46 _____	46 _____
47 _____	47 _____
48 _____	48 _____
49 _____	49 _____

Life Stabilization

- 50) How to make a business phone call
- 51) How to resolve outstanding legal issues
- 52) Looking for housing
- 53) Knowing what is involved in securing housing

Office Skills

- 54) Using a copy machine
- 55) Filing

Social Networking

- 56) Recognizing your life successes
- 57) Networking to find jobs
- 58) How to make or revise your resume

Skill	Interest
50 _____	50 _____
51 _____	51 _____
52 _____	52 _____
53 _____	53 _____
54 _____	54 _____
55 _____	55 _____
56 _____	56 _____
57 _____	57 _____
58 _____	58 _____

Read to respondent: At this point we'd like to ask you some more questions about yourself. Please **USE CARD B** to estimate the degree to which you agree with the following statements.

- 59) You have little control over the things that happen to you.
- 60) You skipped school while growing up.
- 61) You feel sad or depressed.
- 62) You have trouble sitting still for long.
- 63) You feel mistreated by other people.
- 64) Your drug/alcohol use is a problem for you.
- 65) Several people close to you have serious alcohol or drug problems.
- 66) There is really no way you can solve some of the problems you have.
- 67) You took things that did not belong to you when you were young.
- 68) You have thoughts of committing suicide. *IF RESPONDENT SAYS "6" or "7", say, "Would you like some resources to address these feelings?"*
- 69) You have trouble sleeping.
- 70) You like others to feel afraid of you.
- 71) Your drug/alcohol use is more trouble than it's worth.
- 72) You have people close to you who respect you and your efforts in recovery
- 73) There is little you can do to change many of the important things in your life.
- 74) You had good relations with your parents while growing up.
- 75) You feel lonely.
- 76) You feel anxious or nervous.
- 77) You have urges to fight or hurt others.
- 78) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with the law.
- 79) You have people close to you who understand your situation and problems.
- 80) You often feel helpless in dealing with the problems of life.

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- 81) You had feelings of anger and frustration during your childhood.
- 82) You feel interested in life.
- 83) You have trouble concentrating or remembering things.
- 84) You have a hot temper.
- 85) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems in thinking or doing your work.
- 86) You have people close to you who can always be trusted.
- 87) Sometimes you feel that you are being pushed around in life.
- 88) You got involved in arguments and fights while growing up.
- 89) You feel extra tired or run down.
- 90) You feel afraid of certain things, like elevators, crowds, or going out alone.
- 91) Your temper gets you into fights or other trouble.
- 92) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with your family or friends.
- 93) You have people close to you who motivate and encourage your recovery.
- 94) What happens to you in the future mostly depends on you.
- 95) While a teenager, you got into trouble with school authorities or the police.
- 96) You worry or brood a lot.
- 97) You feel tense or keyed-up.
- 98) You get mad at other people easily.
- 99) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems in finding or keeping a job.
- 100) You have people close to you who expect you to make positive changes in your life.
- 101) You can do just about anything you really set your mind to do.
- 102) You had good self-esteem and confidence while growing up.
- 103) You feel tightness or tension in your muscles.
- 104) You have carried weapons, like knives or guns.
- 105) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with your health.
- 106) You have improved your relations with other people because of this program.
- 107) You were emotionally or physically abused while you were young.
- 108) You have close family members who help you stay away from alcohol/drugs.
- 109) You have trouble staying awake.
- 110) You have people close to you who help you develop confidence in yourself.
- 111) You feel a lot of anger inside you.
- 112) Your drug/alcohol use is making your life become worse and worse.
- 113) Other clients in this program were helpful in your recovery.
- 114) Your drug/alcohol use is going to cause your death if you do not quit soon.
- 115) You are working in situations where drug and alcohol use is common.
- 116) You have good friends who do not use alcohol or drugs.

81	_____
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113	_____
114	_____
115	_____
116	_____

USE CARD C . Think about the last seven days, including today. For each of the 5 next questions (A-E) please tell me one number (from 1 to 10) that indicates your average feeling over the last seven days, including today:

- 117) A: Sense of your facial appearance
- 118) B: Sense of fatigue
- 119) C: Sense of healthy body
- 120) D: Sense of healthy mind
- 121) E: Sense of your identity as a whole person

117	_____
118	_____
119	_____
120	_____
121	_____

USE CARD E FOR 122-123

- 122) I can identify a person who has a substance abuse problem based on their appearance.
- 123) Based on my appearance, others can identify me as a person who has or had a substance abuse problem.

122	_____
123	_____

USE CARD D FOR 124-129: USE SCALES 1, 2, OR 3 AS INDICATED BELOW

- 124) [1] How often do you have the feeling you are unattractive?
- 125) [2] After you have dressed for the day, how pleased are you with your appearance?
- 126) [1] How often are you dissatisfied with the way you look?
- 127) [1] How often do you feel as attractive as most of the people you know?
- 128) [3] How much do you worry about your appearance?
- 129) [3] How often do you worry about your weight?

124	_____
125	_____
126	_____
127	_____
128	_____
129	_____

- 130) Did you smoke cigarettes, cigars, or chew tobacco while you were in the MAP program?
0) no 1) yes
- 131) If you smoked cigarettes during MAP, how many cigarettes a day do/did you smoke on a typical day?
_____ cigarettes per day

130	_____
131	_____

Now I'm going to ask you about sexually-transmitted diseases you may have had:

132) Have you received medical attention for any of the following sexually-transmitted diseases during MAP? If yes, how many times during MAP have you been treated? (for syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia)

	NO	YES	DK	HOW MANY TIMES?
a) syphilis	0	1	99	_____ times
b) gonorrhea (clap)	0	1	99	_____ times
c) chlamydia	0	1	99	_____ times
d) genital warts	0	1	99	
e) genital herpes	0	1	99	
f) hepatitis (any)	0	1	99	

133) During MAP, how many times have you been tested for the AIDS virus (HIV antibody test)? _____ times

133 _____

134) Have you ever tested positive for HIV?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

134 _____

135) How often during MAP have you ridden in a car with a driver (including yourself) who has been drinking?
0. never 2. a few times each month
1. a few times or less 3. once or more each week

135 _____

136) How often during MAP did you find yourself in violent situations?
0. never 2. a few times each month
1. a few times or less 3. once or more each week

136 _____

The following questions are about gambling, which includes lottery, sports betting, card playing for money, and other gambling activities. [For questions 137-145, ask respondents to answer "no" or "yes"; circle their answer]

- 137) During MAP, have you ever been preoccupied with gambling (e.g., kept thinking over and over about times you won or lost, spent a lot of time thinking about ways to get money together so you could gamble, often spent a lot of time planning your bets, studying the odds when you should have been doing other things)?
- 138) During MAP, have you ever had to increase the amount you would gamble in order to keep it exciting?
- 139) During MAP, have you ever more than once tried to quit or cut down on your gambling without being able to?
- 140) During MAP, did trying to quit or cut down on gambling make you restless or irritable?
- 141) During MAP, have you sometimes used gambling as a way of getting out of a bad mood, for instance when you felt nervous, sad or down?
- 142) During MAP, have you often gone back to the place where you lost money to try to win it back?
- 143) During MAP, have you often tried to keep family or friends from knowing how much you gambled?
- 144) During MAP, have you ever raised gambling money by writing a bad check, signing someone else's name to a check, stealing, cashing someone else's check, or in some other illegal way?
- 145) During MAP, have you ever jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling?
- 146) During MAP, has your gambling ever put you in such financial trouble that you had to get help with living expenses from friends, family, or welfare?

	No	Yes
137)	0	1
138)	0	1
139)	0	1
140)	0	1
141)	0	1
142)	0	1
143)	0	1
144)	0	1
145)	0	1
146)	0	1

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your feelings about yourself. Please listen to the following statements, and tell me how much you agree they describe how you feel about yourself.

USE CARD E FOR 147-156

[Scale: 1=strongly agree; 2=agree; 3=disagree; 4=strongly disagree]

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 147) On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. | 147 _____ |
| 148) At times I think I am no good at all. | 148 _____ |
| 149) I feel that I have a number of good qualities. | 149 _____ |
| 150) I am able to do things as well as most other people. | 150 _____ |
| 151) I feel I do not have much to be proud of. | 151 _____ |
| 152) I certainly feel useless at times. | 152 _____ |
| 153) I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others. | 153 _____ |
| 154) I wish I could have more respect for myself. | 154 _____ |
| 155) All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure. | 155 _____ |
| 156) I take a positive attitude toward myself. | 156 _____ |

Thank you so much for participating in this survey.
This information will be very helpful to us in improving this program.

A.3 Follow-Up

St. Francis MAP Program Evaluation- 6-MONTH FOLLOWUP Interview

Client ID Number:

Today's date:

Name of Interviewer: 1) Fred 2) Dorothy 3) Janet 4) Rosemarie 5) Joseph
6) Tony 7) Julie 8) Jennifer 9) Joni 10) other: _____

1) Where are you currently living?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Staying with family or other relatives | 7. Hospital, rehabilitation facility, nursing home |
| 2. Staying with group of friend(s) or non-family members (non-institutional) | 8. Prison/jail |
| 3. Transitional housing | 9. Domestic-violence situation |
| 4. Rental housing | 10. On the street |
| 5. In self-bought home | 11. Emergency shelter |
| 6. Substance abuse treatment facility (e.g., detox, holding) | 12. Psychiatric facility |

2) What MAP class were you in? _____ class (e.g., 12th class, 15th class)

3) Since you graduated from MAP, have you been homeless? 0) no 1) yes

4) If yes, for how many days were you homeless? _____ days

- 5) Since you graduated from MAP, have you:
- | | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| a) participated in the alumni association | 0) no | 1) yes |
| b) used MAPTIX | 0) no | 1) yes |
| c) attended a MAP graduation | 0) no | 1) yes |
| d) updated your resume at MAP | 0) no | 1) yes |

6) In the last 6 months, how many times have you been in contact with MAP? _____ times

7) A: Are you currently in an intimate relationship? 0) no 1) yes

B. What is your current marital status?

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. never married | 4. separated |
| 2. legally married | 5. divorced |
| 3. living as married (including common law marriage & same-sex partner) | 6. widowed |

8) How many years of school have you finished? _____ years

9) What is the highest grade you completed?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 0. none | 4. 2-year college |
| 1. grade school | 5. 4-year college |
| 2. high school/GED | 6. graduate school |
| 3. trade/vocational school | 7. other |

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5a _____

5b _____

5c _____

5d _____

6 _____

7a _____

7b _____

8 _____

9 _____

- 10) Are you currently on probation? 0) no 1) yes
- 11) Have you been cited for violating the conditions of your probation **since graduation from MAP?**
0) no 1) yes 99) N.A.
- 12) Are you currently on parole? 0) no 1) yes
- 13) Have you been cited for violating the conditions of your parole **since graduation from MAP?**
0) no 1) yes 99) N.A.
- 14) Have you been incarcerated **since graduation?** 0) no 1) yes
- 15) If yes, how many days have you been incarcerated **since graduation?** _____ days
- 16) Have you had a restraining order in place against you **since graduation?**
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know
- 17) Have you taken a restraining order out on someone **since graduation?**
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know
- 18) **Since you graduated** from MAP, how many times have you been arrested? _____ times

10	_____
11	_____
12	_____
13	_____
14	_____
15	_____
16	_____
17	_____
18	_____

- 19) Have you been gainfully employed **since graduation?** 0) no 1) yes
- 20) If "yes", what kind of employment have you had?
 - a. odd jobs (occasional or irregular work) 0) no 1) yes 99) not applicable
 - b. part-time jobs (under 35 hours per week) 0) no 1) yes 99) not applicable
 - c. full-time job (equivalent to 35 hours or more per week) 0) no 1) yes 99) not applicable

19	_____
a.	_____
b.	_____
c.	_____
21	_____
22	_____

- 21) How many days have you worked **since graduation?** _____ days
- 22) How many different places have you worked in **since graduation?** _____ jobs
- 23) How long did you work in the job you were in the longest **since graduation?** _____ months
(if less than 2 weeks, write 0 in the blank)

23	_____
24	_____
25	_____
26	_____

- 24) How did you find your job(s)?
 - a) Newspaper
 - b) MAP contact (including MAP staff)
 - c) Employment agency
 - d) Internet
 - e) Human resources at job site
 - f) Personal contact (e.g., friend)
 - g) Other: _____
- 25) How satisfied are you with your current (or last) job?
 - a) Very dissatisfied
 - b) somewhat dissatisfied
 - c) neutral
 - d) somewhat satisfied
 - e) very satisfied
- 26) What was your last occupation? _____ (code later)

27) If you were NOT gainfully employed since graduation, why were you unemployed?
(Select primary reason).

- 1. did not try to find work
- 2. tried but couldn't find work
- 3. unable to work due to alcohol or drug problems
- 4. unable to work due to other health problems
- 5. needed at home
- 6. restrictions of residential program
- 7. taking care of children
- 8. other: _____

27 _____

28) What was your major source of support since graduation?

- 1. wages
- 2. food/stamps/social security/public assistance
- 3. partner/ex-partner (spouse or sig. other)
- 4. unemployment
- 5. sexual partner
- 6. friend
- 7. family
- 8. other, specify _____

28 _____

29) What was your total monthly income from all sources last month?

Wages: _____
 Food stamps/social security/public assistance: _____
 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: _____
 Spouse/ex-spouse (including child support): _____
 Unemployment: _____
 Sexual partner/friend: _____
 Family: _____
 Illegal activities: _____
Total: (interviewer add later) _____

29 _____

- 0. No income
- 1. \$1-250
- 2. \$251-500
- 3. \$501-1000
- 4. \$1001-1500
- 5. \$1501-2000
- 6. \$2001 +

30) A. Where do you usually go to receive health care?

- 1) Primary care provider (e.g., physician, osteopath, nurse practitioner)
- 2) Emergency room
- 3) Free health care clinic
- 4) Alternative health care provider (e.g., chiropractor, massage therapist)
- 5) Nowhere
- 6) Other: _____

30A _____

B. If you usually go to the emergency room (response 2 above), how many times did you go to the ER in the past 6 months? _____ times

30B _____

31) How many times have you received medical care in the past 6 months? _____ times

31 _____

32) How many times have you received dental care in the past 6 months? _____ times

32 _____

33) Do you have health insurance?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

33 _____

34) If you don't have health insurance, are you interested in applying for health insurance?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know 99) have health insurance

34 _____

35) Do you currently have any serious health problems?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

35 _____

If "yes", ask: What are the main health problems you have? [record verbatim]

36) Do you have glasses or contacts now? 0) no 1) yes 2) used to but not now

36 _____

37) If yes, do you think you need a pair/new pair? 0) no 1) yes 99) not applicable

37 _____

38) Since graduation, have you received substance abuse treatment for alcohol abuse? 0) no 1) yes

38 _____

39) Since graduation, have you received substance abuse treatment for drug abuse? 0) no 1) yes

39 _____

40) Since graduation, how many times have you entered and successfully completed each type of substance abuse treatment?

- a) detox (8 days or less)
- b) holding
- c) residential (more than 8 days)
- d) outpatient (1 therapist or 1 group counts as 1)
- e) methadone
- f) other

<u>Entered</u>	<u>Completed</u>
a) _____	a) _____
b) _____	b) _____
c) _____	c) _____
d) _____	d) _____
e) _____	e) _____
f) _____	f) _____

41) Since graduation, have you ever been treated for a psychiatric issue other than substance abuse? 0) no 1) yes

41 _____

Now I'm going to ask you about first your skills and then your interest in the following activities. Please **USE CARD A** and let me know what level of skill and interest you estimate you currently have in the following activities:

0) no skill; 1) a little skill; 2) not sure; 3) a lot of skill; 4) maximum skill
0) no interest; 1) a little interest; 2) not sure; 3) a lot of interest; 4) maximum interest

ADKINS LIFE SKILLS

Communication Skills

- 42) Completing a successful job interview
- 43) Knowledge of how to answer sensitive or difficult questions on a job application
- 44) Ability to speak to a supervisor
- 45) Ability to speak to a customer
- 46) Ability to speak in front of a group

Career Exploration

- 47) Exploring new career possibilities
- 48) Knowing how to look for training programs
- 49) Knowing how to look for employment services
- 50) Knowing how to use employment services

<u>Skill</u>	<u>Interest</u>
42 _____	42 _____
43 _____	43 _____
44 _____	44 _____
45 _____	45 _____
46 _____	46 _____
47 _____	47 _____
48 _____	48 _____
49 _____	49 _____
50 _____	50 _____

Appropriate Job Behavior

- 51) Knowing how to ask questions about job duties when you're confused
- 52) Knowledge of a supervisor's appropriate and inappropriate behavior
- 53) Knowledge of a coworker's appropriate and inappropriate behavior

Work Self-Assessment

- 54) Figuring out your work interests
- 55) Understanding your work strengths

Basic Literacy Skills

- 56) Reading
- 57) Writing
- 58) Math

WORK-PLACE LITERACY

Workplace Technology

- 59) Using the internet
- 60) Using e-mail
- 61) Using a word-processing program on the computer
- 62) Using a computer

Paperwork

- 63) How to fill out a W-4 form
- 64) How to fill out an I-9 form
- 65) How to decipher the benefits package

Life Stabilization

- 66) How to make a business phone call
- 67) How to resolve outstanding legal issues
- 68) Looking for housing
- 69) Knowing what is involved in securing housing

Office Skills

- 70) Using a copy machine
- 71) Filing

Social Networking

- 72) Recognizing your life successes
- 73) Networking to find jobs
- 74) How to make or revise your resume
- 75) Figuring out your work interests

<u>Skill</u>	<u>Interest</u>
51 _____	51 _____
52 _____	52 _____
53 _____	53 _____
54 _____	54 _____
55 _____	55 _____
56 _____	56 _____
57 _____	57 _____
58 _____	58 _____
59 _____	59 _____
60 _____	60 _____
61 _____	61 _____
62 _____	62 _____
63 _____	63 _____
64 _____	64 _____
65 _____	65 _____
66 _____	66 _____
67 _____	67 _____
68 _____	68 _____
69 _____	69 _____
70 _____	70 _____
71 _____	71 _____
72 _____	72 _____
73 _____	73 _____
74 _____	74 _____
75 _____	75 _____

Read to respondent: At this point we'd like to ask you some more questions about yourself. Please **USE CARD B** to estimate the degree to which you agree with the following statements.

- 76) You have little control over the things that happen to you.
- 77) You skipped school while growing up.
- 78) You feel sad or depressed.
- 79) You have trouble sitting still for long.
- 80) You feel mistreated by other people.
- 81) Your drug/alcohol use is a problem for you.
- 82) Several people close to you have serious alcohol or drug problems.
- 83) There is really no way you can solve some of the problems you have.
- 84) You took things that did not belong to you when you were young.
- 85) You have thoughts of committing suicide. ***IF RESPONDENT SAYS "6" or "7", say, "Would you like some resources to address these feelings?"***
- 86) You have trouble sleeping.
- 87) You like others to feel afraid of you.
- 88) Your drug/alcohol use is more trouble than it's worth.
- 89) You have people close to you who respect you and your efforts in recovery
- 90) There is little you can do to change many of the important things in your life.
- 91) You had good relations with your parents while growing up.
- 92) You feel lonely.
- 93) You feel anxious or nervous.
- 94) You have urges to fight or hurt others.
- 95) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with the law.
- 96) You have people close to you who understand your situation and problems.
- 97) You often feel helpless in dealing with the problems of life.
- 98) You had feelings of anger and frustration during your childhood.
- 99) You feel interested in life.
- 100) You have trouble concentrating or remembering things.
- 101) You have a hot temper.
- 102) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems in thinking or doing your work.
- 103) You have people close to you who can always be trusted.
- 104) Sometimes you feel that you are being pushed around in life.
- 105) You got involved in arguments and fights while growing up.
- 106) You feel extra tired or run down.
- 107) You feel afraid of certain things, like elevators, crowds, or going out alone.
- 108) Your temper gets you into fights or other trouble.
- 109) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with your family or friends.

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102	_____
103	_____
104	_____
105	_____
106	_____
107	_____
108	_____
109	_____

- 110) You have people close to you who motivate and encourage your recovery.
- 111) What happens to you in the future mostly depends on you.
- 112) While a teenager, you got into trouble with school authorities or the police.
- 113) You worry or brood a lot.
- 114) You feel tense or keyed-up.
- 115) You get mad at other people easily.
- 116) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems in finding or keeping a job.
- 117) You have people close to you who expect you to make positive changes in your life.
- 118) You can do just about anything you really set your mind to do.
- 119) You had good self-esteem and confidence while growing up.
- 120) You feel tightness or tension in your muscles.
- 121) You have carried weapons, like knives or guns.
- 122) Your drug/alcohol use is causing problems with your health.
- 123) You have improved your relations with other people because of this program.
- 124) You were emotionally or physically abused while you were young.
- 125) You have close family members who help you stay away from alcohol/drugs.
- 126) You have trouble staying awake.
- 127) You have people close to you who help you develop confidence in yourself.
- 128) You feel a lot of anger inside you.
- 129) Your drug/alcohol use is making your life become worse and worse.
- 130) Other clients in this program were helpful in your recovery.
- 131) Your drug/alcohol use is going to cause your death if you do not quit soon.
- 132) You are working in situations where drug and alcohol use is common.
- 133) You have good friends who do not use alcohol or drugs.

110	_____
111	_____
112	_____
113	_____
114	_____
115	_____
116	_____
117	_____
118	_____
119	_____
120	_____
121	_____
122	_____
123	_____
124	_____
125	_____
126	_____
127	_____
128	_____
129	_____
130	_____
131	_____
132	_____
133	_____

USE CARD C . Think about the last seven days, including today. For each of the 5 next questions (A-E) please tell me one number (from 1 to 10) that indicates your average feeling over the last seven days, including today:

- 134) **A:** Sense of your facial appearance
- 135) **B:** Sense of fatigue
- 136) **C:** Sense of healthy body
- 137) **D:** Sense of healthy mind
- 138) **E:** Sense of your identity as a whole person

134	_____
135	_____
136	_____
137	_____
138	_____

USE CARD E FOR 139-140

- 139) I can identify a person who has a substance abuse problem based on their appearance.
- 140) Based on my appearance, others can identify me as a person who has or had a substance abuse problem.

139	_____
140	_____

USE CARD D FOR 141-146: USE SCALES 1, 2, OR 3 AS INDICATED BELOW

- 141) [1] How often do you have the feeling you are unattractive?
- 142) [2] After you have dressed for the day, how pleased are you with your appearance?
- 143) [1] How often are you dissatisfied with the way you look?
- 144) [1] How often do you feel as attractive as most of the people you know?
- 145) [3] How much do you worry about your appearance?
- 146) [3] How often do you worry about your weight?

141	_____
142	_____
143	_____
144	_____
145	_____
146	_____

USE CARD F FOR 147-162: How often have you used the following substances since graduation?

- 147) Alcohol
- 148) Inhalants (glue, spray, paint, toluene, liquid paper, etc.)
- 149) Marijuana/Hashish
- 150) Hallucinogens/LSD/Psychedelics/PCP/Mushrooms/Peyote
- 151) Crack/Freebase
- 152) Cocaine (by itself)
- 153) Heroin and cocaine (mixed together)
- 154) Heroin (by itself)
- 155) Street Methadone (non-prescription)
- 156) Other opiates/Opium/Morphine/Demerol/Darvon
- 157) Methamphetamine/Speed/Ice/Ecstasy
- 158) Other Amphetamines/Uppers/Diet Pills
- 159) Librium/Xanax/Valium/Minor Tranquilizers
- 160) Barbiturates (e.g., barbs, candy, goofers, downers)
- 161) Other Sedatives/Hypnotics/Quaaludes
- 162) Cigarettes/Nicotine/Cigars/Chewing Tobacco

147	_____
148	_____
149	_____
150	_____
151	_____
152	_____
153	_____
154	_____
155	_____
156	_____
157	_____
158	_____
159	_____
160	_____
161	_____
162	_____

163) Which of these substances was/is your drug of choice? (from #147-162) _____

164) **Read to respondent:** Think about the days when you drank alcohol during a typical four-week period (30 days) **since graduation**, if you have had any alcohol since graduation. On how many days in this typical **month** did you **not** have any alcoholic beverages to drink? _____ days

165) On how many days in this typical **month** (30 days) **since graduation** did you have:
IF MALE: 5 or more alcoholic drinks **in a row?** _____ days
IF FEMALE: 4 or more alcoholic drinks **in a row?** _____ days. **IF TRANSGENDERED, ASK BOTH.**

166) **Ask respondent to look at sheet with pictures of drinks on it. Say, "This is what a standard drink is." Since graduation, how many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?**
0. 0
1. 1 or 2
2. 3 or 4
3. 5 or 6
4. 7 - 9
5. 10 -15
6. 16 or more

167) Have you smoked cigarettes, cigars, or chew tobacco **since graduation?** 0) no 1) yes

168) **If you smoked cigarettes since graduation, how many cigarettes a day do/did you smoke on a typical day?**
_____ cigarettes per day

USE CARD G FOR 169-171

[Scale: 0) never; 1) only a few times; 2) 1-3 times a month; 3) 1-5 times a week; 4) about every day]

169) **Since graduation, how often did you inject drugs with a needle?**

170) **IF 169 IS NOT "0":** How often **since graduation** did you use needles or syringes that were "dirty"--that is, someone else had used and were not sterilized or cleaned with bleach before you used them?

171) **IF 169 IS NOT "0":** And how often **since graduation** did you use the same cooker, cotton, or rinse water that someone else had already used?

172) **What about sex in the time period since graduation? How many different people have you had sex with since graduation?**
0. 0
1. 1
2. 2 or 3
3. 4 or more

173) A: How often have you had sex **since graduation?**

USE CARD H.

B: How often have you had **unprotected** (e.g., no condom) sex **since graduation?**

USE CARD H.

174) **Since graduation, how often have you been paid money or been given drugs to have sex with someone?**

USE CARD H.

Now I'm going to ask you about sexually-transmitted diseases you may have had:

175) Have you had any of the following sexually-transmitted diseases **since graduation**?
If yes, how many times since graduation have you had it? (for syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia)

	NO	YES	DK	HOW MANY TIMES?
a) syphilis	0	1	99	_____ times
b) gonorrhea (clap)	0	1	99	_____ times
c) chlamydia	0	1	99	_____ times
d) genital warts	0	1	99	
e) genital herpes	0	1	99	
f) hepatitis (any)	0	1	99	

176) **Since graduation**, how many times have you been tested for the AIDS virus (HIV antibody test)? _____ times

177) Have you ever tested positive for HIV?
0) no 1) yes 2) don't know

178) How many times **since graduation** have you ridden in a car with a driver (including yourself) who has been drinking?
USE CARD H.

179) How many times **since graduation** did you find yourself in violent situations?
USE CARD H.

176	_____
177	_____
178	_____
179	_____

The following questions are about gambling, which includes lottery, sports betting, card playing for money, and other gambling activities. [For questions 180-189, ask respondents to answer "no" or "yes"; circle their answer]

	No	Yes
180) Since graduation , have you ever been preoccupied with gambling (e.g., kept thinking over and over about times you won or lost, spent a lot of time thinking about ways to get money together so you could gamble, often spent a lot of time planning your bets, studying the odds when you should have been doing other things)?	0	1
181) Since graduation , have you ever had to increase the amount you would gamble in order to keep it exciting?	0	1
182) Since graduation , have you ever more than once tried to quit or cut down on your gambling without being able to?	0	1
183) Since graduation , did trying to quit or cut down on gambling make you restless or irritable?	0	1
184) Since graduation , have you sometimes used gambling as a way of getting out of a bad mood, for instance when you felt nervous, sad or down?	0	1
185) Since graduation , have you often gone back to the place where you lost money to try to win it back?	0	1
186) Since graduation , have you often tried to keep family or friends from knowing how much you gambled?	0	1
187) Since graduation , have you ever raised gambling money by writing a bad check, signing someone else's name to a check, stealing, cashing someone else's check, or in some other illegal way?	0	1
188) Since graduation , have you ever jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling?	0	1
189) Since graduation , has your gambling ever put you in such financial trouble that you had to get help with living expenses from friends, family, or welfare?	0	1

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your feelings about yourself. Please listen to the following statements, and tell me how much you agree they describe how you feel about yourself.

USE CARD E FOR 190-199

[Scale: 1=strongly agree; 2=agree; 3=disagree; 4=strongly disagree]

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 190) On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. | 190 _____ |
| 191) At times I think I am no good at all. | 191 _____ |
| 192) I feel that I have a number of good qualities. | 192 _____ |
| 193) I am able to do things as well as most other people. | 193 _____ |
| 194) I feel I do not have much to be proud of. | 194 _____ |
| 195) I certainly feel useless at times. | 195 _____ |
| 196) I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others. | 196 _____ |
| 197) I wish I could have more respect for myself. | 197 _____ |
| 198) All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure. | 198 _____ |
| 199) I take a positive attitude toward myself. | 199 _____ |

Thank you so much for participating in this survey.
This information will be very helpful to us in improving this program.

Appendix B: Detailed Description of Data Changes

(B = Baseline; G = Graduation; F = Follow-up)

(B = Baseline; G = Graduation; F = Follow-up)

Variable	Possible Range	# of Cases Outside of Range or Questionable	Action
(B) Gender	0-2	4 (answers of 4, 5, 7)	Set to missing
(B) Sexual Orientation	1-5	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Age	Unlimited	2 (answers of 1, 9: both lower than answers to “age 1 st homeless”)	Set to missing
(B) Hispanic Background	0-2	5 (answers of 4, 5, 7)	Set to missing
(B) Race	1-8	6 (answers of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Referral Source	1-16	1 (answer of 156)	Set to 16
(B) Residential Program	1-10	4 (answers of 11, 15, 16, 23)	Set to missing
(B) Intimate Relationship	0-1	2 (answers of 2, 5)	Set to missing
(B) Marital Status	1-6	4 (answers of 0, 8, 12)	Set to missing
(B) Years of School	Unlimited	1 (answer of 92; greater than age)	Set to missing
(B) Highest Grade	1-7	6 (answers of 8, 10, 11, 12, 14)	Set to missing
(B) # of Times Homeless	Unlimited	2 (answers of 365 and 700)	Set to missing
(B) Residence Month Before Current Program	1-12	2 (answers of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Currently on Parole	0-1	1 (answer of 99)	Set to missing
(B) Currently on Probation	0-1	2 (answers of 9, 99)	Set to missing
(B) Times Arrested Past Year	Unlimited	1 (answer of 140, far out of range)	Set to 14
(B) Past Year Incarceration	0-1	3 (answers of 14, 99, 900)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Probation Violation	0-1, 99	1 (answer of 9)	Set to 99
(B) Days Incarcerated Past Year	0-365	18 (answers of 374-4014)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Employment	0-1	5 (answers of 2, 3)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Part-Time Jobs	0-1	2 (answers of 2)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Full-Time Jobs	0-1	5 (answers of 2, 3, 7)	Set to missing
(B) Days worked Past Year	0-365	1 (answer of 560)	Set to missing
(B) Reason for Past Year Unemployment	1-8	16 (answers of 0, 344)	Set to missing
(B) Major Source of Support Past Year	1-8	11 (answers of 0)	Set to missing

(B) Usual Place to Receive Health Care	1-7	3 (answers of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Current Serious Health Problems	0-2	2 (answers of 4, 11)	Set to missing
(B) Health Insurance	0-2	4 (answers of 9, 99)	Set to missing
(B) Interest in Health Insurance	0-2	2 (answers of 9)	Set to missing
(B) Need a New Pair of Glasses	0-1	25 (answers of 2, 99)	Set to missing
(B) Previous Treatment for Drug Abuse	0-1	1 (answer of 2)	Set to missing
(B) Detox Success (Derived Variable)	0-1	1 (answer of 6.0)	Set to missing
(B) Holding Success (Derived Variable)	0-1	1 (answer of 3.0)	Set to missing
(B) Residential Success (Derived Variable)	0-1	2 (answers of 1.75, 14)	Set to missing
(B) Drug/Alcohol Use Will Cause Death	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Can ID Substance Abusers by Appearance	1-4	2 (answers of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Others Can ID Me as a Substance Abuser from My Appearance	1-4	5 (answers of 0, 7)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Heroin Use	0-8	1 (answer of 10)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Tranquilizer Use	0-8	1 (answer of 14)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Nicotine Use	0-8	1 (answer of 20)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Drug of Choice	152-167	30 (answers of 0, 20, 169, 172, 174)	Set to missing
(B) Days w/out Alcohol, Typical Month	0-31	1 (answer of 50)	Set to missing
(B) Days Binging, Typical Month	0-31	1 (answer of 58)	Set to missing
(B) Drinks per Day, Typical Day	1-6	2 (answers of 9, 25)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Smoking	0-1	7 (answers of 5, 6, 20)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year IV Drugs	0-4	2 (answers of 10, 40)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Shared Cooker, Cotton, Rinse Water	0-4	2 (answers of 6, 8)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Increased Bets to Maintain Excitement	0-1	1 (answer of 3)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Kept Gambling Secret	0-1	1 (answer of 3)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Illegal Acts to Support Gambling	0-1	1 (answer of 3)	Set to missing

(B) Past Year Gambling Affected Job / Relationship	0-1	1 (answer of 2)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Gambling Caused Financial Problems	0-1	5 (answer of 2)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year # of Sex Partners	0-3	10 (answers of 4, 30)	Set to 3
(B) Past Year Amount of Sex	0-3	3 (answers of 4, 5)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Amount of Unprotected Sex	0-3	1 (answer of 150)	Set to missing
(B) Past Year Amount of Sex for Money	0-3	1 (answer of 100)	Set to missing
(B) Lifetime Syphilis	0-1, 99	1 (answer of 3)	Set to missing
(B) Past 6 Month Syphilis	0-1, 99	1 (answer of 2)	Set to missing
(B) Past 6 Month Hepatitis	0-1, 99	7 (answers of 2, 3)	Set to missing
(B) Ever Tested Positive for HIV	0-2	1 (answer of 3)	Set to missing
(B) Feel sad/Depressed	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Thoughts of Suicide	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Feel Extra Tired or Run Down	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Trouble Concentrating or Remembering Things	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(B) Afraid of Certain Things	1-7	2 (answers of 0)	Set to missing
(B) CS – Answering Sensitive Questions on an Application (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(B) CE – Knowing How to Look for Employment Services (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(B) WT – Using a Word-Processor (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(B) SR – Sense of Fatigue	1-10	1 (answer of 47)	Set to missing
(B) APSE – How Often Feel Unattractive	1-5	1 (answer of 10)	Set to missing
(B) APSE – How Pleased w/ Appearance	1-5	1 (answer of 32)	Set to missing
(B) APSE – How Often Feel as Attractive as Others	1-5	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(B) APSE – How Much Worry about Appearance	1-5	2 (answers of 0, 10)	Set to missing
(B) APSE – How Much Worry about Weight	1-5	2 (answers of 0, 10)	Set to missing
(B) Positive Attitude Toward Self	1-4	2 (answers of 0)	Set to missing

(B) Good Self Esteem / Confidence Growing Up	1-7	1 (answer of 77)	Set to 7
(B) Close People Expect You to Change Positively	1-7	1 (answer of 66)	Set to 6
(B) Improved Relations w/ Others Because of Program	1-7	1 (answer of 77)	Set to 7
(B) Close People Help Develop Confidence	1-7	1 (answer of 10)	Set to missing
(B) Family Helps Resist Drugs / Alcohol	1-7	1 (answer of 44)	Set to 4
(B) Past Year Times in Violent Situation	0-3	2 (answers of 4, 10)	Set to missing
(G) Internship Setting	1-6	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Satisfaction w/ Residential Program	1-6	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) # of ER Visits During MAP	Unlimited	1 (answer of 99)	Set to missing
(G) Intimate Relationship	0-1	2 (answers of 4, 5)	Set to missing
(G) Marital Status	1-6	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Usual Place to Receive Health Care	1-7	2 (answers of 0)	Set to missing
(G) # of Times Received Medical Care during MAP	Unlimited	1 (answer of 2013)	Set to missing
(G) Need a New Pair of Glasses	0-1	1 (answer of 6)	Set to missing
(G) Drug / Alcohol Use is a Problem	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Drug / Alcohol Use More Trouble than it's Worth	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Drug / Alcohol Use Causing Trouble w/ the Law	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Can ID Substance Abusers by Appearance	1-4	11 (answers of 0, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10)	Set to missing
(G) Others Can ID Me as a Substance Abuser from My Appearance	1-4	8 (answers of 0, 5, 6, 9, 10)	Set to missing
(G) Smoking During MAP	0-1	2 (answers of 4, 10)	Set to missing
(G) Skipped School Growing Up	1-7	1 (answer of 11)	Set to 1
(G) Trouble Sitting Still	1-7	1 (answer of 9)	Set to missing
(G) Feel Mistreated	1-7	1 (answer of 55)	Set to 5
(G) Close People Have Drug/Alc Problem	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing

(G) No Way to Solve Problems	1-7	3 (answers of 0, 52, 77)	0 & 52 set to missing; 77 set to 7
(G) Took Others' Things When Young	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Thoughts of Suicide	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Trouble Sleeping	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Like Others to Fear You	1-7	2 (answers of 0, 11)	0 set to missing; 11 set to 1
(G) Little Can Do to Change	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Good Relations w/ Parents Growing Up	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Feel Lonely	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Feel Anxious or Nervous	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Urges to Hurt Others	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Close People Understand Problems	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Feel Helpless Dealing w/ Problems	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) Feel Interested in Life	1-7	1 (answer of 47)	Set to missing
(G) Have Close People Can Trust	1-7	1 (answer of 77)	Set to 7
(G) Good Self Esteem Growing Up	1-7	1 (answer of 77)	Set to 7
(G) CS – Successful Job Interview (Skill)	0-4	2 (answers of 5, 33)	5 set to missing; 33 set to 3
(G) AJ – Asking about Duties When Confused (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(G) WS – Knowing Work Interests (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(G) BL – Reading (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(G) BL – Writing (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(G) BL – Math (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(G) PW – Filling Out a W-4 (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 24)	Set to missing
(G) CS – Answering Sensitive Questions (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 6)	Set to missing
(G) CS – Speaking to Supervisor (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) CS – Speaking to a Customer (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(G) CE – Exploring New Careers (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing

(G) WS – Understanding Strengths (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) BL – Writing (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) BL – Math (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 6)	Set to missing
(G) WT – Internet Use (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) WT – Computer Use (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) PW – Filling out an I-9 (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 6)	Set to missing
(G) PW – Understanding Benefits (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) LS – Making Phone Calls (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(G) LS – Resolving Legal Issues (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) LS – Securing Housing (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) OS – Using a Copier (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(G) OS – Filing (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) SN – Recognizing Life Successes (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 7)	Set to missing
(G) SN – Resume Revision (Interest)	0-4	1 (answer of 6)	Set to missing
(G) SR – Sense of Identity	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) APSE – How Often Feel Unattractive	1-5	5 (answers of 0, 6, 7)	Set to missing
(G) APSE – How Pleased w/ Appearance	1-5	5 (answers of 8, 9)	Set to missing
(G) APSE – How Often Dissatisfied w/ Way You Look	1-5	3 (answers of 6, 9, 10)	Set to missing
(G) APSE – How Often Feel as Attractive as Others	1-5	4 (answers of 6, 7, 10)	Set to missing
(G) APSE – How Often Worry about Appearance	1-5	4 (answers of 7, 10)	Set to missing
(G) APSE – How Often Worry about Weight	1-5	4 (answers of 7, 9, 10)	Set to missing
(G) ROS – Satisfied w/ Self	1-4	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) ROS – No Good at All	1-4	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(G) PG – Gambling Caused Financial Problems	0-1	1 (answer of 2)	Set to missing
(F) Longest Tenure at One Job Since Graduation	0-6 months	26 (answers of 7-300)	Set to missing
(F) Currently on Probation	0-1	1 (answer of 9)	Set to missing

(F) Odd Jobs	0-1	1 (answer of 2)	Set to missing
(F) Feel Sad / Depressed	1-7	1 (answer of 55)	Set to 5
(F) Thoughts of Suicide	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Like Others to Fear You	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Little Can Do to Change	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Good Relations w/ Parents Growing Up	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Urges to Hurt Others	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Angry During Childhood	1-7	1 (answer of 58)	Set to missing
(F) Trouble Concentrating	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Have a Hot Temper	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) People Close Can Trust	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Feel Being Pushed Around	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) In Fights Growing Up	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Temper Causes Fights	1-7	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) Drugs/Alcohol Causing Family/Friend Problems	1-7	1 (answer of 77)	Set to 7
(F) Work Where Drug/Alcohol Use is Common	1-7	1 (answer of 10)	Set to missing
(F) Friends Who Do Not Use Alcohol/Drugs	1-7	1 (answer of 10)	Set to missing
(F) Others Can ID Me as a Substance Abuser	1-4	1 (answer of 5)	Set to missing
(F) Heroin Use Since Graduation	0-8	1 (answer of 14)	Set to missing
(F) # of Sex Partners	0-3	2 (answers of 4)	Set to 3
(F) Past Year Amount of Sex	0-3	1 (answer of 4)	Set to missing
(F) Past Year Amount of Unprotected Sex	0-3	1 (answer of 4)	Set to missing
(F) CS – Speaking to Supervisor (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 33)	Set to 3
(F) CE – Using Employment Services (Skill)	0-4	1 (answer of 33)	Set to 3
(F) APSE – How Often Worry About Appearance	1-5	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing
(F) APSE – How Often Worry About Weight	1-5	1 (answer of 0)	Set to missing