

V. CLIENTELE PROFILE

This section contains a profile of clients in the State program between 1992 and 1999. First, clients are described according to the type of their substance abuse, as defined by the clients' providers. Second, the State program clientele are described according to the number of substances that they abused, as diagnosed by their providers. Third, a demographic description of clients is presented. Fourth, the estimates of various regression models are given for the determinants of clientele differences with respect to: (a) abuse of alcohol versus drugs as a primary substance, and (b) the number of substances abused.

A. Types of Substance Abuse

In Table V.1, unique clients are classified by their primary diagnosis-- either alcohol or drug abuse. The latter includes cocaine, crack, heroin, marijuana, and "other" drugs (viz. inhalants, stimulants, sedatives, and analgesics).

TABLE V.1: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS: ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Fiscal Year	All					Treatment					Detox				
	Total	Alcohol		Drug		Total	Alcohol		Drug		Total	Alcohol		Drug	
		#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
1992	4,483	2,458	54.8	2,025	45.2	2,756	1,472	53.4	1,284	46.6	2,170	1,283	59	887	41
1993	4,104	2,191	53.4	1,913	46.6	2,584	1,255	48.6	1,326	51.4	1,977	1,201	61	776	39
1994	4,336	2,218	51.2	2,118	48.8	2,762	1,271	46	1,490	54.0	2,023	1,180	58	843	42
1995	4,558	2,066	45.3	2,490	54.7	3,021	1,253	41.5	1,766	58.5	2,119	1,067	50	1,052	50
1996	4,720	2,700	42.8	2,020	57.2	3,118	1,175	37.7	1,943	62.3	2,226	1,105	60	1,121	40
1997	4,375	1,607	36.7	2,768	63.3	3,178	1,071	33.7	2,107	66.3	1,801	753	42	1,048	58
1998	5,079	1,678	33	3,401	67.0	3,905	1,218	31.2	2,687	68.8	1,854	667	30	1,187	70
1999	5,969	1,813	30.4	4,156	69.6	4,580	1,270	27.7	3,310	72.3	2,170	809	37	1,361	63

Note: The sum of treatment and detox may add to more than "All" as some clients were in both treatment and detox.

- Between 1992 and 1999, the proportion of clients within the program has changed dramatically from alcohol to drugs as the primary source of abuse problems. This change has been realized since 1992 through a gradual annual shift in client enrollment.
 - In 1992, clients diagnosed primarily with alcohol problems accounted for 55% of all clients, with 45% of all clients having drug problems.
 - In 1999, only 30% of all clients were enrolled with alcohol as their primary abuse problem and 70% of all clients entered the program with drugs as the main substance abuse problem.
- Over the eight years (1992-1999), the shift from alcohol to drugs as the primary source of substance abuse problems has been identical for both treatment and detox enrollments.
- These changes in the relative prevalence of drug and alcohol diagnosis of clients are demonstrated graphically in Figure V.1.

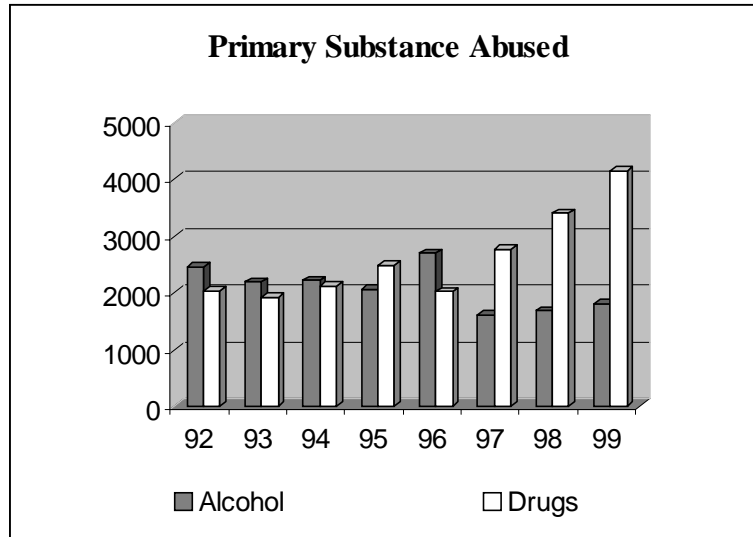


FIGURE V.1

The types of the primary diagnosed substances that are abused by unique clients are given on Table V.2. The table shows the incidence of the different types of drugs abuse by clientele, along with the extent of alcohol abuse among clients.

TABLE V.2: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY ALCOHOL AND TYPE OF DRUG: PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS												
Fiscal Year	Total			Alcohol			Cocaine			Crack		
	#	%	Index	#	%	Index	#	%	Index	#	%	Index
1992*	4,483	100%	100	2,458	54.8	100	1,317	29.4	100	12	0.3	100
1993	4,106	100%	92	2,191	53.4	89	917	22.3	70	99	2.4	825
1994	4,336	100%	97	2,218	51.2	90	696	16.1	53	344	7.9	2,867
1995	4,558	100%	102	2,066	45.3	84	583	12.8	44	552	12.1	4,600
1996	4,720	100%	105	2,020	42.8	82	479	10.1	36	586	12.4	4,883
1997	4,375	100%	98	1,607	36.7	65	328	7.5	25	545	12.5	4,542
1998	5,079	100%	113	1,678	33.0	68	406	8.0	31	648	12.8	5,400
1999	5,969	100%	133	1,813	30.4	74	461	7.7	35	785	13.2	6,542
Fiscal Year	Heroin			Marijuana			Other Drugs			Unknown		
	#	%	Index	#	%	Index	#	%	Index	#	%	Index
1992*	425	9.5	100	150	3.3	100	80	1.8	100	41	0.9	100
1993	512	12.5	120	169	4.1	113	100	2.4	125	118	2.9	288
1994	638	14.7	150	170	3.9	113	100	2.3	125	170	3.9	415
1995	849	18.6	200	239	5.2	159	119	2.6	149	150	3.3	366
1996	1,047	22.2	246	372	7.9	248	119	2.5	149	97	2.1	237
1997	1,186	27.1	279	542	12.4	361	82	1.9	103	85	1.9	207
1998	1,482	29.2	349	744	14.6	496	84	1.7	105	37	0.7	90
1999	1,768	29.6	416	988	16.6	659	103	1.7	129	51	0.9	124

1. The relative importance of drug abuse (compared to alcohol abuse) has increased among program clientele between 1992 and 1999—45% to 70% of all clients.
2. During this time from the pattern of drug abuse has also changed considerably among clients.
3. As total clients have increased by 1,500 from 1992 to 1999, clients suffering from crack, heroin, and marijuana usage have become an increasingly larger number and proportion of participants.
4. In contrast, clients abusing cocaine have decreased substantially as a proportion of individuals enrolled in the program.
5. These changes in the relative importance of alcohol and different types of drug abuse among clients are demonstrated in Figure V.2.

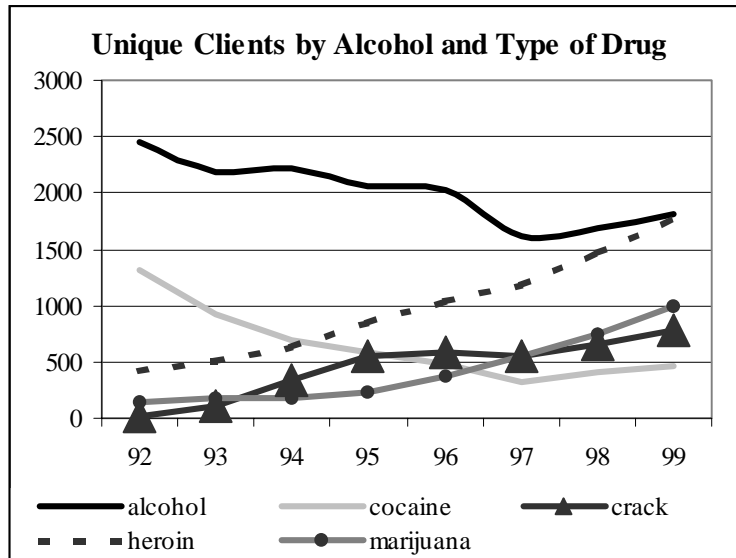


FIGURE V.2

B. Number of Substances Abused

Unique clients are presented in Table V.3 according to the number of substances they abused as defined by their provider’s diagnosis.

TABLE V.3: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY NUMBER OF DIAGNOSIS												
Fiscal Year	Total			Single Substance			Two Substances			Three Substances		
	#	%	Index	#	%	Index	#	%	Index	#	%	Index
1992*	4,483	100%	100	2,335	52%	100	2,074	46%	100	74	2%	100
1993	4,106	100%	92	1,661	41%	71	1,937	47%	93	508	12%	686
1994	4,336	100%	97	1,598	37%	68	1,739	40%	84	999	23%	1,350
1995	4,558	100%	102	1,827	40%	78	1,886	41%	91	845	19%	1,142
1996	4,720	100%	105	1,724	37%	74	2,128	45%	103	868	18%	1,173
1997	4,375	100%	98	1,347	31%	58	1,887	43%	91	1,141	26%	1,542
1998	5,079	100%	113	1,422	28%	61	1,916	38%	92	1,741	34%	2,353
1999	5,969	100%	133	1,880	32%	81	2,206	37%	106	1,883	32%	2,545

*The FY92 data set only included primary and secondary drug usage. Tertiary usage is present only in those records modified through subsequent updates.

1. Between 1992 and 1999 the proportion of clients diagnosed with multiple substance abuse has increased greatly.
2. During these eight years, clients with a single substance abuse problem declined from 52% to 32% of all participants. Conversely, clients diagnosed with two or more substances accounted for 48% of all participants in 1992 but 69% in 1999.

3. The substantial rise from 2% to 32% of clients abusing three substances between 1992 and 1999 corresponded to a proportional decline in clientele diagnosed with abusing both one and two substances.
4. In 1998 and 1999, clients diagnosed with abusing one, two and three substances are approximately equal in size within the program.
5. The increased prevalence of multiple substance abuse indicates that, over time in the program, the severity of illness may have risen among clientele. An implication is that increasing complexity and difficulty could be encountered in treatment of such clients with favorable outcomes for clients being more difficult to achieve.

In Table V.4, unique clients are cross-classified according to the number of their diagnoses and their types of substance abuse between 1992 and 1999. Clients diagnosed with abusing a single (one) substance are classified as having either an alcohol or a drug problem. For clients diagnosed with abusing two substances, one of three behavioral patterns can exist: (a) a primary diagnosis of alcohol abuse and a secondary diagnosis of drug abuse, (b) a primary diagnosis of drug abuse and a secondary diagnosis of alcohol abuse, or (c) a primary and secondary diagnoses, both of which entail drug abuse. A similar pattern can exist for clients diagnosed with abusing three substances.

TABLE V.4: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY NUMBER OF DIAGNOSES AND TYPES OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

	FY92	%	FY93	%	FY94	%	FY95	%	FY96	%	FY97	%	FY98	%	FY99	%
Alcohol	1,636	36%	1,163	28%	1,139	26%	1,145	25%	1,092	23%	798	18%	761	15%	874	15%
Drugs	699	16%	498	12%	459	11%	682	15%	632	13%	549	13%	661	13%	1,006	17%
Single Substance	2,335	52%	1,661	40%	1,598	37%	1,827	40%	1,724	37%	1,347	31%	1,422	28%	1,880	31%
Primary Alcohol	778	17%	765	19%	664	15%	602	13%	648	14%	506	12%	557	11%	566	9%
Secondary Alcohol	735	16%	638	16%	640	15%	638	14%	779	17%	746	17%	776	15%	904	15%
Two Drugs	561	13%	534	13%	435	10%	646	14%	701	15%	635	15%	583	11%	736	12%
Two Substances	2,074	46%	1,937	47%	1,739	40%	1,886	41%	2,128	45%	1,887	43%	1,916	38%	2,206	37%
Primary Alcohol	44	1%	263	6%	415	10%	319	7%	280	6%	303	7%	360	7%	373	6%
Drugs w/Alcohol	23	1%	175	4%	452	11%	445	10%	513	11%	672	15%	1075	21%	1147	19%
Three Drugs	7	0%	70	2%	132	3%	81	2%	75	2%	166	4%	306	6%	363	6%
Three Substances	74	2%	508	12%	999	23%	845	19%	868	18%	1,141	26%	1,741	34%	1,883	32%
Total	4,483	100%	4,106	100%	4,336	100%	4,558	100%	4,720	100%	4,375	100%	5,079	100%	5,969	100%

*The FY92 data set only included primary and secondary drug usage. Tertiary usage is present only in those records modified through subsequent updates.

1. Single Substance Abuse. From 1992-1997, alcohol was the predominant substance abused—1.5 to 2.0 times that of drugs—of clients diagnosed with abusing one substance. However, a precipitous change occurred in 1998, in which clients with a drug or an alcohol problem accounted for an equal number of the single diagnosed clientele.
2. Two Substances. Since 1992, for clients diagnosed as abusing two substances, alcohol has been consistently—between 66%-75%—either as a primary or secondary substance in the abuse problems of clientele. However, its prevalence

- as primary diagnosis has declined over the period while it has risen as secondary problem.
3. Three Substances. As aforementioned, the proportion of clients diagnosed as abusing three substances has increased as a proportion of clients within the program (see Table V.3 above). Clients mainly with drug problems have increasingly dominated this growth. Since 1995, a large majority of clients with three substance abuse problems—on average 73% of them--have been diagnosed solely with drug problems, or alcohol as a secondary or tertiary problem.

C. Demographic Profile

Table V.5 displays unique clients by gender and their primary diagnosis of either alcohol or drug abuse. Three perspectives are provided. One, the absolute number of male and female clients is shown according to their primary diagnosis. Two, the proportion of male and female clients with alcohol as a primary diagnosis and drugs as a primary diagnosis is shown under the rubric “Percent”. Three, a breakdown of males and females as a proportion of program clientele is provided under the row heading of “Percent of ALL Clients”.

TABLE V.5: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY GENDER AND PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS

	All Clients			Male Clients			Female Clients		
	Total	Alcohol	Drugs	Total	Alcohol	Drugs	Total	Alcohol	Drugs
<i>FY 1992</i>									
Number	4,460	2,458	2,025	3,148	1,887	1,261	1,335	571	764
Percent	100%	55%	45%	100%	60%	40%	100%	43%	57%
Percent of All Clients	100%			70%			30%		
<i>FY 1993</i>									
Number	4,103	2,191	1,913	2,797	1,633	1,164	1,306	558	748
Percent	100%	53%	47%	100%	58%	42%	100%	43%	57%
Percent of All Clients	100%			68%			32%		
<i>FY 1994</i>									
Number	4,332	2,218	2,114	2,966	1,676	1,290	1,366	542	824
Percent	100%	51%	49%	100%	57%	43%	100%	40%	60%
Percent of All Clients	100%			68%			32%		
<i>FY 1995</i>									
Number	4,553	2,068	2,490	3,115	1,549	1,566	1,438	519	922
Percent	100%	45%	55%	100%	50%	50%	100%	36%	64%
Percent of All Clients	100%			68%			32%		
<i>FY 1996</i>									
Number	4,720	2,020	2,700	3,299	1,540	1,759	1,421	480	941
Percent	100%	43%	57%	100%	47%	53%	100%	34%	66%
Percent of All Clients	100%			70%			30%		
<i>FY 1997</i>									
Number	4,375	1,607	2,768	3,178	1,249	1,929	1,197	358	839
Percent	100%	37%	63%	100%	39%	61%	100%	30%	70%
Percent of All Clients	100%			73%			27%		
<i>FY 1998</i>									
Number	5,079	1,678	3,401	3,741	1,327	2,414	1,338	351	987
Percent	100%	33%	67%	100%	35%	65%	100%	26%	74%
Percent of All Clients	100%			74%			26%		
<i>FY 1999</i>									
Number	5,969	1,813	4,156	4,386	1,434	2,952	1,583	379	1,204
Percent	100%	30%	70%	100%	33%	67%	100%	24%	76%
Percent of All Clients	100%			73%			27%		

1. Males and females have remained a fairly stable proportion of total clientele at approximately 70% and 30% respectively since 1992. (See line “Percent of ALL Clients”).
2. Between 1992 and 1999, the pattern of substance abuse for both male and female as separate clientele has been similar. Between 1992 and 1999 there has been a substantial change in the proportion of male clientele and the proportion of female clientele towards drugs and away from alcohol as the primary substance that is abused.

- In 1992, 60% of all male clients were diagnosed for alcohol abuse and 40% of them were assessed for drug abuse. These proportions were reversed in 1999 to 33% alcohol problem male clients and 67% drug abusing male clients.
 - In 1992, 43% of all female clients were diagnosed for alcohol abuse and 57% of them were assessed for drug abuse. These proportions have been transformed in 1999 to 24% alcohol problem female clients and 76% drug abusing female clients.
3. In fact, however, since 1992, drug abuse has been the primary substance of relatively more women clients than men clients.
 4. The shift in primary substance abuse of alcohol to drugs among both men and women clientele is presented in Figure V.3.

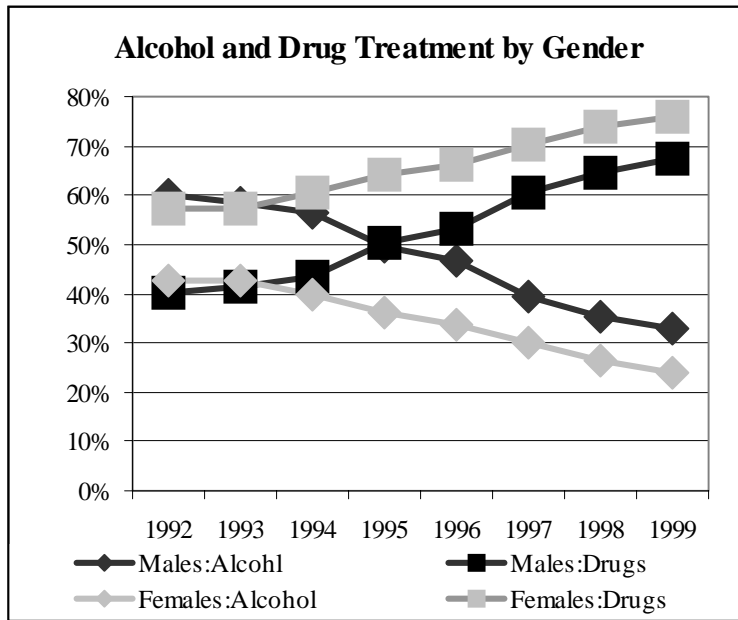


FIGURE V.3

In Table V.6, unique clients are presented according to their race and type of substance abuse as defined by their primary diagnosis. Three perspectives are provided. One, the absolute number of clients by their race is shown according to their primary diagnosis. Two, the proportion of clients by racial groups with alcohol as a primary diagnosis and drugs as a primary diagnosis is displayed under the rubric “Percent”. Three, a breakdown of racial groups (under the heading of “Percent of ALL Clients”) is given as a proportion of program clientele.

TABLE V.6: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY RACE AND PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS															
	All Clients			White (non-Hispanic)			Black (non-Hispanic)			Hispanic			Other (non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Alch.	Drugs	Total	Alch.	Drugs	Total	Alch.	Drugs	Total	Alch.	Drugs	Total	Alch.	Drugs
FY 1992															
Number	4,483	2,458	2,025	2,429	1,699	730	1,960	720	1,240	24	8	16	70	21	39
Percent	100%	55%	45%	100%	70%	30%	100%	37%	63%	100%	33%	67%	100%	44%	56%
Percent of All Clients	100%				54%			44%		1%			2%		
FY 1993															
Number	4,103	2,191	1,913	2,208	1,451	757	1,766	690	1,075	90	28	62	42	22	19
Percent	100%	53%	47%	100%	66%	34%	100%	39%	61%	100%	31%	69%	100%	52%	45%
Percent of All Clients	100%			54%			43%			2%			1%		
FY 1994															
Number	4,332	2,218	2,114	2,341	1,478	863	1,818	668	1,150	145	51	94	32	21	11
Percent	100%	51%	49%	100%	63%	37%	100%	37%	63%	100%	35%	65%	100%	66%	34%
Percent of All Clients	100%				54%			42%		3%			1%		
FY 1995															
Number	4,553	2,068	2,490	2,508	1,429	1,079	1,857	564	1,291	147	53	94	46	20	26
Percent of All Substances	100%	45%	55%	100%	57%	43%	100%	30%	70%	100%	36%	64%	100%	43%	57%
Percent of All Clients	100%			56%			41%			3%			1%		
FY 1996															
Number	4,720	2,020	2,700	2,650	1,445	1,205	1,882	513	1,369	142	44	98	46	18	28
Percent	100%	43%	57%	100%	55%	45%	100%	27%	73%	100%	31%	69%	100%	39%	61%
Percent of All Clients	100%			56%			40%			3%			1%		
FY 1997															
Number	4,375	1,607	2,768	2,486	1,141	1,345	1,689	401	1,288	162	47	115	38	18	20
Percent	100%	37%	63%	100%	46%	54%	100%	24%	76%	100%	29%	71%	100%	47%	53%
Percent of All Clients	100%			57%			39%			4%			1%		
FY 1998															
Number	5,079	1,678	3,401	2,802	1,168	1,634	1,992	436	1,556	240	58	182	45	16	29
Percent	100%	33%	67%	100%	42%	58%	100%	22%	78%	100%	24%	76%	100%	36%	64%
Percent of All Clients	100%				55%			39%		5%			1%		
FY 1999															
Number	5,969	1,813	4,156	3,328	1,277	2,051	2,296	461	1,835	300	62	238	45	13	32
Percent	100%	30%	70%	100%	38%	62%	100%	20%	80%	100%	21%	79%	100%	29%	71%
Percent of All Clients	100%				56%			38%			5%				

Note: Data for fiscal year 1992 and 1993 is not presented. Ethnicity data was not collected for these two fiscal years.

1. In general, the racial composition of program clientele has undergone little change since 1994. (See line “Percent of ALL Clients”).
 - Between 1994 and 1999, White (non-Hispanic) clients were the predominant racial participants, and relative size increased slightly from 54% to 56% of all clients.
 - For the same time period, Black (non-Hispanic) clients, the second largest clientele, declined proportionally as participants from 44% to 38% of all clients.
 - Hispanic clients have remained a very fixed proportion of all clientele, between 3 and 5% of all clients, since 1994.
2. Like the gender breakdown, between 1994 and 1999, the pattern of substance abuse among separate racial clientele has been similar. During the time frame considerable annual shifts has occurred in the proportion of each racial group toward drugs and away from alcohol as the primary abused substance.
 - In 1994, 63% of all White (non-Hispanic) clients were diagnosed for alcohol abuse and 37% of them were assessed for drug abuse. These proportions were reversed in 1999 to 38% of White (non-Hispanic) clients with alcohol problems and 62% of White (non-Hispanic) clients with drug abuse problems.
 - In 1994, 37% % of all Black (non-Hispanic) clients were diagnosed for alcohol abuse and 63% of them were assessed for drug abuse. These proportions have been transformed in 1999 to 20% Black (non-Hispanic) clients with alcohol problems and 80% of Black (non-Hispanic) clients with drug abuse problems.
3. However, since 1994, the proportion of drug abuse clients has been greater for all racial groups compared to White (non-Hispanic) clients.
4. The shift in primary substance abuse of alcohol to drugs among clients of different racial groups is presented in Figure V.4.

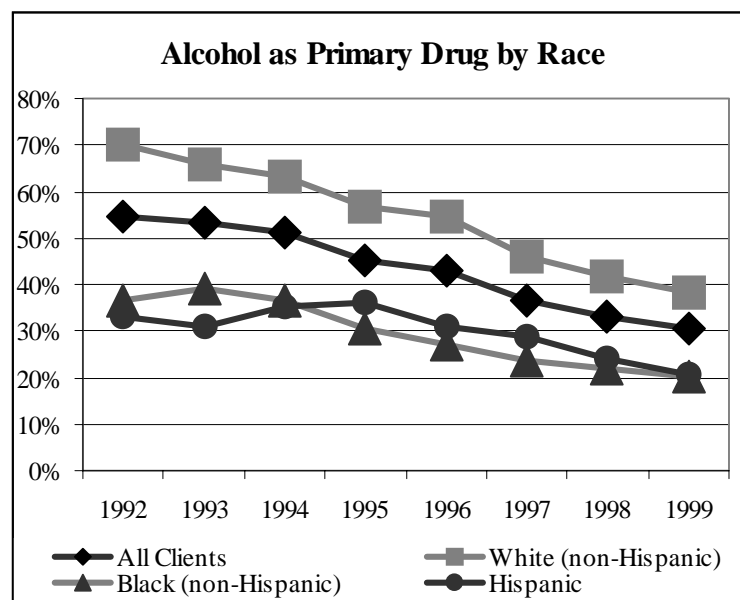


FIGURE V.4

The next three tables --V.7 to V.9-- present a profile of unique clients according to their age and their primary diagnosis of either alcohol or drugs.

TABLE V.7: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY AGE-ALL SUBSTANCES												
Age	1992			1993			1994			1995		
	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %
14-19	89	2%		51	2%		80	2%		87	2%	
20-24	558	12%	14%	433	13%	15%	504	12%	14%	506	11%	13%
25-29	955	21%	35%	644	20%	35%	844	20%	34%	816	18%	31%
30-34	1,155	26%	61%	807	25%	60%	1,043	24%	58%	1,061	23%	54%
35-39	799	18%	79%	646	20%	80%	809	19%	77%	947	21%	75%
40-49	655	15%	94%	477	15%	95%	721	17%	94%	861	19%	94%
50-59	162	4%	98%	138	4%	99%	225	5%	99%	209	5%	99%
60-70-plus	94	2%	100%	56	2%	100%	81	2%	100%	66	1%	100%
Total-Valid	4,467	100%	100%	3,252	100%		4,307	100%	100%	4,553	100%	100%
Missing	16			854			29			5		
Total	4,463	100%	100%	4,106	100%	100%	4,336	100%	100%	4,558	100%	100%
Age	1996			1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %
14-19	128	3%		289	5%		249	5%		192	4%	
20-24	562	12%	15%	1,009	17%	22%	815	16%	21%	626	14%	19%
25-29	800	17%	32%	886	15%	37%	771	15%	36%	712	16%	35%
30-34	1,022	22%	53%	1,042	17%	54%	947	19%	55%	810	19%	54%
35-39	1,015	22%	75%	1,134	19%	73%	990	20%	74%	880	20%	74%
40-49	917	19%	94%	1,314	22%	95%	1,067	21%	95%	910	21%	95%
50-59	210	4%	99%	227	4%	99%	187	4%	99%	175	4%	99%
60-70-plus	54	1%	100%	66	1%	100%	50	1%	100%	62	1%	100%
Total-Valid	4,708	100%		5,967	100%		5,076	100%		4,367	100%	
Missing	12	0%		2	0%		3			8		
Total	4,720	100%	100%	5,969	100%	100%	5,079	100%	100%	4,375	100%	100%

TABLE V.8: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY AGE- ALCOHOL AS PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS

Age	1992			1993			1994			1995		
	#	%	Cum %	#	%	Cum %	#	%	Cum %	#	%	Cum %
14-19	51	2%		22	1%		32	1%		21	1%	
20-24	259	11%	13	164	7%	8	204	9%	11	133	6%	7
25-29	472	19%	32	309	14%	23	352	16%	27	267	13%	20
30-34	581	24%	55	416	19%	42	522	24%	50	477	23%	43
35-39	431	18%	73	323	15%	56	416	19%	69	454	22%	65
40-49	429	17%	90	281	13%	69	424	19%	88	496	24%	89
50-59	139	6%	96	110	5%	74	184	8%	96	159	8%	97
60-70 plus	89	4%	100	50	2%	76	70	3%	99	56	3%	100
Total-Valid	2,451	100%		1,675	76%		2,204	99%		2,063	100%	
Missing	7			520	24%		14	1%		3	0%	
Total	2,458	100%	100	2,195	100%		2,218	100%		2,066	100%	
Age	1996			1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Cum %	#	%	Cum %	#	%	Cum %	#	%	Cum %
14-19	22	1%		25	2%		31	2%		26	1%	
20-24	136	7%	8	115	7%	9	138	8%	10	132	7%	9
25-29	262	13%	21	216	13%	22	199	12%	22	193	11%	19
30-34	441	22%	43	296	18%	41	299	18%	40	331	18%	38
35-39	501	25%	67	388	24%	65	412	25%	64	452	25%	63
40-49	460	23%	90	398	25%	89	440	26%	91	494	27%	90
50-59	153	8%	98	115	7%	97	117	7%	97	130	7%	97
60-70 plus	41	2%	100	52	3%	100	42	3%	100	55	3%	100
Total-Valid	2,016	100%		1,605	100%		1,678	100%		1,813	100%	
Missing	4	0		2			0	0		0	0	
Total	2,020	100%		1,607			1,678	100%		1,813	100%	

TABLE V.9: UNIQUE CLIENTS BY AGE - DRUGS AS PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS												
Age	1992			1993			1994			1995		
	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %
14-19	38	2%		28	1%		48	2%		66	3%	
20-24	299	15%	17%	269	14%	16%	300	14%	16%	372	15%	18%
25-29	483	24%	41%	335	18%	33%	492	23%	40%	549	22%	40%
30-34	574	28%	69%	391	20%	53%	521	25%	64%	583	23%	63%
35-39	368	18%	87%	323	17%	70%	393	19%	83%	493	20%	83%
40-49	226	11%	98%	196	10%	81%	297	14%	97%	365	15%	98%
50-59	23	1%	99%	28	1%	82%	41	2%	99%	50	2%	100%
60-70 plus	5	0%	100%	6	0%	82%	11	1%	99%	10	0%	100%
Total-Valid	2,016	100%	100%	1,576	82%	82%	2,103	99%	99%	2,488	100%	100%
Missing	9	0%		337	18%		11	1%		2	0%	
Total	2,025	100%		1,913	100%		2,114	100%		2,490	100%	
Age	1996			1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %	#	%	Cum. %
14-19	106	4%		167	6%		218	6%		263	6%	
20-24	426	16%	20%	511	18%	24%	677	20%	26%	877	21%	27%
25-29	538	20%	40%	496	18%	42%	572	17%	43%	693	17%	44%
30-34	581	22%	61%	514	19%	61%	648	19%	62%	711	17%	61%
35-39	514	19%	80%	492	18%	79%	578	17%	79%	682	16%	78%
40-49	457	17%	97%	512	18%	97%	627	18%	98%	820	20%	97%
50-59	57	2%	99%	60	2%	99%	70	2%	100%	97	2%	100%
60-70 plus	13	0%	100%	10	0%	100%	8	0%	100%	11	0%	100%
Total-Valid	2,692	100%		2,762	100%		3,398	100%		4,154	100%	
Missing	8	0%		6	0%		3	0%		2	0%	
Total	2,700	100%		2,768	100%		3,401	100%		4,156	100%	

1. The age structure of clients diagnosed with either alcohol or drug problems as their primary source of substance abuse have been different each year from 1992 to 1999. That is, the distribution of clients by age with alcohol and with drugs as their primary diagnosis has manifested different patterns over the past eight years. This variation can be seen in the tables and displayed in the histograms of Figures V.5 and V.6.
2. As separate groups, the drug clientele is younger than the alcohol clientele.
 - Since 1992, the proportion of drug clients between 20 and 34 years old has been far larger than the proportion of alcohol clientele. 60% of all drug clients cluster in the 20-34 age categories, while approximately 40% of alcohol clients do so. Conversely, 60% of all alcohol clients are older than 34 years of age.
3. While the proportion of drug clients between 18 and 34 years old have remained fairly stable clients since 1992, enrollment of clients with drug abuse as their primary diagnosis have been increasingly drawn from younger age groups, while alcohol clients have been from older age groups.

- After 1997, a larger portion of drug clients have been younger, as indicated by the modal values of 1998 and 1999, whereby the clients between 20-24 years old age account for the largest age category.
4. Although the proportion of alcohol clients between 20 and 34 years old have been steady since 1992, enrollment of clients with alcohol abuse as their primary diagnosis have shifted to increasingly older age groups.
 - After 1995, a larger portion of alcohol clients have been older, as indicated by the modal values of 1996 through to 1999, whereby the clients between 40-49 years old age account for the largest age category instead of the age bracket of 30-34.
 5. For alcohol as the primary abuse, there have been very few clients over 50 years of age. A similar drop-off occurs with drug clients but it begins with clients of 45 years. The small proportions of older clients could be due to gains from successful treatment in the past and/or death attributable to continued substance abuse; a conclusion requires further research.
 6. Additional research is needed to ascertain the bases of the difference in the age structure of alcohol and drug clientele. The research should be directed at determining whether (a) drugs have become the “preferred” substance over alcohol, (b) substance abusers are switching from drugs to alcohol as they age, (c) drug users are “maturing” out of their substance abuse, (d) received efficacious treatment which coincides with their aging.

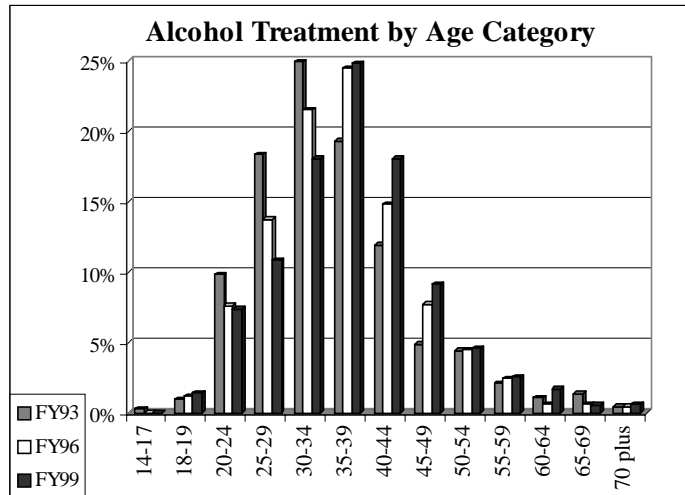


FIGURE V.5

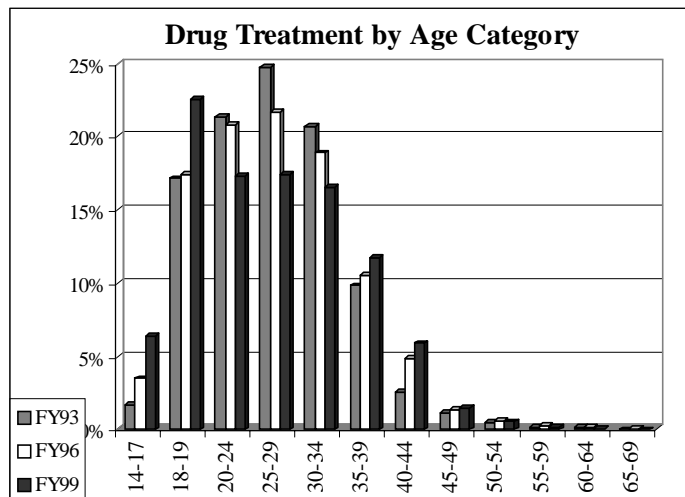


FIGURE V.6

D. Statistical Analysis of Alcohol and Drug Use By Clients

- Research question: What factors distinguish clients who have alcohol as a primary diagnosis and clients who have drugs as their primary problem?
- Dependent variable: Clients with a primary diagnosis of (a) alcohol, and (b) drugs
- Unit of analysis: Unique client.
- Binary Logistic Equation with variables listed on Table II.1.
- Results of Estimated Equation:
 1. **Male** clients are more likely to suffer from alcohol as a primary problem than **female** clients who are more likely to have drug abuse as their major substance problem.
 2. Clients with drug problems are more likely to be **younger** while clients with alcohol are more likely to be older.
 3. **Black** and **Hispanic** clients are more likely to abuse drugs than **White** and **Asian** who are more prone to abuse alcohol as a primary substance.
 4. **Married** and **single** clients are more likely to engage in drug abuse than clients who are **divorced, widow or separated**.
 5. Compared to clients residing in **New Castle County**, clients residing in **Kent** and **Sussex Counties** are more likely to abuse alcohol than drugs.
 6. The **younger one's age at the first usage** of substances the more likely he/she will have an alcohol problem rather than a drug abuse problem.
 7. Clients who seek services for the **first time** a within the state program are more likely to have been a drug abuser.
 8. Clients who experience **more episodes** are more likely to be enrolled for alcohol abuse.
 9. Clients with **higher income** are more likely to engage in drug abuse than clients with lower income who are more likely to abuse alcohol.
 10. The **trend** variable confirms that, as the program has "aged", clients are more likely to be drug abusers rather than alcohol abusers.

E. Statistical Analysis of Number of Substances Abused by Clients

- Research question: What factors explain why clients abuse a different number of substances?
- Dependent variable: The number of substances abused according to provider diagnoses.
- Unit of analysis: Unique client.
- Cumulative Logistic Equation with variables listed on Table II.1.
- Results of Estimated Equation:
 1. **The number of substances abused** does not differ among male and female clients. That is, males and female clients are equally likely to abuse the same number of substances.
 2. Older clients are more likely to abuse two or more substances than **younger** clients.

3. **Hispanic** clients are more likely to engage in multiple substance abuse compared to **White, Asian** and **Black** clients, but **Black** clients are significantly less prone toward multiple abuse than **White** and **Asian** clients.
4. **Married** and **single** clients are more likely to engage in multiple substance abuse than clients who are **divorced, widow or separated**.
5. Compared to clients residing in **New Castle County**, clients residing in **Kent** and **Sussex Counties** are less likely to be multiple substance abusers.
6. The **older one's age at the first usage** of drugs or alcohol the more likely he/she will be an abuser of more than one substance.
7. Clients who seek services for the **first time** within the state program are more likely to have been a multiple substance abuser.
8. Clients who experience **more episodes** are more likely to be abusers of more than one substance.
9. The number of substances abused does not differ among clients according to their **household income**. That is, clients with different income levels are equally likely to abuse the same number of substances.
10. Clients who abuse **alcohol, heroin, and marijuana** as their primary substances are more likely to abuse multiple substances than clients who are abusers of the remaining types of substances—crack, cocaine, and “other” drugs.
11. Clients who have **longer participation** in the state program are less likely to suffer from multiple substance abuse.