Drug Services Research Survey, 1990: [United States]

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse

Phase II - Administrator Interview Codebook

Terms of Use

The terms of use for this study can be found at:

http://datafiles.samhsa.gov/terms-use-nid3422

Processor Notes
DSRS 1990

1. The Data File User's Manuals provided in the codebooks contain references to SAS databases originally created by the data producers. To provide data to users in a format that is neither system nor platform specific, the data files are in ASCII text format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Additionally, the number of variables found differ from the original number of variables cited by the data producers. The un-weighted frequencies provided in the codebooks correspond to the data files.

2. The units of observation in the Phase I - Telephone Facility Interview file are SERVICE UNITS. Some facilities had more than one service unit. In those cases, one service unit was treated as the "Master Facility record" and includes data for all facility level variables (e.g., facility ownership). Observations for secondary service units of that facility include data only on variables specific to the service unit (e.g, # of persons in outpatient drug free treatment). Data missing for this reason was coded –4 "Not Master Facility". Analysts wishing to impute these missing values should use the variables SEQ11 and OBSNUM. For more information please see Chapter 5 in the Data Collection Documentation included in this codebook.

3. The Phase I - Telephone Facility Interview includes 1985 of the original 1986 records. One service unit's record was deleted due to missing data on every variable.

4. The Phase I – Telephone Facility Interview file includes values that were imputed from other sources. Each imputation has a corresponding flag variable in the codebook which specifies how the value was imputed. Table 1 below summarizes these imputation codes. Analysts wishing to not use imputed values may recode based on these flag variables. For more information on imputations in the DSRS files, please see Appendix-D of the Data Collection Documentation included in this codebook.

5. Any variable that could specifically identify a facility or client was deleted from the file. These included any variables such as day of admission, date of birth, and identification numbers from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS).

6. The recodes for substance abuse and mental health disorders based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) criteria were recoded from the raw DSM codes into groups that made this variable more analytically useful. Table 2 shows the recoded diagnostic categories.

Table 1: Summary of Imputation Codes

0	VARIABLE WAS NOT IMPUTED
1	VARIABLE WAS IMPUTED USING THE HOT DECK METHOD WITH PROPORTIONAL ASSIGNMENT BASED ON DONOR'S VALUES
2	VARIABLE WAS MANUALLY ASSIGNED BASED ON OTHER VARIABLES IN THE SAME RECORD
3	VARIABLE WAS IMPUTED USING A STRAIGHT HOT DECK METHOD (I.E., PLUGGING IN THE ACTUAL VALUE FROM A DSRS DONOR OBSERVATION)
4	VARIABLE WAS IMPUTED FROM NDATUS EITHER USING A FACTOR (AS IN B1 TOTAL ACTUAL PROPORTIONAL TO NDATUS TOTAL ACTUAL AND D7A-D7L USING D_AMT1-D_AMT10 OR T_AMT1-T_AMT10) OR WITH A STRAIGHT HOT DECK (AS IN D6 USING D_AMT11 OR T_AMT11)
5	VARIABLE WAS ASSIGNED AS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TOTAL AND THE SUM OF OTHER SUBTOTALS, WHEN IT WAS THE ONLY MISSING SUBTOTAL
6	A TOTAL OR SUBTOTAL WAS RECALCULATED BECAUSE THE SUM OF THE PARTS WAS GREATER THAN THE IMPUTED TOTAL
7	A TOTAL WAS ASSIGNED THE SUMMING OF ALL THE PARTS, IF THEY WERE ALL NONMISSING (SEX TOTALS IN B1 AND COLUMNS C-E TOTALS IN C1)
8	VARIABLE WAS IMPUTED FROM B1 TOTAL ACTUAL BASED ON THE PROPORTION OF THE VARIABLE IN QUESTION (B1 TOTAL CAPACITY OR C1 COLUMN B TOTAL) TO B1 TOTAL ACTUAL IN A HOTDECK DONOR OBSERVATION; ALSO D6 IMPUTED FROM TOTAL_D1 AND TOTAL_D1 IMPUTED FROM D6 USING PROPORTIONS OF A DONOR
9	VARIABLE WAS IMPUTED FROM C1 COLUMN A TOTAL BASED ON THE PROPORTION OF C1 COLUMN B TOTAL TO C1 COLUMN A TOTAL IN A HOTDECK DONOR OBSERVATION. (REFERS TO C1 COLUMN B TOTAL ONLY)

Table 2: Diagnosis recodes

ORIGINAL CODES	**RECODES**
0.00	0 No Diagnosis
291.00-291.99	1 Alcohol-induced Disorder
292.00-292.99	2 Substance-induced Disorder
303.00-303.89	3 Alcohol Intoxication
303.90-303.99	4 Alcohol Dependence
304.00-304.09	5 Opioid Dependence
304.20-304.29	6 Cocaine Dependence
304.30-304.39	7 Cannabis Dependence
304.10-304.19 304.40-304.99 305.10-305.19	8 Other Substance Dependence
305.00-305.09	9 Alcohol Abuse
305.20-305.29	10 Cannabis Abuse

(continued)

ORIGINAL CODES	RECODES
305.30-305.49 305.70-305.99	11 Other Substance Abuse
305.50-305.59	12 Opioid Abuse
305.60-305.69	13 Cocaine Abuse
293.89 300.00-300.02 300.21-300.23 300.29-300.39 308.30-308.39 309.81	14 Anxiety Disorders
296.20-296.39 300.40-300.49 311.00-311.09	15 Depressive Disorders
293.81-293.82 295.00-295.99 297.10-297.19 298.80-298.89 297.30-297.39 298.90-298.99	16 Schizophrenia/Other Psychotic Disorders
296.00-296.09 296.40-296.79 296.80, 296.89 301.13	17 Bipolar Disorders
312.80-312.81 312.90-312.99 313.81 314.00-314.01 314.90-314.99	18 Attention Deficit/Disruptive Behavior Disorders
All other codes	19 Other Mental Health Condition
.01-289.99 320-997.99 V- and E-codes	20 Other Condition
Missing	-9 Missing

DRUG SERVICES RESEARCH SURVEY (1990)

Data File Documentation

Prepared for
the
National Institute on Drug Abuse

Prepared
by
The Institute for Health Policy at Brandeis University
and
Westat, Inc.

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February 18, 1992

Dear DSRS User:

The enclosed documentation on the 1990 DSRS data is the result of a concerted effort on the part of our contractors (the Institute for Health Policy at Brandeis University and Westat, Inc.), the Project Officer, Ms. Anita Lewis, and the members of our Project Steering Committee. The data files and documentation are provided with the anticipation that health services researchers and policymakers will find useful this first-ever, detailed survey data on the nation's drug treatment system and the clients in that system. Subsequent related surveys dealing with client specific post-treatment behavior and new cohorts of providers and clients are planned to maintain and augment this data source. Hopefully these data will support analyses that continue to expand recognition of, and support for, the importance of health services research as a central factor in the nation's efforts to address drug abuse.

Sincerely,

James M. Kaple, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Services Research
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There are four parts to the codebook in Appendix E:

(1) Facility Telephone Questionnaire (without imputed values)

(2) On-Site Administrator Questionnaire

(3) Client Record Abstract

(4) Facility Telephone Questionnaire (with imputed values)

List of Exhibits

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1	Sample questions from selected instruments	20

VARIABLES DROPPED IN DSRS PUBLIC-USE DATA FILES

The following variables listed in the code book have been dropped from the public-use files for confidentiality reasons:

Facility Telephone Questionnaire (Without Imputed Values):

NDATUSID - NDATUS ID number
FACID - Facility ID number
ZIP - Zip code
C15A - Number of clients HIV positive
C15B - Number of clients AIDS diagnosed
C15C - Number of clients suspected HIV positive

Administrator Questionnaire:

NDATUSID - NDATUS ID number
FACID - Facility ID number
ZIP - Zip code

Client Record Abstract:

NDATUSID - NDATUS ID number
FACID - Facility ID number
ZIP - Zip code
Q34 - HIV or AIDS status

Facility Telephone Questionnaire (With Imputed Values):

NDATUSID - NDATUS ID number
FACID - Facility ID number
ZIP - Zip code
C15A - Number of clients HIV positive
C15B - Number of clients AIDS diagnosed
C15C - Number of clients suspected HIV positive

LINKING DSRS RECORDS

The **OBS_NUM** variable (facility observation number), a sequential observation number which contains no facility or client identifying information, can be used to link the DSRS files as follows:

- to link records across the facility files; and

- to link client records in the client abstract file with the facility in which they were treated in the facility files.

Description and Use of the Multiple Records
on the DSRS Phase I Facility Data Files

There are two DSRS Phase I facility data files:

1 - "qx_merge", which is the raw Phase I facility data as collected, without imputation for missing data; and

2 - " imp_merge", which is the main analytic imputed Phase I facility data file, containing imputations or estimates for selected missing data items. (See Appendix D of the DSRS Data File Documentation for a description of the imputation process and a list of the imputed variables.)

Below is a description of the construction and use of the Phase I data files. The same format and use applies to both the imputed and unimputed Phase I data files.

The Phase I facility files each contain data for 1,183 unique sampled facilities, designated by a separate OBS_NUM for each facility. Both Phase I data sets, however, contain 1,986 records, because some of the facilities have more than one modality of care, e.g., hospital inpatient care, residential care, outpatient care, etc. Therefore, there are multiple records for facilities with more than one type of care, i.e., a master facility record containing all the facility data and an additional record for each additional type of care. The master facility record contains data for the first listed modality of care, which for most facilities is the only modality of care.

For simplicity, all variables in the additional multiple records were set to missing except for the facility identification variables, the modality indicator, and the client demographic count variables for that modality, i.e., the variables of interest for the additional modalities. This left all variables intact at the master facility level, and kept only the facility ID and modality-specific data on the additional records.

The variable which indicates whether a record is a master facility or not is SEQ11. If SEQ11 equals 1, it is a master facility. Otherwise (SEQ=2, 3, etc.), the record represents additional modalities of care for the master facility. As stated above, those records with SEQ11 not equal to 1 have missing values for all variables other than the facility ID and the modality-specific client demographic counts. All facility-level data must be obtained from the master facility record with SEQ11=1. The variable SEQ11CNT indicates how many sequences or records there are for each facility.

INTRODUCTION

The Drug Services Research Survey (DSRS) was sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The study was conducted for NIDA by the Institute for Health Policy at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts and by Westat, Inc. in Rockville, Maryland. The staff at the Institute for Health Policy supervised the study design and data collection, performed the data analysis, and wrote the final reports. The study instruments were designed by the Institute for Health Policy and Westat in consultation with NIDA. Westat staff designed the data collection plan, developed the sampling plans, and selected the samples of facilities and client records within facilities. Westat staff also collected the data, processed and edited the data, calculated the sampling weights, performed the data imputation, and created the data files. The quality control measures used to ensure data integrity were developed and applied by Westat staff, and Westat provided software for the data analysis.

DSRS data were collected from June through December of 1990 from a nationally representative sample of drug treatment facilities stratified by treatment modality. The objective of DSRS was to collect detailed information on the characteristics of drug treatment facilities and on clients discharged from those drug treatment facilities. DSRS was conducted in two phases; facility-level data were collected during Phase I, and client-level data were collected during Phase II.

Phase I involved a telephone interview to collect data from a national sample of 1,183 drug treatment facilities. The questionnaire included point prevalence data for March 30, 1990 and annual data for the most recent 12-month period for which data were available. The questionnaire was mailed to the facilities about 1 week before the facilities were contacted by telephone to collect the information. This allowed the facility staff the time necessary to obtain answers to the questions before being asked to provide the answers over the telephone. The **Drug Services Research Survey, Phase I Final Report: Non-Correctional Facilities** documents the methodology and presents descriptive results.

Phase II involved site visits to a sample of 120 of the facilities that participated in Phase I. The site visit included an in-person interview with the facility director or administrator, compilation of a sampling frame and selection of a sample of discharged client records, and

collection of client-level data from the sample of discharged client records at each facility. In total, client-level data were collected for 2,222 clients discharged from treatment during the 12-month period from September 1, 1989 through August 31, 1990. The **Drug Services Research Survey, Final Report: Phase II** documents the methodology and presents descriptive results.

1. STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY

1.1 Sampling

1.1.1 The Sample Population

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) sponsors a periodic national survey of drug treatment facilities called the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS). NIDA maintains a mailing list, the Substance Abuse Facility Identification System (SAFIS), for the NDATUS census survey. SAFIS contains all known facilities in the United States that offer prevention and/or treatment services for drug and/or alcohol abuse as submitted by state substance abuse agencies and other agencies sponsoring treatment programs. The sampling frame used for the Drug Services Research Survey (DSRS) began as the April 1990 version of this national list which contained 18,944 facilities. The 1989 NDATUS file at that time contained 8,534 facilities, but 4 facilities were excluded because they had duplicate NDATUS identification numbers. The two files were merged together and a series of exclusions were made. The reasons for the exclusions, and the number of facilities excluded for each reason, are shown below.

SAFIS and NDATUS files merged:	18,944
Facilities were excluded if they were:	
On the NDATUS file but had no active clients in treatment and no capacity to treat clients:	1,744
Located outside the 48 coterminous states on the SAFIS file:	390
Classified as inactive on the SAFIS file:	6,075
Not on the NDATUS file and recently classified as offering only prevention services on the SAFIS file:	89
Included in the pilot study:	93
Hospitals included in another NIDA study:	202
The DSRS sampling frame contained the remaining facilities:	10,351

1.1.2 Sample Design

1.1.2.1 Phase I Sample Design

The selection of facilities sampled in DSRS was based on a stratified sample design. Each of the facilities in the DSRS frame was assigned to one of six strata based on advance knowledge of the type of services provided by the facility.

Different sampling rates were applied across the strata to provide the required number of facilities of each type. Five of the strata represented facilities for which the type of treatment provided was known in advance. Four of the strata represented drug treatment facilities and were classified into four drug treatment modalities (i.e., hospital inpatient treatment, residential treatment, outpatient detoxification or maintenance treatment, and outpatient drug free treatment). The modality-specific stratum for a facility was determined by the largest modality of treatment based on prior NDATUS census information from a given facility. The fifth stratum represented facilities that only provided alcohol treatment. The sixth stratum represented facilities for which the type of services was unknown.

Two later stages of selection introduced further variations in the probabilities of selection. The second stage of selection occurred when facilities selected for another survey sponsored by NIDA that was being conducted by the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at the University of Michigan were subsampled at a rate of 1/2 to decrease the overlap between the two studies. The third and final stage of selection occurred when the resultant sample of facilities was randomly divided into two equal half-samples. Each half-sample was further subdivided into five waves of decreasing size. For the first half-sample, the first four waves were released. For the second half-sample, only the first wave was released.

1.1.2.2 Phase II Sample Design

A subsample of facilities selected for DSRS Phase I was selected for the Phase II site visit component of the survey. The subsample was selected to provide about 120 facilities with about equal samples from the 4 drug treatment modality strata, that is, 30 from each modality.

These facilities were sampled from the first four sampling strata, waves one through three of the first half-sample. The number of facilities to select in order to obtain the target of 120 site visits was based on nonresponse rates observed in a pilot study. The nonresponse rates for the main study were lower than those observed in the pilot study, however.

The subsample of facilities was therefore expected to produce many more than the 120 site visits required, so the subsample of facilities was split into sampling waves. Different waves were released for different strata depending on the response rate observed within each strata. Discharged client records were then selected within each of the subsampled facilities that participated in the site visits. Twenty-one discharge records (20 regular records plus 1 alternate) were selected at random within those facilities with more than 21 discharged clients during the 12-month period from September 1, 1989 through August 31, 1990. At facilities with fewer than 21 clients discharged during that 12-month period, all discharge client records within that time period were selected.

1.1.3 Weights

Sampling weights are computed for each case in order to produce unbiased estimates of statistics for the entire population or various subgroups. Sampling weights should be used for data analysis and to estimate population parameters. Sample weighting is done to accomplish the following objectives:

- Bring data up to the dimensions of the population totals;
- Adjust for unequal probabilities of selection for facilities sampled from different strata; and
- Minimize biases arising from the fact that nonrespondents may be different from those who cooperated.

Replicate case weights are produced in order to facilitate making estimates of variance for statistics. The replicate weighting process mirrors that used to develop the final full sample weights while withholding a portion of the sample in each replicate in order to estimate the variation due to sampling. Westat, Inc. has developed a SAS procedure, WESVAR, which computes basic survey estimates and their associated sampling errors using replicate weights.

Section 7 provides guidelines for the user in calculating estimates using the sampling weights and the replicate weights.

1.1.3.1 Phase I - Facility Weights

The facility weights were calculated as the product of the base weight for the facility and a nonresponse adjustment factor calculated within stratum. The base weight reflects the probability of selection of the facility at each stage of selection and is equal to the reciprocal of the product of these probabilities of selection. The nonresponse adjustment factor for each facility is determined by the stratum within which the facility was selected. The nonresponse adjustment factor for each stratum is the ratio of the sum of the base weights for all eligible facilities to the sum of the base weights for all responding facilities. The final nonresponse adjusted weight for the facility is equal to the product of the base weight for the facility and the nonresponse adjustment factor for the stratum within which the facility was selected. Appendix A provides a detailed description of the calculation of the facility weights.

1.1.3.2 Phase II - Administrator and Client Record Weights

The administrator weights were calculated using the base weight for a particular facility, the probability that the facility was selected for visitation, and a nonresponse adjustment factor. The base weight for the particular facility was the same as that calculated for the Phase I facility weights before nonresponse adjustment. This base weight was multiplied by the reciprocal of the probability that the facility was selected for visitation to obtain an administrator base weight. The nonresponse adjustment factor for each facility was determined by the stratum within which the facility was selected and was equal to the ratio of the sum of the administrator base weights for all facilities selected for visitation to the sum of the administrator base weights for all responding facilities. The final nonresponse adjusted administrator weight for each facility is equal to the product of the administrator base weight for the facility and the nonresponse adjustment factor for the stratum within which the facility was selected. Appendix B provides a detailed discussion of the calculation of the administrator weights.

The client record weights were calculated using the final nonresponse adjusted administrator weight, the probability that the client record was selected within the facility, and a nonresponse adjustment factor. The base weight for a particular client record is equal to the product of the final nonresponse adjusted administrator weight for the facility within which the client record was selected and the reciprocal of the probability that the client record was selected within the facility. Nonresponse adjustment factors were calculated by stratum and were equal to the ratio of the sum of the client record base weights for all client records selected within a stratum to the sum of the client record base weights for all client records within a stratum for which data were collected. The final nonresponse adjusted client record weight for each client record is equal to the product of the base weight for the client record and the nonresponse adjustment factor for the stratum within which the client record was selected. The final nonresponse adjusted client record weights were post-stratified to add to a control total of 2,222. The control total represents the actual number of client records selected and was applied because the records were selected from sampling strata 1 through 4 rather than from the entire targeted universe. This restriction on the selection of client records prohibits making unbiased national estimates from the client data. Appendix B also provides a detailed discussion of the calculation of the client record weights.

1.1.3.3 Replicate Weights

Replicate facility, administrator, and client record weights were produced to help estimate variance for statistics. For each weight the replicate weighting process mirrored that used to develop the final full sample weight. The facilities released for screening were sorted hierarchically by stratum, census region, ownership/sector, and size. Then they were split into 30 groups of equal size using a systematic selection on the sorted list. Thirty jackknife replicates were then defined by dropping one group (1..30) from the full sample for each replicate. In general, the jackknife replicate was defined by dropping the group from the sample. Final replicate facility, administrator, and client record weights were then computed for each replicate using the same weighting procedures as were used in calculating the final full sample facility, administrator, and client record weights. Appendix C provides a detailed description of the calculation of the replicate weights.

1.2 Imputation of Missing Data

The term "imputation" refers to the process of replacing missing data with non-missing values. Imputation can simplify analysis by providing a clean dataset and can improve estimates by accounting for differences in the estimate across various groups of nonrespondents.

In general, there are two commonly used approaches to the imputation of values for missing data, both of which affect the estimate of the mean and/or estimate of the sampling variance of the mean. One approach is to assign the mean of the nonmissing values to all missing cases for the variable in question; this leaves the mean unchanged both as calculated from the survey data and in expectation while attenuating the estimate of the sampling variance, thereby resulting in overestimates of precision.

Another approach is to assign to the missing case the value of a particular non-missing case, such as a donor selected randomly or through some other method from a set of similar cases, such as a donor pool, or the value from some alternative data source, such as NDATUS. This can change the mean as calculated from the survey data while inflating the estimate of the sampling variance in a fashion similar to that incurred with varying case weights.

The second approach is preferred when the donor pools are associated with different values of the variable being imputed. This is because it results in a less biased overall estimate, despite the increase in the estimate of the variance. Typically, the magnitude of the change in both the mean as calculated from the survey data and the estimate of the sampling variance is directly related to the proportion of values imputed.

It is also important to consider the domain of analysis (i.e., residential drug free institutions only or institutions with a specific mix of modalities instead of all institutions) associated with the estimate when evaluating the change in estimates due to imputation. When the domain of analysis for an estimate corresponds with the definition of cells used for imputation,

the magnitude of the change on the estimate within the domain will tend to be much smaller than when the domain cuts across several imputation cells. The methods used to impute missing data for DSRS fall into three broad categories:

1. Methods that employ a procedure that replaces missing data with nonmissing values based on the values present in the same field(s) of a donor record (a hot deck or nearest neighbor procedure);

2. Methods that use values from the 1989 or 1990 NDATUS file(s) to introduce a control total or function of a control total, with or without a subsequent hot deck or nearest neighbor procedure; and

3. Methods that employ data within the case itself to determine missing values based on summation, difference or logical consequences.

Conceptually, a "hot-deck" procedure sorts cases into several different groups of cases, where the groups are defined by a value or range of values on one or more selected variables. The selected variables are typically those that are expected or tested to be highly related to the variable being imputed. After sorting, cases with missing values are assigned values derived from a non-missing case selected within the same group. The nonmissing case is called the donor.

A nearest neighbor procedure splits cases into several different groups of cases based on the values of one or more selected variables. After the splitting, the cases within each group are sorted by their value on one or more significant predictors of the variable to be imputed. The cases with missing values are then assigned values derived from the neighboring case in the sorted list. When multiple cases are nearest to the imputee based on their value of the predictor variable(s), one is selected at random. The selected neighbor is called the donor.

The 1989 and 1990 NDATUS files were used to obtain control totals for a case when the case was missing items which were reported in the NDATUS file. The corresponding figure from NDATUS was either entered directly into the missing field, multiplied by an adjustment factor determined by a hot-decking procedure, or averaged and then entered into the missing field.

Other methods used summation, difference, or logical consequences to determine missing values based on nonmissing data within the case itself. Such methods included the following:

- Assigning the difference between a total and the sum of nonmissing subtotals to the only missing subtotal;
- Assigning a total as the sum of the nonmissing subtotals when all subtotals were nonmissing; and
- Assigning a value to a missing field as a logical consequence of a different, non-missing field.

These methods were often used as a pre-editing step prior to calling on the other methods of imputation. Appendix D provides a detailed description of the imputation methods, along with a table that gives the name of each field imputed, the missing data rate, and several other important measures. Note that a few cases had to be left "unimputed" (left as is) owing to a lack of suitable donors or inability to link to useful NDATUS information. Particular attention should be paid to the "percent missing" column, which in most cases is exactly or very closely equal to the proportion of values imputed. Variables with high percentages of missing values and/or high proportions of imputed values should be used with caution because of potential nonresponse bias, which cannot always be adjusted by imputation. (Higher levels of nonresponse tend to reduce the likelihood that imputation can adjust for nonresponse bias.) Variables with much lower levels of nonresponse do not require the same level of caution. Such variables include grand totals that correspond to other, more detailed variables with much higher levels of nonresponse.

2. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

2.1 Phase I

2.1.1 The Telephone Screener

Before the project staff mailed the questionnaires to the facilities, they telephoned the facility and asked the contact there to respond to a brief set of screening questions listed on the **Telephone Screener**. The purpose of the screening interview was to ensure that the facilities were still in business and were providing drug treatment services for drugs other than alcohol.

If a facility was not in business, or if it was only providing treatment for alcohol abuse, it was classified as ineligible and excluded from the study. On the other hand, if a facility was considered eligible for the study, the mailing address was verified, and the name of the person to whom the questionnaire should be mailed was obtained.

2.1.2 The Facility Telephone Questionnaire

The **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** was divided into four sections, each of which corresponded with the following categories of data:

1. Facility Organizational Data,
2. Recent Facility Client Data,
3. 12-Month Facility Client Data, and
4. 12-Month Facility Financial Data.

2.1.2.1 Facility Organizational Data

This section of the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** requested facility data concerning ownership, management, licensing, treatment environment, treatment modality,

staffing, and geographic service area. These data were requested for a single day (March 30, 1990).

2.1.2.2 Recent Facility Client Data

This section of the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** requested facility data on client capacity, number of clients in treatment, utilization, waiting lists, admission priorities, referral sources, single versus multiple drug abuse, intravenous drug use (IVDU) clients, dual diagnosis clients, methadone treatment, and client characteristics (race/ethnicity, age, employment status, principal drug used, and expected payment source). These data were requested for a single day (March 30, 1990) and many of these were requested separately by sex, and by treatment environment and modality.

2.1.2.3 12-Month Facility Client Data

This section of the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** requested facility data on admissions, completion of treatment, discharges, reasons for discharge, length of treatment, number of pregnant clients, services for pregnant clients, pregnancy testing, number of HIV sero-positive and/or AIDS clients, HIV testing, drug testing, and treatment services including special services for particular types of clients. These data were requested for the most recent 12-month reporting period, and some of these data were requested separately by treatment environment and modality.

2.1.2.4 12-Month Facility Financial Data

This section of the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** requested facility data on treatment costs, Medicaid certification, Medicaid support, treatment revenues or income, and sources of income. These data were requested for the most recent 12-month reporting period, and the treatment costs were requested separately by treatment environment and modality.

2.2 Phase II

2.2.1 The On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire

2.2.1.1 Administrative Data

The facility administrator or director was interviewed during the site visit to obtain additional information on the facility treatment protocols, waiting list policies, special programs, and the records system. This interview also made it possible to request copies of some materials and to determine if some of the client counts collected during the telephone interview had changed.

2.2.1.2 Discharged Client Listing

When the list of clients discharged from treatment from September 1, 1989 to August 31, 1990 was compiled, a series of questions was asked about the inclusion or exclusion of certain clients on the listing. The form on which these data were recorded was called the "Documentation Sheet for Discharged Client Listing Problems."

2.2.2 The Client Record Abstract

An attempt was made to select a random sample of 21 discharged client records from September 1, 1989 through August 31, 1990 at each facility. A **Client Record Abstract** was to be completed for 20 of the sampled discharged client records. One sampled record was randomly set aside as an alternate. In some cases, facilities had fewer than 21 discharged client records during the period of interest. At these facilities, all discharged client records for the period were selected.

Some sampled discharged client records that were requested could not be located. Of the sampled discharged client records that were located, some were found to be ineligible for the study because the client did not receive drug treatment, or the date of discharge was not within the 12-month period of interest. In these cases, the alternate discharged client record was used. In total, 2,222 discharged client records were abstracted and eligible for the study.

The **Client Record Abstract** was divided into eight sections, that is, one for each of the following categories of information:

- Admission and Demographic Information,
- Criminal Justice System Information,
- Medical Information,
- Drug History Information,
- Drug Testing Information,
- Drug Treatment History Information,
- Treatment Services Information, and
- Discharge Information.

3. DATA PREPARATION

3.1 Data Quality Control

The primary goal of data preparation and editing was to ensure high quality data. To achieve this end, a two-stage data cleaning process was applied to the data collected through these instruments:

- Telephone Screener,
- Facility Telephone Questionnaire,
- On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire, and
- Client Record Abstract.

3.2 Stage 1 Editing (Scan Edit and Coder Verification)

Stage I Editing was *scan editing*. Prior to data entry, each form was scanned for completeness and readability, and checked for accuracy in critical items. Forms that passed the scan edit procedure were batched, coded, and sent to data entry.

3.2.1 The Telephone Screener and the Facility Telephone Questionnaire

Forms that failed the scan edit were submitted for telephone data retrieval. These forms usually contained missing values or showed internal inconsistencies on one or more critical items. Problems pertaining to these critical items were identified and resolved during data retrieval activities before the forms were sent through the data entry procedure.

3.2.2 The On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire and the Client Record Abstract

Forms that failed the scan edit were discussed with the interviewer/abstractor to resolve internal inconsistencies and missing values. When necessary, the interviewer/abstractor telephoned or revisited the facility to resolve problems before data entry.

All coders were trained on the appropriate coding procedures for each form before coding actually started. A supervisor answered questions and monitored the coding process. To ensure the accuracy of coding, coded values were 100 percent verified. Occupational and medical coding was performed by individuals who have knowledge of these unique coding schemes. The results of these activities were also 100 percent verified. All data entry was double-keyed and verified before the machine edit process began.

3.3 Stage II Editing (Machine Editing)

Following data entry, a computer-assisted editing system was used to check data for two general types of errors:

- *Out-of-range* checks, and
- *Logic* checks (which included "skip pattern" checks).

During this *machine editing* process, a trained staff member made all the necessary corrections while referring to the original form.

3.3.1 Out-of-Range Checks

Reasonable ranges for data field values were defined and *out-of-range* values were identified. All out-of-range values identified were checked against the original forms to ensure the accuracy of data entry.

3.3.2 Logic Checks

Despite the constraints of the project schedule, some advanced logic checks were done to resolve inconsistencies across data fields. For each of these logic checks, discrepant cases were identified and errors were resolved by referring to the original survey forms and applying rules that ensured consistent responses. However, due to the fact that respondents were allowed to provide estimates, some percentages may not add to exactly 100 percent, and some totals may not exactly agree with the sum of their components.

3.3.2.1 Skip Pattern Logic Checks

A "skip pattern" logic check began with a *trigger* question. Depending on the response to this trigger question, the respondent may have been required to skip over some questions in the questionnaire. Errors in responses to skip patterns could result from one of the two following situations:

- The respondent failed to give a legitimate response to a trigger question based on subsequent responses within the skip; or
- The respondent did give a legitimate response to the trigger question, but failed to follow the skip pattern.

4. READING THE CODEBOOK

4.1 Contents of the Codebook

The **Drug Services Research Survey Codebook**, contained in Appendix E, constitutes the major documentation for the survey files. Codebook entries document both the SAS and physical sequential (flat) files. For each survey and constructed variable, the codebook provides the following information:

- Variable name,
- Variable label (an abbreviated version of the question),
- Column position and record number in keyed file,
- Meaning of assigned codes,
- Logical skip patterns, and
- Frequency counts associated with each variable.

4.2 Example

To help explain the codebook conventions, selected examples from the codebook (Appendix E) are presented in Exhibit 1 (see page 20). The items numbered on the exhibit correspond to the explanations listed here:

1. **Title**: name of study, name of instrument.
2. **Record Number**: This item tells the user which record is referenced in the physical sequential data file.
3. **Variable Name**: Each question on each instrument is represented by a variable in the data file, with the variable name in most cases being a mnemonic composed from the instrument numbering scheme of the corresponding instrument. This name is also the SAS variable name on the corresponding SAS file.
4. **Column Numbers**: The column numbers represent the starting and ending positions of the variable on the physical sequential data file.

5. **SAS Label**: This is the SAS variable label, or description of the variable, as found on the SAS file. It is also an abbreviated statement of the question on the instrument.

6. **Logical Skip Patterns:** Not all variables have coded responses for all respondents. Some questions on the instrument are skipped, depending on responses to prior questions.

7. **Frequency**: The frequency shows the distribution of the values the variable contains. The first column contains the response codes. The codes listed in this entry are the actual values contained in the data file.

   The frequency distribution shows the actual range of values (the minimum and maximum) assigned to that variable. Frequency distributions for alphanumeric variables are based on an ASCII sort order sequence.

   Valid skips are coded "blank." In the SAS file, a "." indicates blank numeric values.

   Missing code values are assigned a specific code according to the reason they are missing. The coding scheme is based on a single digit code that follows a sequence of one or more 9's depending on the size of the field. The coding scheme is used to indicate "refusal," "don't know," or "not ascertained," as follows:

   - If the last digit in the sequence is 7, that is, a 7 preceded by one or more 9's (e.g., 99997), the response was a "refusal." Examples include the following:
     - 99997
     - 9997
     - 99999997
   - If the last digit in the sequence is 8, that is, an 8 preceded by one or more 9's (e.g., 99998), the response was "don't know." Examples include the following:
     - 99998
     - 9998
     - 99999998
   - If the last digit in the sequence is 9, that is, a 9 preceded by one or more 9's (e.g., 99999), the response was "not ascertained." Examples include the following:

- 99999
- 9999999
- 9999999999

8. **Acceptable Range**: This lists the acceptable range of values for the variable or question, and explains the meanings of these values. The range may list '000000,' but the SAS frequency lists a value of '0'. The physical sequential file will have a value of '000000' which corresponds with the SAS numeric value of '0' represented in the frequency.

9. **Code Labels**: This column lists the value labels associated with response codes. Value labels provide text for each value presented for the variable.

10. **Actual Range**: Continuous variables have the actual minimum and maximum non-missing values listed as the range of actual values within the frequencies. Minimum and maximum nonmissing values for alphanumeric variables are based on an ASCII sort order sequence.

11. **Blanks**: Pluses (+++) indicate that the variable in the physical sequential file was keyed as blanks.

    11a. **Numeric Missing**: If the variable is defined as numeric in the SAS file, it is listed on the frequency as ".".

    11b. **Character Missing**: If the variable is defined as character in the SAS file, it is listed on the frequency as blank.

12. **Type of Variable**: The variable type for the SAS file is stated implicitly in the acceptable range. If the range listed contains characters, the variable is implicitly defined as character in the SAS file. Likewise, if the range listed does *not* contain character options, the variable is implicitly defined as numeric in the SAS file.

13. **Page Number**: The page number appears at the bottom of each page. The first number indicates the instrument.

    1 = Facility Telephone Questionnaire (without imputed values)

    2 = On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire

    3 = Client Record Abstract

    4 = Facility Telephone Questionnaire (with imputed values)

    If there is a letter after the first number, it indicates the section of the respective instrument where the question is found. The second number represents the consecutive page number of the codebook for that instrument.

Exhibit 1. Sample questions from selected instruments

1 --> **DRUG SERVICES RESEARCH SURVEY**

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FROM SELECTED INSTRUMENTS

2 ---> Record 01

	Question Name	Column Number(s)	
3 --->	Q7_COR	027 <--- 4	7. # OF CLIENTS IN TREATMENT CORRECT? <--- 5

6

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO
- 8 = DON'T KNOW
- 9 = NOT ASCERTAINED
- SKIP Q7A (CODE AS INAPPLICABLE-BLANK)

7

Q7_COR	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
1	101	84.2	101	84.2
2	16	13.3	117	97.5
8	3	2.5	120	100.0

Q8	032-035	8. # OF CLIENTS IN TREATMENT TODAY

8

- 0000 = NONE
- 0001-5000 = NUMBER OF CLIENTS
- 9998 = DON'T KNOW
- 9999 = NOT ASCERTAINED

9

- SKIP Q9 (CODE AS INAPPLICABLE-BLANK)

	Q8	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
11a --->	.	1	.	.	.
	0	1	0.8	1	0.8
10 --->	4 - 630	115	96.8	116	97.5
	9998	2	1.7	118	99.2
	9999	1	0.8	119	100.0

Q29A_NCI	16-21	29A. 1st DUAL DX (ICD-9-CM CODE) @ ADM

NOTE: THIS DIAGNOSIS IS CODED FROM VERBATIM RESPONSES LISTED IN Q29A.

11 --->	+ + + + +	=	INAPPLICABLE-BLANK/CODED + OR 9 IN Q29A
	001.0X-999.9X	=	ICD-9-CM CODE
12 --->	V01.0X-V82.9X	=	ICD-9-CM CODE
	E80.00-E99.9X	=	ICD-9-CM CODE

	Q29A_NCI	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
11b --->		1975	.	.	.
	291.0X-V40.9X	247	100.0	247	100.0

13 ---> [1A-5]

5. SURVEY DATA FILES

5.1 File Types

Four survey data files were produced for the Drug Services Research Survey:

1. Facility Telephone Questionnaire File (without imputed values).
2. On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire File.
3. Client Record Abstract File.
4. Facility Telephone Questionnaire File (with imputed values).

Each of these four file types was written as both a physical sequential data file and as a SAS file.

5.2 Contents of the Survey Files

The survey files contain survey data, derived data, and information from the sampling frame for all facilities. The four types of variables in the survey files are:

1. *Survey variables*, which contain direct responses to the survey questions;
2. *Derived variables*, which are constructed for analytic purposes from information collected during the interview;
3. *Operational variables* which were used to sample facilities to be included in the survey; and
4. *Other variables* used to weight the data to the target populations.

Most survey variable names contain the survey question numbers. Names for the constructed and operational variables are mnemonics related to the variable's purpose. Weight variables display the letters "WGT" or "WT" in their variable names.

5.2.1 Missing Values

All survey missing values that are a part of a legitimate skip are given SAS values of "." for numeric variables and are left blank for alpha variables. On the physical sequential file, all legitimate skips are left blank. On both file formats (SAS and physical sequential), missing values that are not part of a legitimate skip are coded with a 7 (refusal), 8 (don't know), or 9 (not ascertained) attached to the end of the sequence which consists of one or more numeric characters (9's). Refer to Section 4.2 for examples, and refer to the codebook (Appendix E) for more details.

In the codebook, the symbol "+" is used to denote a blank. There are no "+'s" in the data files; these symbols are **only** used in the codebook. The number of "+'s" used to denote a blank for a particular variable corresponds to the number of characters in the field.

5.3 Descriptions of Specific Files

5.3.1 The Facility Telephone Questionnaire File (without imputed values)

See insert on next page.

5.3.2 The On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire File

The **On-site Facility Administrator Questionnaire File** contains data on the 120 facilities selected for the interview in which the **On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire** was employed. The file includes the survey data, operational variables, and the weight variables.

(Insert at paragraph 5.3.1 on page 22)

5.3.1 The Facility Telephone Questionnaire File (without imputed values)

This Facility Telephone Questionnaire File (without imputed values) contains data on the 1,183 facilities for which the Facility Telephone Questionnaire was administered. The file includes the survey data, derived variables, operational variables, and the weight variables.

5.3.1.1 File Organization

The Facility Telephone Questionnaire File consists of 19 records per facility, with a logical record length of 271 bytes. Datasets representing the 11th and 12th records may have more than one record per facility and are not in one-to-one correspondence with the other datasets.

On each record is the variable OBS_NUM which is the four-character "study ID" that may be used as a link to the On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire, and with the client number to the Client Record Abstract.

The variable NFINWT0 is the final selection weight. The 30 replicate weights for estimating replicate variances are called RPWT1-RPWT30.

In general, the order of the variables in the file corresponds to the order of the questions in the questionnaire. Derived variables were added to the end of records containing the variables from which the derived variables were derived.

5.3.1.2 Sort Order

This file is in ascending sort order by the facility observation number, which appears as the first variable.

5.3.1.3 Frequency Distributions

The frequencies reported in this codebook are "unweighted" frequencies and are presented only for the purpose of explaining the content and structure of the file. These frequencies should not be used for estimation or analysis purposes.

5.3.2.1 File Organization

The **On-site Facility Administrator Questionnaire File** consists of three records for each facility, with a logical record length of 271 bytes for each record. On each record is the variable OBS_NUM which is the four-character "study ID" that may be used as a link to the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** and, together with the client number, as a link to the **Client Record Abstract**.

The variable VWGHT is the final nonresponse adjusted weight. The 30 replicate weights for estimating replicate variances are called VWT1-VWT30.

In general, the order of the variables in the file corresponds to the order of the questions in the questionnaire.

5.3.2.2 Sort Order

This file is in ascending sort order by the *facility observation number*, which appears as the first variable.

5.3.2.3 Frequency Distributions

The frequency distributions in the codebook were produced using SAS version 5.18 running on a VAX computer. The alphanumeric variable frequencies are based on the ASCII sort order sequence. Frequency distributions produced on an IBM system will be sorted using the EBCDIC collating sequence and the frequency distributions for alphanumeric variables will be displayed in a different order.

The frequencies reported in the codebook are "unweighted" frequencies and are presented only for the purpose of explaining the content and structure of the file. These frequencies should *not* be used for estimation or analysis purposes (see Section 7).

5.3.3 The Client Record Abstract File

The **Client Record Abstract File** contains data on the 2,222 clients who had their client records abstracted during an on-site visit. The file includes the abstract data, NIDA derived variables, operational variables, and the weight variables. Estimates based on the client data are subject to restrictions. Refer to Section 1.1.3.2 and Appendix B for details.

5.3.3.1 File Organization

The **Client Record Abstract File** consists of five records for each client, with a logical record length of 271 bytes for each record. On each record is the variable OBS_NUM which is the four-character "study ID" that may be used as a link to the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** and the **On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire**. The Observation Number (OBS_NUM) and the Client Number (CLIENTNO) combine to create a unique identification for each client.

The variable CWGHT is the final selection weight. The 30 replicate weights for estimating replicate variances are called CWT1-CWT30.

In general, the order of the variables in the file corresponds to the order of the questions in the abstract. Derived variables were added at the end of records that contain the variables from which these variables were created.

5.3.3.2 Sort Order

This file is in ascending sort order by the *facility observation number*, with the *client number* appearing as the first variable.

5.3.3.3 Frequency Distributions

The frequency distributions in the codebook were produced using SAS version 5.18 running on a VAX computer. The alphanumeric variable frequencies are based on the ASCII sort

order sequence. Frequency distributions produced on an IBM system will be sorted using the EBCDIC collating sequence and the frequency distributions for alphanumeric variables will be displayed in a different order.

The frequencies reported in the codebook are "unweighted" frequencies and are presented only for the purpose of explaining the content and structure of the file. These frequencies should *not* be used for estimation or analysis purposes (see Section 7).

5.3.4 The Facility Telephone Questionnaire File (with imputed values)

The **Facility Telephone Questionnaire File** (with imputed values) contains data on 1,183 facilities that completed the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire.** The file includes the survey data, derived variables, operational variables, and the weight variables.

This file also contains imputed data. Item imputation was performed for selected items from the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** to aid in the analysis of the data from this questionnaire. (Imputation is the process of replacing invalid or missing data with valid values to enhance the analysis.) See Section 1.2 for the methods of imputation used in this survey.

This file also contains the variable IMPFLAG,which was created for every facility. If no variables were imputed for a facility, IMPFLAG is equal to zero (0). If a facility had **any** variables imputed, IMPFLAG was set to one (1).

Each individual imputed variable is also associated with an imputation flag with codes giving imputation information and the imputation method. These codes are defined in the codebook for the **Facility Telephone Questionnaire** (with imputed values). On the physical sequential file, the imputation flags are located at the end of the records that contain the imputed variables.

5.3.4.1 File Organization

The **Facility Telephone Questionnaire File** (with imputed values) consists of 19 records for each facility, with a logical record length of 271 bytes for each record. Datasets representing the 11th and 12th records have more than one record per facility and are not in one-to-one correspondence with the other datasets.

On each record is the variable OBS_NUM which is the four-character "study ID" that may be used as a link to the **On-Site Facility Administrator Questionnaire** and, together with the client number, as a link to the **Client Record Abstract.**

The variable NFINWT0 is the final selection weight. The 30 replicate weights for estimating replicate variances are called RPWT1-RPWT30.

In general, the order of the variables in the file corresponds to the order of the questions in the questionnaire. Derived variables were added to the end of records that contain the variables from which these variables were created.

5.3.4.2 Sort Order

This file is in ascending sort order by the *facility observation number*, which appears as the first variable.

5.3.4.3 Frequency Distributions

The frequency distributions in the codebook were produced using SAS version 5.18 running on a VAX computer. The alphanumeric variable frequencies are based on the ASCII sort order sequence. Frequency distributions produced on an IBM system will be sorted using the EBCDIC collating sequence and the frequency distributions for alphanumeric variables will be displayed in a different order.

The frequencies reported in the codebook are "unweighted" frequencies and are presented only for the purpose of explaining the content and structure of the file. These frequencies should *not* be used for estimation or analysis purposes (see Section 7).

6. U.S. CENSUS REGION CODE DEFINITIONS

Codes indicating the U.S. Census Regions in which the facilities are located appear on each file and are defined in the codebook as Northeast, North Central, South and West. The individual states within each U.S. Census region are provided in this section.

6.1 Northeast Region

The nine states within the Northeast U.S. Census Region (region code = 1) are listed below in alphabetical order:

- Connecticut,
- Maine,
- Massachusetts,
- New Hampshire,
- New Jersey,
- New York,
- Pennsylvania,
- Rhode Island, and
- Vermont

6.2 North Central Region

The 12 states within the North Central U.S. Census Region (region code = 2) are listed below in alphabetical order:

- Illinois,
- Indiana,
- Iowa,
- Kansas,
- Michigan,
- Minnesota,
- Missouri,
- Nebraska,
- North Dakota,
- Ohio,
- South Dakota, and
- Wisconsin

6.3 South Region

The 16 states and 1 district within the South U.S. Census Region (region code = 3) are listed below in alphabetical order:

- Alabama,
- Arkansas,
- Delaware,
- District of Columbia (Washington, DC),
- Florida,
- Georgia,
- Kentucky,
- Louisiana,
- Maryland,
- Mississippi,
- North Carolina,
- Oklahoma,
- South Carolina,
- Tennessee,
- Texas,
- Virginia, and
- West Virginia

6.4 West Region

The 13 states within the West U.S. Census Region (region code = 4) are listed below in alphabetical order:

- Alaska,
- Arizona,
- California,
- Colorado,
- Hawaii,
- Idaho,
- Montana,
- Nevada,
- New Mexico,
- Oregon,
- Utah,
- Washington, and
- Wyoming

7. CALCULATING ESTIMATES USING SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Data collected as part of a complex sample survey require the use of sampling weights for calculating unbiased or relatively unbiased estimates of population parameters and estimates of their associated variances. Unbiased estimates of population parameters such as totals, means and proportions can be made through the proper use of the final full-sample weights, i.e., the final non-response adjusted facility weight (NFINWT0), administrator weight (VWGHT) or client record weight (CWGHT).

For estimating totals, the following equation should be used:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i y_i$$

where w_i = the appropriate final, nonresponse adjusted weight for record i,

y_i = the observed value of y for record i, and

n = the number of records in the file.

For estimating ratio means and proportions, the following equation should be used:

$$\hat{\bar{Y}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i}$$

where w_i = the appropriate final, non-response adjusted weight for record i,

y_i = the observed value of y for record i (if y_i is an indicator variable, i.e. y_i = 1 or 0, then the resulting quantity is an estimate of a population proportion), and

n = the number of records in the file.

For estimating other ratio statistics, where the denominator is the weighted total for some other variable, the following equation should be used:

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i}$$

where w_i = the appropriate final, non-response adjusted weight for record i

y_i = the observed value of y for record i

x_i = the observed value of x for record i

n = the number of records in the file

Variances of descriptive statistics such as totals, means and proportions which are estimated using standard statistical packages are typically too small and result in overestimates of precision. A class of techniques, called replicated estimates of variance, has been developed to provide a general method of estimating variances for the types of sample designs, weighting procedures and estimates usually encountered in practice. The basic idea behind the replication approaches is to repeatedly select portions of the sample to calculate the estimate of interest and then use the variability among these calculated quantities to estimate the variance of the full sample statistics. Balanced repeated replication (BRR) and jackknife replication are two general approaches to making such replicate estimates of variance. (For a more detailed explanation of replication techniques, see K. M. Wolter, Introduction to Variance Estimation, Springer-Verlag, 1985 or consult a sample survey statistician.) A particular version of jackknife replication, JK1, was chosen for DSRS based on the number of sampling strata used in the sample design.

Variances for any of the parameters discussed above can be calculated using the following formula:

$$v(\hat{\Theta}) = \frac{G-1}{G} \sum_{k=1}^{G} (\hat{\Theta}k - \hat{\Theta})^2$$

where $(\hat{\Theta})$ = the full sample estimate of the parameter of interest

$\hat{\Theta}k$ = the k-th replicate estimate of the parameter of interest, calculated using the k-th replicate weight

G = the number of replicate groups formed, in this case 30.

Thirty replicate weights were attached to each record in each file. The appropriate weight should be used to obtain correct estimates of variance for different types of estimates (i.e., use RPWT1 - RPWT30 for estimates based on the facility data, VWT1 - VWT30 for estimates based on the administrator data and CWT1 - CWT30 for estimates based on the client data).

The above formula must be modified if one or more of the replicate estimates is undefined due to a total lack of records in a replicate group with data to contribute to the estimate. The estimate of variance can be calculated using G' in place of G in the formula, where G' is the number of replicates for which the estimate of interest is defined.

FREQUENCIES

CASE IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES

CASEID CASE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

120 cases (Range of valid codes: 1-120)

Data type: numeric
Columns: 1-3

OBS_NUM OBSERVATION NUMBER

Facility Observation Number (may be used to link this interview to the facility's telephone interview).

120 cases (Range of valid codes: 5-769)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 4-6

BACKGROUND VERIFICATION QUESTIONS

Q1_COR 1. IS UNIT NAME FROM SURVEY CORRECT?

The survey completed for us by telephone indicates that the name of your service unit is (_____). Is this correct?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
79.2	79.2	95	1	YES
20.8	20.8	25	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 7

Q2 2. DRUG/ALCOHOL CLIENTS TREATED?

Are both drug and alcohol dependent clients treated at this service unit?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
9.2	9.2	11	1	DRUG ONLY
0.0	0.0	0	2	ALCOHOL ONLY
90.8	90.8	109	3	BOTH DRUG AND ALCOHOL
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 8

Q3_SEP 3. DRUG & ALCOHOL CLIENTS SEPERATED?

Does this service unit physically separate drug clients from alcohol clients in treatment?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.9	0.8	1	1	YES
99.1	90.0	108	2	NO
	9.2	11	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT TX BOTH DRUG AND ALCOHOL CLIENTS
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 9-10

Q4_DIF 4. DIFFERENT TREATMENT DRUG/ALCOHOL ?

Does this service unit have different treatment protocols for drug and alcohol clients?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
23.9	21.7	26	1	YES
76.1	69.2	83	2	NO
	9.2	11	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT TX BOTH DRUG AND ALCOHOL CLIENTS
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 11-12

Q5_DRUG 5. DESCRIBE DRUG PROTOCOL:

Briefly describe these different treatment protocols [DRUG PROTOCOL]:

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
100.0   20.8   25      1  DRUG PROTOCOL DESCRIBED
         0.8    1     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
        78.3   94     -5  INAP - BOTH DRUG & ALC CLIENTS NOT TX OR
                           NOT SEPARATED
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases
```

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 13-14

Q5_ALC 5. DESCRIBE ALCOHOL PROTOCOL:

Briefly describe these different treatment protocols [ALCOHOL PROTOCOL]:

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
100.0   20.8   25      1  ALCOHOL PROTOCOL DESCRIBED
         0.8    1     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
        78.3   94     -5  INAP - BOTH DRUG & ALC CLIENTS NOT TX OR
                            NOT SEPARATED
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases
```

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 15-16

Q6_COR **6. TOTAL CAPACITY CORRECT:**

The telephone interview indicates your total capacity on March 30 for (SERVICE UNIT) was (_____). Is that correct?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
81.9	79.2	95	1	YES
18.1	17.5	21	2	NO
	3.3	4	-8	DON'T KNOW
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 17-18

Q6A **6A. TOTAL CAPACITY ON MARCH 30 WAS:**

What was the total capacity for (SERVICE UNIT) on March 30?

Min	= 5	Mean	= 45.650
Max	= 125	Std Dev	= 40.007
Median	= 30	Variance	= 1,600.555

(Based on 20 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 19-21

Q7_COR **7. # OF CLIENTS IN TREATMENT CORRECT?**

And the actual number of clients in treatment at (SERVICE UNIT) on March 30 was (_____). Is that correct?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
86.3	84.2	101	1	YES
13.7	13.3	16	2	NO
	2.5	3	-8	DON'T KNOW
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 22-23

Q7A **8. ACTUAL # OF CLIENTS ON MARCH 30:**

What was the actual number of clients in treatment at (SERVICE UNIT) on March 30?

Min	= 5	Mean	= 68.933
Max	= 278	Std Dev	= 74.441
Median	= 35	Variance	= 5,541.495

(Based on 15 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 24-26

Q8 8. # OF CLIENTS IN TREATMENT TODAY:

How many clients would you estimate are in treatment at (SERVICE UNIT) as of today?

```
Min    =   4                  Mean     =    106.103
Max    = 630                  Std Dev  =    134.369
Median =  47                  Variance = 18,055.041
```

(Based on 117 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 27-29

Q9 9. CLIENTS ON MAR 30 COMPARED TO TODAY:

How does the actual number of clients in treatment at (SERVICE UNIT) on March 30, that is (# IN Q.7.), compare to today? Would you say the actual number of clients in treatment today is:

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.0	0.0	0	1	MORE
100.0	0.8	1	2	LESS
0.0	0.0	0	3	ABOUT THE SAME
	99.2	119	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED - MISSING
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 30-31

TREATMENT MODALITY AND WAITING LIST POLICIES

Q10A_HDD **10A. DOES UNIT OFFER HIDD TREATMENT?**

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. Does your service unit offer the following types of drug treatment?
...Hospital Inpatient Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
27.5	27.5	33	1	YES
72.5	72.5	87	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 32

Q10B_HDD **10B. WAITING LIST POLICY FOR HIDD?**

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [If Q10A_HDD =YES] Do you have a waiting list policy for this type of treatment?
... Hospital Inpatient Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
24.2	6.7	8	1	YES
75.8	20.8	25	2	NO
	72.5	87	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE HDD
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 33-34

Q10C_HDD 10C. # OF CLIENTS - HIDD WAITING LIST:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [IF Q10B_HDD=YES] How many clients are on the waiting list today?
...Hospital Inpatient Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
62.5	4.2	5	0	
12.5	0.8	1	5	
12.5	0.8	1	15	
12.5	0.8	1	19	
	20.8	25	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	72.5	87	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE HDD
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 35-36

Q10A_HDF 10A. DOES UNIT OFFER HIDF TREATMENT?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. Does your service unit offer the following types of drug treatment?
...Hospital Inpatient Drug Free

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
24.2	24.2	29	1	YES
75.8	75.8	91	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 37

Q10B_HDF 10B. WAITING LIST POLICY FOR HIDF?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [If Q10A_HDF =YES] Do you have a waiting list policy for this type of treatment?
... Hospital Inpatient Drug Free

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
27.6	6.7	8	1	YES
72.4	17.5	21	2	NO
	75.8	91	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE HDF
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 38-39

Q10C_HDF 10C. # OF CLIENTS - HIDF WAITING LIST:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [IF Q10B_HDF=YES] How many clients are on the waiting list today?
... Hospital Inpatient Drug Free

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
75.0	5.0	6	0	
12.5	0.8	1	15	
12.5	0.8	1	18	
	17.5	21	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	75.8	91	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE HDF
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 40-41

Q10A_RDD 10A. DOES UNIT OFFER RDD TREATMENT?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. Does your service unit offer the following types of drug treatment?
... Residential Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
19.3	19.2	23	1	YES
80.7	80.0	96	2	NO
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 42-43

Q10B_RDD 10B. WAITING LIST POLICY FOR RDD?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [If Q10A_RDD =YES] Do you have a waiting list policy for this type of treatment?
... Residential Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
47.8	9.2	11	1	YES
52.2	10.0	12	2	NO
	80.8	97	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE RDD
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 44-45

Q10C_RDD 10C. # OF CLIENTS - RDD WAITING LIST:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [IF Q10B_RDD=YES] How many clients are on the waiting list today?
...Residential Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
50.0	4.2	5	0	
10.0	0.8	1	2	
10.0	0.8	1	3	
10.0	0.8	1	5	
10.0	0.8	1	10	
10.0	0.8	1	98	
	11.7	14	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	80.0	96	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE RDD
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 46-47

Q10A_RDF 10A. DOES UNIT OFFER RDF TREATMENT?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. Does your service unit offer the following types of drug treatment?
...Residential Drug Free

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
36.7	36.7	44	1	YES
63.3	63.3	76	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 48

Q10B_RDF **10B. WAITING LIST POLICY FOR RDF?**

```
Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of
your service unit. [If Q10A_RDF =YES] Do you have a waiting
list policy for this type of treatment?
... Residential Drug Free

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 51.2   17.5   21      1  YES
 48.8   16.7   20      2  NO
         1.7    2     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         0.8    1     -8  DON'T KNOW
        63.3   76     -5  INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE RDF
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 49-50
```

Q10C_RDF 10C. # OF CLIENTS - RDF WAITING LIST:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [IF Q10B_RDF=YES] How many clients are on the waiting list today?
... Residential Drug Free

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
25.0	4.2	5	0	
5.0	0.8	1	2	
5.0	0.8	1	3	
5.0	0.8	1	5	
5.0	0.8	1	6	
10.0	1.7	2	9	
5.0	0.8	1	10	
5.0	0.8	1	11	
5.0	0.8	1	12	
5.0	0.8	1	13	
5.0	0.8	1	14	
5.0	0.8	1	17	
5.0	0.8	1	18	
5.0	0.8	1	20	
5.0	0.8	1	30	
	20.0	24	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	63.3	76	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE RDF
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 51-52

Q10A_ODD 10A. DOES UNIT OFFER OPDD TREATMENT?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. Does your service unit offer the following types of drug treatment?
...Outpatient Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
21.7	21.7	26	1	YES
78.3	78.3	94	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 53

Q10B_ODD 10B. WAITING LIST POLICY FOR OPDD?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [If Q10A_ODD =YES] Do you have a waiting list policy for this type of treatment?
... Outpatient Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
30.8	6.7	8	1	YES
69.2	15.0	18	2	NO
	78.3	94	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODD
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 54-55

Q10C_ODD 10C. # OF CLIENTS - OPDD WAITING LIST:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [IF Q10B_ODD=YES] How many clients are on the waiting list today?
...Outpatient Drug Detoxification

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
57.1	3.3	4	0	
14.3	0.8	1	3	
14.3	0.8	1	5	
14.3	0.8	1	30	
	15.8	19	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	78.3	94	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODD
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 56-57

Q10A_ODM 10A. DOES UNIT OFFER OPDM TREATMENT?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. Does your service unit offer the following types of drug treatment?
...Outpatient Drug Maintenance

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
22.5	22.5	27	1	YES
77.5	77.5	93	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 58

Q10B_ODM 10B. WAITING LIST POLICY FOR OPDM?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [If Q10A_ODM =YES] Do you have a waiting list policy for this type of treatment?
... Outpatient Drug Maintenance

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
38.5	8.3	10	1	YES
61.5	13.3	16	2	NO
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	77.5	93	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODM
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 59-60

Q10C_ODM 10C. # OF CLIENTS - OPDM WAITING LIST:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [IF Q10B_ODM=YES] How many clients are on the waiting list today?
... Outpatient Drug Maintenance

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
40.0	3.3	4	0	
10.0	0.8	1	5	
10.0	0.8	1	11	
10.0	0.8	1	30	
10.0	0.8	1	51	
10.0	0.8	1	52	
10.0	0.8	1	170	
	14.2	17	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	77.5	93	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODM
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 61-63

Q10A_ODF 10A. DOES UNIT OFFER OPDF TREATMENT?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. Does your service unit offer the following types of drug treatment?
...Outpatient Drug Free

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
70.6	70.0	84	1	YES
29.4	29.2	35	2	NO
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 64-65

Q10B_ODF 10B. WAITING LIST POLICY FOR OPDF?

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [If Q10A_ODF =YES] Do you have a waiting list policy for this type of treatment?
... Outpatient Drug Free

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
25.0	16.7	20	1	YES
75.0	50.0	60	2	NO
	3.3	4	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	30.0	36	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODF
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 66-67

Q10C_ODF 10C. # OF CLIENTS - OPDF WAITING LIST:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about policies of your service unit. [IF Q10B_ODF=YES] How many clients are on the waiting list today?
... Outpatient Drug Free

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
38.9	5.8	7	0	
5.6	0.8	1	2	
11.1	1.7	2	6	
5.6	0.8	1	8	
5.6	0.8	1	10	
5.6	0.8	1	11	
5.6	0.8	1	13	
5.6	0.8	1	15	
5.6	0.8	1	17	
11.1	1.7	2	20	
	55.0	66	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	0.8	1	-8	DON'T KNOW
	29.2	35	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODF
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 68-69

Q11_HDD 11. HIDD WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED:

[FOR EACH TYPE OF TREATMENT ANSWERED "YES" IN Q10b]. Please briefly describe the waiting list policy for [HOSPITAL INPATIENT DRUG DETOXIFICATION]

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
75.8	20.8	25	0	BOX NOT CHECKED, PRESUMED NO
24.2	6.7	8	1	WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED
	72.5	87	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE HDD
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 70-71

Q11_HDF 11. HIDF WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED:

[FOR EACH TYPE OF TREATMENT ANSWERED "YES" IN Q10b]. Please briefly describe the waiting list policy for [HOSPITAL INPATIENT DRUG FREE]

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
72.4	17.5	21	0	BOX NOT CHECKED, PRESUMED NO
27.6	6.7	8	1	WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED
	75.8	91	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE HDF
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 72-73

Q11_RDD 11. RDD WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED:

[FOR EACH TYPE OF TREATMENT ANSWERED "YES" IN Q10b]. Please briefly describe the waiting list policy for [RESIDENTIAL DRUG DETOXIFICATION]

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
56.5	10.8	13	0	BOX NOT CHECKED, PRESUMED NO
43.5	8.3	10	1	WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	80.0	96	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE RDD
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 74-75

Q11_RDF 11. RDF WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED:

[FOR EACH TYPE OF TREATMENT ANSWERED "YES" IN Q10b]. Please briefly describe the waiting list policy for [RESIDENTIAL DRUG FREE]

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
53.5	19.2	23	0	BOX NOT CHECKED, PRESUMED NO
46.5	16.7	20	1	WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	63.3	76	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE RDF
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 76-77

Q11_ODD 11. OPDD WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED:

[FOR EACH TYPE OF TREATMENT ANSWERED "YES" IN Q10b]. Please briefly describe the waiting list policy for [OUTPATIENT DRUG DETOXIFICATION]

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
72.0	15.0	18	0	BOX NOT CHECKED, PRESUMED NO
28.0	5.8	7	1	WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	78.3	94	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODD
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 78-79

Q11_ODM 11. OPDM WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED:

[FOR EACH TYPE OF TREATMENT ANSWERED "YES" IN Q10b]. Please briefly describe the waiting list policy for [OUTPATIENT DRUG MAINTENANCE]

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
63.0	14.2	17	0	BOX NOT CHECKED, PRESUMED NO
37.0	8.3	10	1	WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED
	77.5	93	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODM
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 80-81

Q11_ODF 11. OPDF WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED:

[FOR EACH TYPE OF TREATMENT ANSWERED "YES" IN Q10b]. Please briefly describe the waiting list policy for [OUTPATIENT DRUG FREE]

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
77.4	54.2	65	0	BOX NOT CHECKED, PRESUMED NO
22.6	15.8	19	1	WAITING LIST POLICY DESCRIBED
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	29.2	35	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DID NOT PROVIDE ODF
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 82-83

PROGRAMMING

Q12A 12A. OFFER SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO BLACKS?

Does (SERVICE UNIT) offer special programs for members of different ethnic groups or cultures such as:
... a. Blacks

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
11.7	11.7	14	1	YES
88.3	88.3	106	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 84

Q12B 12B. OFFER SPECIAL PROGS TO HISPANICS?

Does (SERVICE UNIT) offer special programs for members of different ethnic groups or cultures such as:
... b. Hispanics

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
13.3	13.3	16	1	YES
86.7	86.7	104	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 85

Q12C **12C. OFFER SPECIAL PROGS TO NATIVE AM?**

Does (SERVICE UNIT) offer special programs for members of different ethnic groups or cultures such as:
... c. Native Americans

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
7.5	7.5	9	1	YES
92.5	92.5	111	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 86

Q12D **12D. OFFER SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO OTHERS?**

Does (SERVICE UNIT) offer special programs for members of different ethnic groups or cultures such as:
... d. Others (SPECIFY)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.3	3.3	4	1	YES (SPECIFY)
96.7	96.7	116	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 87

Q13A **13A. OFFER TREATMENT TO TEENS?**

Does your service unit offer treatment to any of the following types of clients?
... a. Teens

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
65.8	65.8	79	1	YES
34.2	34.2	41	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 88

Q13A_TNS **13A. OFFER PROGRAMS TO TEENS?**

[IF YES on 13A] Does your service unit offer special programs for [TEENS].

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
53.9	34.2	41	1	YES
46.1	29.2	35	2	NO
	2.5	3	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	34.2	41	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT TX TEENS
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 89-90

Q13B **13B. OFFER TREATMENT TO PREGNANT WOMEN?**

Does your service unit offer treatment to any of the following types of clients?
... b. Pregnant women

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
79.8	79.2	95	1	YES
20.2	20.0	24	2	NO
	0.8	1	-8	DON'T KNOW
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 91-92

Q13B_PRG **13B. OFFER PROGRAMS TO PREGNANT WOMEN?**

[IF YES on 13B] Does your service unit offer special programs for [PREGNANT WOMEN].

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
37.6	29.2	35	1	YES
62.4	48.3	58	2	NO
	1.7	2	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	0.8	1	-8	DON'T KNOW
	20.0	24	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT TX PREGNANT WOMEN
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 93-94

Q13C **13C. OFFER TREATMENT TO IV DRUG USERS?**

```
Does your service unit offer treatment to any of the
following types of clients?
... c. IV Drug Users

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 90.8   90.0  108      1  YES
  9.2    9.2   11      2  NO
         0.8    1     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 95-96
```

Q13C_IVD **13C. OFFER PROGRAMS TO IV DRUG USERS?**

```
[IF YES on 13C] Does your service unit offer special
programs for [IV DRUG USERS].

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 25.2   22.5   27      1  YES
 74.8   66.7   80      2  NO
         1.7    2     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         9.2   11     -5  INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT TX IV DRUG USERS
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 97-98
```

Q13D **13D. OFFER TREATMENT TO DUAL DX CLIENT?**

```
Does your service unit offer treatment to any of the
following types of clients?
... d. Dual Diagnosis Clients

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 83.2   82.5   99      1  YES
 16.8   16.7   20      2  NO
         0.8    1     -8  DON'T KNOW
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 99-100
```

Q13D_DDC **O13D. OFFER PROGRAM TO DUAL DX CLIENTS?**

```
[IF YES on 13D] Does your service unit offer special
programs for [DUAL DIAGNOSIS CLIENTS].

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 33.3   27.5   33      1  YES
 66.7   55.0   66      2  NO
         0.8    1     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
        16.7   20     -5  INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT TX DUAL DX PXS
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 101-102
```

Q13E **13E. OFFER TREATMENT TO PEOPLE W/AIDS?**

Does your service unit offer treatment to any of the following types of clients?
... e. People with AIDS

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
92.2	89.2	107	1	YES
7.8	7.5	9	2	NO
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	2.5	3	-8	DON'T KNOW
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 103-104

Q14A **14A. OFFER PROGRAMS TO COCAINE USERS?**

Does your service unit offer special programs for any of the following types of clients?
... a. Cocaine users

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
27.5	27.5	33	1	YES
72.5	72.5	87	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 105

Q14B **14B. OFFER PROGRAMS TO CRACK USERS?**

```
Does your service unit offer special programs for any
of the following types of clients?
... b. Crack users

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 23.3   23.3   28      1  YES
 76.7   76.7   92      2  NO
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Column: 106
```

Q14C **14C. OFFER PROGRAMS TO POLYDRUG USERS?**

```
Does your service unit offer special programs for any
of the following types of clients?
...c. Polydrug users

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 21.7   21.7   26      1  YES
 78.3   78.3   94      2  NO
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Column: 107
```

STAFFING AND RECORD KEEPING

Q15_CERT **15. DRUG COUNSELOR CERTIFICATION:**

Do you have any drug treatment counselors with special certification?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
73.9	73.3	88	1	YES
26.1	25.8	31	2	NO
	0.8	1	-8	DON'T KNOW
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 108-109

Q15A **15A. DESCRIBE SPECIAL CERTIFICATION:**

[IF Q15_CERT = YES] Briefly describe the kind of special certification your drug treatment counselor(s) have.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
100.0	73.3	88	1	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATION GIVEN
	26.7	32	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT HAVE COUNSELORS W/ SPECIAL CERTS
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 110-111

Q16_COMP 16. COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM FOR RECORDS:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your records system. Do you have a computerized system for client records?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
52.5	52.5	63	1	YES
47.5	47.5	57	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 112

Q17A 17A. INFO IN COMPUTER - DEMOGRAPHIC?

[IF Q16 = YES] Do you have the following types of information in your computer system:
... a. Demographic

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
89.7	43.3	52	1	YES
10.3	5.0	6	2	NO
	2.5	3	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	1.7	2	-8	DON'T KNOW
	47.5	57	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT HAVE COMPUTER RECORDS
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 113-114

Q17B **17B. INFO IN COMPUTER - TREATMENT?**

[IF Q16 = YES] Do you have the following types of information in your computer system:
...b. Treatment

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
54.4	25.8	31	1	YES
45.6	21.7	26	2	NO
	3.3	4	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	1.7	2	-8	DON'T KNOW
	47.5	57	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT HAVE COMPUTER RECORDS
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 115-116

Q17C **17C. INFO IN COMPUTER - LAB RESULTS?**

[IF Q16 = YES] Do you have the following types of information in your computer system:
... c. Laboratory test results

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
30.4	14.2	17	1	YES
69.6	32.5	39	2	NO
	3.3	4	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	2.5	3	-8	DON'T KNOW
	47.5	57	-5	INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT HAVE COMPUTER RECORDS
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 117-118

Q17D **17D. INFO IN COMPUTER - BILLING?**

```
[IF Q16 = YES] Do you have the following types of
information in your computer system:
...d. Billing

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 86.7   43.3   52      1  YES
 13.3    6.7    8      2  NO
         0.8    1     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         1.7    2     -8  DON'T KNOW
        47.5   57     -5  INAP - SRV UNIT DOES NOT HAVE COMPUTER
                           RECORDS
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 119-120
```

ORGANIZATION OF SERVICE UNIT

Q18_OWN 18. IS THE SERVICE UNIT PRIMARILY:

We're also interested in understanding the organization of your service unit. Is this service unit primarily...

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
24.2	24.2	29	1	PUBLICLY OWNED
58.3	58.3	70	2	PRIVATELY OWNED, NON-PROFIT
17.5	17.5	21	3	PRIVATELY OWNED, FOR PROFIT
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 121

Q19A 19A. UNIT LICENSED BY STATE AGENCY?

We're also interested in understanding the organization of your service unit. Is this service unit licensed by...
...a. A state agency or office

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
96.7	96.7	116	1	YES
3.3	3.3	4	2	NO
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 122

Q19B **19B. UNIT LICENSED BY COUNTY AGENCY?**

We're also interested in understanding the organization of your service unit. Is this service unit licensed by...
...b. A county agency or office

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
10.1	10.0	12	1	YES
89.9	89.2	107	2	NO
	0.8	1	-8	DON'T KNOW
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 123-124

Q19C **19C. UNIT LICENSED BY CITY AGENCY?**

We're also interested in understanding the organization of your service unit. Is this service unit licensed by...
...c. A city agency or office

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
13.3	13.3	16	1	YES
86.7	86.7	104	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 125

Q19D **19D. UNIT LICENSED BY FDA?**

We're also interested in understanding the organization of your service unit. Is this service unit licensed by...
...d. The Food and Drug Administration

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
30.3	27.5	33	1	YES
69.7	63.3	76	2	NO
	0.8	1	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	8.3	10	-8	DON'T KNOW
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 126-127

Q19E **19E. UNIT LICENSED BY DEA?**

We're also interested in understanding the organization of your service unit. Is this service unit licensed by...
...e. The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
23.7	22.5	27	1	YES
76.3	72.5	87	2	NO
	5.0	6	-8	DON'T KNOW
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 128-129

Q19F **19F. LICENSED BY OTHER ORGANIZATION?**

We're also interested in understanding the organization of your service unit. Is this service unit licensed by...
...f. Any other organization (SPECIFY)

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
21.7	20.8	25	1	YES (SPECIFY)
78.3	75.0	90	2	NO
	4.2	5	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 130-131

Q20A **20A. UNIT ACCREDITED BY JCAHO?**

Is this service unit accredited by ...
...a. JCAHCO

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
40.0	40.0	48	1	YES
60.0	60.0	72	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 132

Q20B **20B. UNIT ACCREDITED BY CARF?**

```
Is this service unit accredited by ...
...b. CARF

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  3.4    3.3    4      1  YES
 96.6   93.3  112      2  NO
         0.8    1     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         2.5    3     -8  DON'T KNOW
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 133-134
```

Q20C **20C. UNIT ACCREDITED BY OTHER?**

```
Is this service unit accredited by ...
...c. Another accrediting group? (SPECIFY)

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 13.9   13.3   16      1  YES (SPECIFY)
 86.1   82.5   99      2  NO
         3.3    4     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         0.8    1     -8  DON'T KNOW
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 135-136
```

Q21_OTHU 21. OTHER DRUG/ALC UNIT AT ADDRESS?

Are there other drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment service units that operate at this address?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
15.0	15.0	18	1	YES
85.0	85.0	102	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 137

Q22_MULT 22. MULTI-SITE DRUG/ALC FACILITY?

Are you a member of a multi-site drug and/or alcohol abuse facility that has service units located at other addresses?

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
60.0	60.0	72	1	YES
40.0	40.0	48	2	NO
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 138

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS

Organization / Programs

Q23A_1 23A. AN ORGANIZATION CHART PROVIDED:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies
... An organization chart.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
88.1	80.0	96	1	GIVEN
11.9	10.8	13	2	DO NOT HAVE
	7.5	9	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	1.7	2	-7	REFUSED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 139-140

Q23A_2 23A. STAFF LIST W/TITLE & DEGREES:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies
... A staffing list with position titles and degrees

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
87.1	73.3	88	1	GIVEN
12.9	10.8	13	2	DO NOT HAVE
	13.3	16	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	2.5	3	-7	REFUSED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 141-142

Q23A_3 23A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION PROVIDED:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies
... Program description narratives

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
91.6	81.7	98	1	GIVEN
8.4	7.5	9	2	DO NOT HAVE
	10.0	12	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	0.8	1	-7	REFUSED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 143-144

Q23A_4 23A. METHADONE TREATMENT PLAN PROVIDED:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies.
... An example of a methadone treatment plan required by JCAHCO, CARF

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
10.0	9.2	11	1	GIVEN
90.0	82.5	99	2	DO NOT HAVE
	8.3	10	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 145-146

Q23A_5 **23A. TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR MANUALS:**

```
If you have the following materials available, we would
greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies.
... The table of contents for policy and procedures
manuals, including treatment, personnel, and fiscal manuals

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 81.9   71.7   86      1  GIVEN
 18.1   15.8   19      2  DO NOT HAVE
        10.0   12     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         2.5    3     -7  REFUSED
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 147-148
```

Admission / Finance

Q23B_1 23B. ADMISSION CRITERIA PROVIDED:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies.
... Admission criteria, including financial, fiscal and clinical policies

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
86.4	74.2	89	1	GIVEN
13.6	11.7	14	2	DO NOT HAVE
	12.5	15	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	1.7	2	-7	REFUSED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 149-150

Q23B_2 23B. WAITING LIST POLICY PROVIDED:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies.
...A written waiting list policy

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
25.7	23.3	28	1	GIVEN
74.3	67.5	81	2	DO NOT HAVE
	8.3	10	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	0.8	1	-7	REFUSED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 151-152

Q23B_3 23B. FEE SCHEDULES PROVIDED:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies.
... Fee schedules, including sliding fee schedule or adjustments

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
76.5	65.0	78	1	GIVEN
23.5	20.0	24	2	DO NOT HAVE
	10.8	13	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	4.2	5	-7	REFUSED
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 153-154

Q23B_4 23B. EXAMPLE OF CLIENT BILL PROVIDED:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies.
... The example of a client bill with client identifiers removed

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
70.6	60.0	72	1	GIVEN
29.4	25.0	30	2	DO NOT HAVE
	10.8	13	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	4.2	5	-7	REFUSED
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 155-156

Q23B_5 23B. ANNUAL BUDGET PROVIDED:

```
If you have the following materials available, we would
greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies.
... The annual budget, with sources of revenues and
expenses

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 77.3   62.5   75      1  GIVEN
 22.7   18.3   22      2  DO NOT HAVE
         8.3   10     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
        10.8   13     -7  REFUSED
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 157-158
```

Reporting

Q23C_1 23C. BLANK FORMS PROVIDED:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies. ... Blank forms which make up client charts such as admission, treatment and discharge forms

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.1	89.2	107	1	GIVEN
0.9	0.8	1	2	DO NOT HAVE
	10.0	12	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 159-160

Q23C_2 23C. ROUTINE REPORT FROM MIS SYSTEM:

If you have the following materials available, we would greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies. ... One example of a routine report if you have a computerized MIS info system,

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
29.2	25.8	31	1	GIVEN
70.8	62.5	75	2	DO NOT HAVE
	8.3	10	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	3.3	4	-7	REFUSED
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 161-162

Q23C_3 23C. ANNUAL REPORT PROVIDED:

```
If you have the following materials available, we would
greatly appreciate if you would provide us with copies.
... An example of a major annual report produced for
your major funding source.

  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 41.2   35.0   42      1  GIVEN
 58.8   50.0   60      2  DO NOT HAVE
        10.0   12     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         5.0    6     -7  REFUSED
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 163-164
```

ADDITIONAL VARIABLES

CORRFAC **CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

THIS IS A DERIVED VARIABLE
0 IS FURTHER DEFINED AS FACILITY NOT CLASSIFIED AS A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ON NDATUS FILE, OR A FACILITY THAT HAS NO NDATUS RECORD.
1 IS FURTHER DEFINED AS FACILITY CLASSIFIED AS A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ON NDATUS FILE OR BY THE NIDA PROJECT OFFICER.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.2	99.2	119	0	NO
0.8	0.8	1	1	YES
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 165

ALCHONLY ALCOHOL ONLY FACILITY

THIS IS A DERIVED VARIABLE...
0 IS DEFINED AS A FACILITY THAT PROVIDED PRIMARY DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT AS DETERMINED THROUGH DISCUSSIONS OVER THE SURVEY ASSISTANCE HOTLINE WHICH WAS BASED AT BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY. DRUG TREATMENT MAY BE PROVIDED IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL TREATMENT.

1 IS DEFINED AS A FACILIY THAT PROVIDES PRIMARILY ALCOHOL TREATMENT. DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT IS ALSO PROVIDED INCIDENTAL TO THE ALCOHOLISM FOCUS, AS DETERMINED THROUGH DISCUSSIONS OVER THE SURVEY ASSISTANCE HOTLINE BASED AT BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.2	99.2	119	0	NO
0.8	0.8	1	1	YES
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 166

STRATUM STRATUM - SAMPLING FRAME

THIS VARIABLE WAS USED FOR TREATMENT TYPE STRATIFICATION. IT INDICATES WHICH OF THE SIX TREATMENT/MODALITY GROUPS WAS INITIALLY ASSIGNED TO THE FACILITY.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
24.2	24.2	29	1	HOSPITAL IN-PATIENT DRUG TREATMENT
26.7	26.7	32	2	RESIDENTIAL DRUG TREATMENT
25.8	25.8	31	3	OUT-PATIENT DRUG DETOXIFICATION MAINTENANCE
23.3	23.3	28	4	OUT-PATIENT DRUG-FREE TREATMENT
0.0	0.0	0	5	ALCOHOL TREATMENT ONLY
0.0	0.0	0	6	UNKNOWN TREATMENT TYPE
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 167

REGION **REGION - CENSUS REGION**

THIS VARIABLE WAS USED FOR GEOGRAPHIC STRATIFICATION. IT INDICATES IN WHICH OF THE FOUR CENSUS REGIONS THE FACILITY WAS LOCATED.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
24.2	24.2	29	1	NORTHEAST
30.8	30.8	37	2	NORTH CENTRAL
26.7	26.7	32	3	SOUTH
18.3	18.3	22	4	WEST
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Column: 168

QA1 **A1. DISCHARGE CLIENTS - 9/1/89-8/31/90:**

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
94.7	89.2	107	1	YES
5.3	5.0	6	2	NO
	5.0	6	-9	NOT ASCERTAINED
	0.8	1	-8	DON'T KNOW
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 169-170

QA1A **A1A. CAN THESE CLIENTS BE ADDED?**

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 80.0    3.3    4      1  YES
 20.0    0.8    1      2  NO
         0.8    1     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
        95.0  114     -5  INAPPLICABLE - BLANK, CODED 1, 8 OR 9 IN
                          QA1
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 171-172
```

QA2 **A2. CLIENTS DISCHARGED MORE THAN ONCE:**

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 95.4   86.7  104      1  YES
  4.6    4.2    5      2  NO
         6.7    8     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         2.5    3     -8  DON'T KNOW
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 173-174
```

QA3 **A3. CLIENTS WHO DIED IN TREATMENT:**

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 86.9   77.5   93      1  YES
 13.1   11.7   14      2  NO
         5.8    7     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         5.0    6     -8  DON'T KNOW
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 175-176
```

QA3A **A3A. CAN THESE CLIENTS BE ADDED?**

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  0.0    0.0    0      1  YES
100.0    5.8    7      2  NO
         5.8    7     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
        88.3  106     -5  INAPPLICABLE - BLANK, CODED 1, 8 OR 9 IN
                          QA3
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 177-178
```

QA4 **A4. CLIENTS DID NOT COMPLETE TREATMENT:**

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 99.1   94.2  113      1  YES
  0.9    0.8    1      2  NO
         5.0    6     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 179-180
```

QA4A **A4A. CAN THESE CLIENTS BE ADDED?**

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
100.0    0.8    1      1  YES
  0.0    0.0    0      2  NO
        99.2  119     -5  INAPPLICABLE - BLANK, CODED 1, 8 OR 9 IN
                          QA4
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 181-182
```

QA5 A5. CLIENTS ADMIT/DISCHARGE SAME DAY:

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 69.7   63.3   76      1  YES
 30.3   27.5   33      2  NO
         5.0    6     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         4.2    5     -8  DON'T KNOW
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 183-184
```

QA5A A5A. IDENTIFY & EXCLUDED?

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 75.0   40.0   48      1  YES
 25.0   13.3   16      2  NO
         9.2   11     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         0.8    1     -8  DON'T KNOW
        36.7   44     -5  INAPPLICABLE - BLANK, CODED 2, 8 OR 9 IN
                           QA5
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 185-186
```

QA6 A6. CLIENTS ADMIT/DISCH W/O TREATMENT:

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 55.8   52.5   63      1  YES
 44.2   41.7   50      2  NO
         5.0    6     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         0.8    1     -8  DON'T KNOW
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 187-188
```

QA6A A6A. IDENTIFY & EXCLUDED?

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 59.3   26.7   32      1  YES
 40.7   18.3   22      2  NO
         6.7    8     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
         0.8    1     -8  DON'T KNOW
        47.5   57     -5  INAPPLICABLE - BLANK, CODED 2, 8 OR 9 IN
                           QA6A
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 189-190
```

QB1 B1. DISCHARGE DATE REFER TO UNIT?

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 88.3   81.7   98      1  YES
 11.7   10.8   13      2  NO
         7.5    9     -9  NOT ASCERTAINED
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 191-192
```

QB1A B1A. IDENTIFY AND EXCLUDED?

```
  PCT    PCT    N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 84.6    9.2   11      1  YES
 15.4    1.7    2      2  NO
        89.2  107     -5  INAPPLICABLE - BLANK, CODED 1, 8 OR 9 IN
                           QB1
-----  -----  ---
100.0  100.0  120 cases

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes:  lowest thru -1
Columns: 193-194
```

WEIGHTING VARIABLES

REP_STRA **REPLICATE GROUP**

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.7	1.7	2	1	
5.8	5.8	7	2	
0.8	0.8	1	3	
4.2	4.2	5	4	
1.7	1.7	2	5	
5.0	5.0	6	6	
1.7	1.7	2	7	
2.5	2.5	3	8	
1.7	1.7	2	9	
2.5	2.5	3	10	
6.7	6.7	8	11	
1.7	1.7	2	12	
4.2	4.2	5	13	
2.5	2.5	3	14	
1.7	1.7	2	15	
5.0	5.0	6	16	
2.5	2.5	3	17	
5.8	5.8	7	18	
2.5	2.5	3	19	
1.7	1.7	2	20	
5.0	5.0	6	21	
3.3	3.3	4	22	
7.5	7.5	9	23	
2.5	2.5	3	24	
5.0	5.0	6	25	
2.5	2.5	3	26	
5.8	5.8	7	27	
0.8	0.8	1	28	
2.5	2.5	3	29	
3.3	3.3	4	30	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1
Columns: 195-196

VWGHT FIN NONRESPONS ADJUSTED VISITATION WGT

ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT; ADJUSTS SURVEY RESPONSES FOR
SAMPLING RATES USED FOR DIFFERENT STRATA.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
20.8	20.8	25	11.61312	
24.2	24.2	29	20.73450	
5.0	5.0	6	23.22624	
24.2	24.2	29	31.07521	
2.5	2.5	3	62.15043	
21.7	21.7	26	79.50530	
1.7	1.7	2	159.01060	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 197-204

VWT1 REPLICATE WEIGHT 1

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING
SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.7	1.7	2	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	12.14487	
24.2	24.2	29	20.89950	
5.0	5.0	6	24.28974	
23.3	23.3	28	32.51170	
2.5	2.5	3	65.02340	
21.7	21.7	26	82.24686	
1.7	1.7	2	164.49370	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 205-212

VWT2 REPLICATE WEIGHT 2

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.8	5.8	7	0.00000	
19.2	19.2	23	12.58650	
24.2	24.2	29	20.89950	
4.2	4.2	5	25.17300	
23.3	23.3	28	31.35057	
2.5	2.5	3	62.70114	
19.2	19.2	23	86.51151	
1.7	1.7	2	173.02300	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 213-220

VWT3 REPLICATE WEIGHT 3

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.8	0.8	1	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	12.07547	
24.2	24.2	29	21.17449	
4.2	4.2	5	24.15094	
24.2	24.2	29	31.01882	
2.5	2.5	3	62.03763	
21.7	21.7	26	81.15024	
1.7	1.7	2	162.30050	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 221-228

VWT4 REPLICATE WEIGHT 4

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
4.2	4.2	5	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	12.01357	
23.3	23.3	28	21.36110	
5.0	5.0	6	24.02715	
22.5	22.5	27	31.70243	
2.5	2.5	3	63.40485	
20.0	20.0	24	83.42182	
1.7	1.7	2	166.84360	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 229-236

VWT5 REPLICATE WEIGHT 5

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.7	1.7	2	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	11.81663	
24.2	24.2	29	20.89950	
5.0	5.0	6	23.63326	
23.3	23.3	28	32.51170	
2.5	2.5	3	65.02340	
20.8	20.8	25	82.81408	
1.7	1.7	2	165.62820	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 237-244

VWT6 REPLICATE WEIGHT 6

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.0	5.0	6	0.00000	
19.2	19.2	23	12.07547	
23.3	23.3	28	21.07628	
5.0	5.0	6	24.15094	
22.5	22.5	27	32.89874	
2.5	2.5	3	65.79749	
20.8	20.8	25	82.81408	
1.7	1.7	2	165.62820	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 245-252

VWT7 REPLICATE WEIGHT 7

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.7	1.7	2	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	12.14487	
23.3	23.3	28	21.64591	
5.0	5.0	6	24.28974	
24.2	24.2	29	32.14677	
2.5	2.5	3	64.29355	
21.7	21.7	26	80.05361	
1.7	1.7	2	160.10720	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 253-260

VWT8 REPLICATE WEIGHT 8

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	2.5	3	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	11.61968	
23.3	23.3	28	21.07628	
5.0	5.0	6	23.23937	
23.3	23.3	28	32.51170	
2.5	2.5	3	65.02340	
20.8	20.8	25	80.54520	
1.7	1.7	2	161.09040	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 261-268

VWT9 REPLICATE WEIGHT 9

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.7	1.7	2	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	12.01357	
23.3	23.3	28	21.93072	
5.0	5.0	6	24.02715	
24.2	24.2	29	31.01882	
2.5	2.5	3	62.03763	
20.8	20.8	25	83.94852	
1.7	1.7	2	167.89700	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 269-276

VWT10 REPLICATE WEIGHT 10

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	2.5	3	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	11.74004	
23.3	23.3	28	21.36110	
5.0	5.0	6	23.48008	
24.2	24.2	29	31.10427	
1.7	1.7	2	62.20854	
21.7	21.7	26	80.05361	
1.7	1.7	2	160.10720	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 277-284

VWT11 REPLICATE WEIGHT 11

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
6.7	6.7	8	0.00000	
18.3	18.3	22	12.00199	
22.5	22.5	27	21.85688	
5.0	5.0	6	24.00398	
22.5	22.5	27	32.89874	
2.5	2.5	3	65.79749	
20.8	20.8	25	80.54520	
1.7	1.7	2	161.09040	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 285-292

VWT12 REPLICATE WEIGHT 12

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.7	1.7	2	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	11.42274	
24.2	24.2	29	21.17449	
5.0	5.0	6	22.84548	
23.3	23.3	28	32.51170	
2.5	2.5	3	65.02340	
20.8	20.8	25	82.81408	
1.7	1.7	2	165.62820	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 293-300

VWT13 REPLICATE WEIGHT 13

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
4.2	4.2	5	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	12.14487	
23.3	23.3	28	21.36110	
5.0	5.0	6	24.28974	
22.5	22.5	27	32.89874	
2.5	2.5	3	65.79749	
20.8	20.8	25	83.94852	
1.7	1.7	2	167.89700	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 301-308

VWT14 REPLICATE WEIGHT 14

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	2.5	3	0.00000	
18.3	18.3	22	12.43063	
24.2	24.2	29	21.44949	
5.0	5.0	6	24.86126	
24.2	24.2	29	31.01882	
2.5	2.5	3	62.03763	
21.7	21.7	26	77.86036	
1.7	1.7	2	155.72070	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 309-316

VWT15 REPLICATE WEIGHT 15

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.7	1.7	2	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	11.86727	
23.3	23.3	28	21.64591	
4.2	4.2	5	23.73454	
24.2	24.2	29	32.14677	
2.5	2.5	3	64.29355	
21.7	21.7	26	80.05361	
1.7	1.7	2	160.10720	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 317-324

VWT16 REPLICATE WEIGHT 16

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.0	5.0	6	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	12.14487	
23.3	23.3	28	20.79147	
5.0	5.0	6	24.28974	
21.7	21.7	26	32.69313	
2.5	2.5	3	65.38626	
20.8	20.8	25	82.81408	
1.7	1.7	2	165.62820	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 325-332

VWT17 REPLICATE WEIGHT 17

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	2.5	3	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	11.94245	
24.2	24.2	29	20.89950	
5.0	5.0	6	23.88491	
23.3	23.3	28	31.93113	
2.5	2.5	3	63.86227	
20.8	20.8	25	82.81408	
1.7	1.7	2	165.62820	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 333-340

VWT18 REPLICATE WEIGHT 18

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.8	5.8	7	0.00000	
18.3	18.3	22	12.43063	
22.5	22.5	27	21.85688	
5.0	5.0	6	24.86126	
23.3	23.3	28	31.93113	
2.5	2.5	3	63.86227	
20.8	20.8	25	83.94852	
1.7	1.7	2	167.89700	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 341-348

VWT19 REPLICATE WEIGHT 19

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	2.5	3	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	11.86727	
23.3	23.3	28	21.64591	
4.2	4.2	5	23.73454	
23.3	23.3	28	31.93113	
2.5	2.5	3	63.86227	
21.7	21.7	26	80.05361	
1.7	1.7	2	160.10720	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 349-356

VWT20 REPLICATE WEIGHT 20

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.7	1.7	2	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	12.01357	
23.3	23.3	28	21.64591	
5.0	5.0	6	24.02715	
23.3	23.3	28	32.51170	
2.5	2.5	3	65.02340	
21.7	21.7	26	78.95699	
1.7	1.7	2	157.91400	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 357-364

VWT21 REPLICATE WEIGHT 21

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.0	5.0	6	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	12.43063	
23.3	23.3	28	21.36110	
4.2	4.2	5	24.86126	
23.3	23.3	28	32.51170	
2.5	2.5	3	65.02340	
20.0	20.0	24	83.42182	
1.7	1.7	2	166.84360	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 365-372

VWT22 REPLICATE WEIGHT 22

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.3	3.3	4	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	12.14487	
24.2	24.2	29	20.89950	
5.0	5.0	6	24.28974	
24.2	24.2	29	32.14677	
2.5	2.5	3	64.29355	
20.0	20.0	24	89.83888	
0.8	0.8	1	179.67780	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 373-380

VWT23 REPLICATE WEIGHT 23

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
7.5	7.5	9	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	11.94245	
21.7	21.7	26	23.00426	
5.0	5.0	6	23.88491	
23.3	23.3	28	33.55672	
0.8	0.8	1	67.11344	
20.0	20.0	24	83.42182	
1.7	1.7	2	166.84360	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 381-388

VWT24 REPLICATE WEIGHT 24

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	2.5	3	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	12.01357	
22.5	22.5	27	22.44761	
5.0	5.0	6	24.02715	
23.3	23.3	28	31.93113	
2.5	2.5	3	63.86227	
21.7	21.7	26	80.05361	
1.7	1.7	2	160.10720	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 389-396

VWT25 REPLICATE WEIGHT 25

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.0	5.0	6	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	11.94245	
23.3	23.3	28	21.07628	
5.0	5.0	6	23.88491	
24.2	24.2	29	31.58280	
2.5	2.5	3	63.16559	
19.2	19.2	23	92.11649	
0.8	0.8	1	184.23300	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 397-404

VWT26 REPLICATE WEIGHT 26

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	2.5	3	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	11.94245	
24.2	24.2	29	20.89950	
5.0	5.0	6	23.88491	
24.2	24.2	29	32.14677	
2.5	2.5	3	64.29355	
20.0	20.0	24	84.59677	
1.7	1.7	2	169.19350	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 405-412

VWT27 REPLICATE WEIGHT 27

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.8	5.8	7	0.00000	
20.0	20.0	24	12.43063	
21.7	21.7	26	22.39081	
4.2	4.2	5	24.86126	
22.5	22.5	27	32.30059	
2.5	2.5	3	64.60117	
21.7	21.7	26	81.15024	
1.7	1.7	2	162.30050	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120 cases		

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 413-420

VWT28 REPLICATE WEIGHT 28

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.8	0.8	1	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	11.81663	
24.2	24.2	29	21.17449	
5.0	5.0	6	23.63326	
23.3	23.3	28	32.51170	
2.5	2.5	3	65.02340	
21.7	21.7	26	78.95699	
1.7	1.7	2	157.91400	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 421-428

VWT29 REPLICATE WEIGHT 29

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	2.5	3	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	11.81663	
23.3	23.3	28	21.36110	
5.0	5.0	6	23.63326	
22.5	22.5	27	32.89874	
2.5	2.5	3	65.79749	
21.7	21.7	26	81.15024	
1.7	1.7	2	162.30050	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 429-436

VWT30 REPLICATE WEIGHT 30

REPLICATE ON-SITE FACILITY WEIGHT USED IN CALCULATING SAMPLING ERRORS.

PCT VALID	PCT ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.3	3.3	4	0.00000	
20.8	20.8	25	11.61968	
21.7	21.7	26	22.69753	
5.0	5.0	6	23.23937	
23.3	23.3	28	31.93113	
2.5	2.5	3	63.86227	
21.7	21.7	26	78.95699	
1.7	1.7	2	157.91400	
---	---	---		
100.0	100.0	120	cases	

Data type: numeric
Decimals: 5
Missing-data codes: lowest thru -1.00000
Columns: 437-444

APPENDIX A
PHASE I - FACILITY WEIGHTS

A1. Base Weights

Typically, the base weight attached to a sample unit from any sample design is the reciprocal of the probability of selection for that unit. The base weights were computed in three stages to account for the three stages of sample selection. The following three sections include discussions of the three stages of sample selection.

A.1.1 First Stage of Sample Selection

In the first stage of selection, facilities were sampled within each of six strata based on a set of pre-specified sampling rates. A sample of about 2,486 facilities was selected to provide about 1,000 eligible cooperating facilities.

The first stage weight for facility j in stratum i was calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection for that facility, and is denoted by:

$$W_{1ij} = \frac{1}{P_{ij}}$$

where

W_{1ij} = the first stage weight associated with the jth facility in the ith stratum

P_{ij} = the probability of selecting the jth facility in the ith stratum

i = 1, 2, ..., 6

j = 1, 2, ..., n_i

and

n_i = the number of facilities selected in the ith stratum.

Table A-1 shows the sampling rates used within each stratum and the number of facilities sampled prior to subsampling the facilities in common with the ISR survey. Note the addition of a seventh stratum. There were two facilities which warranted special attention given their extreme size. One was the largest treatment facility of its kind in the country, and the other was a reporting unit for a state prison system. After analyzing information in both DSRS and NDATUS, we determined that these two facilities were the only ones of their kind (in terms of type and size) and should therefore be self-representing. The two facilities were initially selected from strata 3 and 6, respectively, and were therefore initially assigned the weights associated with those strata. The weights were both changed to 1.0 to reflect self-representation, and the two facilities were assigned exclusively to a seventh stratum. The weights for facilities in strata 3 and 6 were adjusted accordingly.

Table A-1. Distribution of number of facilities selected (prior to subsampling those in common with the ISR Survey), sampling rates, and the first stage weights by strata.

Stratum	Sampling rate (P_{ij})	Number of facilities selected	First stage weights
1. Hospital Inpatient	0.340	239	2.941
2. Residential	0.250	293	4.000
3. Outpatient Detox/Maint.	0.339	158	2.953
4. Outpatient Drug Free	0.250	735	4.000
5. Alcohol Only	0.200	250	5.000
6. Unknown	0.199	809	5.004
7. Self Representing	1.000	2	1.000
Total		2,486	

A.1.2 Second Stage of Sample Selection

In the second stage, those facilities in common with the ISR survey were subsampled at a rate of 1/2 to reduce the overlap between the two surveys.

The second stage weight for facility j in stratum i was calculated as the product of the first stage weight and the inverse of the probability of selection as the result of subsampling due to the ISR survey, and is denoted by:

$$W_{2ij} = W_{1ij} * \frac{1}{(P_{oij} | P_{ij})}$$

where

W_{2ij} = the second stage weight associated with the jth facility in the ith stratum

$P_{oij} | P_{ij}$ = 1 if the jth facility in the ith stratum was not subsampled given that it was selected in the sample

= 1/2 if the jth facility in the ith stratum was subsampled and retained given that it was selected in the sample

= 0 if the jth facility in the ith stratum was subsampled and excluded given that it was selected in the sample

W_{1ij}, P_{ij}, i, and j are as defined in section 1.1.

Table A-2 shows the number of facilities that were retained in the sample after subsampling was carried out at this stage, and the second stage weights.

Table A-2. Distribution of the number of facilities in the NIDA sample by subsampling status within strata (after eliminating one half of the facilities in common with the ISR survey).

Stratum	Facilities not subsampled		Facilities subsampled (due to the ISR survey)		Total no. of facilities
	Frequency	2nd stage weight	Frequency	2nd stage weight	
1. Hospital Inpatient	233	2.941	3	5.882	236
2. Residential	277	4	8	8	285
3. Outpatient Detox/Maint.	112	2.953	23	5.906	135
4. Outpatient Drug Free	651	4	42	8	693
5. Alcohol Only	240	5	5	10	245
6. Unknown	747	5.004	31	10.008	778
7. Self Representing	2	1	0	-	2
Total	2,262		112		2,374

A.1.3 Third Stage of Sample Selection

The sample of 2,374 facilities (as given in **Table A-2**) was randomly divided into two equal half-samples. Each half-sample was further sub-divided into five waves consisting of about 665, 190, 140, 140, and 50 facilities. For the first half-sample, the first four waves were released. For the second half-sample, only the first wave was released. The selection probability for each unit depends on the number of waves which were released and worked in each half-sample. That is, the third stage of weighting involved adjusting the base weights to account for the number of waves released for each half-sample. The weight computed for the third stage of selection was equal to the base weight. A description of the base weights is given in the following section.

A.1.4 Base Weights

The base weight for facility j in stratum i was calculated as the product of the second stage weight and the weight computed for the third stage of sample selection, and is denoted by:

$$W_{Bij} = W_{1ij} * \frac{1}{h}$$

or

$$= \frac{1}{(P_{ij} \cdot P_{oij} | P_{ij})\,(h)}$$

where

W_{Bij} = the base weight associated with the jth facility in the ith stratum

h = proportion of the sample that was worked in the half-samples based on the number of subsamples released

P_{ij}, $P_{oij} | P_{ij}$, i, and j are as defined in Section A.1.1.

A total of 1,803 facilities (out of 2,374) were released for screening. **Table A-3** shows the base weights for the facilities in the released sample.

Table A-3. Distribution of base weights for the screened facilities in the sample.

Stratum	Facilities not subsampled		Facilities subsampled (due to the ISR survey)		Total no. of facilities
	Frequency	Base weight	Frequency	Base weight	
1. Hospital Inpatient	177	3.873	2	7.745	179
2. Residential	210	5.267	6	10.534	216
3. Outpatient Detox/Maint.	84	3.889	18	7.777	102
4. Outpatient Drug Free	500	5.267	26	10.534	526
5. Alcohol Only	182	6.584	5	13.167	187
6. Unknown	568	6.590	23	13.180	591
7. Self Representing	2	1.000	0	-	2
Total	1,723		80		1,803

Some of the sampled facilities were determined to be ineligible for the survey during the screening process. Specifically, 1,531 facilities were screened as eligibles, 256 facilities were ineligible, and 16 facilities refused to complete the screener. The ineligible facilities were excluded from the remainder of the steps involved in the weighting process. The exclusion of the ineligibles resulted in the aggregate of the base weights for eligible facilities to be an estimate of the total number of eligible facilities in the target population (assuming that the refusals were also eligible for the survey). That is,

$$\sum_i \sum_j W_{Bij} = \sum_i \sum_j W_{Bij1} + \sum_i \sum_j W_{Bij2}$$

where

W_{Bij1} = the base weight for an eligible facility j in stratum i

W_{Bij2} = the base weight for an ineligible facility j in stratum i:

Note that

$$\sum_i \sum_j W_{Bij1} = \text{estimated total number of eligible facilities in the sampling frame}$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j W_{Bij2} = \text{estimated total number of ineligible facilities in the sampling frame}$$

and

$$\sum_i \sum_j W_{Bij} = \text{estimated total number of facilities in the sampling frame.}$$

A.2 Final Weights

Nonresponse may vary by population subgroups and type of facility and thus, tends to distort the distribution of the sample. That is, survey estimates of means and proportions may be biased if facilities that were identified and did not cooperate are different with respect to the characteristics of interest from those that responded. Nonresponse adjustment compares the original sample selected with those that responded and tries to adjust for those that did not respond. Furthermore, estimates of total populations will be underestimated unless some allowance is made for nonrespondents. The allowance will be made by upward adjustment to the base weights for responding facilities to account for those facilities that did not respond.

The facilities in the sample were mainly divided into the following groups:

1. Facilities that were determined to be ineligible at the screening phase,
2. Facilities that completed the screener and were determined to be ineligible at the questionnaire phase,
3. Facilities that refused to participate in the survey at the screening phase,
4. Facilities that completed the screener but refused to respond to the questionnaire,
5. Facilities that were not reached even after the maximum number of contacts were made, and
6. Facilities that completed, or partially completed, the questionnaire.

The ineligible facilities, described in items (1) and (2) above, were excluded from the nonresponse adjustment computations. The eligibility status of the facilities in items (3), (4), and (5) were unknown at the conclusion of the survey. **Table A-4** shows the distribution of the sampled facilities by eligibility status.

Table A-4. Distribution of the eligible respondents, refusals, and "maximum contact" facilities by sampling strata

	Screener		Questionnaire			
				Exclusions	Unknown eligibility	
Stratum	Eligible respondents	Refusals	Eligible respondents	(ineligibles & duplicates)	Refusals	Others
1. Hospital Inpatient	172	1	138	6	15	13
2. Residential	203	1	185	1	6	11
3. Outpatient Detox/ Maintenance	98	1	79	6	9	4
4. Outpatient Drug Free	467	4	372	18	45	32
5. Alcohol Only	135	2	91	21	12	11
6. Unknown	454	7	316	37	54	47
7. Self Representing	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	1,531	16	1,183	89	141	118

For the production of nonresponse adjustments, we assumed that refusals, both at the screener and at the questionnaire phase, were eligible facilities. Those with unknown eligibility status were assumed to be ineligible for the survey. This approach was about the same as assuming an eligibility rate of about 55 percent among facilities with unknown eligibility status.

The final weight for facility j in stratum i was given by

$$W_{Fij} = W_{Bij} * \frac{\sum_{(Ai)} W_{Bij}}{\sum_{(Bi)} W_{Bij}}$$

where W_{Fij} = the final weight for facility j in stratum i, $\sum_{(Ai)}$ is the sum of all eligible facilities in stratum i, and $\sum_{(Bi)}$ is the sum over those facilities that responded in stratum i. **Table A-5** provides the nonresponse adjustments applied to the NIDA sample and **Table A-6** provides the final weights.

Table A-5. Distribution of nonresponse adjustments for the NIDA drug treatment sample.

Stratum	Eligible respondents		Expected eligibles in the sample		Nonresponse adjustment
	Frequency	Total weights $\sum_{(Bi)} W_{Bij}$	Frequency	Total weights $\sum_{(Ai)} W_{Bij}$	$\sum_{(Ai)} W_{Bij} / \sum_{(Bi)} W_{Bij}$
1. Hospital Inpatient	138	534.42	152	600.26	1.123
2. Residential	185	1000.69	192	1037.56	1.037
3. Outpatient Detox/Maint.	79	365.52	89	404.41	1.106
4. Outpatient Drug Free	372	2069.84	421	2333.18	1.127
5. Alcohol Only	91	612.26	105	704.43	1.151
6. Unknown	316	2194.46	377	2609.63	1.189
7. Self Representing	2	2.00	2	2.00	1.000
Total	1183	6784.00	1340	7695.69	

Table A-6. Distribution of final weights for the respondent facilities in the NIDA drug treatment sample.

Stratum	Facilities not subsampled		Facilities subsampled (due to the ISR survey)		Total no. of facilities
	Frequency	Final weight	Frequency	Final weight	
1. Hospital Inpatient	138	4.35	0	-	138
2. Residential	180	5.46	5	10.92	185
3. Outpatient Detox/Maint.	64	4.30	15	8.60	79
4. Outpatient Drug Free	351	5.94	21	11.87	372
5. Alcohol Only	89	7.57	2	15.15	91
6. Unknown	299	7.84	17	15.67	316
7. Self Representing	2	1.00	0	-	2
Total	1,123		60		1,183

APPENDIX B
PHASE II - ADMINISTRATOR AND CLIENT RECORD WEIGHTS

Phase II (site visits) of the NIDA drug treatment survey included data collection for two separate samples: 1) the facility administrator sample and 2) a sample of discharged client records selected within the visited facilities. We therefore produced two sets of weights, one set of weights for the estimation of characteristics of the visited facilities and another set for estimation of characteristics of discharged client records. Sampling weights were computed based on the specifications described in the following sections.

B.1. Administrator Weights

A subsample of facilities was preselected to provide about 120 visitation facilities with about equal samples from the four treatment modality strata, that is, 30 from each modality. **Table B-1** provides the number of preselected facilities for visitation, and the number of facilities that participated in Phase I of the survey. These facilities were sampled from the first four sampling strata, waves one through three of the first half-sample.

Table B-1. Number of preselected facilities for visitation sample and number of facilities that participated in Phase I of the survey.

Sampling Strata	No. of preselected facilities for the visitation sample	No. of facilities in the visitation sample
1. Hospital Inpatient	90	73
2. Residential	60	53
3. Outpatient Detox/Maint.	57	45
4. Outpatient Drug Free	87	62
5. Alcohol Only	0	0
6. Unknown	0	0

The sample facilities given in **Table B-1** were preselected to provide the required number of visitation facilities based on the nonresponse rates observed for the pilot study.

However, nonresponse rates for the main study were different than those observed in the pilot study. The study design required about 30 completed interviews within each of the four strata. With the main study response rates, it was expected that the above sample would produce many more than 30 completed interviews per stratum. Therefore, the sample of preselected facilities for visitation was divided into sampling waves (by introducing another stage of sampling) to achieve a sample that provided the required number of visitation facilities within each stratum. Different waves were released for different strata depending on the response rate observed within each strata.

The base weight for the jth administrator in the ith stratum was computed as

$$W_{v1ij} = W_{Bij} * \frac{1}{P_{vij}}$$

where

W_{Bij} = the base weight associated with the jth facility in the ith stratum

P_{vij} = the probability that the jth facility in the ith stratum was selected for visitation

P_{vij} includes the probability of selecting the jth facility from the main sample including the number of waves released for visitation.

The final administrator weights included nonresponse adjustments by stratum similar to the main facility sample. Adjustments were made for those facilities that responded to the main sample but did not participate in the administrator survey. The final nonresponse adjusted administrator weight was computed as

$$W_{v2ij} = W_{v1ij} * \frac{\sum_{(A'C)} W_{1vij}}{\sum_{(B'C)} W_{1vij}}$$

where Σ is the sum over those facilities that were selected for visitation (and part of the waves that were released for interview) and were eligible for the main sample, and Σ is the sum over those that responded to the administrator survey.

As noted earlier, the visitation facilities were preselected from sampling strata 1 through 4 to satisfy the tight time schedule planned for data collection. As a result, the total sampling weights for the visitation facilities is equal to an estimate of the total number of facilities in sampling strata 1 to 4, rather than the total number of eligible facilities in the targeted universe (including eligible facilities in sampling strata 5 and 6).

B.2 Sample Weights for Client Records

Note that the final sampling weights given in the above equation are at the facility level, that is, they can be used to estimate facility characteristics, rather than client record characteristics. Sample weights for client record statistics further adjusted for probabilities of selection of the client records and client record nonresponse. That is, within those facilities that responded to the administrator survey, adjustments were made for those eligible client records that were sampled but for which no information was collected.

The base weight for the kth client record in the jth visitation facility in the ith stratum was computed as

$$W_{c1ijk} = W_{v2ij} * \frac{1}{P_{cijk}}$$

where

W_{v2ij} = the final nonresponse adjusted administrator weight for the jth visitation facility in the ith stratum

P_{cijk} = the probability that the kth client record from the jth facility in the ith stratum was selected for visitation

The final client record included nonresponse adjustments, i.e., adjustments for the client records that were missing. The final nonresponse adjusted client record weight was computed as

$$W_{c2ijk} = W_{c1ijk} * \frac{\sum_{(A'C)} W_{c1ijk}}{\sum_{(B'C)} W_{c1ijk}}$$

where $\sum_{(A'C)}$ is the sum over the eligible client records selected in the sample, and $\sum_{(B'C)}$ is the sum over those client records for which data were collected.

The client records in the sample were mainly divided into the following groups:

(1) Client records that were determined to be ineligible at the screening time (includes duplicate cases),

(2) Client records that were determined to be eligible and were abstracted, and

(3) Client records with missing information.

Eligibility status could not be determined for those clients with missing records. We, therefore, assumed that the eligibility rate among clients with missing records was the same as those with known eligibility within each of the visited facilities. For example, we assumed an eligibility rate of 90 percent among those clients with missing data in a facility if 90 percent of client records with known eligibility were actually eligible within the facility.

The final nonresponse adjusted client record weights were poststratified so that the sum of the weights would add to a control total of 2222. The poststratified weight was computed as follows:

$$W_{c3ijk} = \frac{W_{c2ijk}}{\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k W_{c2ijk}} \times (2222)$$

where

W_{c2ijk} = The final nonresponse adjusted client record weight for the kth client in the jth visitation facility in the ith stratum

The client record weights were poststratified to this control count because, similar to the visitation facility sample, the client records were selected from sampling strata 1 to 4 rather than the entire targeted universe.

APPENDIX C
REPLICATE WEIGHTS

C.1 Phase I - Facility Weights

The following steps were taken to construct replicate facility weights:

1. The 1803 facilities that were released for screening were sorted hierarchically by stratum, census region, ownership/sector and size. Profit and not-for-profit facilities were combined to form the private sector while local, state and federal government facilities were combined to form the public sector. The facilities were split into thirty groups of equal size (within plus or minus 1) using a systematic selection as follows:

Position in File	Group	Position in Group
1	1	1
2	2	1
.	.	.
.	.	.
30	30	1
31	1	2
32	2	2
.	.	.
.	.	.

Thirty jackknife replicates were then defined by dropping one group (1..30) from the full sample for each replicate; in general, the jth jackknife replicate was defined by dropping the jth group from the sample.

2. Thirty replicate base weights were calculated for each facility as the product of the full sample base weight for the facility and a factor of either 30/29 or 0 depending on whether the facility was included in the replicate or not:

$$rep_base_wgt_j = (C_j) * full_sample_base_wgt$$

where

C_j = (30/29) if the facility was included in the jth replicate; 0 otherwise

(j = 1..30)

3. Thirty replicate specific nonresponse adjustment factors were calculated for each of the six different strata used in the sample selection. Within a given stratum, the nonresponse adjustment factor for a given replicate was calculated as the ratio of the sum of the replicate base weights for eligible facilities to the sum of the replicate base weights for facilities which completed or partially completed the questionnaire:

$$rep_nr_adj_fact_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{eligibles} rep_base_wgt_{ij}}{\sum_{completes} rep_base_wgt_{ij}}$$

where

i = stratum 1..6
j = replicate 1..30

4. Thirty replicate final weights were calculated for each facility as the product of the replicate base weight for the facility and the replicate specific nonresponse adjustment factor for the stratum within which the facility was selected:

$$rep_final_wgt_j = rep_base_wgt_j * rep_nr_adj_fact_{ij}$$

where

i = stratum 1..6
j = replicate 1..30

C.2 Phase II - Administrator and Client Record Weights

Steps 1 through 4 were repeated to produce two additional sets of replicate weights for the visited facilities and the sample of client records. The weighting, nonresponse adjustment and poststratification procedures applied to each set of replicate weights were the same as the corresponding steps used for calculating the final full sample nonresponse adjusted administrator and client record weights.

APPENDIX D

DETAILS OF THE IMPUTATION PROCESS

D.1 Introduction

Ten questions from the DSRS questionnaire representing fifty-nine (59) data items on the final DSRS imputed tape were selected for imputation. They were chosen principally for their importance in the types of analysis which are expected to occur with the dataset. Other questions (like costs and revenues) were seen as equally important, but models suitable for imputation could not be constructed in the course of the imputation work. **Table D-1** provides the names of the imputed items, the number of applicable cases, the number of cases with missing and nonmissing data for the items and counts of cases by the method of imputation used.

This section provides some of the details on the imputation methods used. Four principal techniques were used, with some interaction. The following section describes the items which were imputed and the methods which were used.

D.2 Question B1 - Facility Capacity and Actual Number of Clients in Treatment

Overview

The steps taken to impute values for missing data on actual number of clients in treatment and facility capacity were as follows:

- Impute grand total actual as a function of grand total capacity;
- Impute grand total capacity as a function of grand total actual;
- Impute grand total actual via 1989 or 1990 NDATUS and grand total capacity as a function of grand total actual where both grand totals were missing;
- Edit and adjust imputed grand totals based on the sum of the reported modality totals;
- Collapse the modality totals;

Table D-1. Variables imputed: counts of responses before imputation, and method of imputation

			Before Imputation				Method of Imputation			
OBS	Variable	Number Applicable	Nonmissing	Missing	Percent Missing	Solved by Edtg. & Collapsing	NDATUS	Nearest Neighbor	Hot Deck	Left As Is
1	B1_ALC_A	949	462	487	51.32	462	0	24	0	1
2	B1_HI_A	226	118	108	47.79	61	0	46	0	1
3	B1_OP_A	842	504	338	40.14	245	0	89	0	4
4	B1_RS_A	373	224	149	39.95	100	0	47	0	2
5	B1_TACT	1183	1153	30	2.54	0	26	4	0	0
6	B1_TCAP	1183	998	185	15.64	0	0	175	0	10
7	C1_HI_A	197	105	92	46.7	54	0	0	0	38
8	C1_OP_A	241	93	148	61.41	54	0	0	0	94
9	C1_RS_A	112	68	44	39.29	17	0	0	0	27
10	C1_HI_B	197	106	91	46.19	53	0	0	0	38
11	C1_OP_B	259	92	167	64.48	55	0	0	0	112
12	C1_RS_B	110	68	42	38.18	14	0	0	0	28
13	C1_HI_C	198	106	92	46.46	48	0	0	0	44
14	C1_OP_C	284	92	192	67.61	51	0	0	0	141
15	C1_RS_C	116	66	50	43.1	14	0	0	0	36
16	C1_HI_D	198	107	91	45.96	44	0	0	0	47
17	C1_OP_D	289	91	198	68.51	48	0	0	0	150
18	C1_RS_D	120	65	55	45.83	13	0	0	0	42
19	C1_HI_E	198	116	82	41.41	38	0	0	0	44
20	C1_OP_E	279	95	184	65.95	38	0	0	0	146
21	C1_RS_E	120	65	55	45.83	13	0	0	0	42
22	B13A	1183	1153	30	2.54	0	0	0	26	4
23	B13B	1183	1152	31	2.62	0	0	0	26	5
24	B13C	1183	1147	36	3.04	0	0	0	27	9
25	B13D	1183	1147	36	3.04	0	0	0	26	10
26	B13E	1183	1162	21	1.78	0	0	0	19	2
27	B13F	1183	1163	20	1.69	0	0	0	18	2
28	B13G	1183	1160	23	1.94	0	0	0	20	3
29	B13H	1183	1161	22	1.86	0	0	0	19	3
30	B13I	1183	1164	19	1.61	0	0	0	17	2
31	B15A	1183	1133	50	4.23	0	0	0	45	5
32	B15B	1183	1127	56	4.73	0	0	0	53	3
33	B15C	1183	1121	62	5.24	0	0	0	57	5

Table D-1. Variables imputed: counts of responses before imputation, and method of imputation (continued)

			Before Imputation				Method of Imputation			
OBS	Variable	Number Applicable	Nonmissing	Missing	Percent Missing	Solved by Edtg. & Collapsing	NDATUS	Nearest Neighbor	Hot Deck	Left As Is
34	B15D	1183	1123	60	5.07	0	0	0	57	3
35	B15E	1183	1121	62	5.24	0	0	0	58	4
36	B16	1183	1103	80	6.76	5	0	0	67	8
37	B17	1183	1116	67	5.66	3	0	0	60	4
38	B19	1183	1180	3	0.25	2	0	0	0	1
39	B24A	86	76	10	11.63	0	0	0	7	3
40	B24B	86	76	10	11.63	0	0	0	7	3
41	B24C	86	74	12	13.95	0	0	0	9	3
42	B24D	86	74	12	13.95	0	0	0	9	3
43	B24E	86	74	12	13.95	0	0	0	9	3
44	B28A	14	10	4	28.57	2	0	0	0	2
45	B28B	14	10	4	28.57	2	0	0	0	2
46	B28C	14	10	4	28.57	2	0	0	0	2
47	B28D	14	9	5	35.71	2	0	0	0	3
48	D7A	1183	1025	158	13.36	1	79	0	65	13
49	D7B	1183	1022	161	13.61	2	82	0	63	14
50	D7C	1183	1032	151	12.76	2	74	0	63	12
51	D7D	1183	1034	149	12.6	1	73	0	64	11
51	D7E	1183	1027	156	13.19	2	75	0	65	14
53	D7F	1183	1021	162	13.69	1	83	0	65	13
54	D7G	1183	1012	171	14.45	2	86	0	68	15
55	D7H	1183	1033	150	12.68	36	49	0	54	11
56	D7I	1183	1031	152	12.85	3	74	0	63	12
57	D7J	1183	1031	152	12.85	2	75	0	63	12
58	D7K	1183	1040	143	12.09	1	68	0	63	11
59	D7L	1183	1039	144	12.17	1	69	0	63	11

- Fill in any newly defined items which are the only item missing for a particular record (missing only) using a difference function;
- Fill in the alcohol treatment modality via the answer to B15A;
- Fill in any items which are the only item missing for a particular record (missing only) using a difference function; and
- Impute missing modality totals using the nearest neighbors values in the corresponding modality totals, expressed as a percentage and applied to the imputees difference to allocate.

Imputation of Grand Total Actual and Grand Total Capacity

Table D-1 provides the rate of missing data for both grand total actual and grand total capacity. The missing rate for capacity (approximately 15%) was much larger than the missing rate for actual (approximately 3%) and suggested that consideration of the pattern of missing data within records was in order. The pattern which emerged was as follows:

- 4 cases were missing grand total actual but not grand total capacity;
- 149 cases were missing grand total capacity but not grand total actual; and
- 26 cases were missing both grand total actual and grand total capacity.

The above pattern represents a total of 30 cases missing grand total actual and 175 cases missing grand total capacity.

Several regression models with one or more independent variables were tested to identify the strongest predictor(s) for the two items out of a list of likely candidates. The dependent variable and independent variable(s) used for the models were as follows:

Dependent Variable	**Independent Variable(s)**
DSRS Grand Total Actual	DSRS Grand Total Capacity DSRS Staff DSRS Total Costs and Revenue NDATUS (1989, 1990) Grand Total Actual NDATUS (1989, 1990) Grand Total Capacity

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable(s)
DSRS Grand Total Capacity	DSRS Grand Total Actual DSRS Staff DSRS Total Costs and Revenue NDATUS (1989, 1990) Grand Total Actual NDATUS (1989, 1990) Grand Total Capacity

Of all models tested, the models using DSRS grand total capacity as the predictor for grand total actual and DSRS grand total actual as the predictor for grand total capacity were superior to all others in terms of their r-square and width of the confidence interval about the line of prediction. The two models were also simpler than most of the others and could be used to impute for the largest number of cases, considering the frequency with which missing values occurred on the independent variables in the model(s). Grand total capacity was therefore selected as the predictor for grand total actual and grand total actual, was selected as the predictor for grand total capacity.

The cases in the DSRS file were split into groups based on modality and ownership, with a few groups being collapsed to improve the ratio of donors to imputees. The cases in each of the resulting groups were sorted by total capacity for the imputation of total actual, and total actual for the imputation of total capacity. The case with reported data which was closest (defined as the difference on the predictor variable between the two cases) to the imputee in the sorted list was selected as the donor for the case. If more than one case with reported data was closest to the imputee, one of the potential donors was selected at random and without replacement as the donor to be used. The ratio of the donors total actual to total capacity was calculated and applied to the imputees total capacity to impute total actual. A similar procedure was used to impute total capacity for the missing cases.

Sorting the cases in each group by the predictor variable allows similar cases to be adjacent and also controls for a pattern which appeared in the reported data. The ratio of total actual to total capacity, known as utilization, was shown to vary by size (defined as total actual or total capacity) and to be much more variable for smaller facilities than for large facilities. Analysis of the reported data showed that the variance on utilization could be cut in half by controlling on size and therefore supported the decision to sort by the predictor variable.

The 26 cases which were missing both total actual and total capacity were assigned the average of their 1989 and 1990 NDATUS total actual. These cases then followed the standard procedure described above for the imputation of total capacity.

Editing Imputed Grand Totals

The imputed grand totals were then compared to the sum of the reported modality totals. Six (6) cases had an imputed grand total actual which was less than the sum of the reported modality totals and 18 cases had an imputed grand total capacity which was less than the sum of the reported modality totals. These cases were adjusted so that the grand totals were set equal to the sum of the modality totals and the remaining, missing modality totals were set equal to zero.

Imputation of Modality Totals

The imputation of the modality totals for actual clients in treatment was completed through a four step process of collapsing and filling in modality totals when only one total was missing, along with the use of another DSRS question to fill in the alcohol treatment line. After the four steps were complete and the rate of missing data had dropped considerably, a nearest neighbor procedure was used to fill in the modality totals which remained missing.

Collapsing of Original Modality Totals

The original Question B1 data items allowed for 8 separate modality totals: hospital inpatient drug detoxification, hospital inpatient drug free, residential drug detoxification, residential drug free, outpatient drug detoxification, outpatient drug free, outpatient drug maintenance, and alcohol treatment.

These data items were collapsed so that the increased item response rates for the newly defined items would minimize the nonresponse bias remaining after imputation. The newly defined data items allowed for 4 separate modality totals: hospital inpatient, residential,

outpatient and alcohol treatment. The new items were defined as the sum of their constituent parts described above.

Filling in Missing Only Records

After the collapsing of the original modality totals was completed, a few cases had only one of the four newly defined items missing. The values for these items were determined by the difference between the reported or imputed grand total and the sum of the other three non-missing modality totals.

Filling in the Alcohol Treatment Modality Total

Most of the cases with missing values in the newly defined items had more than one of the four items missing. Most of these cases, however, had reported data in Question B15A, which asked what percentage of actual clients in treatment were receiving services for alcohol abuse only. The percentage of clients indicated by B15A was used to determine how much of the grand total to allocate to the alcohol treatment modality. If, of course, the difference between the grand total and the sum of the reported modality totals (i.e., the difference to be allocated to all missing modality totals) was less than the indicated percentage of the grand total, the difference to be allocated was assigned to the alcohol treatment modality and the remaining missing modality totals were set to zero.

Filling in Missing Only Records

A large number of cases had only one of the four newly defined items missing after the alcohol treatment modality was filled in. The values for these items were determined by the difference between the reported or imputed grand total and the sum of the other three non-missing modality totals.

Imputation of Modality Total Actual

After all of the above steps were completed, the rate of missing data for all of the collapsed modality totals was below 20 percent. A total of 99 records were responsible for the remaining missing data. These records represented multi-modality facilities which could or would not separate their clients in treatment by modality.

The cases in the DSRS file were split into groups based on their specific combinations of the four modality totals and ownership, with a few groups being collapsed on ownership to improve the ratio of donors to imputees. The cases in each of the resulting groups were sorted by total actual. The case with non-missing data which was closest (defined as the difference on total actual between the two cases) to the imputee in the sorted list was selected as the donor for the case. If more than one case with reported data was closest to the imputee, one of the potential donors was selected at random and without replacement as the donor to be used. In a few of the groups the ratio of donors to imputees was low enough that a procedure was applied where the search for a donor could go as far as twenty percent away from the imputee on total actual before selecting a donor within that interval more than once. Cases which were assigned a donor for grand total actual imputation were assigned these same donors to maintain correlations across items. Cases were also assigned the same donor which was used for grand total capacity imputation, unless of course that particular donor was missing modality total actuals itself.

The difference to allocate for a given imputee was calculated as the difference between the imputees grand total and non-missing modality totals. A percentage of the difference to allocate was assigned to each imputees missing modality totals based on the donors values in the corresponding items. The percentage used was the ratio of the donors modality total to the sum of the donors modality totals which corresponded with the totals the imputee was missing.

D.3 Question C1 - Admissions and Discharges

Overview

No direct imputation was carried out for these items, however a collapsing scheme was followed which was similar to that described above for the modality totals on actual clients in

treatment. There is no alcohol modality total in C1 and therefore no step involving B15A or any other data item to fill in the alcohol row. Analysis of the missing data indicated that a collapsing scheme could decrease the rate of missing data and was therefore implemented.

A search was conducted for strong predictors of the grand totals for C1 but no relationship suitable for imputation was found. Among the variables tested as predictors were the following: grand total actual and grand total capacity, total costs and revenues and staffing. Although no strong predictor was found, the decrease in the missing data rate after collapsing was still sufficient enough to suggest collapsing the items.

Collapsing of Original Modality Totals

The original Question C1 data items allowed for 7 separate modality totals: hospital inpatient drug detoxification, hospital inpatient drug free, residential drug detoxification, residential drug free, outpatient drug detoxification, outpatient drug free, and outpatient drug maintenance.

These data items were collapsed into newly defined data items which allowed for three separate modality totals: hospital inpatient, residential and outpatient. The new items were defined as the sum of their constituent parts described above.

Filling in Missing Only Records

After the collapsing of the original modality totals was completed, a number of cases had only one of the three newly defined items missing. The values for these items were determined by the difference between the reported grand total and the sum of the other three, nonmissing modality totals.

D.4 Questions B13A..I and B15A..E - Distribution of Clients by Source of Referral and Type of Treatment

Overview

The 14 data items associated with these questions had low rates of item missing data. The items represent categories in which percentages of the clients are expected to fall. A technique which was widely used for these types of questions in the DSRS imputation, hotdeck proportional allocation, was used for these items.

Hotdeck Proportional Allocation

The cases in the DSRS file were split into several groups based on modality by ownership. The WESTAT SAS Macro WESDECK was used to select donors at random within each of these groups to impute for the missing data items. If the entire series of items (B13A..I or B15A..E) was missing for the imputee, the donors proportions were assigned directly. If only some of the items were missing for the imputee, then a difference to be allocated was calculated as the difference between 100 percent and the sum of the nonmissing items. A percentage of the difference to allocate was assigned to each of the imputees missing items based on the donors values in the corresponding items. The percentage used was the ratio of the donors value for the item to the sum of the donors values for the items which corresponded with the items the imputee was missing. The resulting imputed and nonmissing values added to 100 percent. Note that hotdeck proportional allocation is equivalent to assigning the donors values directly when the imputee is missing the entire series.

D.5 Questions B16 and B17 - Percentage of Clients Classified as IVDUs and Dual Diagnosis

Overview

The two data items associated with these questions had low rates of item missing data. The items represent categories in which percentages of the clients are expected to fall. Both items

have another questionnaire item which can serve as an edit check or logical predictor. Hotdeck proportional allocation was used for these items.

Edit Checks and Logical Imputations

The following logical imputation was used for B16:

IF B12A = 1 OR B15A = 100% THEN
B16 = 0%

The following edit check was applied after imputation of B16:

B16 <= 100% - (B15A%)

The following logical imputation was used for B17:

IF B12F = 1 THEN
B17 = 0%

Hotdeck Proportional Allocation

The cases in the DSRS file were split into several groups based on modality by ownership. The WESTAT SAS Macro WESDECK was used to select donors at random within each of these groups to impute for the missing data items. The donors proportions were assigned directly.

D.6 Questions B19, B24A..E and B28A..D - Number of Clients Receiving Methadone, By Dosage Category and Determination of Maximum Length of Time

Overview

The ten (10) data items associated with these questions had varying rates of item missing data. The items represent categories in which counts of clients are expected to fall and a policy related question. All of the items have other questionnaire items which can serve as an edit checks or logical predictors. Hotdeck proportional allocation was used for the remaining items.

Edit Checks and Logical Imputations

The following logical imputation was used for B19:

IF (HIDM_A6 = 2 AND RSDM_A6 = 2 AND OPDM_A6 = 2 AND (OPD MTACT = 0 OR inapplicable)) THEN

B19 = 0;

B20..B28 = inapplicable

ELSE

left as is.

The following edit was used for B24:

B24A + B24B + B24C + B24D + B24E = B20B

The following control total was introduced for the imputation of missing B24A..E:

Amount to allocate = B20B - (sum of nonmissing B24A..E)

The following logical imputation was used for B28:

IF (HIDM_A6 = 2 AND RSDM_A6 = 2 AND OPDM_A6 = 2 AND (OPDMTACT = 0 OR inapplicable)) THEN

B28 = inapplicable

ELSE

left as is.

Hotdeck Proportional Allocation

The cases in the DSRS file were split into several groups based on modality by ownership. The WESTAT SAS Macro WESDECK was used to select donors at random within each of these groups to impute for the missing data items. If the entire series of items (B24A..E) was missing for the imputee, the donors proportions for the items were applied to the imputees total in B20B and the resulting values were assigned directly. If only some of the items were missing for the imputee, then a percentage of the amount to allocate was assigned to each of the imputees missing items based on the donors values in the corresponding items. The percentage used was the ratio of the donors value for the item to the sum of the donors values for the items which corresponded with the items the imputee was missing. The resulting imputed and nonmissing values added to the imputees total in B20B.

D.7 Questions D7A..L - Distribution of Revenues by Source

Overview

The 12 data items associated with these questions had moderate rates of item missing data. The items represent categories in which percentages of the revenue sources are expected to fall. One of the items had other questionnaire items which served as logical predictors. Hotdeck proportional allocation was used for the remaining items, with a link to the 1989 NDATUS file to introduce a control total when possible.

Edit Checks and Logical Imputations

The following logical imputation was used for D7H:

IF D3 = 2 THEN
D7H = 0%
ELSE IF D4 AND D6 not missing THEN
D7H = D4 / D6
(unless D4 / D6 > (100% - sum of nonmissing D7), in which case D7H was set to the remainder to allocate.)

Hotdeck Proportional Allocation

The cases in the DSRS file were split into several groups based on modality by ownership. The WESTAT SAS Macro WESDECK was used to select donors at random within each of these groups to impute for the missing data items. The 1989 NDATUS file was used to assign control totals to the DSRS categories for a particular case, when possible.

The DSRS and NDATUS categories did not correspond exactly, so the items in both data sets were collapsed into groups which did correspond. The collapsing was as follows:

New Group #	DSRS Group Letter	NDATUS Group #
1	A,C,D	1,2,4
2	B	3
3	K	5
4	L	6,10
5	H,I,J	7
6	F,G	8
7	E	9

Control totals from NDATUS were assigned to each of the groups for each case requiring imputation. If the entire series of items was missing for the imputee, the NDATUS

proportions were assigned directly. If only some of the items were missing for the imputee, then a difference to be allocated was calculated as the difference between 100 percent and the sum of the nonmissing items. A percentage of the difference to allocate was assigned to each of the imputees new group items based on the NDATUS values in the corresponding items. The percentage used was the ratio of the imputees NDATUS value for the new group item to the sum of the imputees NDATUS value for the new group items which the imputee was missing.

The values in the new group items were then assigned to the original DSRS items based on the values of the donor which was selected through the hotdeck procedure. The control total for the group item represented the amount to allocate across the constituent DSRS items. A percentage of the amount to allocate was assigned to each of the imputees missing constituent items based on the donors values in the corresponding items. The percentage used was the ratio of the donors value for the item to the sum of the donors values for the items which corresponded with the items the imputee was missing. The resulting imputed and nonmissing values added to 100 percent.

If the case could not be linked to NDATUS, the donors proportions were assigned directly if the imputee was missing the entire series. If only some of the items were missing for the imputee, then a difference to be allocated was calculated as the difference between 100 percent and the sum of the nonmissing items. A percentage of the difference to allocate was assigned to each of the imputees missing items based on the donors values in the corresponding items. The percentage used was the ratio of the donors value for the item to the sum of the donors values for the items which corresponded with the items the imputee was missing. The resulting imputed and nonmissing values added to 100 percent.

Treatment of Correctional and Alcohol Only Facilities

Fifty-eight facilities, which primarily provide alcohol treatment but also treat other drug addictions, and 15 correctional facilities participated in the DSRS study. These facilities were included in the target population, but are expected to represent such particularly unique treatment environments or types of treatment that they were excluded from the pool of cases used as donors in the imputation and were, themselves, left with missing data.