

**The CSAT Methamphetamine
Treatment Project:
a Comparison of Characteristics
of Men and Women Participants
at Baseline**

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Abstract

The CSAT Methamphetamine Treatment Project is a multi-site study with a two-fold purpose: generally to assess the feasibility and outcomes generated by a technology transfer of the Matrix treatment model for methamphetamine abuse into several community-based treatment programs, and specifically to compare outcomes of treatment as usual at each site with outcomes of the Matrix model, as implemented in each site. The study consists of 7 sites, geographically situated in Hawaii, Northern and Southern California, and Montana. This poster presents descriptions of the demographics and patterns of drug use and abuse among male and female participants recruited in the first recruitment year. Data are presented by gender, highlighting the similarities as well as differences. Specific analyses presented include a gender comparison of: age, ethnicity, education completed, employment status, and income; primary drug and mean percent of days using methamphetamine, alcohol, and marijuana; percent reporting various routes of administration; and mean baseline Addiction Severity Index composite scores to describe medical, employment, alcohol, drug, legal, family/social, and psychiatric status.

Basic Demographics

	Males	Females
N	173	282
Mean Age (yrs.)	33.5	33.5
Mean Yrs. Education *	12.23	11.91

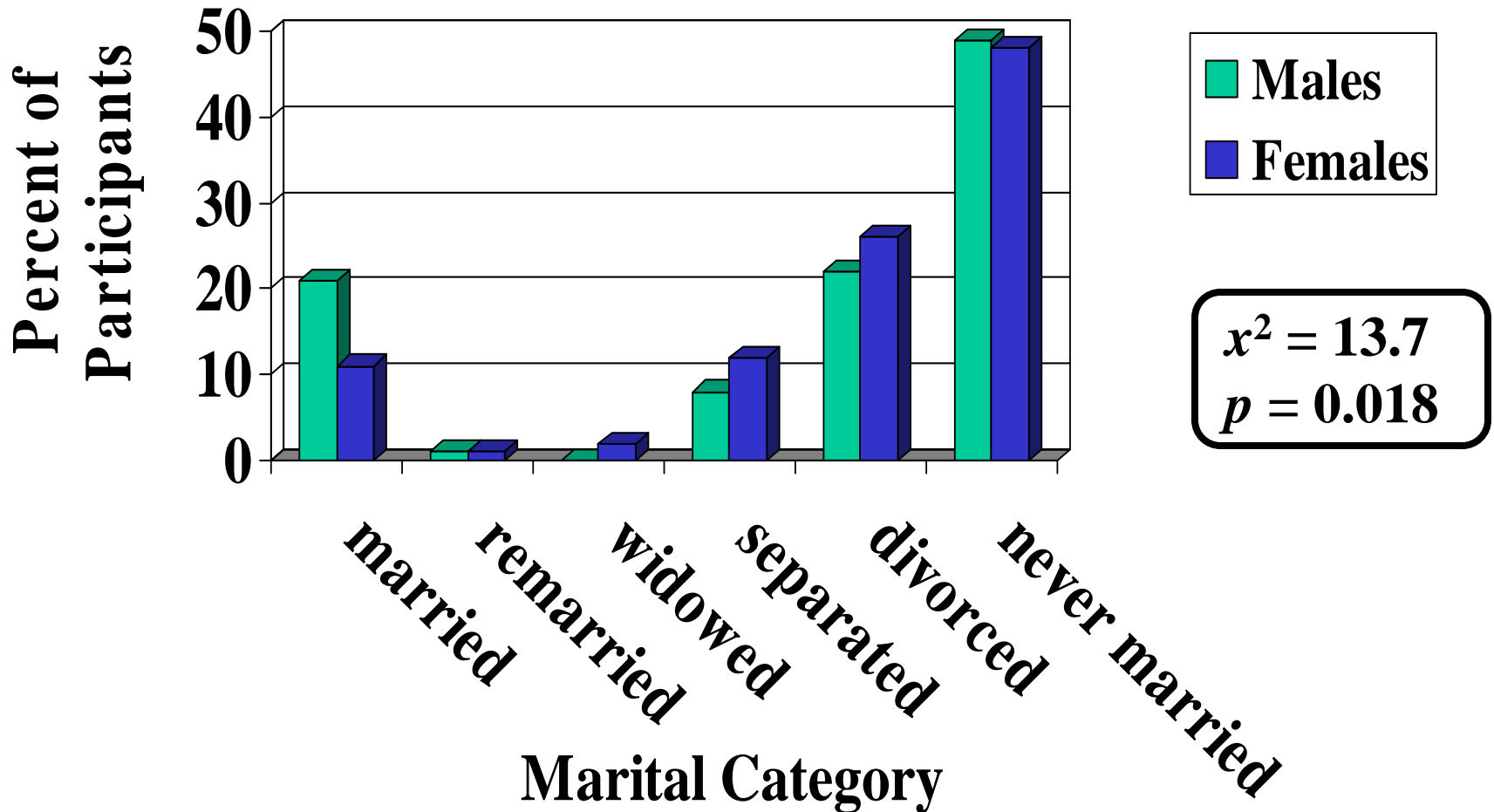
****t = 1.94, p = 0.05***

Ethnicity by Gender

Ethnic Identification	% of Males	% of Females
Caucasian	61.27	50.71
African american	0.58	2.13
American indian	4.62	3.90
Alaskan native	0.00	0.35
Asian / Pacific islander	17.92	25.89
Hispanic- Mexican	8.67	6.03
Hispanic- Puerto Rican	0.00	1.42
Hispanic- Other	6.94	9.57

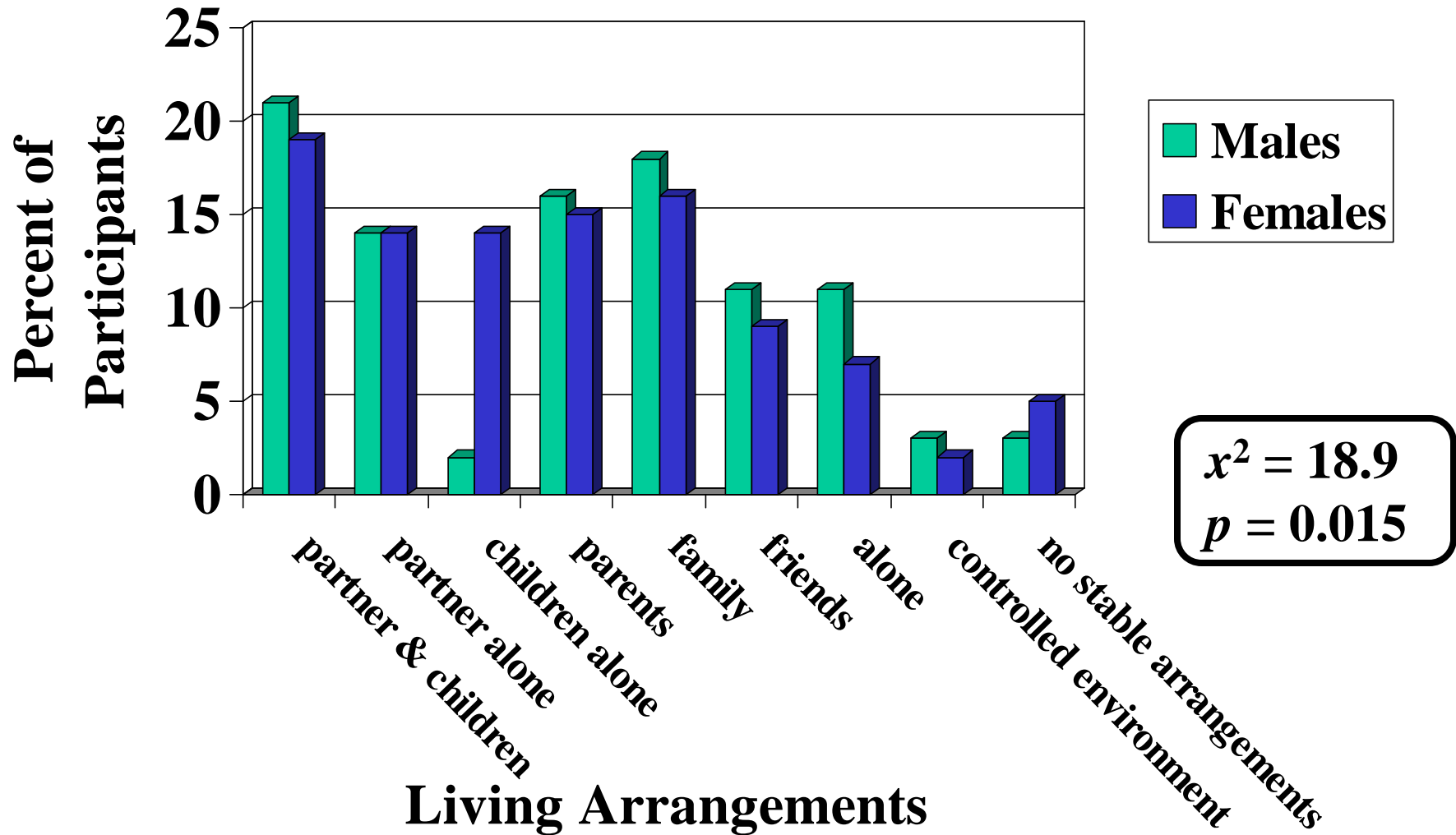
The apparent gender differences in ethnicity are a statistical artifact resulting from a site in Hawaii that recruits only women, and that is predominantly Asian / Pacific Islander.

Marital Status by Gender



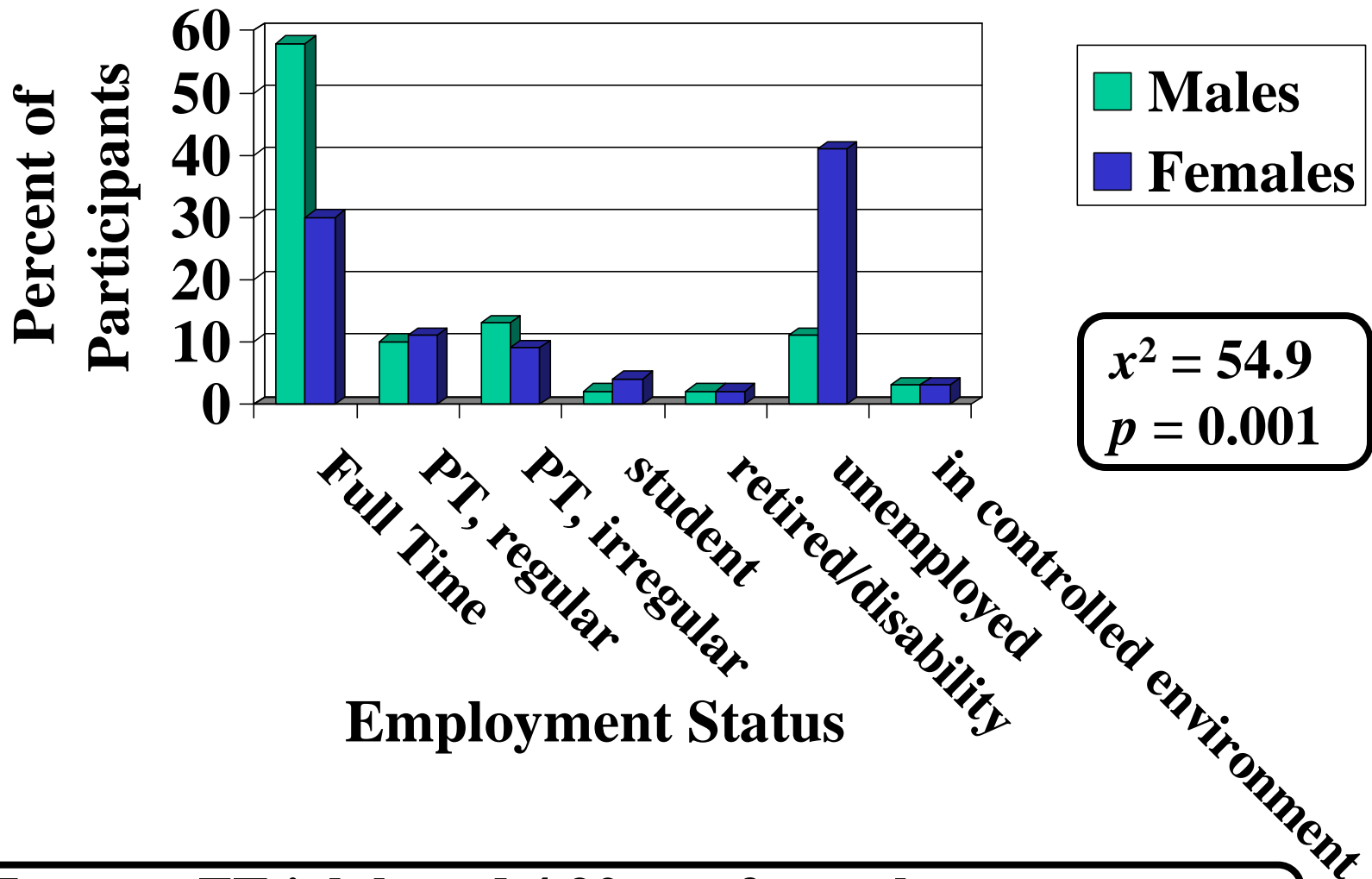
Females were more likely (74%) to report being satisfied with their marital status than were males (63%); $\chi^2 = 7.36$; $p = 0.025$.

Living Arrangements by Gender



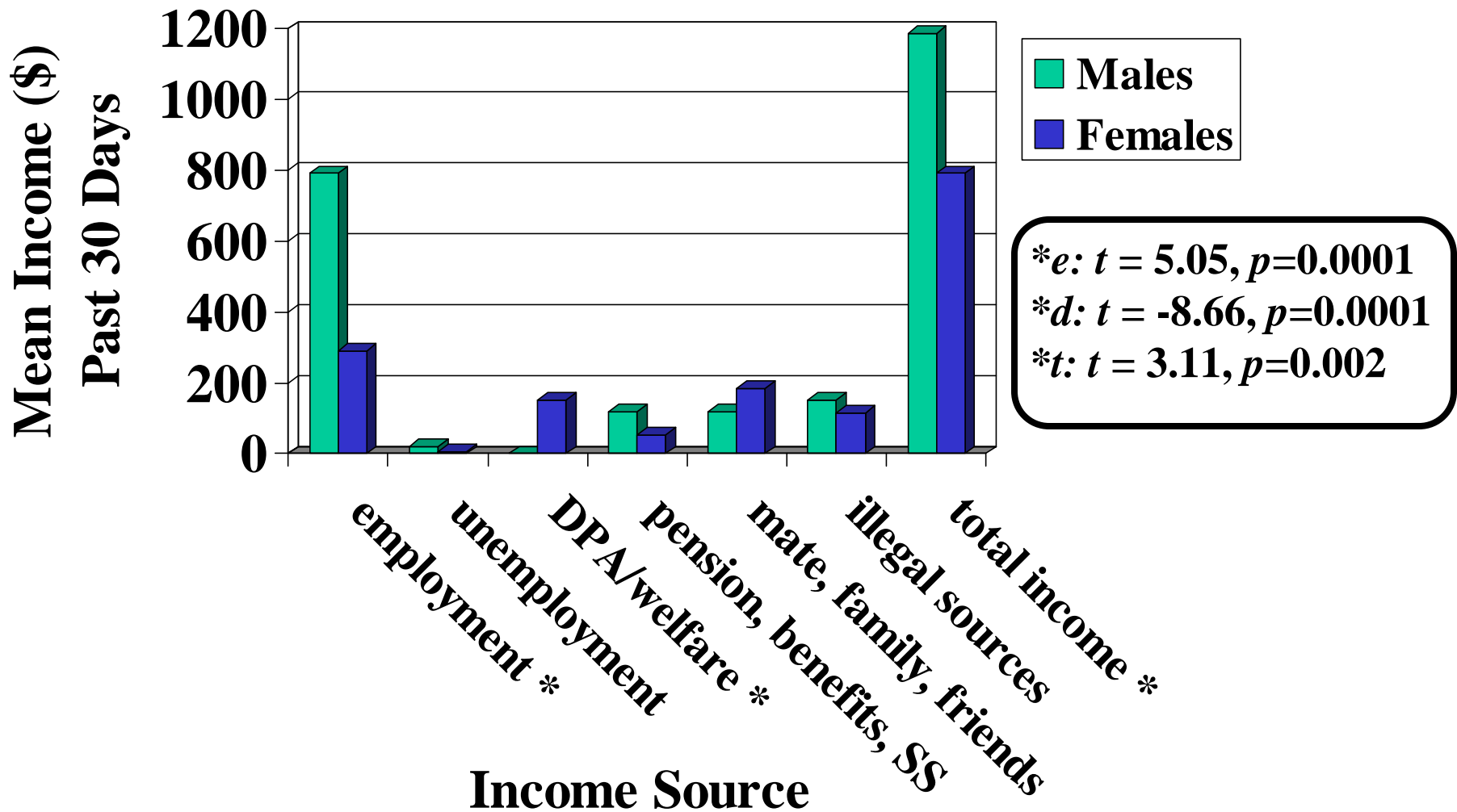
There are no significant differences in the percent of males and females who report living with a person with a drug or alcohol problem!

Employment Status by Gender



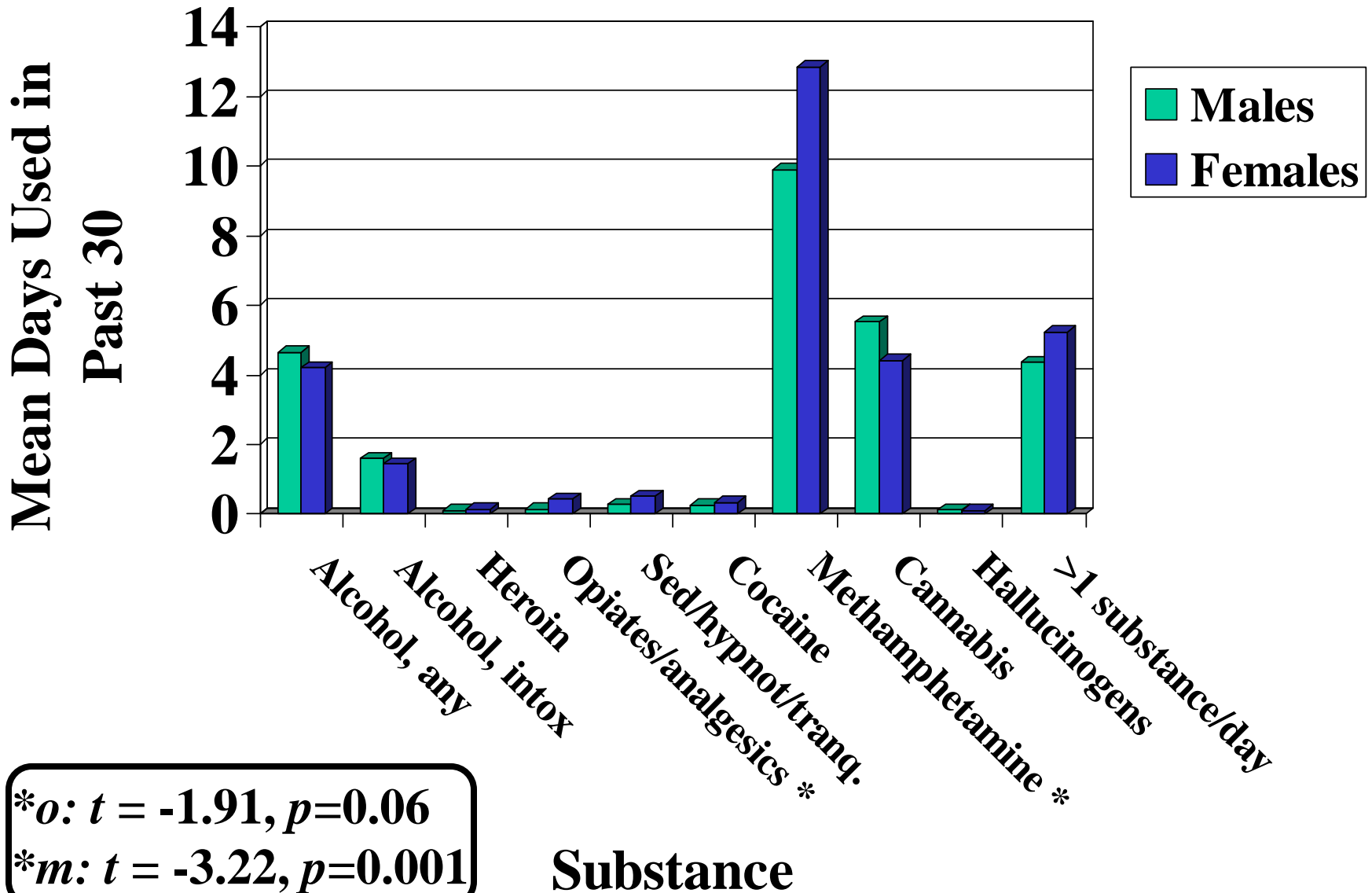
Longest FT job lasted 4.92 yrs. for males on average vs. 3.12 yrs. for females; $t = 4.13$, $p = 0.0001$.

Income (past 30 days) by Gender

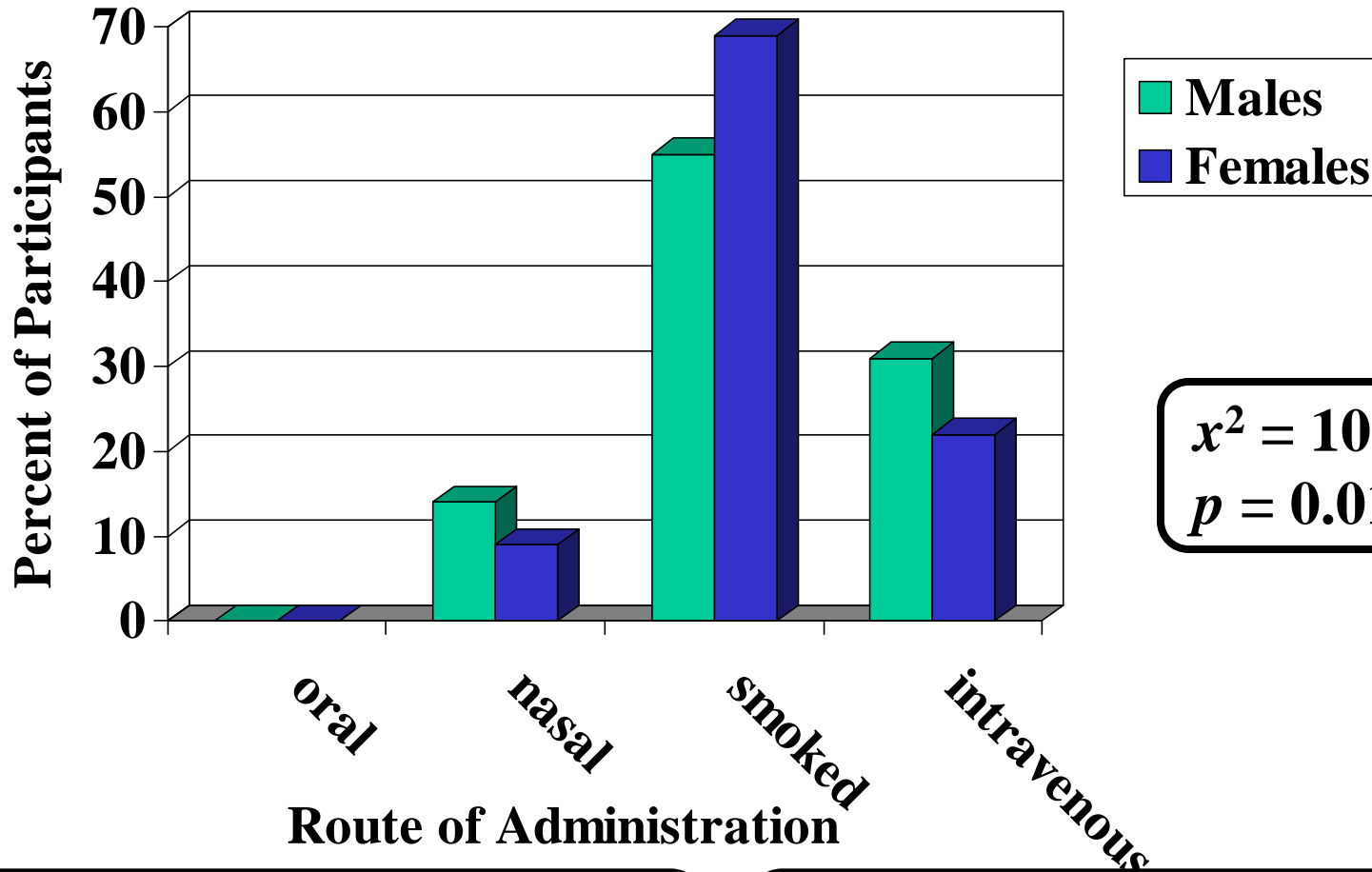


Mean number of days paid in past 30 is 9 for males vs. 5.66 for females; $t = 3.89, p = 0.0001$.

Drug Use (Past 30 Days) by Gender



Route of Methamphetamine Administration by Gender



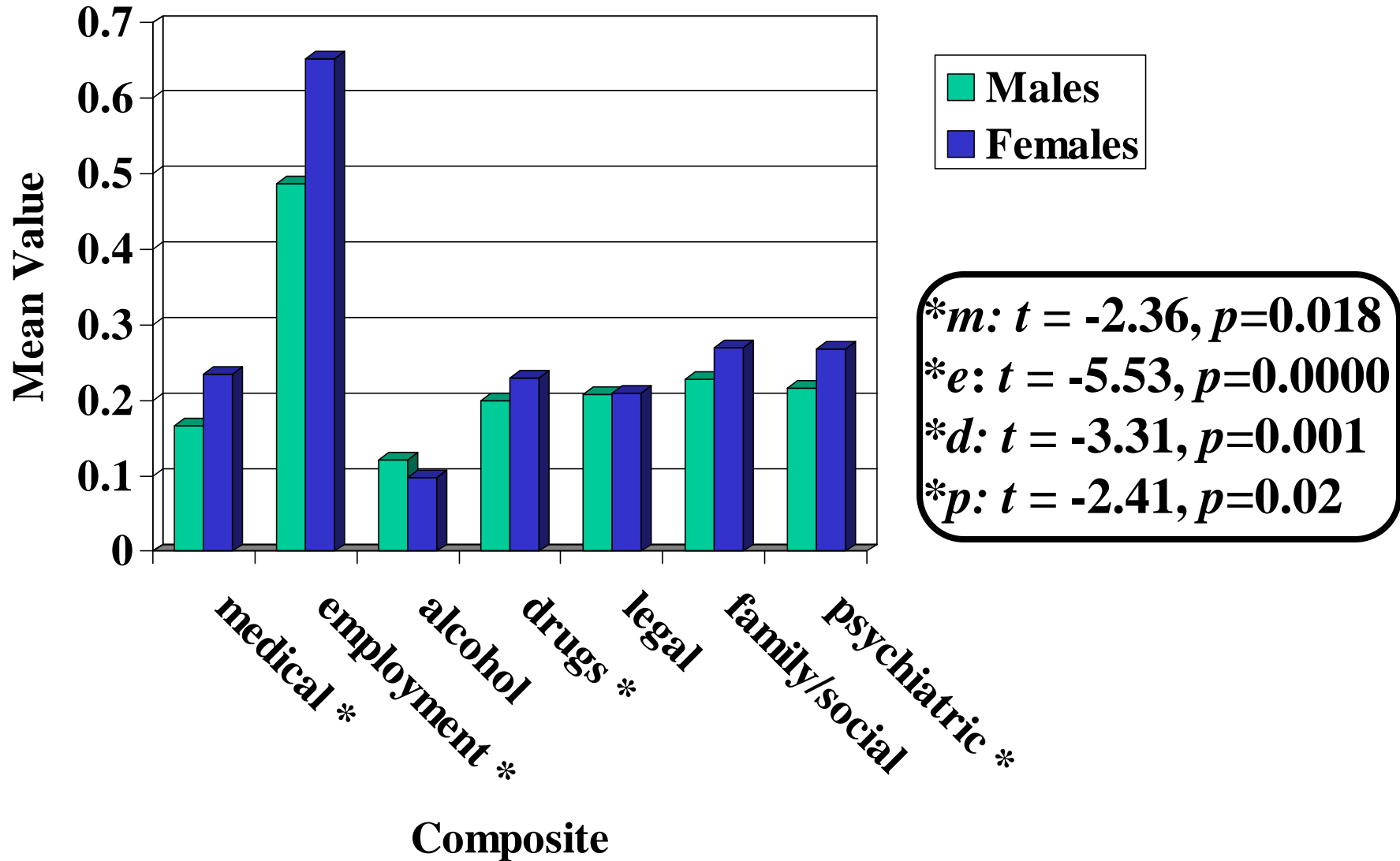
Number of previous treatment and detox episodes for drugs and alcohol were the same for males and females!

Males had a greater number of lifetime years of multiple drug use (7.34) than did females (5.91); $t = 2.06$, $p = 0.04$.

Psychiatric Items by Gender

Item	Males	Females	<i>t</i> or <i>χ</i>²	<i>p</i>
# episodes outpatient psych. tx.	0.67	1.25	-2.73	0.007
% on psych. meds., past 30 days	8.28	19.29	9.93	0.002
% on psych. meds., lifetime	27.74	39.07	7.16	0.007
% sexually abused, past 30 days	0	3.57	6.29	0.012
% sexually abused, lifetime	5.88	32.86	43.91	0.001
% physically abused, past 30 days	1.16	12.14	17.52	0.001
% physically abused, lifetime	29.24	64.16	51.72	0.001
% emotionally abused, past 30 days	21.51	41.07	18.26	0.001
% emotionally abused, lifetime	52.91	82.14	44.25	0.001
% attempted suicide, lifetime	17.44	27.76	6.25	0.012

ASI Composite Scores by Gender



Rating Problem Severity: Gender-Influenced ?

Compared to males in this sample, females:

- Report significantly more days of family conflict in the past 30 days than males
- Were less likely to report problems with coworkers in the past 30 days than were males
- Were more likely to report problems with both partner and children in the past 30 days than were males
- Are significantly more troubled/bothered by family/social, medical, psychiatric, and drug problems than are males
- Are more likely than males to report that treatment is extremely important for family, medical, psychiatric and drug problems

Conclusions

Compared to males in this sample, females:

- Are the same age as males on average
- Are more likely to be separated or divorced
- Are more likely to live with their children alone
- Are more likely to be unemployed
- Have much lower income than males
- Use methamphetamine more days than males
- Use by smoking rather than snorting or injecting
- Have worse psychiatric profiles than males
- Have worse medical, employment, and psychiatric composites than males