Table E10. Key Question 2: additional participant characteristics

| Study | Treatment Group (n) | Mental Health Diagnosis | Method of Mental Health Diagnosis | Number (%) With Substance Use Dependence Diagnosis | Number (%) With Substance Abuse Diagnosis | Method of Substance Use Diagnosis | Number (%) With Co‑occurring Personality Disorder or PTSD |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Johnson and Zlotnick, 201235 | Interpersonal therapy (19) | 100% major depressive disorder | Structured Clinical interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders of primary (nonsubstance induced) major depressive disorder after at least 4 weeks of abstinence and prison substance abuse treatment plus a minimum score of 18 on the Hamilton Depression Scale | 100%: cocaine 63%, alcohol 63%, opiate 21%, marijuana 16%, sedative/hypnotic 21%. | NR | NR | Borderline personality disorder 47%, antisocial personality disorder 32%, PTSD NR |
| Psychoeducation (19) | 100% major depressive disorder | Structured Clinical interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders of primary (not substance induced) major depressive disorder after at least 4 weeks of abstinence and prison substance abuse treatment plus a minimum score of 18 on the Hamilton Depression Scale | 100%: cocaine 53%, alcohol 53%, opiate 26%, marijuana 26%, sedative/hypnotic 21%. | NR | NR | Borderline personality disorder 26%, antisocial personality disorder 53%, PTSD NR |

| Table E10. Key Question 2: additional participant characteristics (continued) |
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| **Study** | **Treatment Group (n)** | **Mental Health Diagnosis** | **Method of Mental Health Diagnosis** | **Number (%) With Substance Use Dependence Diagnosis** | **Number (%) With Substance Abuse Diagnosis** | **Method of Substance Use Diagnosis** | **Number (%) With Co‑occurring Personality Disorder or PTSD** |
| Wenzlow et al., 201179 | Medicaid enrolled (77) | Major depression, bipolar disorder, or a psychotic illness: 100% | C1 mental health service classification | NR | NR | NA | NR |
| Medicaid eligible (195) | Major depression, bipolar disorder, or a psychotic illness: 100% | C1 mental health service classification | NR | NR | NA | NR |
| Other comparable facilities, inmates released 2007–2008 (130) | Major depression, bipolar disorder, or a psychotic illness: 100% | C1 mental health service classification | NR | NR | NA | NR |
| Other comparable facilities, inmates released 2004–2006 (284) | Major depression, bipolar disorder, or a psychotic illness: 100% | C1 mental health service classification | NR | NR | NA | NR |
| Theurer and Lovell, 200878 | Mentally Ill Offender Community transition Program (MIOCTP) | Psychotic disorder: 36 (56%)Depression: 13 (20%)Bipolar disorder: 13 (20%)Other: 2 (3%) | Mental health risk management specialist assessed each candidate | Co-occurring chemical dependence/abuse: 57 (89%) | Co-occurring chemical dependence/abuse: 57 (89%) | Mental health risk management specialist assessed each candidate | Personality disorder: 33 (52%) |
| Residential MH program residency while in prison; TAU upon release | NR | Administrative records | NR | NR | Administrative records | NR |
| Coid et al., 200780 | Forensic specialist psychiatric services (409) | Upon admission to medium secure unit:Schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder: 252 (63.2)Personality disorder: 54 (13.5)Mania/hypomania: 24 (6.0)Paranoid delusion: 23 (5.8)Depression: 30 (7.5)Organic brain disorder: 16 (4.0) | Case notes were assessed by a trained psychiatrist using ICD-10 criteria | Alcohol dependence: 105 (25.8)Drug dependence: 117 (28.7) | NR | Case notes | 54 (13.5 ) had a personality disorder as either their primary or co-occurring disorder based on case notes and DSM-III-R Axis II criteriaAntisocial personality disorder: 87 (21.3) |
| General adult psychiatric services (652) | Upon admission to medium secure unit:Schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder: 452 (71.4)Personality disorder: 30 (4.7)Mania/hypomania: 72 (11.4)Paranoid delusion: 32 (5.1)Depression: 33 (5.2)Organic brain disorder: 14 (2.2) | Case notes were assessed by a trained psychiatrist using ICD-10 criteria | Alcohol dependence: 140 (21.5)Substance dependence: 192 (29.5) | NR | Case notes | 30 (4.7) had a personality disorder as either their primary or co-occurring disorder based on case notes and DSM-III-R Axis II criteriaAntisocial personality disorder: 83 (12.7) |
| Van Stelle and Moberg, 200482 | MICA therapeutic community in prison and in community following release from prison (212) | No axis I: 4%Schizophrenia: 32%Schizoaffective: 12%Bipolar: 14%Psychotic disorder: 13%Drug-related psychotic disorder; 11%Depressive disorder: 8%Anxiety/mood: 1%Personality disorder: 0%Dementia: 0%Other: 5% | Clinical chart review including complete medical examination by nurse clinician; psychologist administered the Diagnostic Interview Schedule; BSI; Psychiatric Symptom assessment Scale; Hare Psychopathy checklist; among other tools. | Alcohol: 33%: Cocaine: 46%Marijuana: 2%Opiate: 4%Sedative: 1%Hallucinogen: 1%Poly-substance: 1% | Alcohol: 2%: Marijuana: 5%Cocaine: 1%Other diagnoses: 4% | Addiction Severity Index | Personality disorder: 0PTSD: not reported |
| TAU (60) | Majority were schizophrenia, schizoaffective, psychotic disorder, or bipolar disorder. 89% were on psychotropic medication. | Administrative record | Majority were alcohol or poly-substance dependent | NR | Administrative records | Personality disorder: NRPTSD: NR |
| Chandler and Spicer, 199581a | Jail followed by high-fidelity IDDT (103) | Major depressive or other depressive disorder: 28.2%Schizophrenia: 25.2%Schizoaffective disorder: 5.8%Bipolar disorder: 11.6%Psychotic disorder NOS: 23.3% | Staff assigned Axis I. The research associate administered the PRISM for use in a dual diagnosis.  | Alcohol and/or substance: 61.2%Any substance: 46.4%Alcohol: 31.1Cocaine: 30.1Heroin: 9.7%Cannabis: 11.7%Hallucinogen: 0%Sedative: 1.0Stimulant: 14.7Opiate: 3.9 | Alcohol and/or substance: 59.2%Alcohol: 34.9%Any substance: 45.6% | The research associate administered a PRISM 12 month substance use disorder diagnosis. | Other (PTSD and anxiety disorders): 5.8%Personality disorders: NR |
| Jail followed by TAU (79) | Major depressive or other depressive disorder: 22.8%Schizophrenia: 17.7%Schizoaffective disorder: 5.1%Bipolar disorder: 8.9%Psychotic disorder NOS: 34.2% | Staff assigned Axis I. The research associate administered the PRISM for use in a dual diagnosis. | Alcohol and/or substance: 64.6Any substance: 48.1%Alcohol: 36.7%Cocaine: 31.6%Heroine: 5.1%Cannabis: 8.9%Hallucinogen: 2.5%Sedative: 2.5%Stimulant: 13.9%Opiate: 6.3% | Alcohol and/or substance: 58.2%Alcohol: 35.4%Any substance: 43.0% | The research associate administered a PRISM 12 month substance use disorder diagnosis. | Other (PTSD and anxiety disorders): 11.4%Personality disorders: NR |
| Solomon and Draine, 199583 | ACT | Schizophrenia: 82.5%Major affective disorder: 10.0% | DSM-III-R diagnosis obtained from clinical files at the jail. | 52.0% had substance use involvement | Substance use information taken from clinical files at jail | NR |
| Forensic intensive case management |
| TAU |

a Author-described population as SMI.

ACT=Assertive community treatment; BSI=Brief Symptom Inventory; DSM-III-R=Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, third edition, revised; ICD-10=International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision; IDDT=integrated dual diagnosis treatment; MH=mental health; MICA=mentally ill chemical abuser (treatment); NA=not applicable; NOS=not otherwise specified; NR=not reported; PRISM=Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders; PTSD=Post-traumatic stress disorder; TAU=treatment as usual