Table F6. Key Question 1: substance use

| Study | Group | Outcome | N (%) Receiving Treatment at Baseline | N (%) Receiving Treatment at Followup | EPC-Calculated Between-Group Effect Size  Odds Ratio (95% CI), p‑Value | Authors’ Reported Results |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sacks et al., 200864,65 (Both publications report on the same patients, but the second publication reports a longer-term followup period and includes an additional 154 patients.) | | Therapeutic community (TC, 163) | Alcohol use | 86 (53%) | At 6 months: 41 (25%) | 1.414 (0.826 to 2.421), p=0.207 | Both the TC and IOP groups showed significant reductions in on all measures of substance abuse from baseline to 6 months (p<0.001), with no significant differences between the groups. Further, the magnitude of the reported improvement appears similar for both groups.  This outcome was not reported for the 12-month followup. |
|  | | Intensive outpatient program (IOP, 151) | 75 (50%) | At 6 months: 29 (19%) |
|  | | TC  Baseline and 6 month post-prison data is based on the original sample only (N=163); 12 month followup based on a larger sample (N=207) | Substance use | 111 (68%) | At 6 months: 36 (22%)  At 12 months: 50 24% | Baseline to 6 months: 0.814 (0.484 to 1.368), p=0.438  12 month followup: 0.64 (0.41 to 1.01), p=0.057 | For 6 month followup: Both the TC and IOP group showed significant reductions in on all measures of substance abuse from baseline to 6 months (p<0.001), with no significant differences between the groups. Further, the magnitude of the reported improvement appears similar for both groups. |
|  | | IOP  Baseline and 6 month post-prison data is based on the original sample only (N=151); 12 month followup based on a larger sample (N=163) | 95 (63%) | At 6 months: 39 (26%)  At 12 months: 54 (33%) |
|  | | TC(163) | Frequency of alcohol use: 0=none; 8=more than once/day | Mean (SD) | | 0.072 (-0.150 to 0.293), p=0.524 | ---- |
|  | | 4.25 (2.52) | 1.22 (2.33) | Both the TC and IOP group showed significant reductions in on all measures of substance abuse from baseline to 6 months (p<0.001), with no significant differences between the groups. Further, the magnitude of the reported improvement appears similar for both groups.  This outcome was not reported for the 12-month followup. |
|  | | IOP(151) | 4.17 (2.48) | 0.97 (2.03) |
|  | | TC(163) | High frequency substance use | 5.66 (2.56) | 1.09 (2.44) | 0.221 (-0.001 to 0.443), p=0.051 | Both the TC and IOP group showed significant reductions in on all measures of substance abuse from baseline to 6 months (p<0.001), with no significant differences between the groups. Further, the magnitude of the reported improvement appears similar for both groups.  This outcome was not reported for the 12-month followup. |
|  | | IOP(151) | 5.511 (2.55) | 1.51 (2.76) |
| Sullivan et al., 200762 | | Modified Therapeutic Community (75, MTC) | Any substance use | 65 (87%) | At 12 months: 23 (31%) | 0.344 (0.171 to 0.690), p=0.003 | Results of multivariate logistic regression MTC vs. MH controlling for the following several sample characteristics (see table footnote). Log odds: 0.34 (p=0.01) |
| Standard Mental Health Program (64, MH) | 58 (91%) | At 12 months: 36 (56%) |
| Modified Therapeutic Community (75, MTC) | Any illegal substance use | 59 (79%) | At 12 months: 19 (25%) | 0.436 (0.213 to 0.894), p=0.023 | Results of multivariate logistic regression MTC vs. MH controlling for the following several sample characteristics (see table footnote). Log odds: 0.43 (p=0.05) |
| Standard Mental Health Program (64, MH) | 55 (86%) | At 12 months: 28 (44%) |
| Modified Therapeutic Community (75, MTC) | Any alcohol use | 43 (57%) | At 12 months: 16 (21%) | 0.518 (0.243 to 1.102), p=0.088 | Results of multivariate logistic regression MTC vs. MH controlling for the following several sample characteristics (see table footnote). Log odds: 0.34 (p=0.02) |
| Standard Mental Health Program (64, MH) | 35 (55%) | At 12 months: 22 (39%) |

**Note:** Sullivan et al. (2007) used the following control variables in their regression model: age at baseline, age of first illegal activity, months incarcerated, any employment, stable housing (prior to baseline), attempted suicide, and living with nonparental relative while growing up.

CI=Confidence interval; N=number; SD=standard deviation