

APPENDIX B: TABULAR LISTING OF SELECT STUDIES

AGE

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Agosti et al., 1996	Cocaine	N = 198	Younger age => decreased treatment completion	End of treatment
Alterman et al., 1997	Cocaine	N = 256	Older age for cocaine patients => increased treatment completion.	End of treatment
Booth et al., 1992 ¹	Alcohol	N=100	Age => no effect on abstinence	12 months
Brochu et al., 1995	Alcohol	N=706	Younger age => higher level of alcohol dependency	3 weeks
Gainey et al., 1993	Cocaine	N=110	Older cocaine addicts => lower treatment completion	End of treatment
Gutierrez et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=58	No age relationship to treatment completion	End of treatment
Kilpatrick et al., 1997	Alcohol/drug	N=3006	1) Age => decreased alcohol abuse 2) Age => decreased use of any substance	2 years
Kranzler et al., 1996	Alcohol	N=225	Younger age => increased alcohol symptoms	3 years
Lapham et al., 1995 ²	Alcohol	N=469	No effect age on alcohol use	16 months
Manu et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=220	Age 30 or younger => early treatment discharge	End of treatment
McKay et al., 1993	Alcohol	N=53	Age => no effect on drinking outcomes	12 months
Ojehagen et al., 1994	Alcohol	N=50	Age <37 => not correlated with days abusive drinking	3-6 years
Powell et al., 1992	Alcohol/drug	N=242	Older age at intake => better outcomes for dual diagnosis	1 year
Powell et al., 1998	Alcohol/drug	N=360	Older age at intake => better drinking outcomes	10-14 years
Rice et al., 1993	Alcohol	N=229	Older age => increased abstinence with extended CB treatment	3-6 months
Schuckit et al., 1997	Alcohol	N=1853	Older age => increased abstinence at	5 years
Sellman & Joyce, 1996	Alcohol	N=93	No effect age on relapse	6 months
Stahler et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=722	1) Younger age => increased alcohol use 2) Younger age => no effect on cocaine use	6 months

1. This study considered controlled drinking as a treatment goal rather than abstinence.

2. This is a study of homeless individuals; thus, the findings are likely to be atypical of other treatment populations.

EDUCATION

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Agosti et al., 1996	Cocaine	N = 198	Less educated smokers => lower treatment completion rates	End of treatment
Gutierrez et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=58	No relationship to education reported for treatment completion	End of treatment
Kilpatrick et al., 1997	Alcohol/drug	N=3006	Education => no effect on drinking or drug use outcomes	2 years
Manu et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=220	High school dropout => early treatment discharge	End of treatment
McKay et al., 1993	Alcohol	N=53	Education => no effect on drinking outcomes	12 months
Schnider et al., 1995	Alcohol	N=592	High school or better education in women => decreased relapse	3 months
Stahler et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=722	1) More education => decreased alcohol use 2) More education => no effect on cocaine use	6 months

MARITAL STATUS / LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Atkinson et al., 1993	Alcohol	N=205	Married => increased treatment compliance	12 months
Booth et al., 1992	Alcohol	N=100	Cohabitation => no effect on abstinence	12 months
Booth et al., 1992	Alcohol	N=100	No effect cohabitation on abstinence	12 months
El-Bassel et al., 1996	Cocaine	N=156	Never married => increased use of crack	N/A
Gainey et al., 1993	Cocaine	N=110	Cocaine addicts who lived alone => reduced treatment completion	End of treatment
Grissom, Grant R. - personal communication	Alcohol/drug		Expects negative effect on outcome.	N/A
Gutierrez et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=58	Divorce => lower treatment completion	End of treatment
Ojehagen et al., 1994	Alcohol	N=50	Married => not correlated with days abusive drinking	3-6 years
Roberts & Nishimoto, 1996	Cocaine	N=369	Married outpatient cocaine patients => less likely to complete treatment	End of treatment
Schnider et al., 1995	Alcohol	N=592	1) Marriage in men => decreased relapse 2) Marriage in women => increased in relapse	@15 months @ 3 months
Schuckit et al., 1997	Alcohol	N=1853	Being married => better outcomes	5 years

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Booth et al., 1992	Alcohol	N=100	Employment => no effect on abstinence	12 months
Brewer et al., 1998	Drug	N=69 studies	Unemployment = > poorer prognosis for drug treatment	N/A
McLellan et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=649	Unemployment => poorer prognosis	6 months
Ojehagen et al., 1994	Alcohol	N=50	Regularly employed => not correlated with days abusive drinking	3-6 years

RACE

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Agosti et al., 1996	Cocaine	N = 198	1) African Americans and Hispanics => less treatment completion 2) better educated minorities => higher completion rates	End of treatment
Gollnisch, 1997	IV Drug	N=94	African-American => increased use in methadone patients	During treatment
Kilpatrick et al., 1997	Alcohol/drug	N=3006	1) No effect race on alcohol 2) Minority women => decreased drug use 3) Minority women => decreased use of any substance	2 years
Schuckit et al., 1997	Alcohol	N=1853	Not being a minority => better outcomes	5 years

CRIMINAL/LEGAL

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Alterman et al., 1997	Cocaine	N = 256	Illegal income => decreased treatment completion.	End of treatment
Gainey et al., 1993	Cocaine	N=110	Criminal activity => lower treatment completion	End of treatment
Stahler et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=722	More lifetime incarceration => increased cocaine	6 months

FAMILY/SOCIAL FUNCTIONING

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Brewer et al., 1998	Drug	N=69 studies	Using peers = > poorer prognosis for drug treatment	N/A
Brochu et al., 1995	Alcohol	N=706	Positive family history => greater level of alcohol dependency	3 weeks
Grissom, Grant R. - personal communication	Alcohol/drug		Number of family members who have a drinking problem was one of 4 strongest predictors.	N/A
McLellan et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=649	Poor family functioning => poorer prognosis	6 months
White & Bates, 1995	Cocaine	N=371	Number of cocaine using friends => increased cocaine	6 years

ALCOHOL USE/DEPENDENCE

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Grella et al., 1997	Cocaine	N=427	Alcohol use => increased cocaine use	18-24 months
Hoffmann et al., 1998	Alcohol/drug	N = 1350	The greater the extent of DSM-IV type symptoms, the greater the risk for relapse	12 months
Kidorf et al., 1998	Alcohol/drug	N =518	Alcohol diagnosis => lincreases ikelihood of alcohol use during methadone maintenance	12 months
McLellan et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=649	Higher alcohol severity => poorer prognosis	6 months
Roll et al., 1996	Cocaine	N =186	Days of alcohol use => increased cocaine use	6 months
Stahler et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=722	Alcohol use in last 30 days => increased cocaine use	6 months

COCAINE USE/DEPENDENCE

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Alterman et al., 1996	Cocaine	N = 95	Cocaine use in prior 30 days => decreased treatment completion	End of treatment
Gutierrez et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=58	Cocaine use => lower treatment completion	End of treatment
Kidorf et al., 1998	Alcohol/drug	N = 518	Cocaine diagnosis => greater likelihood of treatment drop out and cocaine use during methadone maintenance	12 months
Schuckit et al., 1997	Alcohol	N=1853	Less cocaine use => better outcomes	5 years
Stahler et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=722	More lifetime cocaine use => increased cocaine use	6 months
Weiss et al., 1992	Cocaine	N=39	No effect number of cocaine dependence symptoms on abstinence	3 months
White & Bates, 1996	Cocaine	N=371	1) Cocaine dependence symptoms =>increase in cocaine use 2) More consequences of use=> decreased use	6 years

MULTIPLE DRUG USE

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Alterman et al., 1997	Cocaine	N = 256	Poly-drug use in past 30 days => decreased treatment completion	End of treatment
Brower et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=106	Alcohol, cocaine, or alcohol + cocaine diagnoses => no difference in quantity or frequency of alcohol or cocaine use	12-15 months
Brown et al., 1993	Cocaine	N=100	1) Alcohol + cocaine => increased relapse 2) Alcohol + cocaine => decreased abstinence	6 months
Gainey et al., 1993	Cocaine	N=110	Poly-drug => decreased treatment completion	End of treatment
Grella et al., 1997	Cocaine	N=427	Poly-drug => increased cocaine use	18-24 months
Stahler et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=722	Polydrug use in last 30 days => increases alcohol use	6 months

OTHER DRUGS

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Kidorf et al., 1998	Alcohol/drug	N = 518	Sedative diagnosis => greater likelihood of sedative use during methadone maintenance.	12 months
Kranzler et al., 1996	Alcohol	N=225	Other drug diagnoses => more drinking days	3 years
Manu et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=220	Current heroin => early treatment discharge	End of treatment
Roll et al., 1996	Cocaine	N = 186	IV drug use => increased cocaine use	6 months
Schuckit et al., 1997	Alcohol	N=1853	Less marijuana use => better outcomes	5 years

ADDICTION SEVERITY

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Alterman et al., 1997	Cocaine	N = 256	ASI drug composite => decreased treatment completion	End of treatment
McLellan et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=649	Drug severity => poorer prognosis	6 months
Roberts & Nishimoto, 1996	Cocaine	N=369	High severity => decreased residential treatment completion rates	End of treatment
Schuckit et al., 1997	Alcohol	N=1853	Less drug dependence => better outcomes	5 years
Yates et al., 1993	Alcohol	N=299	High risk for alcohol relapse (duration of heavy drinking years, usual daily number of standard drinks, number of previous inpatient treatments) => increases readmittance	6 months

RECENT USE PRIOR TO TREATMENT

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Alterman et al., 1996	Cocaine	N = 95	Cocaine use in prior 30 days => decreased treatment completion	End of treatment
Alterman et al., 1997	Cocaine	N = 256	Use with past 30 days => decreased treatment completion	End of treatment
Brewer et al., 1998	Drug	N=69 studies	Pretreatment use = > poorer prognosis for drug treatment	N/A
Duckert, 1993	Alcohol	N=88	Pre-treatment consumption (outpatients only) => decreased global functioning	2-4 years
Stahler et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=722	1) Cocaine use in last 30 days => increased cocaine use 2) Cocaine use in last 30 days => increased alcohol use	6 months

AGE OF ONSET

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Grissom, Grant R. - personal communication	Alcohol/drug		Earlier use => poorer prognosis	N/A
Schuckit et al., 1997	Alcohol	N=1853	Later onset => better outcomes	5 years
Sellman & Joyce, 1996	Alcohol	N=93	No effect age at onset of alcohol dependence on relapse	6 months

YEARS OF USE

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Gainey et al., 1993	Cocaine	N=110	Years since starting use => increased treatment completion	End of treatment
McLellan et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=649	Years of stimulant use => poorer prognosis	6 months
Powell et al., 1998	Alcohol	N=360	Fewer drinking days at 12 month follow-up => better drinking outcomes	10-14 years

PRIOR TREATMENT

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Booth et al., 1992	Alcohol	N=100	Previous treatment => decreases abstinence	12 months
Brewer et al., 1998	Drug	N=69 studies	Prior treatment = > poorer prognosis for drug treatment	N/A
Brochu et al., 1995	Alcohol	N=706	Previous treatment => greater level of alcohol dependence	3 weeks
Duckert, 1993	Alcohol	N=180	1) Previous treatment (inpatients only) => decreased global functioning 2) Previous treatment (outpatients only) => increased global functioning	2-4 years
Ito & Donovan, 1990	Alcohol	N=37	Previous treatment => increased drinking impairment, drinking days, consumption	6 months
McLellan et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=649	Previous treatment => poorer prognosis	6 months
Ojehagen et al., 1994	Alcohol	N=50	Previous treatment => not correlated with days abusive drinking	3-6 years
Roberts & Nishimoto, 1996	Cocaine	N=369	Prior treatment => decreased day hospital completion rates	End of treatment
Stahler et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=722	1) More drug detox => increased cocaine use 2) Treatment in last 30 days => increased alcohol use 3) More prior treatment => increased alcohol use	6 months

ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Cacciola et al., 1995	Alcohol/drug	N=224	1) ASPD => increased days illegal activities 2) ASPD => increased dollars made illegally 3) ASPD => increased days marijuana use 4) Adult ASPD => increased cocaine use and days of intoxication	7 months
Kranzler et al., 1996	Alcohol	N=225	ASPD => generally poorer outcomes	3 years
Leal, 1994	Cocaine	N=94	ASPD => decreased treatment retention and increases cocaine use	End of treatment
Longabaugh et al., 1994	Alcohol	N=149	ASPD => more abstinent days / Cognitive Behavior Therapy	13-18 months
Nace & Davis, 1993	Alcohol/drug	N=68	1) No effect personality disorders on cocaine use 2) No effect personality disorders on opiate use 3) No effect personality disorders on tranquilizer use 4) No effect personality disorders on wine consumption 5) Personality disorders => decreased marijuana use 6) Personality disorders => decreased amphetamine use 7) Personality disorders => LSD use 8) Personality disorders => increased beer consumption personality disorders => increased hard alcohol consumption	12 months
Powell et al., 1998	Alcohol	N=360	1) No effect ASPD on drinking outcomes @12 mo. 2) ASPD => worse drinking outcomes @ 10-14 yrs.	12 months 10-14 years

OTHER PREDICTORS

<u>Study</u>	<u>Substance</u>	<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Follow-up</u>
Alterman et al., 1996	Cocaine	N = 95	Increased psychiatric services => decreased treatment completion	End of treatment
Brewer et al., 1998	Drug	N=69 studies	1) Depression = > poorer prognosis for drug treatment 2) High stress = > poorer prognosis for drug treatment	N/A
Kilpatrick et al., 1997	Alcohol/drug	N=3006	1) Lifetime assault => increased alcohol abuse 2) Lifetime assault => increased drug use 3) Lifetime assault => increased use of any substance	2 years
McLellan et al., 1994	Alcohol/drug	N=649	High psychiatric severity=> poorer prognosis	6 months
Roberts & Nishimoto, 1996	Cocaine	N=369	Higher anxiety => increased residential completion	End of treatment
Roll et al., 1996	Cocaine	N = 186	Smokers => higher use of cocaine	6 months
Sellman & Joyce, 1996	Alcohol	N=93	1) No effect baseline depression on relapse 2) No effect lifetime depression on relapse	6 months