| | HR | 95%-CI | p value |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ADHD medication** | 0.59 | 0.40 - 0.87 | 0.008* |
| **buprenorphine therapy** | 0.97 | 0.59 - 1.60 | 0.902 |
| **cocaine use disorder** | 1.20 | 0.71 - 2.02 | 0.498 |
| **alcohol use disorder** | 0.78 | 0.46 - 1.33 | 0.366 |
| **opioid use disorder** | 1.05 | 0.56 - 1.89 | 0.863 |
| **cannabis use disorder** | 1.17 | 0.64 - 2.14 | 0.605 |
| **benzodiazepine use disorder** | 0.64 | 0.30 - 1.37 | 0.249 |
| **other stimulant** | 0.83 | 0.48 - 1.43 | 0.503 |
| **bipolar disorder** | 0.66 | 0.36 - 1.21 | 0.176 |
| **depressive disorder** | 0.75 | 0.46 - 1.22 | 0.247 |
| **anxiety disorder** | 0.79 | 0.50 - 1.24 | 0.299 |
| **post-traumatic stress disorder** | 0.87 | 0.52 - 1.45 | 0.587 |
| **female sex assigned at birth** | 1.14 | 0.69 - 1.89 | 0.597 |
| **no insurance** | 0.49 | 0.15 - 1.64 | 0.249 |
| **private insurance** | 0.69 | 0.42 - 1.14 | 0.147 |

Supplemental Table 1. Covariates included in regression analysis predicting treatment duration. Hazard ratios (HR), 95%-CI, and p-values are reported for each measured covariate. Of measured covariates, ADHD medication alone significantly affects duration of treatment. * indicates significance at alpha = 0.05.