

Dose of Psychotherapy and Long-Term Recovery Outcomes:
An Examination of Attendance Patterns in Alcohol Use Disorder Treatment

Supplemental Tables and Figures

Supplemental Table 1.

Fit Statistics of Classes Derived from Repeated Measures Latent Class Analyses

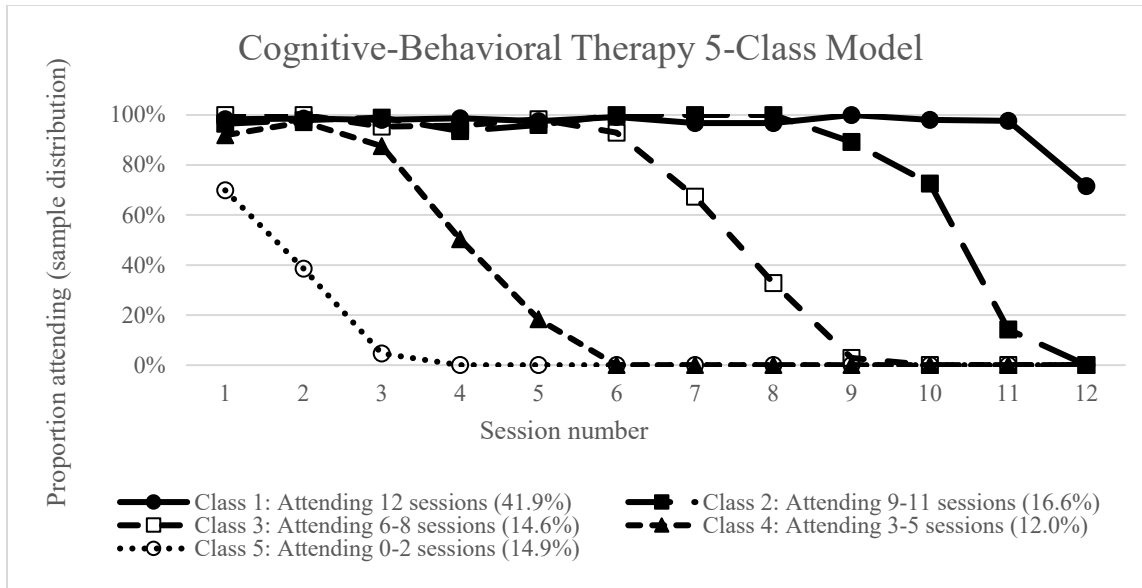
12 Sessions of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (<i>n</i> = 301)									
Latent Classes	Log-likelihood	Parameters	BIC	Differences in BIC	aBIC	Differences in aBIC	Entropy	BLRT	<i>n</i> of smallest class
1	-2027	12	4122	-	4084	-	1.0	-	301
2	-1200	25	2543	1579	2464	1620	0.968	<i>p</i> < .001	110
3	-1023	38	2263	280	2142	322	0.968	<i>p</i> < .001	65
4	-976	51	2242	21	2081	61	0.942	<i>p</i> < .001	48
5	-940	64	2246	-4	2043	38	0.923	<i>p</i> < .001	36
6	-930	77	2298	-52	2054	-11	0.940	<i>p</i> = .02	20

12 Sessions of Twelve-Step Facilitation (<i>n</i> = 335)									
Latent Classes	Log-likelihood	Parameters	BIC	Differences in BIC	aBIC	Differences in aBIC	Entropy	BLRT	<i>n</i> of smallest class
1	-2356	12	4782	-	4744	-	1.0	-	335
2	-1375	25	2895	1887	2816	1928	0.990	<i>p</i> < .001	129
3	-1176	38	2573	322	2453	363	0.967	<i>p</i> < .001	82
4	-1119	51	2535	38	2373	80	0.956	<i>p</i> < .001	59
5	-1089	64	2551	-16	2348	25	0.944	<i>p</i> < .001	45
6	-1066	77	2580	-29	2336	12	0.956	<i>p</i> = .17	2

4 Sessions of Motivational Enhancement Therapy (<i>n</i> = 316)									
Latent Classes	Log-likelihood	Parameters	BIC	Differences in BIC	aBIC	Differences in aBIC	Entropy	LRT	<i>n</i> of smallest class
1	-635	4	1293	-	1280	-	1.00	-	316
2	-496	9	1043	250	1015	265	0.937	<i>p</i> < .001	69
3	-482	14	1045	-2	1001	14	1.00	<i>p</i> < .001	40
4	-481	19	1072	-27	1011	-10	0.627	<i>p</i> = .54	26

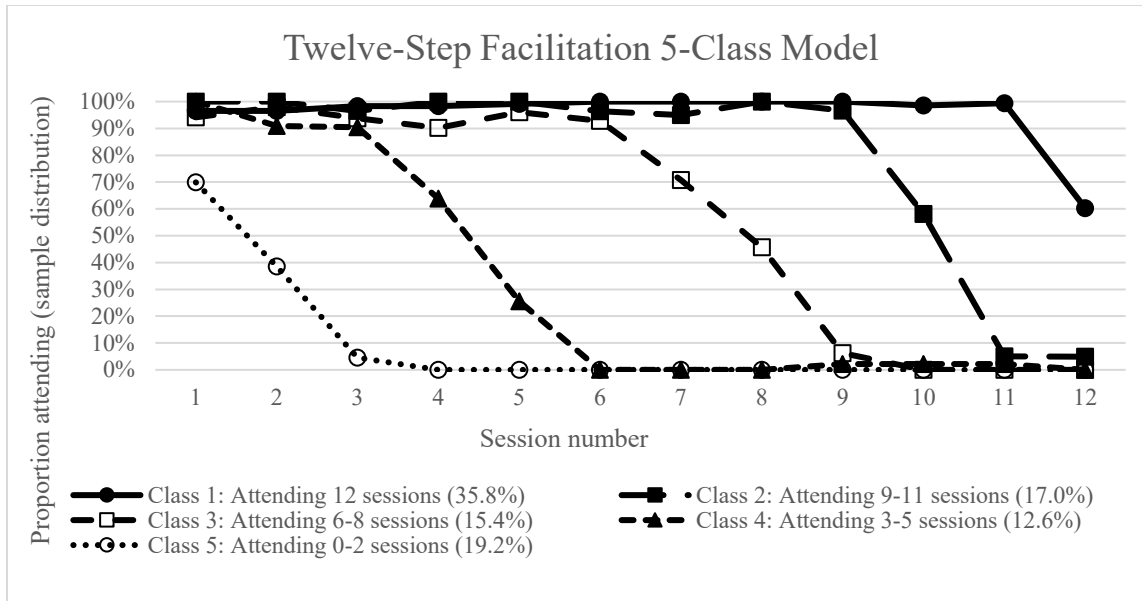
Notes. BIC = Bayesian information criterion; aBIC = sample size-adjusted BIC; BLRT = bootstrapped Lo–Mendell–Rubin likelihood ratio test

The rows with bold text indicate the classes selected as the optimal solutions.



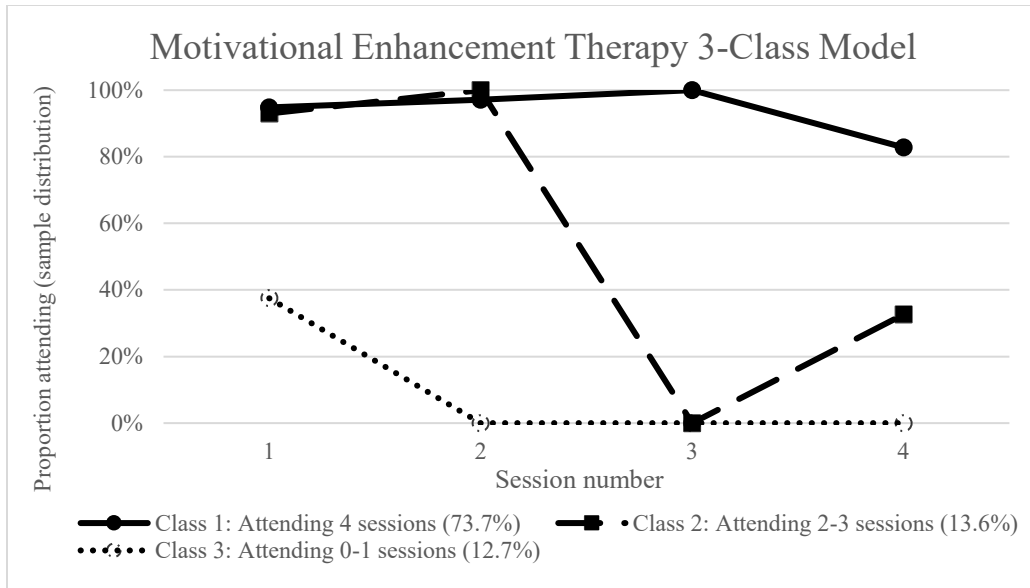
Supplemental Figure 1.

Model Retained as the Optimal Solution from Latent Class Analyses of Attendance in Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy



Supplemental Figure 2.

Model Retained as the Optimal Solution from Latent Class Analyses of Attendance in Twelve-Step Facilitation



Supplemental Figure 3.

Model Retained as the Optimal Solution from Latent Class Analyses of Attendance in Motivational Enhancement Therapy

Supplemental Table 2.

Frequencies and Means (Standard Errors) of Predictors of Latent Classes of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy Attendance

Baseline predictors (sample size out of $n = 301$ in 3-year follow up sample)	Class 1: Attending 12 sessions ($n = 126$)	Class 2: Attending 9-11 sessions ($n = 50$)	Class 3: Attending 6-8 sessions ($n = 44$)	Class 4: Attending 3-5 sessions ($n = 36$)	Class 5: Attending 0-2 sessions ($n = 45$)
Age in years ($n = 301$)	39.46 (1.50) ^a	39.49 (3.25) ^a	39.22 (2.18) ^a	38.84 (2.23) ^a	36.18 (2.24) ^a
Sex – % male ($n = 301$)	72.7% ^a	61.9% ^a	78.2% ^{ab}	86.8% ^b	65.8% ^c
Race – % White ($n = 301$)	81.0% ^a	80.1% ^a	81.9% ^a	77.9% ^a	68.7% ^a
Marital status – % married ($n = 299$)	44.9% ^{ab}	42.1% ^{ab}	28.9% ^a	46.5% ^b	37.2% ^{ab}
# prior treatment episodes ($n = 299$)	0.81 (0.16) ^a	0.84 (0.13) ^a	0.96 (0.18) ^a	1.00 (0.22) ^{ab}	1.58 (0.25) ^b
Social support for drinking (IPA, $n = 295$)	6.31 (0.08) ^a	6.28 (0.19) ^a	5.91 (0.17) ^a	6.11 (0.28) ^a	6.30 (0.18) ^a
Alcohol dependence (ADS, $n = 296$)	13.92 (0.59) ^a	15.18 (0.33) ^b	14.82 (1.36) ^{ab}	15.08 (1.66) ^{ab}	16.06 (1.83) ^{ab}
Readiness to change (URICA, $n = 289$)	10.17 (0.17) ^a	10.79 (0.09) ^b	10.39 (0.27) ^{ab}	10.67 (0.20) ^b	10.40 (0.32) ^{ab}
AA Involvement (AAI, $n = 276$)	3.04 (0.14) ^a	3.64 (0.23) ^b	3.49 (0.47) ^{ab}	2.82 (0.43) ^{ab}	4.11 (0.71) ^{ab}
% of days attending AA meetings ($n = 301$)	1.6% ^{ab}	5.1% ^a	4.2% ^{ab}	0.9% ^b	5.7% ^{ab}
Self-efficacy (AASE, $n = 297$)	2.94 (0.10) ^a	2.92 (0.11) ^a	3.11 (0.12) ^b	3.02 (0.26) ^{abc}	2.58 (0.12) ^c

Notes. Superscripts indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. Classes with shared superscripts are not significantly different from one another.

AAI = Alcoholics Anonymous Involvement Scale; AASE = Alcohol Abstinence Self-Efficacy Scale; ADS = Alcohol Dependence Scale; IPA = Important People and Activities; URICA = University of Rhode Island Change Assessment

Supplemental Table 3.

Frequencies and Means (Standard Errors) of Predictors of Latent Classes of Twelve-Step Facilitation Attendance

Baseline predictors (sample size out of $n = 335$ in 3-year follow up sample)	Class 1: Attending 12 sessions ($n = 115$)	Class 2: Attending 9-11 sessions ($n = 55$)	Class 3: Attending 6-8 sessions ($n = 50$)	Class 4: Attending 3-5 sessions ($n = 45$)	Class 5: Attending 0-2 sessions ($n = 70$)
Age in years ($n = 335$)	42.40 (1.58) ^a	38.96 (2.96) ^{ac}	39.22 (1.54) ^{abc}	36.33 (3.43) ^{bc}	36.64 (2.47) ^c
Sex – % male ($n = 335$)	71.3% ^a	69.1% ^a	74.1% ^a	61.2% ^a	73.1% ^a
Race – % White ($n = 335$)	85.3% ^a	78.1% ^{ab}	80.1% ^{ab}	80.0% ^a	72.7% ^b
Marital status – % married ($n = 335$)	52.3% ^{ac}	39.8% ^b	40.0% ^c	55.6% ^a	30.9% ^b
# prior treatment episodes ($n = 332$)	1.03 (0.11) ^{ab}	0.70 (0.15) ^a	0.96 (0.15) ^{ab}	1.05 (0.34) ^{ab}	1.03 (0.24) ^b
Social support for drinking (IPA, $n = 325$)	6.21 (0.07) ^{ab}	6.14 (0.12) ^a	6.20 (0.13) ^{ab}	6.20 (0.23) ^{ab}	6.34 (0.08) ^b
Alcohol dependence (ADS, $n = 332$)	14.45 (0.60) ^{ab}	13.81 (0.46) ^a	15.26 (0.81) ^{ab}	16.47 (2.73) ^{ab}	15.55 (0.93) ^b
Readiness to change (URICA, $n = 321$)	10.41 (0.24) ^a	10.62 (0.19) ^a	10.47 (0.42) ^a	10.96 (0.30) ^a	10.39 (0.22) ^a
AA Involvement (AAI, $n = 313$)	3.45 (0.39) ^a	2.53 (0.24) ^b	3.74 (0.10) ^a	3.62 (0.34) ^a	3.27 (0.33) ^a
% of days attending AA meetings ($n = 335$)	3.1% ^{ab}	1.1% ^a	4.0% ^{ab}	2.6% ^{ab}	2.5% ^b
Self-efficacy (AASE, $n = 320$)	2.92 (0.08) ^a	3.20 (0.11) ^b	2.74 (0.14) ^a	2.92 (0.15) ^{ab}	2.87 (0.16) ^{ab}

Notes. Superscripts indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. Classes with shared superscripts are not significantly different from one another.

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Supplemental Table 4.

Frequencies and Means (Standard Errors) of Predictors of Latent Classes of Motivational Enhancement Therapy Attendance

Baseline predictors (sample size out of $n = 316$ in 3-year follow up sample)	Class 1:	Class 2:	Class 3:
	Attending 4 sessions ($n = 233$)	Attending 2-3 sessions ($n = 43$)	Attending 0-1 sessions ($n = 40$)
Age in years ($n = 316$)	38.39 (2.06) ^a	39.49 (2.39) ^a	37.35 (2.10) ^a
Sex – % male ($n = 316$)	74.7% ^{ab}	81.4% ^a	65.0% ^b
Race – % White ($n = 316$)	81.5% ^a	79.1% ^a	80.0% ^a
Marital status – % married ($n = 316$)	47.6% ^a	41.9% ^a	35.0% ^a
# prior treatment episodes ($n = 316$)	0.97 (0.07) ^a	1.16 (0.11) ^b	0.85 (0.11) ^c
Social support for drinking (IPA, $n = 305$)	6.21 (0.07) ^{ab}	6.07 (0.07) ^a	6.32 (0.10) ^b
Alcohol dependence (ADS, $n = 314$)	14.47 (0.29) ^a	15.01 (1.24) ^a	14.61 (1.19) ^a
Readiness to change (URICA, $n = 301$)	10.59 (0.10) ^a	10.60 (0.28) ^a	10.61 (0.25) ^a
AA Involvement (AAI, $n = 294$)	3.50 (0.16) ^a	3.81 (0.20) ^a	3.08 (0.39) ^a
% of days attending AA meetings ($n = 316$)	2.7% ^a	5.0% ^a	3.1% ^a
Self-efficacy (AASE, $n = 307$)	3.00 (0.04) ^a	2.89 (0.15) ^a	2.97 (0.09) ^a

Notes. Superscripts indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. Classes with shared superscripts are not significantly different from one another.

AAI = Alcoholics Anonymous Involvement Scale; AASE = Alcohol Abstinence Self-Efficacy Scale; ADS = Alcohol Dependence Scale; IPA = Important People and Activities; URICA = University of Rhode Island Change Assessment