

## DATA SUPPLEMENT

To develop the propensity scores, we considered analyses performed on data across sites of the multisite MacArthur Mental Health Court Study (N = 1,047) (14), including the present sample. Steadman et al. (14) constructed a logistic regression model of assignment to MHC or TAU using the following steps. First, they entered into the model age, race, gender, and site. Second, they added variables in the domains of personal characteristics including ever married, education, father ever used illegal drugs, father ever arrested, lived with biological father until age 15; mental health history, including ever had a psychiatric hospitalization, age at first psychiatric hospitalization, age first saw mental health professional; current mental health factors, including Colorado Symptom Index (CSI), Insight and Treatment Attitudes Questionnaires (ITAQ), mutually exclusive diagnostic category, mental health treatment in past six months, self-reported compliance with treatment and with medication, and other types of medical treatment; child physical abuse and baseline violence, substance abuse and treatment such as alcohol and illegal drug use in past 30 days and received substance abuse treatment in past six months; and criminal justice variables including number of arrests since age 15, age at first arrest, number of pre-18 month incarceration days and arrests, annualized pre-18 month arrests, target arrest, charge level, and most serious offense. A stepwise variable selection procedure retained marital status, CSI, diagnosis of depression, received treatment for medical problem, days using illegal drugs during the last 30 days, ever been hospitalized psychiatrically, violence at baseline interview, target arrest charge level, and age at first arrest. These variables, along with those entered in the first stage (i.e., gender, race, age, and site), were used in the selection model developed by Steadman et al. (14). To estimate propensity scores for the present study, we constructed a logistic regression model of assignment to MHC or TAU at the San Francisco site based on these variables: gender, race, age, marital status, CSI, diagnosis of depression, received treatment for medical problem, days using illegal drugs during the last 30 days, ever been hospitalized psychiatrically, violence at baseline interview, and age at first arrest. We included the resulting propensity scores in models comparing the MHC and TAU groups to adjust for possible selection bias.