Table A1 Sample Characteristics (n=1,884)

Variable	N	%
Attends initial appointment		
Yes	1578	84
No	306	16
Unit		
Dual-diagnosis	533	28
Latino	415	22
General psychiatric	936	50
Case management		
Present	380	20
Absent/Unknown[1]	1504	80
Gender		
Male	1336	71
Female/Unknown[2]	548	29
Age, y: Continuous (M±SD)	39±12	
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Latino	481	26
Latino, preferred language Spanish	178	9
Latino, preferred language English[3]	376	20
Black, non-Latino	761	40
Asian, non-Latino	22	1
Other, non-Latino	66	4
Country of origin		
Born in US	522	28
Born outside US	348	18
Unknown	1014	54
Immigration status		
Documented	1672	89
Undocumented	18	1
Unknown	194	10
Insurance		
Public: e.g. Medicaid, Medicare	910	48
Other	182	10
Unknown/uninsured[4]	792	42
Housing status		
Domiciled	988	52
Sheltered	223	12
Homeless	508	27
Unknown	165	9
Medical comorbidity		
Present	1084	58
Absent	736	39

Unknown	64	3
Primary diagnosis		
Psychotic Disorders	746	40
Mood/anxiety Disorders	633	34
Major Depressive Disorder with Psychotic Features/Schizoaffective Disorder	287	15
Adjustment Disorders	40	2
Substance Abuse Disorders	144	8
Other/None	34	2
Substance abuse present, not primary diagnosis	1276	68
Length of stay in days: Continuous (M±SD)	24±22	

Categories may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

[1]Three patients with unknown case management were combined with no case management, to examine receipt of case management versus all else.

[2]One patient with unknown gender was included in female category to avoid missing data on this variable.

[3]Three patients had other preferred language, and were included with the English category.

[4]Uninsured could not be distinguished from unknown insurance status.

Table A2 Utilization of Dual-Diagnosis Unit

		Attending Dual-Dx Unit		
		No	Yes	Total
Primary Axis I Diagnosis Substance Abuse				
	No	1,292	448	1,740
	Yes	59	85	144
	Total	1,351	533	1,884
Substance use – not primary diagnosis				
	No	504	104	608
	Yes	847	429	1,276
	Total	1,351	533	1,884

Table A3 Utilization of Latino Unit

	Attending Latino Unit		
Latino – preferred language Spanish	No	Yes	Total
No	1,436	270	1,706
Yes	33	145	178
Total	1,469	415	1,884
Latino –preferred language English			
No	1,230	278	1,508
Yes	239	137	376
Total	1,469	415	1,884

Table A4 Attending Initial Appointment, by Unit

Unit	Attending Initial Appt	
	N	%
Dual Diagnosis Unit [N=533]	465	87
Latino Unit [N=415]	334	80
General Units [N=936]	779	83

Propensity Score Analysis

Propensity score matching was conducted to examine whether the unit assignment was associated with probability of attending the initial outpatient appointment. This allows us to examine whether patients treated on different units had different rates of attending the initial outpatient appointment, independent of the observable factors that may have influenced selection onto the unit (1). The first step was to estimate the observed characteristics associated with being treated on the specialty unit. The second step was to use logistic regression to generate propensity scores (1). The balancing property was satisfied for the propensity scores. The third step was to use the propensity scores to examine the association between treatment in the specialty unit and the outcome (attending the initial appointment). This was done using stratification: data was divided into blocks based on the propensity score, to allow for comparisons within groups of individuals with similar propensity to be assigned to the specialty unit. These scores were then averaged for an overall effect.

1. Marcus SM, Siddique J, Ten Have TR, et al: Balancing Treatment Comparisons in Longitudinal Studies. Psychiatric Annals 38(12): 805-811, 2008

Table A6. Probability of Attending the Initial Appointment among Persons in Specialty Units (Propensity Score Matching)

Independent Variable	**Propensity Score – Stratification Matching**		
	Coef	**95% CI**	**N**
Attending dual-diagnosis unit	.056*	.013 to .099	1,884
Attending Latino unit	-.054	-.117 to .009	1,884

*p<.05