

## Supplementary Online Content

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**eTable 1.** List of all prison-based treatment programs and the number of individuals who completed each program

**eTable 2.** Nonadherence of psychotropic medications and other commonly used medications in those who violently reoffended

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

**eTable 1.** List of all prison-based treatment programs and the number of individuals who completed each program

<b>Treatment program</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of individuals who completed</b>
<b>General crime prevention programs</b>		
Cognitive skills	A cognitive-behavioral based program that teaches individuals specific skills that assist them in identifying, controlling and changing the personal thinking patterns and underlying beliefs that support their criminal behaviors.	160
Breaking up with crime	A group program for those convicted of various types of crimes, violent crimes and property crimes.	419
Enhanced thinking skills	A group program not directed against any particular crime, but for clients who feel stuck in criminal behavior and who want help to change. Through group exercises, role-plays and homework assignments, participants learn to handle dangerous situations in everyday life.	453
One to one	An individual program for those with a criminal lifestyle and medium to high risk of relapse. The host and client work with problem solving, attitudes and values through conversation, role playing and homework assignments.	205
<b>Violence prevention therapies</b>		
Aggression Replacement Training	A cognitive-behavioral intervention that trains individuals to cope with their aggressive and violent behaviors.	465
Integrated Domestic Abuse Program (IDAP)	IDAP is addressed to men who used threats, violence or other controlling behavior towards his female partner or former partner.	184
<b>Psychological treatments against substance abuse</b>		
12-step program	An alcohol and drug programs, originally developed by Alcoholics Anonymous (AA).	470
Relapse prevention program	An individual program primarily intended as an enhancement / booster. The client will have already undergone treatment.	147

Programme for Reducing individual substance misuse (PRISM)	PRISM comes from the UK. The participant will learn to recognize the signals that trigger addiction and crime, to increase their self-control, to resist and to solve problems related to substance abuse.	163
Prime for life	A program aimed to increase awareness about alcohol and other drugs. The majority of the clients who participate have committed alcohol-related offenses.	1117
Dare to choose	A group program where participants together with the two program leaders work to understand their addiction, recognize hazardous situations, learn the tools for change and plan for a future without abuse	520
<b>Other programs</b>		
Motivational interviewing	A program for individuals who need to be motivated to make a change in their crime / abuse / behavior.	80
Parental guidance	A group program for those who have, or hope to have, contact with their children	680
Behaviour-Talk-Change	For those clients who need motivation to change, can to some extent be adapted based on the participant's needs.	2347
Relations and companionship	Aimed at inmates convicted of all types of sexual crimes, work with issues such as relationships, empathy and how to learn to live in equal relationships.	382
Win, motivation program for women	A program for women with substance abuse or a criminal lifestyle. The aim is for participants to become better at making choices that provide better quality of life.	124

Source: <http://www.kriminalvarden.se/behandling-och-varld/behandlingsprogram>

**eTable 2.** Nonadherence of psychotropic medications and other commonly used medications in those who violently reoffended

	Prisoners who violently reoffended (n=116)	Prisoners who did not violently reoffend (n=300)	Risk difference (95% CI)
Nonadherence of psychotropic medications	67 (57.8%)	123 (41.0%)	16.8% (6.2 to 27.3)
Nonadherence of other commonly used medications*	51 (44.0%)	107 (35.7%)	8.3% (-2.2 to 18.8)

\* We investigated the nonadherence (i.e., stopping medication within 90 days of the medication being dispensed) rate of other commonly used medications that the study sample were taking along with the psychotropic medications, specifically medications for gastrointestinal (ATC code: A01 - A10), cardiovascular (C01 - C10), and respiratory (R01 - R07) systems.