

GENDER DIFFERENCES AMONG SUBSTANCE USERS IN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS CHART

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The following chart provides a summary of the studies cited in the paper titled “A Review of Gender Differences Among Substance Abusers.” This summary contains information on the background characteristics of men and women who are substance abusers. As mentioned in the paper, literature searches were conducted in the following databases: PsychInfo, Medline, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), National Criminal Justice Reference Center, Annual Reviews, GenderWatch, Academic Search Elite, Contemporary Women’s Issues, LegalTrac, LexisNexis Government Periodicals Index, Public Affairs Information Service, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, and the UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center. To enhance the search, additional studies were sought from the reference lists of the collected articles. The key terms used were: gender, women, female, substance use, substance abuse, treatment, prison, and offenders. The search was limited to articles in English language journals published after 1985 where the sample populations were adult substance users in the United States or Canada. In addition, the studies included were limited to those which compared characteristics of a group of women with a group of men.

Authors	Sample size & type of sample	Statistics used	Measures	Findings
Acharyya & Zhang, 2003	N = 10,010 W = ~ 3,403 (34%) Inpatient, outpatient, MMT, & long-term residential	Unspecified	SES: Completed high school, weeks full-time employment in past year DUP: primary drug problem, level of use for primary drug (5 categories) in year before admission.	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: M>W ETOH and marijuana as primary drug problem, low or moderate user; W>M cocaine as primary drug problem, heavy or very heavy user; no differences in heroin as primary drug problem
Downey, Rosengren, & Donovan, 2003	N = 264 W = 206 Inpatient & Outpatient	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education DUP: Days of drug use in 90 days prior, Inventory of Drug Use Consequences (IDU) FAHx: IDU Important People and Activities Questionnaire MHI: Addiction Severity Index	SES: No difference in education DUP: No difference in severity of use, heroin as drug of choice FAHx: No difference in spouse who use drugs MHI: W>M overall rate/severity of MHI
Messina, Burdon, & Prendergast, 2003)	N = 8,104 W = 4,509 In-prison TC=s	Logistic regression	SES: Years of education; employed 30 days prior to incarceration DUP: Daily use by type of drug 60 days prior to incarceration, age 1 st use by drug FAHx: History of sexual/ physical abuse as child or adult; CrimeHx: Age 1 st arrest, # lifetime arrests, # years of incarceration MHI: Self-reported symptoms	SES: W<M education and employment DUP: M>W: Marijuana use; W>M use of cocaine, opiates & polydrug use; W older than M age of first use for all drugs except heroin FAHx: W>M past sexual & physical abuse CrimeHx: M<W: age 1 st arrest, M>W # lifetime arrests, # years of incarceration MHI: W>M: Depression, anxiety
Grella, 2003	N = 400 W = ~189 (47.2%) Inpatient, dual diagnosis	ANOVA, Log-linear	SES: Completed high school, employed in past year DUP: Age of first use and first regular use (weekly), # drugs ever used, DSM-IV diagnosis of dependence (type of drug), FAHx: Number of children under 18 and # living with, household member with ETOH or drug problem CrimeHx: Illegal sources of income prior 12 months MHI: Brief Symptom Inventory	SES: No difference in education or employment DUP: W older than M age of 1 st use, age of first regular use; M>W number of substances used; alcohol, heroin and marijuana dependence; No difference in cocaine dependence FAHx: W>M children under 18; No difference in living with minor child, family member with substance use problem CrimeHx: W>M prostitution source of income; M>W property crime source of income MHI: No difference global severity, depression, anxiety
Liebschutz et al., 2002	N = 470 W = 111 Inpatient, detoxification unit	Unspecified, No test for FAHx	DUP: Inventory of Drug Use Consequences, ASI drug and alcohol scores FAHx: Lifetime history of physical abuse, sexual abuse	DUP: M>W: ETOH use; No difference in drug use consequences; W>M drug use (ASI) FAHx: W>M sexual and physical abuse

Authors	Sample size & type of sample	Statistics used	Measures	Findings
Majer, Jason, Ferrari, & North, 2002	N = 52 W = 23 TC	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education, categories of employment (3) DUP: DSM-III-R diagnoses for dependence MHI: DSM-III-R diagnosis.	SES: No difference in education or employment DUP: M>W ETOH use MHI: Unclear results
Chermack, Walton, Fuller, & Blow, 2001	N = 252 W = 126 Inpatient & outpatient	MANOVA	FAHx: Conflict Tactics Scale	FAHx: No difference for received partner violence or received non-partner violence
Langan & Pelissier, 2001	N = 1,644 W=318 In-prison TC	T-test, logistic regression	SES: Completed high school (GED), mean # times unemployed DUP: Daily use (ever) by type of drug FAHx: Sexual or physical abuse as child, spouse or friend with drug problem, drug use in family of origin CrimeHx: Prior incarceration MHI: DSM-III-R diagnosis	SES: W<M education; No difference in employment DUP: W>M: use of cocaine, heroin, polydrug use; no difference marijuana use; M>W use for hedonistic reasons; W>M use to alleviate pain FAHx: W>M sexual & physical abuse, substance use problem in family, spouse with drug problem, friend with drug problem, plan to live with minor children upon release from prison CrimeHx: M>W prior incarceration MHI: W>M depression; no differences in ASPD
Oggins, Guydish, & Delucchi, 2001	N = 261 W = 77 Outpatient	X ²	SES: Education > 11 years, usually employed past 3 years CrimeHx: ASI composite score MHI: BDI Depression	SES: No difference in education; W<M employment CrimeHx: M>W: legal problems MHI: No difference in depression
Robinson, Brower, & Gombert, 2001	N = 336 W = 128 Outpatient	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education, categories of employment (3) DUP: DSM-IV chart diagnosis, drug use within past 28 days FAHx: Childhood physical and sexual abuse, number of children in household under 16 MHI: Brief Symptom Inventory	SES: No difference in education; W<M employed DUP: W>M: cocaine use; M>W ETOH diagnosis, heavy drinking; No differences in marijuana or cocaine diagnosis, marijuana use FAHx: W>M sexual & physical abuse, live with minor children MHI: No difference for depression or anxiety
Chermack, Stoltenberg, Fuller, & Blow, 2000	N = 213 W = 103 Inpatient & outpatient	Correlation	DUP: Substance Abuse Outcomes Module FAHx: Conflict Tactics Scale MHI: List of childhood conduct problems	DUP: No difference in alcohol use, consequences from drug use FAHx: No difference in family history of violence; W>M family history of alcohol use problems MHI: M>W childhood conduct problems
Galen, Brower, Gillespie, & Zucker, 2000	N = 235 W = 93 Outpatient	ANOVA	SES: Years of education SUP: Substance Abuse Outcomes Module, brief symptom inventory, DSM-III-R diagnoses MHI: Brief symptom inventory	SES: No difference in education DUP: No difference in dependence severity score MHI: No difference in overall psychiatric severity, ASPD

Authors	Sample size & type of sample	Statistics used	Measures	Findings
Haas & Peters, 2000	N = 160 W = 42 Drug court treatment programs	X ² , ANOVA	DUP: Addiction Severity Index, age of first regular drug use by drug CrimeHx: Age of first arrest, # arrests	DUP: No difference ETOH use, cocaine use, polydrug use; M>W marijuana use; W older than M age of onset ETOH, marijuana; No difference in age of onset for cocaine, number of alcohol/drug related problems CrimeHx: No difference in age of 1 st arrest or number of arrests
Jainchill, Hawke, & Yagelka, 2000	N = 487 W = 189 TC for homeless persons	X ²	DUP: DSM-III-R diagnosis FAHx: Sexual, physical abuse at any time MHI: DSM-III-R diagnosis	DUP: W older than M age of onset; No difference in crack/cocaine as primary problem FAHx: W>M sexual abuse; No difference physical abuse MHI: No difference depression, phobia; W>M PTSD; M>W ASPD
Messina, Wish, & Nemes, 2000	N = 412 W = 116 Inpatient & outpatient TC	X ²	SES: Years of education, ever employed DUP: SCID diagnosis, age first used cocaine, heroin FAHx: Ever physically abused, ever forced to have sex, living with children CrimeHx: Age of 1 st arrest, # adult convictions and arrests, type & variety of illegal behavior MHI: SCID diagnoses	SES: W>M education; No difference in employment DUP: W older than M age 1 st use of cocaine; No difference age of 1 st use of heroin, type of drug dependence diagnosis FAHx: W>M sexual & physical abuse, live with children CrimeHx: M>W legal problems MHI: W>M depression; M>W ASPD
Ouimette, Kimerling, Shaw, & Moos, 2000	N = 24,959 W = 745 Inpatient & outpatient	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education FAHx: Addiction Severity Index	SES: No difference in education FAHx: W>M sexual abuse only, sexual & physical abuse; No difference physical abuse only
Riehm, Hser, & Zeller, 2000	N = 266 W = 97 Non-treatment drug users	X ²	SES: Categories of education (4), employed at present DUP: Addiction Severity Index FAHx: Partner uses drugs	SES: W<M education and employment DUP: No difference in ASI score FAHx: W>M spouse who uses drugs
Westermeyer & Boedicker, 2000	N = 642 W = 277 Outpatient	X ² , Rank sum W test	SES: Years of education, categories of employment (3) DUP: By drug: age of first use, days of use in previous year (current users), years of use, diagnosis of substance dependence by psychiatrist, family history of substance abuse CrimeHx: Legal subscale of Substance Abuse Problem Scale	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: No difference in frequency/severity of use; M>W years of use for all drugs, recent marijuana use and opiate use, marijuana dependence; No difference age of first use of any drug, cocaine use, alcohol dependence, cocaine dependence, opiate dependence FAHx: W>M sibling, mother, spouse & grandparent SUD use, No difference in substance abuse of father ; W>M mother, sibling, grandparent and sibling substance use CrimeHx: M>W Legal problems

Authors	Sample size & type of sample	Statistics used	Measures	Findings
Chatham, Hiller, Rowan-Szal, Joe, & Simpson, 1999	N = 435 W = ~135 (31%) MMT	Not specified	SES: Completed high school (GED), employed 6 months before admission DUP: Age of first use, frequency of drug use within past 6 months, reason for drug use FAHx: Abuse (undefined) by mother or father, parents treated for substance or psychological problem, live with children CrimeHx: Age of first arrest, lifetime arrest, lifetime incarceration MHI: Self-Rating Form	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: W older than M age first use of ETOH & marijuana use; W>M cocaine use; No difference in age of onset for heroin, cocaine; M>W ETOH use; W>M use of drugs for recreation reasons, psychological reasons FAHx: W>M abuse by parents, Mother with substance use problem, live with children; No difference in substance use problem of father CrimeHx: M>W younger at age of 1 st arrest, # lifetime arrests, # lifetime incarcerations MHI: W>M depression, anxiety
Garg, Yates, Jones, Zhou, & Williams, 1999	N = 103 W = 30 Inpatient & outpatient	MANOVA	MHI: Short-Form Health Survey	MHI: W>M MHI
Grella & Joshi, 1999	N = 7,652 W = 2591 Inpatient & outpatient	ANOVA	SES: Categories of level of education (3), employed full-time past 12 months DUP: Age first drug use, DSM-III-R diagnosis for dependence (type of drug) CrimeHx: Ever arrested MHI: DSM-III-R diagnosis for anxiety, depression, ASPD	SES: W<M education and employment DUP: W older than M age of first drug use; W>M cocaine dependence; M>W polydrug or ETOH only dependence CrimeHx: M>W previous arrests MHI: W>M depression, anxiety; M>W ASPD
McCance-Katz, Carroll, & Rounsaville, 1999	N = 298 W = 92 Inpatient & outpatient, cocaine users	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education, employed at present DUP: Addiction Severity Index FAHx: Children living in household CrimeHx: ASI legal severity MHI: SADS-L lifetime and current, Beck depression inventory	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: M>W alcoholism, M younger than W age first ETOH use; No difference in severity of drug use, age first cocaine use FAHx: W>M live with children CrimeHx: M>W legal problems; MHI: No difference in any diagnosis, depression, anxiety, ASPD; W>M phobia
Magura, Kang, Rosenblum, Handelsman, & Foote, 1998	N = 212 W = 87 MMT	X ² , T-test, Log-linear analysis	SES: Years of education, employed full or part-time DUP: # days used past 30 days, SCID drug type - diagnosis for substance abuse or dependence MHI: SCID diagnosis	SES: No difference in education or employment DUP: No difference in lifetime diagnosis of opiates, cocaine; No difference in current diagnosis of any drug; M>W lifetime diagnosis of marijuana, ETOH MHI: W>M lifetime diagnosis of major depression, bipolar; M>W ASPD
Tortu et al., 1998	N = 1,434 W = 486 Crack users	X ²	SES: High school graduate, employed at present DUP: Drug type: drug use in past 30 days CrimeHx: Ever arrested	SES: M>W education and employment DUP: M>W ETOH use, cocaine use; W>M crack use; No difference in heroin use CrimeHx: M>W legal problems; W>M barter/sell sex for drugs

Authors	Sample size & type of sample	Statistics used	Measures	Findings
Brown & Nixon, 1997	N = 66 W = 44 Inpatient	X ² , ANOVA	SES: Years of education DUP: Quantity-frequency index (time frame not reported) MHI: DSM-III-R diagnosis	SES: No difference in education DUP: No difference in quantity/frequency of use MHI: No difference ASPD
Fiorentine, Anglin, Gil-Rivas, & Taylor, 1997	N = 330 W = 182 Outpatient	X ²	SES: Categories of education (3), employed at admission DUP: Mean frequency of drug use in year prior to treatment MHI: UCLA Client-Needs-Services-Outcomes Questionnaire	SES: W<M education and employment DUP: No difference in marijuana use; W>M use of crack, heroin MHI: W>M lifetime rate of depression; No difference in depression 6 months prior, anxiety (lifetime or past 6 months), ever diagnosed with mental illness
Gil-Rivas, Fiorentine, Anglin, & Taylor, 1997	N = 330 W = 182 Outpatient	X ²	FAHx: UCLA Client-Needs-Services-Outcomes Questionnaire	FAHx: W>M sexual & physical abuse, age of first abuse >12
Janikowski, Bordieri, & Glover, 1997	N = 732 W = 204 Outpatient	X ² , T-test	FAHx: Substance Abuse and Incest Survey	FAHx: W>M past incest
Peters, Strozier, Murrin, & Kearns, 1997	N = 1,655 W = 435 Jail	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education, having a trade or profession, monthly income, ASI employment scale DUP: ASI drug and alcohol scale, primary problem substance, lifetime use, use in past 30 days FAHx: ASI CrimeHx: ASI legal status, lifetime criminal charges MHI: ASI psychiatric status	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: M>W ETOH & marijuana use, multiple drug use; W>M cocaine primary problem, number years cocaine use, use of cocaine; No difference use of heroin FAHx: W>M sexual and physical abuse; W>M ETOH drug problems among siblings; No difference in parental history of use CrimeHx: M>W legal involvement, violent crimes; W>M prostitution MHI: W>M overall rate of MHI, depression, anxiety
Weiss, Martinez-Raga, Griffin, Greenfield, & Hufford, 1997	N = 101 W = 37 Inpatient, cocaine users	X ² , T-test	SES: Completed high school, employed at time of admission DUP: Years of cocaine use, age 1 st drug use, multiple SUD diagnoses (current & past) CrimeHx: ASI legal problems score MHI: DSM-III-R diagnoses	SES: No difference in education or employment DUP: W younger than men age first drug use; No difference in frequency/severity of use, polydrug use CrimeHx: No difference in legal problems MHI: No difference in overall rate of Axis 1 diagnosis, depression, anxiety; M>W ASPD
Davis & DiNitto, 1996	N = 116 W = 49 Rehabilitation Center	Loglinear	FAHx: ASI MHI: ASI	FAHx: W>M higher rate of substance use in family MHI: W>M: number of mental health hospitalizations
Dudish & Hatsukami, 1996	N = 176 W = 88 Crack-cocaine users	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education DUP: Lifetime use of drugs by type CrimeHx: Ever convicted of crime, violent crime MHI: Self-reported depression for over 1 week	SES: No difference in education DUP: No difference in use of any drug CrimeHx: No difference in prior conviction; M>W violent crime, barter crack for sex; W>M barter sex for crack MHI: No difference in depression

Authors	Sample size & type of sample	Statistics used	Measures	Findings
Goldstein et al., 1996	N = 140 W = 34 Inpatient	X ² , Fisher=s exact tests, Wilcoxon rank sum	SES: Categories of education (3), Categories of employment pattern before admission (3), employment income in prior 30 days DUP: Age 1 st drug use, primary drug of abuse (including polydrug as category), life years of regular use B any drug FAHx: # of dependents MHI: # of DSM-III-R criteria of ASPD B childhood and adult	SES: No difference in education or employment; W<M employment income DUP: No difference in age of onset, primary drug used including polydrug use; M>W years of regular drug use FAHx: No difference # of dependents MHI: No difference ASPD childhood criteria ; W>M ASPD adult criteria
Luthar, Cushing, & Rounsaville, 1996	N = 201 W = 106 Inpatient & outpatient, opioid users	MANOVA, Logistic regression	CrimeHx: Arrests by type of crime MHI: Self-reported symptoms	CrimeHx: W>M trade sex for money; committed forgery, larceny, burglary MHI: M>W early conduct problems, more severe ASPD behaviors as adult
Kingree, 1995	N = 196 W = 41 Long-term treatment center, indigent persons	Correlation	SES: Completed high school MHI: Taylor Manifest Anxiety	SES: No difference in education MHI: W>M anxiety
Lundy, Gottheil, Serota, Weinstein, & Sterling, 1995	N = 1247 W = 595 Outpatient, African-American, crack-cocaine users	X ² , T-tests	SES: Highest grade completed, Addiction Severity Index (ASI) employment scale, # months employed in last 24 months DUP: ASI, age of first cocaine use, # days cocaine use past 30 days CrimeHx: ASI legal scale MHI: ASI psychological scale, SCL-90	SES: W<M education and employment DUP: No difference in ASI drug score, use of cocaine past 30 days; M>W ETOH use; W younger than M age cocaine use FAHx: W>M care for children CrimeHx: M>W legal problems MHI: W>M ASI psychological composite; M>W anxiety, depression (Note: M>W SCL-90 global severity index)
Brady, Grice, Dustan, & Randall, 1993	N = 100 W = 50 Inpatient	X ² , T-test, No test for ASPD	SES: High school or more, income > 15K DUP: Primary drug of dependence MHI: DSM-III-R diagnosis	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: M>W ETOH; W>M cocaine dependence MHI: No difference in depression, ASPD; W>M any anxiety disorder, PTSD
Brown Jr., Alterman, Rutherford, Cacciola, & Zaballero, 1993	N = 468 W = 177 MMT, African-American & Hispanic	ANOVA	SES: Addiction Severity Index (ASI) employment scale items DUP: ASI CrimeHx: ASI MHI: ASI	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: M>W ETOH recent use, years regular marijuana use, years regular heroin use; W>M years regular cocaine use; No difference ASI composite score for ETOH or drugs CrimeHx: M>W legal problems, total # arrests, total
Kosten, Gawin, Kosten, & Rounsaville, 1993	N = 72 W = 19 Outpatient, cocaine users	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education DUP: Days of cocaine use in past month, years cocaine problem, years used heroin and ETOH MHI: Beck Depression Inventory	SES: No difference in education DUP: No difference in use of cocaine, years cocaine problem; M>W years used alcohol; W>M years heroin use MHI: No difference in depression

Authors	Sample size & type of sample	Statistics used	Measures	Findings
Boyd, Blow, & Orgain, 1993	N = 80 W = 43 Inpatient, African-American	X ² , T-test	SES: Completed high school DUP: Drug use as recorded in medical record, parental substance abuse FAHx: Childhood sexual and physical abuse	SES: No difference in education DUP: No difference in age of onset, types of drugs used; W>M substance use in mother; No difference in substance use of father FAHx: W>M sexual abuse; No difference in physical abuse
Benishek, Bieschke, Stoffelmayr, Mavis, & Humphreys, 1992	N = 507 W = 134 Inpatient & Outpatient	ANOVA	DUP: Addiction Severity Index(ASI) Alcohol Dependence Scale MHI: ASI, Beck Depression Inventory	DUP: M>W ETOH problems; No difference in ETOH dependence MHI: W>M overall rate of MHI, anxiety, depression
Wallen, 1992	N = 229 W = 48 Inpatient	X ² , T-test	FAHx: Lifetime history of sexual and physical abuse MHI: Self-report symptom checklist	FAHx: W>M sexual abuse (child & adult); no difference in physical abuse (child & adult) MHI: No difference in depression, tension/nervousness
Denier, Thevos, Latham, & Randall, 1991	N = 100 W = 50 Inpatient (private clinic), cocaine users	X ² , T-test	SES: Years of education, employed at admission DUP: Age of 1 st use B cocaine, author created categories of drug use-related problem severity FAHx: Family history of abuse in 1 st degree relative MHI: DSM-III-R diagnoses	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: No difference in frequency severity of use-related problems; W>M polydrug use FAHx: W>M family history of substance use MHI: W>M: other psychiatric diagnoses
Hesselbrock, 1991	N = 266 W = 69 Inpatient, ETOH users	ANCOVA	DUP: DSM-III diagnosis, ETOH use in past 30 days	DUP: No difference in amount or frequency of ETOH use in past 30 days
Griffin, Weiss, Mirin, & Lange, 1989	N = 129 W = 34 Inpatient, cocaine-users	X ² , T-test	SES: Employed at admission DUP: Age first drug use, years of heavy drug use, years cocaine use, # drugs used past 30 days, DSM-III diagnosis, reasons for drug use FAHx: Lived with drug-dependent partner MHI: DSM-III	SES: W<M employment DUP: M older than W age of first drug use, years of cocaine use; No difference ETOH diagnosis, years of heavy drug use, # drugs used past 30 days, reasons for drug use FAHx: W>M live with drug dependent partner MHI: W>M depression, M>W ASPD
Ross, 1989	N = 427 W = 198 Research & treatment center	X ² , T-tests	SES: Categories of education (4), categories of employment (4) DUP: DSM-III for drug and alcohol dependence, Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test, Alcohol Dependence Scale CrimeHx: Arrested due to ETOH use	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment; DUP: M>W on two of three measures of alcohol problem; No difference drug scale CrimeHx: M>W arrests related to ETOH

Authors	Sample size & type of sample	Statistics used	Measures	Findings
Hser, Anglin, & McGlothlin, 1987)	N = 546 W = 264 MMT	X ² , T-tests	SES: Highest grade completed, mean % of time had legal income 12 months before use DUP: Age first use by type of drug CrimeHx: Ever arrested, # arrests, # property arrests	SES: No difference in education; M>W employment DUP: No difference for any drug among Anglos; M younger age of first use for heroin and marijuana only among Chicanos CrimeHx: No difference in ever arrested; M>W # of arrests, # of property arrests
Hser, Anglin, & Booth, 1987	N = 546 W = 264 MMT	X ² , T-tests	DUP: % time used narcotics, marijuana or ETOH during period becoming addicted; reason for daily drug use FAHx: Spouse/partner used heroin daily CrimeHx: # arrests, # property arrests	DUP: No difference % time used narcotics; M>W % time used marijuana and ETOH; M>W used for hedonistic reasons; W>M used for social reasons (spouse or friends using) FAHx: W>M spouse who used narcotics CrimeHx: ; M>W # of arrests, # of property arrests

Legend

ASPD	Antisocial Personality Disorder
CrimeHx	Criminal History
DUP	Drug Use Patterns
ETOH	Alcohol
FAHx	Family and Abuse Histories
MHI	Mental Health Issues
MMT	Methadone Maintenance Treatment
N	Total sample size
SES	Socioeconomic Status
TC	Therapeutic community
W	Number of women from the total sample

If a study utilized the same sample, only one study was selected, in order to avoid duplications. Thus, the following studies were excluded:

Pelissier, Camp, Gaes, Saylor, & Rhodes, 2003) (sample same as Langan & Pelissier, 2001).

Glover, Janikowski, & Benshoff, 1996 (sample same as Janikowski, Bordieri, & Glover, 1997).

Gil-Rivas, Fiorentine, & Anglin, 1996 (sample same as Gil-Rivas, Fiorentine, Anglin, & Taylor, 1997).

Foonote: Hser, Anglin & McGlothlin, 1987a and 1987b, and Anglin, Hser & McGlothlin, 1987 had the same sample but examined different times periods.

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