

Index

- AA. *See* Alcoholics Anonymous
- AARDoC. *See* Alcohol Addiction Research Domain Criteria
- AASE. *See* Alcohol Abstinence Self-Efficacy Scale
- ABCD. *See* Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development
- ABCT. *See* Alcohol-focused Behavioral Couples Therapy
- abstinence, 13–14, 230
- AA and, 207
 - cognitive functions and, 66
 - cultural norms and, 354
 - defining, 7
 - outcomes, 98
 - self-efficacy, 102–103
 - sobriety compared with, 96
 - social support, 102
 - sponsors linked to, 99–100
- ACA. *See* Affordable Care Act
- Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), 51–52
- A-CHESS. *See* Addiction-Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System
- ACT. *See* Acceptance and Commitment Therapy
- active communication, in self-regulation, 49
- Acuff, S. F., 171, 182–183, 284–286, 288
- adaptive arousal modulation, as recovery capital, 67–70
- Addiction-Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System (A-CHESS), 249, 253
- adjacency matrix, 267–270
- adolescence
- AUD recovery in late, 84
 - family processes and, 202
 - peer factors in, 202–203
- Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD), 88–89
- Adolescent Reinforcement Survey Schedule (ARSS), 283
- Affordable Care Act (ACA), 15–16, 321–322
- African Americans, 318
- age-related trends, 77–78
- in AUD, 79–80
 - in AUD recovery, 11–12
 - cohort differences in, 81
 - in remission, 11
 - in risky alcohol use, 79–80
 - transitions in and out of AUD, 80–81
- Akaike Information Criteria (AIC), 141
- Alaska Native, 318–319
- Alcohol Abstinence Self-Efficacy Scale (AASE), 101, 287
- Alcohol Addiction Research Domain Criteria (AARDoC), 60–61
- arousal in, 62–63
 - on AUD continuum, 68
 - self-reports in, 63
- alcohol advertising, 353
- AUD recovery and, 353
 - cultural norms shaped by, 354
 - in France, 353
- alcohol availability policies, 349–352
- COVID-19 and, 351–352
- alcohol control policy
- in AUD recovery, 346
 - pricing policies, 346–349
- alcohol delivery services, 351
- alcohol dependence
- defining, 4–5
 - syndrome, 4
- Alcohol Dependence Scale, 143
- alcohol interventions, 179–180
- behavioral economics in, 181–184
 - with environment enrichment, 186–187
 - goals of, 180
 - for high-risk populations, 191–192
 - meta-review of, 353
 - societal benefits of, 401
 - for underserved populations, 191–192
- alcohol prohibition, 326
- alcohol use
- ambulatory assessment of, 242–243
 - consequences of, 42–43
 - COVID-19 and, 352
 - ecological momentary assessment of, 241–242

- alcohol use (cont.)
 - economic costs and benefits of, 401–402
 - in marginalized communities, 221
 - race/ethnicity and, 221
 - in rural areas, 318–321
 - social class and, 221
 - worldwide economic burden of, 401
- alcohol use disorder (AUD), 3
 - AA on, 96
 - age-related trends in, 79–80
 - community-based harm reduction for, 218, 227–229
 - criminalization of, 320
 - defining, 317–318
 - diagnosis of, 77–78
 - DSM-5 on, 96
 - epidemiology of, 78–82
 - family factors in, 205
 - intergenerational transmission of, 201–202
 - intimate partners and, 204
 - lifespan developmental issues in, 77–78
 - maintaining, x, 41–44
 - marriage and, 204
 - in older adults, 205–206
 - poverty and, 191–192
 - as public health concern, 77
 - reduction of, 3
 - siblings and, 202
 - social processes in, 203–206
 - socioeconomic inequity and, 319
 - stigma of, 15
 - surveys on, 159
 - transitions in and out of, 80–81
 - in US, 78
 - in young adulthood, 11
- Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), 368–369
 - scores, 369
- alcohol visibility, 350–351
- Alcohol-focused Behavioral Couples Therapy (ABCT), 209
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), 8, 95–97, 189–190, 211, 335, 372, 408–409
 - abstinence rates in, 207
 - anger reduced by, 105
 - on AUD, 96
 - on AUD recovery, 96
 - demographic variables in, 97
 - depression reduced by, 103–105
 - history of, 4
 - influence of, 417–418
 - meeting attendance in, 98
 - meeting characteristics, 99
 - meeting heterogeneity, 106–107
 - membership of, 95–96
 - outcomes from, 98
 - peer-reviewed research on, 98
 - prayers in, 101–102
 - preamble, 99
 - profile of, 97
 - program of, 96
 - research time frames, 107–108
 - in rural areas, 327
 - self-efficacy in, 102–103
 - social support in, 102, 207
 - spiritual focus of, 97
 - sponsors in, 99–100
 - step work in, 100
- alcoholism, defining, 4
- Alcohol-Savings Discretionary Expenditure (ASDE) index, x–xvi, 143, 166–167, 169, 289
 - defining, 283–284
 - resource allocation and, 283–284
- allostatic load, 70
- alternative reinforcers
 - in Behavioral Activation, 187–188
 - in behavioral economics, 181–185
 - in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, 188
 - in Community Reinforcement Approach, 191
 - in comprehensive treatments, 187–191
 - in Contingency Management, 190–191
 - environment enrichment with, 186–187
 - in Episodic Future Thinking, 186–187
 - in exercise-based interventions, 190
 - in Implementation Intentions, 187
 - in Mindfulness-and-Acceptance-Based Therapy, 188–189
 - in Network Support Treatment, 189–190
 - in Substance Free Activity Session, 186
 - techniques using, 183–186
 - in Twelve Step Facilitation, 189–190
 - under-engagement with, 182
- alters, 262
 - measurement of, 262
- ambulatory assessment of alcohol use, 242–243
- American Indians, 318–320, 322
 - oppression of, 327–328
- American Psychiatric Association (APA), 6
 - anger, AA and reduction of, 105
 - anxiety, 46
 - APA. *See* American Psychiatric Association
 - Apple app store, 386–388, 391, 394
 - applied recovery research, social network data in, 260–261
 - appraisal support, 201
 - ARIMA. *See* Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average
 - ARISE. *See* A Relational Intervention Sequence for Engagement
- arousal
 - in AARDoC, 62–63
 - baroreflex in, 64
 - in cognitive training, 64–67
 - defining, 61

- reduction of, in self-regulation, 48
- arousal modulation
 - adaptive, 67–70
 - behavioral change and, 61–62
 - mechanisms, 62–64
 - in recovery capital, 69
- ARSS. *See* Adolescent Reinforcement Survey Schedule
- ASDE. *See* Alcohol Savings Discretionary Expenditure index
- Ashford, R. D., 421
- Assessment of Recovery Capital, 307
- atheism, 97
- AUD. *See* alcohol use disorder
- AUD prevention
 - family processes in, 201–202
 - peer factors in, 202–203
 - policy interventions for, 326
- AUD recovery, 3–4
 - AA on, 96
 - as active process, 67–68
 - age-related trends in, 11–12
 - alcohol advertising and, 353
 - alcohol control policy in, 346
 - behavioral economics in, 162–164
 - Betty Ford Consensus Panel on, 7
 - biopsychosocial model of, 30–32
 - biopsychosocial process of, 25–27, 32
 - causal inference approaches to, 364–365
 - change processes in, 27–28
 - clinical diagnosis of, 6
 - cohort effects in research on, 34
 - contemporary views on, 5
 - cost analysis of, 402–404
 - defining, 4–5, 25–27, 32–33, 41
 - developmental view of, 85
 - DSM-5 on, 7
 - as dynamic process, 116–117, 415–422
 - economic method evaluation of, 400–408
 - egocentric social networks in research on, 263–264
 - empirical research on, 9
 - enriched, 30–31
 - epidemiology, 9–10
 - essentials, 30–31
 - family processes in, 200–201, 210–211
 - future research on, 14–16
 - gender in, 12
 - global influences on functioning in, 114–115
 - goals of, 179
 - heterogeneity of, 68
 - heuristic value of, as construct, 32–33
 - historical views of, 4–5
 - in late adolescence, 84
 - across lifespan, 11–12
 - macro-level of, 420–422
 - measurement development, 34–35
 - mechanisms of, 41–44
 - meso-level of, 418–420
 - micro-level of, 418
 - in mid-life, 11–12
 - mobile technology in, 239–240
 - natural, 5, 159–170
 - NIAAA on, 7
 - nonlinear changes in, 68
 - in older adults, 86–87
 - as ongoing process, 115–116
 - outcomes, 13–14, 31–32
 - participant experiences, 388–389
 - pathology-based models of, 14
 - problems with, as construct, 33
 - promotion of, 246–247
 - race/ethnicity in, 12
 - Recovery Science Research Collaborative on, 7
 - resource allocation in, 31–32
 - SAMHSA on, 7, 26
 - self-identification in, 8–9, 32
 - self-regulation in, 41, 44–45, 52
 - social connectedness in, 206
 - social identity and, 85
 - in social networking, 260–261
 - social processes in, 200–201, 206–208, 210–211
 - socio-ecological models of, 415–416
 - spirituality in, 30–31
 - stakeholder definitions of, 7
 - standardization of, 33
 - success and failure in, 27–28
 - theory development of, 33–34
 - views of, 8–9
- AUD treatments, 4–5
 - Behavioral Activation, 187–188
 - Behavioral Couples Therapy, 209
 - through carceral systems, 325–326
 - close relationships incorporated into, 208–210
 - Cognitive Behavioral Treatments, 45–50, 188
 - Community Reinforcement and Family Training, 190–191
 - Community Reinforcement Approach, 191
 - community-based harm reduction, 226–227
 - comprehensive clinical, 187–191
 - Contingency Management, 190–191
 - disparities in, 317–318
 - Ecological Momentary Interventions, 248–250
 - Episodic Future Thinking, 186–187
 - exercise-based, 190
 - expansion of, 322–325
 - goals, 180
 - holistic, 179–180
 - Housing First, 222–224
 - Implementation Interventions, 187
 - low threshold interventions, 186–187
 - Managed Alcohol Programs, 224–225
 - for marginalized communities, 220
 - medications in, 322

AUD treatments (cont.)

Mindfulness-and-Acceptance-Based treatments,
50–52, 188–189

mobile technology in, 246–247

Network Support Treatment, 189–190

research on, 34

in rural areas, 317–318, 321–328

SAMHSA on, 219

societal benefits of, 401

stigma of, 10

Substance-Free Activity, 189–190

text message interventions, 249

treatments that incorporate close others,
208–210

Twelve Step Facilitation, 189–190

AUDIT. *See* Alcohol Use Disorders Identification
Test

automatic processes, 66–67

autonomy, in community-based harm reduction,
221–222

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average
(ARIMA), 371–372

AWARE framework, 252

BA. *See* Behavioral Activation

baby boomers, 87, 207–208

BAC. *See* blood alcohol concentration

BACtrack Mobile Pro, 243

baroreflex, 62–63, 68, 70, 245

in arousal, 64

bidirectionality of, 63–64

manipulation of, 244–245

BASDA. *See* Brief Alcohol Social Density
Assessment

baseline severity assessment, in RMC intervention,
121–122, 125–126

BATD. *See* Brief Behavioral Activation for
Depression

Bates, M. E., 244–245, 417

Bayesian-Hierarchical Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Model
(BHOUM), 246

BCH. *See* Bolck, Croon, and Hagenaars

BCT. *See* Behavioral Couples Therapy

Beck Depression Inventory, 103–104

behavior patterns, in behavioral economics,
163–164

Behavioral Activation (BA), 187–188

behavioral change

biological influence on, 60–61

dynamic process of, 27–28

neuropsychological influences on, 60–61

technology-assisted measurement of, 244–245

Behavioral Couples Therapy (BCT), 209

behavioral economics, 47, 162–165, 181–186,
280–282, 291

in alcohol interventions, 181–184

alternative reinforcers in, 181–185

in AUD recovery, 162–164

behavior patterns in, 163–164

commodities in, 162–163

defining, 162, 280

delay discounting in, 162–163, 183

environment enrichment in, 184–185

future-oriented alternatives in, 183

income and expenditures in, 164–165

measurement issues in, 164–165

molar analysis in, 164

preference in, 164

relative reinforcing efficacy in, 280–282

substance use contexts in, 281–282

temporal dynamics in, 163

behavioral interventions, 67

behavioral treatment, in community-based harm
reduction, 229

benefit-cost analysis, 405–407

Best, D., 8, 305–307, 310, 420–421

on recovery capital, 306–307

Betty Ford Consensus Panel, 26, 303

on AUD recovery, 7

between-individual change

defining, 139

within-individual change and, 138–139

betweenness centrality, 269

BHOUM. *See* Bayesian-Hierarchical Ornstein-
Uhlenbeck Model

Bickel, W. R., 70–71, 162–163, 181–182,
186–187, 280–285, 304

Biden, Joseph R., 415

The Big Book, 4, 7, 96

binge-drinking, 11

biological influence, on behavioral change, 60–61

biopsychosocial model

of AUD recovery, 30–32

of relapse, 28–30

biopsychosocial processes

of AUD recovery, 25–27, 32

future research on, 32

bipartite networks, 265–266

Black, Indigenous, or People of Color (BIPOC),
206

blood alcohol concentration (BAC),
241, 350

BLRT. *See* Bootstrap Likelihood Ratio Test

body–brain integration, neuroplasticity in, 71

bonding capital, 305

Booth, B. M., 318

bootlegging, 326

Bootstrap Likelihood Ratio Test (BLRT), 141

Bowen, S., 244–245

brain-based models of addiction, 88–89

Bray, J. W., 402

bridging capital, 305

Brief Alcohol Social Density Assessment
(BASDA), 263

- Brief Assessment of Recovery Capital, 34–35
- Brief Behavioral Activation for Depression (BATD), 187–188
- B-splines, 120–121
- Buckman, J. F., 244–245
- Bureau of Labor Statistics, 406
- cannabis, 284–285
- carceral systems
- AUD treatment through, 325–326
 - in rural areas, 325–326
- cardiovascular system, 64, 68
- causal graphical modeling, 365, 374
- causal inference approaches, to AUD recovery, 364–365
- causality, 376
- determination of, 364–365
- CBT. *See* Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 346–347
- central autonomic network, 63–64
- centrality
- betweenness, 269
 - indegree, 269
 - outdegree, 269
- Cheong, J., 418
- CHIME. *See* Connectedness Hope Identity Meaning Empowerment
- choice architecture approaches, 171–172
- Christakis, N., 311
- chronic heavy drinking, brain in, 43
- classic telehealth, 247
- classical conditioning, 42–43
- classification diagnostics, in LCA, 141–142
- clinical trials, 404
- cliques, in social networks, 272
- close relationships, AUD treatments incorporating, 208–210
- Cloud, W., 305–306
- clusters, in social networks, 272
- CM. *See* Contingency Management
- cocaine, 289
- Cochrane reviews, 189–190
- cognitive avoidance, in recovery outcomes, 119–120
- Cognitive Behavioral Coping Skills Theory, 188
- cognitive behavioral model, 180
- of relapse, 30
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), 180, 209
- alternative reinforcers in, 188
 - self-regulation and, 44–45
- cognitive defects, 65
- cognitive remediation, 66
- cognitive training, arousal in, 64–67
- cognitive-behavioral self-regulation, 45–50
- cohort differences, in age-related trends, 81
- cohort effects, in AUD recovery research, 34
- co-learning, 230
- collaborative design
- lessons from, 388–396
 - in recovery apps, 382–388
 - team reflections in, 389–395
- collaborative research
- benefits of, 381
 - defining, 380–381
- COMBINE study, 28, 149, 152, 305
- community mobilization advocacy, 341
- community recovery capital, 31, 306, 309–310
- Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT), 209
- community reinforcement approach (CRA), 180–181
- alternative reinforcers in, 191
- community-based harm reduction
- for AUD, 218, 227–229
 - autonomy in, 221–222
 - behavioral treatment in, 229
 - community-driven, 222
 - defining, 219
 - evidence-base for, 222–229
 - Housing First in, 222–224
 - at individual level, 226–227
 - MAPs in, 224–225
 - meaningful activities programming in, 225–226
 - pharmacotherapy in, 229
 - success of, 230
 - treatment service gaps filled by, 219–220
- components, in social networks, 272–273
- Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, 341
- comprehensive treatments, alternative reinforcers in, 187–191
- Computer-Based Training for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, 253
- Connectedness Hope Identity Meaning Empowerment (CHIME), 310–312
- in social networks, 310–311
- Connections app, 253
- Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 164
- Consumer Price Index, 406
- Contingency Management (CM), 180–181
- alternative reinforcers in, 190–191
- continuum of care, in rural areas, 324
- control group, 364–365
- in randomized experiments, 366
- Coping Responses Inventory, 119–120
- coping skills, 30
- cost analysis
- of AUD recovery, 402–404
 - categories in, 403–404
- cost-effective analysis, 407–408. *See also* incremental cost-effectiveness ratios
- court-ordered alcohol monitoring, 356
- covariates, 367–368, 372–373

- COVID-19, 247, 324–325, 394
 alcohol availability and, 351–352
 alcohol use and, 352
 recovery apps and, 387–388
- CRA. *See* community reinforcement approach
- CRAFT. *See* Community Reinforcement and Family Training
- criminalization, of AUD, 320
- criterion problem, 422–423
- cross-over design, 367
- cross-sectional sociocentric networks, 273
- cue-elicited craving, 43
- DATCAP. *See* Drug Abuse Treatment Cost Analysis Program
- deaths of despair, 319–321
- decision-making tasks, 65
- delay discounting, 186–187, 281
 in behavioral economics, 162–163, 183
- demand indices, in purchase tasks, 285–286
- Dennis, M. L., 304
- density, 273
 of social networks, 270–271
- depreciation, 403–404
- depression, AA and reduction of, 103–105
- developmental models, bridging across lifespan, 88
- developmental view, of AUD recovery, 85
- deviance proneness pathway, in risky alcohol use, 82–83
- differential regulation hypothesis, 165, 168
 data analyses in, 166
- dipstick assessments, 116
- directed networks, 265, 267
 reciprocity in, 271
- Discovery Report*, 385
- disease model, 180, 335, 417
- distraction, in self-regulation, 46
- double counting, 406
- Double Diamond design process, 382
- drink refusal, 49
- Drinking Problems Scale, 143
- driving under the influence (DUI) policies, 354–356
 in EU, 355
 in US, 354–355
- Drug Abuse Treatment Cost Analysis Program (DATCAP), 403
- Drug-Taking Confidence Questionnaire, 287
- DSEM. *See* dynamic structural equation models
- DSM-5, 6, 10, 33
 on AUD, 96
 on AUD recovery, 7
 on remission, 25–26
- dual process models, of information processing, 66–67
- DUI. *See* driving under the influence policies
- dynamic process, AUD recovery as, 116–117, 415–422
- dynamic structural equation models (DSEM), 246
- Early Re-Intervention (ERI-2), 117–118
 additional covariates, 120
 baseline severity assessment in, 119
 recovery outcomes in, 119–120
 substance use recovery outcomes in, 119
 TVEM in, 118–120
- ecological momentary assessment (EMA), 107–108
 of alcohol use, 241–242
 defining, 240
 generalizability of findings in, 240
 mobile technology in, 240–241
 of recovery outcomes, 244–245
 SMS-delivered, 250–251
- ecological momentary interventions (EMIs)
 accessibility of, 248–249
 design considerations, 248–249
 mobile technology in, 248–250
- ecological systems theory, in harm reduction, 219
- economic domination, 407–408
- economic inequity
 AUD and, 319
 in rural areas, 328
- economic methods
 in alcohol consumption evaluation, 401–402
 of AUD recovery evaluation, 400–408
 benefit-cost analysis, 405–407
 cost analysis, 402–404
 cost-effective analysis, 407–408
 human welfare in, 400
- edges, 264
 lists, 267–268
- Edwards, G., 4
- effortful processes, 66–67
- EFT. *See* Episodic Future Thinking
- egocentric social networks
 in AUD recovery research, 263–264
 defining, 261–262
 measurement of, 262–263
 modeling of, 263–264
 in 12 Step programs, 263–264
- Elder, G. H., 34
- EMA. *See* ecological momentary assessment
- emerging adults, 182, 203–204
 family factors for, 202
 peer factors for, 203
- EMIs. *See* ecological momentary interventions
- emotional support, 201
- empowerment, 95
- endorsement of role impairment, 78
- Enhancing Neuro Imaging Genetics by Meta-Analysis (ENIGMA), 88–89
- entropy, 141–142

- environment enrichment
 alcohol interventions with, 186–187
 with alternative reinforcers, 186–187
 in behavioral economics, 184–185
- environmental reinforcement questionnaires, 287–288
- Environmental Reward Observation Scale (EROS), 287–288, 290
- Episodic Future Thinking (EFT)
 alternative reinforcers in, 186–187
 defining, 186–187
 in self-regulation, 47–48
- ERI-2. *See* Early Re-Intervention
- EROS. *See* Environmental Reward Observation Scale
- ethics, 392
- etiologic risk, 88
- European Union, DUI policies in, 355
- event-contingent reporting, 241–242
- executive functioning, 43
- exercise-based interventions, alternative reinforcers in, 190
- exosystem level, 219
- extended-release naltrexone (XR-NTX), 229
- externalizing spectrum, 82
- Faces and Voices of Recovery, 341
- factorial designs, in randomized experiments, 366
- familism, 202
- family factors
 adolescence and, 202
 in AUD, 205
 in AUD prevention, 201–202
 in AUD recovery, 200–201, 206–208, 210–211
 for emerging adults, 202
 literature on, 200–201
 in race/ethnicity, 208–209
- Fan, A. Z., 10
- Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 406
- federal parity law, 321
- federal spirits tax, 347
- federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), 322
- feminism, 319–320
- Fisher, R. A., 364–366
- fit indices, 141
 relative, 141
- fixed costs, 404
- Florida Association of Recovery Residences, 307
- FQHCs. *See* federally qualified health centers
- France, alcohol advertising in, 353
- French, M. T., 402
- future-oriented alternatives, in behavioral economics, 183
- GAATOR. *See* General Alcoholics Anonymous Tools of Recovery
- gamma alcoholics, 4
- Gaussian graphical models (GGM), 374–375
- Gay-Straight Alliances, 203
- gender
 in AUD recovery, 12
 in help-seeking, 12
- General Alcoholics Anonymous Tools of Recovery (GAATOR), 100
- general contextual substance use surveys, 286–287, 290
- general satisfaction, 131
 in recovery outcomes, 119–120
- Generation X, 207–208
- GGM. *See* Gaussian graphical models
- Glasgow Recovery Study, 307
- Global Appraisal of Individual Needs, 119–120
- global positioning system (GPS), 249
- GMM. *See* growth mixture modeling
- goal setting, in self-regulation, 47
- Goldman, M. S., 65
- Google Play, 386, 388, 391, 394
- government-controlled retail monopolies, 349–350
- GPS. *See* global positioning system
- Granfield, R., 306
- Greenfield, T. K., 100
- Groh, D. R., 102, 264
- Gross, M., 4
- group belonging, in recovery, 307–310
- Group Environment Scale, 106–107
- growth mixture modeling (GMM), 145–150
 class membership in, 148
 features of, 147–148
 functional form in, 148
 in person-centered mediation analysis, 150–151
- Hamilton Depression rating scale, 103–104
- harm reduction, 228, 420–422. *See also*
 community-based harm reduction
 community perspectives on, 229–232
 defining, 218–219
 differentiating, 226–227
 ecological systems theory in, 219
 empirical trials on, 227
 in marginalized communities, 220
 in self-regulation, 50
 treatment types, 181
 use reduction compared with, 220–221
- harmful use, 163
- HaRT-A, 228–229
- help-seeking, 9–10
 gender in, 12
 race/ethnicity in, 12
- Hester, R. K., 370–371
- higher powers, 95, 101–102
- high-risk populations, alcohol interventions for, 191–192
- HIV, 401
- testing, 171–172

- homelessness, 220, 309–310
Horn, B. P., 421–422
Housing First, 225, 339
 in community-based harm reduction, 222–224
 single-site, 223–224
HPA. *See* hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis
Humphreys, K., 408–409
Hunt, W. A., 27
hyperarousal, 67
hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, 63
- IC. *See* information criteria
ICC. *See* intraclass correlation coefficient
ICD. *See* International Classification of Diseases
ICER. *See* incremental cost-effectiveness ratios
IDS. *See* Inventory of Drinking Situations
IDTS. *See* Inventory of Drug-Taking Situations
ignition interlocks, 355–356
Implementation Intentions (II), alternative reinforcers in, 187
Important People and Activities (IPA), 101
impulsivity, 82–83, 85, 181–182
Inclusive Cities initiative, 311–313
incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICER), 407
indegree centrality, 269
individual, as change agent, 418–420
individual behavioral interventions, 179–181
information criteria (IC), 141
information processing, dual process models of, 66–67
informational support, 201
instrumental support, 201
intensive longitudinal assessment method, 243–244
intercept factor, 145–146
 in LGM, 146
intergenerational transmission, 230–232
 of AUD, 201–202
 of poverty, 323–324
International Classification of Diseases (ICD), on remission, 25–26
interrupted time series
 in quasi-experimental designs, 371–372
 regression discontinuity compared with, 372
 validity of, 371
interventions. *See* specific topics
in-the-moment assessments, 240–241
intimate partners
 AUD and, 204
 relationship distress between, 205
intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC), 246
Inventory of Drinking Situations (IDS), 286–287
Inventory of Drug-Taking Situations (IDTS), 287
IP-5, 263
IPA. *See* Important People and Activities
- James, William, 335
Jarnecke, A. M., 419
Jellinek, E. M., 4
JITAIs. *See* Just-In-Time Adaptive Interventions
Jung, Carl, 335
Just-In-Time Adaptive Interventions (JITAIs), 248–249, 252
- Kaskutas, L. A., 8, 30–31, 102
Kelly, J. F., 103–104, 303–304
Kerr, W. C., 421
knots, in TVEM, 116–117, 120–121
Kober, H., 244–245
Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, 406–407
Kruskall-Wallis test, 406–407
- labor costs, 403–404
Lanza, S. T., 144–145
latent class analysis (LCA), 140–143
 classification diagnostics in, 141–142
 goals of, 140–141
 local independence in, 142–143
 model specification in, 141–142
 in person-centered mediation analysis, 149
latent class growth analysis (LCGA), features of, 147–148
latent class regression, 143–145
latent growth modeling (LGM), 145–147
 classes in, 146–147
 intercept factor in, 146
 path diagram for, 145
 trajectory shapes in, 146
latent profile analysis (LPA), 143
 analysis procedures in, 143
 one-step method in, 144
 three-step method in, 144
latent variable mixture modeling
 cross sectional (*See* latent class analysis; latent profile analysis)
 longitudinal, 145–148
- Latkin, C. A., 263–264
Laudet, A., 306–307
LCA. *See* latent class analysis
LCGA. *See* latent class growth analysis
LEAP. *See* Life Enhancement for Substance Use
Lee, J., 137
Lee, M. R., 417
LETS Act. *See* Life Enhancement for Substance Use
LGBTQIA+, 327
 peer factors for, 203
LGM. *See* latent growth modeling
life course theory, 33–34
 principles of, 34
Life Enhancement for Substance Use (LETS Act), 187–188, 290

- Life Enhancing Alcohol-management Program (LEAP), 225–226
- life functioning, 14, 33, 52, 107, 115–116
- LifeRing, 95, 97, 417–418
- efficacy of, 98
 - profile of, 97
 - research on, 108–109
- LifeRing Secular Recovery, 9–10
- lifespan developmental issues, 88
- in AUD diagnosis, 77–78
 - symptoms throughout, 78
- Linden-Carmichael, A. N., 418
- Litt, M. D., 304–305
- local independence
- consequences of, 142–143
 - defining, 142
 - in LCA, 142–143
- Lo-Mendell-Rubin test, 141
- longitudinal data, 240
- for modeling, 137–138
- longitudinal designs, in randomized experiments, 366–367
- longitudinal recovery, latent variable mixture modeling in, 137
- longitudinal sociocentric networks, 273–275
- longitudinal studies, of natural recovery, 161–162
- low risk drinking, 10
- LPA. *See* latent profile analysis
- MABT. *See* mindfulness-and-acceptance-based therapies
- MacKillop, J., 46, 83, 286, 290
- macrosystem level, 219
- Maisto, S. A., 28, 244–245, 416–417
- managed alcohol programs (MAPs)
- in community-based harm reduction, 224–225
 - goals of, 224
- Mann-Whitney test, 406–407
- MAPs. *See* managed alcohol programs
- marginalized communities, 327. *See also* community-based harm reduction
- alcohol use in, 221
 - AUD treatment for, 220
 - harm reduction in, 220
- marketing policies, 352–354
- Marlatt, G. A., 165, 168–169
- on relapse, 28–30
- marriage
- AUD and, 204
 - in social learning model, 204–205
- MAT. *See* medication-assisted treatments
- maturing out, 88
- defining, 86
 - natural recovery vs., 85–86
 - of risky alcohol use, 84–85
- Maximum Likelihood-based ratio tests, 141
- Maxwell, S. E., 367
- MBRP. *See* Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention
- meaningful activities programming, in community-based harm reduction, 225–226
- measurement issues
- AA ingredients, 105–106
 - behavioral economic analysis, 164–165, 183–186, 282–286
 - broadened recovery construct, 34–35, 288–290, 422–424
 - ecological momentary assessment, 244–245
 - latent variable mixture modeling, 137, 143, 145
 - latent variable modeling, 137, 374
 - lifespan development, 11
 - recovery capital, 304–305
 - social network analysis, 262–265, 267–268
 - social support, 102
 - structural equation modeling, 139–141, 365
 - technology-assisted measurement, 244–245
- mechanisms of behavior change (MOBC), 239
- alcohol sensitivity, 83
 - behavioral economic, 183–186
 - maturing out, 88
 - mutual support, 100
 - recovery capital, 304
 - self-regulation, 41–45
 - spiritual practices in, 101–102
 - stress and negative affect, 83
 - technology-assisted measurement of, 244–245
- mediation analysis, 148–151, 309
- GMM in, 150–151
 - LCA in, 149
- Medicaid, 321–322
- medical science, psychology in, 335
- medication-assisted treatments (MAT), 321–322, 328
- memory bias, 241
- mental health disorders, 337
- Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act, 341
- mesosystem level, 219
- methadone, 289
- mHealth, 246–247, 394
- mobile technology in, 252
 - next generation, 252
- microsystem level, 219
- Millennials, 207–208
- Miller, W. R., xvii–xviii, 370–371, 406
- mindful acceptance, 51
- mindful awareness, 50–51
- mindfulness-and-acceptance-based therapies (MABT), 52
- alternative reinforcers in, 188–189
 - self-regulation and, 44–45, 50–52
- Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention (MBRP), 188–189

- Mindfulness-Oriented Recovery Enhancement (MORE), 51, 188–189
- Mindwave Ventures, 382, 391–393
- minimum unit pricing (MUP), 348, 356
- MOBC. *See* mechanisms of behavior change
- mobile technology, 252–253, 420
- in AUD recovery, 239–240
 - in AUD treatment, 246–247
 - in EMA, 240–241
 - in EMIs, 248–250
 - in mHealth, 252
 - in recovery outcomes, 246–247
 - in telehealth, 247
- mobile-delivered interventions, 247
- model specification, in LCA, 141–142
- moderation, 4, 161–162, 171, 287, 290
- health effects of, 168
 - in Project ARC, 165–170
 - transition to, 13
- molar analysis, 164, 170–171
- monetary spending measures, 289
- Monitoring the Future (MTF), 81
- Monte Carlo simulation, 151
- Moos, R. H., 13, 408–409
- moral psychology, 335
- MORE. *See* Mindfulness-Oriented Recovery Enhancement
- mortality outcomes, 349
- motivational interviewing, 186
- Mplus, 375
- MTF. *See* Monitoring the Future
- multinomial logistic regression models, 168–169
- multiple regression, 367–368
- multiplex networks, 266
- MUP. *See* minimum unit pricing
- Murphy, J. G., 46–50, 161, 163–164, 170–172, 179–183, 186, 282, 284–286, 288–291
- mutual aid, 335
- mutual help programs
- defining, 95
 - investigation of, 108–109
 - meta-analytic reviews of, 98
 - outcomes, 98
 - profiles of, 97
- mutual support organizations, 339
- NAFTA. *See* North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement
- naltrexone, extended-release, 229
- Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI), 105
- National Consortium on Alcohol and Neurodevelopment in Adolescence (NCANDA), 88–89
- National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC-III), 10–11, 79–81, 318
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 406
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), 6–7
- on relapse, 28–29
- National Institutes of Health, 101
- National Survey Drug Use and Health, 219–220
- natural recovery, 13, 159–170, 241
- as common occurrence, 161
 - defining, 86, 159–160
 - demographics of, 160
 - descriptive research on, 160–161
 - longitudinal studies of, 161–162
 - maturing out vs., 85–86
 - pathways to, 160
 - recovery capital in, 162
 - stable, 160
 - success factors, 160–161
- NCANDA. *See* National Consortium on Alcohol and Neurodevelopment in Adolescence
- Neale, J., 30–31
- negative affect pathway, in risky alcohol use, 83
- negative emotions, in relapse, 29–30
- NESARC-III. *See* National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Condition
- network support, 304–305
- Network Support Treatment (NST), 209–210
- alternative reinforcers in, 189–190
- network-level attributes, in sociocentric data, 270–273
- neurobiological models, of addiction, 29–30
- neuro-cardiac feedback loop, 245
- neurocognitive disorders, 44
- neuroplasticity, 64, 71
- in body–brain integration, 71
- neuropsychological influences, on behavioral change, 60–61
- neuroticism, 85
- New Recovery Advocacy Movement (N-RAM), 336
- NHS England, 388
- NIAAA. *See* National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
- nodes, 264
- in social ties, 265–266
- nonlinear dynamical systems, 29
- North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 319–320
- NPI. *See* Narcissistic Personality Inventory
- N-RAM. *See* New Recovery Advocacy Movement
- NST. *See* Network Support Treatment
- nudges, 280
- Occam's razor, 221
- odds ratios (OR), 120
- O'Farrell, T. J., 208–209
- older adults
- AUD in, 205–206
 - AUD recovery in, 86–87
 - social support for, 205–206

- online support forums, 207–208
 OOAS. *See* Opioid Overdose Attitude Scale
 operant conditioning, 42–43, 45
 Opioid Overdose Attitude Scale (OOAS), 391–392
 opioid use, 284–285
 opioid use disorder (OUD)
 in rural areas, 325
 treatment of, 325
 opportunity costs, 403
 OR. *See* odds ratios
 organized recovery movement, 335–336
 OUD. *See* opioid use disorder
 outdegree centrality, 269
 Oxford Houses, 339
- parenthood, 205
 parsimony, law of, 221
 Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs), 381–382
 peer approaches, in rural areas, 327
 peer factors
 for adolescents, 202–203
 in AUD prevention, 202–203
 for emerging adults, 203
 for LGBTQIA+, 203
 peer pressure, 309
 Personal Health Intervention Toolkit (PHIT), 249
 personal recovery capital, 31, 306
 personality, in risky alcohol use, 85
 person-centered approaches
 defining, 139–140
 variable-centered approaches and, 139–140
 PES. *See* Pleasant Event Schedule
 pharmacological effects pathway, in risky alcohol use, 83
 pharmacotherapy
 in community-based harm reduction, 229
 in rural areas, 323
 PHE. *See* Public Health England
 PHIT. *See* Personal Health Intervention Toolkit
 photo plethysmography, 244–245
 physiological management, in self-regulation, 48
 Pleasant Event Schedule (PES), 283
 policy interventions, for AUD prevention, 326
 positive activity engagement, in self-regulation, 49–50
 poverty, 318–319
 AUD and, 191–192
 intergenerational transmission of, 323–324
 powerlessness, 95
 pregnancy, 205
 pretest designs, in randomized experiments, 366–367
 Price, J. L., 244–245
 pricing policies, 346–349
 MUP, 348
 problem solving, in self-regulation, 46–47
 program theory, 161
 Project ARC, x–xvi, 165–166, 419
 findings of, 170–171
 moderation in, 165–170
 outcomes in, 171
 post-resolution hypothesis, 165–166
 pre-resolution hypothesis, 165–169
 relapse in, 164–166
 severity indicators in, 167–168
 Project MATCH, 13, 28, 103–104, 152
 relapse in, 28
promotoras, 327
 PROMs. *See* Patient Reported Outcome Measures
 propensity score analysis, sensitivity analysis in, 373–374
 propensity scores, in quasi-experimental designs, 372–374
 P-splines, 120–121
 psychology
 in medical science, 335
 moral, 335
 psychometric network modeling, in quasi-experimental design, 374–375
 psychometric studies, 263
 psychotherapies, 208
 public goods, 400
 Public Health England (PHE), 388
 purchase tasks, 285–286, 290
 defining, 285
 demand indices in, 285–286
 hypothetical, 285
 Puritans, 335
 Putnam, R. D., 306
 on social capital, 305
- quasi-experimental designs, 365, 368–375
 interrupted time series in, 371–372
 propensity scores in, 372–374
 psychometric network modeling in, 374–375
 regression discontinuity in, 368–371
 software for, 375
 quasi-fixed costs, 404
- R (software package), 375
 race/ethnicity
 alcohol use and, 221
 in AUD recovery, 12
 family factors in, 208–209
 in help-seeking, 12
 racial discrimination, 202
 racism, 319
 random forest models, 245
 randomization, 364–365, 372–373
 randomized experiments, 365–367
 control group in, 366
 factorial designs in, 366
 longitudinal designs in, 366–367

- randomized experiments (cont.)
 - pretest designs in, 366–367
 - treatment group in, 366
- rating scale measures of reward, 286–288
- RBB. *See* Religious Background and Behaviors
- RDoC. *See* Research Domain Criteria
- recall bias, 240
- reciprocity, 273
 - in directed networks, 271
 - in social networks, 271
- recovery. *See also specific topics* characteristics of, 303–304
 - clinical diagnosis, 6
 - conceptualizing, 336
 - defining, 4–5, 303–304
 - group belonging in, 307–310
 - psychosocial functioning in, 14–16, 28, 67–68, 162
 - social capital in, 311–312
 - social identity in, 307–310
 - stable, 303
 - stakeholder definitions, 7
 - time course of, 304
 - views among persons with AUD, 8–9
 - well-being in, 3, 7, 28, 41, 171, 225, 244–245, 415
- recovery apps. *See also* Substance Use Recovery Evaluator
 - collaborative design in, 382–388
 - COVID-19 and, 387–388
 - development phases for, 383–384, 391–393
 - feature selection in, 390–391
 - launching, 393–394
 - prototypes, 385–386, 391
- recovery capital, 8, 310–311, 340
 - adaptive arousal modulation as, 67–70
 - arousal modulation in, 69
 - Best on, 306–307
 - community, 31, 306, 309–310
 - defining, 31, 68, 304
 - in natural recovery, 161–162
 - personal, 31, 306
 - in recovery pathways, 304–305
 - social, 31, 306, 309–310
 - social capital and, 305–310
- Recovery Cities movement, 311–313
- recovery communities, 303
 - creations of, 336–341
 - immersion in, 309
 - organizations, 339
- recovery housing, 339
- Recovery Management Check-ups (RMCs), 115–116, 128, 247
 - baseline severity assessment in, 121–122, 125–126
 - design of, 129
 - on recovery outcomes, 121–125, 128–129
 - TVEM in, 117, 122–123
- recovery outcomes, 13–14, 31–32, 114
 - cognitive avoidance in, 119–120
 - EMA of, 244–245
 - in ERI-2, 119–120
 - general satisfaction in, 119–120
 - mobile technology in, 246–247
 - positive change in, 119–120
 - RMC intervention on, 121–125, 128–129
 - self-efficacy in, 119–120
 - technology-assisted measurement of, 244–245
- recovery pathways
 - quantifying, 304–305
 - recovery capital in, 304–305
- recovery science, 339–342
 - development of, 340
- Recovery Science Research Collaborative, 14, 336
 - on AUD recovery, 7
- recovery support services, 337–340
 - education in, 338
 - employment in, 338
 - peer services in, 338–339
- recovery-informed advocacy, 340–341
- recovery-informed policy, 340–341
- recovery-oriented systems of care (ROSC), 337, 340
- regression discontinuity, 376
 - bandwidth in, 369–370
 - functional form in, 370
 - hypothetical examples, 369–370
 - interrupted time series compared with, 372
 - in quasi-experimental designs, 368–371
 - treatment effects in, 370
- reinforcement surveys, 282–283
 - clinical utility of, 288–290
 - evidence from, 288–289
 - reinforcement ratios in, 282
 - on substance use, 282
- reinforcer pathology, 181–182
- relapse, 304. *See also* Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention
 - in AA, 100–103
 - biopsychosocial model of, 28–30
 - change processes in, 27–28
 - cognitive behavioral model of, 30
 - cognitive processes in, 30
 - curves, 27
 - defining, 25–27
 - dynamic model of, 29
 - Marlatt on, 28–30
 - negative emotions in, 29–30
 - neuropsychological and biological influences, 65, 69
 - NIAAA on, 28–29
 - in Project ARC, 164–166
 - in Project MATCH, 28

- protective factors, 304
- rates, 27
- risk factors, 29, 287, 290
- taxonomies, 28–29
- A Relational Intervention Sequence for Engagement (ARISE), 209
- relative fit indices, 141
- relative reinforcing efficacy
 - in behavioral economics, 280–282
 - defining, 280–281
- relative resource allocation, 282
- Religious Background and Behaviors (RBB), 101
- remission
 - age-related trends in, 11
 - change processes in, 27–28
 - clinical diagnosis of, 6
 - defining, 25–27
 - DSM-5 on, 25–26
 - ICD on, 25–26
- replication crisis, 364
- Research Domain Criteria (RDoC), 60–61
 - Cognitive System, 65
 - self-reports in, 63
- Research Ethics Committee, 386
- Research Institute on Addictions Self-Inventory, 370–371
- resonance breathing, 244–245
- resource allocation
 - ASDE and, 283–284
 - in AUD recovery, 31–32
 - measures of, 283–285
 - time allocation in, 284–285
 - TLFB and, 284
- reward bundling, 183
- Reward Probability Index (RPI), 287–288, 290
- reward systems, 43
- risk factors, 181–182
- risky alcohol use
 - age-related trends in, 79–80
 - cessation of, 6–7
 - defining, 6–7
 - deviance proneness pathway in, 82–83
 - epidemiology of, 78–82
 - maturing out of, 84–85
 - negative affect pathway in, 83
 - personality in, 85
 - pharmacological effects pathway in, 83
 - as public health concern, 77
 - stress and, 83
 - trauma and, 83
- RMCs. *See* Recovery Management Check-ups
- role-play measures, 49
- Room, R., 159
- Roos, C. R., 244–245, 417
- ROSC. *See* recovery-oriented systems of care
- RPI. *See* Reward Probability Index
- RSiena software, 274
- rural areas
 - AA in, 327
 - alcohol use in, 318–321
 - AUD treatment disparities in, 317–318, 321–328
 - carceral systems in, 325–326
 - continuum of care in, 324
 - defining, 317
 - economic inequity in, 328
 - historic oppression in, 327–328
 - OOD in, 325
 - peer approaches in, 327
 - pharmacotherapy in, 323
 - provider and patient encounters in, 323–324
 - screening in, 323
 - self-help groups in, 327
 - telemedicine in, 324–325
 - training in, 323
- Rush, Benjamin, 4
- SAMHSA. *See* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration
- SAOM. *See* stochastic actor-oriented models
- SAS, 375
- SASCAP. *See* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration
- savoring, in self-regulation, 51
- SBIRT. *See* Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment
- scientific agenda, 415–422
- Scott, C. K., 304
- Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT), 321–322, 324, 328
- self-care, self-regulation and, 48
- Self-Categorization Theory, 308
- self-efficacy, 290, 310
 - in AA, 102–103
 - abstinence, 102–103
 - in recovery outcomes, 119–120
- self-esteem, 310
- self-help groups, in rural areas, 327
- Self-Help Involvement Scale (SHIS), 120, 131
- Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART), 9–10
- self-motivation, 230
- self-regulation
 - active communication in, 49
 - arousal reduction in, 48
 - in AUD recovery, 41, 44–45, 52
 - CBT and, 44–45
 - cognitive reappraisal in, 45–46
 - cognitive-behavioral, 45–50
 - defining, 41
 - distraction in, 46
 - episodic future thinking in, 47–48
 - goal setting in, 47
 - harm reduction in, 50
 - MABT and, 44–45, 50–52

- self-regulation (cont.)
 - mindful acceptance in, 51
 - mindful awareness in, 50–51
 - in natural recovery, 168, 170, 416
 - physiological management in, 48
 - positive activity engagement in, 49–50
 - problem solving in, 46–47
 - savoring in, 51
 - self-care and, 48
 - social support seeking in, 48–49
 - stimulus control in, 45
 - values clarification in, 51–52
- self-reports, 241–242
 - in AARDoC, 63
 - in RDoC, 63
- SEM. *See* structural equation modeling
- sensitivity analysis, in propensity score analysis, 373–374
- Service User Research Group (SURG), 380–382, 396
- SFAS. *See* Substance Free Activity Session
- Shadish, W. R., 365–366
- Sheedy, C., 303–304
- Sher, K., 11, 82, 84–86, 160, 201–202
- SHIS. *See* Self-Help Involvement Scale
- siblings, AUD and, 202
- SIMOR. *See* Social Identity Model of Recovery
- Singer, J. D., 137–138
- Situational Confidence Questionnaire, 101, 287
- SMART. *See* Self-Management and Recovery Training
- SMART Recovery, 95, 97, 417–418
 - efficacy of, 98
 - profile of, 97
 - research on, 108–109
 - social support in, 207
- smartphones
 - ownership of, 239–240
 - sensors on, 252
- smoking cessation, 289
- Snell-Rood, C., 420–421
- Sobell, L. C., 4–5
- Sobell, M. B., 4–5
- sober living houses, 206–207
- sobriety, 417–418
 - abstinence compared with, 96
 - defining, 96
 - incentivization of, 179–181
 - reinforcement of, 163–164
- social capital, 8
 - Bourdieu on, 305
 - history of, 305–306
 - Putnam on, 305
 - in recovery, 311–312
 - recovery capital and, 305–310
- social class, alcohol use and, 221
- social connectedness, in AUD recovery, 206
- social cure, 308
- social determinants of health, 319
- social environments, 263–264
 - modeling, 260
 - in SUD development, 260
- social identity
 - AUD recovery and, 85
 - in recovery, 307–310
- Social Identity Model of Recovery (SIMOR), 308–309
- Social Identity Theory, 308
- social influence, 273–274
- social learning model, 180
 - marriage in, 204–205
- social networks, 207–208
 - analysis of, 260–261
 - in applied recovery research, 260–261
 - AUD recovery in, 260–261
 - CHIME in, 310–311
 - cliques in, 272
 - clusters in, 272
 - components in, 272–273
 - density of, 270–271
 - egocentric, 261–264
 - reciprocity in, 271
 - sociocentric, 261–262, 264–268, 273–275
 - sociocentric data on, 270–273
 - sub-communities in, 272
 - transitivity in, 271–272
- Social Networks and Recovery Study (SONAR), 309
- social processes
 - in AUD, 203–206
 - in AUD recovery, 200–201, 206–208, 210–211
 - literature on, 200–201
- social recovery capital, 31, 306, 309–310
- social selection, 273–274
- social support
 - in AA, 102, 207
 - abstinence, 102
 - defining, 201
 - for older adults, 205–206
 - in self-regulation, 48–49
 - in SMART Recovery, 207
 - types of, 201
- social ties
 - directed, 265
 - graphs of, 266
 - nodes in, 265–266
 - qualitative measurement of, 266
 - in sociocentric social networks, 265–267
 - undirected, 265
 - unweighted, 265
 - weighted, 265
- sociocentric data
 - actor-level attributes and, 268–270
 - network-level attributes in, 270–273
 - on social networks, 270–273

- sociocentric social networks
 cross-sectional, 273
 defining, 261–262
 longitudinal, 273–275
 measurement of, 264–265
 representation of, 267–268
 social ties in, 265–267
- socio-ecological models, of AUD recovery, 415–416
- software, for quasi-experimental designs, 375
- SONAR. *See* Social Networks and Recovery Study
- South Africa, 353
- Spielberger Anger Scale, 105
- spirituality
 in AA, 97
 in AUD recovery, 30–31
 in MOBC, 101–102
- splines
 B-splines, 120–121
 P-splines, 120–121
 in TVEM, 116–117, 120–121
- sponsors
 in AA, 99–100
 abstinence linked to, 99–100
 meta-analysis of, 99–100
- SPSS, 375
- start-up costs, 404
- stimulus control, in self-regulation, 45
- stochastic actor-oriented models (SAOM), 265, 274–275
- Strengths and Barriers Recovery Scale, 34–35
- stress, risky alcohol use and, 83
- stress system, 43
- structural equation modeling (SEM), 365
- structural violence, 320
- Subbaraman, M. S., 421
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health
 Administration (SAMHSA), 14, 67–68, 303–304
 on AUD recovery, 7, 26
 on AUD treatment, 219
- Substance Abuse Services Cost Analysis Program (SASCAP), 403
- Substance Free Activity Session (SFAS), 47–52, 288–289, 291
 alternative reinforcers in, 186
 session elements, 186
- substance use
 normalization of, 312
 reinforcement surveys on, 282
- substance use contexts
 in behavioral economics, 281–282
 measurement of, 280
- substance use disorders (SUD), 3, 337
 social environments in development of, 260
- substance use recovery, defining, 288
- Substance Use Recovery Evaluator (SURE), 34–35, 381–382, 386, 390–392, 421–422
- Substance Use Recovery Tracker, 253
- Substance Use Sleep Scale (SUSS), 381–382, 386, 390–392
- substance-free reinforcement, measurement of, 280
- substance-free rewards, 181–182, 186
- SUD. *See* substance use disorders
- Suffoletto, B., 245, 249
- SUPPORT Act, 341
- SURE. *See* Substance Use Recovery Evaluator
- SURE Recovery*, 386–388, 395–396
- SURE Recovery app, 253
- SURG. *See* Service User Research Group
- SUSS. *See* Substance Use Sleep Scale
- taxes, 347–348, 356
 effectiveness of, 348–349
 federal spirits, 347
 pass-through, 347–348
 in United States, 347
- TC. *See* Therapeutic Community
- technology. *See also* mobile technology
 behavior change measured by, 244–245
 recovery outcomes measured by, 244–245
- telehealth, 246–247
 classic, 247
 mobile technology in, 247
- telemedicine
 availability of, 324–325
 in rural areas, 324–325
- Temperance Movement, 4
- text message interventions, 249
- Therapeutic Community (TC), 309
- time allocation
 measures, 289–290
 in resource allocation, 284–285
- Timeline Followback (TLFB), 164–165
 resource allocation and, 284
- time-varying effect modeling (TVEM), 116–117, 128–131, 246
 analytic plan, 120–122
 in ERI-2, 118–120
 knots in, 116–117, 120–121
 properties of, 117
 results, 122–126
 in RMC intervention, 117, 122–123
 splines in, 116–117, 120–121
- TLFB. *See* Timeline Followback
- tolerance, 78
- Tonigan, J. S., 100, 103–105, 417–418
- transdermal alcohol sensors, 242
- transitivity, in social networks, 271–272
- trauma, risky alcohol use and, 83
- traumatic events, 44
- treatment effects, 364–365
 in regression discontinuity, 370

-
- treatment group, 364–365
 - in randomized experiments, 366
 - treatment service gaps, 219–220. *See also*
 - underserved populations
 - tribal communities, 326
 - TSF. *See* Twelve Step Facilitation
 - Tucker, J. A., 6–7, 9, 31–32, 47, 167, 239, 283–284, 419
 - Turner, N. E., 308
 - TVEM. *See* time-varying effect modeling
 - 12 Step programs, 8, 96, 98, 180
 - egocentric social networks in, 263–264
 - Twelve Step Facilitation (TSF), alternative
 - reinforcers in, 189–190
 - 21st Century Cures Act, 341
 - underserved populations, alcohol interventions for, 191–192
 - undirected networks, 265
 - United Kingdom, 347–348, 352
 - United States, 352
 - AUD in, 78
 - DUI policies in, 354–355
 - taxes in, 347
 - unweighted networks, 265
 - use reduction, harm reduction compared with, 220–221
 - values clarification, in self-regulation, 51–52
 - variable-centered approaches
 - defining, 139
 - person-centered approaches and, 139–140
 - Veterans Administration, 101
 - Vuchinich, R. E., 43, 47, 163–165, 180–182, 280–282, 284, 304
 - weighted networks, 265
 - WFS. *See* Women for Sobriety
 - White, W., 303–306
 - WHO. *See* World Health Organization
 - WHO International Classification of Diseases, 6
 - Wilson, A. D., 137
 - Witbrodt, J., 8
 - within-individual change
 - between-individual change and, 138–139
 - defining, 138
 - Witkiewitz, K., 6–7, 13, 28, 149, 152, 239, 244–245, 416–417
 - Women for Sobriety (WFS),
 - 95, 97, 417–418
 - efficacy of, 98
 - profile of, 97
 - research on, 108–109
 - World Health Organization (WHO), 6
 - Wrist Transdermal Alcohol Sensor (WrisTAS), 242
 - XR-NTX. *See* extended-release naltrexone
 - Yup-ik, 202
 - Zarkin, G. A., 402, 407–408
 - Zemore, S. E., 97, 108–109