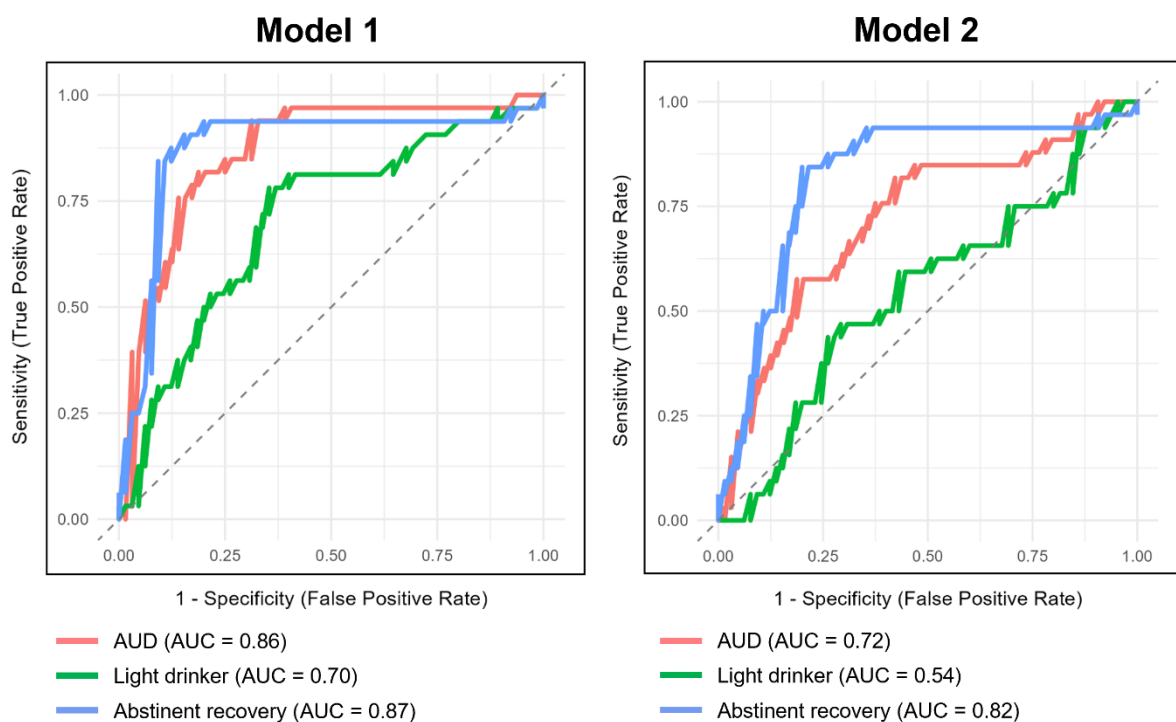


Study 1 - Identifying patterns in decision-making that characterise alcohol use and recovery ($n = 99$).

Core hypothesis: VBDM parameters will distinguish the groups, and these parameters will have incremental discriminant validity over and above that which can be attributed to % alcohol choice from the concurrent choice task.

Discriminant analysis: Model 1 containing only data from the concurrent choice task (% alcohol choice) achieved 68.89% overall accuracy (SD = 12.10%, range: 50% - 90%) using 10-fold cross-validation. Model 2 containing data from the concurrent choice task (% alcohol choice) and VBDM parameters achieved 53.44% overall accuracy (SD = 13.22%, range: 40% - 70%).



Brief conclusion: In both models, participants in abstinent recovery were most accurately identified. However, Model 1, which included only % alcohol choice, outperformed Model 2, where VBDM variables were added. This suggests that % alcohol choice is more effective in distinguishing between groups.