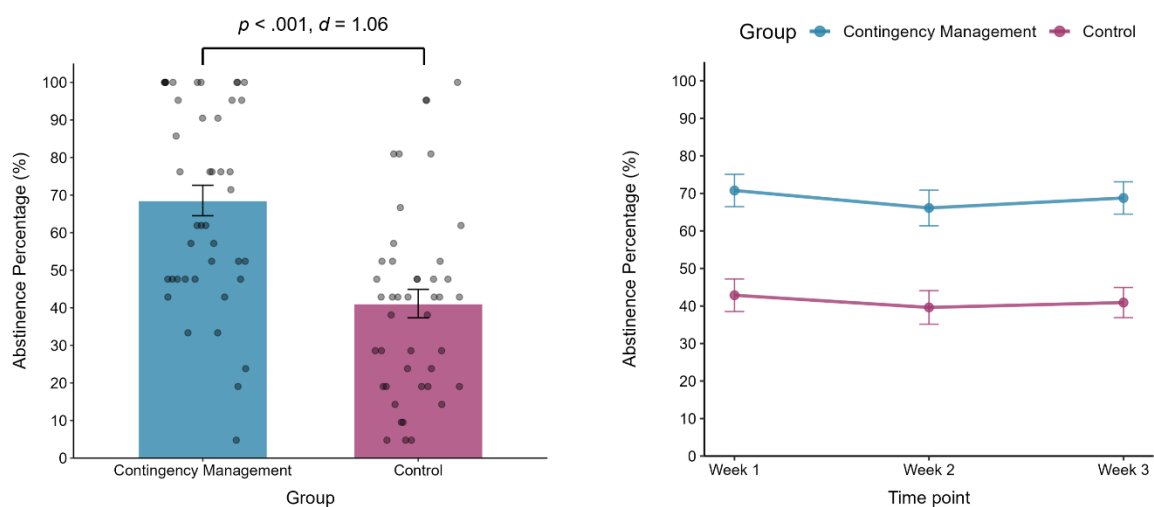


Study 3 - Characterising changes in VBDM in response to a behavioural economic intervention ($n = 87$ completed intervention, $n = 81$ attended 1-month follow-up).

Core hypothesis: Participants randomised to contingency management (CM) will show a higher percentage of abstinent days over the three-week intervention compared to those in the control group. We also hypothesise that the intervention will lead to significant group differences in VBDM parameters and % alcohol choice.

T-test: Participants randomised to CM demonstrated a significantly higher percentage of alcohol abstinent days over the three-week intervention period compared to control; $t(85) = 4.95, p < .001, d = 1.06$.



ANCOVA: There were no significant group differences in VBDM parameters or % alcohol choice at end of the 3-week intervention, or at 1-month follow-up, after controlling for baseline values.

Brief conclusion: Participants in the CM group had a significantly higher percentage of alcohol-abstinent days than controls. There were no significant group differences in VBDM parameters or % alcohol choice, although % alcohol choice showed a visual decline from baseline to end of intervention. Self-report measures (e.g., AUDIT) suggested short-term intervention effects across both groups, which were not sustained at 1-month follow-up. Overall, participants were motivated to reduce drinking, and these findings suggest that intensive monitoring (particularly when incentivised to do so) may have a powerful impact in and of itself.