



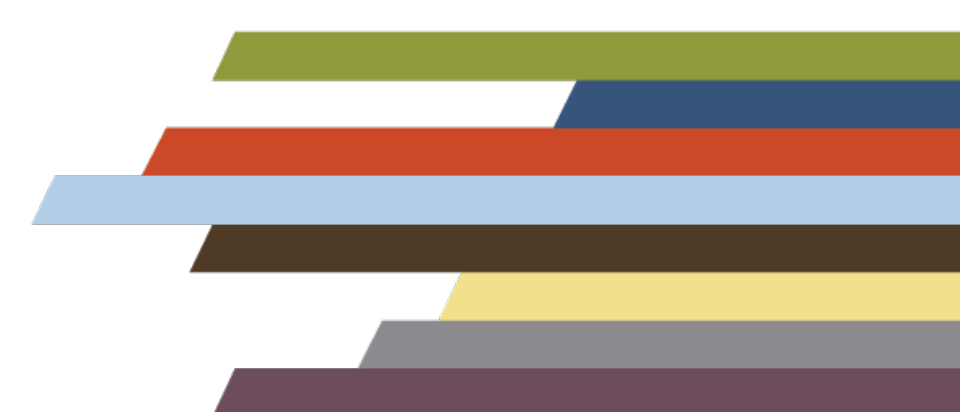
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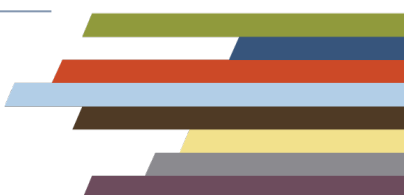
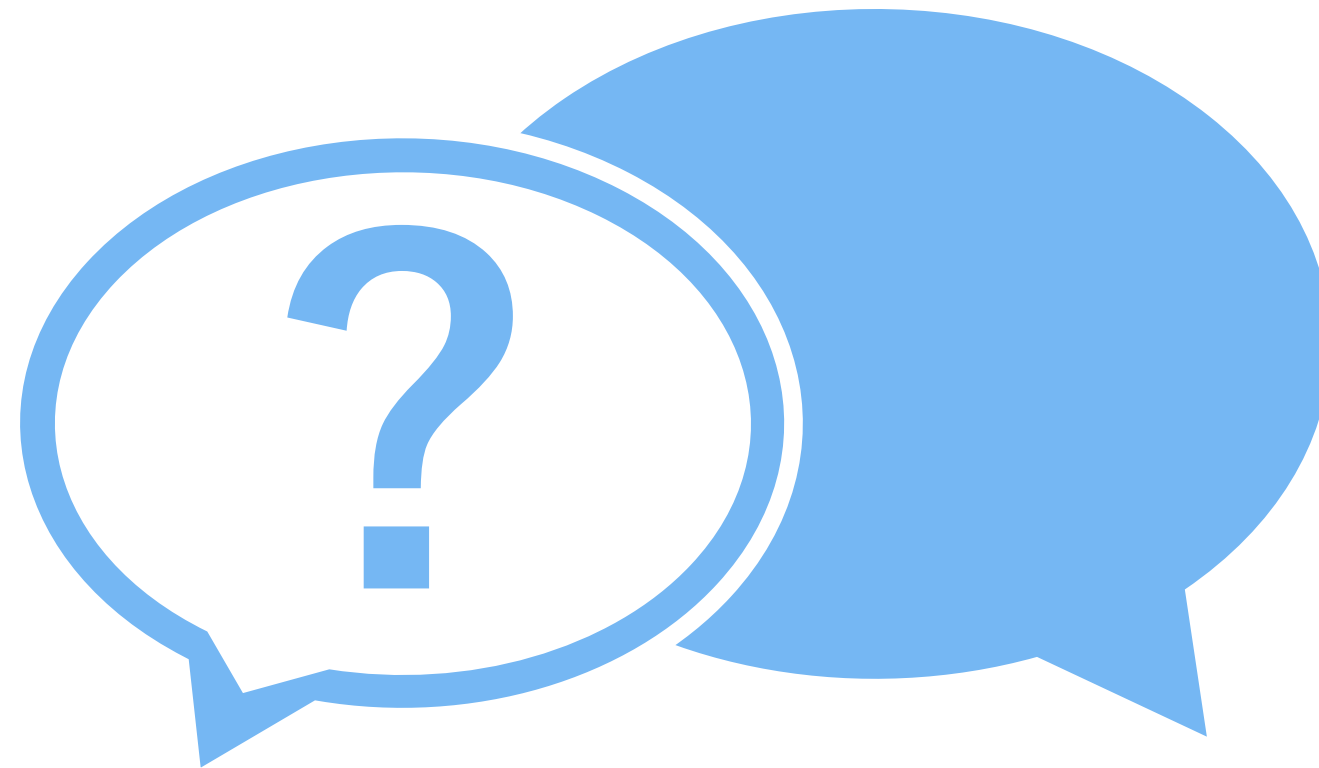
The Northwest & Pacific Southwest ATTCs and the CTN Western States Node present:
Characterizing and Enhancing Collegiate Recovery Programs: Results from a Methodology Project

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The webinar will begin shortly.**

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- **This webinar is being recorded** and will be made available on our website tomorrow at attnetwork.org/northwest



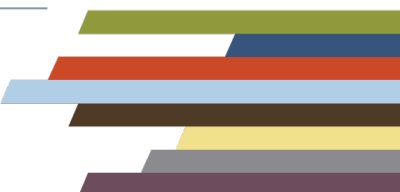
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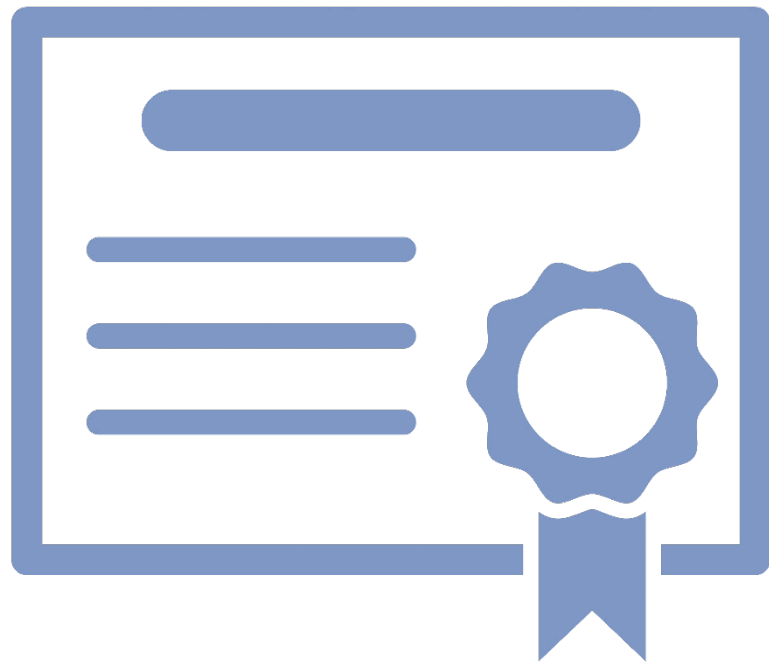
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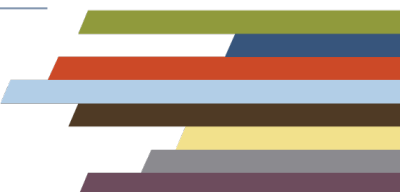


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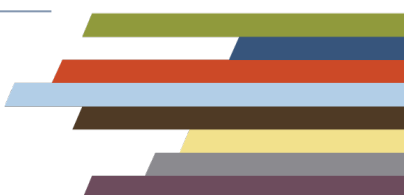
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Quick Poll

Which of the following topics would you be interested in for future webinars?





September 24th, 2025

Noel Vest, PhD

Assistant Professor

Boston University

The Science of Addiction Recovery

“Characterizing and Enhancing Collegiate Recovery Programs”



Special Thanks to...

My wife and my
family

Funding and disclosures

- This work is supported by NIH K01 DA053391 (NIDA)
- No conflicts of interest

Boston University School of Public Health



Introduction

Why do we need Collegiate Recovery Programs?

Developmental Period is Highly Impressionable



Social Norming Research



NIH Public Access
Author Manuscript

Published in final edited form as:
J Stud Alcohol Drugs. 2008 May; 69(3): 406-411.

Normative Misperceptions of Drinking Among College Students: A Look at the Specific Contexts of Prepartying and Drinking Games*

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Abstract

Objective—In the collegiate context, misperceptions of student drinking norms are among the most salient predictors of heavy drinking. Despite overall overestimations of peer alcohol use, misperceptions of context-specific behaviors have been infrequently studied. The present study examines students' perceptions of the high-risk behaviors of prepartying and drinking games and investigates the relationship between perceived and actual behaviors.

Method—A sample of 524 college students completed an online assessment of actual and perceived alcohol use related to prepartying and drinking games. Quantity and frequency of overall drinking, prepartying, and drinking games were assessed for perceptions of all students at the university, as well as for male and female students separately. Quizzes also assessed participants' overall drinking, prepartying, and drinking game behaviors.

Results—Participants significantly overestimated the prepartying and drinking game behaviors of all students, male students, and female students at this university. For men, perceptions of same-sex prepartying quantity and drinking game frequency and quantity were associated with actual behavior. For women, perceptions of both same-sex and other-sex prepartying quantity were associated with actual behavior.

Conclusions—These findings provide preliminary support for the association between context-specific perceived norms and actual prepartying and drinking game behaviors. Addressing these same-sex and opposite-sex norms during interventions may help students reduce their own engagement in these risky behaviors.

ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS, 19(3) (2014) 200-210

Contents list available at online.sagepub.com



Addictive Behaviors

Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/addbeh



Illicit drug use among college students: The role of social norms and risk perceptions

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Multiple correlates of past year use of 4 different illicit drugs were examined.
- Current marijuana use was strongly correlated with use of all illicit drugs.
- Intention to use was associated with use of all illicit drugs controlled.

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
College students;
Risky drug use;
Perceptions

ABSTRACT

Purpose: To examine the prevalence and correlates of college student use of illicit substances including cocaine, designer drugs, and nonmedical use of prescription stimulants and opioids, and to identify how different drug-related perceptions are related to past year use of these substances.

Methods: Data were analyzed from a cross-sectional survey with a brief survey among a sample ($n = 1345$, 81% female) of students attending a mid-sized liberal arts college in the US. Logistic regression models were estimated to assess the relationships between substance-specific, descriptive norms, injunctive norms, perceived availability, risk perceptions and past year use of cocaine, designer drugs, prescription stimulants, and opioids, adjusting for current marijuana use, alcohol dependence, antisocial acting, and sociodemographic factors.

Findings: Past year use of illicit substances ranged from 8% for nonmedical prescription opioids to 21% for nonmedical prescription stimulants. The sociodemographic correlates past year substance use differed by substance type. Descriptive norms (perceptions of past year) and perceived risk were not consistently related to use of these substances. Current marijuana use was the strongest correlate across substances, and both injunctive norms (perceptions of peer approval) and perceived availability were consistently related to use of each substance.

Conclusions: Findings suggest that future college student drug prevention efforts should more directly target current marijuana users since they are most at risk of using other illicit substances. Additionally, findings indicate that injunctive norms may be an important consideration for substance-related drug prevention programs. However, findings should be interpreted in light of limitations of the sample, which is predominantly female.



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript
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Published in final edited form as:
Psychol Addict Behav. 2018 December; 32(6): 914-921. doi:10.1037/ad0000402.

Relationships between social network characteristics, alcohol use and alcohol-related consequences in a large network of first-year college students: How do peer drinking norms fit in?

Graham T. DiGiuseppi,

Brown University

Matthew K. Meisel,

Brown University

Sara G. Balestrieri,

Brown University

Miles Q. Ott,

Smith College

Melissa A. Clark, and

University of Massachusetts Medical School

Nancy P. Barnett

Brown University

Abstract

A burgeoning area of research is using social network analysis to investigate college students' substance use behaviors. However, little research has incorporated students' perceived peer drinking norms into these analyses. The present study investigated the association between social network characteristics, alcohol use and alcohol-related consequences among first-year college students ($N = 1,342$; 81% of the first-year class) at one university. The moderating role of descriptive norms was also examined. Network characteristics and descriptive norms were derived from participants' nomination of up to 10 other students who were important to them; individual network characteristics included popularity (indegree), network expansiveness (outdegree), relationship reciprocity, and network density. Descriptive norms were defined as participants'

Background

College student substance use has long been identified as a strong indicator of adverse educational and public health outcomes

Estimated that 600,000 college students are in recovery from substance use disorder

Colleges can be “abstinence hostile environments”

Students often left with a choice of sustaining recovery or pursuing a degree in higher education

Boston University School of Public Health



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Introduction

What are Collegiate Recovery Programs?

Definition: any resource a college provides to students in recovery



Texas Tech University



UC, Santa Barbara



Stanford University

Scoping Review

Preliminary Evidence for CRPs

Peer recovery supports, recovery housing, student drop-in centers, and mutual-help groups are frequently cited as essential components

CRP participation was associated with low relapse rates, higher GPAs, and better retention/graduation rates





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Addictive Behaviors

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/addictbeh





College programming for students in addiction recovery: A PRISMA-guided scoping review

Noel Vest^{a,4}, Meg Reinstra^a, Christine Timko^{a,b}, John Kelly^c, Keith Humphreys^{a,b}

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
 Collegiate recovery program
 Scoping review
 College students
 Substance use disorder

ABSTRACT

Background: The health and well-being of students in recovery from substance use disorder are increasingly being recognized as a priority on college campuses. This scoping review maps the state of the existing literature evaluating collegiate recovery programming to highlight research gaps and inform policy.

Method: We conducted a systematic search of articles related to collegiate recovery programming published before August 2020. The 15 extracted study characteristics included publication type, study design, primary outcomes, reporting of behavioral addictions, mutual-help group attendance, sample demographic information, school size, ownership, and funding source.

Results: The PRISMA-guided search strategy identified 357 articles for abstract review; of 113 articles retained for full-text review, 54 studies met criteria for inclusion. Primary outcomes were coded into four domains: clinical, recovery experience, program characterization, and stigma. Most (57%) used quantitative observational designs and 41% employed qualitative research designs. Government or foundation grants funded 11% of the studies.

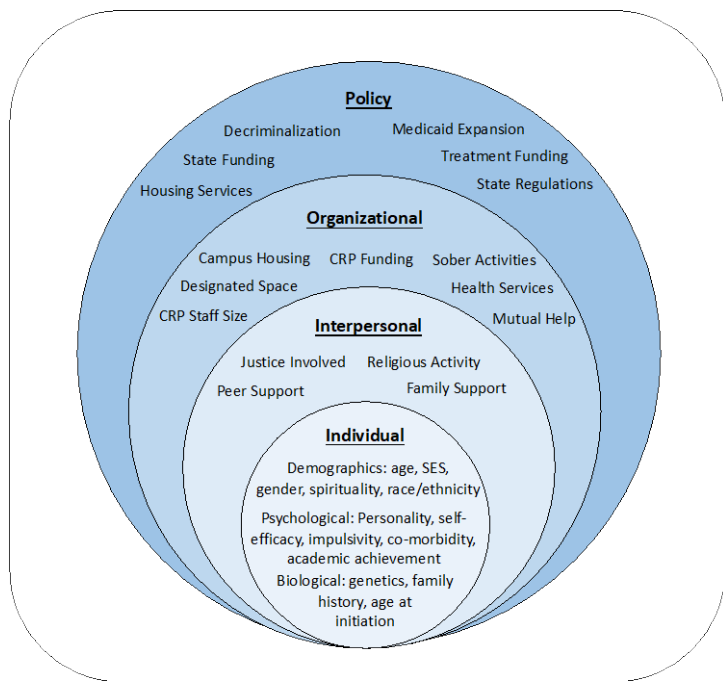
Conclusion: The domains identified offer a framework for healthcare providers, college administrators, and researchers to understand and improve programs, thereby better serving this vulnerable student group.

1. Introduction

Approximately 600,000 college students describe themselves as in recovery from an alcohol and/or other drug use disorder (ACHA-NCHA II, 2019; National Center for Education Statistics, 2017; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2019). Colleges and

Stewart, 2014). ROSCs are a framework for coordinating multiple systems, services, and supports that are person-centered and designed to readily adjust to meet the individual's needs and chosen pathway to recovery (Kaplan, 2008). ROSC staff and health care professionals are increasingly emphasizing expanded peer support for individuals with SUD (Tracy & Wallace, 2016). CRPs are one venue where peer support

Socio-Ecological Model



Boston University School of Public Health

THINK PIECE

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A Socio-Ecological model for collegiate recovery programs

Noel Vest^a, Emily Hennessy^b, Sierra Castedo de Martell^c and Rebecca Smith^d

^aBoston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA; ^bRecovery Research Institute, Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital & Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ^cSchool of Public Health – Austin Regional Campus, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Austin, TX, USA; ^dDepartment of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, USA

ABSTRACT

Given the major public health issue of substance use in the college environment and among college students, we must improve our understanding of students attempting to resolve substance related issues. Though much of research and policy attention has focused on individual progress according to personal characteristics and experiences, a much broader, theoretically informed understanding based on interpersonal relationships and contextual conditions of the school and society is warranted. Collegiate recovery programs (CRPs) are a system-level intervention that acknowledges the individual in context and seeks to support them and capitalize on their own skills within a safe environment to practice recovery. To ground CRPs as an environmental support targeting emerging adults that can improve student health and well-being, we developed a social-ecological framework that conceptualizes the multifaceted factors that influence them. Specifically, we aimed to understand factors influencing individuals in CRPs through direct and indirect effects. This conceptualization will better inform the development, implementation, and evaluation of these programs. Our theory-driven framework elucidates the multi-level complexity of CRPs and the importance of individual interventions as well as intervention from multiple stakeholder groups.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 11 January 2022
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Accepted 7 September 2022

KEYWORDS

Collegiate recovery programs; socio-ecological model; substance use; college students; student wellbeing; substance free

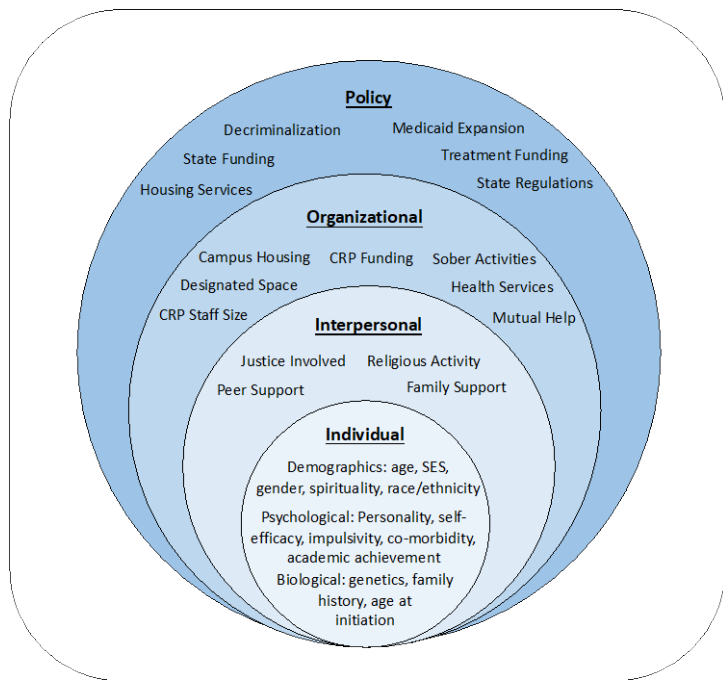
Background

Approximately 600,000 Americans in recovery from a substance use disorder currently attend college (SUD - ACHA-NCHA II 2019; National Center for Education Statistics 2019; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 2019). Collegiate recovery programs (CRPs) were first established in 1977 at Brown University to support students who were in recovery from an alcohol or other drug use disorder (White and Finch 2006). Since then,

researchers for their direct and indirect benefits on college campuses. Though previous work has aimed to identify core CRP constructs that benefit students (Bell et al. 2009; Terrior 2013; Whitney 2018), efforts to coalesce these findings into a comprehensive conceptual model have yet to be realized. This has led some researchers to call for theory-driven frameworks through which CRPs can be better understood (Vest et al. 2021; Hennessy et al. 2022). The goal of this manuscript is to provide a better understanding of

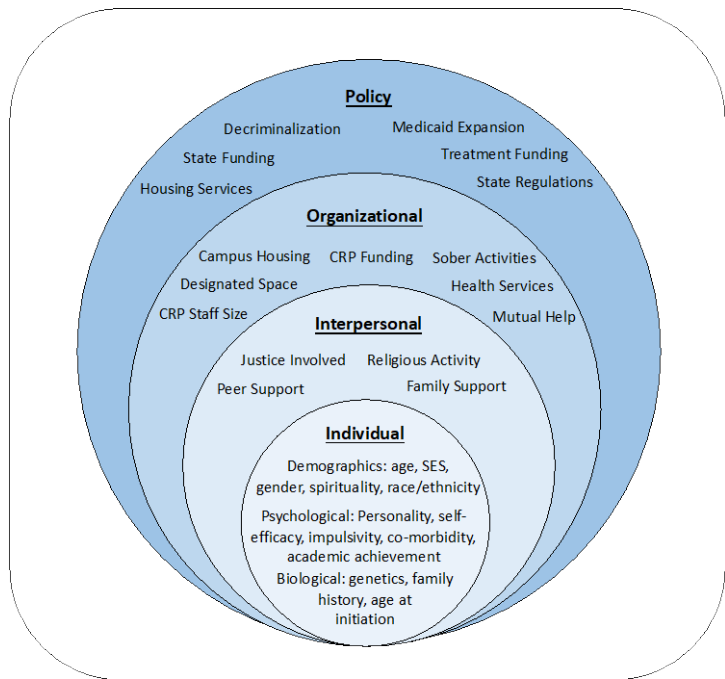
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Socio-Ecological Model



- Individual
- Interpersonal
- Organizational/School
- Community/Policy

Socio-Ecological Model



How many CRPs?

PRIMARY RESULTS

ON-CAMPUS RECOVERY SERVICES

270
ON-CAMPUS
RECOVERY
SERVICES

176 COLLEGIATE
RECOVERY
PROGRAMS

78% ADVERTISE
SOBER/DRUG-FREE
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

47%
ADVERTISE
DROP-IN
CENTER

93% ADVERTISE
MUTUAL HELP
GROUPS



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Psychology of Addictive Behaviors

<https://doi.org/10.1017/ad0001028>

BRIEF REPORT

Recovery Resources for College Students: Leveraging Web Scraping to Unveil Current Estimates

Justin S. Bell¹, Alexa Nieder¹, Chelsea Shore², Aaron Blankenship³, Erik Dolgoff⁴, Micheal Gibson⁵,
Yahya Alnashri^{6,7}, Benjamin Markham⁵, Declan Murphy⁸, Adam Singer⁵, and Noel Vest¹⁰

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⁶ Department of Family and Community Medicine, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University

⁷ Department Health Policy and Organization, University of Alabama at Birmingham

⁸ Department of Community Family and Addiction Science, Texas Tech University

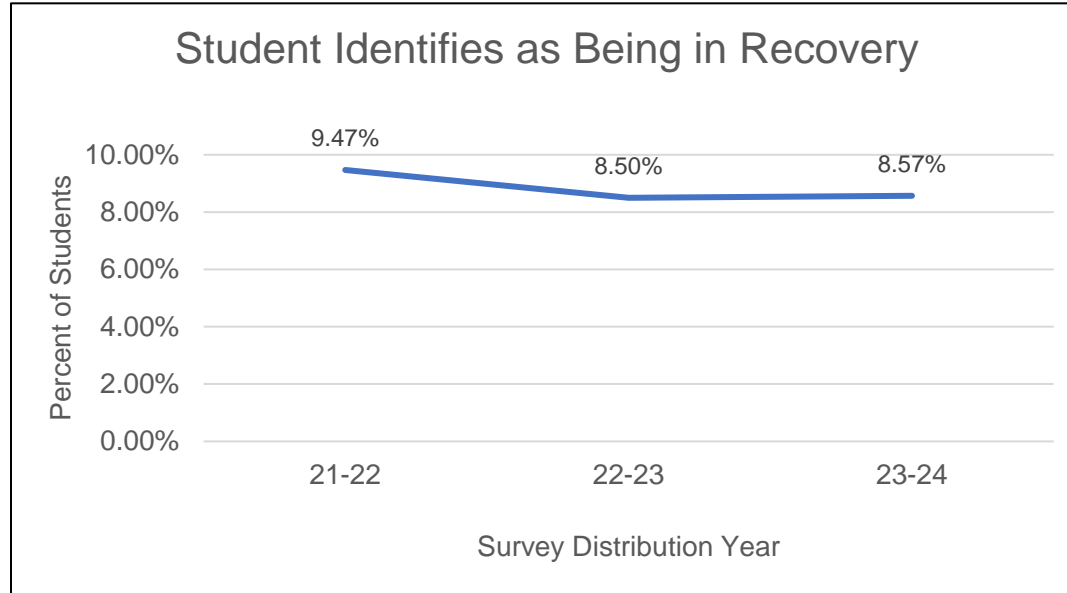
⁹ Louisiana State University, Collegiate Recovery Program

¹⁰ School of Public Health, Boston University

Objective: Growing recognition of the importance of addressing substance use among emerging adults has led to a rapid expansion of recovery services on college campuses. However, existing estimates on collegiate recovery programs or communities (CRPs/Cs) and other services are outdated or lack rigor, leaving the extent of these resources unclear. This study aimed to fill this gap in our understanding by providing current estimates of recovery-related resources. **Method:** Utilizing the Python web scraping library BeautifulSoup, we gathered a large sample of ".edu"-hosted webpages ($N = 995$) with references to recovery services (e.g., "collegiate recovery", "peer support"). Eligible webpages ($n = 552$) were screened by a team of 11 reviewers to extract information on these services. **Results:** During extraction, we identified 270 institutions that advertised on-campus recovery services for students. Of these institutions, 176 advertised formal CRPs/Cs. A majority of CRPs/Cs ($n = 164$) advertised mutual aid meetings and sober/drug-free social activities ($n = 138$), while only 83 advertised drop-in centers. Relatively few historically Black colleges or universities ($n = 5$), Hispanic-serving institutions ($n = 71$), or native-serving institutions ($n = 0$) hosted recovery services. **Conclusions:** On-campus

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How Many Students? Health Minds Survey (Unpublished)





Study Aim. National study to characterize CRPs and capture their evolution

- A. Every program is unique
 - a) Survey program directors
 - b) Survey students

- B. Capture change
 - a) Compare with previous surveys

Two separate studies

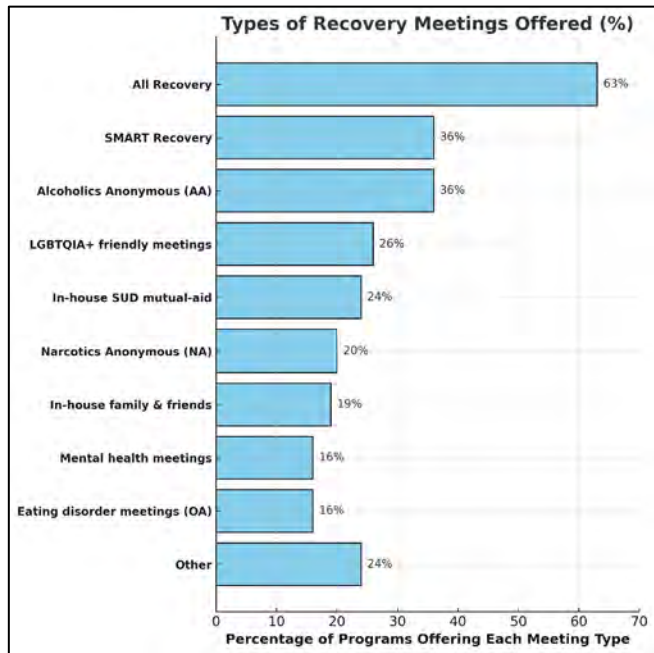


Program Director Survey



Student Survey

Survey of Program Directors



Boston University School of Public Health

Characterizing Collegiate Recovery Programs in the United States and Canada: A Survey of Program Directors

NOEL VEST,^{a,*} MICHELLE FLESAKER,^b ROBERT BOHLER,^c CHRISTINE TIMKO,^{d,e} JOHN KELLY,^f MICHAEL STEIN,^g & KEITH HUMPHREYS^{d,e}

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^bDepartment of Epidemiology, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts

^cJiann-Ping Hsu College of Public Health, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, Georgia

^dCenter for Innovation to Implementation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Palo Alto, California

^eDepartment of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California

^fRecovery Research Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

^gDepartment of Health Law, Policy and Management, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts

ABSTRACT. Objective: Collegiate recovery programs (CRPs) play a vital and expanding role in supporting students in recovery from substance use disorders and behavioral addictions at higher education institutions. Despite their importance, there is a lack of comprehensive research characterizing CRPs, including their program directors and the nature and influence of their funding streams. **Method:** A survey was administered to 70 CRP directors across the United States and Canada. Directors reported on their CRPs across a variety of site physical features, policy and program offerings, and funding sources, with "sustainable" funding defined as coming from two or more sources.

Results: CRP directors were predominantly non-Hispanic, White, and female, with representation from gender and sexual minorities. The highest concentration of directors responding was in the U.S. states of

North Carolina, California, and Texas. CRPs with more than one funding source served twice as many students and had significantly more space, drop-in facilities, and relapse management policies. CRP directors had positive perceptions of harm-reduction principles. In addition, results highlighted the robust availability of All Recovery meetings and the wide diversity of mutual-help group meetings offered within CRPs, as well as the directors' positive perceptions of these meetings. **Conclusions:** This research lays a foundation for enhancing CRPs within higher education settings, emphasizing the significance of sustained funding and an inclusive support framework for the program directors who run CRPs. Future studies should further explore the effectiveness of CRPs and their impacts on the schools and students they serve. (*J. Stud. Alcohol Drugs*, 86, 633–640, 2025)

COLLEGIATE RECOVERY PROGRAMS (CRPs) are designed to support students in recovery from substance

(Hoepfner et al., 2024; Kelly et al., 2020). Despite their potential to improve lives within collegiate settings, very

CRP Characteristic	N (%)
---------------------------	--------------

Funding

Federal-level funding	4 (6.7%)
State-level funding	25 (41.7%)
School-level funding	37 (56.9%)
Philanthropic funding	33 (49.3%)

Characteristic (range in data)	One source of funding (n = 36)			Two or more sources (n = 34)	
	Total	N or M (% or SD)	N or M (% or SD)	N or M (% or SD)	p
CRP years in existence (<1-46)	9.0 (8.0)	7.3 (8.3)	10.8 (7.4)	0.06	
Director years in role (1-28)	4.2 (4.4)	2.8 (2.5)	5.7 (5.5)	0.01	
No. students using CRP 1+ time/mo. (1-100)	20.9 (19.3)	14.2 (12.8)	27.9 (22.5)	<0.01	
CRP has a drop-in center	45 (64%)	18 (50%)	27 (79%)	0.01	
No. students using drop-in center daily ^b (0-75)	8.4 (12.3)	4.9 (5.8)	10.6 (14.7)	0.14	
Size of CRP student drop-in center ^c				0.01	
Under 1000ft ²	17 (38%)	12 (67%)	5 (19%)		
1,000 ft ² to 2,499 ft ²	14 (31%)	3 (17%)	11 (41%)		
Greater than 5,000 ft ²	14 (31%)	3 (17%)	11 (41%)		
CRP policies on progress and relapse					
CRP monitors progress in student recovery	33 (47%)	13 (36%)	20 (59%)	0.09	
Urine or breathalyzer test taken in some cases	8 (11%)	2 (6%)	6 (18%)	0.11	
Policy in place to manage relapse	17 (24%)	3 (8%)	14 (41%)	<0.01	
No. sober recreational activities/mo. (0-20)	3.1 (3.8)	3.0 (4.6)	3.2 (2.9)	0.90	

Characteristic (range in data)	Total	One source of funding (n = 36)		Two or more sources (n = 34)	p
		N or M (% or SD)	N or M (% or SD)	N or M (% or SD)	
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No. sober recreational activities/mo. (0-20)	3.1 (3.8)	3.0 (4.6)	3.2 (2.9)	0.90	

Facilitators to Mutual Help Groups



“In the same way that mutual aid groups help people not in academic settings so that it provides that same sort of accountability, a place where they can go and be of service to others. One of the things that we love about this is that our students, the students actually are the ones that develop and chair the meetings. They're not done by staff; they're not done by anybody other than the students. – Program Director at a Large Southwestern University

Facilitators to Mutual Help Groups



“Our students are actually able to say, I was seen and respected and cared about and support was here when I needed it. That’s the hallmark of a successful program.” – Vice Dean of a Midwest Community College

Two separate studies

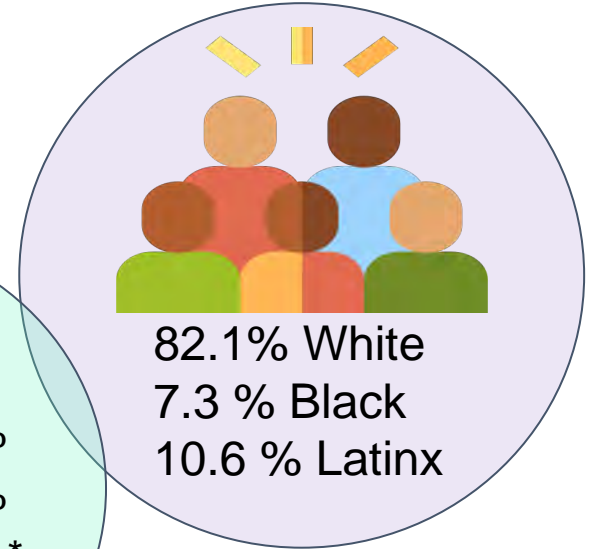
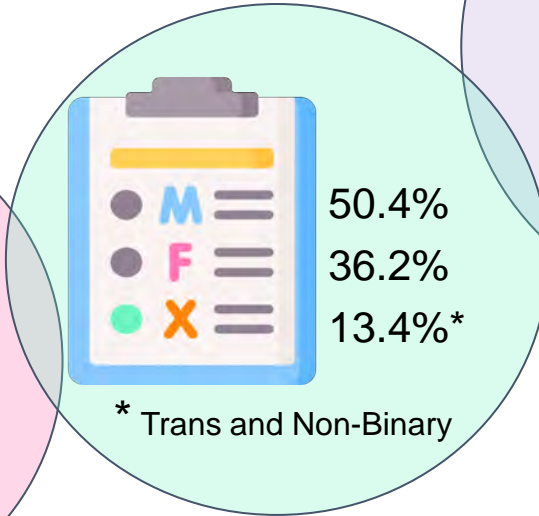
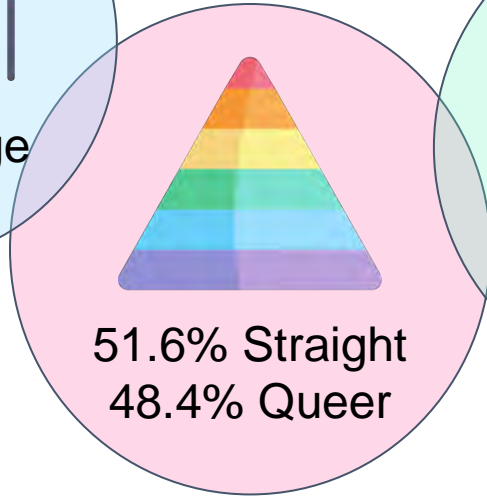
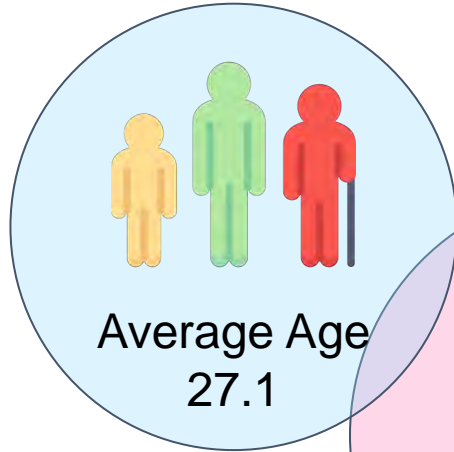


Program Director Survey



Student Survey

Who are the participants?



CRP Student Surveys Across Time

Demographic	Identifier	Laudet 2014 Study	Smith 2021 Study	Vest 2024 Study
Sample	N	486	334	226
Gender	Woman	42.8%	51.0%	49.1%
Age		26.2 yrs.	29.5	27.1 yrs.
Race	White	91.3%	84.0%	82.1%
Ethnicity	Latino/a/x	5%	5.1%	10.6%
Sexual Orientation	Straight	N/A	60.0%	51.6%
Class Standing	Undergraduate	87.2%	74.0%	68.8%
Criminal Justice	CJ Involvement	58.1%	39.1%	32.9%

CRP Student Surveys Across Time

Demographic	Identifier	Laudet 2014 Study	Smith 2021 Study	Vest 2024 Study
Sample	N	486	334	226
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Age		26.2 yrs.	29.5	27.1 yrs.
Race	White	91.3%	84.0%	82.1%
Ethnicity	Latino/a/x	5%	5.1%	10.6%
Sexual Orientation	Straight	N/A	60.0%	51.6%
Class Standing	Undergraduate	87.2%	74.0%	68.8%
Criminal Justice	CJ Involvement	58.1%	39.1%	32.9%

CRP Student Surveys Across Time

Demographic	Identifier	Laudet 2014 Study	Smith 2021 Study	Vest 2024 Study
Sample	N	486	334	226
Gender	Woman	42.8%	51.0%	49.1%
Age		26.2 yrs.	29.5	27.1 yrs.
Race	White	91.3%	84.0%	82.1%
Ethnicity	Latino/a/x	5%	5.1%	10.6%
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Recovery Pathway

Abstinence-based 12-step	141 (57.3%)
Professional therapy or counseling	131 (53.3%)
Involvement in CRP is recovery	117 (47.6%)
Harm reduction	54 (22.0%)
Medication-assisted	38 (15.4%)
Place of worship	36 (14.6%)
Abstinence-based non-12 step	33 (13.4%)
Moderation management	25 (10.2%)
Other	22 (8.9%)

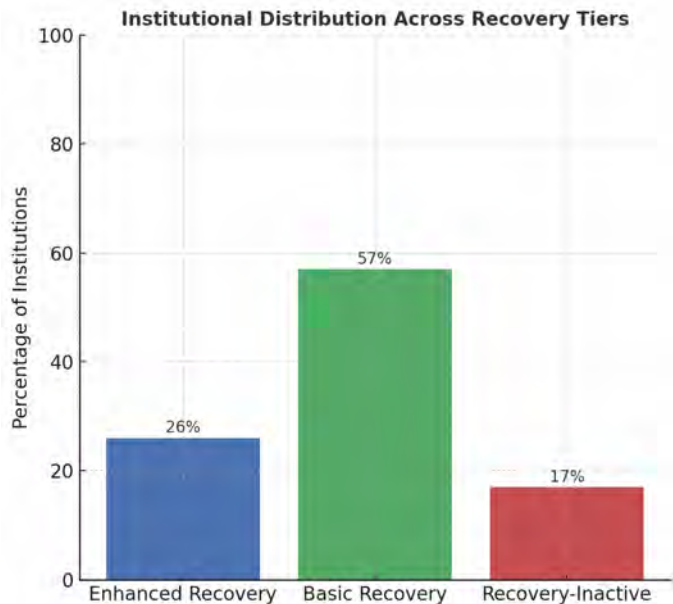
In Recovery from...

Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)	141 (57.3%)
Substance Use Disorder (SUD)	172 (69.9%)
Mental Health Disorder	127 (51.6%)
Disordered Eating	67 (27.2%)
Process Disorder	29 (11.8%)
Other	7 (2.8%)

Substance use treatment history

Yes	133 (54.1%)
No	113 (45.9%)
Mental Health Diagnoses	
Depression	195 (79.3%)
Anxiety	189 (76.8%)
ADHD	89 (36.2%)
Multiple diagnoses	69 (28.0%)
Other	59 (24.0%)

An evaluation of college substance use strategic plans



Boston University School of Public Health

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RESEARCH ARTICLE



Evaluating institutional planning around collegiate recovery programs: considerations of student awareness and a socio-ecological framework

Andrew Prior, MEd^a, Delaney Logan, MEd^b, Joan Masters, MEd^c, Kayleigh Greenwood, MPH^c, Noel Vest, PhD^d and Ashley C. Helle, PhD^e

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This project advanced a tiered system to classify colleges according to recovery-related offerings using an SEM approach to evaluate campus strategic plans. This project also explored student awareness of recovery on-campus services. **Participants and Methods:** Colleges ($k=23$) within a statewide prevention coalition submitted strategic plans for the 2020–2021 and 2021–2022 academic years. Strategic plans were reviewed for the presence of recovery-oriented activities. Student responses ($n=16,472$) to an annual college health behaviors survey from corresponding years were evaluated to assess students' awareness of recovery programming. **Results:** Most colleges (82%) planned for recovery-oriented activities. Most campuses were classified as Basic Recovery (57%; some recovery programming/services); 26% as Enhanced Recovery (formal programs), and 17% as Inactive Recovery. Most students across institutional tiers were unaware of available recovery programming. **Conclusions:** Additional resources and implementation efforts are recommended for effective dissemination of information on recovery programming.

ARTICLE HISTORY

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KEYWORDS

Collegiate recovery; strategic planning; socio-ecological model of recovery

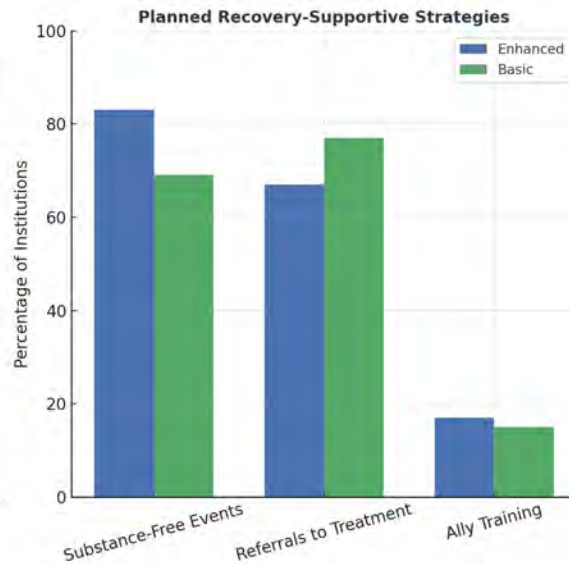
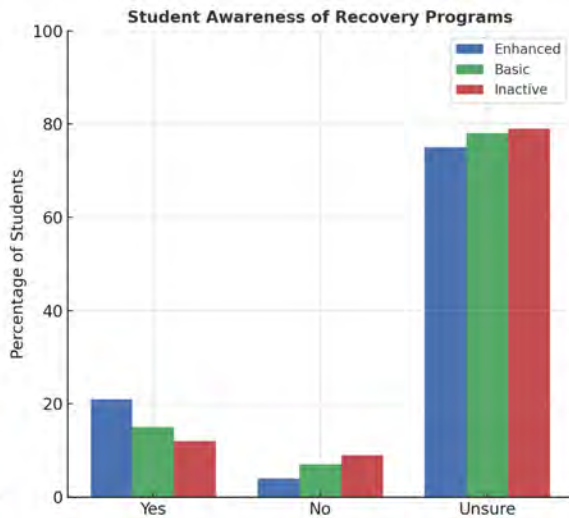
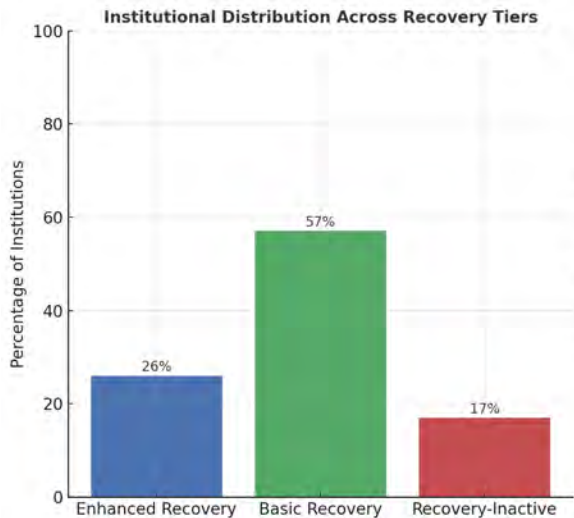
Collegiate substance use and misuse

The collegiate environment presents a unique risk for substance misuse and an important opportunity for prevention

recovery from an SUD.^{9,10} Though institutions devote varying degrees of resources to preventing problem substance use, considerably less programming targets students with

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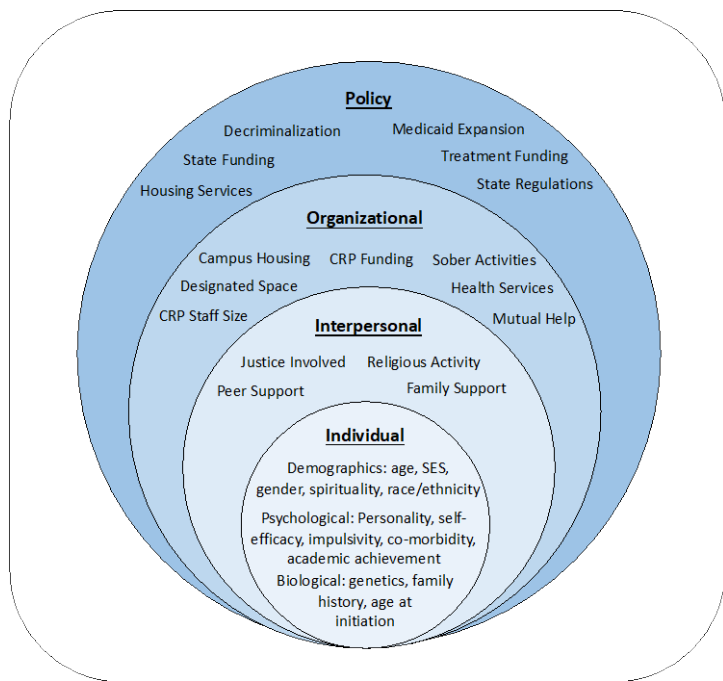
Evaluating institutional planning around collegiate recovery programs: considerations of student awareness and a socio-ecological framework



Conclusion

What have I learned?

Socio-Ecological Model



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THINK PIECE

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A Socio-Ecological model for collegiate recovery programs

Noel Vest^a, Emily Hennessy^b, Sierra Castedo de Martell^c and Rebecca Smith^d

^aBoston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA; ^bRecovery Research Institute, Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital & Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ^cSchool of Public Health – Austin Regional Campus, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Austin, TX, USA; ^dDepartment of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, USA

ABSTRACT

Given the major public health issue of substance use in the college environment and among college students, we must improve our understanding of students attempting to resolve substance related issues. Though much of research and policy attention has focused on individual progress according to personal characteristics and experiences, a much broader, theoretically informed understanding based on interpersonal relationships and contextual conditions of the school and society is warranted. Collegiate recovery programs (CRPs) are a system-level intervention that acknowledges the individual in context and seeks to support them and capitalize on their own skills within a safe environment to practice recovery. To ground CRPs as an environmental support targeting emerging adults that can improve student health and well-being, we developed a social-ecological framework that conceptualizes the multifaceted factors that influence them. Specifically, we aimed to understand factors influencing individuals in CRPs through direct and indirect effects. This conceptualization will better inform the development, implementation, and evaluation of these programs. Our theory-driven framework elucidates the multi-level complexity of CRPs and the importance of individual interventions as well as intervention from multiple stakeholder groups.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 11 January 2022
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KEYWORDS

Collegiate recovery programs; socio-ecological model; substance use; college students; student wellbeing; substance free

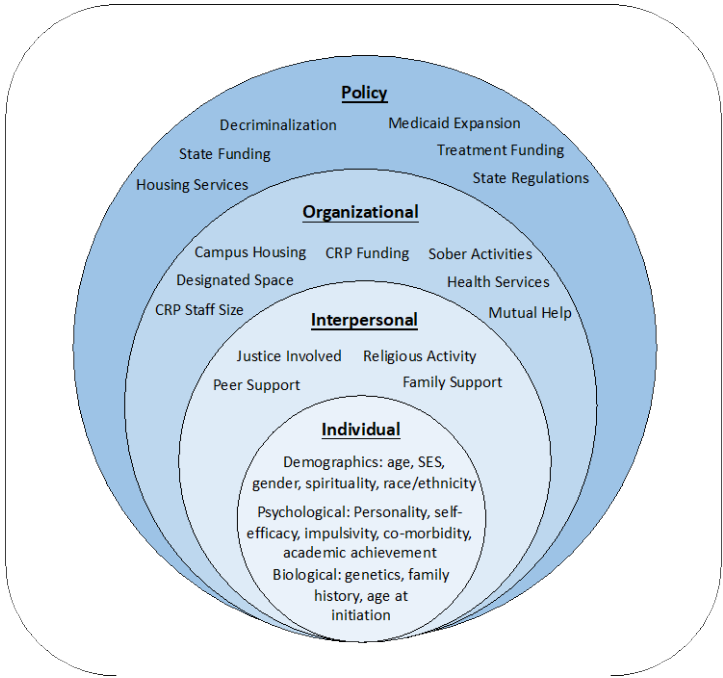
Background

Approximately 600,000 Americans in recovery from a substance use disorder currently attend college (SUD - ACHA-NCHA II 2019; National Center for Education Statistics 2019; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 2019). Collegiate recovery programs (CRPs) were first established in 1977 at Brown University to support students who were in recovery from an alcohol or other drug use disorder (White and Finch 2006). Since then,

researchers for their direct and indirect benefits on college campuses. Though previous work has aimed to identify core CRP constructs that benefit students (Bell et al. 2009; Terrior 2013; Whitney 2018), efforts to coalesce these findings into a comprehensive conceptual model have yet to be realized. This has led some researchers to call for theory-driven frameworks through which CRPs can be better understood (Vest et al. 2021; Hennessy et al. 2022). The goal of this manuscript is to provide a better understanding of

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Socio-Ecological Model



Hope

These programs are about changing lives.

Substance Use Disorder Professional

Person in
Recovery

Formerly Incarcerated
in Nevada Department
of Corrections






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