A TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT PROTOCOL

Addressing the Specific Behavioral Health Needs of Men

TIP 56

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAMHSA
www.samhsa.gov • 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727)

A TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT PROTOCOL

Addressing the Specific Behavioral Health Needs of Men

TIP 56

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

1 Choke Cherry Road
Rockville, MD 20857

Acknowledgments

This publication was produced by The CDM Group, Inc. (CDM) under the Knowledge Application Program (KAP) contract numbers 270-99-7072, 270-04-7049, and 270-09-0307 with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Andrea Kopstein, Ph.D., M.P.H., Karl D. White, Ed.D., and Christina Currier served as the Contracting Officer's Representatives.

Disclaimer

The views, opinions, and content expressed herein are those of the expert panel and do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions, or policies of SAMHSA or HHS. No official support of or endorsement by SAMHSA or HHS for these opinions or for particular instruments, software, or resources is intended or should be inferred.

Electronic Access and Copies of Publication

This publication may be ordered from or downloaded from SAMHSA's Publications Ordering Web page at http://store.samhsa.gov. Or, please call SAMHSA at 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727) (English and Español).

Recommended Citation

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Addressing the Specific Behavioral Health Needs of Men.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 56. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4736. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013.

Originating Office

Quality Improvement and Workforce Development Branch, Division of Services Improvement, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1 Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857.

HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4736
First Printed 2013

2 Screening and Assessment

IN THIS CHAPTER

Introduction

This chapter discusses how to engage men in the treatment process and addresses factors that can influence men's behaviors and attitudes toward behavioral health services. It reviews screening and assessment instruments and discusses these processes, including assessment of risk-taking, shame, male sexuality, and anger.

Screening and Assessment of Men

Screening and assessment are used to identify a client's strengths and problems. Normally, screening and assessment occur at intake, and both processes should continue throughout the course of treatment. Routine screening and assessment can identify problems that may arise or manifest after initial intake and can help pinpoint a client's strengths—such as strong marriage or family ties, strong motivation to change, or the absence of pressing crises. Routine administration of these processes is imperative, as the counselor's understanding of a client's strengths and problems significantly influences the type and duration of interventions applied as clients enter treatment in various behavioral health settings.

Screening and assessment are often grouped together, but they are distinct processes. Screening is a formal interviewing and/or testing process that identifies areas of a client's life that might need further examination. It evaluates for the possible presence of a problem, but does not diagnose or determine the severity of a disorder. For instance, screening a man for substance abuse might entail asking him a few interview questions about drug use and related problems and using a brief screening scale for substance abuse and/or substance dependence. When positive indicators are found, schedule the individual for an assessment.

Assessment is a more indepth evaluation that confirms the presence of a problem, determines its severity, and specifies treatment options for addressing the problem. It also surveys client strengths and resources for addressing life problems. Assessment typically examines not only possible diagnoses, but also the context in which a disorder manifests. A substance abuse assessment, for example, assesses the severity and nature of the substance use disorder and may also explore the possibility of co-occurring disorders; the client's family, marital, interpersonal, physical, and spiritual life; financial and legal situations; and any other issues that might affect treatment and recovery. Assessment generally involves indepth interviews and the use of various assessment instruments, such as psychological tests.

Although there has been little research into the differences between men's and women's responses to screening and assessment, some literature (e.g., Cochran 2005) suggests that men present unique difficulties. Masculine gender role socialization can lead some men to minimize difficulties or underreport problems—and some problems, such as depression, can manifest differently in men, thus disguising the disorder and leading to underdiagnosis or misdiagnosis (see Chapter 4 for discussion of this and other co-occurring mental disorders). In addition, different screening or assessment settings (e.g., prisons, outpatient programs, primary care offices) influence whether and how men present their struggles. Culture also plays a role; men from some nonmainstream cultures may be reluctant to share information about difficulties or illnesses. Counselors must be sensitive to these nuances and create an environment in which men feel open to sharing their vulnerabilities or perceived shortcomings.

This chapter focuses on screening and assessment processes and instruments specifically applicable to male clients. Certain well-established physical, mental, and social assessments that are useful regardless of gender are also briefly introduced. When possible, the reader is referred to other Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIPs) that cover screening and assessment activities relevant for both male and female clients.

Comprehensive Screening and Assessment

The Institute of Medicine's (1990) three-step assessment process for problematic alcohol use offers a useful framework for organizing the assessment of men who abuse substances; see also TIP 24, *A Guide to Substance Abuse Services for Primary Care Clinicians* (Center for Substance Abuse Treatment [CSAT] 1997*a*). Comprehensive substance abuse assessment documents detail the nature of the substance use problem and thoroughly describe the person with the problem so that appropriate decisions about intervention can be made.

The three steps in a comprehensive substance abuse assessment are screening, problem assessment, and personal assessment. The process begins with a screening to identify men in need of a problem assessment. Screening can be provided by any behavioral health counselor who has been trained in the screening process. Problem assessment documents patterns of use; signs and symptoms of substance abuse or dependence; and the social, spiritual, psychological, and medical consequences of use. Problem assessment typically occurs in the substance abuse treatment or behavioral health system. Assessment skills for behavioral health service providers include additional training, experience and clinical supervision in understanding the interrelationships between drug use and other facets of the individual's life, exploring an individual's motivation for and any resistance to treatment, and understanding the

scope of treatment services that might be available in the community behavioral health system. When problem assessment indicates the presence of substance abuse or dependence, a comprehensive, gender-aware personal assessment can add psychosocial data important for treatment.

Comprehensive assessment of men with substance use disorders should be carried out by a behavioral health specialist with a clear understanding of how male gender role socialization broadly influences the psychosocial adaptation, substance use, and help-seeking behavior of men. Behavioral health clinicians performing assessments should understand how chronic substance use affects the biopsychosocial adaptation of men and should be aware of the other social, psychological, and medical problems common among this population.

The screening and assessment instruments presented in this chapter serve to inform readers of current work in different clinical and research settings. The decision to pursue a specialized assessment (e.g., of a client's comfort level with gender roles or history of childhood abuse or neglect) must be made on a case-by-case basis that considers the appropriateness of the assessment, the skill and resources of behavioral health service providers in pursuing such an assessment, and the wishes and interests of the client. Treatment programs need to determine how best to use available resources when assessing clients. When a program is unable to conduct an assessment that providers believe is necessary—a mental health evaluation, for example—it should be able to refer the client to another provider for that assessment.

Assessors should show sensitivity to the values, attitudes, and behavioral dispositions that men share, as well as differences related to age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographic location, disability status, and sexual orientation. That is, while considering ways in which men are alike because of their gender, clinicians must also account for other characteristics that make them different from one another. See the planned TIP, *Improving Cultural Competence* (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] planned *c*) for more information on assessing cultural identity and acculturation.

Screening Men for Substance Abuse

The primary goal of screening is to identify men who need a comprehensive problem assessment. In a screening intake, the behavioral health clinician gathers facts by asking simple questions that evaluate whether a person requires further assessment. For screening, clients often fill out self-reports prior to a clinical interview. In such cases, the screener should be sensitive to possible language or literacy barriers by asking clients if they want assistance with forms or if they prefer to fill them out by themselves.

A client with a drug- or alcohol-related driving offense will likely have been screened in the criminal justice system and sent for further assessment and treatment. The clinician can thus move on to problem assessment using the justice system report but should go over it with the client, seeking input with questions, such as "Do you think this report is substantially accurate?" or "What other information would you add?" TIP 44, *Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults in the Criminal Justice System* (CSAT 2005*b*), discusses treating clients in the criminal justice system, and TIP 30, *Continuity of Offender Treatment for Substance Use Disorders From Institution to Community* (CSAT 1998*b*), addresses treatment for clients transitioning from the criminal justice system to community-based treatment.

For listings of substance use disorder screening instruments, see TIP 16, *Alcohol and Other Drug Screening of Hospitalized Trauma Patients* (CSAT 1995*a*), and TIP 42, *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With Co-Occurring Disorders* (CSAT 2005*c*). TIP 24 (CSAT 1997*a*) addresses conceptual, procedural, and legal issues associated with screening for alcohol and drug abuse. TIP 24 and Alcohol Alert No. 56, *Screening for Alcohol Problems: An Update* (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA] 2002), also contain lists of proven screening instruments. The Center for Social Work Research at The University of Texas–Austin (http://www.utexas.edu/research/cswr/nida/instrumentListing.html) and the University of Washington Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute (http://lib.adai.washington.edu/instruments/) offer comprehensive lists of screening and assessment instruments online.

Clients can be screened by behavioral health service providers in a variety of settings for current or recent substance use using a variety of testing methods (e.g., urine, oral fluid, or hair for drug tests; breath analysis for alcohol). For more on these testing methods, the reliability of testing, specimen collection, and responding to test results, see Chapter 9 of TIP 43, *Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Addiction in Opioid Treatment Programs* (CSAT 2005*a*), and Appendix B of TIP 47, *Substance Abuse: Clinical Issues in Intensive Outpatient Treatment* (CSAT 2006*c*). Providers interested in laboratory tests for alcohol used in ambulatory medical settings can refer to Alcohol Alert No. 56 (NIAAA 2002).

Screening in other settings

Because substance abuse, especially involving alcohol, is the most frequent behavioral health issue among men in the general population (Kessler et al. 1994), healthcare, legal, educational, occupational, and social service organizations should always carefully screen men for substance use when they present (see TIP 16 [CSAT 1995*a*]). Chronic substance abuse often contributes to legal, family, employment, housing, mental health, and medical problems; men with substance use disorders (particularly those reluctant to seek help for their substance abuse problem) may first seek help for related problems outside the behavioral health treatment system. When performed using proven methods, screening need not be expensive or burdensome. In fact, as noted in TIP 16 (CSAT 1995*a*), effective screening of men who abuse substances can prevent unnecessary expenditure of resources and promote more effective referral of men to the service delivery systems that can best meet their needs.

Often, the presenting problem indicates a need for problem assessment. For example, men warrant referral for further assessment when they present in the legal system after driving under the influence, in the emergency room after being injured while under the influence, or in a primary care practice with medical problems directly related to substance abuse. Service systems can integrate simple, structured screenings with clear markers of need for further assessment into their admission procedures (see TIP 11, *Simple Screening Instruments for Outreach for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Infectious Diseases* [CSAT 1994*b*]).

Substance Abuse Assessment Procedures for Men

When screening suggests the presence of a substance use disorder, problem assessment will help better define the nature of the client's problems. In many ways, assessment procedures for men and women do not differ significantly. Nevertheless, at each stage of the assessment process, providers should consider how gender may have affected a male client's past behaviors and how it may affect current

treatment. Assessment for substance abuse or dependence should focus on:

- Historical and situational factors contributing to the onset of the substance use.
- Patterns of use.
- Common signs and symptoms of a substance use problem.
- Consequences of use.

Comprehensive assessment also investigates other factors related to the client's substance abuse; these factors are discussed in this chapter under the heading "Gender-Aware Personal Assessment."

A variety of standardized approaches can be used in problem assessment. Retrospective methods using timeline follow-back procedures (Fals-Stewart et al. 2000*b*) define the nature and consequences of substance use during a circumscribed period of time. Because some men are more comfortable analyzing visual information, visually representing substance use and consequences of substance use along a timeline or on a calendar may be a better method of collecting and displaying information for male clients. Laboratory studies may also be used to document recent use, obtain markers of chronic use, and document medical consequences of chronic use.

Most standardized assessment instruments were developed largely with male client populations, and most are normed for men. Readers are referred to resource guides developed by NIAAA (Allen and Columbus 2003) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1994), which contain listings of clinical and research tools that can be used during problem assessment. The Center for Social Work Research at The University of Texas at Austin has also assembled a valuable list of screening and assessment instruments (http://www.utexas.edu/research/cswr/nida/instrumentListing.html).

Gender-Aware Personal Assessment

Once the nature of the substance abuse problem has been clearly established, the assessment process moves to the personal assessment phase. A comprehensive personal assessment routinely includes a complete physical examination, an exploration of significant events in the client's life that could affect treatment and recovery, the client's history of mental health or developmental problems, and an evaluation of his close relationships. In each of these areas, client strengths should also be assessed. Personal assessment aims to distinguish values, attitudes, and behavioral dispositions that the individual may share with other men or that make him different from other men. The first step should be a broad-based, gender-aware screening to identify substantive areas in need of more detailed assessment, such as those described in the following paragraphs.

Employment status and work history: Employment before and during treatment has been associated with better retention and improved treatment outcomes (Platt 1995; Sterling et al. 2001), especially for men (Arndt et al. 2004). Chapter 3 of TIP 38, *Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment and Vocational Services* (CSAT 2000*a*), discusses the assessment of vocational goals and training needs. Providers should also talk with clients about current and past employment and education to get a better understanding of what roles these factors may have played in the clients' substance abuse as well as how they might be used in promoting recovery.

Housing status and needs: A significant number of clients entering substance abuse treatment lack adequate housing or are at risk of losing housing. TIP 55, *Behavioral Health Services for People Who Are Homeless* (SAMHSA 2013), discusses issues relevant to the assessment of men who are homeless.

Criminal justice involvement and legal issues: Providers should understand what outstanding legal problems clients face, any past history of involvement with the criminal justice system, and the roles these issues have played in their clients' lives. Counselors should also ask if a client is currently on probation or being monitored in the criminal justice system, how often the client is required to report to probation or parole officers, and the conditions under which the counselor might be required to report the client's progress to the criminal justice system. During assessment, inform the client of what information you are required to provide to representatives of the criminal justice system (e.g., probation officers), such as the results of positive urine drug screens or threats to self or others. Chapter 4 discusses how to address these issues in treatment.

Health status/physical health: Because chronic substance abuse is associated with poor physical health, comprehensive substance abuse assessment *must* include a complete physical examination (and is required for admission to most healthcare facilities). Ideally, the examination will include laboratory studies to screen for health problems associated with the use of specific substances (e.g., hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS for men who use injection drugs, cirrhosis and pancreatitis for men who abuse alcohol) and those health problems most common among men. If the male client is being seen in a hospital or residential setting, a physical examination with laboratory studies will undoubtedly be part of the routine admission process. In ambulatory settings, the initial interview should include questions about health history, general nutrition, sleep patterns, weight changes, last physical examination, and last dental examination. Men who have access to primary health care should be referred to their primary care physician upon admission to an ambulatory setting. Otherwise, programs should work with clients to help them access needed care through other channels, such as public health clinics. One health-related area that can pose particular problems for clients in substance abuse treatment is chronic pain, the assessment of which is discussed in TIP 54, *Managing Chronic Pain in Adults With or in Recovery From Substance Use Disorders* (SAMHSA 2011*b*).

Functional limitations: Assessment should determine if the client has any functional limitations due to co-occurring physical and/or cognitive disabilities (Schrimsher et al. 2007). The behavioral health service provider must be able to accommodate a client with special needs. For example, a provider can accommodate a client who has lower back pain (which may not necessarily be described as a disability by the client) that is exacerbated by sitting for extended periods by giving the client permission to stretch or stand during long group therapy sessions. Similarly, a person with limited skills in reading or writing English may require modified versions of written client material. TIP 29, *Substance Use Disorder Treatment for People With Physical and Cognitive Disabilities* (CSAT 1998*e*), offers more information on screening individuals for functional limitations.

Co-occurring mental disorders: Rates of co-occurring mental disorders among substance abuse treatment clients (both male and female) are high, and these clients often require special behavioral health services for effective treatment (see TIP 42 [CSAT 2005*c*]). Details on the assessment of mental disorders and co-occurring disorders are available in Chapter 4 of TIP 42. Additionally, TIP 50, *Addressing Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors With Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment* (CSAT 2009*a*), presents information on screening potentially suicidal clients, and TIP 48, *Managing Depressive Symptoms in Substance Abuse Clients During Early Recovery* (CSAT 2008*b*), discusses

screening specifically for depressive symptoms. Chapter 4 of TIP 48 also discusses rates of specific co-occurring disorders among men and provides some insight into assessing and treating specific disorders in this population.

Trauma histories: Men with substance use disorders often have experienced multiple traumatic events during their lives. Men are more likely than women to be exposed to trauma, and substance abuse may increase the risk of trauma exposure (Breslau 2002). Even if past traumas have not resulted in a mental disorder, such as posttraumatic stress disorder, traumatic events can have lasting effects. Behavioral health service providers should be aware of a client's trauma history to better understand his substance abuse and better aid him in recovery. The planned TIP, *Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services,* includes a chapter on assessing trauma histories (SAMHSA planned *g*). The assessment of childhood trauma, specifically, is discussed later in this TIP as well as in TIP 36, *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With Child Abuse and Neglect Issues* (CSAT 2000*b*).

Motivation to change: A client's motivation to seek and comply with treatment is a key factor in predicting a successful outcome. TIP 35, *Enhancing Motivation for Change in Substance Abuse Treatment* (CSAT 1999*b*), includes valuable information on a variety of assessment instruments that evaluate a client's level of motivation and readiness for treatment.

Relapse risk and recovery support: Although it may be left to later stages of treatment, an assessment that evaluates a client's risk factors for relapse and supports for recovery can reduce relapse risk and promote long-term recovery. The planned TIP, *Recovery in Behavioral Health Services* (SAMHSA planned *e*), focuses on this important topic.

Spirituality: At minimum, spiritual assessment should determine the client's denomination, beliefs, and spiritual practices, if any, and should identify how these might affect his treatment or pose barriers to participation in mutual-help groups or other treatment practices (e.g., meditation). Specific questioning about how spirituality has helped a client through difficult times can elicit spiritual strengths that might positively influence substance abuse treatment. Clinicians can ask clients such questions as, "Who or what provides you with strength and hope? How do you access your sense of 'higher power'? Is a belief in a higher power important in your life? Has it ever been?" (Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations 2004). Gorsuch and Miller (1999) provide valuable insights into assessing spirituality in a mental health or substance abuse treatment setting. The Spirituality Competency Resource Center outlines a spiritual assessment that behavioral health counselors may find useful in discussing spirituality with clients (http://www.spiritualcompetency.com/recovery/lesson7.html).

Other assessment areas include beliefs about masculinity, family history, sexuality, and shame. These call for male-specific assessment and are thus discussed separately in this TIP.

All assessment should be ongoing with periodic reassessment throughout treatment, but the initial personal assessment can occur over a longer period of time than an initial problem assessment for substance abuse and dependence. Circumstances could require a personal assessment to be deferred. For example, if problem assessment shows alcohol dependence with the need for detoxification, then medically supervised detoxification in a hospital or residential setting should be pursued immediately—personal assessment should be deferred until the individual returns to an

ambulatory setting. Similarly, if a problem assessment done in a medical, behavioral health, legal, occupational, or social service setting shows a need for substance abuse treatment, personal assessment should be deferred to the substance abuse treatment setting. A client's sensitivity to some of the topics discussed in the following sections might also lead to deferral of indepth exploration until the therapeutic alliance is sufficient to allow the client to be comfortable talking about such issues. In exploring gender and sexuality, clinicians should be sensitive to the degree of discomfort clients might experience. However, if a client shows that these issues are meaningful for him, further exploration enables the clinician to solidify the relationship with the client while also letting him discuss issues of likely importance for his recovery.

Some programs evaluate readiness for treatment in all men but reserve resources for detailed assessment of childhood trauma, cognitive impairment, personality disturbance, and other domains of psychosocial functioning for men who demonstrate a clear and convincing need for such assessments. However, a detailed assessment of personal definitions of masculinity and the relationship among these definitions, their substance use, and their attitudes toward help-seeking will aid treatment planning.

Assessing Personal Definitions of Masculinity

Behavioral health clinicians can examine a client's personal definitions of masculinity during a clinical interview to better address his unique problems and challenges. Using the traditional concepts, roles, and norms of masculinity described in Chapter 1 as a guide, clinicians can determine which roles a client identifies with (if any) and to what extent. For example, if the client pursues success at all costs at his office, does that behavior also carry over into other aspects of his life— into his relationships with friends and family? Does he expect others to act similarly?

Once the clinician understands the client's personal definitions of masculinity, he or she can then explore the positive function these roles serve for the client. Is the client unusually aggressive so others do not bully him? Is he especially strong and independent so that he feels he does not have to rely on others? The clinician should also examine with the client the possible costs of such behaviors. Are the behaviors hurting the client's life and relationships with others, and, if so, how? Keeping these basic precepts in mind during the clinical interview will help both clinician and client better understand what changes need to be made. They will also help motivate the client to make those changes, thus enabling the clinician and client to develop a more effective treatment plan (Mahalik et al. 2003*a*; Pollack 2001).

A number of rating scales can quantify personal endorsement of traditional concepts of masculinity. In general, these instruments document individual differences in attitudes, beliefs, behavioral dispositions, and internal conflicts commonly associated with traditional concepts of masculinity. Thompson and Pleck (1995) compiled a list of these instruments with comments on the content and potential utility of each. The Male Role Norms Scale (Thompson and Pleck 1986), Gender Role Conflict Scale (O'Neil et al. 1995), and Masculine Gender Role Stress Scale (Eisler 1995) are among the briefer and more widely used measures. The Brannon Masculinity Scale (Brannon and Juni 1984) and the Male Role Norms Inventory (Levant et al. 1992) are longer measures that also quantify personal endorsement of traditional concepts of masculinity. Mahalik and colleagues (2003*b*) describe the Conformity to Masculine Norms

Inventory, a comprehensive measure that documents personal endorsement of the emotional, attitudinal, and behavioral dimensions of traditional concepts of masculinity, which may also prove useful.

Unfortunately, no reliable normative data exist for any of these instruments, and most have been used primarily in research (sometimes with populations that may not reflect the clients with whom many treatment providers work). However, if a client expresses an interest in improving his understanding of issues concerning masculine roles/norms, the clinician may use one of the instruments discussed here to help him explore the topic. In some cases, the client can use these scales and score himself without sharing the information with the clinician—if that will make him more comfortable. The decision to use any of these instruments or to perform an indepth assessment of masculinity at all must be based on the ongoing sensitivity of the counselor to the client's situation, needs, and current status.

Assessing Family History

Repeated substance abuse by men tends to be consistent across generations within the same family (Kirisci et al. 2001). Consequently, any comprehensive behavioral health assessment of men with substance use disorders should include careful documentation of family history. A family tree can help document the nature and extent of substance use disorders and related problems in both the immediate and extended family (Gerson 2008). Marlin (1989) had men construct family trees to identify destructive, repetitive family processes occurring across generations. For more on family trees and assessing family history, see TIP 39, *Substance Abuse Treatment and Family Therapy* (CSAT 2004*b*).

Any assessment of family history should explore current relationships with family as well as the client's concerns and wishes about how those relationships might change with continued abstinence from substances. For example, a man may hope that abstinence will improve his relationship with his children or worry about its effect on a relationship with a partner who continues to use. Men may have strong feelings about improving their relationships with children, spouses, or significant others, but might be reluctant to discuss those feelings and concerns; the assessment of family history is an opportunity for counselors to introduce these issues.

It is equally important to assess a man's family strengths. A sense of bondedness with significant others, the ability to rely on family for support, expressed concern from family members and their willingness to offer help, the physical proximity of family members, and a family history of resolving crises among family members are all indices of family strengths that can support clients in crisis.

Assessing a history of childhood abuse and neglect

Boys are more likely than girls to experience emotional neglect and to sustain a serious injury as a result of physical abuse (Sedlak and Broadhurst 1996). Although sexual abuse of boys is less common, its effects are lasting. Zielinski (2009) found that a significant proportion of men who have been sexually abused in childhood are negatively affected into adulthood. Men are likely to experience childhood sexual abuse differently than women, and a number of adverse effects from this abuse are uniquely experienced by men. Chapter 3 discusses the impact of childhood abuse and neglect (and other trauma) on men and suggests how to address it in treatment.

TIP 36 (CSAT 2000*b*) includes recommendations for formal assessment of child abuse and parental neglect. The short form of the

Childhood Trauma Interview (Bernstein et al. 2003) is a structured research interview that evaluates exposure to childhood abuse and parental neglect in adults who abuse substances. The instrument screens for childhood exposure to physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and physical and emotional neglect. TIP 36 includes a listing of standardized instruments for evaluating the psychological consequences of experiencing abuse and parental neglect as a child (CSAT 2000*b*).

Assessing current physical or sexual violence in the client's family

Several validated, structured protocols can screen, assess, and treat individuals who may be involved in ongoing domestic violence. Men with histories of physical or sexual violence typically present with angry defensiveness. The State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2, for example, helps identify men who are excessively angry (Spielberger 1999) by measuring experience and expression of anger. (For information on treating anger problems, see Chapter 3 of this TIP.)

Screening substance abuse treatment clients for the experience of domestic violence is important (Chermack et al. 2000; TIP 25, *Substance Abuse Treatment and Domestic Violence* [CSAT 1997*b*]; Easton et al. 2000). Screening measures, such as the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus et al. 1996), and guidelines, such as those developed by EMERGE (1995), can help determine the extent of abuse (see TIP 25, CSAT 1997*b*, p. 43). Additionally, understanding and applying Prochaska and DiClemente's stages of change model (1984) can help counselors perform a basic evaluation of the client's readiness to address intimate partner violence (Alexander and Morris 2008). The "Safe at Home" instrument for assessing readiness to change intimate partner violence is a 35-item self-report measure that can be administered when domestic violence is suspected or reported (Begun et al. 2008). Counselors can be trained to do basic screening for domestic violence, but assessment services are more complex and require indepth knowledge and skill (see TIP 25 [CSAT 1997*b*]).

A variety of instruments can help clinicians assess domestic violence risk. These include the Sexual Violence Risk-20 instrument (Boer et al. 1997), the Risk for Sexual Violence Protocol (Hart et al. 2003), the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (Kropp et al. 1995), and the Historical-Clinical-Risk Management instrument (Webster et al. 1997). Given the sensitivity of these issues and the differing stages of development these testing instruments are in, counselors should seek guidance in their selection and administration from behavioral health professionals who are trained in testing instruments and are knowledgeable about intimate partner violence.

Substance abuse and especially alcohol abuse are associated with increased domestic violence; substance abuse also is associated with increased victimization by domestic partners. Men may be the victims of domestic violence (perpetrated by either male or female partners) as well as the perpetrators. Although the extent of female-on-male domestic violence is debated, data suggest that it occurs more often than most people think (see Chapter 3 for more information and citations). Due to gender role expectations and norms, most men are reluctant to discuss victimization by their partners or even refuse to see violent behavior directed toward them as domestic violence.

For more information on screening and assessing anger and violence, see TIP 25 (CSAT 1997*b*). TIP 25 includes the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale for couples, among other resources. The Family Violence Prevention Fund offers a Practitioner Reference Card (http://fvpfstore.stores.yahoo.net/prreca.html) that suggests model questions to ask about

abuse, how to make referrals, and how to document findings.

Assessing Male Sexuality

Sexual assessment involves talking with clients about sensitive topics, including sexual trauma, sexual behavior, and the client's history of sexual development. For many clients, this area is fraught with anxiety and shame; sensitivity to the client's level of comfort in discussing these issues is needed, especially during the assessment stage when counselor and client are just beginning to develop a therapeutic alliance (Pridal 2001). Clients should be reassured of the confidentiality of any information they provide. To approach the matter with clients in an open and nonjudgmental way, counselors must explore their own concerns related to sexuality and should always have access to supervision to help them address this issue.

Assessment of a client's sexuality should address multiple aspects of sexual behavior as well as the client's *understanding* of that behavior. In terms of sexual orientation, for example, counselors should understand how the client self-identifies (e.g., gay, straight, bisexual) and what types of sexual behavior he engages in and with whom. Determine whether clients understand the importance of taking measures to prevent the sexual transmission of disease and how to use birth control when necessary. Explore the client's feelings about the relationship of emotional intimacy to sexual activity and the importance of sexual activity in defining his masculinity.

Chapter 4 of TIP 37, *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With HIV/AIDS* (CSAT 2000*c*), includes a section on HIV/AIDS risk assessment that is useful in assessing client risk for various sexually transmitted diseases. It provides a section on sexual risk reduction, which should play a part in any assessment of men's sexual behavior. Some clients engage in risky sexual behavior because they do not understand the risks involved (and need to be educated), but others may gain pleasure from pursuing risk; the text box on the next page explains the motivations of this particular group of clients.

The Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale (Kalichman et al. 1994; Kalichman and Rompa 1995) and the Sexual Compulsivity Scale (Kalichman and Rompa 1995) help clients examine sexual risk-taking behaviors. The Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale is an 11-item self-report measure of sensation seeking related to sexual interests, and the Sexual Compulsivity Scale is a 10-item self-report measure of excessive preoccupation with sexual encounters. The reliability and validity of these brief scales when used in research on diverse samples of men has been documented (Kalichman et al. 1994; Kalichman and Rompa 1995). The Sexual Risk Scale is a 9-item self-report scale that measures risk for exposure to sexually transmitted disease based on engagement in specific sexual behaviors in the previous 6 months (Li et al. 2011).

Assessing for Shame

Clinicians and researchers have repeatedly highlighted the role that shame plays in the socialization of men (Pollack 1998*b*). Because men tend to be sensitive to experiences that provoke feelings of shame, clinicians need to be aware of how this sensitivity can affect treatment beginning in the screening phase. Although shame is not a male-only problem, the specific reasons men feel shame may be different from the reasons women do—and men may manifest their shame differently than women.

Understanding Risk-Taking

Human beings seek stimulation beyond that which satisfies their biological needs. This behavior is often referred to as sensation seeking. On the underlying motivation for high risk behaviors, Zuckerman (1979, 1984, 1994) hypothesized that certain individuals, called sensation seekers, were physiologically predisposed to seek out and engage in a variety of different, highly stimulating, novel behaviors. These included recreational activities (such as parachuting or mountain climbing), occupational activities (such as police work or car racing), increased experimentation with various substances (such as alcohol or marijuana), and increased exploration with numerous sexual partners and sexual practices. Early definitions of sensation-seeking emphasized the performance of actions that entailed physical risks. However, later research showed that other kinds of risk were also involved in this trait, including legal, social, and financial risks.

Burns and Wilde (1995) define risk-taking as any behavior for which there is significant uncertainty regarding potential losses associated with the outcome (e.g., speeding). Losses are undesirable consequences, whether foreseen or not (e.g., a speeding ticket or a car crash). The benefits of taking risks serve as positive reinforcers (e.g., making it to work on time or feeling that one has accomplished something others are afraid to do). When the subjective or perceived benefits of this behavior exceed the losses, the person is motivated to take the risk. However, sensation-seeking need not involve real threats or risks. For example, bungee jumping may seem terrifying and very risky, yet is not especially dangerous given appropriate safety precautions. The risk is deceptive. It is possible to experience the heightened arousal associated with this seemingly risky activity without great risk. Thus, being a sensation seeker does not always signify the taking of actual risks.

Male and female sensation seekers often take risks, but such activity is more pronounced in men. For many men, masculinity involves taking risks. As Thom (2003) notes, "most…leading causes of death among men are the result of gendered behaviours" related to risk-taking (p. 4).

Shame associated with a socially stigmatized behavioral health problem can cause some men to avoid screening and comprehensive assessment or to resist, in a hostile manner, screening and assessment (Fortenberry et al. 2002). Once the screening and assessment process begins, sensitivity to shame may cause men to withhold information about specific thoughts, feelings, and behaviors (MacDonald 1998). Because shame involves an interpersonal dimension, fear of shame will frequently be of concern to men as they begin to develop a helping relationship with a clinician (Retzinger 1998). Moreover, shame can influence compliance with specific aspects of a comprehensive assessment, particularly medical assessment and screening for sexually transmitted diseases (Fortenberry et al. 2002).

To evaluate shame accurately, clinicians must understand the conceptual differences between shame and other negative emotions, particularly guilt. To evaluate men for sensitivity to shame, observe for it during the initial interview (Tangney and Dearing 2002)—clinicians usually can distinguish accurately between shame and other emotions. According to Retzinger (1998), shame generally is not expressed verbally, but verbal clues can show that a client may be feeling shame. Shame can be overt, with associated feelings projected onto an external source (such as another client); shame can also cause someone to focus on himself and his inferiority, which is known as bypassed shame. Signs of bypassed shame can include rapid speech, thought, or behavior, or comparing self to others. Another common sign of shame in men is anger, often used to hide from the pain of rejection (Retzinger 1998).

Advice to Behavioral Health Clinicians: Identifying and Evaluating Shame

- The best way to evaluate men for shame is to observe for it during the initial interview.
- Signs of bypassed shame include rapid speech, thought, or behavior, or comparisons between self and others. Another common sign of shame among men is anger.
- The Differential Emotions Scale, Experiential Shame Scale, and State Shame and Guilt Scale are brief measures designed specifically to measure current feelings of shame.
- When evaluating shame associated with victimization, questions like "Do you feel ashamed about _____? Can you describe how you feel? Do you feel like that often?" can help quantify frequency and intensity of shame reactions.
- The Internalized Shame Scale documents the extent to which shame as a negative emotion is magnified and internalized as feelings of inferiority, worthlessness, inadequacy, and alienation.
- The timing of the exploration of shame is important; such an assessment may need to wait until a working alliance has been formed between client and counselor.
- Shame can be evaluated through structured interviews and self-report instruments. The Test of Self-Conscious Affect-3 is a measure of how likely someone is to feel shame.

If shame is evident, behavioral health clinicians can use a simple procedure (Andrews et al. 2002) to evaluate shame responses. When evaluating shame associated with victimization, Andrews and fellow researchers simply asked their subjects, "Do you feel ashamed about _____? Can you describe how you feel? Do you feel like that often?" Responses to this short series of questions are then used to quantify frequency and intensity of shame reactions. The timing of this exploration is key and may need to wait until a working alliance exists between client and counselor.

Structured interviews and self-report instruments provide additional means for evaluating shame. Tangney and Dearing (2002) outline conceptual issues relevant to the measurement of shame and review many of the instruments commonly used to measure shame as an emotional state, as well as the tendency to feel shame as a psychological disposition. The Test of Self-Conscious Affect-3 (Tangney and Dearing 2002) is a measure of how likely someone is to feel shame. The Differential Emotions Scale, Experiential Shame Scale, and State Shame and Guilt Scale are brief measures designed specifically to measure current feelings of shame (for reviews, see Tangney and Dearing 2002). Although clinicians are unlikely to rely solely on such instruments to gauge the extent and nature of client shame, it is useful to understand the methods researchers use to evaluate shame.

Cook (2000) developed the Internalized Shame Scale to document the extent to which shame as a negative emotion is magnified and internalized as feelings of inferiority, worthlessness, inadequacy, and alienation. The most recent version of the scale includes norms developed from a sample of more than 1,100 men and women drawn from the general population. The reliability and validity of the scale has been documented when used with men who have substance use disorders (Cook 2000; Rybak and Brown 1996). Thompkins and Rando (2003) used it to associate internalized shame with male gender role conflict. For men with substance use disorders, however, Tangney and Dearing (2002) argue that the instrument may blur distinctions among shame as an emotion, the psychological predisposition to experience that emotion, and self-esteem as a stable personality trait representing general appraisal of self across situations.

These instruments have, for the most part, been used in research; norms against which to evaluate the emotional world of men with substance use disorders must be secured from

research reports but should be used cautiously. Each instrument also can be influenced by culture, including cultural and/or gender differences between the counselor and the client. For example, in some cultures, sustained or direct eye contact may be perceived as a sign of disrespect. For some men from certain cultures, it is more difficult to share shame with a woman, whereas others will find it more difficult to admit shameful feelings to other men. Chapter 3 provides information on how to address shame and stigma in treatment. For more information on issues relating to cultural competence, refer to the planned TIP, *Improving Cultural Competence* (SAMHSA planned *c*); Georgetown University's National Center for Cultural Competence also offers numerous resources (http://nccc.georgetown.edu/).

Appendix A—Bibliography

Abe-Kim, J., Takeuchi, D.T., Hong, S., Zane, N., Sue, S., Spencer, M.S., Appel, H., Nicdao, E., and Alegria, M. Use of mental health-related services among immigrant and U.S.-born Asian Americans: Results From the National Latino and Asian American Study. *American Journal of Public Health* 97(1):91–98, 2007.

Abueg, F.R., and Fairbank, J.A. Behavioral treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder and co-occurring substance abuse. In: Saigh, P.A., ed. *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: A Behavioral Approach to Assessment and Treatment* (pp. 111–146). Needham Heights, MA: Allyn and Bacon, 1992.

Adams, W.L., and Cox, N.S. Epidemiology of problem drinking among elderly people. *International Journal of the Addictions* 30(13–14):1693–1716, 1995.

Addis, M.E., and Mahalik, J.R. Men, masculinity, and the contexts of help seeking. *American Psychologist* 58(1):5–14, 2003.

Administration for Children and Families. *Child Support Enforcement Program Fact Sheet*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002.

Administration for Children and Families. *Child Maltreatment 2002: Reports From the States to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.* Washington, DC: National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, 2004.

Aguirre-Molina, M., Molina, C.W., and Zambrana, R.E. *Health Issues in the Latino Community*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Albanese, M.J., Clodfelter, R.C., Jr., Pardo, T.B., and Ghaemi, S.N. Underdiagnosis of bipolar disorder in men with substance use disorder. *Journal of Psychiatric Practice* 12:124–127, 2006.

Alcoholics Anonymous World Services. *The AA Member—Medications and Other Drugs: A Report From a Group of Physicians in AA.* New York: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, 1984.

Alcoholics Anonymous World Services. *Alcoholics Anonymous: The Story of How Many Thousands of Men and Women Have Recovered From Alcoholism*, 4th ed. New York: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, 2001.

Alcoholics Anonymous World Services. *Alcoholics Anonymous 2007 Membership Survey*. New York: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, 2008.

Alegria, M., Chatterji, P., Wells, K., Cao, Z., Chen, C.N., Takeuchi, D., Jackson, J., and Meng, X.L. Disparity in depression treatment among racial and ethnic minority populations in the United States. *Psychiatric Services* 59(11):1264–1272, 2008.

Alexander, P.C., and Morris, E. Stages of change in batterers and their response to treatment. *Violence and Victims* 23(4):476–492, 2008.

Allen, J.P., and Columbus, M., eds. *Assessing Alcohol Problems: A Guide for Clinicians and Researchers*, 2nd ed. NIH Publication No. 03-3745. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2003.

Alvarez, L.R., and Ruiz, P. Substance abuse in the Mexican American population. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 111–136). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.

Amaro, H., Arévalo, S., Gonzalez, G., Szapocznik, J., and Iguchi, M.Y. Needs and scientific opportunities for research on substance abuse treatment among Hispanic adults. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 84(Suppl. 1):S64–S75, 2006.

American Lung Association. *Trends in Tobacco Use*. New York: American Lung Association, 2006.

American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed., Text Revision. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 2000.

American Society of Addiction Medicine. *Patient Placement Criteria for the Treatment of Substance-Related Disorders: ASAM PPC-2R*, 2nd ed. Chevy Chase, MD: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 2001.

Ammerman, R.T., Kolko, D.J., Kirisci, L., Blackson, T.C., and Dawes, M.A. Child abuse potential in parents with histories of substance use disorder. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 23(12):1225–1238, 1999.

Amodeo, M., Peou, S., Grigg-Saito, D., Berke, H., Pin-Riebe, S., and Jones, L.K. Providing culturally specific substance abuse services in refugee and immigrant communities: Lessons from a Cambodian treatment and demonstration project. *Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions* 4(3):23–46, 2004.

Andersson, T., Mahoney, J.L., Wennberg, P., Kuhlhorn, E., and Magnusson, D. The co-occurrence of alcohol problems and criminality in the transition from adolescence to young adulthood: A prospective longitudinal study on young men. *Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention* 8:169–188, 1999.

Andrews, B., Qian, M., and Valentine, J.D. Predicting depressive symptoms with a new measure of shame: The Experience of Shame Scale. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology* 41(Pt. 1):29–42, 2002.

Angrist, B.M. Clinical effects of central nervous system stimulants: A selective update. In: Engel, J., and Oreland, L., eds. *Brain Reward Systems and Abuse* (pp. 109–127). New York: Raven Press, 1987.

Antai-Otong, D. Suicide: Life span considerations. *Nursing Clinics of North America* 38(1):137–150, 2003.

Araujo, N.P., and Monteiro, M.G. Family history of alcoholism and psychiatric co-morbidity in Brazilian male alcoholics and controls. *Addiction* 90(9):1205–1211, 1995.

Archer, J. Sex differences in physically aggressive acts between heterosexual partners: A meta-analytic review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 7:313–351, 2002.

Arfken, C.L., Kubiak, S.P., and Koch, A.L. Health issues in the Arab American community. Arab Americans in publicly financed substance abuse treatment. *Ethnicity and Disease* 17(2 Suppl. 3):S3, 2007.

Arndt, S., Black, D.W., Schmucker, A., and Zwick, J. Association among outcomes in a naturalistic statewide assessment of substance user treatment. *Substance Use & Misuse* 39(8):1215–1234, 2004.

Arnold, L.M. Gender differences in bipolar disorder. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America* 26(3):595–620, 2003.

Arsenault-Lapierre, G., Kim, C., and Turecki, G. Psychiatric diagnoses in 3275 suicides: A meta-analysis. *BMC Psychiatry* 4(1):37, 2004.

Atkinson, R.M., Tolson, R.L., and Turner, J.A. Factors affecting outpatient treatment compliance of older male problem drinkers. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 54(1):102–106, 1993.

Attridge, M., Amaral, T., Bjornson, T., Goplerud, E., Herlihy, P., McPherson, T., Paul, R., Routledge, S. Sharar, D., Stephenson, D., and Teems, L. History and growth of the EAP field. *EASNA Research Notes* 1(1): August 2009.

Awalt, R.M., Reilly, P.M., and Shopshire, M.S. The angry patient: An intervention for managing anger in substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 29(4):353–358, 1997.

Awalt, R.M., Shopshire, M.S., Reilly, P.M., Hall, S.M., and Harris, L.S., eds. *Anger Problems in Substance Abuse Treatment*. NIH Publication No. 00-4737. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1999.

Ayuso-Gutierrez, J.L., and del Rio Vega, J.M. Factors influencing relapse in the long-term course of schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Research* 28(2–3):199–206, 1997.

Bacaner, N., Kinney, T.A., Biros, M., Bochert, S., and Casuto, N. The relationship among depressive and alcoholic symptoms and aggressive behavior in adult male emergency department patients. *Academic Emergency Medicine* 9(2):120–129, 2002.

Baetz, M., Griffin, R., Bowen, R., Koenig, H.G., and Marcoux, E. The association between spiritual and religious involvement and depressive symptoms in a Canadian population. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 192(12):818–822, 2004.

Bailey, L., Maxwell, S., and Brandabur, M.M. Substance abuse as a risk factor for tardive dyskinesia: A retrospective analysis of 1,027 patients. *Psychopharmacology Bulletin* 33(1):177–181, 1997.

Barbara, A.M., and Chaim, G. Asking about sexual orientation during assessment for drug and alcohol concerns: A pilot study. *Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions* 4(4):89–109, 2004.

Barnes, J.S., and Bennett, C.E. *The Asian Population: 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

Barret, R.L. Gay fathers in groups. In: Andronico, M.P., ed. *Men in Groups: Insights, Interventions, and Psychoeducational Work* (pp. 257–268). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1996.

Bartholomew, K., Regan, K.V., Oram, D., and White, M.A. Correlates of partner abuse in male same-sex relationships. *Violence and Victims* 23(3):344–360, 2008.

Bartholomew, N.G., Hiller, M.L., Knight, K., Nucatola, D.C., and Simpson, D.D. Effectiveness of communication and relationship skills training for men in substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 18(3):217–225, 2000.

Bartholomew, N.G., and Simpson, D.D. *Time Out! for Men: A Communications Skills and Sexuality Workshop for Men*. Fort Worth, TX: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research, 2002.

Bebbington, P., Dunn, G., Jenkins, R., Lewis, G., Brugha, T., Farrell, M., and Meltzer, H. The influence of age and sex on the prevalence of depressive conditions: Report from the National Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity. *International Review of Psychiatry* 15(1–2):74–83, 2003.

Begun, A., ed. *Module 10D: Alcohol Use Disorders in Homeless Populations*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2004.

Begun, A.L., Brondino, M.J., Bolt, D., Weinstein, B., Strodthoff, T., and Shelley, G. The Revised Safe at Home instrument for assessing readiness to change intimate partner violence. *Violence and Victims* 23(4):508–524, 2008.

Bekker, M.H., and van Mens-Verhulst, J. Anxiety disorders: Sex differences in prevalence, degree, and background, but gender-neutral treatment. *Gender Medicine* 4(Suppl. B):S178–S193, 2007.

Bell, N.J., Kanitkar, K., Kerksiek, K.A., Watson, W., Das, A., Kostina-Ritchey, E., Russell, M.H., and Harris, K. "It has made college possible for me": Feedback on the impact of a university-based center for students in recovery. *Journal of American College Health* 57(6):650–657, 2009.

Bennett, L.W. Substance abuse and the domestic assault of women. *Social Work* 40(6):760–771, 1995.

Bennett, L., and Lawson, M. Barriers to cooperation between domestic violence and substance-abuse programs. *Families in Society* 75:277–286, 1994.

Berger, J.M., Levant, R., McMillan, K.K., Kelleher, W., and Sellers, A. Impact of gender role conflict, traditional masculinity ideology, alexithymia, and age on men's attitudes toward psychological help seeking. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 6(1):73–78, 2005.

Bergman, B., and Brismar, B. Characteristics of imprisoned wife-beaters. *Forensic Science International* 65(3):157–167, 1994.

Bergman, S.J. Men's psychological development: A relational perspective. In: Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men* (pp. 69–90). New York: Basic Books, 1995.

Bernstein, D.P., and Fink, L. *Childhood Trauma Questionnaire: A Retrospective Self-Report Questionnaire and Manual.* San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation, 1998.

Bernstein, D.P., Fink, L., Handelsman, L., Foote, J., Lovejoy, M., Wenzel, K., Sapareto, E., and Ruggiero, J. Initial reliability and validity of a new retrospective measure of child abuse and neglect. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 151(8):1132–1136, 1994.

Bernstein, D.P., Stein, J.A., Newcomb, M.D., Walker, E., Pogge, D., Ahluvalia, T. et al. Development and validation of a brief screening version of the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 27:169–190, 2003.

Bertakis, K.D. The influence of gender on the doctor-patient interaction. *Patient Education and Counseling* 76(3):356–360, 2009.

Bertakis, K.D., Franks, P., and Azari, R. Effects of physician gender on patient satisfaction. *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association* 58(2):69–75, 2003.

Betcher, R.W., and Pollack, W.S. *In a Time of Fallen Heroes: The Re-Creation of Masculinity.* New York: Atheneum, 1993.

Betz, N.E., and Fitzgerald, L.F. Individuality and diversity: Theory and research in counseling psychology. *Annual Review of Psychology* 44:343–381, 1993.

Bhasin, S., Gabelnick, H.L., Spieler, J.M., Swerdloff, R.S., Wang, C., and Kelly, C. *Pharmacology, Biology, and Clinical Applications of Androgens: Current Status and Future Prospects.* Proceedings of the Second International Androgen Workshop, Long Beach, CA. February 17–20, 1995. New York: Wiley-Liss, 1996.

Biddle, L., Gunnell, D., Sharp, D., and Donovan, J.L. Factors influencing help-seeking in mentally distressed young adults: A cross-sectional survey. *British Journal of General Practice* 54(501):248–253, 2004.

Bielawski, D.M., Zaher, F.M., Svinarich, D.M., and Abel, E.L. Paternal alcohol exposure affects sperm cytosine methlytransferase messenger RNA levels. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 26(3):347–351, 2002.

Black, D.W., Carney, C.P., Forman-Hoffman, V.L., Letuchy, E., Peloso, P.M., Woolson, R.F., and Doebbeling, B.N. Depression in veterans of the first Gulf War and comparable military controls. *Annals of Clinical Psychiatry* 16(2):53–61, 2004.

Black, M.M., and Krishnakumar, A. Children in low-income, urban settings: Interventions to promote mental health and well-being. *American Psychologist* 53(6):635–646, 1998.

Blake, W.M., and Darling, C.A. The dilemmas of the African American male. *Journal of Black Studies* 24(4):402–415, 1994.

Blazer, D.G., and Wu, L.T. The epidemiology of at-risk and binge drinking among middle-aged and elderly community adults: National Survey on Drug Use and Health. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 166(10):1162–1169, 2009*a*.

Blazer, D.G., and Wu, L.T. Nonprescription use of pain relievers by middle-aged and elderly community-living adults: National Survey on Drug Use and Health. *Journal of the American Geriatric Society* 57(7):1252–1257, 2009*b*.

Blazina, C., and Watkins, C.E., Jr. Masculine gender role conflict: Effects on college men's psychological well-being, chemical substance usage, and attitudes towards help-seeking. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 43(4):461–465, 1996.

Blumenthal, D.J. Suicide: A guide to risk factor, assessment, and treatment of suicidal patients. *Medical Clinics of North America* 72(4):937–971, 1988.

Bock, R. *Understanding Klinefelter Syndrome: A Guide for XXY Males and Their Families*. NIH Publication No. 93-3202. Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1993.

Boer, D.P., Wilson, R.J., Gauthier, C.M., and Hart, S.D. Assessing risk for sexual violence: Guidelines for clinical practice. In: Webster, C.D., and Jackson, M.A., eds. *Impulsivity, Theory, Assessment and Treatment* (pp. 326–342). New York: Guilford Press, 1997.

Booth, A., Johnson, D.R., and Granger, D.A. Testosterone and men's depression: The role of social behavior. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 40(2):130–140, 1999.

Bourgois, P. *In Search of Respect: Selling Crack in El Barrio*, 2nd ed. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Brady, K.T., and Randall, C.L. Gender differences in substance use disorders. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America* 22(2):241–252, 1999.

Brannon, L. *Gender: Psychological Perspectives*, 4th ed. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 2005.

Brannon, R. The male sex role: Our culture's blueprint for manhood. What it's done for us lately. In: David, D.S., and Brannon, R., eds. *The Forty-Nine Percent Majority: The Male Sex Role* (pp. 1–48). Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1976.

Brannon, R., and Juni, S. A scale for measuring attitudes about masculinity. *Psychological Documents* 14(1):Document No. 2612, 1984.

Braun-Harvey, D.K. Sexual dependence among recovering substance-abusing men. In: Straussner, S.L.A., and Zelvin, E., eds. *Gender and Addictions: Men and Women in Treatment* (pp. 361–384). Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson, 1997.

Brennan, P.L., Moos, R.H., and Kim, J.Y. Gender differences in the individual characteristics and life contexts of late-middle-aged and older problem drinkers. *Addiction* 88(6):781–790, 1993.

Breslau, N. Gender differences in trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Gender Specific Medicine* 5(1):34–40, 2002.

Breslau, N., Kessler, R.C., Chilcoat, H.D., Schultz, L.R., Davis, G.C., and Andreski, P. Trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder in the community: The 1996 Detroit Area Survey of Trauma. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 55(7):626–632, 1998.

Bride, B.E. Single-gender treatment of substance abuse: Effect on treatment retention and completion. *Social Work Research* 25(4):223–232, 2001.

Brook, D.W., Brook, J.S., Richter, L., Whiteman, M., Arencibia-Mireles, O., and Masci, J.R. Marijuana use among the adolescent children of high-risk drug-abusing fathers. *American Journal on Addictions* 11(2):95–110, 2002*a*.

Brook, D.W., Brook, J.S., Whiteman, M., Arencibia-Mireles, O., Pressman, M.A., and Rubenstone, E. Coping in adolescent children of HIV-positive and HIV-negative substance-abusing fathers. *Journal of Genetic Psychology* 163(1):5–23, 2002*b*.

Brook, D.W., Brook, J.S., Zhang, C., Cohen, P., and Whiteman, M. Drug use and the risk of major depressive disorder, alcohol dependence, and substance use disorders. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 59(11):1039–1044, 2002*c*.

Brooks, G.R. Rituals and celebrations in men's lives. *SPSMM Bulletin* 1:3, 1995.

Brooks, G.R. Treatment for therapy-resistant men. In: Andronico, M.P., ed. *Men in Groups: Insights, Interventions, and Psychoeducational Work* (pp. 7–19). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1996.

Brooks, G.R. *A New Psychotherapy for Traditional Men*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1998.

Brooks, G.R. Masculinity and men's mental health. *Journal of American College Health* 49(6):285–297, 2001.

Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches*, Vols. 1 & 2. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Brooks, G.R., and Silverstein, L.B. Understanding the dark side of masculinity. In: Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men* (pp. 280–333). New York: Basic Books, 1995.

Brower, K.J., and Carey, T.L. Racially related health disparities and alcoholism treatment outcomes. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research* 27(8):1365–1367, 2003.

Brown, B.S., O'Grady, K., Battjes, R.J., and Farrell, E.V. Factors associated with treatment outcomes in an aftercare population. *American Journal of Addiction* 13(5):447–460, 2004.

Brown, K., and Bradley, L.J. Reducing the stigma of mental illness. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling* 24(1):81–87, 2002.

Brown, L.S., Jr., Alterman, A.I., Rutherford, M.J., Cacciola, J.S., and Zaballero, A.R. Addiction Severity Index scores of four racial/ethnic and gender groups of methadone maintenance patients. *Journal of Substance Abuse* 5(3):269–279, 1993.

Brown, R.A. *Crystal Methamphetamine Use Among American Indian and White Youth in Appalachia: Social Context, Masculinity, and Desistance*. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, 2010.

Brown, T.G., Caplan, T., Werk, A., and Seraganian, P. The comparability of male violent substance abusers in violence or substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Family Violence* 14(3):297–312, 1999.

Brunswick, A.F., and Messeri, P.A. Life stage, substance use and health decline in a community cohort of urban African Americans. *Journal of Addictive Diseases* 18(1):53–71, 1999.

Burda, P.C., Tushup, R.J., and Hackman, P.S. Masculinity and social support in alcoholic men. *Journal of Men's Studies* 1(2):187–193, 1992.

Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Drugs and Crime Facts. Drug Use and Crime*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005.

Burke, L.K., and Follingstad, D.R. Violence in lesbian and gay relationships: Theory, prevalence, and correlational factors. *Clinical Psychology Review* 19(5):487–512, 1999.

Burke, M. Real men don't drink. *New Scientist* 22(14):58–62, 1999.

Burling, T.A., Seidner, A.L., Robbins-Sisco, D., Krinsky, A., and Hanser, S.B. Batter up! Relapse prevention for homeless veteran substance abusers via softball team participation. *Journal of Substance Abuse* 4(4):407–413, 1992.

Burns, P.C., and Wilde, G.J.S. Risk taking in male taxi drivers: Relationships among personality, observational data and driver records. *Personality and Individual Differences* 18(2):267–278, 1995.

Burt, M.R., Aron, L.Y., Douglas, T., Valente, J., Lee, E., and Iwen, B. *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve. Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients.* Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 1999.

Buss, T.F., Abdu, R., and Walker, J.R. Alcohol, drugs, and urban violence in a small city trauma center. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 12(2):75–83, 1995.

Button, T.M., Rhee, S.H., Hewitt, J.K., Young, S.E., Corley, R.P., and Stallings, M.C. The role of conduct disorder in explaining the comorbidity between alcohol and illicit drug dependence in adolescence. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 87(1):46–53, 2007.

Caetano, R. Alcohol use among Hispanic groups in the United States. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 14(3):293–308, 1988*a*.

Caetano, R. Alcohol use among Mexican Americans and in the U.S. population. In: Gilbert, M.J., ed. *Alcohol Consumption Among Mexicans and Mexican Americans: A Binational Perspective* (pp. 53–84). Los Angeles: University of California, 1988*b*.

Caetano, R., Schafer, J., and Cunradi, C.B. Alcohol-related intimate partner violence among White, Black, and Hispanic couples in the United States. *Alcohol Research and Health* 25(1):58–65, 2001.

Calamari, J.E., Cox, W.M., and Roth, J.D. Group treatments for men with alcohol problems. In: Andronico, M.P., ed., *Men in Groups: Insights, Interventions, and Psychoeducational Work* (pp. 305–321). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1996.

Callaghan, R.C., and Cunningham, J.A. Gender differences in detoxification: Predictors of completion and re-admission. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 23(4):399–407, 2002.

Capraro, R.L. Why college men drink: Alcohol, adventure, and the paradox of masculinity. *Journal of American College Health* 48(6):307–315, 2000.

Carlat, D.J., Camargo, C.A.J., and Herzog, D.B. Eating disorders in males: A report on 135 patients. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 154(8):1127–1132, 1997.

Carlson, N. Male client – female therapist. *Personal and Guidance Journal* 60:228–231, 1981.

Carter, R.E., Haynes, L.F., Back, S.E., Herrin, A.E., Brady, K.T., Leimberger, J.D., Sonne, S.C., Hubbard, R.L., and Liepman, M.R. Improving the transition from residential to outpatient addiction treatment: Gender differences in response to supportive telephone calls. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 34(1):47–59, 2008.

Case, A., and Paxson, C. Sex differences in morbidity and mortality. *Demography* 42(2):189–214, 2005.

Casswell, S., Pledger, M., and Hooper, R. Socioeconomic status and drinking patterns in young adults. *Addiction* 98(5):601–610, 2003.

Castro, F.G., Proescholdbell, R.J., Abeita, L., and Rodriguez, D. Ethnic and cultural minority groups. In: McCrady, B.S., and Epstein, E.E., eds. *Addictions: A Comprehensive Guidebook* (pp. 499–526). New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Catalano, R.F., Haggerty, K.P., Fleming, C.B., Brewer, D.D., and Gainey, R.R. Children of substance-abusing parents: Current findings from the Focus on Families project. In: McMahon, R.J., and Peters, R.D., eds. *The Effects of Parental Dysfunction on Children* (pp. 179–204). New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2002.

Catalano, S.M. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004.

Cates, J.A., and Markley, J. Demographic, clinical, and personality variables associated with male prostitution by choice. *Adolescence* 27(107):695–706, 1992.

Caulkins, J.P., and Renter, P. What price data tells us about drug markets. *Journal of Drug Issues* 28(3):593, 1998.

Center for Mental Health Services National GAINS Center for Systemic Change for Justice-Involved Persons with Mental Illness. *Sensitizing Providers to the Effects of Incarceration on Treatment and Risk Management (SPECTRM): Expanding the Mental Health Workforce Response to Justice-Involved Persons With Mental Illness.* Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 2007.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. *Communication Strategy Guide: A Look at Methamphetamine Use Among Three Populations*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 00-3423. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Improving Treatment for Drug-Exposed Infants.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 5. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3057. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1993*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Pregnant, Substance-Using Women*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 2. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 93-1998. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1993*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Screening for Infectious Diseases Among Substance Abusers*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 6. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3060. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1993*c*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Practical Approaches in the Treatment of Women Who Abuse Alcohol and Other Drugs.* HHS Publication No. (SMA) 94-3006. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Simple Screening Instruments for Outreach for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Infectious Diseases.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 11. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 94-2094. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1994*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Alcohol and Other Drug Screening of Hospitalized Trauma Patients.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 16. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3041. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Combining Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment With Diversion for Juveniles in the Justice System*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 21. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3051. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Developing State Outcomes Monitoring Systems for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 14. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3031. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*c*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *The Role and Current Status of Patient Placement Criteria in the Treatment of Substance Use Disorders.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 13. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3021. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*d*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *The Tuberculosis Epidemic: Legal and Ethical Issues for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment Providers.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 18. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3047. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1995*e*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Treatment Drug Courts: Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment With Legal Case Processing.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 23. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 96-3113. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1996.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *A Guide to Substance Abuse Services for Primary Care Clinicians.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 24. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 97-3139. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment and Domestic Violence.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 25. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 97-3163. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Comprehensive Case Management for Substance Abuse Treatment.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 27. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3222. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Continuity of Offender Treatment for Substance Use Disorders From Institution to Community*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 30. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3245. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Naltrexone and Alcoholism Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 28. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3206. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*c*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Among Older Adults*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 26. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3179. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*d*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Use Disorder Treatment for People With Physical and Cognitive Disabilities*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 29. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 98-3249. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998*e*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Brief Interventions and Brief Therapies for Substance Abuse.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 34. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3353. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Enhancing Motivation for Change in Substance Abuse Treatment.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 35. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3354. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Screening and Assessing Adolescents for Substance Use Disorders.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 31. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3282. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999*c*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Treatment of Adolescents With Substance Use Disorders.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 32. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3283. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999*d*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Treatment for Stimulant Use Disorders.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 33. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 99-3296. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999*e*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment and Vocational Services.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 38. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 00-3470. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With Child Abuse and Neglect Issues.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 36. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 00-3357. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With HIV/AIDS.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 37. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 00-3459. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000*c*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *A Provider's Introduction to Substance Abuse Treatment for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Individuals.* HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12–4104. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2001.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Clinical Guidelines for the Use of Buprenorphine in the Treatment of Opioid Addiction.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 40. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3939. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment and Family Therapy.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 39. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3957. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Addiction in Opioid Treatment Programs.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 43. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 05-4048. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults in the Criminal Justice System.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 44. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 05-4056. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With Co-Occurring Disorders*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 42. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 05-3992. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005*c*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment: Group Therapy.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 41. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 05-4056. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005*d*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Detoxification and Substance Abuse Treatment*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 45. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 06-4131. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2006*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse: Administrative Issues in Intensive Outpatient Treatment.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 46. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 06-4151. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2006*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse: Clinical Issues in Intensive Outpatient Treatment.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 47. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 06-4182. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2006*c*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. An introduction to mutual support groups for alcohol and drug abuse. *Substane Abuse in Brief Fact Sheet* 5(1):1–5, 2008*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Managing Depressive Symptoms in Substance Abuse Clients During Early Recovery*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 48. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 08-4353 Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Addressing Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors in Substance Abuse Treatment.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 50. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 09-4381. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Incorporating Alcohol Pharmacotherapies Into Medical Practice*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 49. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 09-4380. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*b*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment: Addressing the Specific Needs of Women*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 51. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 09-4426. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*c*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Supervision and the Professional Development of the Substance Abuse Counselor.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 52. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 09-4435. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*d*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. Protracted withdrawal. *Substance Abuse Treatment Advisory* 9(1), 2010*a*.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. Treating clients with traumatic brain injury. *Substance Abuse Treatment Advisory* 9(2), 2010*b*.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cigarette Smoking Among Adults—United States, 2002. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 53(20):427–431, 2004.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Alcohol-attributable deaths and years of potential life lost among American Indians and Alaska Natives—United States, 2001–2005. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 57(34):938–941, 2008*a*.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2006*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008*b*.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2007*, Vol. 19 (pp.1–63). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. *WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 1999–2006*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009.

Chae, D.H., Takeuchi, D.T., Barbeau, E.M., Bennett, G.G., Lindsey, J.C., Stoddard, A.M., and Krieger, N. Alcohol disorders among Asian Americans: Associations with unfair treatment, racial/ethnic discrimination, and ethnic identification (The National Latino and Asian Americans Study, 2002–2003). *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 62(11):973–979, 2008.

Chan, K.S., Wenzel, S., Orlando, M., Montagnet, C., Mandell, W., Becker, K., and Ebener, P. How important are client characteristics to understanding treatment process in the therapeutic community? *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 30(4):871–891, 2004.

Chaney, E.F., Roszell, D.K., and Cummings, C. Relapse in opiate addicts: A behavioral analysis. *Addictive Behaviors* 7(3):291–297, 1982.

Chang, P. Treating Asian/Pacific American addicts and their families. In: Krestan, J.A., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment* (pp. 192–218). New York: Free Press, 2000.

Chang, T., and Subramaniam, P.R. Asian and Pacific Islander American men's help-seeking: Cultural values and beliefs, gender roles, and racial stereotypes. *International Journal of Men's Health* 7(2):121–136, 2008.

Chaplin, T.M., Hong, K., Bergquist, K., and Sinha, R. Gender differences in response to emotional stress: An assessment across subjective, behavioral, and physiological domains and relations to alcohol craving. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 32(7):1242–1250, 2008.

Chappel, J.N. Spiritual components of the recovery process. In: Graham, A.W., and Wilford, B.B., eds. *Principles of Addiction Medicine*, 3rd ed. (pp. 969–974). Chevy Chase, MD: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 2003.

Chase, K.A., O'Farrell, T.J., Murphy, C.M., Fals-Stewart, W., and Murphy, M. Factors associated with partner violence among female alcoholic patients and their male partners. *Journal of Studies and Alcohol* 64(1):137–149, 2003.

Chemtob, C.M., Hamada, R.S., Roitblat, H.L., and Muraoka, M.Y. Anger, impulsivity, and anger control in combat-related posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 62(4):827–832, 1994.

Chermack, S.T., Fuller, B.E., and Blow, F.C. Predictors of expressed partner and non-partner violence among patients in substance abuse treatment. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 58(1-2):43–54, 2000.

Cherpitel, C.J., Borges, G.L., and Wilcox, H.C. Acute alcohol use and suicidal behavior: A review of the literature. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 28(Suppl. 5):18S–28S, 2004.

Cherry, D.K., and Woodwell, D.A. *National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2000 Summary*. Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics, No. 328. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002.

Chi, I., Lubben, J.E., and Kitano, H.H. Differences in drinking behavior among three Asian American groups. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 50(1):15–23, 1989.

Christakis, N.A., and Fowler, J.H. The collective dynamics of smoking in a large social network. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 358(21):2249–2258, 2008.

Christensen, R.C., Hodgkins, C.C., Estlund, K., Miller, M.D., and Garces, L. *Prevalence of Trauma in Homeless Men With Co-Occurring Disorders.* Poster presented at Complexities of Co-Occurring Conditions: Harnessing Services Research to Improve Care for Mental, Substance Use, and Medical/Physical Disorders. Washington, DC: June, 2004.

Chuick, C.D., Greenfeld, J.M., Greenberg, S.T., Shepard, S.J., Cochran, S.V., and Haley, J.T. A qualitative investigation of depression in men. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 10(4):302–313, 2009.

Clark, R., Anderson, N.B., Clark, V.R., and Williams, D.R. Racism as a stressor for African Americans: A biopsychosocial model. *American Psychologist* 54(10):805–816, 1999.

Cochran, B.N., and Cauce, A.M. Characteristics of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals entering substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 30(2):135–146, 2006.

Cochran, S.A. Assessing and treating depression in men. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vol. 1 (pp. 229–245). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Cochran, S.D., Keenan, C., Schober, C., and Mays, V.M. Estimates of alcohol use and clinical treatment needs among homosexually active men and women in the U.S. population. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 68(6):1062–1071, 2000.

Cochran, S.V. Evidence-based assessment with men. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 61(6):649–660, 2005.

Cohen, J.B., Dickow, A., Horner, K., Zweben, J.E., Balabis, J., Vandersloot, D., and Reiber, C. Abuse and violence history of men and women in treatment for methamphetamine dependence. *The American Journal on Addictions* 12(5):377–385, 2003.

Cole, S.W., Kemeny, M.E., Taylor, S.E., and Visscher, B.R. Elevated physical health risk among gay men who conceal their homosexual identity. *Health Psychology* 15(4):243–251, 1996.

Collins, G.B., McAllister, M.S., and Ford, D.B. Patient-provider e-mail communication as an adjunctive tool in addiction medicine. *Journal of Addictive Diseases* 26(2):45–52, 2007.

Collison, M. In search of the high life: Drugs, crime, masculinities and consumption. *British Journal of Criminology* 36(3):428–444, 1996.

Colon, E. Alcohol use among Latino males: Implications for the development of culturally competent prevention and treatment services. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 16(1–2):147–161, 1998.

Compton, W.M., III, Cottler, L.B., Ben Abdallah, A., Phelps, D.L., Spitznagel, E.L., and Horton, J.C. Substance dependence and other psychiatric disorders among drug dependent subjects: Race and gender correlates. *American Journal on Addiction* 9(2):113–125, 2000.

Connors, G.J., Walitzer, K.S., and Tonigan, J.S. Spiritual change in recovery. In: *Research on Alcoholics Anonymous and Spirituality in Addiction Recovery: Recent Developments in Alcoholism* (pp. 209–227). New York: Springer Science and Business Media, 2008.

Conway, K.P., Compton, W., Stinson, F.S., and Grant, B.F. Lifetime comorbidity of DSM-IV mood and anxiety disorders and specific drug use disorders: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 67(2):247–257, 2006.

Cook, D.R. *Internalized Shame Scale.* North Tonawanda, NY: MHS, Inc., 2000.

Cook, T.A.R., Luczak, S.E., Shea, S.H., Ehlers, C.L., Carr, L.G., and Wall, T.L. Associations of ALDH2 and ADH1B genotypes with response to alcohol in Asian Americans. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 66(2):196–204, 2005.

Cooper, C., Eslinger, D., Nash, D., Al Zawahri, J., and Stolley, P. Repeat victims of violence: Report of a large concurrent case-control study. *Archives of Surgery* 135:837–843, 2000.

Cooper, A., Morahan-Martin, J., Mathy, R.M., and Maheu, M. Toward an increased understanding of user demographics in online sexual activities. *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy* 28(2):105–129, 2002.

Cooper, A., Galbreath, N., and Becker, M.A. Sex on the internet: Furthering our understanding of men with online sexual problems. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 18(3):223–230, 2004.

Copenhaver, M.M., Lash, S.J., and Eisler, R.M. Masculine gender-role stress, anger, and male intimate abusiveness: Implications for men's relationships. *Sex Roles* 42(5–6):405–414, 2000.

Copes, H., and Hochstetler, A. Situational construction of masculinity among male street thieves. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography* 32(3):279–304, 2003.

Corbett, K., Mora, J., and Ames, G. Drinking patterns and drinking-related problems of Mexican American husbands and wives. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 52(3):215–223, 1991.

Cottler, L.B., Nishith, P., and Compton, W.M. Gender differences in risk factors for trauma exposure and posttraumatic stress disorder among inner-city drug abusers in and out of treatment. *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 42(2):111–117, 2001.

Coulson, C., Ng, F., Geertsema, M., Dodd, S., and Berk, M. Client-reported reasons for non-engagement in drug and alcohol treatment. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 28(4):372–378, 2009.

Courtenay, W.H. College men's health: An overview and a call to action. *Journal of American College Health* 46(6):279–290, 1998.

Courtenay, W.H. Constructions of masculinity and their influence on men's well-being: A theory of gender and health. *Social Science and Medicine* 50(10):1385–1401, 2000.

Courtenay, W.H. Key determinants of the health and well-being of men and boys. *International Journal of Men's Health* 2(1):1–30, 2003.

Courtenay, W.H., McCreary, D.R., and Merighi, J.R. Gender and ethnic differences in health beliefs and behaviors. *Journal of Health Psychology* 7(3):219–231, 2002.

Cowan, J., and Devine, C. Food, eating, and weight concerns of men in recovery from substance addiction. *Appetite* 50(1):33–42, 2008.

Coxell, A., King, M., Mezey, G., and Gordon, D. Lifetime prevalence, characteristics, and associated problems of non-consensual sex in men: Cross sectional survey. *British Medical Journal* 318:846, 1999.

Craddock, A., Collins, J.J., and Timrots, A. *Fact Sheet: Drug-Related Crime.* Drugs & Crime Data. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994.

Crits-Christoph, P., Siqueland, L., Blaine, J., Frank, A., Luborsky, L., Onken, L.S., Muenz, L.R., Thase, M.E., Weiss, R.D., Gastfriend, D.R., Woody, G.E., Barber, J.P., Butler, S.F., Daley, D., Salloum, I., Bishop, S., Najavits, L.M., Lis, J., Mercer, D., Griffin, M.L., Moras, K., and Beck, A.T. Psychosocial treatments for cocaine dependence: National Institute on Drug Abuse Collaborative Cocaine Treatment Study. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 56(6):493–502, 1999.

Crocker, J., and Major, B. Social stigma and self-esteem: The self-protective properties of stigma. *Psychological Review* 96(4):608–630, 1989.

Crosby, G.M., Stall, R.D., Paul, J.P., and Barrett, D.C. Alcohol and drug use patterns have declined between generations of younger gay-bisexual men in San Francisco. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 52(3):177–182, 1998.

Crosby, R., and DiClemente, R.J. Use of recreational Viagra among men having sex with men. *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 80(6):466–468, 2004.

Crum, R.M. The epidemiology of addictive disorders. In: Graham, A.W., Schultz, T.K., Mayo-Smith, M.F., Ries, R.K., and Wilford, B.B., eds. *Principles of Addiction Medicine* (pp. 17–31). Chevy Chase, MD: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 2003.

Cunradi, C.B., Caetano, R., and Schafer, J. Alcohol-related problems, drug use, and male intimate partner violence severity among U.S. couples. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 26(4):493–500, 2002.

Curtis, K.M., Savitz, D.A., and Arbuckle, T.E. Effects of cigarette smoking, caffeine consumption, and alcohol intake on fecundability. *American Journal of Epidemology* 146(1):32–41, 1997.

Czuchry, M., and Dansereau, D. A model of the effects of node-link mapping on drug abuse counseling. *Addictive Behaviors* 28(3):537–549, 2003.

Darke, S., and Ross, J. Suicide among heroin users: Rates, risk factors and methods. *Addiction* 97(11):1383–1394, 2002.

Davis, K.C., Schraufnagel, T.J., George, W.H., and Norris J. The use of alcohol and condoms during sexual assault. *American Journal of Men's Health* 2(3):281–290, 2008.

Dawson, G. The African American male: Brief insights on health, drugs, and incarceration. Part 1. *Journal of the National Medical Association* 89(9):580–584, 1997.

Dearing, R.L., Stuewig, J., and Tangney, J.P. On the importance of distinguishing shame from guilt: Relations to problematic alcohol and drug use. *Addictive Behaviors* 30(7):1392–1404, 2005.

Dees, S.M., and Dansereau, D.F. Using schematic organizers to help college students organize personal concepts and behavior related to alcohol and cocaine use. *Addictive Behaviors* 18(6):645–657, 1993.

Dees, S.M., and Dansereau, D.F. *TCU Guide Maps: A Resource for Counselors*. Bloomington, IL: Lighthouse Institute, 2000.

Degenhardt, L., Chiu, W.T., Sampson, N., Kessler, R.C., and Anthony, J. Epidemiological patterns of extra-medical drug use in the United States: Evidence from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication, 2001–2003. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 90(2–3):210–223, 2007.

DeMaria, R., Weeks, G., and Hof, L. *Focused Genograms: Intergenerational Assessment of Individuals, Couples, and Families.* Philadelphia: Brunner/Mazel, 1999.

de Miranda, J. Treatment services offer limited access for people with disabilities. *The Counselor* (May/June):24–25, 1999.

de Miranda, J. *Testimony for the ABA/Join Together Policy Panel Hearing on Discrimination Against Individuals in Treatment Recovery*. Manuscript presented at Medication Prohibitions as a Barrier to Treatment Access, August 10, 2002, Washington, DC.

Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs. *Statement of Thomas L. Garthwaite, MD, Under Secretary for Health, Veterans Health Administration, Before the Subcommittee on Health Committee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, June 20, 2001.* Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, 2001.

Dhaliwal, G.K., Gauzas, L., Antonowicz, D.H., and Ross, R.R. Adult male survivors of childhood sexual abuse: Prevalence, sexual abuse characteristics, and long-term effects. *Clinical Psychology Review* 16(7):619–639, 1996.

Dick, D.M., and Foroud, T. Candidate genes for alcohol dependence: A review of genetic evidence from human studies. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 27(5):868–879, 2003.

Dienhart, A. Engaging men in family therapy: Does the gender of the therapist make a difference? *Journal of Family Therapy* 23(1):21–45, 2001.

Dienhart, A., and Avis, J.M. Working with men in family therapy: An exploratory study. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy* 20(4):397–417, 1994.

Dietz, T.L. Predictors of reported current and lifetime substance abuse problems among a national sample of U.S. homeless. *Substance Use & Misuse* 42:1745–1766, 2007.

Dixon, L., Adler, D., Braun, D., Dulit, R., Goldman, B., Siris, S., Sonis, W., Bank, P., Hermann, R., Fornari, V., and Grant, J. Reexamination of therapist self-disclosure. *Psychiatric Services* 52(11):1489–93, 2001.

Dobkin, P.L., Tremblay, R.E., and Sacchitelle, C. Predicting boys' early-onset substance abuse from father's alcoholism, son's disruptiveness, and mother's parenting behavior. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 65(1):86–92, 1997.

Donovan, B., Padin-Rivera, E., and Kowaliw, S. Transcend: Initial outcomes from a posttraumatic stress disorder/substance abuse treatment program. *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 14(4):757–772, 2001.

Dooley, D., and Prause, J. Underemployment and alcohol misuse in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 59(6):669–680, 1998.

Dore, J. A model of time-limited group therapy for men: Its use with recovering addicts. *Group for Recovering Addicts* 18(4):243–258, 1994.

Doweiko, H.E. *Concepts of Chemical Dependency*, 5th ed. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole, 2002.

Downs, W.R., Smyth, N.J., and Miller, B.A. Relationship between childhood violence and alcohol problems among men who batter: An empirical review and synthesis. *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 1(4):327–344, 1996.

Drug Enforcement Administration. *Steroid Abuse in Today's Society: A Guide for Understanding Steroids and Related Substances.* Washington, DC: Drug Enforcement Administration, 2004.

Dube, S.R., Anda, R.F., Felitti, V.J., Chapman, D.P., Williamson, D.F., and Giles, W.H. Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and the risk of attempted suicide throughout the life span: Findings from the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* 286(24):3089–3096, 2001.

Duck, W. Black male sexual politics: Avoidance of HIV/AIDS testing as a masculine health practice. *Journal of African American Studies* 13(3):283–306, 2009.

Dunlap, E., Johnson, B.D., Kotarba, J., and Fackler, J. Making connections: New Orleans evacuees' experiences in obtaining drugs. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 41(3): 219–226, 2009.

Easton, C., Swan, S., and Sinha, R. Motivation to change substance use among offenders of domestic violence. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 19(1):1–5, 2000.

Eaton, W.W., Kramer, M., Anthony, J.C., Dryman, A., Shapiro, S., and Locke, B.Z. The incidence of specific DIS/DSM-III mental disorders: Data from the NIMH Epidemiologic Catchment Area Program. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* 79(2):163–178, 1989.

Egeland, B., Jacobvitz, D., and Sroufe, L.A. Breaking the cycle of abuse. *Child Development* 59:1080–1088, 1988.

Eiden, R.D., Edwards, E.P., and Leonard, K.E. Mother-infant and father-infant attachment among alcoholic families. *Development and Psychopathology* 14(2):253–278, 2002.

Eisler, R.M. The relationship between masculine gender role stress and men's health risk: The validation of a construct. In: Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men* (pp. 207–225). New York: Basic Books, 1995.

Eisler, R.M., and Skidmore, J.R. Masculine gender role stress: Scale development and component factors in the appraisal of stressful situations. *Behavior Modification* 11(2):123–136, 1987.

Eisler, R.M., Skidmore, J.R., and Ward, C.H. Masculine gender role stress: Predictor of anger, anxiety, and health-risk behaviors. *Journal of Personality Assessment* 52(1):133–141, 1988.

Elbogen, E.B., Swanson, J.W., Swartz, M.S., and Wagner, H.R. Characteristics of third-party money management for persons with psychiatric disabilities. *Psychiatric Services* 54(8):1136–1141, 2003.

Emanuele, M.A., and Emanuele, N. Alcohol and the male reproductive system. *Alcohol Research and Health* 25(4):282–287, 2001.

EMERGE. Guidelines for talking to abusive husbands. In: *Domestic Violence: The Alcohol and Other Drug Connection* (pp. 160–162). Rensselaer, NY: New York State Office for Prevention of Domestic Violence, 1995.

Epstein, E.E., McCrady, B.S., Morgan, T.J., Cook, S.M., Kugler, G., and Ziedonis, D. Couples treatment for drug-dependent males: Preliminary efficacy of a standalone outpatient model. *Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment* 6(1):21–37, 2007.

Epstein J., Barker, P., Vorburger, M., and Murtha, C. *Serious Mental Illness and Its Co-Occurrence With Substance Use Disorders: 2002.* HHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3905. Analytic Series A-24. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004.

Ersche, K.D., Clark, L., London, M., Robbins, T.W., and Sahakian, B.J. Profile of executive and memory function associated with amphetamine and opiate dependence. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 31(5):1036–1047, 2006.

Etheridge, R.M., Hubbard, R.L., Anderson, J., Craddock, S.G., and Flynn, P.M. Treatment structure and program services in the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS). *Psychology of Addictive Behavior* 11(4):244–260, 1997.

Evren, C., Sar, V., Evren, B., Semiz, U., Dalbudak, E., and Cakmak, D. Dissociation and alexithymia among men with alcoholism. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences* 62(1):40–47, 2008.

Ewing, R. *Profile of Clinicians in the National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study (NTIES).* NEDS Analytic Summary No. 26. Fairfax, VA: Caliber Associates, 2001.

Fagan, J., and Hawkins, A.J., eds. *Clinical and Educational Interventions With Fathers*. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Clinical Practice Press, 2001.

Falck, R.S., Wang, J., and Carlson, R.G. Among long-term crack smokers, who avoids and who succumbs to cocaine addiction? *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 98(1–2):24–29, 2008.

Falck, R.S., Wang, J., Siegal, H.A., and Carlson, R.G. The prevalence of psychiatric disorder among a community sample of crack cocaine users: An exploratory study with practical implications. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease* 192(7):503–507, 2004.

Falicov, C.J. Mexican Families. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy,* 3rd ed. (pp. 229–241). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.

Fallot, R.D., Harris, M., Affolter, H.U., Anglin, J., Arledge, E., Bebout, R., Dende, J., Freeman, D., Green, W., and Lee, M. *Men's Trauma Recovery and Empowerment Model (M-TREM): A Clinician's Guide to Working With Male Trauma Survivors in Groups*. Washington, DC: Community Connections, 2001.

Fals-Stewart, W. The occurrence of partner physical aggression on days of alcohol consumption: A longitudinal diary study. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 71(1):41–52, 2003.

Fals-Stewart, W., and Birchler, G.R. A national survey of the use of couples therapy in substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 20(4):277–283, 2001.

Fals-Stewart, W., Birchler, G.R., and O'Farrell, T.J. Drug-abusing patients and their intimate partners: Dyadic adjustment, relationship stability, and substance use. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 108(1):11–23, 1999.

Fals-Stewart, W., Golden, J., and Schumacher, J.A. Intimate partner violence and substance use: A longitudinal day-to-day examination. *Addictive Behaviors* 28(9):1555–1574, 2003.

Fals-Stewart, W., Klostermann, K., Yates, B.T., O'Farrell, T.J., and Birchler, G.R. Brief relationship therapy for alcoholism: A randomized clinical trial examining clinical efficacy and cost-effectiveness. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 19(4):363–371, 2005.

Fals-Stewart, W., and O'Farrell, T.J. Behavioral family counseling and naltrexone for male opioid-dependent patients. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 71(3):432–442, 2003.

Fals-Stewart, W., O'Farrell, T.J., Feehan, M., Birchler, G.R., Tiller, S., and McFarlin, S.K. Behavioral couples therapy versus individual-based treatment for male substance-abusing patients: An evaluation of significant individual change and comparison of improvement rates. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 18(3):249–254, 2000*a*.

Fals-Stewart, W., O'Farrell, T.J., Freitas, T.T., McFarlin, S.K., and Rutigliano, P. The timeline followback reports of psychoactive substance use by drug-abusing patients: Psychometric properties. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 68(1):134–144, 2000*b*.

Farber, B.A. Patient self-disclosure: A review of the research. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 59(5):589–600, 2003.

Farber, B.A., and Hall, D. Disclosure to therapists: What is and is not discussed in psychotherapy. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 58(4):359–370, 2002.

Farley, M., Golding, J.M., Young, G., Mulligan, M., and Minkoff, J.R. Trauma history and relapse probability among patients seeking substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 27(2):161–167, 2004.

Felix-Ortiz, M., Abreu, J.M., Briano, M., and Bowen, D. A critique of machismo measures in psychological research. In: *Advances in Psychology Research,* Vol. 3 (pp. 63–90). Hauppauge, NY: Nova Science Publishers, 2001.

Fernandez, A.C., Begley, E.A., and Marlatt, G.A. Family and peer interventions for adults: Past approaches and future directions. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 20(2):207–213, 2006.

Fernandez, E., and Scott, S. Anger treatment in chemically-dependent inpatients: Evaluation of phase effects and gender. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy* 37(4):431–447, 2009.

Finlayson, R.E. Misuse of prescription drugs. *International Journal of the Addictions* 30(13–14):1871–1901, 1995.

Finn, P.R., Sharkansky, E.J., Viken, R., West, T.L., Sandy, J., and Bufferd, G.M. Heterogeneity in the families of sons of alcoholics: The impact of familial vulnerability type on offspring characteristics. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 106(1):26–36, 1997.

Finney, J.W., Hahn, A.C., and Moos, R.H. The effectiveness of inpatient and outpatient treatment for alcohol abuse: The need to focus on mediators and moderators of setting effects. *Addiction* 91(12):1773–1796, 1996.

Fiorentine, R. After drug treatment: Are 12-Step programs effective in maintaining abstinence? *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 25(1):93–116, 1999.

Fiorentine, R., and Anglin, M.D. Does increasing the opportunity for counseling increase the effectiveness of outpatient drug treatment? *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 23(3):369–382, 1997.

Fiorentine, R., Anglin, M.D., Gil-Rivas, V., and Taylor, E. Drug treatment: Explaining the gender paradox. *Substance Use and Misuse* 32(6):653–678, 1997.

Fiorentine, R., and Hillhouse, M.P. Drug treatment and 12-Step program participation: The additive effects of integrated recovery activities. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 18(1):65–74, 2000.

Fiorentine, R., and Hillhouse, M.P. Drug treatment effectiveness and client-counselor empathy: Exploring the effects of gender and ethnic congruency. *Journal of Drug Issues* 29(1):59–74, 1999.

Fiorentine, R., Nakashima, J., and Anglin, M.D. Client engagement in drug treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 17(3):199–206, 1999.

Flynn, P.M., Joe, G.W., Broome, K.M., Simpson, D.D., and Brown, B.S. Recovery from opioid addiction in DATOS. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment,* 25(3):177–186, 2003.

Foote, J.A., Harris, R.B., Gilles, M.E., Ahner, H., Roice, D., Becksted, T., Messinger, T., Bunch, R., and Bilant, K. Physician advice and tobacco use: A survey of 1st-year college students. *Journal of American College Health* 45(3):129–132, 1996.

Foran, H.M., and O'Leary, K.D. Alcohol and intimate partner violence: A meta-analytic review. *Clinical Psychology Review* 28(7):1222–1234, 2008.

Forbes, D., Creamer, M., Hawthorne, G., Allen, N., and McHugh, T. Comorbidity as a predictor of symptom change after treatment in combat-related posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 191(2):93–99, 2003.

Forbes, D., Parslow, R., Creamer, M., Allen, N., McHugh, T., and Hopwood, M. Mechanisms of anger and treatment outcome in combat veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 21(2):142–149, 2008.

Forrest, G.G. *Chemical Dependency and Antisocial Personality Disorder: Psychotherapy and Assessment Strategies.* New York: Haworth Press, 1994.

Forrest, G.G. *Self-Disclosure in Psychotherapy and Recovery.* Lanham, MD: Jason Aranson, Inc., 2010.

Fortenberry, J.D., McFarlane, M., Bleakley, A., Bull, S., Fishbein, M., Grimley, D.M., Malotte, C.K., and Stoner, B.P. Relationships of stigma and shame to gonorrhea and HIV screening. *American Journal of Public Health* 92(3):378–381, 2002.

Fowler, I.L., Carr, V.J., Carter, N.T., and Lewin, T.J. Patterns of current and lifetime substance use in schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Bulletin* 24(3):443–455, 1998.

Fracher, J.C., and Kimmel, M.S. Hard issues and soft spots: Counseling men about sexuality. In: Scher, M., and Stevens, M., eds. *Handbook of Counseling and Psychotherapy With Men* (pp. 83–96). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1987.

Fragoso, J.M., and Kashubeck, S. Machismo, gender role conflict, and mental health in Mexican American men. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity* 1(2):87–97, 2000.

Frank, J.B., Weihs, K., Minerva, E., and Lieberman, D.Z. Women's mental health in primary care: Depression, anxiety, somatization, eating disorders, and substance abuse. *Medical Clinics of North America* 82(2):359–389, 1998.

Freeman-Longo, R.E., and Blanchard, G.T. *Sexual Abuse in America: Epidemic of the 21st Century*. Brandon, VT: Safer Society Press, 1998.

French, M.T., McCollister, K.E., Sacks, S., McKendrick, K., and De Leon, G. Benefit-cost analysis of a modified therapeutic community for mentally ill chemical abusers. *Evaluation and Program Planning* 25(2):137–148, 2002.

French, M.T., Salome, H.J., Krupski, A., McKay, J.R., Donovan, D.M., McLellan, A.T., and Durell, J. Benefit-cost analysis of residential and outpatient addiction treatment in the State of Washington. *Evaluation Review* 24(6):609–634, 2000.

Friedman, A.S. Substance use/abuse as a predictor to illegal and violent behavior: A review of the relevant literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 3(4):339–355, 1998.

Friedman, A.S., Granick, S., Bransfield, S., Kreisher, C., and Schwartz, A. The consequences of drug use/abuse for vocational career: A longitudinal study of a male urban African American sample. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 22(1):57–73, 1996.

Friedman, M.J., Schnurr, P.P., and McDonagh-Coyle, A. Posttraumatic stress disorder in the military veteran. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America* 17(2):265–277, 1994.

Friedmann, P.D., Lemon, S.C., Stein, M.D., Etheridge, R.M., and D'Aunno, T.A. Linkage to medical services in the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study. *Medical Care* 39:284-295, 2001.

Friedmann, P.D., Phillips, K.A., Saitz, R., and Samet, J.H. Linking addiction treatment with other medical and psychiatric treatment systems. In: Ries, R.K., Fiellin, D.A., Miller, S.C., and Saitz, R., eds. *Principles of Addiction Medicine*, 4th ed. (pp. 401–412). Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2009.

Friedmann, P.D., Zhang, Z., Hendrickson, J., Stein, M.D., and Gerstein, D.R. Effect of primary medical care on addiction and medical severity in substance abuse treatment programs. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 18(1):1–8, 2003.

Frost, J.C. Countertransference considerations for the gay male when leading psychotherapy groups for gay men. *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy* 48(1):3–24, 1998.

Frueh, B.C., Elhai, J.D., Grubaugh, A.L., Monnier, J., Kashdan, T.B., Sauvageot, J.A., Hamner, M.B., Burkett, B.G., and Arana, G.W. Documented combat exposure of U.S. veterans seeking treatment for combat-related post-traumatic stress disorder. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 186(6):467–472, 2005.

Fu, Q., Heath, A.C., Bucholz, K.K., Lyons, M.J., Tsuang, M.T., True, W.R., and Eisen, S.A. Common genetic risk of major depression and nicotine dependence: The contribution of antisocial traits in a United States veteran male twin cohort. *Twin Research and Human Genetics* 10(3):470–478, 2007.

Gaes, G.G., and Goldberg, A.L. *Prison Rape: A Critical Review of the Literature, Working Paper*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2004.

Galanter, M., Dermatis, H., Glickman, L., Maslansky, R., Sellers, M.B., Neumann, E., and Rahman-Dujarric, C. Network therapy: Decreased secondary opioid use during buprenorphine maintenance. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 26(4):313–318, 2004.

Galanter, M., Dermatis, H., Keller, D., and Trujillo, M. Network therapy for cocaine abuse: Use of family and peer supports. *The American Journal on Addictions* 11:161–166, 2002.

Galanter, M., Spiro, H.R., Hohl, P.C., Dobbs-Wiggins, P.C., Harding, G.T., Jr., Barnhouse, R.T., Thurrell, R.J., and Tuyl, C.V. *Guidelines Regarding Possible Conflict Between Psychiatrists' Religious Commitments and Psychiatric Practice.* Resource Document. APA Document Reference No. 890011. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association, 1989.

Galen, L.W., Brower, K.J., Gillespie, B.W., and Zucker, R.A. Sociopathy, gender and treatment outcome among outpatient substance abusers. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 61(1):23–33, 2000.

Garfinkel, I., McLanahan, S.S., Meyer, D.R., and Seltzer, J.A., eds. *Fathers Under Fire: The Revolution in Child Support Enforcement*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1998.

Garrett, J., Landau, J., Shea, R., Stanton, M.D., Baciewicz, G., and Brinkman-Sull, D. The ARISE Intervention: Using family and network links to engage addicted persons in treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 15(4):333–343, 1998.

Garrett, J., Landau-Stanton, J., Stanton, M.D., Stellato-Kabat, J., and Stellato-Kabat, D. ARISE (Albany-Rochester Interventional Sequence for Engagement): A method for engaging reluctant alcohol- and drug-dependent individuals in treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 14(3):235–248, 1997.

Garrett, J., Stanton, M.D., Landau, J., Baciewicz, G., Brinkman-Sull, D., and Shea, R. The "concerned other" call: Using family links and networks to overcome resistance to addiction treatment. *Substance Use and Misuse* 34(3):363–382, 1999.

Gatrell, J., Wood, D.W., and Ovenden, A. *Substance Abuse in Hawaii: Adult Population Household Telephone Survey (1998)*. Kapolei, HI: Hawaii Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, 2000.

Geisner, I.M., Larimer, M.E., and Neighbors, C. The relationship among alcohol use, related problems, and symptoms of psychological distress: Gender as a moderator in a college sample. *Addictive Behaviors* 29(5):843–848, 2004.

George, M.J. Invisible touch. *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 8:23–60, 2003.

George, W.H., Davis, K.C., Schraufnagel, T.J., Norris, J., Heiman, J.R., Schacht, R.L., Stoner, S.A., and Kajumulo, K.F. Later that night: Descending alcohol intoxication and men's sexual arousal. *American Journal of Men's Health* 2(1):76–86, 2008.

Gerson, K. Moral dilemmas, moral strategies, and the transformation of gender: Lessons from two generations of work and family change. In: *The Kaleidoscope of Gender: Prisms, Patterns, and Possibilities,* 2nd ed. (pp. 388–396). Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press/Sage Publications Co., 2008.

Giancola, P.R. Irritability, acute alcohol consumption and aggressive behavior in men and women. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 68(3):263–274, 2002*a*.

Giancola, P.R. The influence of trait anger on the alcohol-aggression relation in men and women. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 12(9):1350–1358, 2002*b*.

Giancola, P.R., and Zeichner, A. An investigation of gender differences in alcohol-related aggression. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 56(5):573–579, 1995.

Gilmore, D.D. *Manhood in the Making: Cultural Concepts of Masculinity*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1990.

Ginsberg, B.G. Together in group therapy: Fathers and their adolescent sons. In: Andronico, M.P., ed. *Men in Groups: Insights, Interventions, and Psychoeducational Work* (pp. 269–282). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1996.

Giordano, J., and McGoldrick, M. Families of European origin: An overview. In: McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy,* 3rd ed. (pp. 501–519). New York: Guilford Press, 2005.

GlaxoSmithKline New Zealand. *Methadone Syrup: Glaxo Smith Kline Information for Health Professionals Data Sheet*. Auckland, New Zealand: GlaxoSmithKline New Zealand, 2005.

Goldstein, J.M., Cohen, L.S., Horton, N.J., Lee, H., Andersen, S., Tohen, M., Crawford, A., and Tollefson, G. Sex differences in clinical response to olanzapine compared with haloperidol. *Psychiatry Research* 110(1):27–37, 2002.

Gomberg, E.S.L. Medication problems and drug abuse. In: Turner, F.J., ed. *Mental Health and the Elderly* (pp. 355–374). New York: Free Press, 1992.

Good, G.E., Borst, T.S., and Wallace, D.L. Masculinity research: A review and critique. *Applied and Preventive Psychology* 3(1):3–14, 1994.

Good, G.E., Dell, D.M., and Mintz, L.B. Male role and gender role conflict: Relations to help-seeking in men. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 36(3):295–300, 1989.

Good, G.E., and Mintz, L.B. Gender role conflict and depression in college men: Evidence for compounded risk. *Journal of Counseling and Development* 69(1):17–21, 1990.

Good, G.E., Robertson, J.M., Fitzgerald, L.F., and Stevens, M. The relation between masculine role conflict and psychological distress in male university counseling center clients. *Journal of Counseling and Development* 75(1):44–49, 1996.

Good, G.E., and Sherrod, N.B. Men's resolution of nonrelational sex across the lifespan. In: Levant, R.F., and Brooks, G.R., eds. *Men and Sex: New Psychological Perspectives* (pp. 181–204). New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1997.

Good, G.E., and Sherrod, N.B. Men's problems and effective treatments: Theory and empirical support. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vols. 1 & 2 (pp. 22–40). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Good, G.E., Sherrod, N.B., and Dillon, M.G. Masculine gender role stressors and men's health. In: Eisler, R.M., and Hersen, M., eds. *Handbook of Gender, Culture, and Health* (pp. 63–81). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2000.

Good, G.E., Thomson, D.A., and Brathwaite, A.D. Men and therapy: Critical concepts, theoretical frameworks, and research recommendations. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 61(6):699–711, 2005.

Good, G.E., and Wood, P.K. Male gender role conflict, depression, and help seeking: Do college men face double jeopardy? *Journal of Counseling and Development* 74(1):70–75, 1995.

Goodman, L.A., Salyers, M.P., Mueser, K.T., Rosenberg, S.D., Swartz, M., Essock, S.M., Osher, F.C., Butterfield, M.I., and Swanson, J. Recent victimization in women and men with severe mental illness: Prevalence and correlates. *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 14(4):615–632, 2001.

Gorey, K.M., and Leslie, D.R. The prevalence of child sexual abuse: Integrative review adjustment for potential response and measurement biases. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 21(4):391–398, 1997.

Gorman, E.M., and Carroll, R.T. Substance abuse and HIV: Considerations with regard to methamphetamines and other recreational drugs for nursing practice and research. *Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care* 11(2):51–62, 2000.

Gorman, E.M., Nelson, K.R., Applegate, T., and Scrol, A. Club drug and polysubstance abuse and HIV among gay/bisexual men: Lessons gleaned from a community study. *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services* 16(2):1–17, 2004.

Gorsuch, R.L., and Miller, W.R. Assessing spirituality. In: Miller, W.R., ed. *Integrating Spirituality Into Treatment: Resources for Practitioners* (pp. 47–64). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1999.

Gossop, M., Stewart, D., Browne, N., and Marsden, J. Factors associated with abstinence, lapse or relapse to heroin use after residential treatment: Protective effect of coping responses. *Addiction* 97:1259–1267, 2002.

Gottheil, E., Weinstein, S.P., Sterling, R.C., Lundy, A., and Serota, R.D. A randomized controlled study of the effectiveness of intensive outpatient treatment for cocaine dependence. *Psychiatric Services* 49(6):782–787, 1998.

Grant, B.F., and Dawson, D.Z. Age at onset of alcohol use and its association with DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence: Results from the national longitudinal alcohol epidemiologic survey. *Journal of Substance Abuse* 9:103–110, 1997.

Grant, B.F., Dawson, D.A., Stinson, F.S., Chou, S.P., Dufour, M.C., and Pickering, R.P. The 12-month prevalence and trends in DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence: United States, 1991–1992 and 2001–2002. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 74(3):223–234, 2004*a*.

Grant, B.F., Goldstein, R.B., Chou, S,P,, Huang. B,, Stinson, F.S., Dawson, D.A., Saha, T.D., Smith, S.M., Pulay, A.J., Pickering, R.P., Ruan, W.J., Compton, W.M. Sociodemographic and psychopathologic predictors of first incidence of DSM-IV substance use, mood and anxiety disorders: Results from the Wave 2 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Molecular Psychiatry* 14(11):1051–1066, 2009.

Grant, B.F., Hasin, D.S., Stinson, F.S., Dawson, D.A., Chou, S.P., Ruan, W.J., and Pickering, R.P. Prevalence, correlates, and disability of personality disorders in the United States: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 65(7):948–958, 2004*b*.

Grant, B.F., Stinson, F.S., Dawson, D.A., Chou, S.P., and Ruan, W.J. Co-occurrence of DSM-IV personality disorders in the United States: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 46 (1):1–5, 2005.

Grant, B.F., Stinson, F.S., Dawson, D.A., Chou, S.P., Ruan, W.J., and Pickering, R.P. Co-occurrence of 12-month alcohol and drug use disorders and personality disorders in the United States. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 61(4):361–368, 2004*c*.

Grant, J.E., and Potenza, M.N. *Textbook of Men's Mental Health*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc., 2007.

Green, B. Post-traumatic stress disorder: symptom profiles in men and women. *Current Medical Research and Opinion* 19:200–204, 2003.

Green, C.A., Polen, M.R., Lynch, F.L., Dickinson, D.M., and Bennett, M.D. Gender differences in outcomes in an HMO-based substance abuse treatment program. *Journal of Addictive Diseases.* 23(2):47–70, 2004.

Greenan, D.E., and Tunnell, G. *Couple Therapy With Gay Men*. New York: Guilford Press, 2003.

Greenfeld, L.A. *Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault.* Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997.

Greenfeld, L.A., and Henneberg, M.A. Victim and offender self-reports of alcohol involvement in crime. *Alcohol Research and Health* 25(1):20–31, 2001.

Greenfeld, L.A., Rand, M.R., Craven, D., Klaus, P.A., Perkins, C.A., Ringel, C., Warchol, G., Maston, C., and Fox, J.A. *Violence by Intimates: Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends, and Girlfriends*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Factbook. NCJ-167237. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998.

Grella, C.E., Greenwell, L., Mays, V.M., and Cochran, S.D. Influence of gender, sexual orientation, and need on treatment utilization for substance use and mental disorders: Findings from the California Quality of Life Survey. *BMC Psychiatry* 9:52, 2009*a*.

Grella, C.E., and Joshi, V. Gender differences in drug treatment careers among clients in the national Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 25(3):385–406, 1999.

Grella, C.E., Karno, M.P., Warda, U.S., Niv, N., and Moore, A.A. Gender and comorbidity among individuals with opioid use disorders in the NESARC study. *Addictive Behaviors* 34(6–7):498–504, 2009*b*.

Grieco, E.M. *The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: Census 2000 Brief.* Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

Grieco, E.M., and Cassidy, R.C. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: Census 2000 Brief.* Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

Grill, E., Weitkunat, R., and Crispin, A. Separation from children as a specific risk factor to fathers' health and lifestyles. *Sozial- Und Praventivmedizin* 46(4):272–278, 2001.

Grossman, M. *Individual Behaviors and Substance Use: The Role of Price*. Working Paper 10948. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, 2004.

Gunter, T.D., Arndt, S., Wenman, G., Allen, J., Loveless, P., Sieleni, B., and Black, D.W. Frequency of mental and addictive disorders among 320 men and women entering the Iowa prison system: Use of the MINI-Plus. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* 36(1):27–34, 2008.

Haack, M.R., and Adger, H., Jr., eds. *Strategic Plan for Interdisciplinary Faculty Development: Arming the Nation's Health Professional Workforce for a New Approach to Substance Use Disorders*. Providence, RI: Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse, 2002.

Haas, G.L., Glick, I.D., Clarkin, J.F., Spencer, J.H., and Lewis, A.B. Gender and schizophrenia outcome: A clinical trial of an inpatient family intervention. *Schizophrenia Bulletin* 16(2):277–292, 1990.

Halkitis, P.N., Mukherjee, P.P., and Palamar, J.J. Longitudinal modeling of methamphetamine use and sexual risk behaviors in gay and bisexual men. *AIDS and Behavior* 13(4):783–791, 2009*a*.

Halkitis, P.N., Palamar, J.J., and Mukherjee, P.P. Poly-club-drug use among gay and bisexual men: A longitudinal analysis. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 89(2–3):153–160, 2007.

Halkitis, P.N., Solomon, T.M., Moeller, R.W., Doig, S.A., Espinosa, L.S., Siconolfi, D., and Homer, B.D. Methamphetamine use among gay, bisexual and non-identified men-who-have-sex-with-men: An analysis of daily patterns. *Journal of Health Psychology* 14(2):222–231, 2009*b*.

Hall, A.S., and Kelly, K.R. Noncustodial fathers in groups: Maintaining the parenting bond. In: Andronico, M.P., ed. *Men in Groups: Insights, Interventions, and Psychoeducational Work* (pp. 243–256). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1996.

Hall, J.A., and Roter, D.L. Do patients talk differently to male and female physicians? A meta-analytic review. *Patient Education and Counseling* 48(3):217–224, 2002.

Halpern, D.F. Sex differences in intelligence: Implications for education. *American Psychologist* 52(10):1091–1102, 1997.

Hardy, K. *Plenary Address.* Presented at the Dare to Act Post-Conference Institute: Men and Trauma, Renaissance Harborplace Hotel, Baltimore, MD: December 3, 2004.

Hare, R.D. *Manual for the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised*. Toronto: Multi-Health Systems, 1991.

Harrison, P.M., and Beck, A.J. *Prisoners in 2002: Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin.* Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2003.

Harrison, P.M., and Karberg, J.C. *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2003: Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin* (May). Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004.

Hart, S.D., Kropp, P.R., Laws, D.R., Kalver, J., Logan, C., and Watt, K.A. *Risk for Sexual Violence Protocol (RSVP): Structured Professional Guidelines for Assessing Risk of Sexual Violence*. Vancouver: BC Institute Against Family Violence, 2003.

Harwood, H., Fountain, D., Carothers, S., Gerstein, D., and Johnson, R. Gender differences in the economic impacts of clients before, during and after substance abuse treatment. *Drugs and Society* 13(1–2):251–269, 1998.

Harwood, H.J. Survey on behavioral health workplace. *Frontlines: Linking Alcohol Services Research & Practice.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2002.

Hasin, D.S., Stinson, F.S., Ogburn, E., and Grant, B.F. Prevalence, correlates, disability, and comorbidity of DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence in the United States: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 64(7):830–842, 2007.

Hassan, I., McCabe, R., and Priebe, S. Professional-patient communication in the treatment of mental illness: A review. *Communication and Medicine* 4(2):141–152, 2007.

Hastings, G., Anderson, S., Cooke, E., and Gordon, R. Alcohol marketing and young people's drinking: A review of the research. *Journal of Public Health Policy* 26:296–311, 2005.

Hazelden Foundation. *Twelve Step Recovery is Spirituality at Its Best: Alive & Free*. Center City, MN: Hazelden, 2003.

Heath, D.B. Cultural factors in the choice of drugs. In: Galanter, M., ed. *Recent Developments in Alcoholism: Combined Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence,* Vol. 8 (pp. 245–254). New York: Plenum Press, 1990.

Heath, D.B. *Drinking Occasions: Comparative Perspectives on Alcohol and Culture*. Series on Alcohol in Society. Philadelphia: Brunner/Mazel, 2000.

Heckman, T.G., Somlai, A.M., Peters, J., Walker, J., Otto-Salaj, L., Galdabini, C.A., and Kelly, J.A. Barriers to care among persons living with HIV/AIDS in urban and rural areas. *AIDS Care* 10(3):365–375, 1998.

Hemmingsson, T., Lundberg, I., and Diderichsen, F. The roles of social class of origin, achieved social class and intergenerational social mobility in explaining social-class inequalities in alcoholism among young men. *Social Science and Medicine* 49(8):1051–1059, 1999.

Hemmingsson, T., Lundberg, I., Diderichsen, F., and Allebeck, P. Explanations of social class differences in alcoholism among young men. *Social Science and Medicine* 47(10):1399–1405, 1998.

Hendershot, C.S., and George, W.H. Alcohol and sexuality research in the AIDS era: Trends in publication activity, target populations and research design. *AIDS and Behavior* 11(2):217–226, 2007.

Herbert, J.T., Hunt, B., and Dell, G. Counseling gay men and lesbians with alcohol problems. *Journal of Rehabilitation* 60(2):52–57, 1994.

Herbst, M.D., Batki, S.L., Manfredi, L.B., and Jones, T. Treatment outcomes for methadone clients receiving lump-sum payments at initiation of disability benefits. *Psychiatric Services* 47(2):119–142, 1996.

Herek, G.M. Thinking about AIDS and stigma: A psychologist's perspective. *Journal of Law and Medical Ethics* 30(4):594–607, 2002.

Heron, M., Hoyert, D.L., Murphy, S.L.X.J., Kochanik, K.D., and Tejada-Vera, B. Deaths: Final data for 2006. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 57:14, 2009.

Higgins, S.T., Budney, A.J., Bickel, W.K., and Badger, G.J. Participation of significant others in outpatient behavioral treatment predicts greater cocaine abstinence. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 20(1):47–56, 1994.

Higuchi, S., Parrish, K.M., Dufour, M.C., Towle, L.H., and Harford, T.C. Relationship between age and drinking patterns and drinking problems among Japanese, Japanese Americans, and Caucasians. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 18(2):305–310, 1994.

Hiller, M.L., Knight, K., and Simpson, D.D. Prison-based substance abuse treatment, residential aftercare and recidivism. *Addiction* 94(6):833–842, 1999.

Hilton, M.E. Demographic distribution of drinking problems in 1984. In: Clark, W.B., and Hilton, M.E., eds. *Alcohol in America: Drinking Practices and Problems* (pp. 87–101). Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1991.

Hodgins, D.C., el Guebaly, N., and Addington, J. Treatment of substance abusers: Single or mixed gender programs? *Addiction* 92(7):805–812, 1997.

Hoffman, F. Cultural adaptations of Alcoholics Anonymous to serve Hispanic populations. *International Journal of Addictions* 29(4):445–460, 1994.

Hoffman, J.A., Mayo, D.W., Koman, J.J., and Caudill, B.D. Description and initial use of the cocaine and sexuality questionnaire. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity* 1(4):293–305, 1994.

Hoge, C.W., Auchterlonie, J.L., and Milliken, C.S. Mental health problems, use of mental health services, and attrition from military service after returning from deployment to Iraq or Afghanistan. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 295(9):1023–1032, 2006.

Hoge, C.W., Castro, C.A., Messer, S.C., McGurk, D., Cotting, D.I., and Koffman, R.L. Combat duty in Iraq and Afghanistan: Mental health problems and barriers to care. *New England Journal of Medicine* 351(1):13–22, 2004.

Hohman, M.M., and Galt, D.H. Latinas in treatment: Comparisons of residents in a culturally specific recovery home with residents in non-specific recovery homes. *Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work* 9(3–4):93–109, 2001.

Holahan, C.J., Moos, R.H., Holahan, C.K., Cronkite, R.C., & Randall, P.K. Drinking to cope, emotional distress and alcohol use and abuse: A ten-year model. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 62:190–198, 2001.

Holmes, W.C., and Slap, G.B. Sexual abuse of boys: Definition, prevalence, correlates, sequelae, and management. *Journal of American Medical Association* 280(21):1855–1862, 1998.

Hser, Y.I., Huang, D., Teruya, C., and Anglin, M.D. Gender comparisons of drug abuse treatment outcomes and predictors. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 72(3):255–264, 2003.

Hughes, T.A., Wilson, D.J., and Beck, A.J. *Trends in State Parole, 1990–2000. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report.* Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001.

Hughes, T.L., and Eliason, M. Substance use and abuse in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender populations. *Journal of Primary Prevention* 22(3):263–298, 2002.

Human Rights Watch. *Targeting Blacks: Drug Law Enforcement and Race in the United States.* New York: Author, 2008.

Humphreys, K., and Moos, R.H. Encouraging posttreatment self-help group involvement to reduce demand for continuing care services: Two-year clinical and utilization outcomes. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 31(1):64–68, 2007.

Humphreys, K., Wing, S., McCarty, D., Chappel, J., Gallant, L., Haberle, B., Horvath, A.T., Kaskutas, L.A., Kirk, T., Kivlahan, D., Laudet, A., McCrady, B.S., McLellan, A.T., Morgenstern, J., Townsend, M., and Weiss, R. Self-help organizations for alcohol and drug problems: Toward evidence-based practice and policy. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 26(3):151–158, 2004.

Hunt, G.P., MacKenzie, K., and Joe-Laidler, K. Alcohol and masculinity: The case of ethnic youth gangs. In: Wilson, T.M., ed. *Drinking Cultures: Alcohol and Identity* (pp. 225–254). Oxford: Berg, 2005.

Hunt, K., Lewars, H., Emslie, C., and Batty, G.D. Decreased risk of death from coronary heart disease amongst men with higher 'femininity' scores: a general population cohort study. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 36(3):612–620, 2007.

Imber-Black, E. Family rituals—from research to the consulting room and back again: Comment on the special section. *Journal of Family Psychology* 16(4):445–446, 2002.

Institute of Medicine. *Broadening the Base of Treatment for Alcohol Problems*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1990.

Isenhart, C. Masculine gender role stress in an inpatient sample of alcohol abusers. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 7(3):177–184, 1993.

Isenhart, C. Treating substance abuse in men. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vols. 1 & 2 (pp. 246–262). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Iverson, A., Nikolaou, V., Greenberg, N., Unwin, C., Hull, L., Hotopf, M., Dandeker, C., Ross, J., and Wessely, S.C. What happens to British veterans when they leave the armed forces? *European Journal of Public Health* 15(2):175–184, 2005.

Jacobson, I.G., Ryan, M.A.K., Hooper, T.I., Smith, T.C., Amoroso, P.J., Boyko, E.J., Gackstetter, G.D., Wells, T.S., and Bell, N.S. Alcohol use and alcohol-related problems before and after military combat deployment. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 300(6):663–675, 2008.

Jaffe, P.G., Lemon, N.K.D., and Poisson, S.E. *Child Custody and Domestic Violence: A Call for Safety and Accountability*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2003.

Jakupcak, M. Masculine gender role stress and men's fear of emotions as predictors of self-reported aggression and violence. *Violence and Victims* 18(5):533–541, 2003.

Jarrett, N.C., Bellamy, C.D., and Adeyemi, S.A. Men's health help-seeking and implications for practice. *American Journal of Health Studies* 22(2):88, 2007.

Jeffries, J.M., Menghraj, S., and Hairston, C.F. *Serving Incarcerated and Ex-Offender Fathers and Their Families: A Review of the Field*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2001.

Johnson, A.K., and Cnaan, R.A. Social work practice with homeless persons: State of the art. *Research on Social Work Practice* 5(3):340–382, 1995.

Johnson, J.L., and Leff, M. Children of substance abusers: Overview of research findings. *Pediatrics* 103(5):1085–1099, 1999.

Johnson, M.E., Brems, C., Mills, M.E., and Fisher, D.G. Psychiatric symptomatology among individuals in alcohol detoxification treatment. *Addictive Behaviors* 32(8):1745–1752, 2007.

Johnson, N.G. Women helping men: Strengths of and barriers to women therapists working with men clients. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Johnson, P.B., and Glassman, M. The relationship between ethnicity, gender and alcohol consumption: A strategy for testing competing models. *Addiction* 93(4):583–588, 1998.

Johnson, V.E. *Intervention: How To Help Someone Who Doesn't Want Help: A Step-by-Step Guide for Families and Friends of Chemically Dependent Persons*. Minneapolis, MN: Johnson Institute Books, 1986.

Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E. *Monitoring the Future: National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003. Volume I: Secondary School Students*. NIH Publication No. 04-5507. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003.

Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. *Spiritual Assessment*. Oakbrook Terrace, IL: Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, 2004.

Jones, T.R., and Pratt, T.C. The prevalence of sexual violence in prison: The state of the knowledge base and implications for evidence-based correctional policymaking. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 52(3):280–295, 2008.

Jones-Webb, R.J., Hsiao, C.Y., and Hannan, P. Relationships between socioeconomic status and drinking problems among black and white men. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 19(3):623–627, 1995.

Jonker, J., De Jong, C.A., de Weert-van Oene, G.H., and Gijs, L. Gender-role stereotypes and interpersonal behavior: How addicted inpatients view their ideal male and female therapist. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 19(3):307–312, 2000.

Joyce, P.R., Sellman, D., Wells, E., and Frampton, C.M. Parental bonding in men with alcohol disorders: A relationship with conduct disorder. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 28(3):405–411, 1994.

Kalichman, S.C., Johnson, J.R., Adair, V., Rompa, D., Multhauf, K., and Kelly, J.A. Sexual sensation seeking: Scale development and predicting AIDS-risk behavior among homosexually active men. *Journal of Personality Assessment* 62(3):385–397, 1994.

Kalichman, S.C., and Rompa, D. Sexual sensation seeking and sexual compulsivity scales: Reliability, validity, and predicting HIV risk behavior. *Journal of Personality Assessment* 65(3):586–601, 1995.

Kanayama, G., Cohane, G.H., Weiss, R.D., and Pope, J. Past anabolic-androgenic steroid use among men admitted for substance abuse treatment: An underrecognized problem? *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 64(2):156–160, 2003.

Kanayama, G., Hudson, J.I., and Pope, H.G., Jr. Long-term psychiatric and medical consequences of anabolic-androgenic steroid abuse: A looming public health concern? *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 98(1–2):1–12, 2008.

Kantor, G.K., and Asdigian, N.L. Gender differences in alcohol-related spousal aggression. In: Wilsnack, R.W., and Wilsnack, S.C. *Gender and Alcohol*. New Brunswick, NJ: Publications Center, Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1997.

Karberg, J.C., and James, D.J. *Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002*. Bureau of Justice Statistics: Special Report. NCJ209588 Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2005.

Karno, M.P., and Longabaugh, R.L. What do we know? Process analysis and the search for a better understanding of Project MATCH's anger-by-treatment matching effect. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol,* 65:501–512, 2004.

Kashner, T.M., Rosenheck, R., Campinell, A.B., Suris, A., Crandall, R., Garfield, N.J., Lapuc, P., Pyrcz, K., Soyka, T., and Wicker, A. Impact of work therapy on health status among homeless, substance-dependent veterans: A randomized controlled trial. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 59(10):938–944, 2002.

Kasprow, W.J., Rosenheck, R., Frisman, L., and DiLella, D. Residential treatment for dually diagnosed homeless veterans: A comparison of program types. *American Journal on Addictions* 8(1):34–43, 1999.

Kaufman, J., and Zigler, E. The intergenerational transmission of violence is overstated. In: Gelles, R.J., and Loseke, D.R., eds. *Current Controversies on Family Violence* (pp. 167–196). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1993.

Kausch, O. Patterns of substance abuse among treatment-seeking pathological gamblers. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 25(4):263–270, 2003.

Keen, S. *Fire in the Belly: On Being a Man*. New York: Bantam Books, 1991.

Kelley, M.L., and Fals-Stewart, W. Couples- versus individual-based therapy for alcohol and drug abuse: Effects on children's psychosocial functioning. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 70(2):417–427, 2002.

Keltner, D., and Harker, L. The forms and functions of the nonverbal signal of shame. In: Gilbert, P., and Andrews, B., eds. *Shame: Interpersonal Behavior, Psychopathology, and Culture* (pp. 78–98). London: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Kessler, R.C. Sex differences in DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders in the United States: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey. *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association* 53(4):148–158, 1998.

Kessler, R.C. Gender and mood disorders. In: Goldman, M., and Hatch, M., eds. *Women and Health* (pp. 997–1009). San Diego, CA: Academic Press, 2000*a*.

Kessler, R.C. Posttraumatic stress disorder: the burden to the individual and to society. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 61(Suppl. 5):4–12, 2000*b*.

Kessler, R.C. The global burden of anxiety and mood disorders: Putting the European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders (ESEMeD) findings into perspective. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 68:10–19, 2007.

Kessler, R.C., Hwang, I., LaBrie, R., Petukhova, M., Sampson, N.A., Winters, K.C, and Shaffer, H.J. DSM-IV pathological gambling in the National Comorbidity Survey replication. *Psychological Medicine* 38(9):1351–60, 2008.

Kessler, R.C., McGonagle, K.A., Zhao, S., Nelson, C.B., Hughes, M., Eshleman, S., Wittchen, H.U., and Kendler, K.S. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders in the United States. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 51:8–19, 1994.

Kessler, R.C., Nelson, C.B., McGonagle, K.A., Edlund, M.J., Frank, R.G., and Leaf, P.J. The epidemiology of co-occurring addictive and mental disorders: Implications for prevention and service utilization. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 66(1):17–31, 1996*a*.

Kessler, R.C., Nelson, C.B., McGonagle, K.A., Liu, J., Swartz, M., and Blazer, D.G. Comorbidity of DSM-III-R major depressive disorder in the general population: Results from the U.S. National Comorbidity Survey. *British Journal of* Psychiatry June (Suppl. 30):17–30, 1996*b*.

Kessler, R.C., Sonnega, A., Bromet, E., Hughes, M., and Nelson, C.B. Posttraumatic stress disorder in the National Comorbidity Survey. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 52(12):1048–1060, 1995.

Kilmer, B., Caulkins, J.P., Liccardo Pacula, R., MacCoun, R.J., and Reuter, P.H. *Altered State? Assessing How Marijuana Legalization in California Could Influence Marijuana Consumption and Public Budgets*. Santa Monica, CA: The RAND Corporation, 2010.

Kilts, C.D., Gross, R.E., Ely, T.D., and Drexler, K.P.G. The neural correlates of cue-induced craving in cocaine-dependent women. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 161(2):233–241, 2004.

Kimmel, M.S., and Messner, M.A. *Men's Lives*, 8th ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2010.

King, R.S. *Disparity by Geography: The War on Drugs in America's Cities*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project, 2008.

Kirby, K.C., Lamb, R.J., Iguchi, M.Y., Husband, S.D., and Platt, J.J. Situations occasioning cocaine use and cocaine abstinence strategies. *Addiction* 90(9):1241–1252, 1995.

Kirisci, L., Dunn, M.G., Mezzich, A.C., and Tarter, R.E. Impact of parental substance use disorder and child neglect severity on substance use involvement in male offspring. *Prevention Science* 2(4):241–255, 2001.

Kiselica, M.S. Parenting skills training with teenage fathers. In: Andronico, M.P., ed. *Men in Groups: Insights, Interventions, and Psychoeducational Work* (pp. 283–300). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1996.

Klein, H. Contemporary Italian American college student drinking patterns. In: Scelsa, J., LaGumina, S., and Tomasi, L., eds. *Italian Americans in Transition* (pp. 177–187). New York: American Italian Historical Association, 1990.

Kline, A. Pathways into drug user treatment: The influence of gender and racial/ethnic identity. *Substance Use and Misuse* 31(3):323–342, 1996.

Klitzman, R.L., Greenberg, J.D., Pollack, L.M., and Dolezal, C. MDMA ("ecstasy") use, and its association with high risk behaviors, mental health, and other factors among gay/bisexual men in New York City. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 66(2):115–125, 2002.

Klonoff-Cohen, H., Lam-Kruglick, P., and Gonzalez, C. Effects of maternal and parental alcohol consumption on the success rates of in vitro fertilization and gamete intrafallopian transfer. *Fertility and Sterility* 79(2):330–339, 2003.

Klonsky, D.E., Jane, J.S., Turkheimer, E., and Oltmanns, T.F. Gender role and personality disorders. *Journal of Personality Disorders* 16(5):464–476, 2002.

Knupfer, G. The prevalence in various social groups of eight different drinking patterns, from abstaining to frequent drunkenness: Analysis of 10 U.S. surveys combined. *British Journal of Addiction* 84(11):1305–1318, 1989.

Koenen, K.C., Lyons, M.J., Goldberg, J., Simpson, J.C., Williams, W.M., Toomey, R., Eisen, S.A., True, W.R., Cloitre, M., Wolfe, J., and Tsuang, M.T. A high risk twin study of combat-related PTSD comorbidity. *Twin Research* 6(3):218–226, 2003.

Koenig, H.G. Religion and medicine II: Religion, mental health, and related behaviors. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine* 31(1):97–109, 2001*a*.

Koenig, H.G. Religion and medicine IV: Religion, physical health, and clinical implications. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine* 31(3):321–336, 2001*b*.

Kohn, C.S., Mertens, J.R., and Weisner, C.M. Coping among individuals seeking private chemical dependence treatment: Gender differences and impact on length of stay in treatment. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 26(8):1228–1233, 2002.

Koss, M.P., and Dinero, T.E. Predictors of sexual aggression among a national sample of male college students. *Annals of the New York Academy of Science* 528:133–147, 1988.

Kraybill, K., and Zerger, S. *Providing Treatment for Homeless People With Substance Use Disorders: Case Studies of Six Programs*. Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2003.

Krestan, J., ed. *Bridges to Recovery: Addiction, Family Therapy, and Multicultural Treatment.* New York: The Free Press, 2000.

Kropp, P.R., Hart, S.D., Webster, C.D., and Eaves, D. *Manual for the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide*, 2nd ed. North Tonawanda, NY: Multi-Health Systems, 1995.

Krugman, S. Male development and the transformation of shame. In: Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men* (pp. 91–126). New York: Basic Books, 1995.

Krugman, S. Men's shame and trauma in therapy. In: Pollack, W.S., and Levant, R.F., eds. *New Psychotherapy for Men* (pp. 167–190). Somerset, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 1998.

Kulka, R.A., Schlenger, W.E., Fairbank, J.A., Hough, R.L., Jordan, B.K., Marmar, C.R., Weiss, D.S., and Grady, D.A. *Trauma and the Vietnam War Generation: Report of Findings From the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study*. Brunner/Mazel Psychosocial Stress Series No. 18. New York: Brunner/Mazel, 1990.

Kuntsche, S., Knibbe, R.A., and Gmel, G. Social roles and alcohol consumption: A study of 10 industrialised countries. *Social Science and Medicine* (68):1263–1270, 2009.

Kunz, J.L., and Graham, K. Life course changes in alcohol consumption in leisure activities of men and women. *Journal of Drug Issues* 26(4):805–826, 1996.

Lab, D.D., Feigenbaum, J.D., and De Silva, P. Mental health professionals' attitudes and practices towards male childhood sexual abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 24(3):391–409, 2000.

Ladd, G.T., and Petry, N.M. A comparison of pathological gamblers with and without substance abuse treatment histories. *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology* 11(3): 202–209, 2003.

Ladd, G.T., and Petry, N.M. Gender differences among pathological gamblers seeking treatment. *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology* 10(3):302–309, 2002.

LairRobinson, R. Men and gambling. In: Straussner, S.L.A., and Zelvin, E., eds. *Gender and Addictions: Men and Women in Treatment* (pp. 469–492). Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson, 1997.

Landau, J., Garrett, J., Shea, R.R., Stanton, M.D., Brinkman-Sull, D., and Baciewicz, G. Strength in numbers: The ARISE method for mobilizing family and network to engage substance abusers in treatment. A relational intervention sequence for engagement. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 26(3):379–398, 2000.

Laudet, A.B., Morgen, K., and White, W.L. The role of social supports, spirituality, religiousness, life meaning and affiliation with 12-Step fellowships in quality of life satisfaction among individuals in recovery from alcohol and drug problems. *Alcohol Treatment Quarterly* 24(1–2):33–73, 2006.

Lazare, A. Shame, humiliation, and stigma in the medical interview. In: Lansky, M.R., and Morrison, A.P., eds. *The Widening Scope of Shame* (pp. 383–396). Hillsdale, NJ: Analytic Press, 1997.

Lazarus, R.S., and Folkman, S. *Stress, Appraisal, and Coping*. New York: Springer, 1984.

Lazur, R.F. Men in the family: A family system's approach to treating men. In: Pollack, W.S., and Levant, R.F., eds. *New Psychotherapy for Men* (pp. 127–144). Somerset, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 1998.

Lebow, J., Kelly, J.F., Knobloch-Fedders, L.M., and Moos, R. Relationship factors in treating substance use disorders. In: Castonguay, L.G., and Beutler, L.E., eds. *Principles of Therapeutic Change That Work* (pp. 293–317). New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

Lee, A.J., Crombie, I.K., Smith, W.C., and Tunstall-Pedoe, H. Alcohol consumption and unemployment among men: The Scottish Heart Health Study. *British Journal of Addiction* 85(9):1165–1170, 1990.

Lee, L.C., and Zane, N. Addictive behaviors. In: Lee, L.C., and Zane, N.W.S., eds. *Handbook of Asian American Psychology*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1998.

Lehman, W.E., and Bennett, J.B. Job risk and employee substance use: The influence of personal background and work environment factors. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 28(2):263–286, 2002.

Lejuez, C.W., Simmons, B.L., Aklin, W.M., Daughters, S.B., and Dvir, S. Risk-taking propensity and risky sexual behavior of individuals in residential substance use treatment. *Addictive Behaviors* 29(8):1643–1647, 2004.

Lemke, S., Schutte, K.K., Brennan, P.L., and Moos, R.H. Gender differences in social influences and stressors linked to increased drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 69(5):695–702, 2008.

Lesser, J., Tello, J., Koniak-Griffin, D., Kappos, B., and Rhys, M. Young Latino fathers' perceptions of paternal role and risk for HIV/AIDS. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 23(3):327–343, 2001.

Levant, R.F. Toward the reconstruction of masculinity. In: Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men* (pp. 229–251). New York: Basic Books, 1995.

Levant, R.F. The male code and parenting: A psychoeducational approach. In: Andronico, M.P., ed. *Men in Groups: Insights, Interventions, and Psychoeducational Work* (pp. 229–241). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1996.

Levant, R.F., Hall, R.J., Williams, C., and Hasan, N.T. Gender differences in alexithymia: A meta-analysis. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 10:190–203, 2009.

Levant, R.F., Hirsch, L.S., Celentano, E., Cozza, T.M., Hill, S., MacEachern, M., Marty, N., and Schnedeker, J. The male role: An investigation of contemporary norms. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling* 14(3):325–337, 1992.

Levant, R.F., Majors, R.G., and Kelley, M.L. Masculinity ideology among young African American and European American women and men in different regions of the United States. *Cultural Diversity and Mental Health* 4(3):227–236, 1998.

Levant, R.F., and Philpot, C.L. Conceptualizing gender in marital and family therapy research: The gender role strain paradigm. In: Liddle, H.A., Santisteban, D.A., Levant, R.F., and Bray, J.H., eds. *Family Psychology: Science-Based Interventions* (pp. 301–329). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2002.

Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men*. New York: Basic Books, 1995.

Levant, R.F., and Silverstein, L.B. Integrating gender and family systems theories: The "both/and" approach to treating a postmodern couple. In: McDaniel, S.H., Lusterman, D.D., and Philpot, C.L., eds. *Casebook for Integrating Family Therapy: An Ecosystemic Approach* (pp. 245–252). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2001.

Levin, Y., and Sanacora, G. Depression. In: Grant, J.E., and Potenza, M.N., eds. *Textbook of Men's Mental Health*, 1st ed. (pp. 93–117). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc., 2007.

Lewis, H.B. *Shame and Guilt in Neurosis*. New York: International Universities Press, 1971.

Lex, B.W. Gender and cultural influences on substance abuse. In: Eisler, R.M., and Hersen, M., eds. *Handbook of Gender, Culture, and Health* (pp. 255–297). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2000.

Li, J., Liu, H., Liu, H., Feng, T., and Cai, Y. Psychometric assessment of HIV/STI sexual risk scale among MSM: A Rasch model approach. *BMC Public Health* 11:763, 2011.

Lichtenstein, B. Drugs, incarceration, and HIV/AIDS among African American men: A critical literature review and call to action. *American Journal of Men's Health* 3(3):252–264, 2009.

Link, B.G., Struening, E.L., Rahav, M., Phelan, J.C., and Nuttbrock, L. On stigma and its consequences: Evidence from a longitudinal study on men and dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 38(2):177–190, 1997.

Lisak, D. Homicide, violence, and male aggression. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vol. 1 (pp. 278–292). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001*a*.

Lisak, D. Male survivors of trauma. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vol. 1 (pp. 263–277). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001*b*.

Liu, W.M. The social class-related experiences of men: Integrating theory and practice. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 33(4):355–360, 2002.

Liu, W.M. The study of men and masculinity as an important multicultural competency consideration. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 61(6):685–697, 2005.

Liu, W.M., and Iwamoto, D.K. Asian American men's gender role conflict: The role of Asian values, self-esteem, and psychological distress. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 7(3):153–164, 2006.

Liu, W.M., Rochlen, A., and Mohr, J.J. Real and ideal gender-role conflict: Exploring psychological distress among men. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 6(2):137–148, 2005.

Lo, C.C., and Stephens, R.C. Arrestees' perceived needs for substance-specific treatment: Exploring urban-rural differences. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 28(4):623–642, 2002.

Loneck, B., Garrett, J.A., and Banks, S.M. A comparison of the Johnson intervention with four other methods of referral to outpatient treatment. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 22(2):233–246, 1996.

Lopez, A.D. *The Global Burden of Disease: 2020 Focus 5.* Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute, 2004.

Luczak, S.E., Elvine-Kreis, B., Shea, S.H., Carr, L.G., and Wall, T.L. Genetic risk for alcoholism relates to level of response to alcohol in Asian American men and women. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 63(1):74–82, 2002.

Luthar, S.S., and Suchman, N.E. Developmentally informed parenting interventions: The relational psychotherapy mothers' group. In: Cicchetti, D., and Toth, S.L., eds. *Rochester Symposium on Developmental Psychopathology: Developmental Approaches to Prevention and Intervention,* Vol. 9 (pp. 271–309). Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press, 1999.

Luthar, S.S., and Suchman, N.E. Relational psychotherapy mothers' group: A developmentally informed intervention for at-risk mothers. *Development and Psychopathology* 12(2):235–253, 2000.

Lyme, A., Powell, D.J., and Andrew, S. *Men's Healing: Toolbox for Life*. West Palm Beach, FL: Hanley Hope Publishing, 2008.

Lyons, M. Enabling or disabling? Students' attitudes toward persons with disabilities. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy* 45(4):311–316, 1991.

Ma, G.X., Shive, S., Tan, Y., and Toubbeh, J. Prevalence and predictors of tobacco use among Asian Americans in the Delaware Valley region. *American Journal of Public Health* 92(6):1013–1020, 2002.

MacDonald, J. Disclosing shame. In: Gilbert, P., and Andrews, B., eds. *Shame: Interpersonal Behavior, Psychopathology, and Culture* (pp. 141–157). London: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Magovcevic, M., and Addis, M.E. Linking gender-role conflict to nonnormative and self stigmatizing perceptions of alcohol abuse and depression. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 6(2):127–136, 2005.

Mahalik, J.R., Good, G.E., and Englar-Carlson, M. Masculinity scripts, presenting concerns, and help seeking: Implications for practice and training. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 34(2):123–131, 2003*a*.

Mahalik, J.R., Locke, B.D., Ludlow, L.H., Diemer, M.A., Scott, R.P.J., Gottfried, M., and Freitas, G. Development of the conformity to masculine norms inventory. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity* 4(1):3–25, 2003*b*.

Mahalik, J.R., Talmadge, W.T., Locke, B.D., and Scott, R.P. Using the conformity to masculine norms inventory to work with men in a clinical setting. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 61(6):661–674, 2005.

Makino, M., Tsuboi, K., and Dennerstein, L. Prevalence of eating disorders: A comparison of Western and non-Western countries. *Medscape General Medicine* 6(3):49, 2004.

Mancebo, M.C., Grant, J.E., Pinto, A., Eisen, J.L., and Rasmussen, S.A. Substance use disorders in an obsessive compulsive disorder clinical sample. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders* 23(4):429–435, 2009.

Mannelli, P., and Pae, C.U. Medical comorbidity and alcohol dependence. *Current Psychiatry Reports* 9(3):217–224, 2007.

Mansfield, A.K., Addis, M.E., and Courtenay, W. Measurement of men's help seeking: Development and evaluation of the barriers to help-seeking scale. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 6(2):95–108, 2005.

Marini, I.D. Issues of males with physical disabilities in rehabilitation settings. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vols. 1 & 2 (pp. 185–205). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Marlatt, G.A. Relapse prevention: Theoretical rationale and overview of the model. In: Marlatt, G.A., and Gordon, J.R., eds. *Relapse Prevention: Maintenance Strategies in the Treatment of Addictive Behaviors* (pp. 3–70). New York: Guilford Press, 1985.

Marlatt, G.A. Taxonomy of high-risk situations for alcohol relapse: Evolution and development of a cognitive-behavioral model. *Addiction* 91(Suppl):S37–S49, 1996.

Marlin, E. Genograms: *The New Tool for Exploring the Personality, Career, and Love Patterns You Inherit*. Chicago: Contemporary Books, 1989.

Marsella, A.J. Urbanization, mental health, and social deviancy: A review of issues and research. *American Psychologist* 53(6):624–634, 1998.

Marsh, J.C., Cao, D., and D'Aunno, T. Gender differences in the impact of comprehensive services in substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 27(4):289–300, 2004.

Martens, M.P., Dams-O'Connor, K., and Beck, N.C. A systematic review of college student-athlete drinking: Prevalence rates, sport-related factors, and interventions. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 31(3):305–316, 2006.

Massoglia, M. Incarceration, health, and racial disparities in health. *Law & Society Review* 42(2):275–306, 2008.

Masten, A.S., Faden, V.B., Zucker, R.A., and Spear, L.P. Underage drinking: A developmental framework. *Pediatrics* 121:S235–S251, 2008.

Mathews, F. *The Invisible Boy: Revisioning the Victimization of Male Children and Teens*. Ottawa, Canada: Public Health Agency of Canada, 1996.

May, P.A., and Gossage, P. New data on the epidemiology of adult drinking and substance use among American Indians of the Northern States: Male and female data on prevalence, patterns, and consequences. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 10(2):1–26, 2001.

Maynard, C., Cox, G.B., Krupski, A., and Stark, K. Utilization of services for mentally ill chemically abusing patients discharged from residential treatment. *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research* 26(2):219–228, 1999.

McCabe, S.E., Hughes, T.L., Bostwick, W.B., West, B.T., and Boyd, C.J. Sexual orientation, substance use behaviors and substance dependence in the United States. *Addiction* 104(8):1333–1345, 2009.

McCaul, M.E., Svikis, D.S., and Moore, R.D. Predictors of outpatient treatment retention: Patient versus substance use characteristics. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 62(1):9–17, 2001.

McClelland, D.C., Davis, W.N., Kalin, R., and Wanner, E. *The Drinking Man: Alcohol and Human Motivation*. New York: The Free Press, 1972.

McCormick, R.A., and Smith, M. Aggression and hostility in substance abusers: The relationship to abuse patterns, coping style, and relapse triggers. *Addictive Behaviors* 20(5):555–562, 1995.

McCrady, B.S., Epstein, E.E., and Kahler, C.W. Alcoholics Anonymous and relapse prevention as maintenance strategies after conjoint behavioral alcohol treatment for men: 18-month outcomes. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 72(5):870–878, 2004.

McCurdy, K., and Daro, D. *Current Trends in Child Abuse Reporting and Fatalities: The Results of the 1993 Annual Fifty State Survey*. Chicago: National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, 1994.

McElroy, S.L., Soutullo, C.A., Taylor, P., Jr., Nelson, E.B., Beckman, D.A., Brusman, L.A., Ombaba, J.M., Strakowski, S.M., and Keck, P.E., Jr. Psychiatric features of 36 men convicted of sexual offenses. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 60(6):414–420, 1999.

McFall, M.E., Fontana, A., Raskind, M.A., and Rosenheck, R.A. Analysis of violent behavior in Vietnam combat veteran psychiatric inpatients with posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 12(3):501–517, 1999.

McGoldrick, M. *You Can Go Home Again: Reconnecting With Your Family.* New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1995.

McGoldrick, M., ed. *Re-Visioning Family Therapy: Race, Culture, and Gender in Clinical Practice*. New York: Guilford Press, 1998.

McGoldrick, M., Gerson, R., and Petry, S.S. *Genograms: Assessment and Intervention*, 3rd ed. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2008.

McGoldrick, M., Giordano, J., and Garcia-Preto, N., eds. *Ethnicity and Family Therapy*, 3rd ed. New York: Guilford Press, 2005.

McKay, J.R., Lynch, K.G., Shepard, D.S., Morgenstern, J., Forman, R.F., and Pettinati, H.M. Do patient characteristics and initial progress in treatment moderate the effectiveness of telephone-based continuing care for substance use disorders? *Addiction* 100(2):216–226, 2005.

McKay, J.R., Rutherford, M.J., Alterman, A.I., Cacciola, J.S., and Kaplan, M.R. An examination of the cocaine relapse process. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 38(1):35–43, 1995.

McKay, J.R., Rutherford, M.J., Cacciola, J.S., Kabasakalian-McKay, R., and Alterman, A.I. Gender differences in the relapse experiences of cocaine patients. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 184(10):616–622, 1996.

McKinnon, J. *The Black Population: 2000*. Census 2000 Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

McKinnon, J. *The Black Population in the United States: 2002: Current Population Reports*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

McLellan, A.T., Hagan, T.A., Levine, M., Meyers, K., Gould, F., Bencivengo, M., Durell, J., and Jaffe, J. Does clinical case management improve outpatient addiction treatment? *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 55(1–2):91–103, 1999.

McLellan, A.T., Lewis, D.C., O'Brien, C.P., and Kleber, H.D. Drug dependence, a chronic medical illness: Implications for treatment, insurance, and outcomes evaluation. *Journal of the American Medical Association* (284):1689–1695, 2000.

McMahon, T.J. Drug dependence, psychological representations of fathering, and reproductive strategy. In: Dewey, W.L., and Harris, L.S., eds. *Problems of Drug Dependence, 2002* (pp. 47–48). Proceedings of the 64th Annual Scientific Meeting, The College on Problems of Drug Dependence, Inc. NIDA Research Monograph 183. NIH Publication No. 03-5339. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003.

McMahon, T.J., and Giannini, F.D. *Fathers Too! A Psychosocial Intervention for Drug-Abusing Fathers.* Unpublished treatment manual. New Haven, CT: Yale University School of Medicine, 2002.

McMahon, T.J., and Giannini, F.D. Substance-abusing fathers in family court: Moving from popular stereotypes to therapeutic jurisprudence. *Family Court Review* 41(3):337–353, 2003.

McMahon, T.J., and Rounsaville, B.J. Substance abuse and fathering: Adding poppa to the research agenda. *Addiction* 97(9):1109–1115, 2002.

McMahon, T.J., Winkel, J.D., Luthar, S.S., and Rounsaville, B.J. Looking for poppa: Parenting status of men versus women seeking drug abuse treatment. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 31(1):79–91, 2005.

McMillin, S. A warning from SOAR: Stigma kills. *Addiction Letter* 11(5):3, 1995.

McNeely, R.L., Cook, P.W., and Torres, J.B. Is domestic violence a gender issue, or a human issue? In: See, L.A.L., ed. *Violence as Seen Through a Prism of Color* (pp. 227–251). Binghamton, NY: Haworth Social Work Practice Press, 2001.

McRae, A.L., Hedden, S.L., Malcolm, R.J., Carter, R.E., and Brady, K.T. Characteristics of cocaine- and marijuana-dependent subjects presenting for medication treatment trials. *Addictive Behaviors* 32(7):1433–1440, 2007.

Menninger, J.A. Assessment and treatment of alcoholism and substance-related disorders in the elderly. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic* 66(2):166–183, 2002.

Mensinger, J.L., Lynch, K.G., TenHave, T.R., and McKay, J.R. Mediators of telephone-based continuing care for alcohol and cocaine dependence. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 75(5):775–784, 2007.

Mertens, J.R., and Weisner, C.M. Predictors of substance abuse treatment retention among women and men in an HMO. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 24(10):1525–1533, 2000.

Messina, N., Burdon, W., Hagopian, G., and Prendergast, M. Predictors of prison-based treatment outcomes: A comparison of men and women participants. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 32(1):7–28, 2006.

Messina, N., Wish, E., and Nemes, S. Predictors of treatment outcomes in men and women admitted to a therapeutic community. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 26(2):207–227, 2000.

Meyer, I.H. Minority stress and mental health in gay men. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 36(1):38–56, 1995.

Meyers, R.J., Dominguez, T.P., and Smith, J.E. Community reinforcement training with concerned others. In: Van Hasselt, V.B., and Hersen, M., eds. *Sourcebook of Psychological Treatment Manuals for Adult Disorders* (pp. 257–294). New York: Plenum Press, 1996.

Meyers, R.J., Miller, W.R., and Smith, J.E. Community reinforcement and family training (CRAFT). In: Meyers, R.J., and Miller, W.R., eds. *A Community Reinforcement Approach to Addiction Treatment* (pp. 147–160). International Research Monographs in the Addictions. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

Miller, B.A. Women's alcohol use and their violent victimization. In: Howard, J.M., Martin, S.E., Mail, P.D., Hilton, M.E., and Taylor, E.D., eds. *Women and Alcohol: Issues for Prevention Research* (pp. 239–260). NIAAA Research Monograph No. 32. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1996.

Miller, B.A., Downs, W.R., and Gondoli, D.M. Spousal violence among alcoholic women as compared to a random household sample of women. *Journal of Studies on Alcoholism* 50(6):533–540, 1989.

Miller, J.B. *The Development of Women's Sense of Self.* Work in Progress No. 12. Wellesley, MA: Stone Center for Developmental Services and Studies, 1984.

Miller, N.S. Generalized vulnerability to drug and alcohol addiction. In: Miller, N.S., ed. *Principles and Practice of Addictions in Psychiatry* (pp. 18–25). Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co., 1997.

Miller, N.S., and Flaherty, J.A. Effectiveness of coerced addiction treatment (alternative consequences): A review of the clinical research. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 18(1):9–16, 2000.

Miller, W.R., Andrews, N.R., Wilbourne, P., and Bennett, M.E. A wealth of alternatives: Effective treatments for alcohol problems. In: Miller, W.R., and Heather, N., eds. *Treating Addictive Behaviors: Processes of Change*, 2nd ed. (pp. 203–216). New York: Plenum Press, 1998.

Miller, W.R., Benefield, R.G., and Tonigan, J.S. Enhancing motivation for change in problem drinking: A controlled comparison of two therapist styles. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 61(3):455–461, 1993.

Miller, W.R., Meyers, R.J., and Tonigan, J.S. Engaging the unmotivated in treatment for alcohol problems: A comparison of three strategies for intervention through family members. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 67(5):688–697, 1999.

Miller, W.R., and Rollnick, S. *Motivational Interviewing: Preparing People for Change*, 2nd ed. New York: Guilford Press, 2002.

Miller, W.R., and Thoresen, C.E. Spirituality and health. In: Miller, W.R., ed. *Integrating Spirituality Into Treatment: Resources for Practitioners* (pp. 3–18). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1999.

Miller, W.R., Westerberg, V.S., Harris, R.J., and Tonigan, J.S. What predicts relapse? Prospective testing of antecedent models. *Addiction* 91(Suppl.):S155–S172, 1996.

Millery, M.P., and Kleinman, B.P. *Gender Differences in Psychiatric Profiles in a Detoxification Sample of Drug Abusers: Antisocial Men and Traumatized Women*. Poster presented at the College for Problems in Drug Dependence (June). Scottsdale, AZ: 2001.

Minino, A.M., Arias, E., Kochanek, K.D., Murphy, S.L., and Smith, B.L. *Deaths: Final Data for 2000.* National Vital Statistics Reports: Vol. 50, No. 15. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002.

Monk, D., and Ricciardelli, L.A. Three dimensions of the male gender role as correlates of alcohol and cannabis involvement in young Australian men. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 4(1):57–69, 2003.

Moos, R.H. Active ingredients of substance use-focused self-help groups. *Addiction* 103(3):387–396, 2008.

Moos, R.H., and Moos, B.S. Participation in treatment and Alcoholics Anonymous: A 16-year follow-up of initially untreated individuals. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 62(6):735–750, 2006.

Moos, R.H., Moos, B.S., and Timko, C. Gender, treatment and self-help in remission from alcohol use disorders. *Clinical Medicine Research* 4(3):163–174, 2006.

Moriarty, P.J., Lieber, D., Bennett, A., White, L., Parrella, M., Harvey, P.D., and Davis, K.L. Gender differences in poor outcome patients with lifelong schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Bulletin* 27(1):103–113, 2001.

Moss, H.B., Mezzich, A., Yao, J.K., Gavaler, J., and Martin, C.S. Aggressivity among sons of substance-abusing fathers: Association with psychiatric disorder in the father and son, paternal personality, pubertal development, and socioeconomic status. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 21(2):195–208, 1995*a*.

Moss, H.B., Vanyukov, M., Majumder, P.P., Kirisci, L., and Tarter, R.E. Prepubertal sons of substance abusers: Influences of parental and familial substance abuse on behavioral disposition, IQ, and school achievement. *Addictive Behaviors* 20(3):345–358, 1995*b*.

Muehlenhard, C.L., and Linton, M.A. Date rape and sexual aggression in dating situations: Incidence and risk factors. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 34(2):186–196, 1987.

Müller, S., Piontek, D., Pabst, A., Baumeister, S.E., and Kraus, L. Changes in alcohol consumption and beverage preference among adolescents after the introduction of the alcopops tax in Germany. *Addiction* 105(7):1205–1213, 2010.

Mulvey, K.P., Hubbard, S., and Hayashi, S. A national study of the substance abuse treatment workforce. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 24:51–57, 2003.

Nadler, A., Maler, S., and Friedman, A. Effects of helper's sex, subjects' androgyny, and self-evaluation on males' and females' willingness to seek and receive help. *Sex Roles* 10(5–6):327–339, 1984.

Najavits, L.M., Schmitz, M., Gotthardt, S., and Weiss, R.D. Seeking safety plus exposure therapy: An outcome study on dual diagnosis men. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 37(4):425–435, 2005.

Nasser, E.H., Walders, N., and Jenkins, J.H. The experience of schizophrenia: What's gender got to do with it? A critical review of the current status of research on schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Bulletin* 28(2):351–362, 2002.

National Center for Health Statistics. *Table 27. Life Expectancy at Birth, at 65 Years of Age, and at 75 Years of Age, by Race and Sex: United States, Selected Years 1900–2005.* Health, United States, 2007: With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2007.

National Center for PTSD and Walter Reed Army Medical Center. *Iraq War Clinician Guide,* 2nd ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2004.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. *Worker Health Chartbook, 2004*. Cincinnati, OH: Department of Health and Human Services, 2004.

National Institute of Justice. *2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring: Annual Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2003.

National Institute of Mental Health. *In Harm's Way: Suicide in America*. NIH Publication No. 03-4594. Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 2001.

National Institute of Mental Health. *Men and Depression*. NIH Publication No. 03-4972. Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 2003.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. *Alcohol and the Workplace.* Alcohol Alert No. 44 (July). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1999.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. *The Physicians' Guide to Helping Patients With Alcohol Problems*. NIH Publication No. 95-3769. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1995.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. *Screening for Alcohol Problems: An Update*. Alcohol Alert No. 56. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2002.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. *Module 10C: Older Adults and Alcohol Problems*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2005.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Assessing Drug Abuse Among Adolescents and Adults: Standardized Instruments*. Clinical Report Series. NIH Publication No. 94-3757. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1994.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. Visual technique helps drug abuse treatment patients map road to recovery. *NIDA Notes* 11(2), 1996.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *NIDA Community Drug Alert Bulletin: Methamphetamine*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1998.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Drug Abuse and Addiction Research: 25 Years of Discovery to Advance the Health of the Public: The Sixth Triennial Report to Congress From the Secretary of Health and Human Services*. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, 1999.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Anabolic Steroid Abuse*. National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Report Series. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2000.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Group Therapy Research*, Bethesda Marriott April 29-30, 2003. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003.

Neff, J.A., Prihoda, T.J., and Hoppe, S.K. "Machismo," self-esteem, education and high maximum drinking among Anglo, Black and Mexican American male drinkers. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 52(5):458–463, 1991.

Nemoto, T., Aoki, B., Huang, K., Morris, A., Nguyen, H., and Wong, W. Drug use behaviors among Asian drug users in San Francisco. *Addictive Behaviors* 24(6):823–838, 1999.

Nemoto, T., Operario, D., and Soma, T. Risk behaviors of Filipino methamphetamine users in San Francisco: Implications for prevention and treatment of drug use and HIV. *Public Health Reports* 117(Suppl. 1):S30–S38, 2002.

Nesic, J., and Duka, T. Gender specific effects of a mild stressor on alcohol cue reactivity in heavy social drinkers. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior* 83(2):239–248, 2006.

Neve, R.J., Lemmens, P.H., and Drop, M.J. Older and younger male alcoholics in outpatient treatment. *Addictive Behaviors* 24(5):661–672, 1999.

Nielsen, A.L. Examining drinking patterns and problems among Hispanic groups: Results from a national survey. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 61(2):301–310, 2000.

Niv, N., and Hser, Y.I. Women-only and mixed-gender drug abuse treatment programs: Service needs, utilization and outcomes. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 87(2–3):194–201, 2007.

Niv, N., Wong, E.C., and Hser, Y.I. Asian Americans in community-based substance abuse treatment: Service needs, utilization, and outcomes. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 33(3):313–319, 2007.

Nock, MK., and Kessler, R.C. Prevalence of and risk factors for suicide attempts versus suicide gestures: Analysis of the National Comorbidity Survey. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 115(3):616–623, 2006.

Nonn, T. Hitting bottom: Homelessness, poverty, and masculinity. In: Arrighi, B., ed. *Understanding Inequality: The Intersection of Race/Ethnicity, Class, and Gender*, 2nd ed. (pp. 281–288). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2007.

North, C.S., Eyrich, K.M., Pollio, D.E., and Spitznagel, E.L. Are rates of psychiatric disorders in the homeless population changing? *American Journal of Public Health* 94(1):103–108, 2004.

Nudell, D.M., Monoski, M.M., and Lipschultz, L.I. Common medications and drugs: How they affect male fertility. *Urologic Clinics of North America* 29(4):965–973, 2002.

Nye, C.L., Zucker, R.A., and Fitzgerald, H.E. Early intervention in the path to alcohol problems through conduct problems: Treatment involvement and child behavior change. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 63(5):831–840, 1995.

O'Dwyer, P. The Irish and substance abuse. In: Straussner, S.L.A., ed. *Ethnocultural Factors in Substance Abuse Treatment* (pp. 199–215). New York: Guilford Press, 2001.

O'Farrell, T.J., Choquette, K.A., and Cutter, H.S. Couples relapse prevention sessions after behavioral marital therapy for male alcoholics: Outcomes during the three years after starting treatment. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 59(4):357–370, 1998.

O'Farrell, T.J., and Fals-Stewart, W. Treatment models and methods: Family models. In: McCrady, B.S., and Epstein, E.E., eds. *Addictions: A Comprehensive Guidebook* (pp. 287–305). New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

O'Farrell, T.J., Fals-Stewart, W., Murphy, C.M., Stephan, S.H., and Murphy, M. Partner violence before and after couples-based alcoholism treatment for male alcoholic patients: The role of treatment involvement and abstinence. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 72(2):202–217, 2004.

Office of Applied Studies. *How Men and Women Enter Substance Abuse Treatment*. The DASIS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2001.

Office of Applied Studies. *Substance Use, Dependence or Abuse Among Full-Time Workers*. The NHSDA Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002.

Office of Applied Studies. *Veterans in Substance Abuse Treatment: 1995–2000*. The DASIS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003.

Office of Applied Studies. *Admissions With Co-Occurring Disorders: 1995 and 2001*. The DASIS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004*a*.

Office of Applied Studies. 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed tables. *Results From the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.* HHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3964. NSDUH Series H-25. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004*b*.

Office of Applied Studies. *Alcohol Use and Alcohol-Related Risk Behaviors Among Veterans.* The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005.

Office of Applied Studies. *Facilities Offering Special Treatment Programs or Groups: 2005*. The DASIS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2007*a*.

Office of Applied Studies. *Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders Among American Indians and Alaska Natives*. The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2007*b*.

Oggins, J., Guydish, J., and Delucchi, K. Gender differences in income after substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 20(3):215–224, 2001.

Ogunwole, S.U. *We the People: American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States.* Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau 2006.

Ohannessian, C.M., and Hesselbrock, V.M. The influence of perceived social support on the relationship between family history of alcoholism and drinking behaviors. *Addiction* 88(12):1651–1658, 1993.

Ojeda, L., Rosales, R., and Good, G.E. Socioeconomic status and cultural predictors of male role attitudes among Mexican American men: ¿Son Más Machos? *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 9(3):133–138, 2008.

O'Neil, J.M., Good, G.E., and Holmes, S. Fifteen years of theory and research on men's gender role conflict: New paradigms for empirical research. In: Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men* (pp. 164–206). New York: Basic Books, 1995.

O'Neil, J.M., Helms, B.J., Gable, R.K., David, L., and Wrightsman, L.S. Gender-role conflict scale: College men's fear of femininity. *Sex Roles* 14(5–6):335–350, 1986.

Operario, D., Smith, C.D., Arnold, E., and Kegeles, S. Sexual risk and substance use behaviors among African American men who have sex with men and women. *AIDS and Behavior*. July 2, 2009.

Orloff, E. Can marriage survive addiction? *Counselor* 2(3):26–30, 2001.

Orwin, R.G., Francisco, L., and Bernichon, T. *Effectiveness of Women's Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: A Meta-Analysis*. Fairfax, VA: Caliber Associates, National Evaluation Data Services, 2001.

Ouimette, P.C., Ahrens, C., Moos, R.H., and Finney, J.W. During treatment changes in substance abuse patients with posttraumatic stress disorder: The influence of specific interventions and program environments. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 15(6):555–564, 1998.

Ouimette, P.C., Kimerling, R., Shaw, J., and Moos, R.H. Physical and sexual abuse among women and men with substance use disorders. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 18(3):7–17, 2000.

Overholser, J.C., Freiheit, S.R., and DiFilippo, J.M. Emotional distress and substance abuse as risk factors for suicide attempts. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* 42(4):402–408, 1997.

Padilla, A.M., and Salgado de Snyder, V.N. Hispanics: What the culturally informed evaluator needs to know. In: Orlandi, M.A., Weston, R., and Epstein, L.G., eds. *Cultural Competence for Evaluators: A Guide for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Prevention Practitioners Working With Ethnic/Racial Communities* (pp. 117–146). OSAP Cultural Competence Series I. HHS Publication No. (ADM) 92-1884. Rockville, MD: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1992.

Page, R.C., and Berkow, D.N. Group work as facilitation of spiritual development for drug and alcohol abusers. *Journal for Specialists in Group Work* 23(3):285–297, 1998.

Paris, J. Gender differences in personality traits and disorders. *Current Psychiatry Reports* 6(1):71–74, 2004.

Park, M.J., Mulye, T.P., Adams, S.H., Brindis, C.D., and Irwin, J. The health status of young adults in the United States. *Journal of Adolescent Health* (39):305–317, 2006.

Parke, R.D., and Brott, A.A. *Throwaway Dads: The Myths and Barriers That Keep Men From Being the Fathers They Want To Be.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1999.

Parrott, D.J., and Giancola, P.R. A further examination of the relation between trait anger and alcohol-related aggression: The role of anger control. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 28(6):855–864, 2004.

Parrott, D.J., and Zeichner, A. Effects of alcohol and trait anger on physical aggression in men. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 63(2):196–204, 2002.

Pederson, E.L., and Vogel, D.L. Male gender role conflict and willingness to seek counseling: Testing a mediation model on college-aged men. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 54(4):373–384, 2007.

Peralta, R. College alcohol use and the embodiment of hegemonic masculinity among European American men. *Sex Roles* 56(11):741–756, 2007.

Perron, B.E., Mowbray, O.P., Glass, J.E., Delva, J., Vaughn, M.G., and Howard, M.O. Differences in service utilization and barriers among Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites with drug use disorders. *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* 4:3, 2009

Peters, M.A., and Phelps, L. Body image dissatisfaction and distortion, steroid use, and sex differences in college age bodybuilders. *Psychology in the Schools* 38(3):283–289, 2001.

Peterson, Z.D., Janssen, E., and Heiman, J.R. The association between sexual aggression and HIV risk behavior in heterosexual men. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 25(3):538-556, 2009.

Petry, N.M, and Bohn, M.J. Fishbowls and candy bars: Using low-cost incentives to increase treatment retention. *NIDA Science & Practice Perspectives* 2(1):55–61, 2003.

Peugh, J., and Belenko, S. Examining the substance abuse patterns and treatment needs of incarcerated sex offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* 13(3):179–195, 2001.

Philpot, C.L. Family therapy for men. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vols. 1 & 2 (pp. 622–636). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Philpot, C.L., and Brooks, G.R. Intergender communication and gender-sensitive family therapy. In: Mikesell, R.H., Lusterman, D.D., and McDaniel, S., eds. *Integrating Family Therapy: Handbook of Family Psychology and Systems Theory* (pp. 303–325). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1995.

Philpot, C.L., Brooks, G.R., Lusterman, D.D., and Nutt, R.L. *Bridging Separate Gender Worlds: Why Men and Women Clash and How Therapists Can Bring Them Together*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1997.

Pinto, A., Mancebo, M.C., Eisen, J.L., Pagano, M.E., and Rasmussen, S.A. The Brown Longitudinal Obsessive Compulsive Study: Clinical features and symptoms of the sample at intake. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 67(5):703–711, 2006.

Platt, J.J. Vocational rehabilitation of drug abusers. *Psychological Bulletin* 117(3):416–433, 1995.

Pleck, J.H. *The Myth of Masculinity*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981.

Pleck, J.H. The gender role strain paradigm: An update. In: Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men* (pp. 11–32). New York: Basic Books, 1995.

Pollack, W.S. Engendered psychotherapy: Listening to the male and female voice. *Voices: The Art and Source of Psychotherapy* 30(3):43–47, 1994.

Pollack, W.S. Deconstructing dis-identification: Rethinking psychoanalytic concepts of male development. *Psychoanalysis & Psychotherapy* 12(1):30–45, 1995.

Pollack, W.S. Mourning, melancholia, and masculinity. In: Pollack, W.S., and Levant, R.F., eds. *New Psychotherapy for Men* (pp. 147–166). Somerset, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 1998*a*.

Pollack, W.S. *Real Boys: Rescuing Our Sons From the Myths of Boyhood*. New York: Random House, 1998*b*.

Pollack, W.S. The trauma of Oedipus: Toward a new psychoanalytic psychotherapy for men. In: Pollack, W.S., and Levant, R.F., eds. *New Psychotherapy for Men* (pp. 13–34). Somerset, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 1998*c*.

Pollack, W.S. *Real Boys' Voices*. New York: Penguin, 2000.

Pollack, W.S. "Masked men": New psychoanalytically oriented treatment models for adult and young adult men. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., eds. *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches*, Vol. 2 (pp. 527–543). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Pollack, W.S. Gender issues: Modern models of young male resilient mental health. In: *Young Adult Mental Health* (pp. 96–109). New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.

Pollack, W.S., and Levant, R.F. Introduction: Treating men in the 21st century. In: Pollack, W.S., and Levant, R.F., eds. *New Psychotherapy for Men* (pp. 1–10). Somerset, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 1998.

Potts, M.K., Burnham, M.A., and Wells, K.B. Gender differences in depression detection: A comparison of clinician diagnosis and standardized assessment. *Psychological Assessment* 3(4):609–615, 1991.

Powell, D.J. *Playing Life's Second Half: A Man's Guide for Turning Success Into Significance*. San Francisco: New Harbinger Publications, 2003.

Powell, D.J., and Brodsky, A. *Clinical Supervision in Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counseling: Principles, Models, Methods*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1998.

Powers, M.B., Vedel, E., and Emmelkamp, P.M.G. Behavioral couples therapy (BCT) for alcohol and drug use disorders: A meta-analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review* 28(6):952–962, 2008.

Prescott, C.A. Sex differences in the genetic risk for alcoholism. *Alcohol Health and Research World* 26(4):264–73, 2002.

Pridal, C.G. Male gender role issues in the treatment of sexual dysfunction. In: *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vols. 1 & 2 (pp. 309–334). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.

Pridemore, W.A. Vodka and violence: Alcohol consumption and homicide rates in Russia. *American Journal of Public Health* 92(12):1921–1930, 2002.

Prochaska, J.O., and DiClemente, C.C. The stages of change. In: *The transtheoretical approach: crossing traditional boundaries of therapy* (pp. 21–32). Homewood, IL: Dow Jones-Irwin, 1984.

Public Broadcasting Service. *Faith in America: Facts and Stats.* Arlington, VA: Public Broadcasting Service, 2002.

Pujazon-Zazik, M., and Park, M.J. Marijuana: Use among young males and health outcomes. *American Journal of Men's Health* 3(3):265–274, 2009.

Purcell, D.W., Parsons, J.T., Halkitis, P.N., Mizuno, Y., and Woods, W.J. Substance use and sexual transmission risk behavior of HIV-positive men who have sex with men. *Journal of Substance Abuse* 13(1–2):185–200, 2001.

Putnam, F.W. Ten-year research update review: Child sexual abuse. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry* 42(3):269–278, 2003.

Quigley, B.M., and Leonard, K.E. Alcohol and the continuation of early marital aggression. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 24(7):1003–1010, 2000.

Quintero, G.A., and Estrada, A. Cultural models of masculinity and drug use: "Machismo," heroin, and street survival on the U.S.-Mexico border. *Contemporary Drug Problems* 25(1):147–168, 1998.

Rabinowitz, J., and Marjefsky, S. Predictors of being expelled from and dropping out of alcohol treatment. *Psychiatric Services* 49(2):187–189, 1998.

Rahav, M., Nuttbrock, L., Rivera, J.J., and Link, B.G. HIV infection risks among homeless, mentally ill, chemical misusing men. *Substance Use and Misuse* 33(6):1407–1426, 1998.

Ramirez, R.R., and de la Cruz, G.P. *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 2002.* Current Population Reports. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

Rand, M.R. *Violence-Related Injuries Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments.* Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997.

Ratner, P.A., Johnson, J.L., Shoveller, J.A., Chan, K., Martindale, S.L., Schilder, A.J., Botnick, M.R., and Hogg, R.S. Non-consensual sex experienced by men who have sex with men: Prevalence and association with mental health. *Patient Education and Counseling* 49(1):67–74, 2003.

Rawson, R.A., Washton, A., Domier, C.P., and Reiber, C. Drugs and sexual effects: Role of drug type and gender. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 22(2):103–108, 2002.

Raymond, N.C., Coleman, E., Ohlerking, F., Christenson, G.A., and Miner, M. Psychiatric comorbidity in pedophilic sex offenders. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 156(5):786–788, 1999.

Real, T. *I Don't Want To Talk About It: Overcoming the Secret Legacy of Male Depression*. New York: Scribner, 1997.

Reardon, S.F., and Buka, S.L. Differences in onset and persistence of substance abuse and dependence among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics. *Public Health Reports* 117(Suppl. 1):S51–S59, 2002.

Reid, J., Macchetto, P., and Foster, S. *No Safe Haven: Children of Substance-Abusing Parents*. New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1999.

Reilly, P.M., and Shopshire, M.S. Anger management group treatment for cocaine dependence: Preliminary outcomes. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 26(2):161–177, 2000.

Reilly, P.M., and Shopshire, M.S. *Anger Management for Substance Abuse and Mental Health Clients: A Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Manual*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 02-3661. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002.

Reilly, P.M., Shopshire, M.S., Durazzo, T.C., and Campbell, T.A. *Anger Management for Substance Abuse and Mental Health Clients: Participant Workbook*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 02-3662. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002.

Rempel, G.R., Neufeld, A., and Kushner, K.E. Interactive use of genograms and ecomaps in family caregiving research. *Journal of Family Nursing* 13(4):403–419, 2007.

Retzinger, S.M. Shame in the therapeutic relationship. In: Gilbert, P., and Andrews, B., eds. *Shame: Interpersonal Behavior, Psychopathology, and Culture* (pp. 206–222). London: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Rhoades, E.R. The health status of American Indian and Alaska native males. *American Journal of Public Health* (93):774–778, 2003.

Rich, J.A., and Grey, C.M. Pathways to recurrent trauma among young Black men: Traumatic stress, substance use, and the "code of the street." *American Journal of Public Health* 95(5):816–824, 2005.

Richardson, A. and Budd, T. Young adults, alcohol, crime and disorder. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health* (13):5–17, 2003

Ries, R.K., Fiellin, D.A., Miller, S.C., and Saitz, R. *Principles of Addiction Medicine*, 4th ed. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2009.

Ries, R.K., Dyck, D.G., Short, R., Srebnik, D., Fisher, A., and Comtois, K.A. Outcomes of managing disability benefits among patients with substance dependence and severe mental illness. *Psychiatric Services* (55):445–447, 2004.

Rietmeijer, C.A., Wolitski, R.J., Fishbein, M., Corby, N.H., and Cohn, D.L. Sex hustling, injection drug use, and non-gay identification by men who have sex with men: Associations with high-risk sexual behaviors and condom use. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 26(2):353–360, 1998.

Ritsher, J.B., Moos, R.H., and Finney, J.W. Relationship of treatment orientation and continuing care to remission among substance abuse patients. *Psychiatric Services* 53(5):595–601, 2002.

Robertson, E., and Donnermeyer, J.F. Patterns of drug use among nonmetropolitan and rural adults. *Substance Use and Misuse* 33(10):2109–2129, 1998.

Robertson, J.E. Rape among incarcerated men: Sex, coercion and STDs. *AIDS Patient Care and STDs* 17(8):423–430, 2003.

Robertson, J.M., and Fitzgerald, L.F. Overcoming the masculine mystique: Preferences for alternative forms of assistance among men who avoid counseling. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 39(2):240–246, 1992.

Robinson, B. *Religious Beliefs of Americans*. 2003. http://www.religioustolerance.org/chr_poll4.htm [Accessed February 25, 2013].

Robinson, J., Sareen, J., Cox, B.J., and Bolton, J. Self-medication of anxiety disorders with alcohol and drugs: Results from a nationally representative sample. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders* 23(1):38–45, 2009.

Rodriguez-Andrew, S. Alcohol use and abuse among Latinos: Issues and examples of culturally competent services. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 16(1–2):55–70, 1998.

Roehrich, L., and Kinder, B.N. Alcohol expectancies and male sexuality: Review and implications for sex therapy. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy* 17(1):45–54, 1991.

Rondinelli, A.J., Ouellet, L.J., Strathdee, S.A., Latka, M.H., Hudson, S.M., Hagan, H., and Garfein, R.S. Young adult injection drug users in the United States continue to practice HIV risk behaviors. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 104(1–2):167–174, 2009.

Room, R., Graham, K., Rehm, J., Jernigan, D., and Monteiro, M. Drinking and its burden in a global perspective: Policy considerations and options. *European Addiction Research* 9(4):165–175, 2003.

Rosen, C.S., Ouimette, P.C., Sheikh, J.I., Gregg, J.A., and Moos, R.H. Physical and sexual abuse history and addiction treatment outcomes. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 63(6):683–687, 2002*a*.

Rosen, M.I., Desai, R., Bailey, M., Davidson, L., and Rosenheck, R. Consumer experience with payeeship provided by a community mental health center. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal* 25(2):190–195, 2001.

Rosen, M.I., Rosenheck, R.A., Shaner, A., Eckman, T., Gamache, G., and Krebs, C. Veterans who may need a payee to prevent misuse of funds for drugs. *Psychiatric Services* 53(8):995–1000, 2002*b*.

Rosenheck, R. Disability payments and chemical dependence: Conflicting values and uncertain effects. *Psychiatric Services* 48(6):789–791, 1997.

Roszell, D.K., McFall, M.E., and Malas, K.L. Frequency of symptoms and concurrent psychiatric disorder in Vietnam veterans with chronic PTSD. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry* 42(3):293–296, 1991.

Roter, D., Lipkin, M., Jr., and Korsgaard, A. Sex differences in patients' and physicians' communication during primary care medical visits. *Medical Care* 29(11):1083–1093, 1991.

Rubin, A., Stout, R.L., and Longabaugh, R. Gender differences in relapse situations. *Addiction* 91(Suppl.):S111–S120, 1996.

Ruzek, J. Concurrent posttraumatic stress disorder and substance use disorder among veterans: Evidence and treatment issues. In: Ouimette, P., and Brown, P.J., eds. *Trauma and Substance Abuse: Causes, Consequences, and Treatment of Comorbid Disorders* (pp. 191–207). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2003.

Rybak, C.J., and Brown, B.M. Assessment of internalized shame: Validity and reliability of the Internalized Shame Scale. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 14(1):71–83, 1996.

Rychtarik, R.G., Connors, G.J., Whitney, R.B., McGillicuddy, N.B., Fitterling, J.M., and Wirtz, P.W. Treatment settings for persons with alcoholism: Evidence for matching clients to inpatient versus outpatient care. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 68(2):277–289, 2000.

Saez, P.A., Casado, A., and Wade, J.C. Factors influencing masculinity ideology among Latino men. *The Journal of Men's Studies* 17(2):116–128, 2009.

Saitz, R. Medical and surgical complications of addictions. In: Ries, R.K., Fiellin, D.A., Miller, S.C., and Saitz, R., eds. *Principles of Addiction Medicine*, 4th ed. (pp. 945–968). Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2009.

Sandman, D., Simantov, E., and An, C. *Out of Touch: American Men and the Health Care System: Commonwealth Fund Men's and Women's Health Survey Findings*. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 2000.

Sandoz, J. Alcoholism recovery: Myth, philosophy, and the 12 Steps. *Counselor* May/June:36–38, 2000.

Satre, D.D., and Areán P.A. Effects of gender, ethnicity, and medical illness on drinking cessation in older primary care patients. *Journal of Aging and Health* 17(1):70–84, 2005.

Satre, D.D. and Knight, B.G. Alcohol expectancies and their relationship to alcohol use: Age and sex differences. *Aging & Mental Health* 5:73–83, 2001.

Satre, D.D., Mertens, J.R., Arean, P.A., and Weisner, C. Five-year alcohol and drug treatment outcomes of older adults versus middle-aged and younger adults in a managed care program. *Addiction* 99(10):1286–1297, 2004*a*.

Satre, D.D., Mertens, J.R., and Weisner, C. Gender differences in treatment outcomes for alcohol dependence among older adults. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 65(5):638–642, 2004*b*.

Saul, J.E., Schillo, B.A., Evered, S., Luxenberg, M.G., Kavanaugh, A., Cobb, N., and An, L.C. Impact of a statewide Internet-based tobacco cessation intervention. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 9(3):e28, 2007.

Scheff, T.J. The shame-rage spiral: A case study of an interminable quarrel. In: Lewis, H.B., ed. *The Role of Shame in Symptom Formation* (pp. 109–149). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1987.

Scher, M. Male therapist, male client: Reflections on critical dynamics. In: Brooks, G.R., and Good, G.E., *The New Handbook of Psychotherapy and Counseling With Men: A Comprehensive Guide to Settings, Problems, and Treatment Approaches,* Vol. 2 (pp. 308–320). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2005.

Scherrer, J.F., Slutske, W.S., Xian, H., Waterman, B., Shah, K.R., Volberg, R., and Eisen, S.A. Factors associated with pathological gambling at 10-year follow-up in a national sample of middle-aged men. *Addiction* 102(6):970–978, 2007.

Schrimsher, G.W., Parker, J.D., and Burke, R.S. Relation between cognitive testing performance and pattern of substance use in males at treatment entry. *Clinical Neuropsychologist* 21(3):498–510, 2007.

Schuckit, M.A. Primary men alcoholics with histories of suicide attempts. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 47(1):78–81, 1986.

Schuckit, M.A., and Smith, T.L. A comparison of correlates of DSM-IV alcohol abuse or dependence among more than 400 sons of alcoholics and controls. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 25(1):1–8, 2001.

Schumacher, J.A., Fals-Stewart, W., and Leonard, K.E. Domestic violence treatment referrals for men seeking alcohol treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 24(3):279–283, 2003.

Schwab, A.J., and DiNitto, D.M. Factors related to the successful vocational rehabilitation of substance abusers. *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling* 24(3):11–20, 1993.

Schwartz, M.F., and Southern, S. Compulsive cybersex: The new tea room. In: Cooper, A., ed. *Cybersex: The Dark Side of the Force: A Special Issue of the Journal of Sexual Addiction and Compulsion* (pp. 127–144). Philadelphia: Brunner-Routledge, 2000.

Schwartzman, J. Normality from a cross-cultural perspective. In: Walsh, F., ed. *Normal Family Processes* (pp. 383–398). New York: Guilford Press, 1982.

Sedlak, A.J., and Broadhurst, D.D. *The Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect.* National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996.

Semple, S.J., Zians, J., Grant, I., and Patterson, T.L. Methamphetamine use, impulsivity, and sexual risk behavior among HIV-positive men who have sex with men. *Journal of Addictive Diseases* 25(4):105–114, 2006.

Shay, J.J., and Maltas, C.P. Reluctant men in couple therapy: Corralling the Marlboro man. In: Pollack, W.S., and Levant, R.F., eds. *New Psychotherapy for Men* (pp. 97–126). Somerset, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 1998.

Shelton, S., and Liljequist, L. Characteristics and behaviors associated with body image in male domestic violence offenders. *Eating Behaviors* 3(3):217–227, 2002.

Shernoff, M. Returning with AIDS: Supporting rural emigrants. *Focus* 11(4):1–4, 1996.

Shoptaw, S. Methamphetamine use in urban gay and bisexual populations. *Topics in HIV Medicine* 14(2):84–87, 2006.

Siegrist, J., and Rodel, A. Work stress and health risk behavior. *Scandinavian Journal of Work Environment and Health* 32(6):473–481, 2006.

Silverstein, L., Auerbach, C., and Levant, R. Contemporary fathers reconstructing masculinity: Clinical implications of gender role strain. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 33(4):361–369, 2002.

Simoni-Wastila, L., and Yang, H.K. Psychoactive drug abuse in older adults. *American Journal of Geriatric Pharmacotherapy (AJGP)* 4(4):380–394, 2006.

Simons, L., and Giorgio, T. Characteristics of substance among men and women entering a drug treatment program: An exploration of sex differences. *Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment* 7(1):15–23, 2008.

Singer, J.A. *Message in a Bottle: Stories of Men and Addiction*. New York: The Free Press, 1997.

Singer, M. Why do Puerto-Rican injection drug users inject so often? *Journal of Anthropology and Medicine* 6(1):31–58, 1999.

Sinha, R., Easton, C., and Kemp, K. Substance abuse treatment characteristics of probation-referred young adults in a community-based outpatient program. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 29(3):585–597, 2003.

Skinner, W.F. The prevalence and demographic predictors of illicit and licit drug use among lesbians and gay men. *American Journal of Public Health* 84(8):1307–1310, 1994.

Skinner, W.F., and Otis, M.D. Drug and alcohol use among lesbian and gay people in a Southern U.S. sample: Epidemiological, comparative, and methodological findings from the Trilogy Project. *Journal of Homosexuality* 30(3):59–92, 1996.

Smiler, A.P. Thirty years after the discovery of gender: Psychological concepts and measures of masculinity. *Sex Roles* 50(1–2):15–26, 2004.

Smith, G.S., Branas, C.C., and Miller, T.R. Fatal nontraffic injuries involving alcohol: A metaanalysis. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 33(6):659–668, 1999.

Smith, K.M., and Romanelli, F. Recreational use and misuse of phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitors. *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* 45(1):63–72, 2005.

Smith, T.C., Wingard, D.L., Ryan, M.A., Kritz-Silverstein, D., Slymen, D.J., and Sallis, J.F. Prior assault and posttraumatic stress disorder after combat deployment. *Epidemiology* 19(3):505–512, 2008.

Snowden, L.R., and Hines, A.M. Acculturation, alcohol consumption, and AIDS-related risky sexual behavior among African American men. *Journal of Community Psychology* 26(4):345–359, 1998.

Snyder, H.N. *Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law Enforcement: Victim, Incident, and Offender Characteristics*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2000.

Sobell, L.C., and Sobell, M.B. Timeline followback: A technique for assessing self-reported ethanol consumption. In: Allen, J., and Litten, R.Z., eds. *Measuring Alcohol Consumption: Psychosocial and Biological Methods* (pp. 41–72). Totowa, NJ: Humana Press, 1992.

Sogyal, R. *The Tibetan Book of Living and Dying*. Gaffney, P., and Harvey, A., eds. San Francisco: Harper San Francisco, 1992.

Soldz, S., and Vaillant, G.E. A 50-year longitudinal study of defense use among inner city men: A validation of the DSM-IV defense axis. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 186(2):104–111, 1998.

Solomon, Z., and Mikulincer, M. Combat stress reactions, posttraumatic stress disorder, and social adjustment: A study of Israeli veterans. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 175(5):277–285, 1987.

Soyka, M., and Schmidt, P. Outpatient alcoholism treatment—24-month outcome and predictors of outcome. *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* 4(1):15, 2009.

Spielberger, C.D. *State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory–2.* Lutz, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc., 1999.

Stall, R., Paul, J.P., Greenwood, G., Pollack, L.M., Bein, E., Crosby, G.M., Mills, T.C., Binson, D., Coates, T.J., and Catania, J.A. Alcohol use, drug use and alcohol-related problems among men who have sex with men: The Urban Men's Health Study. *Addiction* 96(11):1589–1601, 2001.

Stein, B.D., Kogan, J.N., and Sorbero, M. Substance abuse detoxification and residential treatment among Medicaid-enrolled adults: Rates and duration of subsequent treatment. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 104(1–2):100–106, 2009.

Steinberg, M.L., Epstein, E.E., McCrady, B.S., and Hirsch, L.S. Sources of motivation in a couples outpatient alcoholism treatment program. *American Journal on Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 23(2):191–205, 1997.

Sterling, R.C., Gottheil, E., Glassman, S.D., Weinstein, S.P., Serota, R.D., and Lundy, A. Correlates of employment: A cohort study. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 27(1):137–146, 2001.

Stewart, S.H., and Kushner, M.G. Recent research on the comorbidity of alcoholism and pathological gambling. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research* 27(2): 285–291, 2003.

Stimpson, N.J., Thomas, H.V., Weightman, A.L., Dunstan, F., and Lewis, G. Psychiatric disorder in veterans of the Persian Gulf War of 1991: Systematic review. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 183:391–403, 2003.

Stout, R., Del Boca, F.K., Carbonari, J., Rychtarik, R., Litt, M.D., and Cooney, N.L. Primary treatment outcomes and matching effects: Outpatient arm. In: Babor, T.F., and Del Boca, F.K., eds. *Treatment Matching in Alcoholism* (pp. 105–134). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Strasburger, L.H., Gutheil, T.G., and Brodsky, A. On wearing two hats: Role conflict in serving as both psychotherapist and expert witness. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 154: 448–456, 1997.

Straus, M.A. The controversy over domestic violence by women: A methodological, theoretical, and sociology of science analysis. In: Arriaga, X.B., and Oskamp, S., eds. *Violence in Intimate Relationships* (pp. 17–44). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1999.

Straus, M.A., Hamby, S.L., Boney-McCoy, S., and Sugarman, D.B. The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2): Development and preliminary psychometric data. *Journal of Family Issues* 17(3):283–316, 1996.

Strawbridge, W.J., Shema, S.J., Cohen, R.D., and Kaplan, G.A. Religiosity buffers effects of some stressors on depression but exacerbates others. *Journals of Gerontology: Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences* 53(3):S118–S126, 1998.

Strecher, V.J., Shiffman, S., and West, R. Randomized controlled trial of a web-based computer-tailored smoking cessation program as a supplement to nicotine patch therapy. *Addiction* 100(5):682–688, 2005.

Streifel, C. Gender, alcohol use, and crime. In: Wilsnack, R.W., and Wilsnack, S.C., eds. *Gender and Alcohol: Individual and Social Perspectives* (pp. 395–412). New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1997.

Strobbe, S., Brower, K.J., and Galen, L.W. Gender and outpatient detoxification from alcohol. *Journal of Addictions Nursing* 14(1):19–25, 2003.

Strock, M. *Depression.* NIH Publication No. 04-3561. Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 2004.

Strowig, A.B. Relapse determinants reported by men treated for alcohol addiction: The prominence of depressed mood. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 19(4):469–474, 2000.

Struckman-Johnson, C.J., and Struckman-Johnson, D.L. Sexual coercion rates in seven Midwestern prison facilities for men. *Prison Journal* 80(4):379–390, 2000.

Struckman-Johnson, C.J., Struckman-Johnson, D.L., Rucker, L., Bumby, K., and Donaldson, S. Sexual coercion reported by men and women in prison. *Journal of Sex Research* 33(1):67–76, 1996.

Stuart, G.L. Improving violence intervention outcomes by integrating alcohol treatment. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 20(4):388–393, 2005.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Get Connected! Linking Older Americans With Medication, Alcohol, and Mental Health Resources.* HHS Publication No. (SMA) 03-3824. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *The Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records Regulation and the HIPAA Privacy Rule: Implications for Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs.* Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results From the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 05-4062. Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, 2005.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results From the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*. NSDUH Series H-34, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 08-4343. Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, 2008.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results From the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*. NSDUH Series H-36. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 09-4434. Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, 2009.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Addressing Viral Hepatitis in People With Substance Use Disorders.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 53. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4656. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011*a*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Managing Chronic Pain in Adults With or in Recovery From Substance Use Disorders*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 54. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12-4671. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011*b*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Behavioral Health Services for People Who Are Homeless.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 55. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4734. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Behavioral Health Services for American Indians and Alaska Natives.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *a*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Building Health, Wellness, and Quality of Life for Sustained Recovery.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *b*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Improving Cultural Competence*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *c.*

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Managing Anxiety Symptoms in Behavioral Health Services.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *d.*

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Recovery in Behavioral Health Services.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *e*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Reintegration-Related Behavioral Health Issues in Veterans and Military Families.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *f*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *g.*

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Using Telephone- and Web-Based Technologies in Behavioral Health Settings.* Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, planned *h*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Results From the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*. NSDUH Series H-25, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3964. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004*a*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1992–2002. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services*. DASIS Series: S-23. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3965, Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Heath Services Administration, 2004*b*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Male Admissions With Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders: 2005.* The DASIS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, December 13, 2007*a*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Gender Differences in Alcohol Use and Alcohol Dependence or Abuse: 2004 and 2005*. The NSDUH Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, April 2, 2007*b*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Male Admissions With Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders: 2005*. The DASIS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, December 13, 2007*c*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS): 2006*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 07-4296. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2007*d*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2006: National Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits.* In. DAWN Series D-30, HHS Publication No.(SMA) 08-4339, Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008*a.*

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) Highlights: 2006. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services*. DASIS Series: S-40. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 08-4313. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008*b*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *The TEDS Report: Predictors of Substance Abuse Treatment Completion or Transfer to Further Treatment by Service Type.* The TEDS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*a*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *The TEDS Report: Treatment Outcomes Among Clients Discharged From Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment.* The TEDS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*b*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *The TEDS Report: Trends in Methamphetamine Admissions to Treatment: 1997–2007.* The TEDS Report. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2009*c*.

Suddaby, K., and Landau, J. Positive and negative timelines: A technique for restorying. *Family Process* 37(3):287–298, 1998.

Sue, D.W., and Sue, D. *Counseling the Culturally Diverse: Theory and Practice,* 5th ed. Hoboken, N.J: John Wiley, 2008.

Swartz, J.A., and Lurigio, A.J. Psychiatric illness and comorbidity among adult male jail detainees in drug treatment. *Psychiatric Services* 50(12):1628–1630, 1999.

Tafrate, R.C., Kassinove, H., and Dundin, L. Anger episodes in high and low trait anger community adults. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 58(12):1573–1590, 2002.

Taft, C.T., Kaloupek, D.G., Schumm, J.A., Marshall, A.D., Panuzio, J., King, D.W., and Keane, T.M. Posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, physiological reactivity, alcohol problems, and aggression among military veterans. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 116(3):498–507, 2007.

Takeuchi, D.T., Sue, S., and Yeh, M. Return rates and outcomes from ethnicity-specific mental health programs in Los Angeles. *American Journal of Public Health* 85(5):638–643, 1995.

Takeuchi, D.T., Zane, N., Hong, S., Chae, D.H., Gong, F., Gee, G.C., Walton, E., Sue, S., and Alegria, M. Immigration-related factors and mental disorders among Asian Americans. *American Journal of Public Health* 97(1):84–90, 2007.

Tangney, J.P., and Dearing, R.L. *Shame and Guilt*. New York: Guilford Press, 2002.

Taylor, B. "Coming out" as a life transition: Homosexual identity formation and its implications for health care practice. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 30(2):520–525, 1999.

Temple, M.T., Fillmore, K.M., Hartka, E., Johnstone, B., Leino, E.V., and Motoyoshi, M. A meta-analysis of change in marital and employment status as predictors of alcohol consumption on a typical occasion. *British Journal of Addiction* 86(10):1269–1281, 1991.

Thom, B. *Risk-Taking Behaviour in Men: Substance Use and Gender.* London: Health Development Agency, 2003.

Thomas, E.J., and Ager, R.D. Unilateral family therapy with spouses of uncooperative alcohol abusers. In: O'Farrell, T.G., ed. *Treating Alcohol Problems: Marital and Family Interventions* (pp. 3–33). New York: Guilford Press, 1993.

Thompkins, C.D., and Rando, R.A. Gender role conflict and shame in college men. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity* 4(1):79–81, 2003.

Thompson, E.H., and Pleck, J.H. The structure of male role norms. *American Behavioral Scientist* 29(5):531–543, 1986.

Thompson, E.H., and Pleck, J.H. Masculinity ideologies: A review of research instrumentation on men and masculinities. In: Levant, R.F., and Pollack, W.S., eds. *A New Psychology of Men* (pp. 129–163). New York: Basic Books, 1995.

Thompson, R.A., Nored, L.S., and Cheeseman, D.K. The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA): An evaluation of policy compliance with illustrative excerpts. *Criminal Justice Policy Review* 19(4):414–437, 2008.

Thompson, V.L.S., Talley, M., Caito, N., and Kreuter, M. African American men's perceptions of factors influencing health information-seeking. *American Journal of Men's Health* 3(1):6–15, 2009.

Tiet, Q.Q., Ilgen, M.A., Byrnes, H.F., Harris, A.H., and Finney, J.W. Treatment setting and baseline substance use severity interact to predict patients' outcomes. *Addiction* 102(3):432–440, 2007.

Timko, C., and DeBenedetti, A. A randomized controlled trial of intensive referral to 12-Step self-help groups: One-year outcomes. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 90(2–3):270–279, 2007.

Timko, C., Finney, J.W., and Moos, R.H. The 8-year course of alcohol abuse: Gender differences in social context and coping. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research* 29(4):612–621, 2005.

Timko, C., Moos, B.S., and Moos, R.H. Gender differences in 16-year trends in assault- and police-related problems due to drinking. *Addictive Behaviors* 34(9):744–750, 2009.

Timms, D. Gender, social mobility and psychiatric diagnoses. *Social Science and Medicine* 46(9):1235–1247, 1998.

Tivis, L.J., Parsons, O.A., and Nixon, S.J. Anger in an inpatient treatment sample of chronic alcoholics. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 22(4):902–907, 1998.

Tjaden, P., and Thoennes, N. *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Justice, 2000.

Tonigan, J.S. Project Match treatment participation and outcome by self-reported ethnicity. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research* 27(8):1340–1344, 2003.

Torres, J.B. Masculinity and gender roles among Puerto Rican men: Machismo on the U.S. mainland. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 68(1):16–26, 1998.

Torres, J.B., Solberg, V.S., and Carlstrom, A.H. The myth of sameness among Latino men and their machismo. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 72(2):163–181, 2002.

Towle, S. *Steve's Story: No Access to Treatment.* The NAADD Report. San Mateo, CA: National Association for Alcohol, Drugs, and Disability, 2002.

Tracy, S.W., Trafton, J.A., and Humphreys, K. *The Department of Veterans Affairs Substance Abuse Treatment System: Results of the 2003 Drug and Alcohol Program Survey*. Palo Alto, CA: Program Evaluation and Resource Center and Health Services Research & Development Service Center for Health Care Evaluation, Veterans Affairs Health Care System, 2004.

Treise, D., Wolburg, J.M., and Otnes, C.C. Understanding the "social gifts" of drinking rituals: An alternative framework for PSA developers. *Journal of Advertising* 28:17–31, 1999.

Trenton, A.J., and Currier, G.W. Behavioural manifestations of anabolic steroid use. *CNS Drugs* 19(7):571–595, 2005.

Trocmé, N., MacLaurin, B., Fallon, B., Daciuk, J., Billingsley, D., Tourigny, M., Mayer, M., Wright, J., Barter, K., Burford, G., Hornick, J., Sullivan, R., and McKenzie, B. *Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect: Final Report*. Ottawa, Ontario: Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, 2001.

Tu, G.C., and Israel, Y. Alcohol consumption by Orientals in North America is predicted largely by a single gene. *Behavior Genetics* 25(1):59–65, 1995.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Crime and Violence—Perpetrators and Types of Crime–Gender Issues*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2004.

U.S. Census Bureau. *Hispanic and Asian Americans Increasing Faster Than Overall Population*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau News, 2004.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, 1999.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General, 2007.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. *Child Maltreatment, 2007*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1998* [computer file]. ICPSR02934-V3. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2000.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006* [computer file]. ICPSR21240-V3. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2007.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007* [computer file]. ICPSR23782-V1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2008*a*.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2006* [computer file]. ICPSR21540-V2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2008*b*.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2007* [computer file]. ICPSR24280. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2009*a*.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008* [computer file]. ICPSR26701-V1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2009*b*.

U.S. Department of Justice. *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables*. National Crime Victimization Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2008.

U.S. Public Health Service. *The Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent Suicide*. Washington, DC: U.S. Public Health Service, 1999.

Vaillant, G.E. A long-term follow-up of male alcohol abuse. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 53(3):243–249, 1996.

Vaillant, G.E. Alcoholics Anonymous: Cult or cure? *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 39(6):431–436, 2005.

Vaillant, G.E., and Hiller-Sturmhofel, S. The natural history of alcoholism. *Alcohol Health and Research World* 20(3):152–161, 1996.

Van, T.H., and Koblin, B.A. HIV, alcohol, and noninjection drug use. *Current Opinion in HIV and AIDS* 4(4):314–318, 2009.

Vandello, J.A., Bosson, J.K., Cohen, D., Burnaford, R.M., and Weaver, J.R. Precarious manhood. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 95(6):1325–1339, 2008.

van Etten, M.L., Neumark, Y.D., and Anthony, J.C. Male-female differences in the earliest stages of drug involvement. *Addiction* 94(9):1413–1419, 1999.

van Oers, J.A.M., Bongers, I.M.B., Van de Goor, L.A.M., and Garretsen, H.F.L. Alcohol consumption, alcohol-related problems, problem drinking, and socioeconomic status. *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 34(1):78–88, 1999.

van Wormer, K. The male-specific group in alcoholism treatment. *Small Group Behavior* 20(2):228–242, 1989.

Vega, W.A., Alderete, E., Kolody, B., and Aguilar-Gaxiola, S. Illicit drug use among Mexicans and Mexican Americans in California: The effects of gender and acculturation. *Addiction* 93(12):1839–1850, 1998.

Vega, W.A., Gil, A.G., and Zimmerman, R.S. Patterns of drug use among Cuban American, African American, and White non-Hispanic boys. *American Journal of Public Health* 83(2):257–259, 1993.

Vesga-Lopez, O., Schneier, F.R., Wang, S., Heimberg, R.G., Liu, S.M., Hasin, D.S., and Blanco, C. Gender differences in generalized anxiety disorder: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC). *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 69(10):1606–1616, 2008.

Veterans Health Administration. *VHA Program Guide 1103.1: Substance Abuse Treatment. Standards for a Continuum of Care.* Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration, 1996.

Vogel, D.L., Wade, N.G., and Haake, S. Measuring the self-stigma associated with seeking psychological help. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 53(3):325–337, 2006.

von Sydow, K., Lieb, R., Pfister, H., Hofler, M., Sonntag, H., and Wittchen, H.U. The natural course of cannabis use, abuse and dependence over four years: A longitudinal community study of adolescents and young adults. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 64(3):347–361, 2001.

von Sydow, K., Lieb, R., Pfister, H., Hofler, M., and Wittchen, H.U. Use, abuse and dependence of ecstasy and related drugs in adolescents and young adults: A transient phenomenon? Results from a longitudinal community study. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 66(2):147–159, 2002.

Wade, J.C. Substance abuse: Implications for counseling African American men. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling* 16(4):415–433, 1994.

Wade, J.C. Traditional masculinity and African American men's health-related attitudes and behaviors. *American Journal of Men's Health* 3(2):165–172, 2009.

Wagenaar, A.C., Toomey, T.L. Alcohol policy: Gaps between legislative action and current research. *Contemporary Drug Problems* 27(4):681–733, 2000.

Waldron, I. Gender differences in mortality—causes and variation in different societies. In: Conrad, P., ed. *The Sociology of Health and Illness: Critical Perspectives*, 7th ed. New York: Worth-St. Martin's Press, 2005.

Walfish, S., Massey, R., and Krone, A. Anxiety and anger among abusers of different substances. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 25(3):253–256, 1990.

Walitzer, K.S., and Dearing, R.L. Gender differences in alcohol and substance use relapse. *Clinical Psychology Review* 26(2):128–148, 2006.

Walton, M.A., Blow, F.C., and Booth, B.M. Diversity in relapse prevention needs: Gender and race comparisons among substance abuse treatment patients. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 27(2):225–240, 2001.

Warner, B.D., and Leukefeld, C.G. Rural-urban differences in substance use and treatment utilization among prisoners. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 27(2):265–280, 2001.

Washton, A.M. *Cocaine, Methamphetamine, and Compulsive Sexuality*. Microsoft PowerPoint presentation, 2009.

Watt, T.T. The race/ethnic age crossover effect in drug use and heavy drinking. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 7(1):93–114, 2008.

Webster, C.D., Douglas, K.S., Eaves, D., and Hart, S.D. Assessing risk of violence to others. In: Webster, C.D., and Jackson, M.A., eds. *Impulsivity: Theory, Assessment, and Treatment* (pp. 251–277). New York: Guilford Press, 1997.

Webster, J.M., Pimentel, J.H., and Clark, D.B. Characteristics of DUI offenders convicted in wet, dry, and moist counties. *Accident Analysis and Prevention* 40:976–982, 2008.

Weidel, J.J., Provencio-Vasquez, E., and Grossman, J. Sex and drugs: High-risk behaviors at circuit parties. *American Journal of Men's Health* 2(4):344–352, 2008.

Weinberg, M.S., and Williams, C.J. *Male Homosexuals: Their Problems and Adaptations*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1974.

Weingartner, K., Robison, J., Fogel, D., and Gruman, C. Depression and substance use in a middle-aged and older Puerto Rican population. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* 17(2):173–193, 2002.

Weinsheimer, R.L., Schermer, C.R., Malcoe, L.H., Balduf, L.M., and Bloomfield, L.A. Severe intimate partner violence and alcohol use among female trauma patients. *Journal of Trauma* 58(1):22–29, 2005.

Weinstein, S.P., Gottheil, E., and Sterling, R.C. Randomized comparison of intensive outpatient vs. individual therapy for cocaine abusers. *Journal of Addictive Diseases* 16(2):41–56, 1997.

Weinstock, J., Barry, D., and Petry, N.M. Exercise-related activities are associated with positive outcome in contingency management treatment for substance use disorders. *Addictive Behaviors* 33(8):1072–1075, 2008.

Weinstock, L.S. Gender differences in the presentation and management of social anxiety disorder. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 60(Supplement 9):9–13, 1999.

Weisner, C., Matzger, H., and Kaskutas, L.A. How important is treatment? One-year outcomes of treated and untreated alcohol-dependent individuals. *Addiction* 98(7):901–911, 2003.

Weisner, C., Mertens, J., Parthasarathy, S., Moore, C., and Lu, Y. Integrating primary medical care with addiction treatment: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 286(14):1715–1723, 2001.

Weiss, R.D., Griffin, M.L., Gallop, R.J., Najavits, L.M., Frank, A., Crits-Christoph, P., Thase, M.E., Blaine, J., Gastfriend, D.R., Daley, D., and Luborsky, L. The effect of 12-Step self-help group attendance and participation on drug use outcomes among cocaine-dependent patients. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 77(2):177–184, 2005.

Weiss, R.D., Jaffee, W.B., de Menil, V.P., and Cogley, C.B. Group therapy for substance use disorders: What do we know? *Harvard Review of Psychiatry* 12(6):339–350, 2004.

Weiss, R.D., Martinez-Raga, J., Griffin, M.L., Greenfield, S.F., and Hufford, C. Gender differences in cocaine dependent patients: A 6-month follow-up study. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 44(1):35–40, 1997.

Wells, K., Klap, R., Koike, A., and Sherbourne, C. Ethnic disparities in unmet need for alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health care. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 158(12):2027–2032, 2001.

Welte, J.W., Barnes, G.M., Wieczorek, W.F., Tidwell, M.C., and Parker, J.C. Risk factors for pathological gambling. *Addictive Behaviors* 29(2):323–325, 2004.

West, L.A. Negotiating masculinities in American drinking subcultures. *The Journal of Men's Studies* 9(3):371–392, 2001.

Wexler, D.B. *Men in Therapy: New Approaches for Effective Treatment.* New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2009.

Wilcox, D.M. *Alcoholic Thinking*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 1998.

Wilcox, H.C., Conner, K.R., and Caine, E.D. Association of alcohol and drug use disorders and completed suicide: An empirical review of cohort studies. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 76(Suppl. 1):S11–S19, 2004.

Williams, R.J., and Ricciardelli, L.A. Gender congruence in confirmatory and compensatory drinking. *Journal of Psychology* 133(3):323–331, 1999.

Wilson, S.R., Brown, N.L., Mejia, C., and Lavori, P. Effects of interviewer characteristics on reported sexual behavior of California Latino couples. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 4(1):38–62, 2002.

Windle, M., Windle, R.C., Scheidt, D.M., and Miller, G.B. Physical and sexual abuse and associated mental disorders among alcoholic inpatients. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 152(9):1322–1328, 1995.

Winkelman, M. Complementary therapy for addiction: "Drumming out drugs." *American Journal of Public Health* 93(4):647–651, 2003.

Winkler, D., Pjrek, E., Heiden, A., Wiesegger, G., Klein, N., Konstantinidis, A., and Kasper, S. Gender differences in the psychopathology of depressed inpatients. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience* 254(4):209–214, 2004.

Wolfe, J., Martinez, R., and Scott, W.A. Baseball and beer: An analysis of alcohol consumption patterns among male spectators at major-league sporting events. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 31(5):629–632, 1998.

Wolin, S.J., and Bennett, L.A. Family rituals. *Family Process* 23(3):401–420, 1984.

Wong, F.Y., Huang, Z.J., Thompson, E.E., De Leon, J.M., Shah, M.S., Park, R.J., and Do, T.D. Substance use among a sample of foreign- and U.S.-born Southeast Asians in an urban setting. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse* 6(1):45–66, 2007.

Wong, Y.J., Pituch, K.A., and Rochlen, A.B. Men's restrictive emotionality: An investigation of associations with other emotion-related constructs, anxiety, and underlying dimensions. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity* 7(2):113–126, 2006.

World Health Organization. *The World Health Report: 2004. Changing History.* Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2004.

Wu, L.T., Kouzis, A.C., and Leaf, P.J. Influence of comorbid alcohol and psychiatric disorders on utilization of mental health services in the National Comorbidity Survey. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 156(8):1230–1236, 1999.

Yalom, I.D. *Existential Psychotherapy*. New York: Basic Books, 1980.

Yeom, H.S., and Shepard, D.S. Cost-effectiveness of a mixed-gender aftercare program for substance abuse: Decomposing measured and unmeasured gender differences. *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics* 10(4):207–21, 2007.

Zemishlany, Z., Aizenberg, D., and Weizman, A. Subjective effects of MDMA ("ecstasy") on human sexual function. *European Psychiatry* 16(2):127–130, 2001.

Zemore, S.E. Re-examining whether and why acculturation relates to drinking outcomes in a rigorous, national survey of Latinos. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research* 29(12):2144–2153, 2005.

Zemore, S.E. An overview of spirituality in AA (and recovery). In: Galanter, M., and Kaskutas, L.A., eds. *Recent Developments in Alcoholism: Research on Alcoholics Anonymous and Spirituality in Addiction Recovery,* Vol. 18 (pp. 111–123). New York: Springer Science and Business Media, 2008.

Zerger, S. *Substance Abuse Treatment: What Works for Homeless People? A Review of the Literature*. Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2002.

Zhang, Z., Huang, L.X., and Brittingham, A.M. *Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs: Results From the 1994 and 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*. Analytic Series: A-11. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1999.

Zickler, P. Nicotine's multiple effects on the brain's reward system drive addiction. *NIDA Notes* 17(6):1–6, 2003.

Zielinski, D.S. Child maltreatment and adult socioeconomic well-being. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 33(10):666–678, 2009.

Zilberman, M.L., Tavares, H., Andrade, A.G., and el-Guebaly, N. The impact of an outpatient program for women with substance use-related disorders on retention. *Substance Use and Misuse* 38(14):2109–2124, 2003.

Zlotnick, C., Clarke, J.G., Friedmann, P.D., Roberts, M.B., Sacks, S., and Melnick, G. Gender differences in comorbid disorders among offenders in prison substance abuse treatment programs. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law* 26(4):403–412, 2008.

Zuckerman, M. *Sensation Seeking: Beyond the Optimal Level of Arousal*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1979.

Zuckerman, M. Sensation seeking: A comparative approach to a human trait. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 7(3):413–471, 1984.

Zuckerman, M. *Behavioral Expressions and Biosocial Bases of Sensation Seeking*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Zywiak, W.H., Stout, R.L., Longabaugh, R., Dyck, I., Connors, G.J., and Maisto, S.A. Relapse-onset factors in Project MATCH: The Relapse Questionnaire. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 31(4):341–345, 2006*a*.

Zywiak, W.H., Stout, R.L., Trefry, W.B., Glasser, I., Connors, G.J., Maisto, S.A., and Westerberg, V.S. Alcohol relapse repetition, gender, and predictive validity. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 30(4):349–353, 2006*b*.