



## KBS THEMATIC MEETING

### *ALCOHOL'S HARM TO OTHERS PERCEPTIONS, POLICIES, APPROACHES*

Hosted by

Nordic Centre for Welfare and Social Issues  
The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs  
Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Denmark  
Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research  
National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland





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## Welcome to the KBS thematic meeting

WELCOME!

The local organizing committee warmly wishes you welcome to the KBS thematic meeting “Alcohol’s harm to others – perception, policies and approaches”. We are proud and happy to be able to host so many scientists and experts from all parts of the world.

Research on our topic, “harm to others”, has rapidly grown during the last years. This is probably a result of a growing understanding of the importance of looking beyond the bottle and the drinker, and to see the wider repercussions on the whole community and society. Perhaps this will also result in new kinds of policies and forms of action for preventing alcohol-related harm.

Many people and agencies have contributed to arranging this conference. The whole staff of the Nordic Centre for Welfare and Social Issues (NVC), coordinated by Nina Karlsson, has carried the heaviest responsibility for day-to-day organizing. We have obtained funding from the following organizations: National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL, Finland), Academy of Finland, Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN), Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research (CRF, Denmark), and the Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies. In addition, we received a generous grant from the Federation of Finnish Learned Societies. The local organizing committee relied on the knowledge and active help of Kim Bloomfield, Anne-Marie Laslett, Inger Synnøve Moan and Erica Sundin.

The conference venue is close to the old Vuoranta training centre, where Finnish alcohol and drug researchers used to arrange international meetings already in the 1970s. This gave us organizers inspiration to live up to the best traditions of the Kettil Bruun Society – the traditions of open sharing, friendly but serious criticism, and enthusiasm.

We wish you a very fruitful and enjoyable conference!

**Marja Holmila and Christoffer Tigerstedt**

*National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland*





### CONFERENCE VENUE

BEST WESTERN Hotel Rantapuisto  
Address: Ramsinmientie 16  
00980 Helsinki  
Tel. +358 9 31 911  
E-mail: reception@rantapuisto.fi

### PUBLIC TRANSPORT

*Getting to Helsinki city centre from the airport:*

- Option 1: Take the free shuttle bus from the terminals to Tietotie train station. Trains I and P will take you to Helsinki Central Railwaystation (tickets available at the station and on board).
- Option 2: Take the Finnair City Bus from the terminals to the end stop at Helsinki railwaystation/Eliel square.

*Getting to the Best Western Hotel Rantapuisto from Helsinki Central Railwaystation:*

- Approx. 20 min. on the east bound metro line toward Vuosaari, alight at Rastila. Single tickets can be purchased at metro stations and from bus/tram drivers. Day tickets and travel cards can be purchased at metro stations and R-kiosks. Find a journey planner and further information at [www.hsl.fi/en](http://www.hsl.fi/en).

### TAXI

Helsinki Taxi Centre, tel.: +358 100 0700  
Booking in advance, tel.: +358 100 0600  
Taxi to and from the airport will cost approximately 45 euros.

### RESTAURANT AT THE CONFERENCE VENUE

Ravintola Rantapuisto  
Dinner Mon-Sat 6-11 p.m.  
N.B. Closed on Sundays (breakfast served for hotel guests).

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Emergency number: 112 (no area code needed)  
Tap water in Finland is of excellent quality, there's no need to buy bottled drinking water.





## Nearby shops, restaurants and cafés

### RESTAURANTS IN THE NEARBY AREA:

1 Royal Pokhara (Nepalese cuisine)  
Address: Aurinkoranta 8  
Mon - Thu 11 a.m. – 11 p.m.  
Fri 11 a.m. – 2 a.m.  
Sat 12 noon – 2 a.m.  
Sun 12 noon – 00 a.m.

2 Kahvila Kampela (Café/Restaurant)  
Uutelantie 1  
Every day 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

3 Olutravintola Solmu (pub)  
Address: Aurinkoranta 8  
Mon - Thu 12 noon – 1 a.m.  
Fri - Sat 12 noon – 2 a.m.  
Sun 12 noon – 1 a.m.

### GROCERY STORES:

4 S-market Meri-Rastila  
Address: Meri-Rastilan kuja 2  
Mon - Fri 7 a.m. – 9 p.m.  
Sat 7 a.m. – 6 p.m.  
Sun 12 noon – 6 p.m.

5 S-market Columbus  
Address: Columbus shopping mall,  
Vuotie 45  
Mon - Fri 7 a.m. – 9 p.m.  
Sat 7 a.m. – 6 p.m.  
Sun 12 noon – 6 p.m.

## Social events and tours

*Monday, September 14*

### **Finnish sauna by the sea shore and games on the hotel grounds**

The conference centre's sea shore sauna is booked for us between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. (men 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., women 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.). For the authentic Finnish sauna experience, try a cooling swim in the sea in-between sauna bathing!

N.B. The maximum capacity of the sauna is 20 persons at a time. Towels are provided by the hotel, but bring your own bathing suite if you wish to swim. Refreshments will be available.

During the evening there will be a possibility to play outdoor games, such as M $\ddot{o}$ lkky, petanque and croquet.

*Did you know? M $\ddot{o}$ lkky was invented in 1996 and quickly became a must-have at the "m $\ddot{o}$ kki", that is the Finnish summer house. The game is similar to a old throwing game called Kyykk $\ddot{a}$  from the Karelia-area of Finland. World championships have been organized since last year and yes, you guessed correctly, two French are currently holding the title.*

*Tuesday, September 15*

### **A walk along the shores of Kallahti**

One of the organisers will be leading the way. Duration: 1-2 h. Difficulty: easy. Bring good shoes for walking!

The walk starts outside the hotel reception. The destination is a partly inhabited nature protection area nearby. We will follow the nature trail to a scenic point at the end of the peninsula.

You decide how long you wish to walk. You can always turn back earlier if you just wish to have a short walk.

*Wednesday, September 16*

### **Smuggler's dinner cruise in the archipelago of Helsinki**

The archipelago was something of a stronghold for smugglers during prohibition in Finland (1919-1932), when smuggling and bootlegging was widespread. Smugglers used fast boats and the hard liquor was often hidden in underwater "torpedoes", that, in case of a sudden appearance of the police or the coast guard, could be detached from the boat and collected at a later time. The coast guard and the police tried to chase smugglers with patrol boats and airplanes even using machine guns.

During the dinner cruise with m/s Katarina we will be listening to stories from that time while looking at the actual places where they happened.

We will meet at the hotel reception at 5:50 p.m. The m/s Katarina will wait for us at the pier by the hotel.

Please notice that there has been a pre-booking for this event. Please get in touch with one of the organizers if you have not signed up for the dinner and wish to participate.

The menu consists of an archipelago buffet.

## Contact information

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**KBS Thematic meeting:  
Alcohol's Harm to Others –  
Perceptions, Policies, Approaches**

**Helsinki, September 14-17, 2015**

**Program**

# Monday September 14

Topic	Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter	Time
<i>REGISTRATION + coffee/tea</i>					09:00-10:30
	Marja Holmila		Welcome	Marja Holmila + organising team	10:30-10:40
Key-note talk		Pia Mäkelä (11:10-11:30)	Conceptual and methodological issues in studying alcohol's harm to others	Robin Room	10:40-11:10
Family harm	Isidore Obot	Katariina Warpenius (11:50-12:10)	Alcohol-related harm to children in Ireland: Does harm extend across the social spectrum?	Ann Hope	11:30-11:40
			Harm to children and their families due to alcohol use: results of a population survey in Chile	Ramon Florenzano	11:40-11:50
<i>LUNCH 12:10-13:10</i>					

Perspectives on alcohol's harm to others worldwide	Nina Rehn-Mendoza	Conceptualizing harms to other people and society within alcohol research		Katariina Warpenius	13:10-13:20	
		Discussant and discussion		Akanidomo Ibanga	13:20-13:35	
		WHO/Thai Health project on alcohol's harm to others		Dag Rekve, Orratai Waleewong, Anne-Marie Laslett, Isidore Obot	13:35-14:05	
		Questions and discussion				14:05-14:15
		H2O Nordic project presentation			Inger Synnøve Moan	14:15-14:35
		Questions and discussion				14:35-14:45
		WHO global alcohol strategy			Dag Rekve	14:45-15:00
Questions and discussion				15:00-15:10		

*COFFEE / TEA 15:10-15:30*

Topic	Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter	Time
Family harm	Inger Synnøve Moan	Anne-Marie Laslett (15:40-15:55)	Parenthood re-discovered: views of recovered parents	Henna Pirskanen	15:30-15:40
		Orratai Walewong (16:05-16:20)	Adults' drinking and harms to children in Vietnam	Hoang Thi My Hanh	15:55-16:05
		Tobias Elgán (16:40-16:50)	The role of the significant other when one parent has addiction problems	Karin Alexanderson	16:20-16:30
			Emotional symptoms among young people with perceived parental alcohol problems	Veronica Pisinger	16:30-16:40
Sauna by the seashore, men					18:00-20:00
Sauna by the seashore, women					20:00-22:00
Outdoor games					18:00-

## Tuesday September 15

Topic	Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter	Time
Key-note talk	Katherine Karriker-Jaffe	Mats Ramstedt (10:00-10:15)	How well do survey studies catch alcohol-related harm to others?	Ingeborg Rossow	09:30-10:00
<i>COFFEE / TEA 10:15-10:45</i>					
Institutional costs, professions, and impact on health and poverty	Vivek Benegal	Simon Moore (10:55-11:10)	Out-of-pocket expenses from others' drinking: The financial burden of alcohol's harm to others study in Thailand	Orratai Waleewong	10:45-10:55
		Erica Sundin (11:30-11:50)	The impact of alcohol's harm to others on wellbeing and health status in Lao PDR and Thailand	Jintana Jankhotkaew	11:10-11:20
			Alcohol-related harms from intimates, friends and strangers: New data from the 2014-15 U.S. National Alcohol Survey	Katherine Karriker-Jaffe	11:20-11:30
<i>LUNCH 11:50-13:00</i>					
Institutional costs, professions, and impact on health and poverty	George Dowdall	Georgia Rankin (13:20-13:40)	Harms from alcohol drinking by co-workers in the Lao PDR	Latsamy Siengsounthone	13:00-13:10
			Harms from alcohol use accrue importantly to the families	Girish Rao	13:10-13:20
		Simon Marmet (14:00-14:20)	Adolescent drunkenness and street drinking as predictors of increased participation in bullying	Ramón Mendoza	13:40-13:50
			Spill over effects of city centre alcohol-related harm on community health: an argument for diversion?	Simon Moore	13:50-14:00
<i>COFFEE / TEA 14:20-14:50</i>					



## Tuesday September 15

Topic	Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter	Time
Institutional costs, professions, and impact on health and poverty	Jintana Jankhot-kaew	Bridget Freisthler (15:00-15:20)	Adolescent in families with substance problems using a web-based alcohol and coping intervention: A qualitative study	Nicklas Kartengren	14:50-15:00
		Ann Hope (15:40-16:00)	Scoping response system management of alcohol's harm to others in low-middle income countries	Anne-Marie Laslett	15:20-15:30
			How do elderly people's alcohol problems appear in home-care nurses' daily work?	Christoffer Tigerstedt	15:30-15:40
Poster session			Turkey's alcohol control policies to prevent harms of alcohol use to others especially in the framework of drinking and driving.	Ayse Gökalp Kirca Çelik	
		Discussion (16:20-16:30)	A Norwegian project against passive drinking	Knut Reinås	16:10-16:20
		Discussion (16:50-17:00)	Alcohol – A paradox of perspectives	Tuomas Tenkanen	16:30-16:40
			What about saying 'no'? Alcohol consumption and abstinence in youth party-culture	Mari-Liisa Parder	16:40-16:50
Guided walking tours, assembly in the hotel lobby					18:00

# Wednesday September 16

Topic	Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter	Time
Prevalence, epidemiology, population studies	Julie Young	Inger Synnøve Moan (09:50-10:10)	People with alcohol-related harm – who else suffers?	Fiona O'May	09:30-09:40
			Magnitude of alcohol's harm to others and its ties to alcohol control policy in Lithuania	Iлона Tamutienė	09:40-09:50
<i>COFFEE / TEA 10:10-10:40</i>					
Prevalence, epidemiology, population studies	Nina Karlsson	Marja Holmila (11:00-11:20)	A first look across the nine societies: patterns of harm from others' drinking	Georgia Rankin	10:40-10:50
			Is there a common core to the harm experienced by affected family members independently of country, culture or family relationship?	Jim Orford	10:50-11:00
		Ramòn Mendoza (11:40-12:00)	Self-reported harm from the drinking of strangers in public places in Sri Lanka	Siri Hettige	11:20-11:30
			Alcohol misuse and harms to others in the frontier towns of India	Vivek Benegal	11:30-11:40
<i>LUNCH 12:00-13:15</i>					
Family harm	Fiona O'May	Tom Greenfield (13:35-13:55)	Effects of parental substance abuse and parental separation to educational attainment of children by the age of 20	Marke-Jääskeläinen	13:15-13:25
			Fathers' alcohol consumption during childhood and risk of alcohol related hospitalization before 60 years of age	Tomas Hemmingsson	13:25-13:35
		Charlotte Holst (14:05-14:20)	Risks to children's safety, health and psychological development related to parents' substance abuse – results from a Finnish register based study	Kirsimarja Raitasalo	13:55-14:05
		Katherine Karriker-Jaffe (14:40-15:00)	Who causes alcohol-related harm to others in Nigeria?	Isidore Obot	14:20-14:30
			Alcohol's harm to others in Switzerland in the year 2012	Simon Marmet	14:30-14:40

# Wednesday September 16

COFFEE / TEA 15:00-15:30					
Topic	Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter	Time
Crime and violence	Tom Greenfield	Ingeborg Rossow	Rates of Alcohol-Related and Other Rape at U.S. Colleges and Universities	George Dowdall	15:30-15:40
		(15:50-16:10)	Domestic abuse and alcohol: The hidden harms	Julie Young	15:40-15:50
		Christoffer Tigerstedt	Drinking Context and Alcohol's Harm from Others among Men and Women in the 2010 U.S. National Alcohol Survey	Katherine Karriker-Jaffe	16:10-16:20
Smuggler's dinner cruise in the archipelago, assembly in the reception at 5:50 p.m.					18:00

# Thursday September 17

Topic	Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter	Time
Prevalence, epidemiology, population studies	Siri Hettige	Kirsimarja Raitasalo (09:20-09:40)	Context-specific drinking by parents and harm to children by racial/ethnic groups	Bridget Freisthler	09:00-09:10
			Alcohol-related collateral harm: The unseen dimension? Young adults' experience in their family & social circle	Briony Enser	09:10-09:20
		Kim Bloomfield (10:00-10:20)	Trends in and co-occurrence of family-related alcohol's harms to others: the four U.S. National Alcohol Surveys 2000 to 2015	Tom Greenfield	09:40-09:50
			The tolerance of parents drinking in the presence of their children explored using survey data and qualitative interview data	Janne Scheffels	09:50-10:00
<i>COFFEE / TEA 10:20-10:50</i>					
Distilling harm to others: Summarizing thematic findings and future directions	Anne-Marie Laslett		H2O - What is new about this research perspective?	Christoffer Tigerstedt	10:50-11:05
			H2O - differences and similarities in various parts of the world	Robin Room	11:05-11:20
			Discussion		11:20-12:00
<i>LIGHT LUNCH 12:00</i>					

### Side-event (closed workshop)

Time	Saturday September 12	Sunday September 13
9:00	9:30 – 17:00	9:30 – 17:00
10:00		
11:00	<b>WHO/Thai health</b>	<b>WHO/Thai health</b>
12:00	<b>Alcohol's harm to others study</b>	<b>Alcohol's harm to others study</b>
13:00		
14:00		
15:00		
16:00		
17:00		

# **The role of the significant other when one parent has addiction problems**

*Alexanderson, Karin & Näsman, Elisabet*

*Department of Sociology, Uppsala University  
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In a research project on children whose parents have an addiction problem children, teenagers and parents have been interviewed. This paper is based on interviews with 30 children and teenagers and focuses on what they told about what sort of help and support they got and the help they wish for themselves or for others who are in the same situation. Especially in focus is the role that the other, sober parent could play in the children's life. The sober parent seems rather often assessed by social workers as good enough in taking care and protecting the child or teenager from harm and bad influences from the parent who has addiction problems.

Our result tells us that the situation is complex and that the other parent for a number of reasons may have restricted possibilities to support their children in such a situation. This paper is based in voices from children and teenagers and the analysis ends in a discussion on how the social services could contribute to improvement of the support to the families in relation to this.

The theoretical background is sociology of childhood, social work and an interactionist perspective. The research approach is qualitative.

**Key words:** children as carers, addiction, parents, parentification, familialization

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# Alcohol misuse and harms to others in the frontier towns of India

*Benegal, Vivek<sup>1</sup> & Rao, Girish<sup>2</sup>*

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2. National Institute of mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, India  
*vbeneegal@gmail.com*

Harm to other than the drinker, has dominated the popular discourse on drinking related harms in India, both historically and in the present. While the historical focus has been on the harms due to neglect and violence visited upon the close family of the drinker, in recent times the anxiety has shifted to documented and anticipated harm from intoxicated strangers, especially in urban settings, where dislocation/migration, consequent loss of traditional controls and emotional protections of the family and socio-economic pressures allegedly give rise to conditions of anomy.

This paper presents data from the household survey at the Indian site (Karnataka state), of the WHO-Thai Health International Collaborative Research Project on Harms to Others from Drinking. Data from 1623 male and 1780 female respondents, from rural, town and metropolitan locations who were administered the Survey Instrument Version (1), revealed that 55% of all male and 53% of female respondents had suffered harms from others' drinking in the past year.

In contrast to previous studies from the region, where alcohol use and alcohol harm has been significantly greater in rural areas compared to urban areas, the current data appears to suggest that the town (urban agglomerates) areas have higher consumption of alcohol (quantity frequency) as well as greater reports of harm from others' drinking (harm from strangers and from close relatives) than either rural or metropolitan areas. This is closely related to relatively lower scores on the Personal Wellbeing Index and Quality of Life measures (EUROQOL-5) and indices of Loneliness, lack of safety and future security, lower scores on community feeling and satisfaction with spirituality.

Given the data from the census of India, 2011 that the census towns and urban agglomerates are the most rapidly industrializing areas in the country, which attracts rapid migration, the paper will speculate on how social conditions that resemble anomy, might give rise to greater alcohol misuse and alcohol related harm, specifically harm to other than the drinker.

**Key words:** Alcohol, Harms to Others, Urban, Anomy

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **Rates of Alcohol-Related and Other Rape at US Colleges and Universities**

*Dowdall, George*

*Saint Joseph's University, University of Pennsylvania, USA  
gdowdall@sju.edu*

**Introduction:** Considerable public attention in the US has focused recently on undergraduate rape and sexual assault, often associated with alcohol use by perpetrator, victim, or both, and a major part of alcohol's harm to others on campuses. The White House Council on Women and Girls claimed in 2014 that "College students are particularly vulnerable: one in 5 college women has been sexually assaulted while in college." But critics charge that figure is an exaggeration. This paper estimates the extent of rape on college campuses and among college students, contrasting national estimates with reported forcible sex offenses at individual universities.

**Methods:** Data for this project come from several sources: surveys of crime victimization; counts of forcible sex offenses at individual universities; and demographic data about US undergraduates. Published national estimates are paired with an original analysis of data gathered by individual institutions and compiled by the US Department of Education in compliance with the federal Clery Act, requiring each institution report crime and drug and alcohol violations.

**Results:** Estimates of the extent of alcohol-related and other rape among college students vary extensively in the period from 1995 to the present. New estimates are presented for both national and individual college levels, with exploratory graphical and statistical analysis of the gap between expected and observed rates.

**Implications:** Alcohol plays a significant role in sexual assault, but Clery data suggest it varies considerably across institutions. Environmental and alcohol control policies at the state and institutional level should be encouraged to lower these rates.

**Key words:** alcohol; harm to others; sexual assault; universities.

**Declaration of interest:** I am an unpaid board member of the Clery Center for Security on Campus, a nonprofit organization devoted to preventing crime on university campuses.



# **Effects of a Web-Based Coping and Alcohol-Intervention Program for Adolescents Having Parents with Alcohol Problems: A Randomized Controlled Trial**

*Elgán, Tobias*

*STAD, Stockholm Centre for Psychiatry Research and Education, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden  
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**Introduction:** Approximately 20 % of all Swedish children grow up with a problem-drinking parent which may affect children negatively. Most Swedish municipalities therefore provide resources for support. However, less than 2 % of these children receive this support, mainly due to difficulties in identifying and recruiting children into support programs. Delivering intervention programs via the Internet is a promising strategy. We have therefore developed a web-based individual self-help coping and alcohol intervention program targeted to adolescents having parents with alcohol problems.

**Methods:** Program effects are investigated using a two-armed RCT design including 204 15–19 year olds allocated into a treatment group or a waiting list control group. Participants are recruited via the Facebook and adolescents are screened using the CAST-6 scale. The assessment consists of a baseline measurement (t0) and two follow-ups after two (t1) and six months (t2). Measures include a coping behavior scale, and the scales CES-DC, AUDIT-C, and the Ladder of Life.

**Results:** Results reveal that about 35 % of the participants have t0-scores indicating moderate depression and 43 % have scores indicating severe depression; 43 % have scores indicating dysfunctional coping behavior and 40 % have risky alcohol consumption patterns. We are currently conducting analyses to investigate the effects of the program.

**Conclusions:** There is an urgent need for developing and evaluating web-based intervention programs targeting children having problem-drinking parents. This study therefore makes an important contribution to this novel field of research.

**Key words:**

**Declaration of interest:**

# **Alcohol-Related Collateral Harm: The unseen dimension? Young adults' experience in their family & social circle**

*Enser, Briony*

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Any historical panorama of alcohol misuse reveals that drinkers harm others besides themselves. Yet, whilst alcohol-related harms to drinkers are widely recognised, the dimension of harm to others, Alcohol-Related Collateral harm (ARC harm) remains largely unseen and is a neglected social and epidemiological issue.

This study examines ARC harm from the young adults' perspective, assessing the extent to which their health and wellbeing are affected by others who misuse alcohol in their family and social circle. Phase 1 used an electronic survey to collect quantitative and qualitative data from 450 university and college students aged 16-24.

Participants' behaviours around alcohol, smoking, diet and exercise were analysed statistically in the context of their reported experiences of ARC harm. Phase 2 semi-structured interviews followed up a purposive sample of participants who had experienced ARC harms to develop and expand upon the survey findings. Participants' experiences of ARC harms were explored to understand its impact on their lives.

Experiences were categorised using thematic analysis to generate information and establish the significance of ARC harms, to improve understanding of the totality of alcohol-related harm and to inform policy.

Participants experienced an extensive array of ARC harms from nuisance to death. Physical examples included scars, damaged sight and coma. Psychological examples included peer pressure, exclusion, shame, responsibility, fear, stress, loss and bereavement. Alcohol consumption per se was not predictive of ARC harms, nor was there a significant difference between heavier drinkers or moderate drinkers experiencing ARC harms. However, participants' parents' drinking every day was predictive of experience of ARC harms.

**Supervisors:** Professor David Foxcroft and Dr Jane Appleton, Oxford Brookes University.

**Key words:** Alcohol, collateral harm, young adults

**Declaration of interest:** None (Self-funded).

# **Harm to children and their families due to alcohol use: results of a population survey in Chile**

*Florenzano, Ramon<sup>1,2,3</sup> & Barr, Michelle<sup>1</sup> & Echeverría, Angela<sup>1</sup> & Carvajal, Maria José<sup>3</sup>*

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Alcohol is widely used among young families, and alcohol heavy consumption may adversely affect children. The objective of this work is to measure perceived harm to others in Chile. This descriptive and probabilistic study forms part of a collaborative research funded by Thai Health and WHO. The survey was adapted by co-researchers and applied to a nationally representative sample of 1500 chil-eans over 18 years of age.

Results: 408 respondents (27.2 %) lived with children at home. Of this total, 10.5 % felt that the use of alcohol by any member of the family had adversely affected a child. The most common adverse effects were verbal violence (29.7 %) domestic violence (23.1 %), unsupervised children at home (18.7 %), lack of money to provide for basic needs of the child (14.3%) and physical violence (7.7 %). Furthermore, in 6.6% of the cases child or family services agencies became involved. In almost half of the cases (46.3 %), the drinker was the father, mother or stepparents. Then came other relatives (24.4 %) and brothers (4.9 %), or guardian of the child (2.4 %).

Conclusions: These data support the clinical observation that alcohol is common in Chilean homes. Its consumption not only damages the physical and mental health of the drinker but also those around him. Verbal violence and witnessing serious physical violence are frequent issues, as well as economic problems that end up in inability to provide the child with its basic needs.

**Key words:** Alcohol drinkers, Family, Children, Collateral damage.

**Declaration of interest:**

# Context-Specific Drinking by Parents and Harm to Children by Racial/Ethnic Groups

*Freisthler, Bridget<sup>1</sup> & Huckle, Taisia<sup>2</sup> & Price Wolf, Jennifer<sup>3</sup>*

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The contexts where parents drink may place children at greater or lesser risk for various types of harm (e.g., physical abuse). The current study examined how five drinking contexts (home, bars, restaurants, friend's homes, family's homes) are related to use of corporal punishment and physical abuse for four racial/ethnic groups in the United States (Whites, Hispanics, Asians, and Other).

A sample of 2,152 parents of children 12 years or younger in 50 cities in California was obtained via telephone surveys asking about past month or past year frequency of having at least one drink in drinking contexts, continued drinking volume, and sociodemographics. Past year physical abuse and corporal punishment was measured using the Conflict Tactics Scale-Parent Child Version. Data were analyzed using zero inflated Poisson models.

For physical abuse, we found varying relationships by race/ethnicity when drinking with family, restaurants, and at home and similar relationships when drinking with friends. For corporal punishment, we found distinct relationships by race/ethnicity for drinking with friends, family, bars, and restaurants. Some contexts exhibited dose-response relationships (where higher continued volumes was related to more frequent harm to children) but this was not consistent across all subgroups.

The relationships between drinking context and physical harm to children by race/ethnicity suggest that different social mechanisms, such as how much drinking occurs when with friends vs. family, may underlie the findings seen here. Prevention approaches could use these findings to differentially target venues or contexts in neighborhood areas based on racial or ethnic composition.

**Key words:** child physical abuse, corporal punishment, drinking contexts, dose-response drinking, racial/ethnic groups

**Declaration of interest:** None

# Trends in and co-occurrence of family-related alcohol's harms to others: the four U.S. National Alcohol Surveys 2000 to 2015

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Various harms from others' drinking have been studied individually and at single points in time. We conducted a US population 15-year trend analysis. In addition, experiencing various harms from others' drinking is associated with more depression than when not so exposed (Greenfield et al, 2014). We extend that research by studying associations with combinations of 4 harms: family/marriage, financial, assault and vandalism harms attributed to partners or family members in 2015.

Data come from four National Alcohol Surveys conducted by telephone in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 (analytic sample = 21,184). Weighted logistic regression models estimated time trends adjusting for victim characteristics (gender, age, race/ethnicity, marital status, poverty, employment, family alcohol-problem history and drink maximum). The 2015 survey asked harm source; we used similar models to examine characteristics, including anxiety and depression associated with various combinations of relationship/family, financial and assault harms due to partners/spouses/family members' drinking.

A significant upward trend ( $p < .001$ ) from 2000 to 2015 was seen for financial troubles but not for other harms. In 2015, depression and/or anxiety were strongly associated with exposures to harms and combinations of harms identified as stemming from drinking spouse/partners and/or family members.

Results shed new light on both 15-year trends, and associations of harms with personal characteristics. A replicated finding is how the victim's own heavy drinking pattern (here, maximum) is implicated in risks for exposures to particular harms and combinations of harm. Documenting impacts of harms is important for policy making.

**Key words:** family, alcohol's harms to others, depression, trends, population surveys

**Declaration of interest:**

# **Fathers' alcohol consumption during childhood and risk of alcohol related hospitalization before 60 years of age**

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Introduction: Exposure to parental alcohol related problems in childhood have been related to an increased risk of mental health problems in adulthood. The present aim was to investigate the association between exposure to fathers' alcohol consumption during childhood and risk of alcohol related hospitalization before 60 years of age.

Methods: Data on circumstances in childhood and adolescence, e.g. fathers alcohol consumption in different levels, and risky use of alcohol, smoking, parental divorce, and mental health at ages 18-20 was collected among 49 321 men, born in 1949-51, and conscripted for compulsory military training in 1969/70, i.e. at ages 18-20. Data on alcohol related diagnoses was collected from the Swedish In-patient Care register 1973-2009.

Results: The relative risk of alcohol related diagnoses after the age of 20 increased with increasing level of alcohol consumption in the fathers. Compared with men whose fathers never drank alcohol, as reported by the men at the conscription examination, those with fathers who drank alcohol occasionally or often had an increased HR of 1.77 (CI95%= 1.57-1.99) and 3.69 (CI95 % = 3.16-4.32), respectively. In multivariate analyses, adjusting for life-style factors and other factors established at age 18-20, the increased relative risk of alcohol related hospitalization was substantially reduced.

Conclusion: Exposure to high alcohol consumption among fathers was associated with an increased relative risk of alcohol related hospitalization in adulthood. Other risk factors measured in childhood and adolescence may explain a substantial part of the association.

**Key words:** fathers' alcohol consumption, off-spring, alcohol related hospitalization, life-course

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **Self-Reported Harm from the Drinking of Strangers in Public Places in Sri Lanka**

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Sri Lanka's HTO study, undertaken as part of an internal collaborative study was completed in 2014. The survey, based on face to face interviews with respondents covered a national sample of nearly 2500 persons. The data set developed as part of the study is comprehensive and covers a wide range of harms to others. This paper examines harms to others in public places revealed in the survey. These include respondent's experiences in the neighborhood, work place, road traffic and other public places. More specifically, the areas covered in the paper are: drinking by co-workers, friends, strangers and neighbors, traffic accidents, property damage, noise at night, traveling in a vehicle driven by an intoxicated person and harassment in public places. Data analysis is done at both an aggregate level as well as at a disaggregated level taking into account several independent variables such as age, gender, marital status, employment status and residence. An attempt is also made to identify more vulnerable groups in the population.

**Key words:** public places, harm to self, age, gender, vulnerability.

Author acknowledges the support given for this study by WHO, Thai Health and the international study team involved.

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **Alcohol-related harm to children in Ireland: Does harm extend across the social spectrum?**

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**Introduction:** The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child identifies the basic human rights to which children everywhere are entitled, including the right to protection from influences that are harmful to their development. Children are particularly vulnerable to alcohol related harm from people around them. The aim of this study is to establish the prevalence of alcohol-related harm to children because of other people's drinking in Ireland.

**Method:** A randomly selected cross-sectional national population survey is underway with data collection by telephone method. A completion rate of 2,000 adults aged 18 years and over is planned. Using a 12 month time-frame, questions will include whether children have been negatively affected in any way, verbally abused, witnessed serious violence in the home, child protection agency called or lack of money for child's needs because of someone else's drinking. Socio-demographics information will also be asked.

**Analysis:** Respondents who have some parental responsibility (carers), whether the children lives with them or not, will be the basis for analysis. The prevalence of the general and specific effects of others' drinking on children and the severity of the overall effect will be described. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis will examine the association between socio-demographics and alcohol-related harm to children.

**Key words:** alcohol's harm to others, general population, child maltreatment, family structures, socio-economic status

**Declaration of interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.



# The impact of alcohol's harm to others on wellbeing and health status in Lao PDR and Thailand

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**Objectives:** The study aimed to investigate the impact of experiences in alcohol's harm to others (HTO) on wellbeing and health status. It also covered the effect of heavy drinkers on others' wellbeing and health status in Lao PDR and Thailand.

**Methods:** The national surveys were undertaken in Lao PDR during November 2012 (n=1,212) and Thailand from September 2012 to March 2013 (n=1,571). The tool developed by WHO/ThaiHealth International Collaborative Project was used to assess several aspects of HTO, Personal Wellbeing Index, EQ-5D, and heavy drinkers surrounding respondents. The composite index of HTO and exposure to heavy drinkers were calculated. Then, relationships between HTO index and personal wellbeing and health status were examined by using ordered logistic regression. Also, the index of exposure to heavy drinkers and personal wellbeing and health status was calculated by ordered logistic regression.

**Results:** The respondents who exposed to more heavy drinkers in lives experienced lower level of personal wellbeing and health status in both Lao PDR and Thailand. In addition, respondents who experienced higher HTO were less likely to report better health status and wellbeing both in Lao PDR and Thailand. Comparing between the two countries, the impact of both HTO and exposure to heavy drinkers in lives on personal wellbeing and health status was marginally higher in Lao PDR than in Thailand.

**Conclusions:** HTO and exposure to more heavy drinkers affected both health status and personal wellbeing. The findings suggested that preventing HTO may promote social wellbeing and health status.

**Key words:** personal wellbeing, health status, alcohol's harm to others, heavy drinker, Lao PDR and Thailand

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# Effects of parental substance abuse and parental separation to educational attainment of children by the age of 20

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Introduction and aims: Studies on children of parents with alcohol or drug abuse indicate that they have higher rates of poor school performance and they are less likely to attain higher education. Similar findings have been received from studies on children of divorced or separated parents and children of one-parent families. Parental substance abuse increases the risk of parental separation which may pose an additional stress to children. However, some studies have indicated that separation from the parent with alcohol/drug problem may act as a “buffer” alleviating adverse effects of parental substance abuse. Thus, we hypothesize that parental separation might actually be a protective and not a risk factor for the children of families with parental substance abuse.

Methods: A register-based longitudinal data on a complete birth cohort of children born in Finland in 1991 (N=65 117), and their biological parents. The children and their parents were followed until 2011. Data were derived from Finland’s administrative registries, and were linked using unique personal identification numbers. Survival analysis will be used to model time-to-event data.

Results: We will examine 1) whether and how parental substance abuse and parental separation affect educational attainment of children by the age of 20 years, 2) whether there are any “buffering effects” of not living with the substance abusing parent, and 3) whether there are differential effects of substance abusing parent’s gender.

Conclusions: Implications for prevention and policy will be discussed.

**Key words:** parental substance abuse, parental separation/divorce, mental disorders, children’s educational attainment

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **Drinking Context and Alcohol's Harm from Others among Men and Women in the 2010 U.S. National Alcohol Survey**

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**Background:** Prior research demonstrates that bar drinking is significantly associated with alcohol-related assault. However, less is known about how drinking in different contexts is associated with other harms from someone else's drinking, such as marital problems, financial problems, and vandalism. In this study, we examined how drinking in four different contexts was associated with alcohol's harm from others (AHFO).

**Methods:** We utilized the landline sample of the 2010 US National Alcohol Survey (n = 5,885) to examine associations between drinking context and AHFO using weighted binary logistic regression. Controls included socio-demographics, family history of alcohol problems, impulsivity/sensation seeking, and respondent's own heavy drinking.

**Results:** For men, drinking at a bar, party, or during a quiet evening at home were each significantly associated with more assault by someone who had been drinking. Drinking when friends dropped over was negatively associated with assault for men, but for women it was positively associated with assault and financial troubles due to someone else's drinking. Bar drinking among women was significantly associated with more marital problems, whereas drinking at a party at someone else's home was associated with significantly less marital problems. For women, too, drinking during a quiet evening at home significantly reduced the likelihood of vandalism by a drinker, but was not protective for other types of harm. Family history of alcohol problems was significantly associated with more assault and marital problems for women and more marital/financial problems for men. Impulsivity/sensation seeking significantly increased the likelihood of assault for men and of assault, vandalism, and marital problems for women.

**Conclusions:** Context-specific drinking has differential associations with specific types of harms from someone else's drinking in varying ways for men and women. It is unclear why drinking when friends dropped over was significantly associated with more assault for women but with less assault for men. Family history of alcohol problems may potentiate the risk of alcohol-related harms from other drinkers in adulthood. Additional research on drinking context, relationship to the harmer, and violence experienced by men and women is needed.

**Key words:** alcohol's harm to others, context, gender

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **Alcohol-related harms from intimates, friends and strangers: New data from the 2014-15 U.S. National Alcohol Survey**

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As alcohol's harms to others (AHTO) garner increased attention globally, researchers in the United States are collecting information on consequences of harms perpetrated by various "others". Using data from 5,922 respondents to the 2014-15 National Alcohol Survey, we compare frequency and impacts of 8 past-year AHTO perpetrated by partners/spouses, family members, friends/co-workers and strangers. AHTO included being harassed/bothered/insulted, as well as more serious problems such as being assaulted and traffic accidents. In the weighted sample (53% female; 66% Caucasian, 13 % African American, 15 % other race; 15 % Hispanic of any race; mean age=47), 19 % reported 1+ past-year harm, with 8 % reporting 2+ harms. Of those harmed, 25 % reported 1+ family-perpetrated harm (11 % with 2+), 18 % from a partner (10 % with 2+), 31 % from a friend (10 % with 2+), and 42 % from a stranger (9 % with 2+), with 14 % reporting multiple perpetrators. Both odds of 1+ harm and number of harms were greater for younger respondents, current drinkers, and those with a family history of alcoholism. Women reported more family- and partner-perpetrated harms than men. Controlling for demographics (all non-significant), number of harms and family history (biological fathers) were positively associated with depression; number of harms (but not family history) was positively associated with anxiety. Harms perpetrated by family members, partners and friends (not strangers) increased distress (either depression or anxiety). These new data shed light on possible intervention points to reduce negative impacts of AHTO in the U.S.

**Key words:** family, social relationships, alcohol's harms to others, mental health

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**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **Adolescent in families with substance problems using a web-based alcohol and coping intervention: A qualitative study**

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**Background:** The Alcohol & Coping Program is a web-based individual self-help coping and alcohol intervention program targeted to adolescents having parents with substance misuse problems. A RCT is currently evaluating the effects of the Alcohol & Coping Program.

**Methods:** This qualitative study looks at the participants who have completed the intervention and compare them with those participants who started but did not finish the intervention. Text-analysis will be done with qualitative data that includes the participants' answers, homework assignment and action plan from the Alcohol & Coping Program.

**Results:** Results reveal that a large number of those who have completed the intervention show high scores indicating severe depression and dysfunctional coping behavior.

**Discussion:** There is today a lack of effective web-based interventions targeting adolescents in families with substance misuse problems. There is a need to learn more about this target group and the different participants' needs and health problems.

**Key words:** Children of substance abusing parents; Children of alcoholics; Web-based intervention; Alcohol & Coping Program

**Declaration of interest:** NK developed together with Ulla Zetterlind and Helena Hansson the Alcohol & Coping Program and the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN) is the owner of the web-intervention. However, the parties derive no direct financial income from the Alcohol & Coping Program.

# **Turkey's alcohol control policies to prevent harms of alcohol use to others especially in the framework of drinking and driving**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of the poster is to provide information about Turkey's alcohol policies to prevent harms of alcohol use to others, focusing drinking and driving.

**Scope:** The poster mainly

1. Explains Turkey's alcohol control policies with the perspective of harm to others.
2. Compares Turkey's alcohol control policies with the World Health Organization (WHO)'s key areas of alcohol control policy options and interventions.
3. Expresses Turkey's measures to combat with drinking and driving: Legislation and implementation.
4. Displays the statistics on alcohol related traffic accidents in Turkey.

**Methodology:** 1. Alcohol control policies of Turkey are expressed in the framework of harm to others and compared with the World Health Organization (WHO)'s key areas of alcohol control policy options and interventions. 2. Alcohol policy measures of Turkey against drinking and driving are explained. 3. Statistical data from researches conducted by relevant governmental authorities is given.

**Summary:** Legislation has a significant role to prevent detrimental effects of alcohol use to both its consumers and non-consumers. Studies and suggestions of the WHO provide support for countries which intend to take step forward on the area. Turkey's comprehensive law entered into force in 2013, involves lots of WHO's key policy areas on alcohol policy including drinking and driving.

To analyse the results and the usefulness of the legislative measures in Turkey, law enforcement agencies and statistical institute compile statistical information about traffic accidents stating the various aspects of the problem, including alcohol use. In the poster, there will be an evaluation about the effects of the preventive regulations on drinking and driving by using traffic accident data.

**Key words:** Alcohol use, alcohol control policies, drinking and driving, traffic accidents, Turkey

**Declaration of interest:** The authors whose names are listed immediately below certify that they have NO affiliations with or involvement in any commercial organization or entity, with any financial or non-financial interest.

# Scoping response system management of alcohol's harm to others in low-middle income countries

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**Introduction and aims:** As part of the WHO Harm from others' drinking project, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Chile, Nigeria and Vietnam undertook scoping studies that aimed to examine: which service agencies in low and middle income countries responded to people affected by others' drinking; how commonly key informants from these agencies indicated alcohol was part of the problems they managed; and whether any routine reporting systems collected information on alcohol's harm to others (HTO).

**Methods:** Researchers collected peer-review literature and research reports, news and organizational reports, and agency website information via web search engines using key words. Secondly, researchers interviewed key informants to investigate current structures, functions and practices of service agencies, in particular regarding information on recording practices concerning information on the involvement of others' drinking in cases.

**Results:** 111 key informants agreed to participate from 91 purposively selected agencies from four main sectors: health, social protection, justice and police, and 'other'. National and provincial level data, as well as state-run and civil society (NGO) agency data was collected. Diverse service response systems managed HTO in the different countries. A large range in the percentage of all cases attributed to HTO was identified.

**Discussion:** The majority of key informants indicated that although alcohol's harm to others was a major issue, and significantly contributed to their workload, very few recording systems routinely collected HTO data. Case story examples from each country illustrate the different responses to, and the nature of, many severe problems experienced because of others' drinking. Opportunities to develop and add to reporting and management systems of the agencies involved in caring for others' drinking are discussed.

**Key words:** alcohol, harm to others, response systems, cross-national

**Declaration of interest:**

# Alcohol's harm to others in Switzerland in the year 2012

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Background and aims: Alcohol consumption does not only cause harm to the drinker, but can also affect other people around the drinker. The prevalence of being affected by others' drinking was estimated for Switzerland for the year 2012.

Methods: Data collection was accomplished in the context of the Addiction Monitoring in Switzerland (AMIS). 2'474 subjects participated in computer assisted telephone interviews in a representative survey of the Swiss adult (15+ years old) population. Questions on harm to others were asked in the following domains: by strangers in public space; in private settings; physical and verbal violence from intimate partners and outside of relationships; from workmates. Multiple responses were possible across categories.

Results: In the past 12 months, 52.2 % of the Swiss population were affected by others drinking in any way. Young adults were affected more often than older persons ( $p<0.001$ ), women were less often affected than men ( $OR=0.84$ ;  $p<0.05$ ). Compared with abstainers, low risk drinkers ( $OR=1.46$ ;  $p<0.05$ ), RSOD drinkers ( $OR=1.95$ ;  $p<0.001$ ) and heavy drinkers ( $OR=1.88$ ;  $p<0.01$ ) were more often affected. The dominant category was harm in public space like harassment or being afraid because of others drinking which was reported by 45.7 %. 19.6 % reported incidents with drunk persons in the private space. 8.6 % reported verbal aggressions by drunk persons outside of a relationship and 2.1% inside a relationship. 5.5 % reported physical violence by a person under the influence of alcohol outside of intimate relationships and 0.4 % inside intimate relationship. 2.2 % reported problems at the workspace because of the drinking of others. Of respondents with a child below 18 under their supervision, 7.6 % reported that the child was negatively affected by someone's drinking.

Conclusion: More than half of the Swiss population was affected by others' drinking in a variety of ways. Alcohol use is associated with a high burden of psychological and physiological problems for other people than the drinkers themselves.

**Key words:**

**Declaration of interest:** None.



# Adolescent drunkenness and street drinking as predictors of increased participation in bullying

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Numerous studies have provided evidence of both the severity of disorders that can be associated with experiencing bullying at school and the current level of school bullying (both being bullied and actively bullying others) among European or North American schoolchildren. However, little is known about the extent to which frequent binge drinking in adolescence might prove to be a predictor of increased participation in bullying at school.

To cast light on this subject, the data from two waves (one year apart) of a longitudinal study using a sample of adolescents between 13 and 16 years of age enrolled in 19 secondary schools in Andalusia (Spain) (n=730) were analysed. Transversally, a clear association was detected in wave 1 between frequency of being drunk and participation in the Spanish “botellón” phenomenon (groups of young people binge drinking outdoors) and the frequency of actively bullying others. In turn, longitudinally, reporting getting drunk frequently or taking part in street drinking on a weekly basis in wave 1 prove to be predictors of increased active bullying in wave 2.

Furthermore, it stood out that the predictor that presents the greatest effect is participation in street drinking. The work looks more deeply into the significance of these findings, which may suggest that both frequent binge drinking in adolescence and frequent participation in street drinking may contribute to active bullying, with probable harm to third parties.

**Key words:** drunkenness, binge drinking, adolescence, bullying, prospective longitudinal study.

**Declaration of interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest in this work.

# **Spill over effects of city centre alcohol-related harm on community health: an argument for diversion?**

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**Introduction:** Alcohol-related harm in city centres is strongly associated with disorder and assault-related injury. However, networks of services responsible for managing city centre environments, such as the police, health and ambulance services, are complex and interdependent. Because alcohol-related harm can rapidly increase the number of those using services it is feasible that additional strain may have implications the health and well-being of the community more generally.

**Methods:** Data covering key performance indicators from Cardiff City Centre were accessed for ambulance (time to attendance for emergency call-outs), police (resource availability) and Accident and Emergency (A&E, episode duration for all patients) from Sept 2012 to Dec 2014. Data were compared across the introduction of a welfare centre that was used to divert intoxicated patients away from A&E.

**Results:** 2,679 patients were seen in the welfare centre. There was a robust relationship between the number of patients in A&E and the number of ambulances queueing at A&E ( $\rho = 0.37, p < 0.001$ ), in turn, the more ambulances queueing at A&E to handover patients the longer ambulance handovers ( $\rho = 0.27, p < 0.001$ ). When the diversionary services were operating there were fewer ambulances queueing at ED ( $\rho = -0.08, p < 0.001$ ) and handover was faster for ambulances ( $t = 3.08, p < 0.01$ ). Overall, ambulance response time to serious incidents in the community increases as the number of ambulances queueing at A&E increases ( $B = 0.36, z = 6.88, p < 0.001$ ). Qualitative data suggests that the A&E clinical environment suffers when intoxicated patients are present.

**Conclusion:** Preliminary analyses indicate health service response to serious incidents in the community are affected by activities, including alcohol-related harm, in the night time environment such that others experience delays accessing services. This suggests diversion away from unscheduled care can benefit the community generally.

**Key words:**

**Declaration of interest:**

# Who causes alcohol-related harm to others in Nigeria?

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Most Nigerians abstain from alcohol but the country has one of the highest rates of adult per capita consumption and level of consumption among drinkers in Africa. Though there is growing concern about the effects of drinking on the drinker, there is little research on the role of alcohol in society at large, especially on the social and health consequences of drinking for others in the family and community.

As part of the WHO/Thai Health project on alcohol's harm to others, a household survey was conducted in three states in Nigeria using a questionnaire designed for the multi-country research project. The present analysis of the data sought to assess the prevalence of harm to others, the types of harm often experienced and the perpetrators of such harm.

Preliminary analysis showed that the most prevalent harms experienced from drinkers was being called names and being physically pushed. These more frequent harms were caused more by drinkers who were family members (66 % and 74 % respectively) than strangers. Family members were also associated with the experience of physical harm and property damage, but being involved in a road traffic accident was more often associated with a stranger (57 %) than with family members. In terms of harm experienced in the community, respondents reported that they were harassed, bothered, awakened by noise and felt unsafe. Further analysis of the data will identify the factors associated with the experience of harm, including the role of patterns of drinking in alcohol-related harm to others.

**Key words:**

**Declaration of interest:**

# People with alcohol-related harm – who else suffers?

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Background: Scotland has a well-documented problem with alcohol, costing £3.65 billion annually in terms of health and social harms and criminal justice. Each of these consequences cannot relate to the drinker in isolation, others, known and unknown to the drinker will be affected directly or indirectly.

Aim: To explore the perceived experience of harm reported by heavy consumers of alcohol.

Method: Mixed method study involving one-to-one qualitative interviews (n=20) exploring various issues including participants' perceptions of the negative impact of alcohol. In addition the larger sample (n=639) completed a questionnaire documenting alcohol purchasing habits and demographic data. Data from qualitative interviews were supported by Alcohol Related Problems Questionnaire scores (relating to harm caused to others) and responses to open questions gathered during quantitative interviews. Participants were recruited at healthcare settings within Scotland (in and out-patients).

Results: The larger sample consumed a median of 184.8 UK units, approximately 5 times the definition of harmful consumption in the UK. Qualitative interview findings suggested an awareness of the impact of consumption on personal health, the particular health risks of certain drinks and a willingness to avoid important others experiencing similar harms. ARPQ scores revealed an element of harm to others and were consistent with qualitative text which revealed awareness that partners, family members including children were affected by drinking behaviour. The wider ramifications were evidenced by accounts of stealing, going against religious beliefs and selling family jewellery to support alcohol purchasing.

Conclusion: Harm was evidenced in a variety of forms and was well appreciated by these heavy drinkers.

**Key words:** alcohol related harm, harmful drinkers, ARPQ, Scotland

**Declaration of interest:** Dr. Jonathan Chick reports personal fees from Alcoholics Anonymous, personal fees from H Lundback A/S, personal fees from Drinkaware and personal fees from Institute for Alcohol Studies, outside the submitted work. The remaining authors Fiona O'May, Jan Gill, Heather Black, Robert Rush and Barbara McPake declare that we have no competing interests.

# **Is there a common core to the harm experienced by affected family members independently of country, culture or family relationship?**

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This paper will take an international perspective on the harm to close family members caused by problem substance use, particularly problem drinking. It will draw on data collected by the Addiction and the Family International Network (AFINet), England, and their colleagues in a number of countries.

The data includes quantitative data based on the use of a standard set of questionnaires specifically designed or chosen for use with family members affected by alcohol and other addiction problems. Such data have been collected in Mexico, England, Italy and most recently in Brazil. It also includes qualitative data based on semi-structured interviews in Mexico, England, Australia (an indigenous sample in the Northern Territory), and most recently in Nigeria, Iran, and India.

The results will be used to counterpoint two positions: 1) that there is a common core to the harm experienced by affected family members which varies little by country, culture or family relationship (partner, mother, father, sibling etc); and 2) that the family harm is variable, dependent in important ways on cultural and relationship factors.

**Key words:** family harm; international; mixed methods; culture; family relationships.

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# What about saying 'no'? Alcohol consumption and abstinence in youth party-culture

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Despite the fact that alcohol use among young people is discouraged publicly and its abuse is highly problematized among socializing institutions, as well as among young people themselves, alcohol plays an important role as a mediator of relationships between young people and in the process of their becoming adults.

This study analyses Estonian adolescents' alcohol consumption and narratives about abstinence and saying 'no' to alcohol in alcohol party culture. The study was inspired by theories that conceptualise social practice as a basic unit of social processes, seeing practice as a recognisable pattern of action embedded in culture and social actors acting as carriers of practice. Small group interviews were held with 49 8th graders (aged 13-15) in Estonia focusing on capturing their experiences about saying 'no' to alcohol.

Results suggests that in adolescents' party culture the practice of saying 'no' exists, but it deviates very much from the practice of drinking alcohol at party-culture. The findings indicate that youth culture in Estonia does not leave individuals much room to manoeuvre around the alcohol drinking practice as dominant one but encouraging the sharing of existing narratives related to situational abstinence and non-consumption of alcohol.

**Key words:** alcohol, abstinence, adolescents, practice theory, narrative theory, prevention.

**Declaration of interest:**

# Parenthood re-discovered: views of recovered parents

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There is a growing body of research on the effects of parents' alcohol and substance abuse problems on family members. For example, the effects and risks to children have been examined by interviewing, by surveys on children or adult children and by analyzing cohort data. In this presentation, we approach the theme from the perspective of parents who have recovered from alcohol and substance abuse problems. The interest lies in analyzing how these parents perceive their re-discovered parenthood. The study is part of a wider "Growing up in the Finnish Drinking Culture" -project, conducted in the National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland.

The research question in this study is how recovered parents describe their re-discovered parenthood. The data consist of individual, pair and group interviews with parents (N=32). The parents were diagnosed with alcohol and or substance abuse problems and they all had gone through successful treatment; hence, at the moment of the interviews they had abstained from alcohol or drugs a few months or even several years. Most of these parents had teen-aged children, while some of them had younger children or adult children.

The preliminary results indicate that the parents' recovery from alcohol and drugs has changed their parenthood in several ways. The parents reflect on their problematic past, and their recovery as a turning point, whilst they set the direction on what kind of parenthood they want to offer their child in the future.

**Key words:** parenthood, alcohol and substance abuse problems, children, recovery

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# Emotional symptoms among young people with perceived parental alcohol problems

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**Introduction:** Little is known about the number of young people in Denmark who perceive their parents to have alcohol problems and what kind of harmful effects it may have on their mental health. The aim of the study is to investigate the adverse consequences on mental health, in terms of emotional symptoms such as feeling low, feeling nervous, and feeling irritable or in a bad mood, among young people with perceived parental alcohol problems in Denmark and to investigate whether there is a difference in reporting of daily emotional symptoms with regard to which parent (mother, father, stepparents or both parents) is perceived to have alcohol problems.

**Method:** Data come from the Danish Youth Cohort 2014, a national survey of more than 70.000 high school and vocational school students (12-25 years). The survey includes questions on perceived parental alcohol problems, instances of feeling insecure, being yelled at, or scolded because of parents' alcohol problems and frequency of emotional symptoms.

**Results:** The prevalence of perceived parental alcohol problems was 8.0% among girls and 5.8% among boys. Young people with perceived parental alcohol problems had a twofold higher likelihood of reporting daily emotional symptoms, compared to young people without perceived parental alcohol problems, and there were no significant differences between boys and girls. The odds ratio of emotional symptoms for having a mother with perceived alcohol problems was not significantly higher than the odds ratios found for fathers', stepparents' or both parents' alcohol problems.

**Conclusion:** The study provides estimates of and insight into the harmful effects of parental alcohol problems on secondary education students' wellbeing in Denmark.

**Key words:** alcohol harms to others, parental alcohol problems, emotional symptoms, wellbeing, students, Denmark.

**Declaration of interest:** None.



# **Risks to children's safety, health and psychological development related to parents' substance abuse – results from a Finnish register based study**

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**Introduction and aims:** A parent's substance abuse can mean deficits in the child's formative environment. Risks to the child's health can be caused by the family's chaotic lifestyle, a neglected household, or the parent's inadequate response to the child's physical and emotional needs. This study examines the prevalence of serious substance abuse problems among mothers and fathers of small children, and whether children of substance abusing parents get hospitalized because of injury, somatic illness or disorders of psychological development more often than other children and how often they are placed in out-of-home care.

**Design and methods:** The study is a retrospective population-based cohort study based on Finnish health care and social welfare registers. The participants were all children born in Finland in 1997 (n= 59 000) and 2002 (n= 55 369) and their biological mothers and fathers. Parents with register entries related to substance abuse in the period 1993–2012 were defined as having a substance abuse problem. Children were followed up for their first twelve / fifteen years of life for hospitalisations because of injuries, infectious diseases, disorders of psychological development and out-of-home placements. The associations between hospitalisation and out-of-home care and parents' substance abuse were estimated using logistic regression. The child's gender and the parents' psychiatric disorders and socio-demographic characteristics obtained from the registers were standardised in the final models. The paper also looks separately at the impact of mothers' and fathers' substance misuse on children.

**Key words:** children; injury; morbidity; out-of-home care; parents' substance abuse

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **A first look across the nine societies: patterns of harm from others' drinking**

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Research into the impact of others' alcohol consumption has gained traction in the past decade. A cross-national glance at rates of harm due to others' drinking shows that it is experienced globally, yet in patterns, in part, reflective of local rates of consumption and the gendered nature of consumption.

This study utilises data from cross-sectional surveys administered in Australia, Chile, India, Lao PDR, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (N=19, 818) and analyses the rates of harm respondents had experienced attributable to the drinking of others. Rates of experiencing any harm due to the drinking of friends or family ranges from 17 % in New Zealand, to 60 % in Thailand. Of those harmed, approximately half of Chileans and Indians were threatened, and or harmed in a physical or sexual way. Similarly varied, harm from strangers' drinking ranged from 18 % of Nigerians to 60 % of Australians. A fifth of stranger harms were tangible in Australia, New Zealand and Sri Lanka. Countries with higher levels of female consumption reported more harm for females, while countries with much more gendered drinking such as Sri Lanka and India found higher levels of harm from known drinkers in males. Harms from strangers were largely more common in females than males. With the exception of Nigeria, reported rates of harms were higher in younger respondents than older, particularly harms from drinkers known to the respondents.

Results offer initial quantification of an issue that is broadly experienced across countries and often unreported and overlooked in policy.

**Key words:**

**Declaration of interest:**

# Harms from alcohol use accrue importantly to the families

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We report economic impact of alcohol use at household (HH) level from the door-to-door survey undertaken in select slums of Bengaluru city in South-India. A household (HH) which reported any person consuming alcohol in last one-year was classified as user-HH. An adult female respondent of the HH provided data for 279 user-HH and 238 nonuser-HH. In all, 2456 individuals were enumerated. User-HH had twice the odds (OR: 1.9) of a person without employment. Amongst those employed, the odds of not bringing home a salary despite working was 16. The total annual expenses of the user-HH (INR 12,385) were more than the nonuser-HH (INR 11,962); majority of the expenses of the nonuser-HHs was on education while for the users it was on buying medicine and for doctor's consultation. Saving in a month for greater number of months in the last year was more amongst nonuser-HH and was often in a savings bank. In comparison, the user-HH saved money in the not so reliable source like chit-fund and self-help groups. User-HH reported that alcohol related issues were the main reason to take loan and also for pawning/selling old assets during the last year. In addition, user HH found it difficult to buy monthly ration or medicines, pay rent, pay school fees and had greater altercation with creditors. Alcohol-use and slum-dwelling compounds the adversity. The present study highlights the need for household level interventions to mitigate harms to families from alcohol use.

The present study was part of the larger study to help the locally working NGO to assess the impact of alcohol use and to bring financial inclusion of those working in under-privileged localities of Bengaluru city. A mixed method approach was adopted to explore the impact of alcohol use.

**Key words:** children; injury; morbidity; out-of-home care; parents' substance abuse

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **A Norwegian project against passive drinking**

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The concept «passive drinking» was officially launched in Norway in a white paper from the government the summer of 2012, and harm to others was there described as a big problem. The organisation, League Against Intoxicants (FMR), wanted to increase the accent on this by performing a project on the topic, and inviting to establish a network against passive drinking. An application to the National Health Directorate was granted, and in the spring of 2013, the project could be implemented. NGOs and official services were invited to join the network, and a number of them decided to join, and take part in the implementation of the project

We made the following:

- A short film to accentuate the message
- A conference to formulate the message from different angles.
- An issue of the periodical «Mot Rusgift» («Against Intoxicants») We regard the results of the project as a broader understanding of the concept «passive drinking», especially in the participating organisations and services, but also among the public and in the press. The publication of the periodical, which also was put on the FMR website, represents a broad bunch of knowledge on the diverse mechanisms that are involved in passive drinking. This may be useful for many who are interested in alcohol policy. In the meantime, Norway got a new, right-wing government, and an application for a follow up the next year was turned down.

**Key words:** Alcohol, passive drinking, harm to others

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **Conceptual and methodological issues in studying alcohol's harm to others**

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While there is a longer history of concern about alcohol's harm to others, researchers' interest has intensified in the last few years. Three main traditions of research have emerged: population survey studies of such harm from the perspective of the "other"; analysis of register or case-record data which includes information on the involvement of another's drinking in the case; and qualitative studies of interactions and experiences involved in particular harms from others' drinking. In the course of the new spate of studies, many conceptual and methodological issues have arisen. Harm from others' drinking is inherently interactional, and subject to varying definitions of what counts as harm, and of attribution to drinking. The social and personal nature of many of the harms means they do not fit easily into a disability or costing model, raising the question of how they might best be counted and aggregated. The paper addresses these issues, and calls for consideration of research designs which might better fit together the views of harms from the "windows" of the different traditions of research.

**Key words:**

**Declaration of interest:**

# How well do survey studies catch alcohol-related harm to others?

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Empirical studies assessing alcohol's harm to others very often rely on population survey data. This presentation will address some of the problems and challenges with using survey data for this purpose. Such problems include population surveys' limited capacity for catching infrequent harms and long-term consequences of drinking. Moreover, alcohol-related harms may be reported by the drinker or by the party being harmed (or a by-stander) and irrespective of who reports the harm, causal attribution to drinking is problematic, and more so when the association is weak or conditional on other factors.

Challenges for future population surveys to address alcohol's harm to others include the need for improved models and understanding of complex mechanisms to guide empirical studies within the broad range of harms. Study designs other than cross-sectional surveys, such as longitudinal study designs and combinations of population surveys and other data sources are likely to overcome some of the identified problems in current population surveys of alcohol's harm to others.

**Key words:** Alcohol, harm to others, population surveys, methodological issues, causal attribution

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **The tolerance of parents drinking in the presence of their children explored using survey data and qualitative interview data**

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**Introduction:** Norwegian parents are warned about the possible negative consequences of drinking in the presence of their children, by health authorities and interest organizations. However, surveys indicate that adolescents fairly often see their parents drink alcohol, also being drunk. Few studies have researched how adolescents and parents perceive parents' drinking in the presence of children, and the reasoning behind when it is seen as acceptable and when it is not. In this paper, we examine (1) the tolerance of parents drinking alcohol in the presence of their children using survey data, and (2) the reasoning underlying this tolerance using qualitative data. We also study (3) whether men and women differ with respect to tolerance, and whether mothers/fathers drinking with their children are perceived differently.

**Methods:** Data stem from a web-survey among 18-69-year old Norwegians (N=2171). In addition, six focus group interviews with 15-16 year olds and six interviews with parents of adolescents at this age (5-6 persons in each group) were conducted. Both survey and focus group participants were asked about their tolerance for parents drinking with children present. Photographs and stories of drinking situations were used as stimuli for the focus group discussions.

**Analytic strategy:** We will describe tolerance of parents drinking with children present, based on survey and focus group data. The focus group data will also be analyzed in order to describe how people give reason for their tolerance, with attention to the dynamics of the group discussion.

**Key words:** harm to others, drinking with children, gender, survey, focus group interviews

**Declaration of interest:**

# Harms from alcohol drinking by co-workers in the Lao PDR

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**Aims:** This study aims to describe the prevalence of workplace-related harms to others and to describe the adverse effects due to their co-workers' alcohol drinking in Lao PDR.

**Design:** A cross-sectional study was carried out in six districts of three provinces namely Vientiane Capital, Luangprabang and Champasak provinces of Lao PDR, during 2012-13. Face to face interview was used for data collection with adult's population age 15-64 years (N=1257) with response rate 99.8%. Self-reported measures of the time spent covering for other people at work because of their alcohol drinking; measures of other impacts from co-workers' alcohol drinking.

**Findings:** Very few of Lao workers have experienced negative effects from their co-workers' alcohol drinking, with 3.1 % of workers reporting having problems with someone they worked with or a boss due to their drinking, 5.3 % had to cover for them because of their drinking, 4.8 % has their productivity at work been reduced because of a colleague's drinking, 4.5 % has their ability to do their job been negatively affected, 2.1 % of them have involved in an accident or a close call at work and 2.1 % had to work extra hours. However, the percentage of any type of harms due to their co-workers' alcohol drinking is 9 percent (11.6 percent for male and 6.1 % for female).

**Conclusions:** Work-place is commonly affected because of the drinking of others. Substantial proportions of Lao people are affected by other people's drinking.

**Key words:** alcohol, workplace, Lao PDR

**Declaration of interest:**



# **Magnitude of alcohol's harm to others and its ties to alcohol control policy in Lithuania**

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The main goal of this study is to analyse the magnitude of alcohol's harm to others and its ties to the Alcohol Control Policy in Lithuania.

The research is based on the data of a quantitative survey of adult residents of Lithuania conducted in 2014. In total, 1000 respondents were surveyed, 628 of whom indicated that they consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 12 months. Every other individual who consumed alcohol was involved in binge drinking and experienced alcohol related harm. Alcohol's harm is conceptualized according to Room's (2010) theoretical model.

The rates of alcohol's harm to the drinker, family and society have been calculated, and they are high. Analyses of Alcohol Control Policy Law show that the attitude to alcohol's harm is medicalized and the social harm to others is neglected. Alcohol control's goals are limited to the harm to health. The role of the police is to enforce the Alcohol Control Law, and to ensure the citizens' safety. Lithuania has to recognize alcohol's harm to others and to reform the Alcohol Control Policy and its implementation tools.

**Key words:** alcohol, social harm, alcohol control, Lithuania

**Declaration of interest:** Paper is based on the data which is a part of the Social Exclusion and Social Participation in Transitional Lithuania research project, financed by Lithuanian Council of Science and European Social Fund (VP1-3.1-SMM-07-K).

# **Alcohol – A paradox of perspectives**

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It seems crucial to use the “harm to others” concept in alcohol research, as alcohol indeed causes substantial harm to people other than the consumer. While the perspective has been confirmed in research, the nature of Finnish alcohol debate has changed. Alcohol is seen as a question of basic rights, and restrictive policy as a violation of those rights.

Finnish decision-makers are increasingly inclined to advocate this line of thinking. Restrictive policy has lost some of its support. The key message of the alcohol industry has gone over in the current climate: Harms are caused and suffered by a small group of abusers. The rest of us are not part of the problem. Thus, no restrictions are needed. Harm to others perspective is judged as hypocrisy, moralization and denial of the positive aspects of alcohol. The only acceptable harm perspective is the one highlighting economic losses.

What is the added value that the perspective can bring to decision-making? Citizens demand common sense and decisions based on knowledge. Knowledge offered by alcohol research however is not received well. That is a paradox frequently encountered by organizations in substance abuse prevention. How can research meet the current debate? Will the scientific community be able to react to the challenge when the alcohol industry keeps obscuring the debate? Is the harm to others perspective sufficient – or the correct approach at all – in the individualistic climate?

**Key words:**

**Declaration of interest:**

# Adults' drinking and harms to children in Vietnam

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**Background:** Under the WHO/Thai Health ‘The Harm to Others from drinking’ project, a household survey on harms from others’ drinking was undertaken in Vietnam in 2012-2013. This analysis focuses on adverse effects to children from other’s drinking on a 12-month basis, as reported by their parents or those with parental responsibility.

**Aims:** To explore the prevalence of alcohol-related harms to children due to others’ drinking and examine how this varies by the children’s socio- economic and demographic status.

**Method:** A retrospective cross-sectional study in six provinces, using a multi stage stratified area probability household sampling approach; 1501 completed face to face interviews (one respondent of each household) using a structured questionnaire on five specific harms to children, harm severity score (1-10) and relationship between affected children and drinkers.

**Key findings:** 20.8 % of parents reported their children suffered some degree of adverse affected from others’ drinking; 9% reported the effects was severe (6-10 score). 13.9 % suffered any of the five specific harms; the most frequently reported harms was yelled, criticized or verbally abused (10.8%). Seeking help from a protection agency or local authority was rarely reported. Parent’s drinking was mostly responsible. In general, harms to children from others’ drinking in rural were likely to be more observed than in urban area.

**Conclusions:** As reported by parents or those with parental responsibility, alcohol related harms to children were rather common in Vietnam. Psychological (verbal) abuse was mostly observed.

**Key words:** harms to other, drinking, harms to children

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# How do elderly people's alcohol problems appear in home-care nurses' daily work?

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The Finnish aging policy prioritizes older people living at home as long as possible. Alcohol use of older people has become more common during recent years. Heavy drinking often leads to the need of daily assistance and care.

This paper discusses how agency is constructed among home care nurses visiting alcohol consuming older people in their homes. The data consists of 13 thematic interviews with home care nurses and their supervisors. The interviews were conducted in one home care district in Southern Finland.

The framework of agency is applied as an interpretive tool in the study (Jyrkämä, 2008). Data are analysed from the perspective of nurses knowing, wanting, being able, having to, having the possibility to, and feeling.

When making their home visits nurses have to handle challenging social issues, such as the self-determination of the older people, their own safety at work, their obligation to provide care, etc. Nurses encounter unpredictable situations where they cannot fulfill their professional intentions. Agency is constructed in material, relational and embedded practices.

This paper belongs to a pilot study called "Ageing, alcohol and needs for services in home care" (2014-2015), which is part of the project "Harms to others from drinking: effects on health, wellbeing and the burden to society" funded by the Academy of Finland (no. 259289).

**Key words:** old people, home care nurses, agency, alcohol

**Declaration of interest:** None.

# **Out-of-pocket expenses from others' drinking: The financial burden of alcohol's harm to others study in Thailand**

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**Aims:** The objectives of this paper are to measure financial adverse effects from others' alcohol drinking among the Thai population and estimate out-of-pocket expenses incurred by those affected.

**Method:** A national population survey of 1,695 Thai respondents aged 18 – 70 years was conducted during September 2012 – March 2013. The survey instrument version I of the WHO/Thai Health International Collaborative Research Project on the Harm to others from drinking was employed to measure adverse effects of other's drinking including questions on the frequency of these negative events and their individual costs. Total annual out-of-pocket expenses were calculated.

**Findings:** 22.1 % of the sample reported they have experienced financial impacts of someone's drinking in the last 12 months with average annual out-of-pocket expenses of 10,363 baht (345 USD) each. Because of someone else's drinking, 11.2 % reported having financial trouble, 5.2 % had to pay for traffic accidents they were involved in, 5.1 % paid for repairing damaged house/car/property, for 3.8% their clothes/belongings were ruined, 3.4 % reported difficulty paying for household expenses, and 2.4 % that their money/other valuables were stolen. Among those respondents who have children to take care of (n= 937), 5.2 % of them reported they have not had enough money to buy food or essential things for kids due to others' drinking during the last 12 months. The demographic distribution of those with adverse financial effects of another's drinking will be analysed.

**Conclusion:** The externalities from others' alcohol consumption include substantial out-of-pocket costs and diversion of money needed for essentials. These costs should be added to the other social costs of alcohol consumption as they are conventionally measured.

**Key words:** alcohol's harm to others, out-of-pocket expense, financial burden, costs of harm to others

**Declaration of interest:** None

# Conceptualizing harm to other people and society within alcohol research

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Alcohol's harm to people other than the drinker has been a neglected perspective in the research literature. Several concepts recently presented within different disciplines have put the focus on how harms from drinking are inherently interactional. Among such concepts one could mention "externalities", "second-hand effects", "third party damages", "collateral damages" and "passive drinking". In addition, the concept of "harm to others" has gained the status of a keyword in scientific databases in the last few years. This paper puts these concepts into context and claims that the concept is still in flux.

In drawing attention to the interactional nature of alcohol-related harm, the harm-to-others perspective brings something new to three established approaches in alcohol research. The "individual harms approach" has concentrated on risks to or pathologies of the individual drinker, while much less interest has been given to harm to people in the immediate surroundings or the cost to public services. The "public health approach" has likewise not focused on interactions between the drinker and his or her environment, but has rather emphasized correlations between the health status of a particular population and the aggregate amount of alcoholic beverages consumed by that population. The "community approach" to alcohol harms, in turn, is primarily concerned with the social dynamics operating in different agencies and bodies within a local community. The harm-to-others perspective challenges the narrow scope embedded in the "individual harms approach", it puts the finger on shortcomings within the "public health approach", and it provides a critical complement to the "community approach". It also yields further critical questions concerning conceptual, methodological, political and ethical matters.

**Key words:** alcohol, harm to others, concepts

**Declaration of interest:** The authors declare that there are no competing interests.

# **Domestic Abuse and Alcohol: The hidden harms**

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There is acknowledgement of an intersection between alcohol and domestic abuse that recognises a complex relationship (Galvani 2006). However, Braaf (2012) suggests that alcohol has become the ‘elephant in the room’ for the domestic violence sector as most research focuses on associations between perpetrator drinking and violence, and as such risks minimizing issues of power and control.

Contemporary work in the field on the typologies of domestic violence (Johnson 2008) and the theoretical framework of coercive control developed by Evan Stark (2007) offer opportunities for a more detailed understanding. This new paradigm focuses on the most common type: intimate terrorism, where physical abuse is interwoven with three equally key tactics of intimidation, isolation and control that may include a range of sexual, psychological and emotional abuses.

In outlining a conceptual framework for studying alcohol’s harm to others Room et al (2010) highlight that adverse effects can take the form of mental or physical health, safety and security and tangible or intangible costs that are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Using these frameworks I will examine the potential for gaining a more nuanced understanding of the role of alcohol’s harm to others in the domestic abuse setting. I will present early evidence from my current PhD research project, an ongoing small qualitative study using Photovoice with women survivors of domestic abuse in Scotland and their experiences of alcohol. I will also argue for the value of taking a gendered analysis to this topic.

**Key words:** coercive control, domestic abuse, alcohol related harm

**Declaration of interest:** None.

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