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#### **PERCEPTIONS OF HEAVY DRINKING AND ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS**

Data from focus groups is presented. Interviews have been conducted in different regions of Sweden with young men and women from different social groups. The groups are composed of naturally existing networks of friends. Excerpts from feature films showing young people in various typical drinking situations have directed the group discussions. In the paper an analysis of the group's perception of heavy drinking and alcohol problems is presented. The results indicate that how they speak of their own drinking is of importance for how they perceive the transition in others from being heavy drinkers to having alcohol problems.

**Keywords:** young adults, alcohol, focus groups

**SESSION: 12.2**

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#### **FAMILY VALUES AND USE OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL DRUGS AMONG YOUTH**

**Aims.** This paper examines the role of family values in use of legal and illegal drugs among youth. Adolescents' use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs is related to many factors, from genetic and psychological to social and environmental factors. Family is one of the most important domains, which is influencing adolescent's behavior. To examine family values is therefore of great importance when we want to understand to which factors the use of legal and illegal drugs are related in adolescents. The relationship between integration of family life, values and use of alcohol and other drugs among Finnish students are examined. **Participants.** The data from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) was gathered in 1999. The data include 3 109 students born in 1983, with a response rate of 90. **Measurements.** Use of alcohol, marijuana or hashish and frequency of intoxication during the past 12 months, parents setting of rules about students' behaviour and use of legal and illegal drugs, participation in home work, available money for personal needs and satisfaction with relationships with parents. **Results.** This paper presents preliminary results. This preliminary analysis will be a basis for a comparative analysis with those ESPAD -countries, which have included questions belonging to the Integration module.

**Keywords:** legal and illegal drugs, youth, family life, survey

**SESSION: 13.2**

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#### **COMMUNITY ACTION: THE DAY AFTER**

How long a community project may survive after the project completion? At its end in 1997 the Rifredi Alcohol Community Project in Florence (1993-1997) showed a broader understanding of the risk induced by alcohol as well as a fair mobilisation of citizens among the community population. Also a public health indicator, as the percentage of hospital discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis, was demonstrated to be meaningfully different among the residents in the intervention area than in the community around. During some time, the project impact was evident after its end. In fact some project local activists themselves were able to plan new initiatives for about 16 months, but consulted to the old project responsible fellows for suggestions and support. Such initiatives were a few community meetings on the subject of youngsters and parents, youngsters and sports, the care of the elder. Five years later, after a new administration succeeded locally, and a few community key people changed, the community memory of the project may be not extant and one wonders whether new external stimuli, as a survey on the issue of health problems, may match local needs and easily reactivate a community mobilisation process on the historical basis of previous experience.

**SESSION: 11.3**

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**Barbro ANDERSSON**

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#### **THE SEQUENCE OF INVOLVEMENT WITH LICIT AND ILLICIT DRUGS IN A SWEDISH SCHOOL GRADE COHORT, 1997 TO 2000**

In this paper the changes of prevalence rates of alcohol use, smoking, binge drinking, use of inhalants and other drugs over four years in a Swedish school grade cohort are presented. Cross-sectional studies on nationally representative samples of school classes were made annually in grades 6, 7, 8 and 9 (students aged 12 to 16) in 1997 through 2000. The proportion of students who reported any alcohol use increased between grade 6 and 9 from 34 to 78%. Illicit drug use increased from 1 to 9%. The gender differences are largest in the youngest age group (more boys than girls) and are very small in the oldest group. Guttman Scalogram analyses of data from each cohort show that alcohol consumption precedes all other drug use, and there is a temporal order of binge drinking, smoking, use of inhalants and other illicit drugs. In grade 6 about 90% of the data fits the Guttman

scale properties, while the same is true for about 78% in grade 9. Moreover, the results suggest that smoking *and* binge drinking are coinciding along the sequence of involvement with drugs.

**Keywords:** youth, alcohol, sequence of drug involvement, gate-way drug, Guttman scaling

**SESSION: 7.3**

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<sup>2</sup>Laboratoire de psychiatrie - Service du Pr. Tignol, Bordeaux, France

### **SEXUAL QUALITY OF LIFE OF OPIATE-ADDICTED WOMEN**

Concerning the addiction field, few researchs having been focused on the love life. Nevertheless, it could take up a large part of the quality of life. Sexual life of intravenous drug users has mainly been considered in order to understand the dynamics of unsafe sexual practices. The purpose of this study is to examine the links that could exist between sexual satisfaction, marital satisfaction and quality of life. It is a sample of ten opiate-addicted women included in methadone maintenance program. The first step of the study has consisted in semi-directed interview. In the second step, all the subjects have filled in the Derogatis Sexual Functioning Inventory (Derogatis, 1973 ; 1975 ; 1978 ; 1997), the Triangular Love Scale (Sternberg, 1997), the Sexdiff (Tignol, 1999), the Beck Depression Inventory , the Risk Assessment Behavior (Metzger, 1990), the Addiction Severity Index (McLellan, Luborsky & Earlen, 1980 ; McLellan, Luborsky & O'Brien, 1981) and the Tableau d'Evaluation Assistée de la Qualité de Vie (Grabot, Martin, Auriacombe, Tignol, 1996). The results give the evidence that a link does exist between sexual dysfunctions and sexual satisfaction. They reveal that a strong link exists between marital satisfaction (based on the commitment and intimacy levels felt by the sexual partners), sexual satisfaction and quality of life. Furthermore, the results underline that sexual quality of life proves to be a part of life as much affected as the others by opiate addiction.

**Keywords :** intravenous drug users, women, marital relationships, sexual life,

Methadone Maintenance Program, Derogatis Sexual Functioning Inventory, Addiction Severity Index

**SESSION: 3.2**

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**Nancy BEAUREGARD**, Andrée Demers, Pierre Durand

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### **DISAGGREGATING THE CONTEXTUAL AND COMPOSITIONAL EFFECTS OF PROBLEMATIC DRINKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG THE CANADIAN WORKING POPULATION**

Previous studies have demonstrated occupational variations in the probability of experiencing problematic drinking behaviours. Several hypothesis were drawn to explain such variations. The contextual explanation suggests that macrosociological processes related to occupational cultural norms tend to structure workers' drinking behaviours. Rather, the compositional explanation considers that microsociological processes related to individual workers characteristics (ex: sociodemographics) would tend to modify such behaviours. Grounded in an ecological theory, this study aims at disaggregating the contextual and compositional effects of problematic drinking behaviours among workers. Using the 1994-1995 Canadian National Population Health Survey (N=6041), multilevel statistical analyses will be performed in order to assess the independent effect of (1) variations between workers within occupational positions (compositional explanation) and (2) variations between occupational positions (contextual explanation) on the prevalence of this health-risk behaviour.

**Keywords:** multilevel modelling, alcohol consumption, contextual and compositional explanations

**SESSION: 7.2**

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**Franca BECCARIA**, Franco Prina

Alcohol Research Group, University of Turin, Italy

### **THE ITALIAN FIRST LAW ON ALCOHOLISM: CONTENTS & CONTEXT**

In March 2001 the Italian Parliament approved the first general bill on alcoholism. This law includes many issues: treatment, alcohol advertising, prevention, BAC control. Even if the first article recalls the European Alcohol Chart, this law reflects all the complexity of Italian alcohol culture. In particular, new subjects have been formally admitted in the political arena besides medical doctors, who have been the natural holders of treatment expertise. For example voluntary groups and self-help groups have had fundamental role during the legislative debate. Nevertheless, this law is a compromise probably inevitable in a wet culture, such Italy is. In this paper we will discuss some of his contradictory topics: hospital competence for treatment, the acknowledgment of voluntary groups, no changes into alcohol advertising, prohibition of selling alcohol beverages on motorway bars, BAC reduction to 0,5. However treatment and police control seem to be the two more relevant questions. What about prevention? What is the political perspective on alcohol policy rising from this law? This law will change alcohol policies in Italy?

**Keywords:** policy, legislation, control, culture

**SESSION: 5**

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**Anders BERGMARK**

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**PLEASURE, RISK AND INFORMATION – NOTES CONCERNING THE DISCURSIVE SPACE OF PREVENTION**

A major version of the “prevention project” in the alcohol and drug field is built upon a fundament of harm and risk information. Either as a direct tool, intended to enlighten the alcohol or drug user concerning the specific risks associated with the consumption of the substance in question, or as an articulation of the legitimacy of a control of supply strategy. In both cases there are no real room for such topics that deals with the individuals pro-active reasons for engaging in alcohol and drug consumption, and positive evaluation of intoxication.

In this paper the notions of pleasure, risk and information are discussed with reference both to their utilization within the prevention discourse and their relation to a process of detraditionalization. It is suggested that, within a post-traditional society, pleasure (or equivalents as hedonism, enjoyment) constitute a more important notion than within a more institutionalized society, since the weakening of the external governance of the individual’s acts, brings about an imperative for pleasure.

**Keywords:** prevention, risk, pleasure, information

**SESSION: 2.2**

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**LIFE-COURSE UTILIZATION OF SERVICES IN WOMEN PRESENTING SEVERE MALADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS AND SUBSTANCE DISORDERS.**

Those in treatment for addiction who are also presenting severe social maladjustment problems generally quit treatment early and often relapse. This exploratory research pursues **two goals**: 1- describe the life-course utilization of services in women presenting this type of co-morbidity; 2 identify the helpful therapeutic factors and the barriers to treatment based upon the subjective perspective of the research participants. From a larger research project, 219 women were selected within the 2667 women who were admitted in a public treatment centre in Montreal between 1991 and 1995. The selected participants displayed severe maladjustment problems as measured by Addiction Severity Index (ASI). Twenty-one women were interviewed twice using a life-history framework. Besides the ASI, clinical reports are completing the data. Qualitative analysis of the data with QSR NUD\*IST was accomplished. **Results:** There is a positive cumulative effect of the different treatment episodes. The relationship with the therapist as well as with the peers experimenting the same addiction problems is a central helpful therapeutic factor and also a central barrier to treatment within the same trajectory of services. **Recommendation:** These women are characterized by chronic psychosocial problems and therefore require treatment meeting their long-term needs, instead of a short-term intensive approach. Given their frequent traumatic childhood experience, therapeutic alliance with this population is particularly challenging, but also central to their process of recovery is learning to trust someone. This population would benefit from a better collaboration of treatment centres, psychiatric services, and self-help groups.

**Keywords:** services trajectory, addiction, life-course perspective, process of change, severe maladjustment problems, qualitative research

**SESSION: 3.2**

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**AN EXPLORATORY CASE-CROSSOVER STUDY OF ACUTE ALCOHOL USE AND SUICIDE ATTEMPT**

It is well accepted that acute alcohol use is associated with suicidal behavior, but the nature of the relationship remains unclear. The case-crossover design is a new epidemiological strategy to be used to study the impact of immediate determinants of an outcome, in which an individual is used as his own control in studying the effect of a transient factor (acute alcohol consumption) on the risk of an acute event (suicidal behavior). Seven emergency room (ER) studies that have been conducted with similar methodology that employ representative samples of patients were merged. We were able to identify all ER attendees that reported a suicide attempt. A total of 103 suicide attempts were ascertained (3 cases in the United States, 47 in Australia, 9 in Canada and 44 in Mexico), from which 48% were females and 59% were under 30 years old. We found that 37 patients (36% of the sample) reported any alcohol drinking six hours prior to the suicide attempt. In the analysis in which the usual alcohol consumption during the last 12 months served as the control value, the estimated relative risk (RR) for patients that reported alcohol consumption six hours prior to the suicide attempt was 14.96 (95% Confidence Interval = 8.35-26.81). We found no differences in the estimated relative risk by gender (RR=15.1 for males and RR=14.6 among females). We conclude that any alcohol consumption greatly increases the risk of suicide attempt. Case-crossover methodology should be used to move forward or knowledge in this area.

**Keywords:** epidemiology, methods, suicide, acute alcohol, intoxication, case-crossover

**SESSION: 9.1**

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### **DOES INTOXICATION PROVIDE A VALID EXCUSE FOR SEXUAL AGGRESSION? RESPONSE OF SWEDISH YOUNG ADULTS TO A HYPOTHETICAL SCENARIO**

**Objective:** This paper examines the excuse-value of alcohol in relation to a date-rape scenario. In specific, does intoxication result in decreased blame and consequences to the male aggressor? **Methods:** 1004 RDD quantitative telephone surveys were completed with Swedes aged 16-25. A response-rate of 82.7% was achieved. Within the date-rape vignette, severity of the outcome, initiation of sexual contact, and both the aggressor=s and victim=s levels of intoxication were randomly manipulated. Blame assigned to the aggressor and whether the police should be called were analyzed, using multiple-regression in SAS. **Results:** Respondents were male (48.3%) and female (51.7%), with a mean age of 19.7 years (SD=2.98). Olof (male aggressor) was either still sober (40%), feeling the effects of alcohol (20%), or was quite drunk (40%) in the scenario. Lena (female victim) was similarly intoxicated. Olof was held to blame with a mean score of 7.99 (SD=2.38; 1=no blame, 10=completely to blame). Analyses were stratified by sex and controlled for Lena=s intoxication, severity of outcome, and initiation of the sexual situation among other variables. Females held Olof less to blame when he was very drunk ( $p<0.0001$ ), but not merely feeling the effects ( $p=0.28$ ); whereas males held Olof less to blame at both levels of intoxication ( $p=0.04$ , and  $p=0.01$  respectively). Similar results were seen regarding whether or not the police should be called. **Discussion:** Intoxication provides a limited excuse from blame and consequences in this hypothetical act of aggression. Implications of this finding are discussed.

**Keywords:** alcohol, aggression, young adults, excuse, RDD, vignette

**SESSION: 12.3**

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Anthropology, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland

### **WHERE EVERYONE'S WELCOME': COMMODIFICATION, IRISH PUBS AND PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION**

Theorising the nature of drinking space and drinking stereotypes is essential if we are to understand how, why and when people drink. This paper analyses a key facilitating stereotype—*The Irish Pub*. Such spaces promote cultural acceptability identified with alcohol and its association with a people presumed to be friendly, conversational and creative. Identifying the Irish as heavy drinkers is an implicit part of the way in which such commodified cultural identification promote public consumption. The settings under review for this paper include public drinking establishments identifying themselves as 'Irish' in Portugal, Austria, and the United Kingdom, as well as making links to pubs in the growing cosmopolitan tourist parts of Dublin, Ireland (other countries, and other pubs are intended to be added in the future). We consider how this exportable identity is variously culturally nuanced according to international setting. How does the appeal and perception of the Irish Pub vary, and what drinks are served and in what quantities? This project examines a key stage in the commodification of public drinking and challenges assumptions about the nature of globalisation itself.

**SESSION: 3.1**

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**Cheryl J. CHERPITEL**, Jason Bond

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### **ACCURACY OF SELF-REPORTED VEHICULAR OFFENSES AND BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AMONG WHITES AND MEXICAN AMERICANS IN DUI TREATMENT PROGRAMS**

Differences in self-reported rates of drinking and driving compared to official statistics have been found between Hispanics and whites, and is thought to be possibly related to under-reporting among Hispanics. Self-reported and California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)-reported vehicular offenses and blood alcohol level (BAL) were compared between a sample of 249 Mexican Americans (half of whom were born in Mexico) and 250 white non-Hispanics convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI) in all five DUI treatment programs in one northern California county. Among Hispanics, 9% under-reported the number of convictions for driving with a suspended license in the past year compared to 3% for whites. Of those Hispanics born in Mexico, 11% under-reported compared to 7% for US-born Hispanics. Mexico-born Hispanics also showed much larger under-reporting average discrepancies between self- and DMV-reported BAL compared to US-born Hispanics and whites. Under-reporting of BAL was positively associated with individuals' negative attitudes towards drinking and negatively associated with frequency of heavy drinking, alcohol dependence, and the number of safety-related tickets or DUIs in the past year. These data suggest that there are significant ethnic differences in accuracy of self-reported vehicular offenses and BAL, with Hispanics tending to under-report more frequently than whites, and Hispanics born in Mexico more likely to under-report than those born in the US.

**Keywords:** self-reports, BAL, DUI, Mexican Americans

**SESSION: 7.1**

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**Deborah A. DAWSON**

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**DEVIATION FROM STANDARD DRINK SIZE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FREQUENCY OF RISK DRINKING**

Data from the 2001 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (fieldwork to be completed by March 2002, estimated sample = 45,000 U.S. adults) will be used to examine the extent to which actual drink sizes differ from standard drinks. Lifesized photographs of assorted glasses showing the sizes corresponding to various fill levels were used to help respondents accurately report their drink sizes. For each type of beverage, this paper will describe the proportion of past-year drinkers whose usual drink size was less than, approximately equal to, or larger than a standard of 0.6 oz (14 g), as well as the degree of deviation for those consuming nonstandard sizes. The paper then will describe the proportion of drinkers for whom risk drinking corresponds to thresholds other than 5+ drinks, e.g., 3+ or 4+ drinks, as a result of consuming larger than standard drinks. All descriptive data will include differentials related to age, gender and race/ethnicity. Finally, the paper will describe possible techniques for estimating the frequency of consuming quantities of drinks (i.e., alternative thresholds for risk drinking) that were not directly asked in the survey. From these estimates, the paper will demonstrate the extent to which accounting for nonstandard drink sizes affects the frequency and prevalence of risk drinking among U.S. adults. This presentation will be based on data for which only preliminary case weights are available.

**Keywords:** consumption, standard drinks, risk drinking

**SESSION: 9.3**

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**WORLDS APART: ALCOHOL/DRUG EPIDEMIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND TREATMENT**

Epidemiological alcohol/drug researchers and treatment providers have had their difficulties bridging the gap between their research findings and practice worlds. That gap is even wider for those alcohol/drug researchers and practitioners from social work. A review of alcohol/drug and social work literature demonstrates that social work research and practice methods seldom cross over to the alcohol/drug field. Although social work alcohol/drug research and treatment methods exist independently of epidemiological research and treatment approaches, social workers do provide treatment services to clients individually and/or in conjunction with other alcohol and drug treatment providers. A content analysis of the social science journals revealed a difference between epidemiological alcohol/drug and social work research agendas. The latter is dominated by social work eclectic treatment approaches and their findings are generally not published in mainstream epidemiological alcohol and drug journals. Many of these social work alcohol/drug studies utilize social work interventions to treat substance-using clients rather than traditional alcohol/drug service profiles. Examples of these social work interventions may include: systems, ecological and strengths-based perspectives; person-in-the-environment; and human behavior in the social environment. Social work researchers and practitioners conduct research and treat alcohol/drug using-clients with these social work interventions, which is an example of approaches not generally used by other alcohol and drug service providers in public health, peer-based, or even mental health fields. The implications of these findings for epidemiological and social work alcohol/drug research, treatment, and education are discussed. The authors conclude with suggestions for bridging alcohol/drug research and treatment methods between professions of social work and alcohol/drug epidemiology.

**Keywords:** alcohol/drug research and treatment; service profiles; providers; social work interventions; alcohol/drug using clients

**SESSION: 14**

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**Danielle EDOUARD**

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**WINE, A MARKER OF “SOPHISTICATION” IN THE U.S.: AN INDICATOR FOR PRACTICAL APPLICABILITY OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FINDINGS”**

This paper analyzes the social significance of wine as a marker of what Americans call “sophistication” and its impact on the public health policy towards alcohol. It is based on direct and participant observation and open-ended interviews with key players and interest groups in the field of alcohol on the East and West Coasts. The theories of Howard Becker, Erving Goffman and Claude Fischler are used to interpret the findings of the statistical data that were produced through content analysis, a methodology inspired by Dwight B. Heath. Two key concepts emerged: moderation and “sophistication”. The main reasons why wine has become a new public health target since the late 1970s are examined as well as the use of the “French paradox” findings to define wine as a lifestyle variable: the interviews with anti-alcohol lobbyists, public health officials and researchers show that moderation, described as un-American, is viewed as the privilege of an elite. Wine is associated with the healthy lifestyle of the cosmopolitan upper middle classes. The analysis of the interviews with wine professionals, critics, and consumers permits us to describe a new “wine culture” with various rules, *faux pas* and ways to save

face. The construction of the “sophisticated” image of wine is explored, as is what respondents mean by “sophistication”. Wine is a marker of social identity: those who master the three main rules, i.e. moderation, knowledge and taste, prove their higher social status and affluence and give the image of cultured, intelligent, well-informed and mature individuals.

**Key words:** open-ended interviews, interactionist approach, wine, “sophistication”, moderation, public health policy

**SESSION: 2.2**

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**Zsuzsanna ELEKES**

Hungary

#### **ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADULT POPULATION IN HUNGARY**

This paper is to present some results of the national survey on alcohol and other drugs conducted in 2001 Hungary. The aim of the survey was to give some basic information on the widespread of alcohol and illicit drug use in Hungary. By this survey we also participate in the Gender, Culture and Alcohol Project of IRGGA. As a result we can state that 11.4 % of the 19-65 years old adult population can be considered abstinent and 8.6 % are users with problems. The research revealed a new phenomenon, namely that problematic alcohol consumption can be connected to underprivileged classes less readily than in the 80s. Problematic alcohol consumption is observed in wider segments of the society and is connected to discontent and frustration in other areas that can only be measured by soft indexes.

**SESSION: 13.1**

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**Sidsel ERIKSEN**

Institute of History, Copenhagen, Denmark

#### **CONSUMPTION, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY**

One of the crucial points for the alcohol industry is to increase alcohol consumption. Some of the biggest obstacles to reach this goal is the different temperance movements and the public health advises from groups of experts. Therefore the industries methods to tackle popular movements and experts becomes very interesting in alcohol research. The paper will discuss the industries possibilities to manage this problem in a historical perspective mainly focusing on the relationship between the alcohol industry and physicians.

**SESSION: 6.1**

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**Mimmi ERIKSSON**

Sweden

#### **ALCOHOL- AND DRUG PREVENTION IN WORKPLACES – WHO CARES?**

In this paper we will discuss what interest, and whose interest, there is in working with alcohol- and drug prevention in workplaces. As the Swedish alcohol policy has weakened alternative ways for primary prevention are sought. Public reports have pointed out the workplace as one arena for prevention that could compensate the governments diminishing alcohol control. Will this work and what conditions are necessary in order to work successfully with these issues in a corporate environment? Several studies have suggested that there is little interest in working with prevention in workplaces, and this study supports this finding. This study involved interviews at 16 companies in Sweden. To get a broad picture interviews were made with different actors in the companies; personnel managers, employees (in focus groups), union representatives and in some cases the company health care. In a preliminary stage the findings verified our hypothesis that the overall interest in primary prevention in reality is not that strong. The participants in the study believe that the responsibility, as far as alcohol and drugs are concerned, lies in intervention when the alcohol- or drug problem has arisen and there is really not much the company can do to prevent people from using alcohol or drugs.

**SESSION: 7.2**

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**Kaye Middleton FILLMORE**, William C. Kerr, Alan Bostrom

Department of Social and Behavioral Science, University of California, San Francisco, USA

#### **DISENTANGLING TRANSITIONS IN DRINKING STATUS, SERIOUS ILLNESS AND MORTALITY RISK**

The relationship of drinking and abstaining with all-cause mortality is studied in a two-measurement-point prospective study to assess the importance of drinking change: stability among the healthy and seriously ill. The NHANES1 and follow-up of men and women (age 32-59 and 60+) are followed in death records for 10 years. Cox proportional hazards models evaluate those with and without serious illness.

**Keywords:** drinking transitions, illness, all-cause mortality risk, Cox proportional hazards models

**SESSION: 11.2**

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**Henk GARRETSEN**

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#### **EVIDENCE-BASED ADDICTION CARE AND PREVENTION: REDUCING THE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE**

To what extent are addiction care, prevention and policy evidence-based? Are activities and programs based on research results? Are the activities undertaken effective? Are new activities evaluated and if so, in such a way that their effectiveness can be solidly assessed? The article addresses these questions.

Among others it is stated that the clinical sector, the cure, is more evidence-based than the not-clinical sector, the care and the prevention. In these sectors activities are insufficient evidence-based. Possible explanations for this are discussed. A closer co-operation between researchers and addiction care- and prevention organisations is recommended as is the establishment of academic workplaces (like academic hospitals) in this sector.

**Keywords:** evidence-based procedures, evaluation of care, prevention and policy, effectiveness

#### **SESSION: 1**

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**Norman GIESBRECHT**<sup>1</sup>, Lise Anglin<sup>2</sup>

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#### **ALCOHOL RESEARCH AND ALCOHOL POLICY: SOLITUDES OR PARTNERS?**

Two divergent trends are emerging in a number of jurisdictions. On one hand there is a growing evidence of the extent of alcohol problems and their impact on personal, social and economic conditions. Concurrently a number of studies point to the effectiveness of environmental strategies in controlling drinking-related problems. On the other hand, many policy changes are not oriented toward the broadly-based and most effective interventions, and in some cases run contrary to best advice with regard to evidence-based policy. These tensions are illustrated by experiences in recent decades in Ontario, Canada. In the paper we document a number of marking, commercialization and distribution initiatives which make alcohol more available in Ontario. Secondly, we consider both cross sectional and trend data from 1989 onwards on public opinion of representative samples of Ontario adults on policy topics. For example, these surveys indicate strong support for a government-run alcohol retailing system and rejection of privatization and higher density -- views that are consistent in many respects with the broad research literature on impacts of policy changes. We conclude by offering an analysis of these divergent trends and suggest steps forward to facilitate a greater convergence of prevention agenda and policy initiatives.

#### **SESSION: 14**

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**Louis GLIKSMAN**<sup>2,4</sup>, Andrée Demers<sup>1,2</sup>, Sylvia Kairouz<sup>1,2</sup>, Edward Adlaf<sup>2,4</sup>

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#### **MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF SITUATIONAL HEAVY DRINKING AMONG CANADIAN UNDERGRADUATES**

Using data from the Canadian Campus Survey, a national mail survey conducted in 1998 with a random sample of 8,864 students in 18 universities, we used a multi-level approach to examine the relative contributions of drinking setting characteristics and of individual characteristics on heavy drinking by students. The setting characteristics included information about alcohol intake as well as why, when, where and with whom drinking occurred. Among the individual characteristics we will include gender, year of study, place of residence, and university life experiences. Each student provided data on as many as their last five drinking occasions, a process which resulted in 25,347 drinking occasions for 6,598 drinkers. For each of these drinking occasions we will calculate the amount of alcohol that was consumed, and this measure will provide the basis for the incidents of heavy drinking (5+ for males and 4+ for females), which will serve as the dependent variable. The results will be discussed in terms of the relative contributions of the individual and setting characteristics to heavy drinking. In addition, the implications of these findings to preventing heavy drinking and related consequences for university students will be discussed

**Keywords:** heavy drinking, drinking occasion, university students, multilevel models, Canada

#### **SESSION: 4.1**

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**Kathryn GRAHAM**, Jennifer Jelley, John Purcell, Kai Pernanen, Paul Tremblay

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#### **CROSSING THE LINE: ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSION IN TORONTO BARS AND CLUBS**

Alcohol appears to be a causal contributing factor in aggression (Bushman, 1997) although this relationship is moderated by the personality of the drinker and the social context of drinking (Graham et al., 1998). In terms of moderators in the barroom environment, previous research on naturalistic aggression in licensed premises has

identified the relationship between aggression and the social and physical environment (Graham et al., 1980; Homel & Clark, 1994), the issues over which aggression occurs (Felson et al., 1986; Graham et al., 2001; Graves et al., 1981), and the role of bar staff (Wells et al., 1998), third parties (Wells & Graham, 1999) and macho attitudes of young males (Graham & Wells, In press). The present paper further explores barroom aggression focusing on the social dynamics of bars and the subtle forms of provocation and harassment that are part of that context, sometimes leading to full-blown aggression but other times remaining low level. In particular, the present paper reports on content analyses of approximately 750 incidents of aggression varying from minor harassment to severe violence. For these analyses, each participant in the incidents was coded for extent and nature of harm that he or she caused, level of intent and role in the incident (e.g., initiated aggression, victim, third-party, etc.). The results illustrate the ambiguity of aggression, the variability in the nature of aggression by context and the relationship between nature of aggression and gender of participants.

**Keywords:** alcohol and aggression; social; licensed premises; content analysis

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**SESSION: 3.1**

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**PREDICTING SELF-REPORTED DRUNK DRIVING FROM ESTIMATED BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS: THE YEAR 2000 U.S. NATIONAL ALCOHOL SURVEY**

Alcohol volume, heavy drinking and risk perceptions have all been found predictive of self-reported drinking driving. Current drinkers in the new U.S. National Alcohol Survey were asked body weight and durations of drinking usual and peak amounts, allowing estimation of Blood Alcohol Concentrations (BACs) using the U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration formulas. We investigate the utility, in this general population survey, of estimating BAC, compared to other drinking pattern variables, when predicting drinking driving among drivers ( $n = 2711$ ). Logged BACs from usual and greatest amounts consumed correlated 0.48 but peak BAC was the better predictor of drunk driving. Logistic regression models were used to predict prior-year drunk driving (yes/no) from demographics and alternative sets of alcohol variables. Demographics plus peak BAC alone yielded an odds ratio for log BAC of 6.9 (95% CI 5.0-9.5). BAC remained predictive (OR 2.4, CI 1.7-3.5) when logged volume (NS) and heavy (60+ g/day) drinking frequency (OR 6.4, CI 3.0-13.9) were added. In similar linear regression models predicting *frequency* of drunk driving among drinking drivers, peak BAC showed a strong relationship ( $\beta=0.24$ ,  $p<<0.0001$ ), slightly lower than that of average volume consumed ( $\beta=0.31$ ,  $p<<0.0001$ ), accounting for age, gender and education (heavy drinking was not significant). National surveys can supplement local roadside surveys. Self-report measures that assess rates of consuming alcohol (or permit BAC estimation) for drinking events add important information to more typically collected data on quantity, frequency, and heavy drinking. Practical benefits for improving survey measurement, prevention programs, and alcohol policy are discussed.

**Keywords:** drinking driving; alcohol blood alcohol concentration (BAC); surveys; alcohol measurement

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**SESSION: 7.1**

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**A COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG PEOPLE ATTENDING GENERAL ATTORNEY'S AGENCIES AND EMERGENCY ROOMS.**

The present paper presents the results of an epidemiological study carried out at General Attorney's agencies in Pachuca, Hidalgo (a city nearby Mexico City). The sample comprises all the people who attended the only two agencies in this city in order to denounce or that were under arrest due to violent events. One of such agencies corresponds to the public security agency ( $n = 130$ ) (when victims do not need medical care), and the second corresponds to an emergency room ( $n = 351$ ). The overall sample size was 481 individuals aged 12 or over. To attain the sample, round the clock shifts were required during two months. A standard questionnaire was used to explore drinking and drug use patterns, the type of transgression or denounce and sociodemographic characteristics, a scale about family violence was also included. Eleven percent of all denunciations correspond to family violence events. The sample characteristics are described according to the type of transgression and denounce; in addition, logistic regression models were performed separately for each type of agency. As to the public security agency, the following risk factors were found: being a male (OR=3.70), moderate to mild drinking pattern (OR=1.65), to exert verbal violence (OR=3.05), and mainly, threatens, injuries and the use of weapons (OR=11.80). When the predictive variable was having suffered injuries, this is, when there is an admission into an emergency room, the most significant variables were being a female (=1.61), verbal and physical violence (OR=2.87) and illegal substance use (OR= 3.85).

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**SESSION: 9.1**



**U. HÄGGMAN**<sup>1</sup>, A. Romelsjö<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Branting<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> SCOHOST, Södertörns University, Huddinge, Sweden

**THE CONNECTION BETWEEN PARENTAL OFFERING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AT HOME AND HOW MUCH YOUNG PEOPLE ACTUALLY DRINK AND CHANGES OVER TIME. A LONGITUDINAL COHORT STUDY OF SEVENTH-GRADE PUPILS AND THEIR PARENTS IN STOCKHOLM**

Several studies have found a positive association between parent's offering of alcohol to their children at home and the latter's total alcohol consumption. Shortcomings of these findings is that they are based solely on student's reports and on cross-sectional studies. A longitudinal study among 2 000 seventh-grade students, 12-13 year, and their parent's (n = 1 923) in Stockholm, Sweden was commenced in January 2001. A questionnaire was administrated to the students at school during regular school hours while their parent's received a questionnaire by mail. These surveys were repeated in January this year when the student are in the eighth grade. They will be also be administrated in 2003. Survey data from parent and child will be linked together. The study consists - besides socio-demographic characteristics - of questions about students attachment to parent's and peers, alcohol use and drinking and smoking habits, leisure time habits, social-pedagogical climate at school and normative standards. Furthermore, we examine parent's attitude to alcohol and to young people's drinking, and offering of alcohol beverages at home, parent's monitoring and rules. Preliminary results will be presented, mainly focusing on the connection between parental offering of alcohol beverages at home and how much youth actually drink and changes over time. The present study has a stronger design, since both parent's and children are asked over time whether or not alcohol beverages are offered at their home.

**Keywords:** longitudinal, alcohol, young people, parents offering

**SESSION: 13.2**

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**Dwight B. HEATH**

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**DRINKING PATTERNS: AN IMPORTANT (QUALITATIVE?) COMPLEMENT TO EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOR PRACTICAL USE**

Drinking patterns are increasingly being recognized as important intervening variables between sheer consumption of beverage alcohol, and a host of so-called "alcohol-related problems". This usage has been commonplace in anthropological and sociological writings for decades, but has only in recent years begun to be embraced by epidemiologists and others as well. Traditionally, drinking patterns have been understood to include who drinks (or doesn't drink), what beverages (if any) they drink, when, where, how, in the company of whom, while doing what else, as well as what meanings, values, attitudes, and other behaviors are associated with all of those. Until the 1960s, such discussions were predominantly qualitative in nature, and ethnographic in setting. During the 180s, significant advances were made in using quantitative data as a complement to qualitative data with reference to drinking patterns, and in more complex, urban, and other settings. Since the 1990s, general recognition of more theoretic and policy implications of drinking patterns call for a reappraisal of research methods and for adjustments in the control-of-availability approach to prevention.

**Keywords:** drinking patterns, qualitative methods, history of alcohol studies, ethnography

**SESSION: 2.2**

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**Andrea M. HEGEDUS**<sup>1</sup>, Kyle L. Grazier<sup>2</sup>, Kathleen K. Bucholz<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, USA

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**LONG-TERM HEALTH SERVICES OUTCOMES IN INDIVIDUALS WITH COMORBID MENTAL HEALTH AND ALCOHOL USE DISORDERS**

Little is known about the long-term consequences of mental illness and alcohol use disorders (MI/AUD) on general health, functioning, and use of health services resources. Through recruitment of respondents from an epidemiological study in the early 1980's, the effects and behaviors associated with MI/AUD disorders can be examined among women and men who did and did not seek treatment. This study examines differences in mental and physical health status and service use among community-based individuals with and without a long-term history of comorbid mental illness and alcohol use disorders. It utilizes a case-control, community-based sample of 711 individuals identified over fifteen years ago as part of the St. Louis Epidemiological Catchment Area (ECA) Survey. Included in the sample are individuals who met lifetime DSM-III criteria for alcohol abuse or dependence (Cases) at both ECA interviews in 1981 and 1983. Comparison groups include heavy drinkers and sporadic alcoholics - met DSM-III criteria for alcohol abuse/dependence at either interview (Control 1); and those considered unaffected by alcohol use (Control 2). Baseline (over 1999-2000) and two follow-up telephone interviews (6 and 12 month) and abstracted medical records provide sociodemographic, behavioral, diagnostic, and disability characteristics. Results are discussed in terms of practical implications for treatment and planning of health services.

**SESSION: 10**

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**Denise HERD**

Associate Professor, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, USA

#### **CHANGES IN THE PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE IN RAP SONG LYRICS, 1979-1997**

This paper explores the role of changing images of drinking and alcoholic beverage use in rap music from its inception in the late 1970's to the late 1990's. The analyses examined whether there has been a significant increase in the prevalence of alcohol use in rap music lyrics as well as in positive values and attitudes towards drinking in rap music. The above issues were explored using a sample of 356 song lyrics released from 1979-1997. The results indicate that: (1) there has been a tremendous increase in the prevalence of alcohol references in rap music songs from 1979-1997; (2) attitudes towards alcohol use in rap songs have become increasingly positive over this time period; (3) there is a much stronger focus on use of hard liquor and champagne in rap music songs in the 1990's than in earlier periods; and that there has been a steep rise in the mention of brand names of alcoholic beverages in rap songs after the mid-1990's. Many of the findings are consistent with the idea that rap music has been profoundly affected by commercial forces and the marketing of alcoholic beverages. However, the results also indicate that there may not be a direct correspondence between particular advertising campaigns and the world of drinking depicted in rap songs. Given the importance of rap music for youth audiences, social policy interventions should be designed to buffer the effects of the high prevalence of alcohol imagery in this popular cultural form.

**Keywords:** alcohol use, advertising, popular culture, content analyses

**SESSION: 4.2**

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**Siri HETTIGE**

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#### **RESEARCH, POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ACTION IN THE ALCOHOL FIELD : THE CASE OF SRI LANKA**

Sri Lanka's alcohol economy remained highly regulated and stagnant for many decades. With the adoption of an open economic policy regime in 1977, almost all sectors of the economy were exposed to market forces. In the alcohol field, not only local production was expanded and diversified, but many foreign products became widely available in the local market as well. The consequent expansion and diversification of the alcohol market was accompanied by aggressive advertising which in turn contributed to a further expansion of the alcohol economy. The growing demand has led to a proliferation of alcohol retail outlets throughout the country. Increasing consumption of alcohol in an emerging consumer society was produced many alcohol-related problems. This became evident from the research conducted in the years that followed. The ensuing public discussion on the issue resulted in a heightened public interest and a growing public concern about the adverse consequences of alcohol abuse. It is against this background that the government appointed a Presidential Task Force in 1998 to study and report on the need for adopting a national policy on alcohol. One of the major accomplishments of the Task Force has been the preparation of a draft policy document. But, has not gone through the parliamentary process yet. What is indicated above is that public policy development in the alcohol field in Sri Lanka has been a very slow process; the preparation of a draft policy document itself has taken several years. It is argued in this paper that official indifference, lack of political will and the influence of vested interests are major factors that have slowed down the process of policy development. The paper outlines the developments in the local alcohol economy following economic liberalization, and examines the process of policy development with an emphasis on the factors that have influenced the process.

**Keywords:** deregulation, market expansion, draft policy, vested interests, public concern

**SESSION: 9.2**

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**Marja HOLMILA**

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#### **EVALUATING COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION: FOCUSING ON THE STRUCTURES, MECHANISMS AND ACTORS OF THE COMMUNITY**

Prevention of alcohol and drug-related harms is constant and never-ending. It is embedded in the everyday-life and it overlaps with politics, social and health-services, education and cultural processes. It is a dialogical process with links to various efforts of maintaining and creating human capital in the community. Strictly specified interventions with a beginning and ending points should and cannot perhaps be the focus of research. It is, however, essential that research on prevention does produce knowledge on effectiveness. The paper will argue that research, which is relevant for questions on effectiveness, should pay more attention to the "black box" of prevention. The "black box" is determined not only by its inner qualities but by the wider context it is located in. As an example of a project attempting to implement thinking in these lines, the paper describes the project carried out in two small communities in the metropolitan area of Helsinki, Finland. The programme made an attempt to move away from the use of standardised programmes and curricula towards a meaningful involvement of local citizens in the design and implementation on community development. The study was based on the so-called realistic evaluation-model. The model specifies that observed outcomes can be seen as caused by the intervention only if it is shown that the outcomes are produced by the intervention setting the inner

mechanisms of the community in motion. Following this model, the study looks in some detail both at the context of the programme and the inner mechanisms of the two communities. The latter task brought forward the question of the subject of prevention work: who is the community, who carries the task and how are these individuals or collectives organised into functional units? Measuring outcome is also carried out. The evaluation of the project focuses on the question: is it feasible and effective to give the responsibility of alcohol and drug prevention to the local level? What does this mean in practice? Associated to this question is, how are the local communities influenced by information-guidance from the national level.

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**SESSION: 11.3**

**Øyvind HORVERAK**, Esa Österberg

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**ALCOHOL TAXES AND PRICES IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES IN THE 1990S**

At the beginning of the 1990s high alcohol taxes were an important part of the Nordic alcohol control system. Since the beginning of 1994 Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden have participated the EEA Agreement, and in January 1, 1995 Finland and Sweden became members of the European Union. Denmark has been a member since the 1973. A very often heard argument in the Nordic countries is that the European co-operation will lead to lower alcohol excise duties in these countries. This paper deals with changes in alcohol prices and taxes in the Nordic countries in the 1990s. Both developments in alcohol prices and differences in price levels between different Nordic countries will be described and analysed. Also the various components of prices for different beverage categories will also be presented. The price data have been collected in June 1999 from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden for beer, wine and distilled spirits. The prices are specified according to the share of the producer or whole-seller, the share of the retailer and the share of taxes. Similar kind of material were also collected in 1991. The paper shows that the both the taxes and prices of alcoholic beverages have changed greatly during the 1990s. Alcohol excise duties are nowadays collected on the basis of product litres in different alcohol content categories or on the basis of litres of pure alcohol in the finished products whereas they in the early 1990s taxes were based partly or totally on the value of alcoholic beverages. Alcohol excise duties have decreased especially in Denmark but partly also in Finland and Sweden. In Iceland alcohol excise duties in 1999 were almost the same as in 1991 whereas in Norway they were in 1999 higher in every beverage category compared to alcohol taxes in 1991. This means that differences in alcohol excise duties among the Nordic countries were bigger at the end than at the beginning of the 1990s. Alcohol excise duties and alcohol prices are lowest in Denmark and highest in Iceland and Norway. If alcohol taxes are deducted from alcohol prices, the price of beer is the lowest in Denmark and highest in Iceland and Norway. Wine prices without taxes are the lowest in Sweden, and the is also the case for distilled spirits. Without taxes the prices of distilled spirits are highest in Denmark and Iceland. Consequently, besides the level of alcohol taxes there are also many other factors affecting the level of alcohol prices. Quite generally it looks like the market is by no means a guarantee for lower alcohol prices than a retail monopoly system.

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**SESSION: 2.1**

**Geoffrey P. HUNT**<sup>1</sup>, Karen Joe-Laidler<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Dept. of Sociology, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR of China

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**ALCOHOL, VIOLENCE AND ISSUES OF MASCULINITY: THE CASE OF GANGS**

Sociologists and criminologists have concentrated principally on youth gang's involvement in drug use and drug dealing. This preoccupation has overshadowed the importance of drinking within youth gangs and the possible connections between alcohol consumption and violent behavior. This paper examines recent discussions and debates about masculinity and crime in light of patterns and rituals of drinking among gang members and associations with violent events. In analyzing the culture and role of drinking in the lives of gang members, we uncover the extent to which alcohol plays a central part in their everyday lives, both in terms of cohesive and symbolic behavior and violent activities, and represents a negotiated form of masculinity. Data for this paper are drawn from the results of a study of street gangs in the San Francisco Bay Area, in which 384 male gang members from different three ethnic groupings were interviewed.

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**SESSION: 12.3**

**Erik IVERSEN**, Arvid Skutle,

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**GENDER AND LIVING SITUATION FOR CLIENTS IN THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT SECTOR: RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM FOR CLIENT INFORMATION REGISTRATIONS IN NORWAY**

Since 1997 a national documentation system for the addiction treatment sector has been implemented in Norway. One element of this documentation system is a registration system for client (or patient) information. Despite difficulties encountered underway, such as a considerable variability between the institutions in terms of both treatment ideology, capacity, competence and motivation to take part, the system now covers about 70% of the

institutions and a considerable higher percentage of the clients treated in Norway. Results from the registrations in year 2000, based on aggregated data of approximately 19.000 treatment cases from 110 treatment centres, shows gender differences in life situation concerning living condition and family relations, and in preferred substance used. These differences varied according to the type of treatment centre, in ways both expected and unexpected. Results will be presented and discussed.

**Keywords:** substance use, living conditions, relations, gender

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**SESSION: 3.2**

**Sylvia KAIROUZ**

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**DRINKING IN CONTEXTS : A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF SITUATIONAL DRINKING IN A CANADIAN ADULT SAMPLE**

According to Giddens (1999), properties such as gender, socio-economic and age may be translated into routinised drinking practices across situations yielding invariance in usual alcohol consumption across various drinking contexts. However, situations are also bearers of norms and rules for actions and what is considered appropriate may vary from one situation to another (Goffman, 1991). Thus, the routinisation in drinking could be regarded as a twofold structural-situational process. Using a multilevel approach, this study aims to disentangle the effect of structural as well as situational attributes on situational drinking behaviors. Using Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (CADS,1994), a random sample of current drinkers aged 15 years and more reported on their drinking patterns in five common drinking situations. In this multilevel design study, 40959 drinking situations (level 1) were nested in 7991 individuals (level 2) in order to evaluate and explain the variations in situational drinking between individuals and between the situations. Routinisation was measured in terms of the usual alcohol volume in each drinking situation. The results may be particularly relevant for identifying the constellation of individuals and contexts characteristics that are more likely to yield risky drinking behaviours.

**Keywords:** situational drinking, drinking context, multilevel analysis

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**SESSION: 4.1**

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**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A SELF-TEST PAMPHLET ON REDUCING RISK DRINKING AMONG 30-49 YEAR OLD MEN IN HELSINKI (POVARI)**

In this paper we present preliminary results from the research project "Povari" (The effectiveness of a self-test pamphlet on reducing risk drinking). The aim of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of self-change intervention with the help of an information pamphlet structured for heavy drinkers and implemented in the general population. We try to examine the bearing of the intervention on the alcohol consumption and attitudes of heavy-drinkers. The study is focused on men between 30-49 years, whose alcohol consumption is on high level and who also are more prone to worry about the effects high alcohol consumption might have on them. The study was conducted in Helsinki in fall 2001. Separate intervention and control areas were picked out, based on the division in postal areas, and the information pamphlet was distributed to all households in the control areas. The evaluation of the effectiveness was made by telephone interviews. The base line measurement was made just before the distribution of the pamphlet in the beginning of October 2001. The first follow up was done within a month after the distribution of the pamphlet and the second follow up in February 2002. 1500 men between (750 from the control and 750 from the intervention area) were interviewed at every measuring time. This paper presents preliminary results from the first two telephone interviews. The effectiveness of the intervention is evaluated by comparing the alcohol consumption, which was measured by an AUDIT-test, and the attitudes of those in the intervention population to those in the control population, before and after the distribution of the pamphlet. If possible, the results from the third interview will also be included.

**Keywords:** alcohol, prevention, intervention, information, self-help

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**SESSION: 4.3**

**William C. KERR**, Tom K. Greenfield

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**ESTIMATING THE AVERAGE ETHANOL CONTENT OF BEER AND WINE IN THE UNITED STATES: DIFFERENCES ACROSS STATES AND OVER TIME AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND POLICY**

Measurements of aggregate beer and wine consumption have typically used a single ethanol conversion factor for all years and states. Recently reported data on the ethanol content of leading brands of beer allow the construction of an average content for different categories of beer weighted by the market shares of leading brands. Differences in the market shares of light beer (4.1% ethanol), malt liquor (6.3%) and ice beer (5.5%) across states and over time affect the overall average. For example Texas has a 60% light beer share while New York has only 30% light beer and more malt liquor. Variation by brand within each category of beer and the accuracy of ethanol content stated by brewers are also discussed. Similar variation occurs in the wine market

where the main factors are the share of fortified wine and, in the late 1980's and early 1990's, wine coolers. Applying these new estimates to aggregate sales data results in changes in both the time trends and the relative ranking of states in a given year of per capita beer and wine consumption. These adjustments could impact any analysis based on these data, especially those based on state cross sections. The variation in ethanol content by brand also highlights the importance of ascertaining the brand and type of beer or wine usually consumed in surveys of individual drinking. The confusion over the average ethanol content of beer and wine and sources of their variation is discussed in terms of policy and the basis for taxation.

**Keywords:** beer, wine, ethanol content, per capita consumption, taxes

**SESSION: 9.3**

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**Florence KERR-KORRÊA**, Maria Odete Simão, Ivete Dalben & al.

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#### **HIGH RISK ALCOHOL USE IN BRAZILIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS (UNESP): PRELIMINARY DATA FROM A PREVENTION STUDY**

A prevention program (BASICS, DIMEFF et al, 1999) aimed at reducing the quantity and frequency of alcohol use and its related problems began in 2001. The program uses motivational interviewing and a harm reduction approach. This study presents data from 513 high risk alcohol use college students. **METHODOLOGY:** Screening with AUDIT  $\geq 8$  and/or RAPI  $\geq 7$  identified 841 high risk alcohol use college students of whom 513 were located and submitted to a brief intervention. Several instruments and questionnaires were used including RAPI (WHITE & LAHOUVIE, 1989), AUDIT (BARBOR et al, 1992), drinking frequency, quantity/ peak consumption, ADS (Ross et al, 1990) and family drinking assessments. **Results and discussion:** The students were mainly middle and upper class, more males (57.7%) than females, living in student's halls and with friends (75%). They drink with friends (69%) and in bars and celebrations (67.8%); just 2 reported negative expectancies about drinking. Incentives suggested to help cut alcohol ingestion varied from none (24%) to financial savings (24%). Last month ingestion was of 8 or more drinks (27%), once or twice a week (38.9%). They reported living with someone with an alcohol (14.4%) or drug problem (13.4%), and 100 (19.5%) reported having previously suffered depression. Students with an ADS of 10 or higher (73, 14.2%) had an increased risk factor (5.074) for drinking 3, 4, or more times per week, for ingesting more than 2.4 SEC each time (1.930), and for having previously suffered depression (1.744) and anxiety (1.387).

**Keywords:** prevention, harm reduction, alcohol, college students, BASICS, Brazil

**SESSION: 12.2**

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**Harald KLINGEMANN**

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#### **SOCIAL AND CONVENTIONAL TIMES – A RESEARCH NOTE ON THE TEMPORAL STRUCTURE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG CLINICS IN SWITZERLAND**

Addiction treatment facilities in Switzerland are currently under increasing pressure to prove their efficiency, quality and cost-consciousness: 'Time is money'. Especially the survival of long-term treatment programs is at stake. Keeping these general developments in mind, the theoretical concepts of *clock time* (unchangeable, taken-for-granted, constant) and *social time* (socially constructed, varying and changing) gain new importance. The plurality of time is clearly under researched, even though *both* time concepts can be considered as important dependent or independent variables in the analysis of organizational processes. More concretely, from November 2001 to February 2002, a mail survey has been conducted among the directors of alcohol (n=9) and drug clinics (n=47) in the German-speaking part of Switzerland (response rate 89%). The objective of the study is an explorative assessment of the multiple times and temporal styles of these 'people changing institutions'. This leads to a typology of 'organizational time climates' which are possibly relevant for treatment outcome. The following four main issues will be addressed:

- The description of multiple times, institutional flow of time and control (e.g. how prominent is social time (event time; rituals, marking time) compared to clock time among the surveyed facilities? Sanctions if clock-time is not respected?)
- The analysis of the past-present-future time frame (e.g. how are organizational learning processes, e.g. the interpretation of and confidence in the future influenced by varying degrees of institutional past consciousness?)
- A better understanding of the structural impact on temporality (e.g. the relationship of general organizational structural characteristics - such as size, age, treatment population- with organizational time and treatment modalities: Are small, long-term treatment programs for instance more focused on social time and slow-paced than bigger organizations under more time-pressure?)
- The role of organizational time style and 'the time topic' in *individual* treatment - the meso-micro link (e.g. negotiating treatment time; teaching time use, conflicts between the logic of calendar-clock time and subjective time)

**Keywords:** social time – clock time; addiction treatment, sociology of organizations

**SESSION: 6.3**

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<sup>2</sup>Inserm, Paris, France

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### **INDIVIDUAL RISKFACTORS FOR EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND ILLEGAL SUBSTANCE USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS; A CROSS NATIONAL COMPARISON BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS**

France and the Netherlands both participate in the ESPAD-study in which school-going adolescents, aged 14-18 year, are asked about alcohol consumption and drug taking behavior (cannabis, XTC, amphetamines, tranquilizers, heroine, cocaine). We will use the French and Dutch data set for a more in depth analysis of similarities and differences in alcohol consumption and drug taking and individual riskfactors (functioning at school; leisure time activities; delinquent behavior and initial age of substance use) for excessive alcohol consumption and drug taking. The outcomes from this first step in the comparison will be interpreted from the viewpoint of different cultural traditions between France and the Netherlands in alcohol consumption and the different policies with respect to the use of illegal substances.

**SESSION: 12.2**

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**Galina KORCHAGINA**

State Pedagogical University named after Hertzen, St.Petersburg, Russia

### **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT DEMAND AND DIFFERENTIATING APPROACH TO NARCOMANIA PATIENTS**

Treatment demand data collected in the City Narcological Hospital in St.Petersburg from 1993 to 1997. About 4 thousand narcomania patients were included in the study. Following statistical methods were applied: 1.Descriptive; 2. Statistical classification 3.Method of hypothesis testing; 4.Crosstabulation; 5.Regressive-correlative model. The indicators reflecting nonhomogeneity of TD in-patients include: sex, type of contact (first treated, repeated in the year), duration of addiction. Typology of hospital patients has been built on the base of correlation between the indicators chosen. Further analyses allowed us to study closely two types of clients – those with short duration of addiction (less 3 year), and of average or long addiction (over 4 year). The share with short addiction duration in the total number of patients studied fell from 65% to 44% in 1997. Mostly they are patients at first treatment demand at 21 years of average age. The share of women goes up among them (from 15% to 27%). The share of patients with average duration of addiction mounts from 35% to 56% in 1997. The average age drops from 31 to 29 years of age. Women's share remains fairly stable at 17-19%. Further study and data analysis was carried out separately for the two types of in-patients. The results received have confirmed the importance of a differentiating approach and increased attention to patient treatment at early stages of the addiction.

**Keywords:** treatment demand data, statistical methods, typology of hospital patients

**SESSION: 7.3**

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**Eugenia KOSHKINA**, Konstantin Vyshinsky

Research Institute on Addictions, Russian Federation Ministry of Health, Moscow, Russia

### **MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL ABUSE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL STATISTICAL DATA**

During the observed period of time (1990-2000) alcohol related situation in Russian Federation has been stable at a high level of indicators. In 1995 registered per capita alcohol consumption was the highest 9.45 l. In further years it remained above 7 l. and reached 8.07 l. in 2000. Population mortality has increased by 4% in 2000 compared to the previous year. Prevalence of alcoholism has been stable during the period observed and became 2,190,609 on January 1, 2001 or 1513.1/100,000 population or 1.5% of total country's population. Proportion of females is increasing form 9 to 1 in 1980-s up to 5 to 1 in 2000. Alcoholism incidence was 116.7/100,000 in 1991 and increased by 11.7% reaching 130.4 in 2000. Among adolescents alcoholism incidence in 2000 was 10.5/100,000, many (819/100,000) were considered to have alcohol abuse without dependency. Incidence of alcohol psychoses reached 49.1/100,000 population in 1995 – almost 5 fold increase compared to 10.7/100,000 in 1991. Afterwards there was a decrease down to 28.8/100,000 in 1998 followed by increase up to 42.4/100,000 in 2000. Situation analysis shows that the tendency of alcohol abuse stabilisation and decrease of most of related indicators in the end of 90-s has changed. At the present moment the problem of alcohol abuse has again become acute in Russia.

**SESSION: 11.2**

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**Nikolaus KOUTAKIS**, Håkan Stattin

Center for developmental research, Örebro University, Sweden

### **THE ÖREBRO PREVENTION PROJECT: A RESEARCH BASED PREVENTION PROGRAM**

ÖPP is a community based prevention program targeting alcohol and drug use among adolescents. The preventive approach is based on a series of studies that suggests a strong relationship between certain leisure activities and psychosocial adjustment. This relation is particularly strong concerning alcohol and drug use. In

short a strong relation between good psychosocial adjustment and involvement in competence enhancing leisure activities is found. ÖPP is a prevention trial where a systematic application of those basic research findings is applied. The assumption is that an increase in competence enhancing leisure activities will lead to a decrease in drug use. ÖPP is a multi-level prevention program designed to engage adolescents in competence enhancing leisure. The intervention seeks to accomplish this aim by working with community organizations and institutions to develop and implement competence-building programs. The ÖPP's intervention approach and strategies are designed to create a context for learning/competence building that is based on youth strengths and interests. In order to maximize the impact we focus on four arenas, namely: School, Parents, Youth Recreation Centers and Clubs /Associations. ÖPP's effectiveness is being tested over a three year period using a pre-post-follow-up research design with treatment and comparison conditions. At the time of the conference we will have complete longitudinal data of a cohort n=900, followed over a three year period with four data collections. Using multiple informants we will give a comprehensive report on the effectiveness of ÖPP. We will also discuss treatment -fidelity and -efficacy.

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**SESSION: 4.3**

Ludwig KRAUS<sup>1</sup>, Kim Bloomfield<sup>2</sup>, Rita Augustin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut für Therapieforschung, München, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Esbjerg, Denmark

**DRINKING STYLE AND CONSEQUENCES**

**Introduction.** To target policies for reducing drinking problems, not only is information needed on prevalence of hazardous alcohol use and alcohol-related problems, but also data on the relationship between drinking styles and consequences. Previous research in Germany has identified different drinking styles related to northern and southern regions of Germany. Compared with the northern German federal states, those in the south experienced more beer and less wine and spirits consumption in combination with a lower frequency of drinking beer and spirits. The present study builds on this knowledge and goes on to estimate the relation between different drinking styles and consequences. **Methods.** Data come from the 2000 National Survey on Psychoactive Substances (NSPS) covering the non-institutionalized German general population aged 18 to 59 years. Surveys were based on multistage probability design. Overall response rate was approximately 50% resulting in 8,120 respondents. Prevalence rates were calculated and cluster analysis was performed. **Results.** A cluster analysis based on individual drinking data shows a majority of drinkers with a moderate drinking behaviour, a smaller group of frequent and heavy beer as well as spirits drinker and a third group with a pattern of frequent and heavy wine consumption. These three groups differ with respect to mean and prevalence of binge drinking (5+), prevalence of hazardous drinking and volume of overall alcohol intake per day. Analyses show as well differences in prevalence of alcohol-related consequences between clusters. The observed pattern can also be attributed to regions corroborating the regional distribution of drinking styles. **Conclusions.** The regional distribution of drinking patterns in Germany points at clusters of drinking styles that can be characterized as more wet or more dry. In the regions with a wetter drinking behaviour a weaker relation between volume and frequency of drinking and both acute and social consequences of drinking could be found.

**Keywords:** drinking style, alcohol-related consequences, regional variations, Germany

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**SESSION: 6.2**

Håkan LEIFMAN

SoRAD, Stockholm University, Sweden

**TEMPORAL VARIATION IN DRINKING: A STUDY OF TRENDS IN DRINKING FREQUENCY, QUANTITIES PER OCCASION DURING A PERIOD OF AN INCREASED PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION**

From period 1996 to 2001 the Swedish per capita consumption of alcohol increased by 1 litre, from 8 to 9 litres of pure alcohol per inhabitants aged 15 or more. This study examines the changes that occurred during the past 5-6 years in drinking frequencies and quantities consumed per drinking occasion by means of national population survey data collected 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002. In each survey beverage specific questions of quantity-frequency (QF) were included. In contrast to the earlier national survey data, the survey data from 2001-2002 were collected monthly surveys with 1500 interviews each month. These data permitted studies of monthly variations in self-reported drinking frequencies, quantities per drinking occasions and total self-reported consumption (Q\*F). The analyses showed that the frequency of drinking beer (> 3.5% by volume) and wine increased significantly during this period of time, both for men and women, whereas the frequency of drinking spirits remained more stable. The quantities consumed per drinking occasion showed less changes than did the frequencies. Monthly variations in self-reported consumption corresponds quite well with monthly variations in alcohol sales. According to both sales data and survey data, consumption is the highest during July (the typical Swedish holiday month), followed by December.

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**SESSION: 13.1**

**Leif LENKE**

Professor Department of Criminology, University of Stockholm, Sweden

**MISUSE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AS DETERMINANTS OF TRENDS AND SHIFTS IN PROPERTY CRIME**

The relationship between alcohol consumption and crimes of violence is well established in social alcohol research. In this paper the analysis is taken further and tests to what extent per capita alcohol consumption – and indicators of alcohol and drug misuse – are related to *property* crime, especially crimes of a *recidivistic* character, and to criminal careers. This is achieved by means of time series analyses of Swedish data for the period 1920-2000. The study concludes that alcohol consumption has a very strong potential for explaining trends and shifts in property crime as well as crimes of violence.

**SESSION: 12.3**

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**Barbara LUCAS**

Department of Political Science, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

**FROM SUBSIDIARITY TO POLICY NETWORK: THE DYNAMIC OF ALCOHOL DISCOURSES IN EUROPE (1850-2000)**

Since the end of XIX<sup>th</sup> century, alcohol policies of all western european states have passed through the same three main phases: after the agenda setting process, dominant paradigms shifted from moral redemption and public order to medical treatment (the "disease model of alcoholism") and, more recently, risk prevention ("alcohol problems"). These changes can be related to the changing place and role of the state in the welfare system: keeping social order in a minimal intervention logic (autoregulation), then providing reparation of damages in a centralised and planned way (planification), and finally, promoting public health (the new succes of the "prevention" concept) throught the creation and coordination of policies networks (Cattacin/Lucas 1999). In this paper, I intend to explore the changes of alcohol policies in Europe at a macro level, focusing on the dynamic of alcohol discourses on one side, and on the institutional setting that characterize the relationships between state and society -their impact on the discursive game: who can take part ? which discourse is valid ? a.s.o – on the other side. More precisely, I describe the emerging discourses on alcohol at the turn of the century, the structuration of the discursive space and the positioning games during the agenda setting process and the impact of the first "référentiels" (1880-1930). Then, we will observe the process of diffusion and dominance of the disease model (1940-1975) and the opening of a new discursive conflict (1975-1990). In the last period, we see a redefinition of discourses and coalitions. For each steps I consider the changing and relative role of the state in this process of (re)definition et legitimation of policy, in the context of growing social complexity. In conclusion, I will wonder about the correlation that is often supposed in the litterature about new form of governance: does the new policy network designs observed in alcohol policy really support a more opened discursive space ? The comparative method is used here in order to underline the *similarities* between european countries. This paper represent the first part of a larger comparative research on alcohol policies in Europe: first in the context of a project financed by the Fondation Suisse de Recherche sur l'Alcool and then in the context of my Ph.D.

**SESSION: 6.1**

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**Ingeborg LUND**

Research Fellow, SIRUS, Oslo, Norway

**NORWEGIAN ON-PREMISE PRICES ON BEER AND WINE**

In 1996 and 1998, a nationwide postal survey was carried out among Norwegian restaurants. The information gathered here included a number of wine charts and similar price-lists from some of these restaurants. According to these charts, restaurant prices on beer (1/2 litre) and glasses of red and white wine seems to have increased quite a lot in the years between 1995 and 1998. The paper discusses these price increases in light of other changes that occurred in the same time period. The results indicate that changes in alcohol taxes cannot explain all of the increase in beer and wine prices. Other contributing factors are considered.

**Keywords:** restaurants, alcohol prices, wholesalers, alcohol policy.

**SESSION: 2.1**

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**Etienne MAFFLI**, Andrea Zumbrunn

Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems, Lausanne, Switzerland

**REPORTED EXPERIENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FROM CLIENTS ATTENDING HELP FOR ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS IN THE ZURICH AREA**

A multicentric study was carried out in the Zurich area, examining the prevalence and the characteristics of violent incidents reported by the clients of 13 residential and ambulatory units in the alcohol care field. All new patients attending help for alcohol related problems over a six months period were included in the survey (N=312). The observations were performed by the counsellors of the participating centres, under the natural conditions of ongoing servicing, in the assessment phase of the treatment. Information was taken on the context of the incidents, the forms of violence reported, and on the characteristics of the involved persons, including their intoxication status in the situation. Comments of the clients on their subjective understanding of the role of alcohol in the situation were also registered. A proportion of 46% of the sample reported violent incidents, most



of them having occurred within the domestic context (29%). The reported forms of domestic violence were mainly of psychological (87%) and physical nature (65%), sometimes also sexual (19%). Domestic violence frequently occurred between married or unmarried partners (44%) as well as between parents and children (36%). Perpetrators of domestic violence were mostly men (76%) and victims mainly women (65%). In almost nine out of ten reported situations of domestic violence, at least one of the persons involved was intoxicated (88%), mainly perpetrators (85%) and less frequently victims (27%). The analysis of the reported comments on the link between alcohol intake and domestic violence suggests different paths of relation between these two behaviours.

**Keywords:** domestic violence, alcohol treatment, gender, attribution

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#### **SESSION: 9.1**

**Pia MÄKELÄ**, Marjo Jansson, Ilmo Keskimäki, Seppo Koskinen  
Finland

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#### **WHAT UNDERLIES THE HIGH ALCOHOL-RELATED MORTALITY OF THE DISADVANTAGED: HIGH MORBIDITY OR POOR SURVIVAL?**

**Aims.** To find out whether large socioeconomic differences in alcohol-related mortality are explainable by differences in morbidity or differences in survival. **Design.** Register linkage study. A hospital discharge register, with data on socioeconomic status from census data, serves as the base and is linked to mortality follow-up. **Setting.** Finland. **Participants.** Men and women 15 years and older discharged from hospitals in 1991-1996 with an alcohol-related diagnosis. **Measurements.** Mortality hazard by socioeconomic category was measured by a Cox regression model. **Findings.** Socioeconomic differences in alcohol-related morbidity were almost as large as have been observed for alcohol-related mortality, while differences in survival were small or non-existent. **Conclusions.** These data suggest that differences in survival are not an important cause for high socioeconomic differences in alcohol-related mortality.

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#### **SESSION: 3.3**

**Laurent MALET**, Didier Boussiron, Raymund Schwan, Pierre-Michel Llorca, Bruno Aublet-Cuvelier  
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Centre Médico-Psychologique- B, France

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#### **COULD THE CAGE QUESTIONNAIRE BE SHORTENED?**

**Background.** The CAGE questionnaire seems to be a sensitive indicator of covert problem drinking. For the last 25 years, the CAGE questionnaire has been widely used and studied, generally with a cut-off of two positive replies (CAGE2+). It remains a useful screening and case finding tool, particularly within clinical populations. It is sensitive to over 75% and specific to over 90% of cases, however, its disadvantage is a low positive predictive value (PPV). It is less accurate in the general population.

**Aim.** The goal of this study was to assess the criterion validity of the CAGE questionnaire in clinical populations. The alcohol use disorders were diagnosed using DSM IV alcohol abuse or dependency criteria. **Method.** Data were collected from two clinical populations: 5500 inpatients et 2000 outpatients. For each diagnostic category, standard measures of sensitivity, specificity and PPV were calculated at different cut off scores from the CAGE questionnaire. Properties for each item of the scale were also studied. **Results and findings.** For diagnosed inpatients and outpatients, CAGE2+ had a sensitivity of 68-77%, a specificity of 96-94% and a PPV of 67-72%. Regardless of cut off value, the CAGE questionnaire was more sensitive for patients diagnosed as alcohol dependent than for the alcohol abusers (60% vs. 80%). The specificity was the same for both groups (90%). The first three items (CAG) were very similar, with sensitivity 75%, specificity 60% and a PPV of 60%. The eye opener question, however, seems to differentiate between abuse and dependence with a sensitivity of 18% for alcohol abuse and 46% for dependence. Its PPV varied between 12% and 20% for abuse and 74% to 93% for dependence.

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#### **SESSION: 9.3**

**Leena METSO**

Alcohol and Drug Research Group, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Finland

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#### **THE IMPACT OF DATA COLLECTION METHOD ON THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE MEASURES**

Three data collection methods for population surveys – face-to-face interview, telephone interview and mailed questionnaires – will be compared. Face-to-face interview is usually the most expensive method, then telephone interview, and postal surveys are cheapest. Response rates tend to be lowest in postal surveys. On the other hand, people do not probably answer delicate questions as honestly in a personal contact situation as they do answering mailed questionnaires on their own. In Finland, during the last decade among adult population three drinking habits surveys including some drug questions and three drug surveys including some alcohol questions were conducted. Two of these samples were collected by face-to-face interview, two by telephone interview and two by mailed questionnaires. In addition, two postal surveys about drug use were conducted which did not include alcohol questions. The lifetime prevalence of cannabis can be estimated in all of these surveys. In six surveys the frequency of alcohol use and quantity of alcohol on an usual occasion were asked, and thus the annual consumption according to quantity-frequency measure (QF) can be computed. The cannabis prevalence has

increased in 1990's in Finland, but according to the sale statistics there has been only minor changes in the consumption of alcohol. In this paper the impact of data collection method on the cannabis prevalence, frequency of drinking and alcohol consumption (QF) will be analysed using linear models.

**Keywords:** survey, data collection method, linear models, cannabis, alcohol

**SESSION: 2.3**

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**Laurence MICHALAK**

Center for Middle Eastern Studies, University of California/Berkeley, USA

#### **ALCOHOL AND ISLAM: IN DOCTRINE, IN PRACTICE, AND IN CYBERSPACE**

This paper concerns the role of religion, in this instance Islam, in alcohol-related beliefs and behaviors, with a view to informing policy and practice. Consumption of alcohol is forbidden in Islam although, as in all religions, the practice of Muslims varies widely. There is an extensive Islamic religious literature about alcohol, but relatively little published research about actual alcohol-related attitudes and behaviors among Muslims. Part One is a brief overview of the evolution of Islamic doctrine with regard to alcohol consumption, as seen in the Qur'an, the sayings and practice of the Prophet Muhammad, and Islamic jurisprudence. Part Two examines civil law relating to alcohol in a sample of contemporary Islamic countries. Part Three examines alcohol and Islam on the internet, especially websites that give *fatwa*-s (religious advice). Part Four addresses the principal concern of the paper, which is what happens when Muslims migrate from Islamic to non-Islamic settings, from countries in which alcohol consumption is religiously forbidden to countries in which alcohol consumption may even be positively valued. Such migration involves religious, cultural and legal changes in setting that can lead to behavioral changes. There are four main behavioral patterns with respect to alcohol consumption among Muslims who migrate: (1) maintenance of abstinence, (2) maintenance of consumption, (3) change from abstinence to consumption ("fallen" Muslims), and (4) change from consumption to abstinence ("reborn" Muslims). The paper examines the personal and interactional aspects of each of these categories.

**Keywords:** Islam, migration, religion, law, culture

**SESSION: 4.2**

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**Lorraine T. MIDANIK**

School of Social Welfare, University of California at Berkeley, USA

#### **BIOMEDICALIZATION AND ALCOHOL RESEARCH IN THE U.S.: THE NEW WAVE**

The reduction of alcohol problems to genetic and biological processes is not new; however, a new wave of biomedicalization, symbolized in part by the Human Genome Project, is occurring which dominates how alcohol issues are viewed in the U.S.. The purpose of this paper is to discuss how biomedicalization has most recently evolved by looking at several factors: 1) the movement of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) organizationally from the U.S. Public Health Service to the National Institutes of Health in 1992, 2) the emphasis on biomedical goals as seen in NIAAA's 5 year strategic plan, 3) 10-year trends in NIAAA funding of biomedical research, and, 4) the 30-year trend in the growing proportion of biomedical information provided in NIAAA's *Reports to Congress*. Each of these factors provides a perspective on the increasing dominance of the biomedical approach with a concurrent deemphasis on environmental and preventive issues. The implications of the biomedicalization of alcohol studies are serious. This increased focus on biomedical methods has meant an increasing need for social scientists seeking research funding to "behave like hard scientists" and thus emulate biomedical research designs with their emphases on "objective" biomedical tests. This movement places social science research in a defensive position where it constantly needs to demonstrate its value. Finally, as biomedicalization prevails, attention is primarily directed at studying alcohol problems from an individualistic perspective with a resultant minimization at best, and exclusion at worst, of more pervasive alcohol issues that affect society.

**Keywords:** biomedicalization, individualization, alcohol problems, politics of science

**SESSION: 2.2**

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**Zofia MIELECKA-KUBIEN**

Department of Statistics, University of Economics, Katowice, Poland

#### **COMPARISON OF SOME ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND SMOKING IN POLAND**

The paper presents theoretical considerations and numerical estimates concerning some of the economic and social consequences of alcohol abuse and smoking, such as: additional health care costs, number of premature deaths, number of years of life lost as result of addictive behavior of some members of the Polish society. The lost years of life are divided into potentially productive and non-productive years, which allow estimating the range of further potential economic losses. The economic losses are compared with alcohol and tobacco tax revenue in Poland. Finally a comparison between the considered consequences according to the kind of addictive behavior is presented. It can be stated (among others) that the additional health care costs are higher for smokers than for alcohol abusers, and the range of the other potential economic losses is more balanced.

**SESSION: 6.2**

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**Jacek MOSKALEWICZ**

Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Poland

### **ALCOHOL-RELATED MORTALITY GENDER AND REGIONAL DIFFERENTIALS IN POLAND DURING POST-SOCIALIST TRANSITIONS**

After initial mortality crisis, life expectancy in Poland has tended to grow during the last decade of post-socialist transitions. Unlike general mortality pattern, the alcohol-related causes of death showed great variation that could have been associated with fluctuations in alcohol consumption. Both amelioration of health status and alcohol specific-mortality do not seem to be evenly distributed. Gender and regional differentials will be discussed and cultural and socio-economic explanations proposed.

**Keywords:** mortality, gender, regional differentials

**SESSION: 3.3**

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**Heli MUSTONEN<sup>1</sup>, Reijo Sund<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Alcohol and Drug Research Group, STAKES (National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health), Helsinki, Finland

<sup>2</sup>Outcomes and Equity Research Group, STAKES (National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health), Helsinki, Finland

### **CHANGES IN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING OCCASIONS RESULTING FROM LIBERALIZATION OF ALCOHOL AVAILABILITY. A REANALYSIS OF THE 1968 AND 1969 FINNISH PANEL SURVEY DATA**

**Background.** At the onset of 1969, new liquor laws came into force in Finland. They put an end to the prohibition which in practice had prevailed in the rural municipalities. The State Alcohol Monopoly was allowed to open stores in rural municipalities and the sales of medium beer (from 3.71% to 4.69% by volume) was allowed also at food stores and catering establishments. Earlier, medium beer was sold only in liquor stores and served on licensed premises. As the result of the new legislation, sales of alcohol increased by 46% in one single year and the per capita annual alcohol consumption increased from 2.9 liters in 1968 to 4.2 liters in 1969. **Aims.** To examine in what way the changes in the alcohol laws were reflected in drinking occasions. **Design.** Panel survey. Setting and participants. Interviews were performed in 1968 and again in 1969 with a representative sample of the Finnish population between 15 and 69 years of age. **Measurements.** Total number of drinking occasions during the week preceding the interview, types of alcoholic beverages consumed during one occasion (classified into mutually exclusive categories: beer, wine and spirits; wine and spirits; beer and spirits; spirits; beer and wine; wine; beer), day of week (Monday-Friday; Saturday, and Saturday-Sunday), drinking place (home or other private place; restaurant or other public place; other place), and heavy vs. other drinking. **Findings.** Both men and women increased almost all types of drinking occasions in 1969. The increases were larger for men than for women. There were no notable differences between men living in the urban and rural municipalities. There are some exceptions to these general findings: The number of spirits-only occasions remained at the same level from 1968 and 1969, and they even showed a decreasing trend among the rural men. At the same time drinking occasions combining beer and spirits increased among both genders and among both urban and rural men. Only men increased their drinking occasions at restaurants or other public licensed places, whereas both genders increased their drinking occasions at home or at other private places. Men and women increased their weekend occasions at about the same extent. Both men and women increased their heavy drinking occasions about to the same extent. The occasions with the most significance increases were those other-than-heavy-drinking occasions, beer-only occasions, drinking occasions at home or at other private places and weekday occasions. **Conclusions.** The increases caused by the new laws were additive, i.e., increases in certain types of occasions did not result in significance decreases in some other types of occasions. The aim of the laws were to direct drinking in Finland to milder alcoholic beverages and lighter drinking occasions. Such relative changes happened: light drinking occasions increased most. Yet, at the same time also heavy drinking occasions increased and, consequently, harms related to alcohol use increased.

**Keywords:** drinking occasions; alcohol policy; alcohol availability; panel survey

**SESSION: 4.1**

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**Louise Nadeau**

Département de psychologie, Université de Montréal, Recherche et Intervention sur les Substances psychoactives - Québec (RISQ), Groupe de recherche sur les aspects sociaux de la santé et de la prévention (GRASP), Canada

### **WHEN BIOMEDICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES TRADITIONS MEET: BEST PRACTICES FOR CONCURRENT MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS**

Health Canada has recently issued recommendations for the best practices for concurrent mental health and substance abuse disorders. Such an initiative is part of a broader initiative leading to evidence-based clinical practices within the Canadian health services. This paper will discuss:

- 1) The concept of best practices and the context in which evidence-based medicine has received increasing attention in the Canadian health care system;

- 2) The methodologies recommended for the establishment of such best practices in the addiction field, their limits, and the parameters that our group used to structure our recommendations for concurrent disorders;
- 3) The actual process leading to the development of such practices given the available data;
- 4) Fourth, the specific obstacles associated to knowledge transfer when both the biomedical and the social sciences traditions meet as is the case with concurrent mental health and substance abuse disorders.

Health Canada (2002). *Best Practices Concurrent Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders*. (Prepared by the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health). Ottawa: Health Canada.

**Keywords:** best practice methodology, substance disorders, mental disorder, treatment

**SESSION: 10**

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**Henrik NATVIG**<sup>1</sup>, Leif Edvard Aaroe<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Oslo, Institute of Psychology, Norway

<sup>2</sup>University of Bergen, Research Center for Health Promotion, Norway

**PRIMARY PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG 13 YEAR OLD NORWEGIANS; FOCUS ON SOCIAL NORMS AND COMMITMENT**

The European ESPAD report warn us about a huge increase in adolescent alcohol use from 1995 to 1999. The present project will try to postpone debut and decrease 8<sup>th</sup> graders alcohol use. Two interventions: 1) 93 8<sup>th</sup> grade-schoolclasses in Norway have accepted our invitation to participate in a competition to make the best 3-minutes video aiming at convincing 7<sup>th</sup> graders to postpone their drinking debut. The ten best videos will be rewarded and shown on national television (TV2). Injunctive norms, attitudes/alcohol expectancies, outcome- and self efficacy expectations are hoped to be influenced, especially among the most committed students/classes. Behavior effects are expected to be channeled through these mediating variables. 2) The participating 8<sup>th</sup> graders are asked to conduct their own datacollection and they will receive feedback about normal (selfreported) alcohol consumption among 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> graders. Thereby the hope is to influence the 8<sup>th</sup> graders' perception of alcohol behavior norms, and lower their perceived drinking pressure. It has been shown that 8<sup>th</sup> graders overestimate other adolescents' alcohol consumption (false consensus) sevenfold. 500 8<sup>th</sup> graders not participating in the competition will be included as controls. Four items measuring frequency of drinking is identical to a nation survey, making it possible to compare our selection of students with the carefully stratified sample from the full population of 8<sup>th</sup> graders. Evaluation will be longitudinal over 4 months, with final datacollection in May 2002. Preliminary results will be presented at the KBS.

**SESSION: 4.3**

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**Brenda NEWTON-TAYLOR**, Louis Gliksman, Michael Greenaway, Kari Ala-Leppilampi  
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada

**TORONTO DRUG TREATMENT COURT: INDICATORS OF 'SUCCESS' AND POLICY APPLICATIONS**

**Purpose:** As the first drug treatment court in Canada, the research and evaluation results will have an important role in the development of future DTC policies in Canada. This paper is based on a comparison of two groups within the DTC: graduate and expelled clients. Through both descriptive and multivariate analyses, these groups are compared in terms of substance use, legal and social differences at entry into the program, and outcome measures after they leave the program, focusing specifically on 'success' indicators such as: substance abuse, criminal activity, physical and emotional health, overall well-being, and social stability. **Methodology:** Criminal offenders with either cocaine and/or heroin addiction make application to, and may be accepted by the Crown. Entry into the program is voluntary and clients may voluntarily leave the program at any point. To date, 228 clients have been accepted, with 16.7% (n=39) currently in the program, 67.1% (n=157) expelled, and 13.7% (n=32) graduates. **Results:** Multivariate analyses indicate that graduate and expelled clients are significantly different from the moment they start the program. At the time of application graduate clients were older (p<.05), had used cocaine on fewer days (p<.01) and had more days abstinent from cocaine (p<.001) in the 90 days prior to their first appearance, and were older at the time of their first adult offence (p<.01). During their first month in the program graduate clients used drugs less often (p<.001) and committed fewer breaches of DTC conditions (p<.001).

**Keywords:** drug treatment court, criminal justice policy, judicial harm reduction

**SESSION: 6.3**

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**Sturla NORDLUND**

Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway

**NORWEGIANS BORDER TRADE OF ALCOHOL**

The EU member states have in practise open borders for private alcohol import from other EU-countries, except for the Nordic countries Finland, Sweden and Denmark. These countries have, during the last decade, gradually increased their quotas for private import from other EU-countries. From January 1st 2004 the open alcohol EU-market will also include these countries. Norway, as a non-member of EU, will not be directly affected by this process. However, the effect of the process will obviously be a reduction of alcohol prices in the Nordic EU-

countries. For Norway this means that quite a large share of the population will have the opportunity to buy alcohol in a neighbouring country (usually Sweden) at much lower prices than in Norway. To bring home more than the rather small legal quotas will also be a temptation for many people. This border trade, both the legal and the illegal, will be, and is at present, used as a political pressure for lower alcohol taxes in Norway. It is therefore of interest to know how large this private import is, and how it develops. This question will be dealt with in this paper, based on data from surveys.

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**SESSION: 9.2**

**Thor NORSTRÖM**<sup>1</sup>, Ole-Jørgen Skog<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>2</sup>Centre for Advanced Study, Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, Oslo, Norway

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**SATURDAY OPENING OF ALCOHOL RETAIL SHOPS IN SWEDEN: AN IMPACT ANALYSIS**

**Aim.** To assess the impact of Saturday opening of alcohol retail shops in Sweden. **Design.** An experimental design was applied. In February 2000 Alcohol monopoly stores began to be open on Saturdays in the experiment area that comprised 6 counties. The control area included 7 counties. **Data and methods.** The outcome measures included alcohol sales and indicators of assaults and drunken driving. The pre-intervention period covered the time period January 1995-January 2000, and the post-intervention period February 2000-June 2001 (17 months). The data were analysed through ARIMA-modelling according to the Box-Jenkins technique. **Results.** According to the estimates the Saturday opening increased alcohol sales by 3.4%. There were no changes in any of the assault indicators. There was a statistically significant increase in drunken driving (8.3%) in Saturdays-Sundays. However, further analyses suggested that this was mainly due to a change in the surveillance strategy of the police. **Conclusions.** The Saturday opening of alcohol retail shops seems to have increased consumption but not alcohol-related harm. The absence of a significant effect on harm indicators could signify that no such effect is present, or that the design does not have sufficient power to uncover effects of the expected magnitude.

**Keywords:** impact analysis, alcohol sales

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**SESSION : 2.1**

**Isidore S. OBOT**<sup>1</sup>, Haruna Karick, A. K. J. Ibang

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**SELLING BOOZE: AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION IN NIGERIA**

After more than a decade of relative depression occasioned by the ban on imported barley in the 1980s and the harsh political environment of the 1990s, the alcohol industry in Nigeria has shown signs of a significant rebound in recent years. A new economy in tune with the tenets of globalization has opened the floodgates to beverages produced in all parts of the world. The local industry, often working together with foreign partners, has stepped up the marketing of a wide variety of beer in particular, but also of wine and liquor. This paper reports on the strategies employed in the marketing of alcoholic beverages in Nigeria today. The paper uses data from radio and television commercials, newspaper and billboard advertisements, and promotional activities to show how the industry markets alcoholic beverages by directing their messages to the young, in particular. It concludes by offering suggestions for the development and implementation of alcohol control policies in the face of an increasing prevalence of alcohol use and abuse by youth in Nigeria.

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**SESSION : 4.2**

**Einar ØDEGÅRD**<sup>1</sup>, Ingeborg Rossow<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway

<sup>2</sup>Norwegian Social Research, Norway

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**OVERDOSES AND ALCOHOL**

The term 'overdose' is often associated with an acute toxic effect of heroin. However, forensic studies have shown that there are typically multiple substances involved in fatal heroin overdoses. In this study, we want to explore the role of alcohol in non-fatal overdoses. Furthermore, we want to investigate whether alcohol intake prior to an overdose is associated with demographic characteristics and the risk of recurrent overdoses and fatal overdose. The analyses are based on run-sheets of overdose emergencies recorded by Oslo Ambulance Service over the 1998 – 2000 period.

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**SESSION: 7.3**

**Leif ÖJESJÖ**

Dept. of Clin. Neurosciences, Alcohol & Drug Section, Magnus Huss Clinic, Stockholm, Sweden.

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**ALCOHOLIC LIVES AS RISKY BUSINESS. PATTERNS OF SELF-DECEPTION IN THE LUNDBY STUDY**

An often effective but also destructive method to control emotional stress is to smoke, drink or take drugs. It is hard, however, to escape from distress caused by a conflict between wishes. The central issues to be examined in this paper were the paradoxes of self-deception. Limitations in rationality might be seen as a unifying concept. Using a qualitative research approach to data about alcohol addiction in the Lundby Study, the investigation gave priority to the concrete realities of the individual lives and turning points, rather than the tracking of

psychological constructs as defined by tests. It was concluded that longitudinal biographical analyses are helpful to clarify issues of irrational and self-destructive behavior as well as individual growth and recovery.

**Keywords:** Alcohol addiction, alcohol problems, recovery, turning points, risk-taking, irrationality; self-destructive behavior, self-deception, life history, existence; the Lundby study.

**SESSION: 6.3**

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**Katarzyna OKULICZ-KOZARYN**

Youth Prevention Unit "Pro-M" Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland

#### **PARENTING PRACTICES IN ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR ADOLESCENTS**

**Aim** of the study was to analyse the relationship between adolescents' alcohol use and parenting practices such as punishments and rewards. It was intended to be useful in prevention programs - indicating the most appropriate reactions for child's behaviours. **Method:** In the survey participated 13 and 15 years old students and their parents. Self-report data from students were collected in classrooms. Parents received mail questionnaires. Complete data (from child, mother and father) was received from 35% (N=334) of the target sample. **Results:** Parental punishments and rewards are independent from each other. They differ in the amount of the efforts needed to use them and in the emotional expression. "Strong" rewards (in terms of effort and expression, but not necessary in effectiveness) are extra attractions (gifts, entertainment) and hugs, and "weak" are verbal and non-verbal signs of approval. Among punishments "strong" are corporal penalties, derision, extra interdictions and silence, and "weak" are signs of disapproval, complaints and entertainment prohibition. Correlation between parental reinforcements and adolescents' alcohol use is different for boys and girls. Low level of sons' drinking is related to frequently received rewards (especially "weak") and rear use of "weak" penalties. For daughters most important is low level of "strong" penalties. **Conclusions:** In educational materials for parents the importance of slight signs of approval for sons should be underlined. Parents should also be informed that daughters' reaction for "strong" punishments is often a revolt.

**Keywords:** adolescents, alcohol prevention, parenting practices, self-report questionnaire study

**SESSION: 13.2**

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**Hildigunnur ÓLAFSDÓTTIR**

Reykjavik Academy, Reykjavik, Iceland

#### **RECENT AND RAPID INCREASE IN PUBLIC DRINKING**

A new Nordic research project on public drinking, alcohol culture and alcohol policy is under preparation. The background for this project are the changes that recently have taken place in the pattern of where people drink, and what type of alcohol is consumed in the Nordic countries, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. In Denmark, the development has been different. Reykjavík, the capital of Iceland, will be one of the study sites and research plans for this study site will be discussed. Number of liquor licenses in Reykjavík more than doubled from 91 to 186 from 1990 to 1998. The proportion of alcohol sold in pubs, bars, restaurants and other licensed establishments remained stable around 20% in the period 1986-1995, but had risen to 24% in 1998. In 1988, spirits counted for 77% of the total alcohol sales, but with the legalization of beer in 1989, this proportion dropped to 28%, wines were down to 22%, and beer (50%) had become the predominant alcohol type. Young adults have been in the forefront in adopting new drinking patterns. Against this background, the study will focus on the following topics: Public drinking places as an arena where drinking patterns are formed. Control mechanisms of liquor licensing, age restrictions, and self-control. Drinking habits and attitudes among patrons. Intoxication, violence and other social problems related to drinking in public places. Alcohol policy, prevention and public drinking. Historical traditions and changes in the culture around public drinking. Research questions and problems regarding methods and data collection will be discussed in this paper.

**Keywords:** public drinking, drinking context, liquor licenses, alcohol policy

**SESSION: 3.1**

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**Jessica PALM**

Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Sweden

#### **"ATTITUDES TO ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROBLEMS AMONG STAFF IN THE SWEDISH ADDICTION TREATMENT SYSTEM"**

In the study "Women and men in addiction treatment" (presented at the conference by Robin Room) one aim is to find out how both staff and patients in the system, as well as the general population, view alcohol and drug problems and how they should be treated. The attitudes and viewpoints of the staff, in particular, are a reflection of the system's views and aims, and they might also contribute to the explanation of why people are treated in a certain manner. The aim of this paper is to present how the staff in the health sector of the Stockholm county addiction treatment system view alcohol and drug problems and their solutions, as reflected in answers to a questionnaire sent to all staff in the system (N=344). The attitudes of different groups of staff-members, e.g. inpatient and outpatient staff, are compared, and put in a context which helps understand why staff have these views. Further, the paper discusses what implications these attitudes might have for the patients in this sector of the treatment system.

**Keywords:** addiction treatment, attitudes, treatment staff, Sweden

**SESSION: 11.1**

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**Douglas A. PARKER**<sup>1</sup>, Thomas C. Harford<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>California State University, Long Beach, USA

<sup>2</sup>Boston University School of Public Health, USA

### **EFFECTS OF DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL AND HEAVY DRINKING ON ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE AMONG BLACKS AND WHITES IN THE UNITED STATES**

Previous research has found that dropping out of high school has no effects on heavier drinking among subjects of college age (Gfroerer, Greenblatt, and Wright, 1997) but is associated with alcohol-related problems in later years (Crum, Bucholz, Helzer, and Anthony, 1992). In a recent analysis of data from a National Longitudinal Survey of Youth sample of current drinkers aged 18 to 37 over the course of the study, Muthén and Muthén (2000) found that there were no effects of dropping out of high school on greater severity of alcohol problems among subjects in their mid-twenties but there were effects for subjects in their mid-thirties. Drawing upon data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth for 1994, the last year of the study that obtained data on heavier drinking and alcohol dependence, this paper analyzes the effects of dropping out of school and the frequency of heavy drinking on the severity of alcohol dependence in subsamples of black and white men and women. The analyses disclose main and interaction effects of these variables in each of the gender and race groups. The paper discusses the possible etiologic pathways that may account for these effects as well as future analyses that can be undertaken.

**SESSION: 6.2**

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**Robert Nash PARKER**

Presley Center for Crime and Justice Studies, University of California, Riverside, USA

### **ALCOHOL, DRUGS, VICTIMIZATION AND AGGRESSION: THE IMPACT OF A SCHOOL BASED MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION ON ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE USE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR**

In an intervention study designed to evaluate the impact of a mental health "Wellness" Center placed in 4 schools within a large urban California School District, 1124 adolescents ranging in age from 8 to 17 were surveyed two times over a 12 month period. Questions about drug and alcohol use, experiences of victimization and aggression, and a number of developmental and social psychological measures were included in an on sight survey data collection. The first wave of the survey was conducted prior to the establishment of the Mental Health Wellness Centers in 4 schools (with 4 additional schools serving as comparison sites), and the second wave will be collected in Spring, 2002. The Wellness centers provide comprehensive case management of students within the school and allow a variety of professionals to coordinate their activities with regard to the treatments plans of individual students. Preliminary results indicate that 77% of all students at baseline had tried at least one illegal substance, including alcohol, and that 40% of the sample had at least tried alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamines, and inhalants, indicating a high level of poly-substance use. Relationships between such use and both victimization and aggression were significant at wave 1. Second wave data and changes between the waves in these indicators will be used to assess the impact of the Wellness Centers for reducing substance use and violence/victimization.

**Keywords :** aggression, poly-substance use, intervention, schools, victimization, adolescents

**SESSION : 9.1**

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**Stanton PEELE**

Fellow, The Lindesmith Center/Drug Policy Foundation, USA

### **HOW DO WE USE INFORMATION THAT PLACEBO IS EFFECTIVE ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT?**

Naltrexone has been promoted as a primary drug for the treatment of both alcohol and narcotic dependence. In December, however, the New England Journal of Medicine reported a multisite study which found that alcoholic veterans reduced drinking as much due to a year of placebo pill as to a year's administration of naltrexone. On the one hand, this news is very discouraging to the promotion of a pharmacopoeia for alcoholism and addiction. On the other hand, the real reduction in drinking by alcoholics (to about a fourth as many drinking days) is a significant achievement. This finding mirrors others (e.g., NLAES, Project MATCH) showing that (a) minimal treatments are as effective as intensive one, (b) reduced drinking is both possible and quite commonplace. Yet these findings fly in the face of conventional wisdom, and their promotion is actively discouraged by the agencies which sponsor such research. In the face of such opposition, of what use are such results and how can they be utilized?

**Keywords:** outcome research, alcoholism treatment, natural remission

**SESSION: 6.3**

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**Kari POIKOLAINEN**<sup>1,2</sup>, Irina Podkletnova<sup>3</sup> and Hannu Alho<sup>2,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, Helsinki, Finland

<sup>2</sup> Department of Mental Health and Alcohol Research, National Public Health Institute, Helsinki, Finland

<sup>3</sup> Medical School, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

<sup>4</sup> Research Unit of Substance Abuse Medicine, University of Helsinki, Finland

### **ACCURACY OF QUANTITY-FREQUENCY AND GRADUATED FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRES IN MEASURING ALCOHOL INTAKE: COMPARISON WITH DAILY LOG AND COMMONLY USED LABORATORY MARKERS**

Daily log by motivated volunteers is the best available way to collect reliable data on alcohol intake from subjects living in their natural community settings. Self-reported alcohol intake was ascertained by quantity-frequency questionnaire (QF) and graduated frequency questionnaire (GF) both before and after a one-month daily log on alcohol intake in a sample of 52 working-age adult volunteers. Test-retest reliability of both QF and GF was good ( $r > 0.90$ ). Both QF and GF closely correlated with daily log intake ( $r > 0.90$ ). Compared with daily log intake, mean QF intake was slightly lower while the mean GF intake was 2fold. Overestimation was independent of the actual consumption level. The GF overestimation was seen in both the frequency and amount of drinking and was most obvious in heavy (5 or more drinks per day) and frequent (once a week or more often) drinking occasions. Self-reported alcohol intake closely correlated with serum aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase and gamma-glutamyl transferase levels ( $r = 0.41-0.67$ ). In adults motivated to recall alcohol intake, both QF and GF classify individuals in the correct rank order, but GF overestimates actual alcohol consumption.

**Keywords:** accuracy, reliability, validity, self-reports

**SESSION: 2.3**

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**Giora RAHAV**, Meir Teichman

Tel Aviv University, Israel

### **SOCIABILITY AND PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE USE AMONG ISRAELI ADULTS**

In western culture, alcohol use is typically associated with social relationships. Alcohol is known to facilitate sociability, and "social" situations are often used as the context of alcohol consumption. Indeed, one of the approaches to psychoactive substance use regards such use as a form of self-medication. Therefore, drinking in solitude is typically regarded as a mark of deviant or pathological consumption. Consequently, one theoretical approach suggests that alcohol is more likely to be consumed by individuals who have difficulties in establishing social relationships with others. Alternatively, one may argue that opposite is true: as drinking is largely a social activity, drinking is more likely to occur among those who are often engaged in socializing with others. As for illicit substances, they may be used for the same purposes, depending on their specific psychoactive effects. Thus, socially isolated individuals should be expected to use those substances that facilitate sociability, such as stimulants. The paper tries to test these hypotheses (self medication vs. socializing) in a sample of Israeli adults (18-40). The findings tend to support the hypothesis that alcohol use is socially induced, rather than serving as a facilitator of sociability.

**SESSION: 12.1**

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**Kirsimarja RAITASALO**, Marja Holmila

Alcohol and Drug Research Group at the National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Helsinki, Finland

### **SIGNIFICANT OTHERS AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S OWN CONCERN OF DRINKING**

**Aims.** This paper examines the role of significant others in how people worry about their own drinking. It is likely that this connection is shaped by many factors, e.g. gender, age, family status, social class and the level of drinking. The association between concerns over lost control of drinking and other peoples' attempts to influence the person's drinking were looked at in different socio-demographic groups and according to the level of alcohol consumption. **Methods.** The data was gathered as a part of the 2000 Finnish Drinking Habits Survey. 1932 subjects aged 15-69 years were interviewed. Half of the sample was female and half was male. Abstainers and people under 20 years of age were excluded from the analysis and thus the final number of subjects was 1597. **Results.** Socio-demographic position explains only to a minor degree how people experienced influence from significant others and how often they were concerned of their drinking. Drinking habits are strongly related to both influence and worries. Socio-demographic variables are also related to drinking habits. Thus, drinking habits, especially drinking large quantities during one occasion, remain the most important explanatory variable. **Conclusions.** Significant others are an important resource for the individual in the process of becoming aware of alcohol-related problems. The paper discusses the cultural rules of who is in a position of being a supporter or controller to whom.

**Keywords:** drinking, informal control, own worries, survey

**SESSION: 12.1**

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**Mats RAMSTEDT**

Stockholm University, Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm, Sweden

**PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND LIVER CIRRHOSIS MORTALITY - THE CASE OF CANADA**

Previous studies have shown that the relationship between per capita alcohol consumption and liver cirrhosis mortality varies across countries. For instance, within a Western European context, the association turned out to be stronger in Northern Europe than in Southern Europe. The aim of this paper is to study this relationship in Canada and its provinces by means of ARIMA times series analysis on the basis of data from 1950 to 1998. Preliminary findings suggest that the relationship between per capita alcohol consumption and male cirrhosis mortality rates is positive and statistically significant in all larger Canadian provinces. For women, the link is generally positive but somewhat weaker and to a lesser extent statistically significant. The results will be discussed in relation to (1) what has been revealed in European countries and drinking cultures and (2) variations observed across the Canadian provinces.

**Keywords:** liver cirrhosis mortality, per capita alcohol consumption, time series analysis, cultural differences

**SESSION: 3.3**

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**Kati RANTALA**, Mirja Maatta, Pekka Sulkunen

Department of Sociology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

**DRUG PREVENTION AS THE COORDINATION OF EXPERTISE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL: WHY, WHAT, TO WHOM AND HOW?**

A topical aim in drug prevention programmes at the EU, national, regional and local level is to promote multi-agency co-operation and the involvement of civil society. Those programmes may provide more or less explicitly stated drug policy lines but they are not strictly binding because local networks and communities are obliged to create their own drug strategies. The actualisation of joint responsibility is generally seen to require coordination, which, in turn, is expected to support and generate co-operation, to bring together the expertise of all relevant actors, and to pass it on to those who need it. That is, in order to coordinate expertise a local level coordinator needs to know what consists of expertise and on what basis. This paper is an analysis of concrete consequences of contradictions that arise from such a setting in Helsinki, the capital of Finland: 1) the difficulty of coordinators to develop functional policy lines for themselves if their task is "only" to coordinate, in the midst of contradictory views on drug use and their prevention, and 2) the need for some policy line on drug prevention, based on expertise, in order to differentiate between various forms of claimed expertise in the local community.

**Keywords:** coordination, prevention, policy analysis

**SESSION: 11.3**

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**Jurgen REHM**<sup>1</sup>, G. Gmel<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Addiction Research Institute Zurich, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol Problems, Switzerland

**PATTERNS OF DRINKING, AVERAGE CONSUMPTION AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE (CHD)**

Meta-analysis on individual level studies found a protective effect of moderate drinking on CHD incidence and mortality (e.g. English et al., 1995; Corrao et al., 2000). Aggregate level studies found no effects of average consumption of alcohol on CHD mortality (e.g. Hemström, 2001). In addition, patterns of drinking were found to modify the effect of average volume of drinking (Puddey et al., 1999). The present aggregate level analysis tries to look at the effect of average volume, patterns of drinking on CHD mortality in 80 countries using a hierarchical linear analysis. Result find a) a significant effect of patterns, b) a protective effect for a pattern of steady drinking without binges, c) a detrimental overall for other patterns. Thus, this aggregate level analysis supports the individual level research. Implications for research and prevention are discussed.

**Keywords:** per capita consumption, average volume, patterns of drinking, CHD mortality

**SESSION: 11.2**

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**Therese C. REITAN**

University College of Southern Stockholm, Sweden

**ATTITUDES TOWARDS ALCOHOL REGULATION IN POST-COMMUNIST SOCIETIES. A STUDY OF THE BALTIC SEA REGION.**

In democratic societies a certain level of public support for any regulatory or restrictive measures is necessary. This also goes for public health measures and policies aimed at reducing consumption of alcohol. Gaining support for such restrictive measures is particularly challenging in post-communist societies with traditions of high alcohol consumption and negative experiences with government interventions and regulations. As the countries of this region have seen some very sharp turns in alcohol policies, in addition to great changes in overall political and social conditions, it is of interest to learn more about attitudes towards alcohol and alcohol policies at this stage. Studies of public opinion on alcohol regulation in this region are otherwise rare. The paper will therefore present some of the findings from a survey that was carried out in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland in 2001. The survey included a broad range of topics, such as democratic values, environmental policies, perception of social problems, political and social participation, religion, ethnicity – and alcohol consumption and attitudes towards alcohol policy. Using simple statistical methods the paper focuses on the respondents'

attitudes towards various forms of alcohol regulation, and responses are related to various background variables and political preferences. To some extent the results will also be contrasted to a partly comparable survey recently performed in the EU area.

**Keywords:** attitudes, alcohol policy, post-communist societies, Baltic countries

**SESSION: 2.1**

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**Rachel E. ROIBLATT**<sup>1</sup>, Maria C. Dinis<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Doctorat candidate, School of Social Work, University of Minnesota, St.Paul, MN, USA

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, California State University at Sacramento  
Sacramento, CA, USA

#### **THE ELECTION OF 1928: A WATERSHED IN AMERICAN SOCIAL ACTIVISM IN ALCOHOL POLICY**

In the social history of western democracies, rancorous election campaigns often result in new alliances or fracture existing ones. This paper argues that the presidential election of 1928 was a defining moment for the fledgling social work profession within the United States. That campaign became a national referendum on America's experiment with alcohol prohibition. New York's Governor Al Smith, a confirmed 'wet,' challenged Herbert Hoover, champion of the 'drys.' The heated rhetoric that ensued divided social reformers. Settlement leaders experienced an especially keen dilemma. Most of their clients belonged to urban, working-class, ethnic and immigrant groups who viewed Prohibition as an elitist form of social control. Some, including Hull House's Jane Addams, justified supporting Hoover based upon research showing causal links between alcohol consumption and poverty. Others, such as Henry Street's Lillian Wald and Bruno Lasker, staunchly endorsed the more progressive Smith. The authors posit that, in the election's aftermath, social work professionals became increasingly estranged from their client base. Although the National Federation of Settlements revisited earlier field studies on the impact of alcohol use on settlement populations, the steam had gone out of the movement. Social workers eschewed involvement with alcohol policy, and the gap between professionals and their constituents widened inexorably. Drawing upon rich primary sources at the University of Minnesota's Social Welfare History Archives, the paper describes efforts of individuals and organizations who conducted pioneering field research into alcohol consumption patterns in American cities during the 1920s. As the decade waned, despite Hoover's victory, the nation wearied of the 'failed experiment, and the temperance movement became increasingly fragmented along ethnic and regional lines. The authors conclude with suggestions for comparative research into other national temperance movements and the role of social workers in shaping alcohol policy in western Europe and abroad. They also explore the enduring schism between patients and providers in parallel professions: social work and alcohol epidemiology. Almost a century later, while sharing similar clients, they still seek common ground.

**Keywords:** alcohol policy, social welfare history, archival research, content analysis, institutional history, social epidemiology

**SESSION: 6.1**

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**Anders ROMELSJÖ**, Robin Room

Centre for Social Alcohol and Drug Research, Stockholm university, Sweden

#### **ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE IN A CLINICAL POPULATION IN STOCKHOLM COUNTY: THE PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT ITEMS, THE ASSOCIATION TO SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS**

Several studies have been done on the prevalence of the alcohol dependence syndrome, usually in the general population. Some of these have focussed on whether the dependence syndrome can be seen as a unity, or not. Much fewer studies have analysed the prevalence of the various items in different populations, and their associations with socio-demographic factors and alcohol-related problems. One issue here is to what extent an association between alcohol consumption and problems is "explained" by the dependence syndrome, or its sub-components. The purpose is to elucidate these issues in exploratory analyses of data from the health care based addiction treatment component of the study "Women and men in Swedish Addiction Treatment". The data come from comprehensive interviews of almost 1000 inpatients and outpatients. These interviews cover e.g. alcohol and drug use, alcohol dependence (DSM-IV and ICD-10), the composite-scores part of the Addiction Severity Index, sociodemographics, treatment history and alcohol-related problems. (The design of the study is presented separately by Robin Room).

**SESSION: 11.1**

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**M. ROMERO**, J. Villatoro, M.E. Medina-Mora, C. Fleiz

National Institute of Psychiatry, Mexico

#### **GENDER DIFFERENCES IN REASONS FOR ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: RESULTS OF A MEXICAN STUDENT SURVEY**

The main objective of this paper is to highlight the gender differences in the reasons for alcohol consumption in a Mexican student population. The unit of analysis was the secondary school and high school students registered in the scholar cycle 1999-2000. The total scholar community sample of Mexico city was covered by the research. Only art and military schools were not included. A randomized school sample of the N= 10578 participated in the study,.10% refused to answer. **Questionnaire:** The applied instrument was previously validated and took 75

minutes in average being answered. Some sections were the same in every subject: sociodemographic data, alcohol, tobacco and drug consumption, problems related with drug use, antisocial behavior, suicidal ideation, availability, social tolerance and perception of drug use among other variables. Other sections were applied to a similar sample size including the following: Section A: were the leisure activities, eating disorders, depression and study habits. Section B: sexual behaviors, teachers perception and support sources Section C: drinking and buying alcohol places, measures for diminish alcohol consumption, beliefs, reasons and problems related to alcohol use. Analysis were performed to distinguish reasons for drinking between men and women with different alcohol consumption patterns, specially with binge drinking practices, depressive symptomatology and leisure activities..

**Keywords:** student survey, alcohol abuse, reasons for drinking

**SESSION: 12.1**

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**Robin ROOM**

Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Sweden

#### **WOMEN AND MEN IN ADDICTION TREATMENT: AN OVERVIEW OF A STOCKHOLM COUNTY STUDY**

Sweden has a longstanding and well-developed addiction treatment system, about 2/3 in the social welfare system and 1/3 in the health system. Apart from a small separate system for compulsory treatment, treatment is more or less voluntary, driven by the welfare aim of getting the drinker or drug user back into the workforce. There has been little study of similarities and differences between clients in the health and the welfare treatment systems, and about the systems and their interaction. How and when those with problematic drinking and drug use enter the systems in Stockholm County, and what happens to them then, is being examined with a series of coordinated studies. Nearly 1000 cases have been interviewed at entry to the health-based system, and another 1000 defined as alcohol or drug cases in the welfare system are being interviewed; these two cohorts are being followed up 12 months later. In addition to substance use and dependence, treatment history, and status on the composite-score parts of the Addiction Severity Index, clients are asked how they came to treatment, their expectations and perceptions of treatment, and their conceptualizations of alcohol and drug problems. Questionnaires to staff of the two systems ask the same questions on conceptualization, along with their views of the treatment process. A general-population sample of the County, overrepresenting heavy drinkers, drug users, and those with experience of treatment, is also interviewed, giving a view both of problematic users who do not come to treatment, and of experience and concepts of alcohol and drug problems in the population at large. This presentation gives an overview of the study, with several others giving more detailed discussion of first results.

**SESSION: 10**

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**James F. ROONEY**

Division of Behavioral Sciences, Penn State University at Harrisburg, Middletown, PA, USA

#### **EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONTROL SYSTEMS UPON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AND CIRRHOSIS DEATH RATES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Research over the past half century has consistently shown that the quantity of alcohol consumed per capita in a society is positively related to rates of cirrhosis mortality, although the correlation is not uniform between nations. This study examines the effects of the economic variables (the cost of alcohol, the gross domestic product per capita, wages of manufacturing workers, unemployment rates) and the degree of legal control over alcohol sales upon rates of consumption in the 15 countries of the European Union in the mid-1990s. Although data for the four variables examined are drawn from published sources, these variables have not been analyzed collectively so as to determine their interrelationships. Results reveal that when all independent variables are entered into step-wise multiple regressions, only the legal control variable remains significant in relation to alcohol consumption, and only the price of alcohol remains significant in relation to death rates from liver cirrhosis. It is concluded that more strict legal controls on the availability of alcohol in combination with higher prices, usually achieved through taxation, will lower the quantity of alcohol consumed and the related death rates from cirrhosis of the liver.

The author wishes to thank Jacob DeRooy for suggestions regarding analysis of economic variables, and Neil Boyd for assistance in data analysis and interpretations of findings.

**Keywords:** alcohol consumption rates, cirrhosis, legal controls, purchase price, income, European Union

**SESSION: 3.3**

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**Ingeborg ROSSOW**<sup>1</sup>, Anders Romelsjö<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Norwegian Social Research, Oslo, Norway

<sup>2</sup>Center for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm, Sweden

#### **UPPER TEN – SOME EMPIRICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PREVENTION PARADOX**

The prevention paradox implies that prevention strategies aimed at the entire population of drinkers may prove more effective than strategies aimed only at a high-risk sub-population. This seems particularly to be the case for alcohol related problems mainly due to acute intoxication, and where the majority of the problems are found among the light and moderate drinkers. The validity of the prevention has, however, been questioned on the

basis of various methodological shortcomings in previous empirical studies. In this study we will address several methodological problems that have been identified in relation to the prevention paradox by applying a number of different data sets. The analyses demonstrate that empirical support for the prevention paradox clearly varies with the kind of data and design that are used.

**Keywords:** prevention strategies, high risk groups, population, quantitative methods

**SESSION: 5**

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**Margaret RYLETT**, Ronald Douglas, Louis Gliksman, Claire Narbonne-Fortin  
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada

### **THE IMPACT OF MUNICIPAL ALCOHOL POLICIES ON ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS AT MUNICIPAL FACILITIES**

**Purpose:** This paper examines Municipal Alcohol Policy (MAP) development in Ontario for the period 1980 to 1996 and compares three groups with relation to perceived problem reduction at events held in municipally-owned recreation facilities. These three groups are: 1) those with no policies, 2) those with less comprehensive policies and 3) those with more comprehensive policies. **Methodology:** All 776 municipalities in Ontario were surveyed by mail in 1994 and in 1996 to determine the status of MAP development (combined response rate, 84.9%). Those with MAPs were asked to submit a copy for review. Policies were scored and impact on problem reduction determined. CAMH staff used a participatory process to develop policies (i. e., a collaborative process in which partners together facilitate change). Policies facilitated by CAMH staff were then compared to those policies developed using a non-participatory process. **Results:** Logistic regression analysis was used to compare the presence or absence of problems for those with MAPs and those with no MAPs. Those municipalities with MAPs were 1.76 times less likely to have problems than were those with no MAPs. A student t-test was used to determine if the process made any difference in the comprehensiveness of the policies developed. Those policies developed using the CAMH participatory process model produced policies with significantly higher policy scores (i.e., were more comprehensive) than did those using a non-participatory process ( $p = .002$ ). Multiple regression analyses identified both length of time in place ( $p = .000$ ) and Blue Ribbon policies ( $p = .0183$ ) as significant variable in obtaining problem reduction.

**Keywords:** participatory research, alcohol policy, problem reduction, recreation

**SESSION: 11.3**

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**Hildegunn SAGVAAG<sup>1</sup>**, Jorunn-Elise Tharaldsen Skaftun<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor/Social Work, Norway

<sup>2</sup>Researcher, Social scientist, Norway

### **GENDERIALIZED USE OF ALCOHOL**

This is a case study of eight women and ten men about their work related use of alcohol. The aim of the study is to examine the processes that develop when alcohol becomes a problematic theme at work. How does a person acknowledge the situation when his or her use of alcohol is seen as a problem for the employer, and what kind of processes do they then become a part of? What kind of factors do the employees make relevant in coping with the situation, and do these factors differ for men and women? If so, in what manner do these factors become visible? By using a theoretical perspective on drinking and gender we want to examine if gender is made relevant in the framing of their own drinking, their relations to work, or whether other dimensions seem to be more essential. The study is based on in-depth interviews collected in two different periods, in 1996 and in 2001. Seven of the interviews are videotaped, eleven of them taped and all of them are transcribed. The study shows that the employee's relations to work and their work related drinking had decisive affect on their feeling of dignity and self-esteem. It also seemed that women and men constructed different meaning around their relations to work, how their drinking were connected to work and how they constructed their role as employees.

**Keywords:** alcohol, work, gender

**SESSION: 7.2**

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**Robert F. SALTZ**

Prevention Research Center, Berkeley, California, USA

### **COLLEGE STUDENTS AND PREVENTION POLICIES - APPROVAL AND PERCEIVED APPROVAL**

Despite recent research supporting comprehensive community prevention strategies, there has been relatively less done in the way of policy-oriented approaches to prevention on college campuses. Perhaps college administrations act cautiously in adopting new alcohol policies in a belief that they are held in very low favor among the students themselves. The sense that most alcohol policies will be met with universal opposition is largely unexamined, however. Data were collected via a mailed survey of 1648 undergraduate students from two large California campuses. A 32-page questionnaire included a set of alcohol problem prevention policies that some college campuses have adopted or are thinking of adopting. We divided the policy items into three subsets entitled "enforcement," "advertising," and "environmental interventions." In all cases, the students' approval is higher than perceived peers' level of approval, particularly in the "enforcement" policies. The "enforcement" policies comprise those with the largest difference between approval and perceived approval of other students. Regression analyses predicting both level of approval and the "gap" between approval and perceived approval

were conducted, with some interesting results. As an example, controlling for other variables, a student's level of alcohol consumption did not predict his or her level of approval of a policy. We found a universal tendency to underestimate support for prevention policies, which may be related to the widespread finding that students overestimate their peers' consumption of alcohol, combined with the reasonable, but largely incorrect, assumption that support for alcohol prevention policies are, in turn, predicted by level of consumption.

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**SESSION: 4.3**

**Klara H. SELIN**

SoRAD, Stockholm University, Sweden

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**ALCOHOL USE DISORDER IDENTIFICATION TEST (AUDIT): WHAT DOES IT SCREEN FOR? PERFORMANCE OF THE AUDIT AGAINST FOUR DIFFERENT CRITERIA IN A SWEDISH POPULATION SAMPLE**

**Introduction:** Since the literature is often inconsistent in the use of the AUDIT, sometimes viewing it as a measure of hazardous or harmful drinking and sometimes as a measure of dependence, the purpose of this paper was to examine what kind of alcohol use disorder the AUDIT most accurately screens for. Since the research has shown that the consumption items have a very high discriminatory power, the performance of this subset (AUDIT-C) has been compared to the full AUDIT (AUDIT-10) as well as to the rest of the scale (AUDIT-P). The AUDIT and the two subsets have been tested against four criteria - high volume drinking, alcohol related social problems, alcohol related health problems and alcohol dependence (ICD-10). **Material:** A general population sample of 600 subjects has been analysed, the problem drinkers being over-represented to make 1/3 of the sample. **Method:** Areas under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve were calculated by each criterion and compared by chi-2 test. Also sensitivity and specificity and the positive and negative likelihood ratios of the AUDIT have been shown for different cut-off scores on both the AUDIT-10 and the subsets. **Findings:** At the recommended cut-off score of 8+, the AUDIT-10 performed well against all four criteria, even if less well against the alcohol related health problems. The AUDIT-C also performed well against all the problem criteria, showing high areas under the ROC curve, even though significantly lower than the full scale. When measuring high volume drinking, the AUDIT-C outperformed the full instrument. Scoring at least 1 on the AUDIT-P improves sensitivity of the instrument when screening for social problems and dependence and makes it a satisfactory measure of health problems. It is suggested that, when using the full AUDIT to screen for problems more severe than high volume drinking, the criterion of scoring at least 1 on the AUDIT-P should be applied in combination with a cut-off score on the AUDIT-C.

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**SESSION: 9.3**

**Reginald G. SMART**, Robert E. Mann

Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada

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**ROAD RAGE: ARE THE PERPETRATORS HEAVIER DRINKERS?**

Recently "road rage" has appeared as a new problem in the USA, Canada and Australia and it may be a growing problem. Usually, road rage occurs when a driver or passenger attempts to intimidate, kill or injure another driver, passenger or pedestrian or damage their car. The dimensions of road rage and its causes are poorly understood and in need of research. We would expect that alcohol should be an important factor in some road rage cases since violence and aggression are more common for heavy drinkers. Studies of road rage have shown that it more commonly involves young persons and males; they are also more often impaired drivers and involved in alcohol related violence off the road. However, most road rage studies have no information on the consumption of alcohol and no large systematic studies have been made. This paper reports the first large-scale epidemiological study of road rage and alcohol consumption in the general population. Data on various types of road rage, both for victims and perpetrators, have been gathered for 1067 adults in the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health 2001 Monitor. This is a general population survey in Ontario which is designed to sample adults aged 18 and over. It includes detailed information on the frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption as well as alcohol problems. This paper explores drinking frequency and heavy drinking among road rage perpetrators. Preliminary analysis shows that being a perpetrator in road rage cases is associated with heavy drinking.

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**SESSION: 7.1**

**Lena SPAK**, Gunnel Hensing, Peter Allebeck

Göteborg University, Department of Social Medicine, Göteborg, Sweden.

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**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE AND HOSPITAL CARE AMONG SWEDISH WOMEN.**

It is well known that alcohol is an important cause of hospital care. The **aim** of this study was to find out the rate of hospital admissions among women in relation to indicators of alcohol abuse. **Methods:** Included in the study were 136 Swedish women from the general population, born 1955 and -65, who in 1989/90 participated in an interview survey on women and alcohol. Background variables were regular alcohol drinking before the age of 15 years, alcohol intoxication before the age of 15 years, high episodic drinking, high alcohol consumption and life time diagnosis of alcohol dependence or abuse. We used the Swedish National Inpatient Register to get information about hospital admissions during 1990-1998. **Results:** About two thirds of all women had been admitted to hospital (n=85). There was a strong association between number of positive answers to the alcohol

indicators and median number of hospital days. Those who reported regular alcohol drinking before the age of 15 years had significantly more hospital admissions compared to those who did not. The variable High alcohol consumption did not predict increased rate of hospital admission. For women with positive responses to the other alcohol indicators, the median number of hospital days and hospital admissions was higher, though not statistically significant. **Conclusion:** Women with early regular alcohol use had a particularly high rate of hospitalisation. High alcohol consumption per se did not predict increased rate of hospitalisation.

**Keywords:** alcohol, women, hospital care

**SESSION: 3.2**

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**William J. STAUDENMEIER, Jr**

Professor of Sociology, Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, USA

#### **TEMPERANCE, SCIENCE, EMPLOYERS AND THE STATE**

In the late nineteenth century, the American temperance movement appealed to the sources of power in society to help them accomplish their goal of a sober America. As an alternative to statutory or constitutional prohibition, some movement advocates appealed to employers to adopt a policy I term "Employer Prohibition." This policy required employees to be abstinent from alcoholic beverages both on and off the job as a condition of work. This workplace policy saw its greatest adoption in the 1800's among railroad companies. My paper examines the context and claims that influenced early adoption of "Employer Prohibition" by nineteenth century American railroad employers.

**SESSION: 6.1**

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**Kerstin STENIUS**

Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Sweden

#### **FINNISH IMMIGRANTS IN ADDICTION TREATMENT IN SWEDEN**

During the last 50 years, Sweden has developed from a culturally homogeneous country to a multicultural one. In the 1950s around 200 000 inhabitants were immigrants. Today, almost 1/5 of the 9 million inhabitants in Sweden are first or second generation immigrants, of them around 300 000 persons of Finnish extraction. The immigration from Finland had its peak around 1970. Studies during the 1970s and 1980s noted the problematic situation of the Finnish immigrants particularly in addiction treatment. Finnish immigrants were over-represented among alcoholics in in-patient addiction treatment psychiatric treatment in Sweden and had a higher alcohol-related mortality. Controlling for social background these differences diminished remarkably. The treatment of the Finnish patients often posed considerable problems, due to the language barriers. Some cultural differences in the conceptualisation of alcohol were also observed. In the study "Women and men in Swedish addiction treatment", 8 % (73) of the 950 patients interviewed were born in Finland. This paper will describe their social situation, patterns of substance use, alcohol and drug related problems, treatment experiences, attitudes to substance use and treatment and expectancies on treatment, compared to Swedish born patients. The discussion will focus particularly on a) the role of treatment in relation to social support and pressure, and b) on possible cultural differences in attitudes to substance use and treatment. Some comparisons will also be made with immigrants in Sweden from other countries.

**Keywords:** addiction treatment, Finnish immigrants, attitudes, Sweden

**SESSION: 11.1**

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**Jessica STORBJÖRK**

Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm University, Sweden

#### **BARRIERS TO TREATMENT: A STUDY OF THE HEALTH-BASED ADDICTION TREATMENT SYSTEM IN STOCKHOLM**

One aim of the project "Women and men in addiction treatment" is to study paths to treatment. The focus in this paper is on barriers to treatment. The purposes are to (1) describe reported barriers to substance abuse treatment for patients entering the health-based addiction treatment system and (2) to present and analyse differences and similarities between subgroups, e.g. men and women, alcohol and drug abusers. The sample includes about 950 patients (30 % women, 70 % men) entering inpatient and outpatient facilities for substance abuse treatment in Stockholm County. At treatment entry the patients were interviewed about their psychosocial background, alcohol and drug consumption, problems related to alcohol and drugs, attitudes, path to treatment and treatment history. Treatment personnel also completed (n= 344) a structured questionnaire and 20 interviews were made with personnel in executive position at treatment units. This material, addressing among other things exclusion and inclusions criteria for patients to be treated at the units, will be presented and discussed briefly in order to get a better picture of barriers within the system. Finally, suggestions on how to overcome barriers to treatment of alcohol and drug abusers will be discussed.

**Keywords:** addiction treatment, barriers to treatment, Sweden

**SESSION: 11.1**

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**Pekka SULKUNEN**<sup>1</sup>, Trygve Ugland<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Finland <sup>2</sup>Norway

#### **THE TOTAL CONSUMPTION MODEL À LA FRANÇAISE: THE RISE AND FALL OF LA LOI EVIN**

In the beginning of the 1990s France adopted what appears to be one of the most restrictive alcohol and tobacco legislations in Europe, prohibiting almost completely all marketing and sponsoring of these products to the general public. The core argument in support of the reform was the total consumption doctrine, with its implications on social solidarity and collective responsibility. The focus of the policy was on youth. The politics of the campaign involved a strong commitment of the Socialists but it was still primarily program driven by experts, and mainly by the medical community. This paper explains why France was able to accept such a severe law. The reasons are both historical and structural. The actual implementation of the legislation has failed, and this also seems to follow a traditional pattern in French alcohol policy.

**SESSION: 5**

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#### **Grazyna SWIATKIEWICZ**

Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Poland

#### **NEW PATTERNS OF DRUG USING, NEW CHALLENGES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT**

In Poland and in many other countries alcohol and illicit drug use are treated as two different social problems. For many years drug abuse had been perceived within the narrow perspective of opiate dependence. Nowadays' perspective taking into consideration also synthetic drugs and cannabis is only a little bit wider. There is common belief that drug dependence is limited to young people and alcohol dependence to adults. Such assumptions cause that prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug related problems are handled by narrowly specialised national agencies, NGOs and treatment units. Since the beginning of 1990s especially qualitative studies have provided more and more evidence that current drug and alcohol users do not constitute two different subcultures. According to the new recreational patterns of substance consumption: alcohol, illicit drugs as well as psychoactive pharmaceuticals are used as a mixture or/and are perceived as substitutes for each other. Polydrug addicts are present in both alcohol and drug treatment. Current methods and organisational regulations in treatment systems became incapable of handling needs of the new type of clients. The same problem could be observed by those who are involved in preventive field. On the ground of available in Poland data the paper discusses why more comprehensive and common policy to alcohol and drug issue is needed.

**Keywords:** alcohol, drugs, policy

**SESSION: 7.3**

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#### **Zélia TEIXEIRA, Paula Dias**

Northern Alcoholology Regional Centre – Centro Regional de Alcoologia do Norte, Porto, Portugal

#### **“ALCOHOL AND CHILDHOOD – CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AND MISCONCEPTIONS IN TWO SAMPLES OF 4TH DEGREE STUDENTS”**

Today, Portugal shares the top position within the UE with Luxembourg and Ireland, when it comes to per capita alcohol consumption. Wine has been the dominant beverage although beer has increased rapidly since the 1980s. There are no studies available in what concerns drinking patterns in this age group although teachers and health professionals concerning. The paper presents the results obtained from a survey on alcohol habits and misconceptions fulfilled by 4th degree students. The data analysis was made splitting the sample: children from official schools compared with children from private schools. The analysis comprises basic social and demographic data - children's meals initial approach to alcohol consumption, regular misconceptions about alcohol effects, and positive and negative attributions made to alcohol.

**Keywords:** childhood, alcohol consumption, survey, misconceptions, epidemiology

**SESSION: 12.2**

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#### **Vince Salazar THOMAS**

Center for the Aging and Departments of Community & Family Medicine and Medicine, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, USA

#### **SPECIFYING THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN HEAVY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND (COGNITIVE AND PHYSICAL) FUNCTION IN LATE LIFE**

Health problems related to the (heavy) consumption among older people may be underattributed, and are certainly inadequately specified. Consuming large amounts of alcohol contributes to many physical illnesses, including amnesic and alcohol dementia syndromes, and has the potential to play a role in the development of disability and its sequelae (such as falls and fractures). But the more precise specification of such associations would be helpful in screening and targeted intervention. This report draws on data from a variety of population-epidemiologic samples of older men and women to examine the cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between heavy alcohol consumption or abuse and performance-based measures of cognitive and physical function. The decomposition of the broader associations suggests variable relationships depending on the aspects of cognitive and physical function being examined. In turn, the results suggest the greater sensitivity of certain measures of cognitive and physical function to the presence of dangerous levels of alcohol consumption.

**Keywords:** etiology; lower extremity impairment

**SESSION: 11.2**

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**Jukka TÖRRÖNEN**

The Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, Helsinki, Finland

#### **PRESS' DRUG POLITICAL POSITION BETWEEN 1993 AND 2000**

In the 1990's Finnish control, order and restrictive-oriented drug policy encountered new challenges. In the end of the 1990's the media brought up for discussion the deteriorating drug situation, the growth of drug smuggling and use, the need for increasing preventive work and treatment (harm reduction), the necessity to start needles exchange programs, the concern about young people's decent upbringing, and the ethics of having drug tests in workplaces. The paper deals with the advent of these new topics in drug policy in Finland by analyzing a corpus of newspaper editorials on drug issues published between 1993 and 2000. The editorials were collected by using the computerized archives of five daily newspapers. The newspapers were *Helsingin Sanomat* (circulation about 451 000), *Aamulehti* (135 000), *Etelä-Saimaa* (35 000), *Ilta-Sanomat* (212 000), and *Iltalehti* (123 000). The paper shows in detail how the definitions of drug problems and demands for action against drug problems changed in each of the newspapers in the period of study, as well as how the newspapers, in this process, repositioned themselves in the transforming field of drug policy.

**Keywords:** drug policy, qualitative research, media studies, discourse analysis

**SESSION: 9.2**

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**Karen TROCKI**

Alcohol Research Group, Berkeley, California, USA

#### **PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL PATTERNS ASSOCIATED WITH DRINKING AND DRINKING CONTEXTS**

Several theories of substance abuse posit that alcohol and drug use is a behavior linked to underlying psychophysiological self-regulation problems. Both 'tension reduction' hypotheses and 'sensation-seeking' hypotheses are predictive of substance abuse. However, what might further distinguish such individuals is the context in which they usually consume alcohol, or where they consume the most alcohol, in bars or taverns as opposed to home. Data are from 108 individuals who were recruited from the San Francisco Bay Area regional supplement to the 2000/2001 National Alcohol Survey. The sample was drawn in a case controlled fashion so that 54 are frequent bar-goers and 54 never go to bars or do so infrequently. Each respondent took a 21 minute psychophysiological profile during which there were several mild stressors: a math challenge, thinking about a problem and talking about a problem. There were also three relaxation periods in between the stressors. Preliminary analysis has been done on four different groups: heavy drinking bar-goers, lighter drinking bar-goers, heavy drinking non-bar goers and those who do not go to bars and do not drink heavily. Using a measure of electrodermal activity (sweat response) these four groups separate into clearly distinguishable patterns. Not only are overall levels of arousal clearly distinguishable, the pattern of recovery from a stressor is also different. Knowledge of psychophysiological patterns is important not only as a measure of potential risk but also to introduce into interventions which involve some sort of psychophysiological modification (e.g. meditation, stress reduction) to assess needed direction of change, to see if physiological change has occurred and if this is linked to long term sobriety.

**Keywords:** context of use, stress reactivity, bars, heavy drinking

**SESSION: 4.1**

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**Kalle TRYGGVESSON**

Centre for social research on alcohol and drugs, Stockholm University, Sweden

#### **YOUNG SWEDES ABOUT THE EXCUSE VALUE OF ALCOHOL**

As part of a project about Swedish youths expectations and experiences concerning behavior while intoxicated, 8 focus group interviews were conducted. In those interviews particular attention focused upon three themes, 1. what are violence and aggression, 2. which role does alcohol play for the origin of violence and 3. Can alcohol be used as an excuse for acts of violence and aggression. Each group consisted of 5-8 people, the mean age was 19 year and the total number of participants was 47 (26 females and 21 males). The respondents expressed a rather clear opinion that they believed that alcohol has a crucial role for the origin of violence. To some extents alcohol involvement was important for how the act was classified. It was expressed that involvement of alcohol could make an act less severe. Although there was strong agreement that alcohol was not a good excuse for participating in violence, there was even stronger agreement that alcohol was actually used as an excuse for a wide range of unwanted behavior, including acts of violence. It was also clear that the excuse had a value. The excuse value of alcohol was indicated in several ways: alcohol involvement sometimes reduced the severity of an act, alcohol sometimes also helped to normalize a person. A perpetrator was sometimes viewed as less deviant if he is drunk at the time. In the paper, I argue that despite statements that alcohol is not an excuse it is most likely that they in ordinary life young adults use and accept alcohol use as an excuse for non-conformative behavior.

**Keywords:** alcohol, violence, excuse value and focus group interviews

**SESSION: 12.3**

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**Trygve UGLAND**

Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Norway

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**A CASE OF STRANGE BEDFELLOWS? THE FRANCO-NORDIC AXIS ON ALCOHOL CONTROL IN THE EU**

Some relationships in modern politics may intuitively be more difficult to understand than others. This article deals with what can be referred to as a case of strange bedfellows, i.e. the Franco-Nordic axis on alcohol control in the EU. This article presents and discusses three different interpretations of the French support for Nordic alcohol control policies on the EU-level. It is concluded that rather than reflecting current economic calculations or current environmental conditions, the French support should be viewed in relation to an institutional perspective emphasising the importance of inefficient histories and path-dependencies.

**Keywords:** alcohol, European Union (EU), France, Nordic countries, inefficient history, path- dependency

**SESSION: 9.2**

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**Dike van de MHEEN**, Cas Barendregt, Agnes van der Poel

Addiction Research Institute Rotterdam (IVO), The Netherlands

**CHARACTERISTICS AND FUNCTIONING OF DRUG CONSUMPTION ROOMS. WHY ARE THEY DIFFERENT FROM “ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ROOMS” OR BARS?**

During the last years drug consumption rooms were opened in the Netherlands as part of the addiction care and addiction policy. They play an important role in the recent development in the so called “Social Addiction Care”. A drug consumption room is defined as a facility, managed by a formal organisation, in which drug users are allowed to consume drugs. The primary goal of a consumption room is to consume drugs and therefore it is equipped and arranged as such. The addiction care aims for a wider goal, namely health promotion or secondary prevention (a.o. prevent HIV-infections and overdoses) and reducing nuisance. A comparison of drug consumption rooms with consumption rooms for alcohol, (bars) shows a lot of differences. In fact, one might ask whether there are similarities? We will discuss the goals, the implementation (rules and measures), the target group(s), the activities carried out in the consumption rooms and the costs of both drug consumption room and alcohol consumption rooms or bars. We evaluated 7 drug consumption rooms in Rotterdam by different research methods: analysis of documents, registration, fieldwork (participating observation), and semi-structured interviews. In this presentation we will focus on the following aspects: opening hours, limited length of stay, health promotion/prevention, staff, cost, and buying and selling of drugs or alcohol.

**Keywords:** drug consumption rooms, alcohol consumption room, bar

**SESSION: 3.1**

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**Elizabeth D. WAITERS**, Joel W. Grube

Prevention Research Center, Berkeley, California, USA

**MALT LIQUOR WEB SITES AND THE PROMOTION OF RISKY DRINKING**

Malt liquor beverages, popular with underaged drinkers because these products provide higher intoxication for less money, have been linked to several public health problems including drunkenness, violence and risky sexual behavior. Little attention, however, has been devoted to images of malt liquor in mass media. This study examined the content and appeal of 30 malt liquor-themed internet fan-based Web sites. The majority of these sites were personal Web pages created, maintained and commented upon by male college students. These sites contained personal stories of drunkenness, product reviews of different malt liquor beverages rated on items such as taste, alcohol content and intoxication effectiveness, links to web pages that contained similar content or news articles about malt liquor, and personal biographies of web page contributors. Many Web pages also displayed malt liquor containers, photographs of drinkers with malt liquor containers, and samples of audio files of malt liquor-related rap songs and radio and television commercials. Overall, malt liquor-themed personal Web sites promoted drinking lifestyles that encourage high volume consumption of inexpensive, high alcohol-content malt liquor beverages. The results of this study indicate a need for alcohol prevention and media education programs to consider the role of the Worldwide Web in alcohol-related problems in adolescent populations.

**Keywords:** malt liquor, internet Web sites, content analysis

**SESSION: 4.2**

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**Jacques D. WEILL**

Institut de Recherches sur les Boissons, Paris, France

**LEDERMANN'S HYPOTHESIS, AN ANACHRONISM IN OUR 21ST CENTURY?**

Alcohol consumption distribution

The average alcohol intake per capita is relatively well known in each developed country. In contrast, the distribution according to age, sex and other parameters, estimated through field surveys, is quite imprecise. In 1956, Sully Ledermann assumed that, in any homogeneous group (a notion he did not further define), the distribution of alcohol consumption v. number (or percentage) of individuals would be Gaussian. Such a distribution is totally defined by two statistics, mean (aka average) and spread (standard deviation). As said, the average intake is known. It amounts for instance in France nowadays to about 11 liters of pure alcohol per

annum per inhabitant (of all ages). And, continues Ledermann, the distribution begins necessarily at consumption zero. Since a Gaussian distribution is symmetrical, the maximum intake is automatically equal to twice the average, and the distribution is known with precision. Ledermann realized that this maximum is too low to be credible, so he turned to the so-called log-normal distribution where the quantity of alcohol is replaced by its logarithm. The curve becomes asymmetrical and the maximum is equal to the square of the mean. This led Ledermann to promulgate his law of the square: in any distribution, the number of excessive drinkers is proportional to the square of the average intake. However:

- This distribution does not take abstainers into account (since the curve begins at abscissa zero and ordinate zero)

- The examples Ledermann gives are either irrelevant or do not follow his model

- The maximum is unit dependent

- It has never been univocally demonstrated that there is a fixed and dynamic relationship between the proportions of average and excessive drinkers (although there is a trend).

For all these reasons, Ledermann's hypothesis should remain a subject of debate among specialists, and not be used as an instrument of public health policies.

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#### **SESSION: 5**

**Shoshana WEISS<sup>1</sup>**, Haviva Sharan<sup>2</sup>, Paul Merlob<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Israel Society for the Prevention of Alcoholism, Ramat-Gan, Israel

<sup>2</sup>Department of Neonatology, Rabin Medical Center, Beilinson Campus, Petach-Tikva, Israel

#### **ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG PREGNANT ISRAELI WOMEN**

The paper describes a study among all 2,477 pregnant women, who gave birth in Rabin Medical Center (in the center of Israel) during November 1999 – April 2000. Its purposes were to identify the scope of alcohol use during pregnancy, and check children prenatally exposed to alcohol (daily drinking / binge drinking) for possible alcohol effects. Upon arrival, the women were given the hospital non-anonymous admission questionnaire, which included socio-demographic and obstetric variables. Three questions related to cigarette smoking during pregnancy, alcohol use during pregnancy and alcohol use in the family were added. Those who drank were given another questionnaire, which included a question concerning the preferred type of alcoholic beverage, the TWEAK questionnaire, and three questions related to the frequency of drinking, the typical amounts consumed and the highest consumption level in each trimester. Relatively high rates of amnio centesis (26.52%), maternal-serum alpha-feto protein examination (72.22%), screening ultrasound (98.34%) and targeted ultrasound (27.77%) were found, and 8.8% reported smoking. However, in the light of the results of self-report maternal alcohol use studies in various countries (which are presented in the paper), and the fact that half of the Israeli women 18-to-40-year-old drink alcohol, the article tries to explain the reasons for the results obtained in the current study: abstinence among pregnant women (1.13% reported alcohol drinking during pregnancy) and nonexistence of alcohol drinking in the family (0.84% reported drinking by a family member), and suggests recommendations for future research and policy in the public health domain.

**Keywords:** fetal alcohol syndrome, pregnancy, policy, self-reports, public health, Israel

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#### **SESSION: 6.2**

**Elissa R. WEITZMAN**, Toben F. Nelson

Department of Health & Social Behavior, Harvard School of Public Health, USA

#### **IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION RESEARCH AND PRACTICE OF SUPPLEMENTING EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MEASURES OF ALCOHOL ABUSE WITH BROADER MEASURES OF SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE**

Over the past decade, both researchers and prevention practitioners have concentrated their efforts around a set of core epidemiological drinking measures. Among these, "binge" drinking has emerged as a stable and reliable indicator of problem drinking among youth. In the United States the binge drinking measure has been used by several national studies of youth alcohol use/abuse including the Monitoring the Future Study of high school students and the Harvard College Alcohol Study of older adolescents and young adults. Use of this measure has proven invaluable to focusing energies on harmful alcohol consumption among high school and college students. In this paper we argue that, notwithstanding the benefits of this measure to research and prevention, there may be important tradeoffs to treating it as the lone indicator of change when judging success of prevention programs. Drawing on findings from the Harvard School of Public Health evaluation of the "A Matter of Degree" program to reduce binge drinking and related harms, we describe empirical differences in outcomes resulting from use of supplemental measures of success. We also discuss issues involved with overlaying point prevalence measures of drinking behavior onto evaluation of social change prevention programs. Issues include risks of falsely labeling prevention efforts as effective or ineffective. Reconciling the need for specific, reliable measures of problems with sensitive, informative measures of success cuts to the heart of the question about practical implications of epidemiological research and underscores the importance of a clearly articulated behavior change model and robust process measures.

**Keywords:** Alcohol abuse, binge drinking, program evaluation

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#### **SESSION: 2.3**