


KBS  **2016**
STOCKHOLM 30 MAY - 3 JUNE

42ND ANNUAL ALCOHOL EPIDEMIOLOGY SYMPOSIUM
OF THE KETTIL BRUUN SOCIETY



Stockholm
University

Hosted by The Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD) at Stockholm University and The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN).

CAN



The conference is financially supported by the Stockholm city, Systembolaget, Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (FORTE), The Swedish National Board of Institutional Care and The National Association of Social Welfare.

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WLAN AND HOW TO GET ONLINE

Stockholm University wireless network: **SU**

HOW TO LOG IN TO THE SU NETWORK

Connect to a wireless network and enter a URL in your web browser and you will automatically be redirected to the login page for the WiFi service. **All guests must use an IT access card.** These can be obtained from Helpdesk at the conference. The card is personal and valid for the whole conference. It is important that you keep the card as you will have to use it everytime you need to access the WiFi service.

WELCOME TO KBS 2016

The principal aims of the Kettil Bruun Society are to investigate social, epidemiological and cross-cultural research on alcohol use, to promote the exchange of scientific knowledge and experiences among researchers from various disciplines and to encourage international collaboration. Although more and more of our work lives and social lives takes place in digital spaces, there is still an unquestionable need for physical meeting arenas where people and ideas find new paths. The scheduled sessions are of course essential in that regard, but all the unplanned and unscheduled encounters in the spaces “in between” are also of great significance.

It is, then, a great honour for The Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD) and The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN) to host the 42nd KBS Symposium and to welcome some 200 researchers from 28 countries. SoRAD is a multidisciplinary research centre within the Faculty of Social Sciences at Stockholm University. The centre was established in 1999, when professor Robin Room became the first director. Researchers at SoRAD represent various disciplines and different theoretical and methodological approaches to policy, harms, norms, treatment and recovery processes related to alcohol and drugs. SoRAD aims to motivate networking and knowledge exchange between research disciplines – nationally as well as internationally.

CAN is a non-governmental organisation that was founded in 1901. CAN's main tasks are to monitor trends in alcohol and drug consumption in Sweden and to inform the public and educate professionals on alcohol and other drugs. CAN publishes national reports and surveys, runs web sites for different target groups, publishes a periodical magazine, trainings and conferences and through CAN's library. Recently, CAN has strengthened its research activities by e.g. recruiting researchers and doctoral students connected to Karolinska institutet.

The symposium takes place in Aula Magna, which is located in the heart of Stockholm University's campus at Frescati. It was inaugurated in 1997, and is one of architect Ralph Erskine's most important works. The building is designed to let the special Scandinavian light reflect off its light wooden surfaces, creating a bright and spacious atmosphere. The walls dissolve into generous glass vistas, revealing the centuries-old oaks that surround Aula Magna. The oaks and many other species are an essential part of what was proclaimed as the (world's first) Royal National City Park in 1995.

The organisers wish you a warm welcome to the 42nd Kettil Bruun Society Symposium, to Sweden, and to Stockholm in particular. We wish you an enjoyable conference and we encourage you to explore Stockholm and to take the opportunity to make some new acquaintances.

Yours sincerely,

Jenny Cisneros Örnberg

Mats Ramstedt

The Centre for Social Research on
Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD)

The Swedish Council for Information on
Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

HOST

The Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD) at Stockholm University and The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN).

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SPECIAL THANKS TO

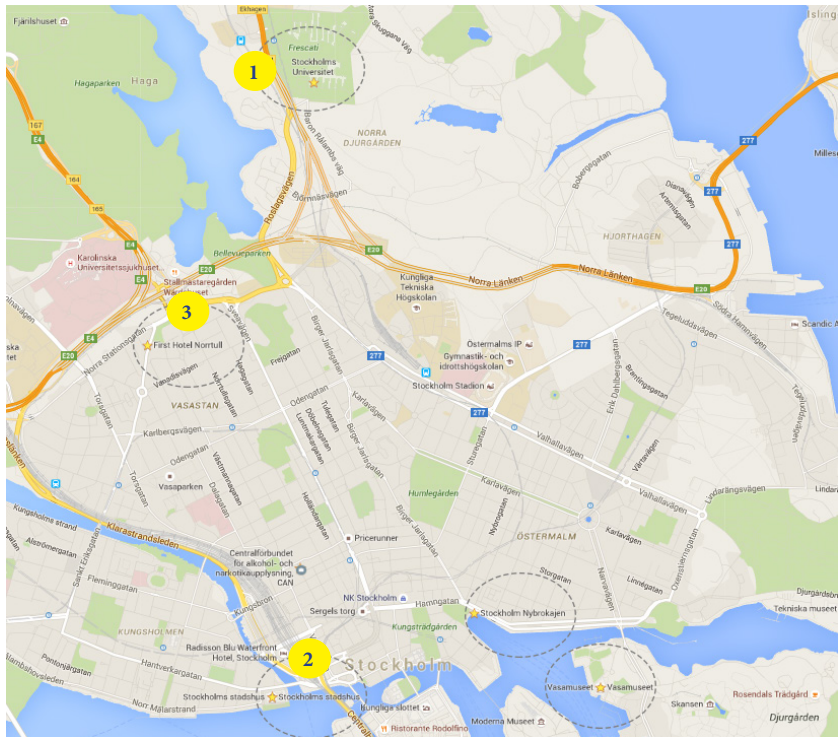
Therese Reitan
Florian Labhart
Annika Andersson
Lovisa Gabrielsson Gradén
Mia Sundelin
Clara Henriksson
Anna Englund
Jimmie Hjärtström

MAP: SURROUNDINGS

The Symposium will be held at the Stockholm university campus area:

1 Stockholm University, **Aula Magna**

Frescativägen 6/Universitetsvägen 10, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden



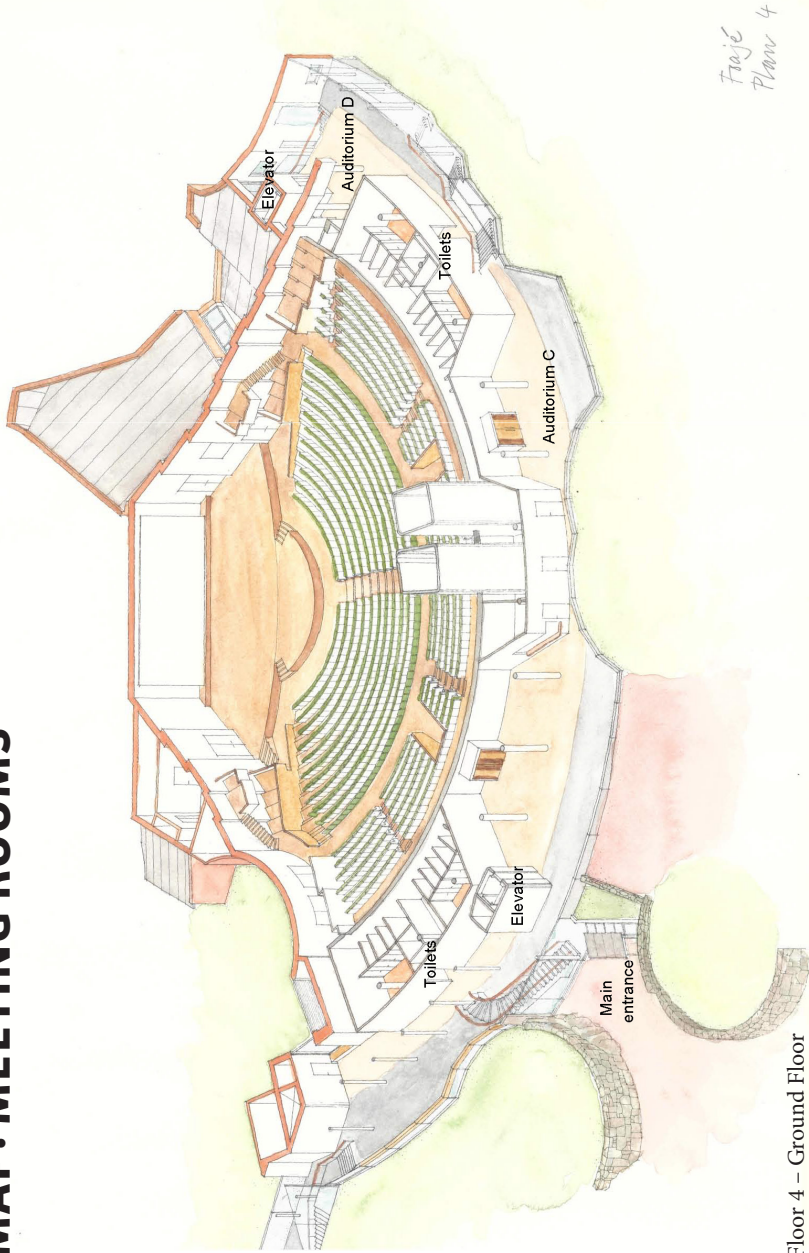
2 Welcome reception

City Hall (*read more on page 20*)

3 Conference dinner

First Hotell Nortull (*read more on page 22*)

MAP: MEETING ROOMS

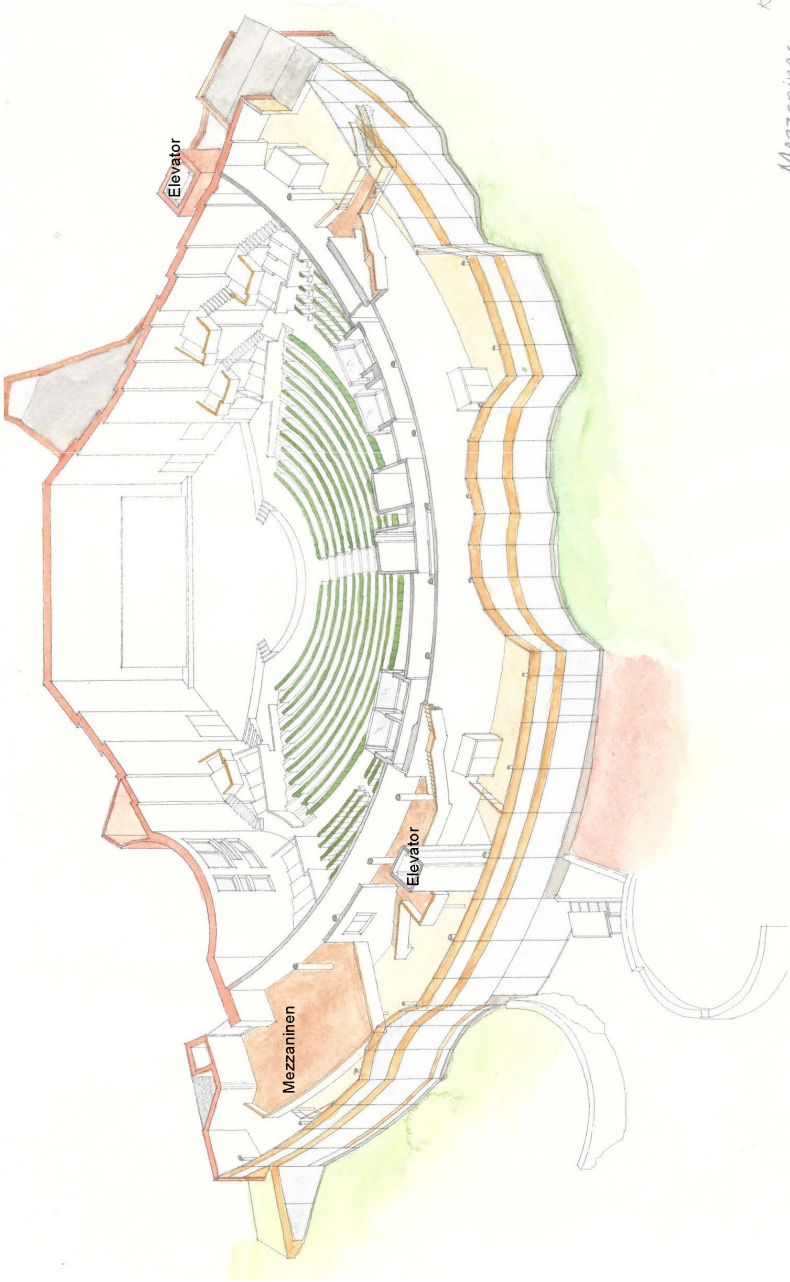


Floor 4 – Ground Floor



Galleria
Floor 5

K

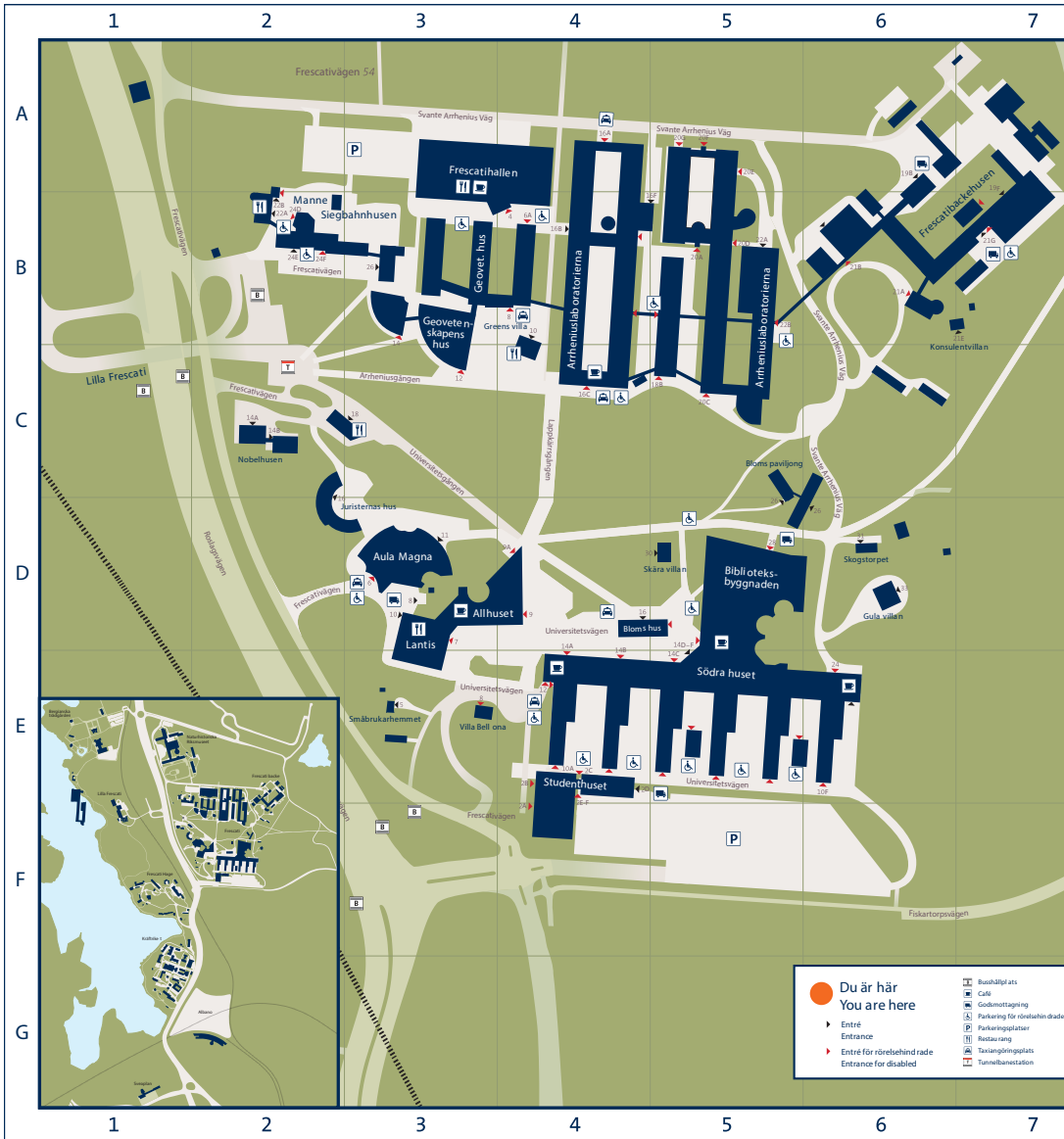


Floor 6



Seminarium
Plan 7

MAP: FRESCATI CAMPUS



Rektor, student- och forskarservice
Vice-Chancellor, Student Services and Research Liaison

E4	Rektor	Universitetsvägen 14A
E4	Förvaltningschef	Universitetsvägen 24A
E6	Forskningservice	Universitetsvägen 14F
E4	Infocenter	Universitetsvägen 2B
E4	Registrator	Universitetsvägen 24B
D5	Frescatibiblioteket	Universitetsvägen 14D-F
C5	Samverkansavdelningen	Svante Arhenius Väg 20
E4	Studentavdelningen	Universitetsvägen 2A
E4	Studenthälsan	Universitetsvägen 2C

Stockholms universitets studentkår (SUS)
Student Union

E4	Studentkårens expedition	Universitetsvägen 2A
E4	Studentkåren - SUS	Universitetsvägen 2A

Övrig service
Other Services

D4	Akademibokhandeln	Universitetsvägen 9
D4	Campusbutiken	Universitetsvägen 9
B4	Frescatihallen (drottninghall)	Svante Arhenius Väg 4
D3	USAB (Print Center)	Universitetsvägen 7

Caféer och kiosker
Cafés and Kiosks

C2	Café Bojan	Frescativägen 14B
D2	Café i Juristernas hus	Frescativägen 16
E4	Jalla Biofood	Universitetsvägen 14C
E6	Kaffebaren	Universitetsvägen 24F
C4	Kaffebaren Arhenius	Svante Arhenius Väg 10C
D5	Prego	Universitetsvägen 14D
D3	Prego	Universitetsvägen 7
E4	Prego	Universitetsvägen 2B
E4	Pressbyrån	Universitetsvägen 14A
C2	Pressbyrån	7 bana Universitetet
E4	7-Eleven	Universitetsvägen 14A

Restauranger
Restaurants

B2	Fakultetsklubben	Frescativägen 22A
D4	Restaurang Green Peas	Svante Arhenius Väg 10
D3	Restaurang Lantis	Universitetsvägen 7
B4	Restaurang Levinssky's	Svante Arhenius Väg 4
E1	Restaurang Natürhistoriska	
C3	Restaurang Picnic	Frescativägen 18
E4	Stories	Universitetsvägen 14A

Byggnader, aula och salar
Buildings and Auditoriums

D4	Byggnader buildings	
D4	Allhuset	Universitetsvägen 9
C4-5	Arrheniuslaboratorierna	Svante Arhenius Väg 16-20
D3	Aula Magna	Universitetsvägen 11
D5	Biblioteksbyggnaden	Universitetsvägen 14D-F
D4	Bloms hus	Universitetsvägen 16
C5	Bloms paviljong	Svante Arhenius Väg 26
B6-7	Frescatibackehöjen	Svante Arhenius Väg 29A-G, 21A-G
B3-C3	Geovetenskapens Hus	Svante Arhenius Väg 12
D4	Greens villa	Svante Arhenius Väg 10
D6	Gula villan	Svante Arhenius Väg 31
D2	Juristernas hus	Frescativägen 16
B7	Konsultvillan	Svante Arhenius Väg 21E
D3	Lantis	Universitetsvägen 7
B-3	Manne Siegbahns husen	Frescativägen 22-28
C2	Nobelhuset	Frescativägen 24B-8
E5	Paviljongen C-D	Universitetsvägen 10C-D
E5	Paviljongen E-F	Universitetsvägen 10E-F
B7	Paviljongen Frescati Backe	Svante Arhenius väg 19F
D6	Skogstorpet	Svante Arhenius Väg 31
D5	Skåra villan	Svante Arhenius Väg 30
E3	Småbrukarhemmet	Universitetsvägen 5
B7	Stallet	Svante Arhenius Väg 19F
E4	Studenthuset	Universitetsvägen 2A-F
E4-6	Södra huset	Universitetsvägen 14A-F
E3	Villa Bellona	Universitetsvägen 8

Aula och salar
Auditoriums

C3	Ahlniansalen	Svante Arhenius Väg 12
D3	Aula Magna	Universitetsvägen 22
E4	Salen	Påstängslans Bergsgården
E4	Brunnsvikssalen	Universitetsvägen 14A
E5	Caserummet	Universitetsvägen 14F
D3	Datorsal Lantis	Universitetsvägen 7
E4-6	Datorsal A 211, A 279, A 5155, A 5164	Universitetsvägen 14A
B3	De Geer-salen	Svante Arhenius Väg 14
C5	G-salen	Svante Arhenius Väg 21C
E4	Högbohuset	Svante Arhenius Väg 12
E4-6	Hörsal 2.12	Universitetsvägen 14A-F
E5	Laduvikssalen	Universitetsvägen 14D-F
B4	Magnällsalen	Svante Arhenius Väg 16B
C3	Nordensködsalen	Svante Arhenius Väg 12
D3	Rotundan	Universitetsvägen 9
E5	Ugglevikssalen	Universitetsvägen 14E
E5	Värtsalen	Handläggningen Svante Arhenius väg 24
B3	William-Olssonssalen	Svante Arhenius Väg 14

Institutioner, centra och institut
Departments, Centres and Institutes

C1	Arkeologi och antikens kultur	Lilla Frescati, Lilla Frescativägen 7
E5	Barnkulturforskning	Universitetsvägen 24D
F1	Barn- och ungdomsvetenskap	Frescati Hage
C4	Berzelidicentrum EXELENT	Svante Arhenius Väg 16C
C4	Biokemi och biofyk	Svante Arhenius Väg 16C
C5	Biologisk grundutbildning	Svante Arhenius Väg 20C
E5	Centrum för de humanistiska ämnens didaktik CeHum	Paviljongen Universitetsvägen 10CD
E6	Centrum för de samhällsvetenskapliga ämnens didaktik	CeSam
B5	CeSAM	Universitetsvägen 14F
E4	Ekologi, miljö och botanik	Svante Arhenius Väg 20A
E4	Ekonomisk historia	Universitetsvägen 14A
C4	Elektromiskroskopcentrum-EMC(FOOS)	Svante Arhenius Väg 16C
E5	Engelska	Universitetsvägen 24E
E4	Etnologi, religionshistoria och genusstudier	Universitetsvägen 24B
C1	Evolutionär kulturforskning	Lilla Frescati, Lilla Frescativägen 7
E5	Filosof	Universitetsvägen 14D
C4	Fysikalisk kemi, oorganisk kemi och strukturkemi - MMK	Svante Arhenius väg 16C
G1	Företagsekonomi	Kraftriket
B4	Geologi och geokemi	Svante Arhenius Väg 8
E5	Historia	Universitetsvägen 14D
E4	Internationell ekonomi - IIES	Universitetsvägen 24A
C5	IT-avdelningen	Universitetsvägen 14D
E5	Juridik	Universitetsvägen 14C
B4	Kemiskt övningslaboratorium, Undervisningslab. - KOL	Svante Arhenius Väg 16B
E5	Kriminologi	Universitetsvägen 14C
B4	Kulturgeografi	Svante Arhenius Väg 8
B2	Kultur och estetik	Frescativägen 24E
E4	Lättnamnerkainstitutet	Universitetsvägen 14B
E5	Lingvistik	Universitetsvägen 14C
B2	Litteraturvetenskap och idéhistoria	Frescativägen 24E
G1	Matematik	Kraftriket
B5	Matematikens och Naturvetenskapens ämnens didaktik	Svante Arhenius Väg 20A
C4	Materialanalyscentrum vid Arrheniuslaboratorierna - MACAL	Svante Arhenius Väg 16C
E5	Medeltidsstudier	Universitetsvägen 24D
C4	Meteorologi	Svante Arhenius Väg 16C
B4-C4	Miljövetenskap och analytisk kemi - ACES	Svante Arhenius Väg 6 och 16C
C5	Molekyärbiokemisk, Wenner-Grens institut	Svante Arhenius Väg 20C

Nationalekonomi
Universitetsvägen 14A

E5	Nationellt centrum för svenska som andra språk	Universitetsvägen 14B
B4	Naturgeografi och kvartärgeologi	Svante Arhenius Väg 8
B4	Neurokemi	Svante Arhenius Väg 24B
C4	Organisk kemi	Svante Arhenius Väg 16C
G1	Orientaliska språk	Kraftriket
A3	Pedagogik och didaktik	Institutionen 54
F1	Psykologi	Frescati Hage
E4-E5	Romanska och klassiska institutionen	Universitetsvägen 14B-E
E5	Slaviska och baltiska språk, finska, nederländska och tyska	Universitetsvägen 14F
E5	Social antropologi	Universitetsvägen 14B
E4	Sociologi	Universitetsvägen 24B
F1	Specialpedagogik	Frescati Hage
E5	Språkdidaktik	Universitetsvägen 14E
E5	Statistik	Universitetsvägen 24E
E5	Statistik	Universitetsvägen 14B
E5	Statsvetenskap	Universitetsvägen 14F
E5	Stockholm Centre for Commercial Law - SCCL	Universitetsvägen 14-E
G1	Stockholms centrum för forskning inom offentlig sektor - SCORE	Kraftriket
G1	Svenska och flerspråkighet	Universitetsvägen 14D
E5	Stockholm Resilience Centre	Kraftriket
F1	Stressforskning	Frescati Hage
E5	Tolk- och översättningsinstitut - TOI	Universitetsvägen 14D
C5	Tvåspråkighetsforskning	Universitetsvägen 14D
E5	Zoologi	Svante Arhenius Väg 18B
A5	Östersjöcentrum	Svante Arhenius Väg 20F

Övriga universitetsanknuta verksamheter
University Related Enterprises

B6	Akademiska Hus	Svante Arhenius Väg 21B
D4	Lärarjorden	Universitetsvägen 9A
E3	Stockholms universitet Holding AB	Universitetsvägen 8
E3	Stockholms universitet Inkubator AB	Universitetsvägen 8
E5	Strategiska partnerskap	Universitetsvägen 14E

Leveransadresser
Delivery Addresses

D3	Central godsmottagning	Frescativägen 8
B5	Arrheniuslaboratorierna	Svante Arhenius Väg 16F
B5	Arrheniuslaboratorierna	Svante Arhenius Väg 22A
A6	Frescatibackehöjen	Svante Arhenius Väg 19B
B7	Frescatibackehöjen	Svante Arhenius Väg 21C
D5	Frescatibiblioteket	Svante Arhenius Väg 2F
E4	Studenthuset	Universitetsvägen 2D

DOWNLOAD THE DIGITAL VERSION OF THE MAP

www.su.se/english/about/campus/maps/frescati

RESTAURANTS AND CAFÉS IN THE VICINITY OF THE CONFERENCE VENUE

Links below lead to pages in Swedish.

HÖRS RESTAURANTS

Jalla SU biofood, C-building, floor 4 (Södra huset)

www.hors.se/restaurang/jalla-su/

Kaffebaren, F-building, floor 5 (Södra huset)

www.hors.se/restaurang/kaffebaren-f-huset

Prego Allhuset

www.hors.se/restaurang/prego-allhuset

Prego Arrhenius

www.hors.se/restaurang/prego-arrhenius

Prego Studenthuset

www.hors.se/restaurang/prego-studenthuset

Caffe Prego, D-building (at the main entrance by the library, Södra huset)

www.hors.se/restaurang/prego-d-huset

Restaurant Lantis.

www.hors.se/restaurang/restaurang-lantis

OTHERS

Café Bojan, Thai food, (the brick building on the hill by subway station Universitetet)

Lunch in sports center Frescatihallen

www.frescatihallen.com/lunchrestaurang

Café Ruben, including lunch from Green Peas in Gröna villan

www.facebook.com/caferuben

Restaurant PicNic (along the right walkway from subway station Universitetet)

www.restaurangpicnic.se

Frescati Stories (hus A, Södra huset)

www.storiescafe.se

KRÄFTRIKET

Prego Kräffriket

www.hors.se/restaurang/prego-kräffriket

Världshuset Kräftan

www.kraftan.nu

SVEAPLAN

Prego Sveaplan

www.hors.se/restaurang/prego-sveaplan

OTHER ALTERNATIVES NEARBY

7-eleven, A-building, floor 3 (Södra huset)

www.7-eleven.se/butiker/?rse_search_q=universitetsvagen

Candy, sandwiches and beverages machines, floor 3 in Södra huset.

Gamla orangeriet, Bergianska trädgården

www.gamlaorangeriet.se

Restaurant Fossilen (museum Naturhistoriska riksmuseet)

www.nrm.se/besokmuseet/restaurangfossilen.6874.html

Stora Skuggans Wärdshus by Carolas Eko

www.carolaseko.se/stora-skuggan

Skafferiet i ekoparken

www.skafferiet.eu

Pressbyrån, A-building, floor 4 (Södra huset)

Pressbyrån, by subway station Universitetet

Statoil Frescati, on the opposite side of the intersection, behind Studenthuset.

MOBILE APP: STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY GUIDE

You can also use Stockholm university app to find your way to cafes and restaurants.

Android

www.su.se/androidapp

iPhone

www.su.se/iphoneapp

RESTAURANTS AND CAFÉS IN STOCKHOLM CITY

FIKA

An essential part of understanding swedes and their culture is "Fika". Fika means to meet up with friends or colleagues to have coffee, tea and a traditional cinnamon bun or other cakes or pastries. You will quickly discover the hundreds of cafes around the city just for this purpose as it is a cornerstone in everyday life and Swedish culture.

Here are some suggestions for fika-places:

VeteKatten, A traditional and well known café with some of the best fika in town.

www.vetekatten.se/en/

Saturnus, A lovely café in the middle of the Östermalm area nearby Stockholm's finest shopping.

www.cafesaturnus.se

Chokladkoppen, A cavern like café in the old town lit by candles and torches. One of Stockholm's many gay friendly cafés.

www.chokladkoppen.se/english/

Gildas rum, Cozy and unique, a lovely cafe on the heart of the Södermalm area.

www.gildasrum.se

Flickorna Helin Voltaire, Located in the beautiful park "Djurgården" this café has some of the finest baked goods in town.

www.helinvoltaire.com/cafe.html

Rosendals Trädgård, Located in the beautiful park "Djurgården" which is the kinds land. Have a summery Fika surrounded by rose bushes and greenery.

www.rosendalstradgard.se

Restaurants

Stockholm is known for having restaurants from all over the world and being the home of many famous chefs and restaurants. Here are some suggestions on some of the most well-known and popular restaurants in Stockholm.

BUDGET**Meatballs for the people**

www.meatball.se

K25 (Food from all over the world under one roof)

www.k25.nu/en/

Hermans (Vegetarian)

www.gastrogate.com/restaurang/hermans

Flippin Burgers

www.flippinburgers.se/en/

MEDIUM PRICE

Mellanders Fisk

www.melanders.se/restauranger

Mälarpaviljongen (Outdoors)

www.malarpaviljongen.se/en/

Den Gyldene Freden

www.gyldenefreden.se/eng/start.html

Sturehof

www.sturehof.com/en/

Strandbryggan (Outdoors)

www.strandbryggan.se

Stallmästaregården

www.stallmastaregarden.se/en/restaurang

Nosh and Chow

www.noshandchow.se/en/

FINE DINING

SMAK

www.restaurangentm.com/en/

Mathias Dahlgrens restaurants:

Matsalen (2 Michelin stars), Matbaren (1 Michelin star) and Matbordet

www.mdghs.com

Oaxen Krog & Slip

www.oaxen.com

Opera Källaren

www.operakallaren.se/en

ENJOY STOCKHOLM: SIGHTSEEING

Situated on the water, built up of 14 islands connected by 57 bridges, Stockholm lies in the Swedish archipelagos beautiful nature. Stockholm is an easy to love city with something for everyone. Stockholm is a melting pot for innovation, trending restaurants, fashion, and nature and of course centuries of history and knowledge. With a wide range of sightseeing and activities here are some recommendations on what to do when in Stockholm.

For many more ideas and information visit: www.visitstockholm.com

MUSEUMS

ABBA The Museum

Experience the music, the costumes, the dancing of ABBA, one of Sweden's most famous music bands in an unforgettable museum experience.

www.abbathemuseum.com/en/

Skansen

An outdoor museum about Sweden over the last five centuries. See the buildings from then and now and learn about the culture from north to south. Skansen is also a park with lots of activities like seasonal markets and traditional celebrations. Not to mention that from Skansen you will find one of the most stunning views over all of Stockholm. www.skansen.se/en/kategori/english

The Vasa Museum (One of the optional Social Tours organized by KBS 2016 on June 1st)

The Vasa ship is the only preserved ship from the 17th century in the world, she sunk on her maiden trip in 1628 and was raised from the sea in 1961. A museum has been built around the ship, with its masts peeking through the ceilings- a true piece of history. www.vasamuseet.se/en/

Fotografiska

See some of the world's finest photography exhibitions. www.fotografiska.eu/en

The Army Museum

See and learn about times of Peace and War, learn about the Swedish army history. www.armemuseum.se/languages/english/

The Stockholm City Museum

Learn about historical and current life in Stockholm and about its citizens then and now. www.stadsmuseet.stockholm.se/In-English/

Tekniska museet

Have a fun day of Science at the technological museum where almost anything becomes possible. While there, make sure you watch some of the 3D films with special technological effects. www.tekniskamuseet.se/1/start_en.html

The Modern Museum

This is museum for art lovers. The museum holds a rich collection of modern works and also has some nice restaurants with a fantastic view of the city. www.modernamuseet.se/en/Stockholm/

The Swedish History Museum

See exhibitions ranging from the Stone Age, to the Vikings and up until the middle ages. See and learn about treasures and stories hidden in the past. www.historiska.se/exhibitions/

The Nordic museum

The Nordic museum has unique exhibitions about life and work, trends and traditions. The museum also hosts the Nobel reception in the Blue Hall. A well worth visit. www.nordiskamuseet.se/en

There are many more interesting museums in Stockholm such as the Museum of natural history, Liljevalchs Art Hall etc. Here are some more museum suggestions in Stockholm. www.lonelyplanet.com/sweden/stockholm/things-to-do/museums-and-galleries-in-stockholm

OTHER SIGHTS

The City Hall

(The KBS 2016 reception on Monday 30th May will be held here, City Hall can however also be visited again to see more of the extravagant building)

The City hall, crowned with three golden crowns at its top is an iconic building in Stockholm. This building is the home of festivities where for example the Nobel banquet is held in the Golden Hall. www.international.stockholm.se/the-city-hall/

The Old Town

Visit the oldest parts of Stockholm and wonder through the narrow cobblestone streets experiencing centuries of history. This is one of the most popular sights in Stockholm and is also the home of the Royal Palace, many fine restaurants and cozy cafes.

www.visitstockholm.com/en/See--do/Attractions/gamla-stan/

A trip to the Archipelago

Stockholm is known for being a city on the water. With ferryboats leaving the harbors every few minutes you will be able to visit some nearby island like Fjäderholmarna only a few minutes out at sea where you can have a wonderful meal and breathe in the fresh archipelago air.

www.fjaderholmarna.se/english/start.4.1a2467a10ad032dc26800015081.html

Stockholm by Boat

You can choose to have a guided tour of the city by boat as Stockholm is made up of islands, these tours give you access to large parts of the most gorgeous parts of the city.

www.stromma.se/en/stockholm/sightseeing/sightseeing-by-boat/

SHOPPING

Some of the most appreciated shopping places in Stockholm are:

Nordiska Kompagniet (NK)

www.nk.se/stockholm/in-english/

Mall of Scandinavia (The largest shopping mall in Scandinavia)

www.mallofscandinavia.se

Gallerian

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Two of the main shopping streets with many different stores are Biblioteksgatan and Drottningatan, both located near the City Centre.

WELCOME RECEPTION

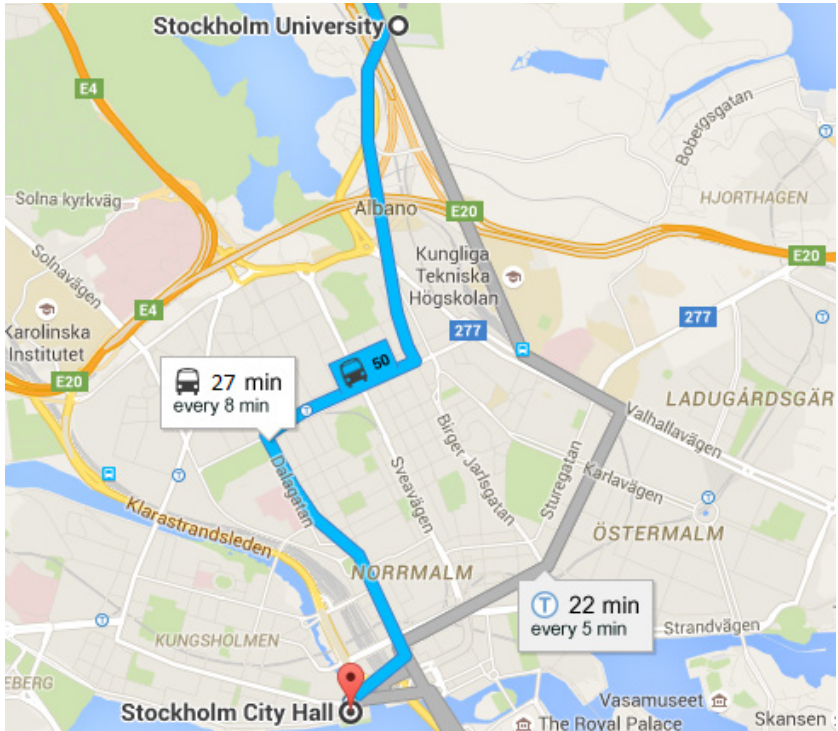
ALL KBS CONFERENCE 2016 PARTICIPANTS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED BY THE STOCKHOLM CITY HALL TO A RECEPTION.

Monday, 30 May 2015, 19:00-21:00

Stockholm City Hall, Hantverkargatan 1



The Stockholm City Hall is one of Sweden's most famous buildings, and one of the capital's most visited tourist attractions. It houses offices for 200 people including the Municipal Council, and is also famous for its grand ceremonial halls and unique art pieces. The Stockholm City Hall is the venue of the Nobel Prize banquet held on 10 December each year.



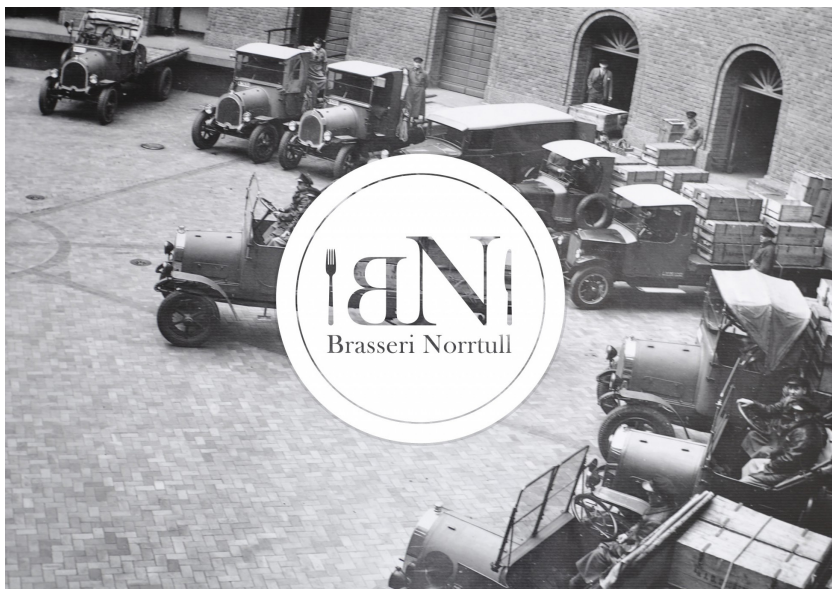
GETTING TO CITY HALL

By bus: From the conference location the easiest way to reach City Hall is to take bus 50 (direction south) which does not require any transfers. Bus 50 leaves from Stockholm University's bus station and drives to the City hall station called "Stadshuset". The journey takes about 27 minutes and the bus leaves from Stockholm University approximately every 8 minutes.

Alternate route: From Stockholm University take the subway ("Tunnelbana") to "T-centralen" (City Centre station) and walk about 600m from there to City Hall. The subway leaves from Stockholm University approximately every 5 minutes. This journey will take approximately 22 minutes. The subway from Stockholm University leaves approximately every 5-10 minutes.

If you are going to the reception at City Hall from a different address than the conference venue, the easiest way to plan your travel route is via the public transport website, available here: www.sl.se/en/

CONFERENCE DINNER



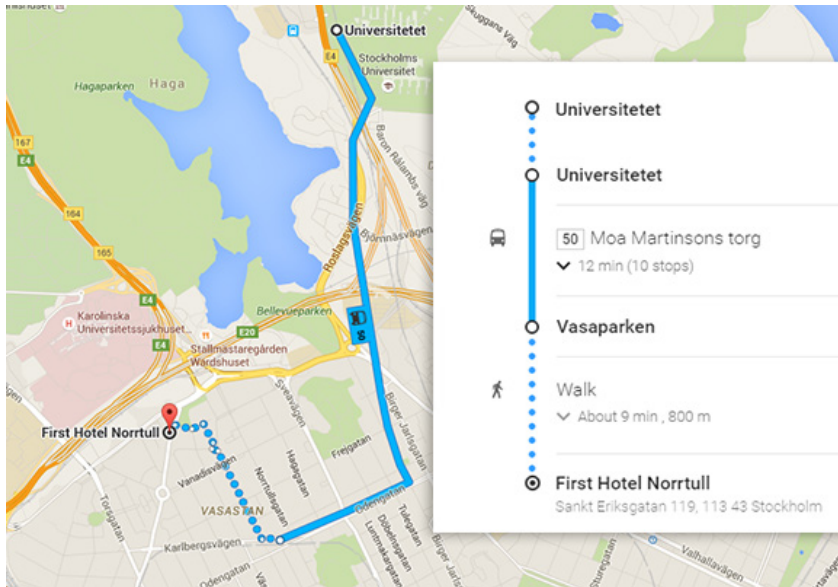
For all KBS conference 2016 participants who have registered for the Conference Dinner. We will enjoy a three course dinner after a welcome drink at the Hotel Norrtull, which is located in a historical industrial building, Grönstedtska Palatset. The palace was built in 1923 to host Vin & Sprit AB, that up to 1994 had the monopoly for manufacturing and import of alcoholic beverages to Sweden. Spouses and partners are also welcome to attend the dinner by purchasing an extra dinner ticket.

Date: Thursday, 2 June 2016

Time: Welcome drinks at 19:00, the dance floor will close at 01:00

Venue: St Eriksgatan 119, 113 43 Stockholm

Price: 840kr per person

HOW TO GET THERE FROM THE CONFERENCE VENUE:

From the conference venue the easiest way to reach the Conference Dinner is to take bus 50 (southbound).

Bus 50 leaves from the Stockholm University's bus station and you exit the bus at the stop called "Vasaparken". From there there is a 800 meters walk to the restaurant.

If you are going to the Conference Dinner from an address other than the conference venue, the easiest way to plan your travel route is via the public transport website, available here: www.sl.se/en/

SOCIAL TOURS (Wednesday June 1, 2016)

1 BOAT TOUR, LECTURE ABOUT SWEDISH ALCOHOL POLICY AND DINNER AT SKARPÖ

Time: 14:00*-19.30

Meeting Point: The boat M/S Askungen leaves at 14:00 from Strandvägen berth 14 in Nybroviken. Joint departure to Nybroviken will be arranged, meeting up outside main entrance of conference venue. *Check notice board for information on time of departure.

2 THE VASA MUSEUM

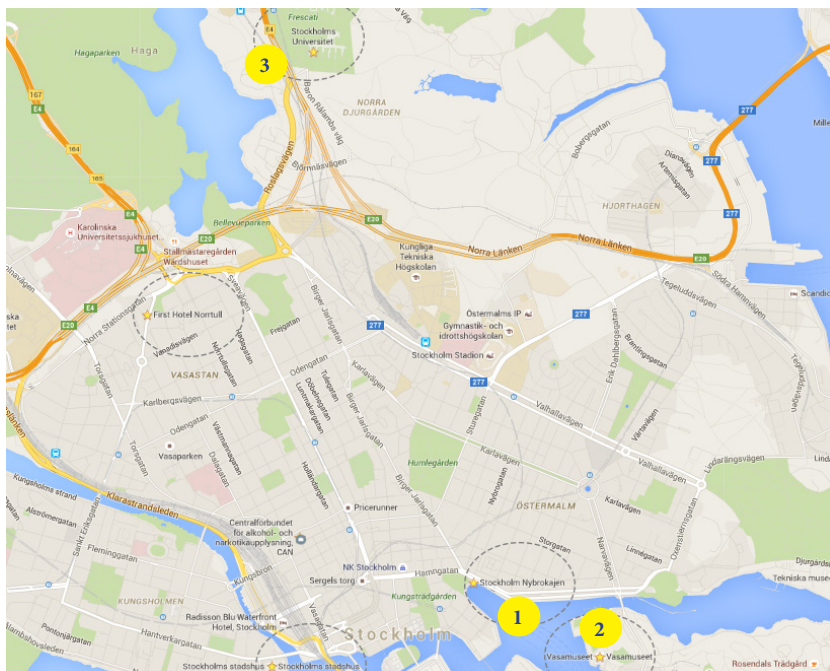
Time: 14:15-15:45

Meeting point: Museum entrance, Galärsvarvsvägen 14

3 TOUR DE STOCKHOLM - SOCIAL BIKE RIDE THROUGH & AROUND THE CITY OF STOCKHOLM

Time: 14:00-15:30 or 14:00-17:00 (your choice)

Meeting point: Conference Venue



KBS PRE-MEETINGS

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF SITE DIRECTORS FOR NEW GENACIS-HARMS TO OTHERS R01 GRANT

This planning meeting is for key personnel (directors and co-directors) of the six performance sites in the recently funded grant, "Alcohol's Harm to Others: Multinational Cultural Contexts and Policy Implications." Sites are the Alcohol Research Group, University of North Dakota, Aarhus University, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, La Trobe University, and Addiction Switzerland Research Institute. More information about this new project will be provided at the Tuesday afternoon (16:00-17:30) joint IGSAHO-GENACIS workshop. For more information about the organizational meeting, please contact Sharon Wilsnack (sharon.wilsnack@med.und.edu), Tom Greenfield (tgreenfield@arg.org), or Kim Bloomfield (kb.crf@psy.au.dk).

Time: Saturday 28 May and Sunday 29 May; 10:00-17:00

Number of expected participants: 10-12

Room: Spelbomskan, 7th floor

INTERNATIONAL ALCOHOL CONTROL (IAC) STUDY WORKING MEETING

This working meeting is for all participating countries, as well as those interested in participating, in the International Alcohol Control (IAC) study. The IAC study is a multi-country collaborative project that aims to assess and evaluate the impact of alcohol control policy across a range of alcohol environments. For more information, contact Sally Casswell (s.casswell@massey.ac.nz) or Renee Railton (r.railton@massey.ac.nz). The IAC meeting is open for anyone who is interested to attend.

Time: Saturday 28 May and Sunday 29 May 9:30-14:30

Number of expected participants: 15-20

Room: Bergsmannen, 7th floor

KBS COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING (CO-COM MEETING, CLOSED)

Time: Sunday 29 May; 16:00-19:00

Number of expected participants: 15-20

Room: Kungstegen, 7th floor

KBS WORKSHOPS

JOINT GENACIS AND IGSAHO WORKSHOP: FOCUSING ON ALCOHOL'S HARM TO OTHERS, FOLLOWED BY DINNER AT 20.00

Gender, Alcohol and Culture: an International study (GENACIS) group and the International Group for the Study of Alcohol's Harm to Others (IGSAHO) are holding a combined workshop to discuss recent national research on harm to others flowing from these groups. Brief updates from all national study directors will be welcomed.

The workshop is open to all KBS members and participants are invited to dinner afterwards at 20.00. There is no need to RSVP to the workshop but if you are interested in attending the dinner please RSVP to Anne-Marie Laslett and Sharon Wilsnack on anne-mariel@turningpoint.org.au and sharon.wilsnack@med.und.edu .

Time: 31 May; 16:00-17:30

Room: Auditorium

WHAT'S NEW IN PUBLISHING ADDICTION SCIENCE?

Two journal editors and authors of the forthcoming third edition of the book, Publishing Addiction Science, will review current developments in scientific publishing as they affect the field of drug and alcohol research. The issues include the rise of Predatory Publishers, new publishing opportunities, where to publish your articles, how to write a publishable article, new developments in publication ethics, and the meaning of (scientific) life. A list of member journals of the International Society of Addiction Journal Editors will be distributed. Open ended discussion of publishing issues, including publication ethics, will be encouraged.

The workshop is open to all KBS meeting attendees. There is no need to RSVP to attend the workshop.

Workshop Facilitators: Kerstin Stenius and Thomas Babor

Time: 31 May; 16:00-17:30

Room: Mezzaninen.

PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

	30 May 2016	31 May 2016	1 June 2016	2 June 2016	3 June 2016
9.00 - 10.30	Opening and plenary session	Plenary session	Plenary session	Plenary session	Plenary session
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
11.00 - 12.30	Parallel sessions	Parallel sessions	Parallel sessions	Parallel sessions	KBS BUSINESS MEETING ALL REGISTERED KBS MEMBERS INVITED
12.30 - 14.00	Lunch break	Lunch break	Social tours	Lunch break	
14.00 - 15.30	Parallel sessions	Parallel sessions		Parallel sessions	
15.30 - 16.00	Coffee break	Coffee break		Coffee break	
16.00 - 17.30	Parallel sessions	Workshops		Parallel sessions	
17.30 - 19.00		Football game			
Evening	Welcome reception			Social dinner	

PROGRAM

	MONDAY 9.00-10.30			
	PLENARY			
	Opening Greetings			
	9.00: Astrid Söderbergh Widding, Vice Chancellor, Stockholm University			
	9.15: Agneta Karlsson, State Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs			
	9.30: Welcoming by the hosts Jenny Cisneros Örnberg, SoRAD & Mats Ramstedt, CAN			
	In Memoriam			
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Global challenges	Thomas Babor	A holistic view on psychoactive substances; ripe or RIP?	Invited Speaker: Dag Rekve
	Robin Room		Current Status of Alcohol Marketing Policy	Sally Casswell
Coffee break 10.30-11.00				

MONDAY 11:00 -12.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Alcohol & suicide in diverse frames	Alfred Uhl	The Association Between Depression and Suicidal Attempt: Examining the Mediating Roles of Drinking to Cope and Alcohol use	Gerhard Gmel
			Are social class differences in adolescents' mental health problems attributable to alcohol?	Ingeborg Rossow
	Tomas Hemmingsson	Thor Norström	A meta-analysis of acute alcohol use and the risk of serious suicide attempt	Guilherme Borges
			A cross-national study of the population-level association between alcohol consumption and suicide rates	William Pridemore
Mezzaninen	Policy relevant research: directions and reviews	Pekka Sulkunen	Lost in transition - (policy relevant) social alcohol and drug research going astray?	Börje Olsson
			A systematic review of the impacts of alcohol policies on per capita alcohol consumption: Towards an internationally applicable policy-consumption-harm model	Adam Sherk
	Jenny Cisneros Örnberg	Johan Edman	An inventory and evaluation of the internal age limit policies of Dutch liquor store chains: Effects on the compliance of the alcohol age limit	Ruud Roodbeen
			Governance of addiction– translation into local practice	Hildegunn Sagvaag
Bergsmannen	Labels, guidelines and risk awareness	Claire Wilkinson	Put a label on it: Testing and refining content and design of enhanced labels on alcohol containers	Kate Vallance
			How does using glasses marked with UK alcohol units affect adherence to government guidelines	Richard de Visser
	Norman Giesbrecht	Tim Stockwell	Low risk drinking guidelines as a public health measure: RARHA Delphi survey	Pia Mäkelä
			Public awareness of the link between alcohol and cancer in England in 2015: A population survey	Penny Buykx
Spelbomskan	Treatment, training & outcomes	Justyna Klingemann	Factors associated with adherence to an online training course aimed at Therapeutic Communities workers	Florence Kerr-Corréa
			Building a community of practice to foster knowledge and collaboration within alcohol/ other substance use and sexual health services: a literature review	Jean Dumas
	Clifton Chow	Kim Bloomfield	Thai women experiences of alcohol addiction and treatment	Kulnaree Han-patchaiyakul
			Are universal school-based protective factor interventions effective in reducing adolescent alcohol use: results from a systematic review	Rebecca Hodder
Lunch break: 12.30-14.00				

MONDAY 14:00-15.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Acute harm: alcohol & drugs	Ingeborg Rossow	Population drinking and acute alcohol-related deaths with different BAC-levels - A time series analysis of Swedish data for 1994-2013	Johan Svensson
			Alcohol-related assaults in Queensland, Australia: 2004 – 2014	Jason Ferris
	Gerhard Gmel	Paul Dietze	What's the damage? Comparing the number and cost of cannabis and alcohol-impaired collisions across the Canadian provinces	Ashley Wettlaufer
			Opioid Overdose Risk and Concurrent Alcohol Use	Erin Winstanley
Mezzaninen	Types of alcohol and who drink them	William Pridemore	Unlicensed Community Distilleries in Northern Thailand	Kanittha Thaikla
			Structural Determinants of Counterfeit Alcohol Drinking in Russia	Zoya Kotelnikova
	Mats Ramstedt	Esa Österberg	Divergent drinking patterns and factors affecting homemade alcohol consumption (the case of Russia)	Vadim Radaev
Bergsmannen	Social marketing & Alcohol advertising: conceptual frames	Neo Morojele	Alcohol social marketing campaigns on Facebook: Comparing two approaches	Amy Ferguson
			Public Health Surveillance of Alcohol Marketing: An Evaluation of the LEAD Procedure	Thomas Babor
	Aveek Bhattacharya	Niamh Fitzgerald	Framing a UK alcohol licensing and public health policy for a commercial sector audience: qualitative analysis of trade press responses to Cumulative Impact Policies	Matt Egan
			Separation of gender realms in beer commercials	Matilda Hellman
Spelbarnskan	Intervention trials & National syntheses	Jessica Storbjörk	Web-based alcohol screening and personalised feedback to increase referral uptake in hospital outpatients with probable alcohol dependence: Randomised trial and qualitative interviews	Kypros Kypri
			Does "managing" the alcohol consumption of dependent drinkers reduce harm? A comparison of participants in five Canadian managed alcohol programs (MAPs)with locally recruited controls	Tim Stockwell
	Lisa Schölin	Florian Labhart	Alcohol use in Turkey: A literature review	Perihan Torun
			Trends of alcohol-related mortality in Brazil, 2000-2013	Isis Machado
			Coffee break: 15.30-16.00	

MONDAY 16:00-17.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Alcohol, injury and mortality Ingeborg Rossow	Petra Meier	The Missing Link between Alcohol and Injury: the Modifying Role of Context	Yu Ye
			Community drinking norm and alcohol attributable mortality	Kwang Kee Kim
		Daniela Piontek	Socio-demographic composition of the population and trends in alcohol-related mortality in Sweden	Jonas Raninen
Mezzaninen	Youth alcohol and drug use and their correlates: situation studies	Arsaell Arnarsson	Associations between Alcohol law, underage drinking and quality of health among adolescents aged 13-17 years in Kenya	Patrick Okwarah
			Prevalence of alcohol & other psychoactive substance use: Exploring socio-demographic differences in use of psychoactive substances among adolescents in public schools in Uganda	Aloysius Rukundo
	Elin Bye	Peter Larm	Well-being, mental health problems and alcohol experiences among Swedish young adolescents -- A general population study	Karin Boson
Bergsmannen	Clustering drinkers into types Colin Angus	Gillian Shorter	Alcohol consumption among university students: A latent class analysis	Martin Davoren
			A latent class regression model of health-risk behavior including alcohol, tobacco and drug use among Thai high school students	Sawitri Assan-angkornchai
		Elena Gomes de Matos	Drinker types, harm and policy related variables: results from the 2011 International Alcohol Control Study in New Zealand	Martin Wall
			Heterogeneity in drinking practices in England and Wales and its association with violent behaviour: a latent class analysis	Carly Lightowers
Spelbomskan	Alcohol & harm Rebecca Hodder	Tomas Hemmingsson	Child injury deaths linked with adult alcohol per capita consumption: a time series analysis of harm to children from others' drinking	Anne-Marie Laslett
			Building appropriate societal responses on harms to children - reflections based on register-based data on intergenerational effects of parental substance abuse	Marja Holmila
		Ramon Florenzano	Alcohol's involvement in the child's neglect cases and the responses done by Child Rights Protection Service	Ilona Tamutiene
			Alcohol drinking patterns and risk of diabetes: a cohort study of 71,215 men and women from the general Danish population	Charlotte Holst
Welcome Reception: Hosted by the Stockholm City Hall, 19.00				

TUESDAY 9.00-10.30				
PLENARY				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Changes in drinking among youth	Ludwig Kraus	What is going on in underage drinking in Finland? Reflexions based on the 1995–2015 ESPAD data	Christoffer Tigerstedt
			Are changes in parental attitudes and behaviour driving declines in Australian youth drinking	Michael Livingston
	Jonas Raninen	Gerhard Gmel	Adolescent non-drinkers: Who are they? Physical, psychiatric, and social functioning in a population-based sample of Swedish adolescents	Peter Larm
			Impact of Youth Oriented Policy Changes on African American Adolescent Drinking Trends	Denise Herd
Coffee break 10.30-11.00				

TUESDAY 11:00-12.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Policies and the public health interest: In politics, and Concerning vested interests	Denise Herd	Barriers towards development of alcohol policies in Vietnam.	Cuong Pham
			Towards a sociological reconceptualization of the relationship between alcohol policies and alcohol-related harms among Indigenous Australians	Peter d'Abbs
	Pekka Sulkunen	Bhattacharya Aveek	Public health implications of alcohol industry corporate social responsibility programs	Daniela Pantani
			Alcohol researchers acceptance of funding from the alcohol industry: perspectives from brief interventions research and the INE-BRIA position statement	Jim McCambridge
Mezzaninen	Effects of availability on youth drinking, and correlates of youth drinking	Norman Giesbrecht	Effect of increased availability of privately imported alcohol on youth drinking in Sweden	Håkan Leifman
			Alcohol policy, drinking behavior, alcoholic beverages: The impact of Alcohol Purchase Age Limits (APAL) in Italy	Valeria Siciliano
	Paul Dietze	Bernadette Pauly	Assessment of Health-related Locus of Control among Undergraduates Substance Users and Non-Users	Ben Agoha
			A national survey of alcohol use among okada riders in Nigeria – A pilot study	Mufutau Yunusa

Bergsmannen	Clinical conceptualisation and change	Peter Wennberg	Conceptualizing meaningful alcohol change and relapse for hazardous drinkers	Gillian Shorter
			Reduced risk drinking programs in Poland? Barriers to change	Justyna Klingemann
	Jessica Storbjörk	John Cunningham	Evidence-based practice for alcohol and drug problems – lost in translation?	Anders Bergmark
Spelbomskan	Trends and patterns in drinking and Methodological issues	Sally Casswell	Trends in alcohol-related mortality in East and West Germany, 1980 to 2009: age, period, and cohort variations	Daniela Piontek
			Socio-economic determinants of alcohol consumption in India	Kaushalendra Kumar
	Henk Garretsen	Jonas Raninen	Comparing two analytical approaches to evaluate local alcohol policy interventions using retail sales data: the case of the “Reducing the Strength” initiative in the UK	Triantafyllos Pliakas
			Grave logical errors in calculating Years of Life Lost in the Global Burden of Disease Study	Alfred Uhl
Polsjämman	Comparing surveys & survey methods	Sebastian-Edgar Baumeister	Short-term effects of announcing revised UK lower risk drinking guidelines on related awareness and knowledge: Findings from a monthly cross-sectional survey.	John Holmes
			Using surveys to estimate alcohol's harm to others in the general population -- does administration mode matter?	Erica Sundin
	Cassandra Wright	Sarah Callinan	Nonresponse bias at follow-up in prospective surveys on alcohol use and problems – findings from a one-year follow-up in Sweden	Mats Ramstedt
			Reweighting survey data for local area policy modelling: An alcohol case study	Robert Pryce
Lunch break 12.30-14.00				

TUESDAY 14:00-15.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Conceptualisation: addiction, problem drinker or what? Matilda Hellman	Peter d'Abbs	The Images Theory of Addiction	Pekka Sulkunen
			Research on problematic alcohol consumption - are we still lost among the "fat words"?	Jan Blomqvist
		Alexandra Bogren	Celebrate, normalize or stigmatize? Metaphors for alcohol in online talk of polydrug users	Kati Kataja
			Who are 'problem drinkers' and what is the 'problem'? In-depth qualitative case study of 'problem drinking' in the context of UK local government alcohol policy	Elizabeth McGill
Mezzaninen	Local availability: preferences, measures and effects Ramon Florentino	Michael Livingston	Does your measure matter? A comparison of alcohol availability measures in Great Britain	Colin Angus
		Nick Scott	Changes in Alcohol Distribution in Ontario, Canada: Public preferences and perceptions of risks	Norman Giesbrecht
			The influence of distance and alcohol outlet density on alcohol use and smoking in the general Danish population	Abdu Kedir Seid
Bergsmannen	Drinking and drug use: limits and rules Marja Holmila	Sandra Kuntsche	Social context of urban youth drinking in Korea: A qualitative study	Seunghyun Yoo
			Limits on acceptable drunken comportment for young adults	Sarah MacLean
		Bettina Grüne	Alcohol use perceived as situational: Differences in rules of conduct and exposure between various population groups	Nina-Katri Gustafsson
			Examining the sociocultural sensitivity of subjective drunkenness: Comparing Arab and Jewish Israeli pub patrons	Sharon Sznitman
Spelbomskan	Measuring drinking: events and overall Ashley Wettlaufer	John Holmes	A proposed repeated random sampling method for surveys focusing on date-specific differences in alcohol consumption among university students	John Cunningham
			What is a Drinking Event? Toward a System Dynamic Conceptual Model	John Clapp
		Valeria Siciliano	Counting the cold ones: Measuring total alcohol consumption of Managed Alcohol Program participants, a comparison of methods	Clifton Chow

Polsijäman	Alcohol and heart and artery disease: prospective studies	William C. Kerr	Alcohol consumption and metabolite markers of coronary heart disease risk	Melanie Lacey
			Ten year alcohol consumption typologies and trajectories of C-reactive protein, interleukin-6, and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist over the following twelve years: a prospective cohort study	Steven Bell
		Martin Davoren	Alcohol consumption and arterial stiffness: A longitudinal study of pulse wave velocity in the Whitehall II Cohort	Darragh O'Neill
			Twenty year trajectories of alcohol consumption during midlife and atherosclerotic thickening in early old age: findings from two British population cohort studies	Annie Britton
Coffee break 15.30 – 16.00				
Workshops: 16.00 – 17.30 Joint GenACIS and IGSAHO workshop: focusing on alcohol's harm to others (Auditorium) What's New in Publishing Addiction Science? (Mezzaninen)				
Football game 17.45 – 19.00				

WEDNESDAY 9.00-10.30				
PLENARY				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Alcohol sexuality & Gender roles	Sarah MacLean	Masculinities and femininities of drinking in Finland, Italy and Sweden: doing and undoing gender in focus groups in relation to different drinking situations	Jukka Törrönen
			It comes down to this whole masculinity and femininity thing - gay men will drink the sweet and colourful drinks and lesbians will only drink pints of Guinness: Drinking and the construction of identity in LGBT people	Carol Emslie
	Alexandra Bogren	Sharon Wilsnack	"Is this what feminism has come to? How is it that women are so helpless that they need bartenders to protect them?"	Kathryn Graham
			Being old fashioned in a modern world: moderating effects of gender role attitudes in the interplay between role conflicts and alcohol use	Sandra Kuntsche
Coffee break 10.30 – 11.00				

WEDNESDAY 11:00 -12.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Gender, sexuality and the drinking occasion	Kathryn Graham	Sex-Related Alcohol Expectancies: Examining Education & Condom Use	Julie M. Croff
			Exploration of the Relationship between Substance Use and Risky Sexual Behaviour among Secondary School Students in Nigeria	Olujide Adekeye
	Monica Swanh	Giovanni Aresi	The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak: why young people drink more than intended on weekend evenings -- an event-level study	Florian Labhart
			The association between the use of protective behaviour strategies (PBS), heavy drinking and alcohol-related harm among students	Catherine Paradis
Mezzaninen	Public, private and workplace harm related to other's drinking	Jonas Landberg	Work Absenteeism and Other Workplace Harms from Other Drinkers in the United States	Thomas K. Greenfield
			Alcohol harm to others and socio-economic level: data from Chile	Ramon Florenzano
	Therese Reitan	Erica Sundin	Disturbing the Peace: Harm from strangers' drinking	Ann Hope
			Criminal and victimization harm from other's drinking: self-reports from low-and middle-income countries	Orratai Waleewong

Bergsmannen	Community, campus & schoolyard: interventions to reduce hazardous drinking Kate Vallance	Christoffer Tigerstedt	Hazardous drinking among students in residential colleges over a period of policy change: Analysis of surveys a decade apart	Brett MacIennan
		Tony Nilsson	Effects of community-based environmental prevention strategies on alcohol use and related problems among youth: Preliminary findings from a randomized trial	Mallie Paschall
			The use of temporary liquor licenses by Australian schools	Bernadette Ward
Spelbomskan	Using different survey indicators the difference it makes Jason Ferris	Siri Thor	Drinking with Parents and High-Risk Drinking – use of different measurements	Elin Bye
			Comparing National Surveys on youth alcohol use in Italy: a matter of convergence	Michele Contel
		Robert Pryce	Disparities in alcohol consumption indices by different methods of inquiry: results of the Thai National Health Examination Survey 2013- 14	Polathep Vichitkunakorn
			One survey to rule them all? Monitoring alcohol policies with national survey in Thailand	Udomsak Saengow
Polstjärnan	Experience of recovery and changes after a crisis Pia Mäkelä	Guilherme Borges	Utilising Photovoice as an innovative methodology to explore its impact in understanding the environment in relation to those in recovery from alcohol dependence	Aisha Holloway
			Stability of temperament traits in alcohol dependent patients in full alcohol remission	Peter Wennberg
		Mats Ramstedt	Changes in heavy drinking after health problems in a US general population sample	William Kerr
			Alcohol consumption, heavy episodic drinking, smoking and cardiorespiratory fitness: findings from four population-based studies	Sebastian-Edgar Baumeister
<p>Social tours Boat tour, lecture about Swedish alcohol policy and dinner at Skarpö The Vasa Museum Tour de Stockholm - Social bike ride through and around the city of Stockholm</p>				

THURSDAY 9.00-10.30				
PLENARY				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Social gradients in alcohol use and related harms	Pia Mäkelä	Drinking volume, drinking patterns, and alcohol-related problems: Disentangling their associations by socio-economic status	Elena Gomes de Matos
			The association between level of education and alcohol related hospitalisation in middle aged men	Tomas Hemmingsson
	Jonas Landberg	Katherine Karriker-Jaffe	Social inequalities in alcohol use and related harm among adolescents	Siri Thor
			Adolescent drinking: A touch of social class?	Hilde Pape
Coffee break: 10.30-11.00				

THURSDAY 11:00-12.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Prices & taxes: elasticity and impacts	Adam Sherk	Estimating the price elasticity of demand for alcoholic beverages among adults in India	Santosh Kumar
			Alcohol excise duties in the Nordic countries in 2000-2015	Esa Österberg
	William Pridemore	Matt Egan	The impacts of minimum alcohol pricing on alcohol attributable morbidity and income status	Jinhui Zhao
Mezzaninen	Family influence on the child's drinking	Charlotte Holst	Alcohol knowledge acquisition in 4-6 year olds by using the Electronic Appropriate Beverage Task: Primary finding of a multiple-informant longitudinal family study	Carmen Voogt
		Sandra Kuntsche	Veronica Pisinger	The Family Listening/Circle Program: An intergenerational cross-tribal Intervention
				Separation in childhood and adulthood and the development of alcohol habits in a Swedish cohort of adults
Bergsmannen	Prevention and policy at the local level	Börje Olsson	The influence of attitudes, biases and perceptions of evidence in orienting alcohol licensing towards public health: A qualitative interview study	Niamh Fitzgerald
			Penny Buykx	Effects of local alcohol prevention efforts in Swedish municipalities
				It Fits the Needs of the Community": Long Term Evaluation of the Norseman Voluntary Liquor Agreement
Spelbomskan	Socioeconomic status: differences in harm and in treatment	Isis Machado	Social inequalities in time trends of alcohol use patterns in Germany	Ludwig Kraus
			To what extent is the social gradient in sickness absence explained by differences in alcohol use, other lifestyle behaviors, family structure and working conditions?	Jonas Landberg
	John Holmes	Jim McCambridge	Disparities in Medication-assisted Therapy for Alcohol Use Disorders in the Context of Universal Healthcare: A Swedish Register Study	Katherine Karriker-Jaffe
			The complex relation between debts and addiction: an exploratory qualitative study	Dike van de Mheen
Polistjärnan	Alcohol and cannabis use: trends, correlates & relationships	Sawitri Assan-angkornchai	Prevalence of Adolescent Alcohol- and Cannabis-use in Iceland 1995- 2015	Arsaell Arnarsson
			Diverging trends in cannabis use and drinking among Swedish youth -- has the relationship changed?	Isabella Gripe
	Martin Davoren	Thomas K. Greenfield	Concurrent use of alcohol and other drugs among university students: associations with anxiety, depression and risky sexual behaviour	Jennie Connor
Lunch break: 12.30-14.00				

THURSDAY 14:00-15.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	The influence of alcohol advertising	Matilda Hellman	Effects of Alcohol Product Placement Perception toward Message Interpretation Process and Intention to Drink among Thai Youths	Jantima Kheokao
			Influence of using sportsmen / actors / singers / musicians as products presenters on youth drinking behaviour of beer in Bangkok, Thailand	Nithat Si-richtiratana
	Gillian Shorter	Kypros Kypri	Exposure to alcohol advertisements, problem drinking and frequent alcohol consumption among adults: Results of the South African Arm of the International Alcohol Control (IAC) Study	Neo Morojele
			Implications of the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement for Health Warnings on Alcohol Containers	Deborah Gleeson
Mezzaninen	Drinking across cultures: comparisons and confluences	Orratai Waleewong	Cross-country comparison of proportion of alcohol consumed in heavier drinking occasions using the International Alcohol Control Study	Renee Raiton
			Patterns of alcohol use among university students in seven European countries: Data from the Consensus on Alcohol Indicators Between Researchers Across Transcontinental Europe (CALIBRATE) study	Richard Cooke
	Daniela Piontek	Anne-Marie Laslett	Lifestyle in Mobility: preliminary results of a longitudinal mixed methods study on European study abroad students' risk behaviours	Giovanni Aresi
			(Drinking) Cultures without Borders: A geographical analysis of drinking patterns and cultures in Denmark and Germany	Kim Bloomfield
Bergsmannen	Gender: Problem drinking & Violence	Lovisa Sydén	Individuals with onset of excessive drinking in late adulthood - Do they differ from the early onset group in psychiatric symptoms and personality characteristics?	Fides Schückher
			Country Level-Gender Differences After a Decade	Giora Rahav
	Kathryn Graham	Marja Holmila	Typologies of the Gender-Based Violence, HIV, and Alcohol Use Syndemic among Youth in Kampala	Monica Swahn

Spelbomskan	Correlates of low-risk drinking and trends in self-identification; regulation across commodities Justyna Klingeman	Jennie Connor	Decreasing rates of social drinkers in Australia	Sarah Callinan
		Börje Olsson	What are marijuana regulators learning from alcohol regulations in the United States?	David Buller
			The relation between gambling marketing and gambling, a review of the literature and a comparison to the insights derived from the literature on alcohol marketing.	Gert-Jan Meerkerk
Spelbomskan	Brief interventions: design & implementation Johan Svensson	Henk Garretsen	It's the short term stuff I can do something about" - Designing SMS message content to be delivered during risky drinking events for young adults	Cassandra Wright
			It's My Life: Staying in Control" Multi-component school-based prevention to elicit adolescent behaviour change regarding alcohol consumption - a pilot study	Joanna Bragg
		Robin Room	Implementation of alcohol brief interventions (ABI) in Scottish antenatal care settings - a qualitative study	Lisa Schölin
			Development and initial validation of the Alcohol Expectancy Task (AET)	Emmanuel Kuntsche
Coffee break: 15.30-16.00				

THURSDAY 16:00-17.30				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Changes in consumption in populations Elena Gomes de Matos	Håkan Leifman	The distribution of customary behaviour in a population: collectivities and the Total Consumption Model	Robin Room
			Good-bye average consumption metrics, and hello to alcohol as a social practice!	Petra Meier
		Taisia Huckle	How dependent is the alcohol industry in England on heavy drinking and how has this changed over time?	Aveek Bhattacharya
Mezzaninen	Heavy drinking and the family: influences and effects on children Jukka Törrönen	Johan Svensson	Drinking patterns among young people with perceived parental alcohol problems in Denmark	Veronica Pisinger
			The importance of the discrepancy between parental and adolescent norms in predicting developmental drinking trajectories	Koen Smit
		Steven Bell	Compounding effects of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder and early childhood trauma: A systematic review.	Alan Price
			Whatever happened to Jane and her baby? Health and social harms among pregnant substance abusers and their offspring.	Therese Reitan
Bergsmannen	Risky drinking & social and physical location Michael Livingston	Emmanuel Kuntsche	Changes in peak consumption by young adult risky drinkers over the course of one year	Paul Dietze
		Nina-Katri Gustafsson	Drinking location and its association with alcohol use among adolescents in 14 European countries	Bettina Grüne
			Sociodemographic determinants of risky drinking among people aged 50 and over in Australia	Heng Jiang
Spelbomskan	Polysubstance use & at risk occupations Tim Stockwell	Jason Ferris	Cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption among commercial drivers	Temitayo Deborah Adewuyi
			Quality of life and alcohol use in construction workers in Bangkok metropolis	Rasmon Kalayasiri
		Isabella Gripe	Pattern and risk of developing alcohol use disorders, illegal substance use and psychiatric disorders after early onset of alcohol use: Results of the Thai National Mental Health Survey 2013	Athip Tanaree

Polstjärnan	Treatment systems and making sense of problem drinkers	Florence Kerr-Corrêa	Rethinking alcohol harm reduction: overview of Managed Alcohol Programs in Canada	Bernadette Pauly
			Addressing barriers of treatment for alcohol abusers in Uganda	David Kalema
	Erica Sundin	Ilona Tamutiene	Problem substance use in research literature on youth unemployment	Anne Juberg
			Middle age and elderly persons with long-term drinking problems and their understandings of their drinking	Magdalena Bergström
Conference Dinner 19.00				

FRIDAY 9.00-10.30				
PLENARY				
	Topic & Chair	Discussant	Title of presentation	Presenter
Auditorium C-D	Restricting late-night sales: impacts and opinions Peter d'Abbs	Colin Angus	Public opinion and experiences of crime two and five years following the implementation of targeted regulation of licensed premises in Newcastle (Australia)	John Wiggers
			Effects of restricting trading hours for on-premise and takeaway alcohol outlets in New Zealand	Taisia Huckle
		Deborah Gleeson	Examining the impact of changes to the late-night licensing freeze in Melbourne	Claire Wilkinson
			Comparison of venue lockout and last-drink policies on drinking-related harms: Results from SimDrink, an agent-based simulation model	Nick Scott
Coffee break 10.30-11.00				
KBS Business meeting (all registered KBS members invited) 11.00-12.30				

GUIDELINES FOR SPEAKERS, CHAIRS AND DISCUSSANTS

Chair of sessions: The chair should confirm at least 10 minutes before the session commences that all speakers and discussants have arrived. You may rearrange the order of the session presentation to ensure that time is not wasted waiting for a speaker, though if possible each speaker should be kept within the half of the session for which they were scheduled. Please make sure you know the name, place of work and title for the speakers and discussants before the session starts. Make sure that speakers have loaded their presentations onto the computer prior to the start of the session.

Briefly introduce the name of the speaker, where they come from, names of co-authors and the title of the paper. Each presenter and discussant has a maximum of 10 minutes. You will be provided with cards that show "3 minutes remaining", "1 minute remaining" and "time is up". In a four-paper session, the first two papers, the commentary on them, and further general discussion after the commentary should be completed by 45 minutes into the session. Please do not allow your sessions to overrun. Sessions should not be extended into the breaks. A polite statement is: "If you want to talk further please find the person during the breaks."

Speakers: Make sure you arrive at least 10 minutes before the session starts and introduce yourself to the chair. If you have not already done so, upload your presentation onto the computer provided. Label your presentation with your last name, followed by an abbreviated title. Please be considerate of your colleagues and stick to the time limit for the presentation (10 minutes). When the chair indicates your time is up, finish the sentence you have started and close your presentation. After the discussant's comments, you will have 2-3 minutes to respond.

Discussants: Please confirm the session in which you are a discussant when you arrive at the conference, as occasionally assignments and times have to be rearranged in the last minute. Make sure you arrive at least 10 minutes before the session starts to introduce yourself to the chair and presenters and to check your comments.

The main role of the discussant is to identify comparative or contrasting themes in the two presentations and raise questions to open the discussion. Constructive comments will be helpful to authors in improving papers before they are submitted to journals and will enhance the quality of the discussion. Take time before the session to make sure your comments will take a total of no longer than 10 minutes.

To All Conference Participants: Session Format

Each session is divided into parts. Please refer to the program grid for the structure and times of your session. The program is full, please respect your colleagues and ensure you stay to time. In the morning, check with staff or a conference notice board for last-minute changes in program.

ABSTRACTS (in alphabetical order of first author)

EXPLORATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBSTANCE USE AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMON G SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN NIGERIA.

Olujide ADEKEYE¹, Charles UWAKWE², Olufunke CHENUBE³, Elizabeth OLOWOKEERE¹, Muyiwa SHOLARIN¹

¹Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria,

²University of Ibadan, Nigeria,

³College of Education, Agbor, Nigeria

Introduction: Studies have shown an increase in alcohol, drug use and unsafe sex by school going adolescents in Nigeria. There is also a growing heavy episodic drinking among adolescents in Nigeria. This study was therefore conducted to examine the association between substance use and risky sexual behaviours among senior secondary school students.

Methods: This is a crosssectional survey of 662 (384 males and 278 females) randomly selected senior secondary students, with age ranging from 15 to 21 years ($m = 16.8$, $SD = 1.5$). An adapted and validated version of the World Health Organization (WHO) questionnaire on drug use surveys and youths sexual behaviour scale (YSB) were employed for data collection. Data collected will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: Data are currently been analyzed but preliminary data shows that the proportion of youth who had engaged in sexual intercourse but not substance use was very small and the data presents evidence of significant relationship between alcohol use and risky sexual behaviour.

Conclusion: This article discusses the implications of these findings, the possible re orientation of Nigerian adolescents on the risk of engaging in risky sexual relationship after taking drugs or alcohol. This study further advocates the formulation of effective youth alcohol policies and increased sensitization and enlightenment campaigns in schools.

Keywords: Substance Use, Risky Sexual Behaviour, Secondary Schools

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that there are no competing interests

CIGARETTE SMOKING AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG COMMERCIAL DRIVERS.

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Introduction: The use of alcohol with other psychoactive substance such as tobacco and cannabis by commercial drivers to drive has continued unabated in Lagos, Nigeria despite the Federal Road Safety Corp and Media campaigns against drunkdriving. The problem of lack of policy check control on alcohol availability, use and misuse contributed to the supply of beverages and cigarette to commercial motor parks, hence the need for this study.

Method: This is a survey research which provided a quantitative description of cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption among commercial drivers in Lagos, Nigeria. Two hundred commercial drivers were used for this study from Lagos State. Three hypotheses were formulated for the study. Structured Interview Format (SIF) adopted from Genacis liteH2O Questionnaire was used to gather information from the respondents. Multiple regression and ttest were used to test the hypotheses formulated for the study.

Results: The data collected showed that 63.7% were heavy users, 15.6% were moderate users and 17.7% were occasional or mild users. The researchers discovered that 60% to 70% of the commercial drivers engaged in drinking and driving while about 40% of the commercial drivers used other psychoactive drugs such as tobacco (30.4%), cannabis (4.3%), caffeine (31.9%), sedatives (10.1%) and solvents (8.7%).

Conclusion: The researchers are of the opinion that, there is an urgent need to formulate policies in line with 10 proposed targets of WHO, (2008) resolution on strategies to reduce the harmful use of alcohol and cigarette smoking in Nigeria (WHO, 2009).

Keywords: Key Words: Cigarette smoking, Alcohol Consumption, Commercial drivers

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTHRELATED LOCUS OF CONTROL AMONG UNDERGRADUATES SUBSTANCE USERS AND NONUSERS

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¹Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

Introduction: Locus of control is one of the most extensively investigated psychological constructs in literature and the purpose of the study was to assess healthrelated locus of control among undergraduate's substance users and nonusers.

Methods: Data from 574 students between ages 18 and 27 (n = 574, mean= 21.15 (+/ 1.8years) was collected from five tertiary institutions in AdoOdoOta LGA, Nigeria. An adapted and validated version of the World Health Organization (WHO) questionnaire on drug use surveys and the multidimensional health locus of control (MHLC) which was designed to measure the degree to which an individual feels they are in control of their own health were employed for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Three research hypotheses were raised and tested. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The preliminary result shows that there is no significant difference in the health related locus of control between substance users and nonusers, and between heavy and occasional drinkers, but there exist significant differences based on gender.

Conclusion: This article discusses the implications of these findings especially in the area of health education and the use of health locus of control measures

Conflict of interest: There is no COI

DOES YOUR MEASURE MATTER? A COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL AVAILABILITY MEASURES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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¹University of Sheffield

Introduction: The relationship between the spatial availability of alcohol and alcohol-related harm is well established; however the specific components of availability which drive this relationship and how availability may best be measured remains unclear. This study applies a range of alternative measures of availability to selected areas in Great Britain to establish to what extent they are related to each other.

Methods: Using a database giving lowlevel geographic location (full postcode) and type e.g. (bar, supermarket) of every licensed outlet selling alcohol across 5 times points (2003, 07, 10, 13, 16) we will calculate measures of alcohol availability across a selection of local authorities covering a spectrum of population density and deprivation. We will use a range of measures, including those based on proximity, outlet density, outlet clustering and so-called 'gravity' measures. The relationships between measures will then be explored through factor and correlation analysis. We will also examine how sensitive each measure is to observed changes over time in the geographic distribution of outlets.

Results: Results, to be produced ahead of the conference, will illustrate to what extent different measures of availability are capturing different underlying constructs and how this may vary by outlet type and location.

Conclusions: The results of this paper will provide new insight into the implications of using alternative measures of availability and enable future researchers to make more informed choices about which measure may be most appropriate to use.

Keywords: Availability, Measures Conflict of interest: None to declare

LIFESTYLE IN MOBILITY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A LONGITUDINAL MIXED METHODS STUDY ON EUROPEAN STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS' RISK BEHAVIOURS

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¹Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore Milano Italy,

²University of Cardiff UK,

³Swansea University

Introduction: Every year more than 270,000 European Erasmus students spend a study or traineeship period of 3 to 12 months in a foreign country. Theory and research suggest that studying abroad may represent a specific type of at-risk period during young adulthood. However, little is known regarding European study abroad students.

Objectives: Lifestyle in Mobility (LiM) is a collaborative research project of the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Italy), Cardiff University (UK), and the student association AEGEEEurope, aiming at investigating factors related to risk behaviours (alcohol consumption, drug use, and unprotected sexual behaviour) among European university study abroad students.

Methods: Mixed methods longitudinal (predeparture, while abroad and post-return) design. Predictors of the main outcome variable (weekly volume of alcohol consumption) are perceptions regarding different reference group peers' drinking behaviour (descriptive norms) and attitudes (injunctive norms) and measures of acculturation and adjustment in the host country. Data analyses will take into account the clustered (country and/or drinking culture of origin and destination) nature of the sample. To date predeparture (T1) data have been collected on a sample of 964 Erasmus students from more than 30 different countries.

Results: Full results are pending as T2 (during the period abroad) data are being currently collected (January/February 2016).

Conclusions: Findings from this study will have important theoretical (e.g., untangling the interplay between acculturation and alcohol consumption) and public health implications (e.g., leading to the development of targeted preventative).

Keywords: Alcohol, Study abroad, Acculturation

Conflict of interest: All authors declare they have no conflict of interest. The present research project is supported by the European Foundation for Alcohol Research (ERAB; EA 14 11). Although supported by The Brewers of Europe, ERAB is an independent research foundation and grantees conduct their researches independently and free of any obligation other than reporting their progresses to ERAB.

PREVALENCE OF ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL AND CANNABISUSE IN ICELAND 1995 2015

Arsaell ARNARSSON¹, Gisli KRISTOFERSSON¹, Thoroddur BJARNASON¹

¹University of Akureyri, Iceland

Introduction: Over the past decades there has been a marked decrease in alcohol-consumption of Icelandic adolescents. The aim of this study was to quantify the extent of this reduction and compare it to the trend in cannabisuse over a 20 year period.

Methods: We used data from the Icelandic participants to the ESPADstudy (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs). The sample has included all students in the 10th grade, of which 3.814 responded in 1995 and 2.336 in 2015. Main variables of interest included alcohol or cannabisuse during lifetime.

Results: The percentage of participants that had never used alcohol during their lifetime rose from 20.8% in 1995, to 65.5% in 2015. Similarly, there was a decline in the proportion of students that had consumed alcohol 40 times or more often, from 13.7% to 2.8%. During the same period the number of students that had never used cannabis rose from 90.2% to 92.0%. There was however a marked increase in the prevalence of those that had used cannabis 40 times or more, from 0.7% in 1995 to 2.3% in 2015. No difference was seen between the sexes.

Conclusion: Although Iceland has enjoyed success in lowering alcoholuse among adolescents over the past two decades, and somewhat fewer claim to have ever tried cannabis, there is a threefold increase among heavy users of cannabis during this period. This calls for additional efforts in intervention specifically aimed at this group.

Keywords: Alcohol, Adolescence, Cannabis Conflict of interest: None

HOW DEPENDENT IS THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND ON HEAVY DRINKING AND HOW HAS THIS CHANGED OVERTIME?

Bhattacharya AVEEK¹, Angus COLIN², Pryce ROBERT²

¹Institute of Alcohol Studies,

²School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield

Introduction: The conflict of interest between the commercial aims of alcohol producers and the goals of public health is a matter of significant debate. Manufacturers claim ‘responsible consumption’ is consistent with their objectives; public health campaigners argue the industry depends on sales to heavy drinkers. This paper investigates whether widespread reductions in consumption to government guideline levels would represent a threat to the industry’s viability. This builds on Baumberg’s (2009) similar analysis of 200001 data, but looks at revenue as well as volume.

Methods: Using the UK Living Costs and Food Survey 200113, we intend to analyse transaction level household reported alcohol purchase data. These transactions will be matched to respondents from the General Household Survey and Health Survey for England (which provide greater coverage of alcohol sales). We will identify the proportion of total spending on alcohol above guideline levels, and how this has changed over the period covered by the surveys. The proportion of alcohol purchased within and above the guidelines that comes from beer, wine and spirits will also be calculated.

Results: Results, to be produced ahead of the conference, will show the proportion of spending on beer, wine, spirits and all alcohol from heavy drinking in England between 2001 and 2013.

Conclusion: These results will allow us to draw tentative conclusions on the extent of the alcohol industry’s dependence on heavy drinkers in England, whether this dependence is increasing or decreasing, and whether particular drinks categories are more exposed to such consumption patterns.

Keywords: Alcohol industry, Conflict of interest

Conflict of interest: AB has previously worked for a consultancy that served clients including alcohol producers and retailers, though he did not work on any alcohol industry projects himself.

PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE OF ALCOHOL MARKETING: AN EVALUATION OF THE LEAD PROCEDURE

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¹UConn Health

In 2010, the World Health Organization (WHO) released its Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol. In response, eleven global alcohol beverage producers committed to take corresponding action by creating a database of “industry actions” conducted by trade groups, alcohol producers and other organizations in support of the WHO Global Strategy. This study was conducted to evaluate the validity of the industry actions by conducting a systematic Longitudinal Evaluation using All Data (LEAD) analysis of 34 randomly selected actions. First, the actions were evaluated by independent raters using only short summaries provided by the alcohol industry (nonLEAD ratings). A systematic rating procedure was used that estimated coverage of WHO policy priorities, population reach, risk of harm, advertising potential, policy impact and other aspects of the industry activity. Second, additional, publicly available information about each action was collected, primarily through internet search queries (i.e. the LEAD process). Then, the independent raters reevaluated each action using both the short summaries and the additional information collected (LEAD ratings). LEAD and nonLEAD ratings were then compared. The results indicate that there are serious deficiencies in many of the industry summaries and the additional data provided by the LEAD evaluation suggests that population reach is low, evidencebased programs are few, and the marketing potential for many of the actions is high.

Keywords: Industry, Evaluation, Policy

Conflict of interest: None

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HEAVY EPISODIC DRINKING, SMOKING AND CARDIORESPIRATORY FITNESS: FINDINGS FROM FOUR POPULATIONBASED STUDIES

Sebastian Edgar BAUMEISTER¹, Marcus DÖRR², Jonas FINGER³, Sven GLÄSER², Hans Jürgen GRABE, Martin BAHLS², Marcello MARCUS², Henry VOLZKE², Stefan FELIX², Michael LEITZMANN¹, Katharina LAU²

¹University of Regensburg

²University Medicine Greifswald

³RobertKochInstitut Berlin

Background: Cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF) is strongly associated with higher morbidity and mortality. Alcohol consumption has been implicated in the etiology of coronary and pulmonary disease. Data regarding the relationship between alcohol consumption and CRF are scarce and data on joint effects of alcohol drinking and smoking on CRF is lacking. We examined the dose-response relation between average alcohol consumption, heavy single episodic occasion drinking (RSOD), and CRF; and the joint associations of average alcohol consumption, RSOD and smoking with CRF.

Methods: 10651 men and women aged 2085 from four independent populationbased studies (Study of Health in Pomerania (SHIP1), SHIPtrend, US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 1999-2004, German Health Interview and Examination Survey) without lung disease or asthma. CRF was measured or estimated using peak oxygen uptake (peakVO₂) from exercise testing, average alcohol consumption (in grams of ethanol per day, g/d), and heavy episodic drinking was defined as 5+ drinks per occasion.

Results: Average daily alcohol intake showed an inverted U-type relation with peakVO₂ (adjusted P value: <0.00001). After adjustments for age, sex, education, smoking and waist circumference, current abstainers (linear regression coefficient $\beta=2.89$) and subjects with 60 g/d ($\beta=0.99$) had lower peakVO₂ in pooled data than current abstainers. Subjects with RSOD had lower peakVO₂ levels. Smoking but not RSOD modified the association between average alcohol intake and peakVO₂.

Conclusions: Average alcohol consumption shows an inverted U-type relationship with CRF.

Conflict of interest: The authors have no conflict of interest

TEN YEAR ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION TYPOLOGIES AND TRAJECTORIES OF CREACTION PROTEIN, INTERLEUKIN6, AND INTERLEUKIN1 RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST OVER THE FOLLOWING TWELVE YEARS: A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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Background: Moderate alcohol consumption is thought to confer cardiometabolic protective effects. Inflammatory pathways are hypothesised to partly underlie this association.

Objectives: However, the extent to which drinking typologies are associated with long term levels and rates of change in inflammatory markers causally implicated in the development of coronary heart disease is not known.

Methods: Data were drawn from 8,209 participants (69% men, mean age of 50 years [standard deviation 6.1 years]) of the British Whitehall II study. Alcohol consumption typologies were defined using up to three measures during an approximately 10 year period spanning from 1985 to 1994 as (1) stable nondrinkers, (2) stable moderate drinkers [referent], (3) stable heavy drinkers, (4) nonstable drinkers and (5) former drinkers. Creactive protein (CRP), interleukin6 (IL6) and interleukin1 receptor antagonist (IL1 RA) were measured up to three times in the following 12 years.

Results: Stable moderate drinkers had lower levels of CRP than stable nondrinkers, stable heavy drinkers, former drinkers and nonstable drinkers but did not differ in the rate of change in CRP over time. Stable nondrinkers had higher levels of IL6 as did stable heavy drinkers; the latter also had increased rates of change in IL6 over time. Stable nondrinkers also had higher levels of IL1 RA. These associations were robust to adjustment for confounding factors.

Conclusion: Our novel investigation of ten year drinking typologies shows that stable moderate alcohol consumption is associated with a longterm inflammatory marker profile that is consistent with conferring a reduced risk of developing CHD.

Conflict of interest: No author has any conflict of interest to declare

THE FAMILY LISTENING/CIRCLE PROGRAM: AN INTERGENERATIONAL CROSSTRIBAL INTERVENTION

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¹University of New Mexico,

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This paper will describe an ongoing trial with three Southwest American Indian Communities, funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse/National Institutes Health. The trial provides a rigorous test of an evidencebased Indigenous American Indian Family Listening Program, established jointly between the tribal communities and the University of New Mexico Center for Participatory Research. The program is a unique intergenerational prevention intervention targeting 4th and 5th graders, their parents, and family elders. The intervention builds on family strengths and reinforces the use of tribal language, cultural values, and way of life. The goal is to prevent risky alcohol and substance use behavior and to support healthier children and families.

A twoarm quasiexperimental design with pretest, immediate posttest, and 12 month followup assessment points is utilized. The program will be implemented annually by three trained Tribal Research Teams (TRT) who facilitate the program with fourth and fifth graders and their families.

TRTs have been established, trained, and expanded to advance tribal partnership, community capacity and empowerment. Membership includes tribal/community leaders, health service providers, educators, and community members.

TRT members have been trained in human research ethics, and also trained in motivational interviewing (MI), to aid in the facilitation of the program. TRT members also aid in data collection via computerized assessments for pre, post, and postpost testing.

Fourth and 5th graders and their families have been recruited for the first wave of the program within each the three tribal communities. Program characteristics, intertribal translation, curriculum process, and preliminary outcomes will be described.

Keywords: adolescent alcohol prevention, tribal communities, culture and alcohol

Conflict of interest: There is no conflict of interest associated with this abstract or project

EVIDENCEBASED PRACTICE FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROBLEMS “ LOST IN TRANSLATION?

Anders BERGMARK¹

¹Social work, Stockholm University

Introduction: The necessity of establishing practices that are based on scientifically secured knowledge, commonly designated as evidencebased practice (EBP), has constituted an important and growing trend within many different professional fields, not the least in relation to psychosocial treatment for alcohol and drug problems. Given the fact that the actual establishment of EBP, on the whole, still has not been realized, that it has a character of a project; “a normative projection of the hopes invested in the future; a legitimacy of potential rather than of what actually has been achieved (Bergmark & Lundström 2006, s. 110), has opened up for studies focused on how innovations and reforms of this type are packaged and transferred between systems.

Method: In this paper this process will be discussed in terms of two related problems; that of standardization and a stability (i.e. the case where the innovation itself is transformed and thereby can be seen as unstable in relation to its initial version). The analysis and discussion will by and large make use of one theoretical perspective that is associated with problems of implementing innovations and reforms, the actor-networktheory (ANT).

Result. The analysis illuminates material several shortcomings in production of EBP recommendations

Conclusion: In order to be able to play a more important part than presently is the case the methodology and accuracy of the applied standards underpinning EBP recommendations must be improved.

Keywords: EBP, ANT, devil in details

Conflict of interest: None

MIDDLE AGE AND ELDERLY PERSONS WITH LONGTERM DRINKING PROBLEMS AND THEIR UNDERSTANDINGS OF THEIR DRINKING

Magdalena BERGSTRÖM¹

¹Department of Social Work, Umeå university

Introduction: The focus is on how women and men between 56 – 69 years of age with ongoing long term drinking problems make sense of their drinking. The interviewee's understandings can be seen as their personal lay theory of problematic drinking.

Methods: The paper is based on interviews with a narrative approach with 19 women and men. The interviewees were clients at the Social Services, the drinking fulfilled the ICD 10 criteria's for alcohol dependence syndrome and the alcohol problems had lasted between 20 – 40 years. The analysis have been inspired by thematical narrative methods.

Results: The results are divided into three themes. The first theme is the meaning of drinking where the interviewees describe drinking as a conscious act for handling themselves and their everyday life. In the second theme drinking is explained as a result of circumstances beyond personal control. The third theme is called the incomprehensible drinking there drinking is portrayed as unpredictable with no connections to meaning, motives or circumstances.

Conclusion: The interviewee's life courses are of great importance for how they experience present life. Ageing with longterm alcohol problems means that the interviewees deal with probed bodies, feelings of meaningless, severe withdrawal symptoms, strained economy and lack of supportive social networks. These aspects of everyday life are together with the identity of an "alcoholic and learned "expert knowledge about powerlessness over alcohol presented as explanations indicating what needs to be supported to encourage reduced drinking or abstinence.

Keywords: longterm alcohol problems, sense making, life course

Conflict of interest: There are no relationships that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest.

RESEARCH ON PROBLEMATIC ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ARE WE STILL LOST AMONG THE “FAT WORDS”?

Jan BLOMQVIST¹, Lisa WALLANDER²

¹SoRAD, Stockholm University,

²Lund university

Introduction: The harm caused by extensive alcohol consumption has constituted a significant research topic for more than a century. A large part of this research has focused on questions of how problematic drinking should be described and explained, and has generated important and valuable insights about the effects of excessive alcohol consumption on the human body and brain, about how alcohol consumption varies between populations and population groups and over time, and about the individual and social consequences of various interventions aimed at countering alcohol consumption. Nonetheless, there is to date no general consensus among researchers, policy makers or the general public about how excessive or problematic alcohol consumption is best conceptualised and understood.

Methods: The paper gives a short overview of historical and contemporary conceptions of problematic alcohol consumption, and discusses their strengths and weaknesses, divergences, internal inconsistencies, and to what extent they may help those concerned to understand and handle these problems.

Results: The paper debates whether and how Christie’s and Bruun’s seminal discussion about the “fat words” of addiction research is still applicable, and places current controversies about how problematic drinking should be understood in the context of research policies that favour the production of “information” on specific aspects of the problem at the expense of reflection and theoretical analysis and synthesis.

Conclusion: Based on this discussion, the paper outlines an ongoing research project, aimed at resolving some topical difficulties and misunderstandings that characterise the current Swedish discussion in this area.

Keywords: Alcohol problems, conceptualisations, fat words

Conflict of interest: We declare that our paper does not contain any conflicts of interest

(DRINKING) CULTURES WITHOUT BORDERS: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF DRINKING PATTERNS AND CULTURES IN DENMARK AND GERMANY

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Introduction: Research on drinking cultures has focused on the cultures of individual countries. The present study investigates the cultures of two neighbouring countries: Denmark and Germany, to identify constituents of a possible shared culture. Gender is also examined for its contribution to marking drinking cultures.

Methods: Data come from the German 2012 ESA Survey (n = 9084) 18 “ 64 years (response rate 54%), and the Danish 2011 CRF survey (n = 5133) 15 “ 79 years (response rate 64%) which was reduced to the same age range as German data, producing a final n = 4016. Drinking indicators, problems and attitudes are investigated with bivariate statistics, multivariate logistic and linear regression, and latent class modelling.

Results: Preliminary results for mean volume and binge drinking reveal a distinct south north gradient in alcohol consumption in Germany such that the northernmost German states drink similarly to Denmark than the middle and southern states. Men’s drinking appears to be more influential for producing this gradient.

Discussion: Examination of alcohol indicators over regions of Denmark and Germany point to a shared, yet unspoken, drinking culture that crosses the shared border. The analysis should identify those components of the shared drinking culture and its specific location within both countries. This new knowledge will aid in better understanding of the dynamics of drinking cultures as well as indicate new approaches to prevention efforts.

Keywords: geography, Denmark, Germany

Conflict of interest: The authors declare NO conflict of interest.

A METAANALYSIS OF ACUTE ALCOHOL USE AND THE RISK OF SERIOUS SUICIDE ATTEMPT

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Introduction: While there are reviews reporting on the prevalence of alcohol use prior to suicide attempts, no review has estimated common relative risks (RR) of alcohol use immediately prior to a suicide attempt. We aim to report a metaanalysis of epidemiological studies on acute alcohol use and serious suicide attempt.

Methods: The English language literature on Medline, PsychInfo, Google Scholar, and public use databases was searched for original articles, critical review reports on acute alcohol use and suicide attempt for the period ranging from 1996-2015 reporting on odds ratios (OR) or relative risk (RR). Common odds ratios from random effects in metaanalyses for any alcohol use and levels of alcohol use prior to a suicide attempt suicide attempt were calculated.

Results: We gathered 7 studies (2 unpublished) that provided ORs estimates for the risk of suicide attempt after drinking alcohol. All studies found increased ORs of suicide attempt after drinking. Common ORs from metaanalysis was 6.97 (4.77, 10.17). Evidence from 4 studies suggests that «low level of drinking» resulted on an OR of 2.71 (1.56, 4.71) and «high level» had even higher risks with an OR of 37.18 (17.38, 79.53).

Conclusion: Acute use of alcohol is associated with increased likelihood of a suicide attempt, but we know few about possible mechanisms of action. So far, these ORs have not been considered in estimates of the burden of disease associated with alcohol use, but need to be.

Keywords: suicide, metaanalyses, acute alcohol use

Conflict of interest: None

WELLBEING, MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AND ALCOHOL EXPERIENCES AMONG YOUNG SWEDISH ADOLESCENTS A GENERAL POPULATION STUDY

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Introduction: Positive perspectives on mental health have long been neglected in favor of psychopathological perspectives. However, the absence of mental illness does not automatically imply the presence of mental wellbeing. Adolescence is the age period in which alcohol consumption is typically initiated and sharply increases and there is a risk of comorbidity between mental health problems and substance abuse problems.

Aim: The aim of present study was to investigate patterns of selfreported emotional and behavioral problems as well as wellbeing in relation to alcohol experiences among Swedish girls and boys in early adolescence.

Method: This study is part of an ongoing prospective longitudinal program Longitudinal Research on Development In Adolescence (LoRDIA). For the present study a general sample of 1383 individuals, aged 12-13 was included. Selfreported internalizing and externalizing problems styles, wellbeing and alcohol experiences were measured. Personoriented analyses were applied to the data with the purpose of finding specific configurations that were more frequent (“types”) than expected by chance.

Results: The majority report high wellbeing and no internalizing or externalizing problems. However, girls who report low wellbeing were more common than expected by chance. Externalizing problems were in contrast to internalizing problems, more commonly occurring among adolescents reporting high degree of wellbeing. Girls with both internalizing problems and low wellbeing are overrepresented among those with alcohol experiences.

Conclusion: Findings suggest that gender perspectives and positive psychology perspectives need to be taken into account when describing and explaining mental health among adolescents, especially adolescents with an early alcohol debut.

Keywords: early alcohol experiences, mental health, young adolescents

Conflict of interest: None

“IT’S MY LIFE: STAYING IN CONTROL” MULTICOMPONENT SCHOOLBASED PREVENTION TO ELICIT ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOUR CHANGE REGARDING ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION A PILOT STUDY

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Trends in adolescent alcohol consumption are cause for concern. Research evidences a relationship between alcoholrelated mortality and socioeconomic deprivation, more disadvantaged social groups tending to experience disproportionately higher levels of alcohol attributable harm. Amongst adolescents, there is an association between school disengagement and likelihood to engage with risky behaviours followed by poor academic outcomes. Social determinants for health and education overlap considerably and low selfesteem is a trait of low socioeconomic status and a predictor of problematic drinking. This study therefore focuses on addressing low selfesteem anticipating that this might not only influence healthier attitudes and behaviours regarding alcohol consumption, but may also improve selfesteem and wellbeing, and encourage school engagement leading to positive educational outcomes. The resultant intervention, designed to be embedded into the English secondary PSHE curriculum, targets 1112 year olds. The sixweek programme of activities takes a pupilfocused learning approach, drawing upon motivational interviewing and role play amongst other successful components from previous studies to encourage intrinsic motivation towards healthier attitudes and behaviour. This paper reports emerging findings from a pilot randomised control trial methodology conducted in three schools located in equivalent areas of significant socioeconomic deprivation in the North West of England.

Keywords: Prevention, Adolescent, Education

Conflict of interest: no conflict of interest

TWENTY YEAR TRAJECTORIES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DURING MIDLIFE AND ATHEROSCLEROTIC THICKENING IN EARLY OLD AGE: FINDINGS FROM TWO BRITISH POPULATION COHORT STUDIES

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Introductio: The effect of alcohol on atherosclerotic changes in vessel walls is disputed. Most previous studies have only looked at crosssectional relationships between alcohol and carotid intima media thickness (cIMT) – a surrogate marker of atherosclerosis. Single measurements of alcohol assume that alcohol exposure is stable and ignore possible cumulative effects of harm, leading to possibly incorrect inferences.

Methods: We used data from two large population based cohort studies: Whitehall II cohort of civil servants and MRC National Survey of Health and Development with a combined sample size of 5403 men and women. 20 year drinking trajectories during midlife were linked to measures of cIMT when participants were in early old age. These findings were compared with crosssectional associations.

Result: Those who consistently drank heavily (exceeding UK drinking guidelines) or had non stable habits over a 20 year midlife period had an increased risk of elevated cIMT compared to stable moderate drinkers (drinking consistently within UK guidelines), after adjustment for covariates. This was not detected in cross sectional analyses. There were no appreciable differences in cIMT between nondrinkers and consistent moderate drinkers.

Conclusion: These findings indicate that drinking habits during midlife affect atherosclerotic processes, and that sustained heavy drinking is associated with an increased risk of poor cardiovascular health compared to stable moderate or non-drinkers. This finding was not seen when only using crosssectional analyses, thus highlighting the importance of taking a life course approach. There was no evidence of a cardioprotective effect of stable light drinking compared to stable nondrinking.

Keywords: longitudinal, chd, atherosclerosis

Conflict of interest: None

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE LINK BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND CANCER IN ENGLAND IN 2015: A POPULATION SURVEY

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Introduction: Alcohol is a risk factor for many health conditions, accounting for 3.8% of all deaths worldwide and 5.8% of cancer deaths. However, public knowledge of the association between alcohol and cancer has been previously reported to be poor. We aimed to provide up to date evidence for England regarding awareness of the link between alcohol and different cancer sites.

Methods: 2100 adults (quota sampled for age, gender, region and education) completed an online survey in July 2015. Respondents provided information about demographic characteristics, current alcohol and tobacco use, and knowledge of the link between alcohol and cancer. Frequencies were generated for the proportion of respondents identifying specific cancer types as alcohol related and the level of weekly alcohol consumption at which they estimated the risk of cancer begins to increase. Regression analyses explore which demographic and other characteristics are associated with correctly identifying alcohol related cancer risk.

Results: Unprompted, 12.9% of respondents identified cancer as a potential health outcome of alcohol consumption and 47% prompted (compared to 95% for liver disease and 73% for heart disease). Knowledge of the link between alcohol and specific cancers varied from 18% (breast) to 80% (liver). Estimations of the level of consumption at which risk starts to increase were generally incorrect and many respondents identified cancers as alcohol related where no such evidence exists (e.g. bladder, brain, ovarian).

Conclusion: There is poor awareness of the relationship between alcohol consumption and cancer, including for specific cancer types and at different levels of consumption. These findings could inform public awareness strategies.

Keywords: alcohol, cancer, awareness

Conflict of interest: None of the authors have any conflicts of interest to declare.

DRINKING WITH PARENTS AND HIGH RISK DRINKING – USE OF DIFFERENT MEASUREMENTS

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Aims: The aim of the present study was to explore the prevalence of drinking with parents (DWP) among underage youth in Norway, and to assess whether different measures on DWP were differently associated with heavy episodic drinking (HED).

Method: We used data from the Norwegian ESPAD survey of 10th graders (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) (response rate: 53%). The analyses were confined to the subsample of current drinkers (n= 1102).

Results (preliminary): Analyses of the full sample showed that the lifetime prevalence of DWP was 21 %, while 16.8% reported any such drinking episodes in the past year and 9.5 % reported DWP at the last drinking episode. The corresponding figures for the subsample of current drinkers whose parents also consumed alcohol were 35 %, 31 % and 14 %, respectively. The subsequent analyses were confined to this group. Further analyses will explore the association with different measures of HED.

Keywords: Drinking with parents, Adolescents, Underage heavy drinking

Conflict of interest: None

DECREASING RATES OF SOCIAL DRINKERS IN AUSTRALIA

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Introduction: There has been a recent increase in abstinence from alcohol, particularly among young people, in Australia and internationally. However there has been little work on how this has affected how Australians view their own drinking. The aim of this study is to investigate trends in selfidentification of drinker types in Australia from 2001-2013

Methods: Five waves of the National Drug Strategy Household Survey from 2001 to 2013 (N = 128,749) were used to assess trends in selfidentification as a drinker type (non, ex occasional, light, social, heavy and binge drinker). Consumption patterns and demographics of the selfidentified groups were also examined.

Results: The rates of selfidentification have remained steady overall. The two exceptions to this are the decline of identification as a social drinker (28% to 22%) and a corresponding increase in identification as a nondrinker (from 19% to 27%). There are few changes over time in the demographic makeup of, or consumption patterns in, the social drinker category.

Conclusion The recent increase in abstinence in Australia seems to be matched by a corresponding decrease in selfidentified social drinkers, particularly in young people. The interaction between these selfidentified groups and actual consumption patterns, along with policy implications, are discussed.

Keywords: Alcohol, drinking cultures Conflict of interest: None

CURRENT STATUS OF ALCOHOL MARKETING POLICY

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Introduction: Alcohol Marketing is a key global policy issue for alcohol research, the public health community and the alcohol industry

Method: Review of published material and information from key informants

Results: National level examples abound in which public opinion and public health recommendation for restriction on alcohol marketing fail, sometimes in protracted dispute. The global alcohol industry is therefore enabled to promote branded alcohol products taking advantage of the latest developments in marketing technology . Where legislation is enacted there is a lack of enforcement and compliance. In many countries, including emerging markets with high proportions of young people, there is reliance on voluntary codes, vigorously promoted by industry interests, allowing the industry to 'educate' the consumer and normalise alcohol use. The global alcohol industry is also promoting a voluntary code on marketing in the social media, filling an international policy vacuum in this area. There is, however, a groundswell of policy movement around the world with diverse countries developing or having enacted legislation in an attempt to control alcohol marketing. Given the globalised nature of the alcohol industry and its marketing and the ubiquity of alcohol in the social media this policy issue is in increasingly urgent need of an international response.

Conclusion: Opportunities for international policy debate on alcohol marketing are few. If a review of the WHO Global Strategy on Reducing Harmful Use of Alcohol is held it may provide an opportunity for discussion.

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest

QUALITY OF LIFE AND ALCOHOL USE IN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN BANGKOK METROPOLIS

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Introduction: About one-fourth of the Thai population aged 12 to 65 were hazardous, harmful or alcohol dependent drinkers (Assanangkornchai, 2009). Specific occupations, such as construction workers in metropolitan Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, had a higher rate of 58% for harmful and alcohol-dependent drinkers than Thai general population (Chaithawanwong & Kalayasiri, 2013). We reported here the association between quality of life (QOL) and alcohol use among construction workers in Bangkok Metropolis.

Methods: Data from 442 construction workers in Bangkok were obtained using WHOQOLBREFTHAI and Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). The data were analyzed by using Chi-square, Independent Samples T test, One-Way ANOVA and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis.

Results: Of 442 construction workers, 302 (68.3%) had moderate level of QOL and most of the participants had moderate levels in the four domains of QOL including 1) Physical 2) Psychological 3) Social and 4) Environmental domains. Factors associated with overall QOL were sex, age, religion, type of family, alcohol use, duration of alcohol use, drinking of choice, previous occupation, income, work duration, types of construction work, reason for drinking and problem drinking. Predictors for good QOL were places of origin (e.g., Southern/Western part), education (e.g., higher than secondary school), type of family (father, mother, children living together), and low risk for alcohol drinking problems.

Conclusion: Good quality of life is associated with having low risk for problem drinking. Measures to reduce alcohol consumption and decrease problem drinking should be implemented in the population in order to improve the people's quality of life.

Keywords: Quality of life, Alcohol drinking problem, Construction worker

Conflict of interest: None.

COUNTING THE COLD ONES: MEASURING TOTAL ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION OF MANAGED ALCOHOL PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, A COMPARISON OF METHODS

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Introduction: Managed Alcohol Programs (MAPs) are a response to the harms experienced by individuals with alcohol use disorders and who do not have access to stable housing. MAPs aim to help this population manage their alcohol use by providing reliable access to beverage alcohol, usually alongside housing, meals and other supports.

Methods: The total alcohol consumption of 72 people participating in one of 6 Canadian MAPs was assessed from both MAP program records for a total of 1998 client days and from monthly researcher administered surveys over the equivalent time period.

Results: There were significantly fewer drinking days reported in program records than in the research interviews (25.03 vs 28.54, $t = 3.71$, $p < 0.0004$). There were also significantly fewer standard drinks (SDs, 1 SD=13.45 g ethanol) per drinking day reported in the program records than reported in the research interviews, whether for program administered drinks only (mean of 9.01 vs 16.67 SDs, $t=6.13$, $p < 0.0001$) or including outside drinks reported to staff (11.99 vs 16.67 SDs, $t=3.85$, $P < 0.0003$). Nonetheless, a slight reduction in daily alcohol consumption was observed compared with baseline research interviews.

Conclusion: The MAP participants reported consuming almost double the number of drinks per drinking day in total as they were administered on the program. This was still slightly less than their consumption reported at program entry and likely included less nonbeverage alcohol. It is difficult for program staff to collect accurate data on drinking outside the program as clients may fear being cut off or losing their place.

Keywords: Managed Alcohol Program, Alcohol consumption, selfreport measure

Conflict of interest: Nothing to declare

WHAT IS A DRINKING EVENT? TOWARD A SYSTEM DYNAMIC CONCEPTUAL MODEL

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Introduction and Aims: Drinking events are dynamic. The interactions of individuals, groups, and the environment as they relate to drinking behavior is overwhelmingly complex. Although research on drinking at the event level has a long history—dynamical modeling in alcohol research is still largely underdeveloped. This paper presents an empirically grounded dynamic conceptual model to better understand drinking events.

Design and Methods: Using a collaborative mixed methods approach, we developed an aggregated systems dynamic model of drinking events. The process began with identification of system elements and boundaries and hypothesized behavior over time via graphs and dynamics. Once the first aspects of the model were completed, we constructed a causal loop diagram (CLD); an aggregated CLD; and stock/flow maps. Finally, we developed and ran computer simulations of the dynamical models.

Discussion and Conclusions: The model presented here can be used to guide future agent based, system dynamic, or differential equation based models. Such models can help inform future empirical work and modeling to increase the understanding of drinking events and provide solutions to the problems that happen proximal to these events.

Keywords: Conceptual Models, Drinking Events, System Dynamics

Conflict of interest: There are no conflicts of interest to report

CONCURRENT USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: ASSOCIATIONS WITH ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR.

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Introduction: Polydrug use has been associated with psychiatric and physical health problems in a number of populations, particularly when involving psychostimulant use. University students appear less likely to be polydrug users but research is lacking.

Methods: Crosssectional data were collected with a webbased survey of fulltime intramural university students aged 17-25, in 2013 (n=2812; response 49%) Latent class analysis was used to identify patterns of use of alcohol, tobacco and 12 types of illicit drug. Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) items were used to measure depression and anxiety, and risky sexual behaviour was defined as sex without a condom with a non-regular partner at last sex. Associations of druguse subclasses with depression, panic attacks, other anxiety disorders and risky sexual behaviour were modeled.

Results: Three clearly distinguishable classes of drug use were identified, with 60% of students reporting no polydrug use. Relative to “No polydrug use”, “Predominantly alcohol, tobacco and cannabis” use was associated with depression (OR = 1.52; 95% CI 1.271.83) and risky sexual behaviour (OR = 1.90; 95% CI 1.302.77). “Extended polydrug use” was associated with panic disorder (OR = 3.74; 95% CI 1.917.32), other anxiety disorder (OR= 1.87; 95% CI 1.073.28), depression (OR = 2.60; 95% CI 1.92-3.53) and risky sexual behaviour (OR = 4.38; 95% CI 2.697.15).

Conclusion: Polydrug use is not as common in NZ university students as in some other populations that have been studied but it appears that there are substantial associated health impacts and investigation of appropriate prevention and treatment opportunities is warranted.

Keywords: polysubstance use; comorbidity; university

Conflict of interest: None

COMPARING NATIONAL SURVEYS ON YOUTH ALCOHOL USE IN ITALY: A MATTER OF CONVERGENCE

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Introduction: Countries engaged in systematic statistical surveillance of alcohol use often develop national surveys. Despite differences in prevalence across surveys, in the end many trends are confirmed. Surveys conducted in Italy are no exception. The aim of this study is to evaluate major Italian surveys to determine whether convergence at macro level (e.g. trends) dominates irrespective of differences at the micro level (e.g. prevalence).

Methods: The five main surveys on alcohol have been analysed in a comparative analysis over the same time period (2000-2013). After harmonizing variables to make data comparable across the different questionnaires, a trend analysis was performed to test changes in the selected alcohol indicators. Regression analyses were run to evaluate how consumption at risk is associated with lifestyle variables.

Results: In all surveys, trends were convergent in signalling reduction in alcohol use among adolescents. Moreover, all surveys showed: 1. higher male prevalence; 2. lower prevalence in the 15-17 age class; 3. similar prevalence between 18-24 and 25-34 age classes. An increase in occasional and weekly consumption and a slight increase of regular consumption with at least one episode of intoxication, were also found.

Conclusion: The design of efficient alcohol policies requires grounded statistical support. It should be mandatory that reliable analysis of trends be an essential part of critical policy design. However, statistical information are insufficient to ground positive preventive action if developed solely by a population based approach. It is important to work to improve the standardization of tools used to achieve larger international comparability.

Conflict of interest: This research was carried out by IFC CNR and co-funded by the Osservatorio Permanente sui Giovani e l'Alcool a research body partly funded by the Brewers of Italy.

PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN SEVEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: DATA FROM THE CONSENSUS ON ALCOHOL INDICATORS BETWEEN RESEARCHERS ACROSS TRANSCONTINENTAL EUROPE (CALIBRATE) STUDY.

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Introduction: There is evidence that hazardous alcohol consumption is common among university students across European countries. However, there is a lack of crossnational comparison studies. The aim of this study was to use data from the Consensus on ALcohol Indicators Between Researchers Across Transcontinental Europe (CALIBRATE) study to compare patterns of alcohol consumption among university students in Denmark, England, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, and Switzerland.

Methods: 2446 (Female=1712; Male=728) university students from seven European countries completed an online survey as part of the CALIBRATE study. The survey included the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) as a measure of alcohol consumption patterns.

Results: Overall, 62.3% of students' alcohol consumption was identified as "sensible", 30.1% "hazardous", 4.6% "harmful" and 3.1% "dependent" according to AUDIT scores. Country of study predicted AUDIT scores $F(6,2440) = 49.135, p \leq .0001$. The highest AUDIT scores were found in England ($M=9.84; SD=6.1$), the Netherlands ($M=9.35; SD=5.68$), and Denmark ($M=7.86; SD=4.86$). The lowest AUDIT scores were found in Portugal ($M=5.09; SD=4.67$). Post hoc tests indicated that AUDIT scores from England and the Netherlands were significantly different from AUDIT scores in all other countries ($p \leq .0001$).

Conclusion: Results suggest that university students' alcohol consumption is culturally determined. Students from Northern European countries had significantly higher AUDIT scores compared to Students from Central and Southern European countries.

Keywords: university students, AUDIT, Crossnational

Conflict of interest: The data for this study come from the Consensus on ALcohol Indicators Between Researchers Across Transcontinental Europe (CALIBRATE) study which was funded by the European Foundation for Alcohol Research (ERAB). While ERAB receives funding from The Brewers of Europe independence is guaranteed as an Advisory Board, consisting of individuals with a proven scientific reputation, judges all funding proposals on their scientific merit.

SEX RELATED ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES: EXAMINING PREDICTORS & CONDOM USE IN A GENERAL POPULATION SAMPLE

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Introduction: Sexrelated alcohol expectancies are known to moderate the relationship between alcohol use and risky sexual behavior in naïve adolescents and among men who have sex with men.

Methods: Participants were recruited through internetbased direct marketing, in order to obtain a large number of respondents. All recruitment advertising was conducted on websites in the United States in English.

Results: This sample (n=649) represented varied racial classifications, closely tied to social standing in the United States. Bivariate predictors of SRAE vary by gender: no sociodemographic variables are associated with SRAEs in men, while age, education level, and income predicted SRAE for women. Both age ($t = 2.94, p = .003, \beta = .13$) and income ($t = 2.21, p = .028, \beta = .10$) remained significant predictors of SRAE for women. Controlling for alcohol use and other significant predictors of SRAEs, age was the only significant predictor of condom use among women. For men, SRAE was significantly correlated with condom use ($r = .19, p = .04$). Conclusions: Results from this study suggest that predictors of SRAEs and condom use vary by gender. Men with high sexrelated alcohol expectancies may be less likely to use a condom, while for women condom use is better predicted by age. In the subsample analysis of women, the National Survey of Sexual Health Behaviors (NSSHB) in the United States suggests that older women are significantly less likely to use condoms because there is less risk associated with pregnancy at older ages.

Conflict of interest: No relationship that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest.

A PROPOSED REPEATED RANDOM SAMPLING METHOD FOR SURVEYS FOCUSING ON DATESPECIFIC DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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¹Australian National University

This paper will propose a repeated random sampling method to allow for the collection of drinking data equally representative of the behavior of university students at all times through the academic year. Assume an academic calendar year encompassing about 236 days (including holidays) to which an additional 14 days of data collection is added at the end of the year (i.e., a total of 250 days). Further, assume that there are approximately 18,000 undergraduate students, each of whom is allocated a university email that is used for official communication from the university.

On each day of the academic year (i.e., 250 days), a link to a short online survey would be sent to a random sample of 72 of these undergraduate students ($18,000/250 = 72$). The survey will ask about the student's drinking during the last two weeks and each student will have an equal chance of being asked at any time during the academic year.

The proposed advantage of this sampling method is that the eventual data set will consist of a compiled sample in which there is data from up to 1008 participants who have been randomly selected to provide responses about that specific date from the entire undergraduate population. Further, the time between when the date occurred and when the participant provides information about the activities for that day will also be randomly distributed so that recall bias, while being minimized through asking about the recent past, will also be randomly distributed for each date under study.

Keywords: student drinking, epidemiology, methods

Conflict of interest: Professor Cunningham has no conflicts of interest to declare.

TOWARDS A SOCIOLOGICAL RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL POLICIES AND ALCOHOLRELATED HARMS AMONG INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS.

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Introduction: Recent evidence demonstrates that alcohol misuse continues to exact a high, and on some indicators, rising toll on the health and wellbeing of Indigenous Australians. For example, in 2012¹³ Indigenous Australians were 5.7 times more likely to be admitted to hospital with alcoholic liver disease than other Australians, up from 4.4 times in 2004⁰⁵. Such evidence calls into question the effectiveness of current policies and programs targeting Indigenous alcoholrelated harms, and the premises upon which these policies and programs are based. Analytically, this entails examining the relationship between four domains: alcohol policy formulation, policy implementation, Indigenous alcohol use, and Indigenous alcoholrelated harms.

Previous research has contributed empirical findings to one or more of these domains “ for example through epidemiological studies of alcoholrelated harms or evaluations of interventions but the relationship between the four domains remains unexamined and, as a result, poorly understood. This paper takes up the conceptual and theoretical challenges entailed in understanding the relationships.

Methods: The paper proposes a historically informed, sociological framework for examining the formulation and implementation of policies targeting Indigenous alcoholrelated harms, the social and cultural contexts within which these activities occur, and the ways in which Indigenous Australians respond to alcohol policies.

Results: Drawing on current fieldwork in the Northern Territory of Australia, and on analysis of historical events through documentary sources, the paper locates policies and responses within a dialectic of domination and resistance, and identifies multiple factors that constitute contemporary assemblages of drinking.

Keywords: Indigenous alcoholrelated harm, Alcohol policy

Conflict of interest: There are no relationships entailed in this paper or the research underpinning it that present a potential conflict of interest.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS

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Introduction: Alcohol consumption remains a major cause of harm and suffering particularly among university students. The heterogeneous nature of university students' consumption has recently been highlighted. However, measures to tackle the excessive consumption and harms associated with alcohol overlook the diversity of student consumption profiles. Thus, the aim of the current research was to employ a personcentred approach to describe the latent classes of alcohol consumption among both male and female university students.

Methods: Undergraduate students from one large third level institution were sampled using PPS sampling. Questionnaires were distributed to students attending lectures in the randomly selected degrees. A total of 2,332 selfcompleted questionnaires were obtained, yielding a response rate of 51% based on students registered to relevant modules and 84% based on attendance. Latent class analysis was conducted using MPLUS. Class structures were identified for men and women separately.

Results: 830 men and 1367 women were analysed separately to uncover latent class structures. Harms, attitudes and consumption patterns were included in a model totalling to 26 variables. A 3 class structure best described men while a 4 class structure best described women. Both men and women reported a class of 'Guarded Drinkers' 'Responsible Conformers' and 'Realistic Hedonists'. The remaining classes of women were described as 'Peerinfluenced drinkers'.

Conclusion: Identifying consumption typologies provides those working on tackling excessive alcohol consumption with profiles to implement tailored health promotion strategies. Additional research is required to develop screening tools and motivational interventions which incorporate these profiles.

Keywords: typology, alcohol, student

Conflict of interest: None

HOW DOES USING GLASSES MARKED WITH UK ALCOHOL UNITS AFFECT ADHERENCE TO GOVERNMENT GUIDELINES?

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Introduction: Most people have poor knowledge of government guidelines for alcohol use, and lack the motivation and skills required to use them. Our aim was to determine whether using glasses marked with UK units and intake guidelines would improve guidelinespecific knowledge and attitudes, increase frequency of counting units, and lower alcohol intake.

Methods: 450 adults participated in a clusterrandomized controlled study with 1month followup. The intervention group were encouraged to use glasses supplied by the researchers that indicated the unit content of drinks of different strengths and volumes, and stated the intake guidelines. Interviews with 14 intervention group participants focused on their experiences of using the cups and recommendations for their use.

Results: Analyses adjusted for baselines showed that the intervention improved: knowledge of unitbased guidelines; ability to estimate the unit content of drinks; attitudes toward the guidelines; and frequency of counting unit intake. There were no significant changes in alcohol consumption. Interview data confirmed that the glasses contained useful information that encouraged people to think about their drinking and discuss alcohol with other people. However, their design was not appealing to all, and their initial impact did not always persist.

Conclusions: Use of unitmarked glasses led to changes in people's use of unitbased guidelines to monitor their drinking. The qualitative data suggested that the glasses could have an impact at the individual level (on knowledge and attitudes) and at a broader level (by prompting discussion of alcohol use).

Conflict of interest: Declaration: Funded by the European Foundation for Alcohol Research

CHANGES IN PEAK CONSUMPTION BY YOUNG ADULT RISKY DRINKERS OVER THE COURSE OF ONE YEAR.

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Introduction: Risky single occasion drinking (RSOD) by young people in Australia is a serious public health issue, yet little is known about how RSOD evolves over time. This study examines RSOD in a representative sample of young risky drinkers in Victoria, Australia, and how peak consumption reported by cohort members varies over one year.

Methods: A cohort of 802 young risky drinkers was recruited across metropolitan Melbourne and surveyed about their most recent heavy drinking occasion in late 2012, and interviewed one year later with a largely identical questionnaire. Specific questions focused on the characteristics of participants most recent heavy drinking occasion in terms of two main outcome variables; selfreported amount of alcohol consumed and expenditure on alcohol (including alcohol 'shouted' by others). Regression was used to examine the relationship between participant and changes in the outcomes over 12 months.

Results: There was a small decrease in overall peak consumption reported by participants from a mean of 13 Australian Standard Drinks (ASD) at baseline to 12.24 ASD 12 months later. Reported expenditure (including alcohol 'shouted' by others) remained almost identical at \$74 Australian (\$73.65 at baseline and \$74.14 at 12 months). Preliminary analysis showed that these differences were not significant and no interactions between participant characteristics and interview time point.

Conclusions: RSOD in our cohort of young risky drinkers remained stable over 12 months; stability was evident across all participant groups. Further followup of the cohort is needed to determine whether this apparent persistence of drinking behaviours is maintained.

Keywords: risky single occasion drinking, young people, longitudinal studies

Conflict of interest: PD has received grants from Reckit Benckiser and Gilead Sciences for work unrelated to this subject.

BUILDING A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE TO FOSTER KNOWLEDGE AND COLLABORATION WITHIN ALCOHOL/OTHER SUBSTANCE USE AND SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction: Many studies have been conducted on how Communities of Practice (CoP) gathering health professionals in one field of interest (e.g. alcohol use) can have a significant impact on improving health services. However, there are specific barriers for the implantation of collaborative practices between fields usually working separately (alcohol/other substance use and sexual health). Moreover, the literature about CoP aiming to foster knowledge and collaboration between these two fields is scarce and methodologically heterogeneous. The aim of this presentation is to identify best practices and suggest recommendations for future development and implementation of a CoP on alcohol/other drug uses and sexual health services.

Methods: A narrative literature review was conducted on CoP in the health sector (between 2000 and 2016), with an emphasis on those combining professionals from at least two sectors. Databases were searched (e.g. Medline, ERIC, psychINFO) and so was grey literature (e.g. CoP activity reports), by using relevant keywords (e.g. Community of Practice, collaboration, health, barriers).

Results: Although not specific to CoP in alcohol/other substance use and sexual health services, the literature found highlights professional and organizational barriers to knowledge sharing and collaboration as well as solutions to override them such as the promotion of shared values and socialization. Recommendations for CoP development are proposed.

Conclusion: The results of this literature review can be consulted by stakeholders who wish to consider both barriers and facilitators when building a CoP to foster knowledge and collaboration within alcohol/other substance use and sexual health services.

Keywords: Community of practice, Substance use, Sexual health

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest

“IT COMES DOWN TO THIS WHOLE MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY THING GAY MEN WILL DRINK THE SWEET AND COLOURFUL DRINKS AND LESBIANS WILL ONLY DRINK PINTS OF GUINNESS: DRINKING AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF IDENTITY IN LGBT PEOPLE

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Introduction: Previous studies suggest that alcohol use and misuse is higher among lesbian, gay and bisexual populations than heterosexual populations. This is often attributed to marginalisation, a need to escape from heterosexist social norms or an aid to exploring sexuality. Very little is known about drinking in Transgender people.

Methods: Our focus group study explored the social context of drinking among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people in Scotland.

Results: Respondents agreed that alcohol was central to the commercial gay scene, and to life in Scotland generally, and discussed frequent exposure to marketing in LGBT pubs and clubs. Drinking alcohol was an important part of identity construction. Respondents discussed the perception that gay men would drink alcopops and cocktails while lesbians would drink pints. Even when stereotypes were dismissed as inaccurate, they were still thought to pressure people to drink ‘appropriately’. Respondents who did not identify as either male or female, and those who used drag, were particularly aware of choice of drink as a prop to express their identity or to challenge people’s preconceptions.

Conclusions: This research is important because alcohol producers are adroit in understanding “ and influencing “ constructions of identity in relation to drinking, and are increasingly marketing alcohol to LGBT communities

Keywords: Qualitative, Sexuality, Drinking cultures

Conflict of interest: There is no conflict of interest.

ALCOHOL SOCIAL MARKETING CAMPAIGNS ON FACEBOOK: COMPARING TWO APPROACHES

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Introduction: In Australia and internationally social marketing campaigns have been successful in raising awareness and changing behaviours in the public health area. Such campaigns are increasingly using social media platforms to engage their target audiences, although there have been limited studies on the use of social media by public health social marketing campaigns and the approaches adopted by these campaigns.

Methods: This study examines social media approaches used in two alcohol social marketing campaigns being undertaken in Australia. These campaigns are the New South Wales Government campaign ‘Stop before it gets ugly’ and the alcohol industry funded campaign ‘How to drink properly’. For each campaign, the last 20 Facebook page posts appearing in 2014, and the comments on the posts, were analysed using a thematic analysis.

Results: The paper will include comparisons of the differences both in the campaigns’ approaches, and in the content and style of participants’ comments. Four common themes have been identified in the posts of both campaigns. These were ‘drinker types’, ‘harm minimisation’, ‘consequences of drinking to excess’ and ‘when to call it a night’. One additional theme was elicited from the ‘How to drink properly campaign’. This was ‘objectifying women’. The campaigns resulted in significant interaction with consumers, the majority of content were stories of drunken experiences and glorifying drinking to excess.

Conclusion: Neither campaign had a clear behaviour change message. It is vital that campaigns do not reinforce a culture of excessive consumption, particularly at a time when young people are consuming less alcohol.

Keywords: Social marketing, drinking norms, behaviour change

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest.

ALCOHOL-RELATED ASSAULTS IN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA: 2004 – 2014

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Until now, alcoholrelated assault data from Queensland, Australia was not available. This paper provides a review and analysis of alcoholrelated assaults, domestic violence related (DVR) assaults and assaults on police.

Methods: The research draws on data from Queensland Police Services (QPS). The data spans 2004 to 2014 aggregated to quarterly periods. Joinpoint Regression software was used to model the assault rates and quantify significant deviations in trends. Data are adjusted to account for population.

Results: Over the series there were 191,221 assaults; 67,574 were alcoholrelated. Typically the 4th and the 1st quarters of any year had the highest alcoholrelated assault rates: at least 10% higher than other quarters. Prior to quarter 3 2007 approximately 40% of all assaults were alcoholrelated. Following this, alcoholrelated assaults fell by 0.88% per quarter. There were 23,114 DVR assaults; 11,274 were alcoholrelated. Prior to 2009 the rate of alcoholrelated DVR assaults was stable (~48%). Following 2009 the DVR alcoholrelated assaults decreased by 1.06% per quarter. There were 18,367 assaults on police; 12,388 were alcoholrelated. Over the series between 6080% of assaults on police were alcohol related. Prior to 2010 the alcoholrelated assaults on police increased by 1% per quarter; followed by a 2% decreased per quarter until 2013 after which time the rate was stable.

Conclusions: Results show some reduction in alcoholrelated assaults across each data series in recent times. Alcohol related assaults in Queensland have decreased by 10 percent in the past 10 years with approximately a 1 percent decrease in the quarterly trend since 2006.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, non Domestic Violence Assaults, Assaults on Police

Conflict of interest: Funding for this research comes from the Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education: an independent, notforprofit organisation working to stop the harm caused by alcohol.

THE INFLUENCE OF ATTITUDES, BIASES AND PERCEPTIONS OF EVIDENCE IN ORIENTING ALCOHOL LICENSING TOWARDS PUBLIC HEALTH: A QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW STUDY.

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Introduction: The introduction of a public health objective to alcohol licensing legislation in Scotland has resulted in the public health community engaging with the licensing system with a view to ‘protecting and improving public health’. This study explored the experiences of public health actors with experience of trying to influence licensing in their areas.

Methods: Semistructured telephone interviews were conducted with 13 individuals, covering 20 of the 40 Scottish licensing boards, who had recent and indepth experience of trying to influence local licensing policy and decisions. Interviews were audiorecorded and analysed using an inductive framework approach.

Results: Those involved in seeking to influence licensing towards public health were sometimes perceived as being ‘biased’ in some way and while many reported that they tried to give ‘impartial’ advice to licensing boards, this was not always easy or desirable. Public health actors were sometimes dubious of the neutrality and motives of licensing officials. Many interviewees expressed shock that the public health evidence they presented to licensing boards didn’t result in their hopedfor outcomes. They reported that licensing officials did not always have a good understanding of health data, or what constitutes robust evidence. Many interviewees viewed the public health objective as synonymous with reducing population level alcohol consumption, however this belief was also not always shared by licensing actors.

Conclusions: Despite the introduction of a public health objective to the Scottish alcohol licensing system, there remain significant challenges in orienting local licensing boards towards decisions to reduce the availability of alcohol.

Keywords: Alcohol licensing, Outlet density, Availability

Conflict of interest: None to declare.

ALCOHOL HARM TO OTHERS AND SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL: DATA FROM CHILE

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Introduction: Alcohol use by third parties has negative effects on the environment. In a project of Thai Health, we participated in an international collaborative study. A team applied an adapted interview of the study on a sample of 1500 inhabitants of Chilean cities of over 50,000 inhabitants between 18 and 65 years.

Objective: To compare the overall effect of alcohol (positive, neutral or negative) by the third parties in the last 12 months compared with the level of income, used as a proxy for socioeconomic status (SES)

Methodology: The database of the Chilean survey (ATOH 2014) was analyzed with contingency tables comparing the percentage of respondents who had been affected positively or negatively, or neutrally by consumption by third parties in their environment.

Results: The perception of harm from alcohol is more negative with decreasing income level and vice versa ($X^2 = 56.403$, 12 g, l, $p = 0.0001$, indicating that the variable is linked to the perception of harm due to alcohol consumption in third. In all SES predominated neutral effect, but more in the ABC1 group. In every group the effect of consumption is perceived more positively or neutral, while in groups D and E is perceived as negative.

Conclusions: At higher income, alcohol is perceived as positive. Industry focuses on the positive effects of alcohol on enjoyment of leisure time of people of high income. In lower income groups, the effect of drinking is seen as negative, and the effects of excessive drinking may be worse for their families and their environment.

Keywords: Alcohol Epidemiology, Harm to Others

Conflict of interest: I do not have conflict of interest

CHANGES IN ALCOHOL DISTRIBUTION IN ONTARIO, CANADA: PUBLIC PREFERENCES AND PERCEPTIONS OF RISKS

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Introduction: Over several decades provincial governments have debated making alcohol available in corner or grocery stores. In Ontario, this was initiated in December 2015 with a number of large supermarkets now stocking sixpacks of beer. This paper examines public opinion on increasing physical access to alcohol, and several potential risks of allowing this increase.

Methods: Data are based on the CAMH Monitor series, a repeated cross-sectional monthly telephone survey of Ontario adults, using list-assisted random digit dialling techniques. Annual sample sizes average between 2,005 and 3,030 (response rates between 69% and 45%) and the sample is considered representative for Ontarians aged 18 years and older.

Results: Between 1996 and 2014 the percentage favouring alcohol sales in corner stores increased from 27% to 42%. Support was highest among those who drank 5+ weekly (average 51%) and lowest among nondrinkers (average 18%). Results from April/June 2015 showed that the majority agreed or strongly agreed with several statements: selling alcohol in grocery stores would make it easier for a drunk person to buy alcohol (61%), an underage person to buy alcohol (54%), and add additional temptations for alcoholics to buy alcohol (63%).

Discussion/Conclusion: Despite the gradual growing support for increasing access in Ontario, there is still awareness of risks. The former is likely related to extensive marketing and promotion of alcohol, contributing to ongoing normalization of drinking. The latter is puzzling since media accounts of the introduction of beer into supermarkets have been overwhelming uncritical and positive.

Keywords: Changes in alcohol distribution, Public opinion on alcohol policy, Perception of risks

Conflict of interest: There is no conflict of interest

DRINKING VOLUME, DRINKING PATTERNS, AND ALCOHOLRELATED PROBLEMS: DISENTANGLING THEIR ASSOCIATIONS BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

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Introduction: We aim at exploring the concurrent associations between drinking volume, drinking pattern and alcoholrelated problems, and compare them between groups of different socioeconomic status (SES).

Methods: Data were taken from the 2012 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse (ESA), a national survey conducted in the general population aged 18 to 64. Past year alcohol consumers were included in the analyses. Structural equation modelling (SEM) was applied to simultaneously assess all possible associations between alcohol volume, frequency of episodic heavy drinking (EHD) and number of symptoms of alcohol use disorder (AUD) according to DSM5. Models were compared between educational levels.

Results: Preliminary results indicate that among males the models differ substantially between SES groups. At low SES, the number of AUD symptoms was strongly associated with EHD frequency, but not with volume. At the other SES levels, EHD frequency and volume both had an independent effect on number of AUD symptoms. The association between volume and EHD frequency was weakest at high SES.

Conclusion: Among males, the patterns in the association between AUD symptoms and two aspects of alcohol use (volume, pattern) varied by SES. This indicates different causal pathways between drinking and alcoholrelated problems.

Keywords: alcoholrelated problems, DSM5, socioeconomic status

Conflict of interest: LK and DP declare having received a grant from Lundbeck GmbH for a research project on alcohol epidemiology not related to this study.

"IS THIS WHAT FEMINISM HAS COME TO? HOW IS IT THAT WOMEN ARE SO HELPLESS THAT THEY NEED BARTENDERS TO PROTECT THEM?"

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¹CAMH

Introduction: Sexual aggression in the form of harassing comments, unwanted touching and persistent unwanted sexual advances by men toward women occur frequently in social drinking settings. Greater understanding of attitudes toward these behaviors is needed to develop effective prevention programming.

Methods: We analyzed 773 comments from 154 different individuals posted in response to two Slate (an online journal) articles written about the ACER publication on observed sexual aggression in bars. The majority of commenters were men (86 males, 37 females, 31 unknown) with 18 (13 males) making comments to both articles. Those who made multiple comments were even more likely to be male (max # comments = 61). We used qualitative analyses to identify main themes and relevance of comments to prevention.

Results: Five main themes emerged from the comments: (1) defining sexual aggression in bars and how frequently it occurs; (2) characteristics of perpetrators and the role of alcohol; (3) the role of potential female victims and other men; (4) the role of staff and the bar environment; (5) whether the discussion of sexual aggression is part of victimizing men. Insults and denigrating comments were used to discount research results and comments that did not support the commenter's views and to intimidate those who made contradictory comments.

Conclusions: Reducing sexual aggression in bars will require clarifying the nature, prevalence and impact on women of sexual aggression and changing norms about permissible bar behaviors, including training staff to identify and intervene effectively in sexual aggression.

Keywords: drinking culture, licensed premises, alcohol & violence

Conflict of interest: None

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND SUICIDAL ATTEMPT: EXAMINING THE MEDIATING ROLES OF DRINKING TO COPE AND ALCOHOL USE

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Introduction: Literature has documented depression, alcohol use and coping drinking motives as correlates of suicidal behaviors in youths. However, little is known about the nature of the relationship between these variables with suicidal behaviors. This longitudinal study aimed to examine the mediating roles of depression in the association between alcohol use and suicide attempt, and alcohol use and coping drinking motives in the association between depression and suicide attempt.

Methods: Participants (N = 4617) were young Swiss men participating in the Cohort Study on Substance Use Risk Factors. Measures of depression, alcohol use, coping drinking motives and suicide attempt were used from the baseline and/or 15month followup.

Results: Structural equation models found that the alcohol use—suicide attempt link was not significant ($\beta = 0.006$, SE = 0.005, 95% CI [0.005, 0.014]). Findings revealed however a significant indirect effect through depression, such that alcohol use was related to greater depression, which was positively related to suicide attempt ($\beta = 0.002$, SE = 0.001, 95% CI [0.000, 0.005]). The positive depression—suicide attempt link was significant ($\beta = 0.226$, SE = 0.104, 95% CI [0.007, 0.422]) and was partially mediated by coping drinking motives—but not alcohol use—such that depression was related to greater coping drinking motives, which was positively associated with suicide attempt ($\beta = 0.073$, SE = 0.024, 95% CI [0.028, 0.120]).

Conclusions: These findings suggest that young adults with depressive symptoms who use alcohol to cope should be prioritized for brief interventions targeting suicide attempts.

Keywords: Depression, Suicide attempt, drinking to cope

Conflict of interest: None

WORK ABSENTEEISM AND OTHER WORKPLACE HARMS FROM OTHER DRINKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

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Introduction: Productivity losses due to alcohol use represents a substantial cost to society, as shown in earlier studies. Among the employed we investigated days unable to work for any reason, days lost due to one's own and separately others' alcohol use, and in the workplace, how coworkers' drinking affected one's work experience.

Methods: Data come from currently employed respondents in the 2015 US National Alcohol's Harms to Others Survey using landline and mobile telephone interviews (n=1,395 working at least part time). We asked number of days (last 12 months) totally unable to work for any reason (disallowing 365) and, of those days, how many were due to one's own, and to others' drinking, weighting analyses.

Results: In the prior 12 months, 38.8% workers were absent 1+ day/s. Of those days, 4.4% were due to their own, and 5.5% were attributed to others' drinking. Additionally, 4.4% of those employed reported problems from a coworker due to their drinking and of those, 63% stated their productivity was reduced (45% > once), while 56% said they had sometimes had to work extra hours (55%> once) in the prior 12 months because of coworkers' drinking problems.

Conclusions: Summing workdays missed, more were reported as being due to others' drinking (30% of days lost for any reason) than one's own drinking (8%). A majority of > 4% experiencing coworker drinking problems reported reduced productivity and needing to work extra hours because of coworker drinking. Public health policy and workplace prevention interventions are considered.

Keywords: alcohol's harms to others, work place, population surveys

Conflict of interest: Declaration of interest: Authors declare no conflicts of interest. Funding provided by the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism grants P50AA005595 (T. Greenfield, PI at time of data collection) and R01AA022791 (T. Greenfield and K. KarrikerJaffe, Multiple PIs). Opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NIH or sponsoring institutions, which had no role in the study design, collection, analysis or interpretation of the data, writing the abstract, or the decision to submit the abstraction for consideration as a conference paper.

DIVERGING TRENDS IN CANNABIS USE AND DRINKING AMONG SWEDISH YOUTH “ HAS THE RELATIONSHIP CHANGED?

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Introduction: Previous studies show a decline in alcohol consumption among young people in Sweden, this pattern is noticeable across all consumption groups. Trends in cannabis use corresponded with these trends up to around year 2000 but a divergence has been observed in recent years, with cannabis use being relatively stable with an increase in more frequent use. This development has not yet been thoroughly investigated and calls for deeper analysis.

Aim: The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between frequent cannabis use and alcohol consumption over time among Swedish adolescents. The idea is to clarify if the growing group of frequent cannabis users is part of the ongoing general trend of decreasing alcohol consumption or if this group has a trajectory of its own. A diverging development among frequent cannabis users may indicate a hardening of this group in terms of regular cannabis users becoming more deviant.

Methods: Data stem from a Swedish national school surveys of alcohol and drug habits and related issues among year 9grade students (1516 years of age), conducted annually since 1971. The annual samples comprise about 5,000 individuals representative for 9 grade students in Sweden. Logistic regression analysis is used to investigate the relationship between frequent cannabis use and alcohol consumption in different years of the period 20002015 in models taking other problem behaviors into account e.g. smoking and problems in school.

Keywords: Cannabis, Alcohol, Youth

Conflict of interest: None

DRINKING LOCATION AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN 14 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Introduction: Adolescent alcohol consumption is strongly related to social context of drinking. With whom, why, when and where adolescents drink strongly impacts quantity of drinking. Furthermore, it has been shown that adolescents' drinking behaviour varies between countries. With this study we aim to analyse the association between drinking location and drinking volume/perceived drunkenness by addressing three questions: (1) Does the association between drinking location and drinking volume/perceived drunkenness vary between countries?; (2) Are specific country factors associated with drinking volume/perceived drunkenness?; And (3) is the association between drinking location and drinking volume/perceived drunkenness moderated by country factors?

Methods: Analyses will be based on a subsample of the 2011 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD). The sample consists of n=38,228 1516-yearold students from 14 countries. Multilevel regression analyses will be conducted to predict drinking volume and perceived drunkenness by drinking location. At individual level, covariates such as gender, socioeconomic status, drinking frequency, episodic heavy drinking (EHD) and beverage preference will be included in the model. At country level, predictors such as per capita consumption, EHD prevalence, legal drinking age and restrictions on public drinking will be included in the model.

Results: Results on main effects and crosslevel interactions of individual and country level predictors will be presented.

Conclusion: Knowledge of the association between drinking location and drinking volume/perceived drunkenness and its possible moderation by country factors provides a useful starting point for the development and implementation of preventive measures and intervention at individual and environmental level.

Keywords: adolescence, social context, alcohol

Conflict of interest: Ludwig Kraus and Daniela Piontek declare having received a grant from Lundbeck GmbH for a research project on alcohol epidemiology not related to this study. Bettina Grüne, Oliver Pogarell and Pawel Slecza confirm that there are no conflicts of interest associated with this publication.

ALCOHOL USE PERCEIVED AS SITUATIONAL: DIFFERENCES IN RULES OF CONDUCT AND EXPOSURE BETWEEN VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS

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Introduction: Analyses have shown that the Situational Action Theory can be useful for explaining substance use. The aim was to study whether alcohol use can be explained by the key concepts of the theory substance use propensity and substancegenic exposure “ and whether the relationship is modified by gender, ethnic background and religious beliefs.

Methods: The longitudinal sample consisted of people living in Peterborough, UK aged 13 to 17 years (n=716, initial response rate 72.3 % and retention rate 96.8 %), resulting in a total of 335088 situations. Sample corresponded well with the distribution (by gender and ethnicity) in UK. Analyses included descriptive proportions (%) as well as OLS analyses.

Results: Regardless of the personal characteristics, the highest share of people who had felt drunk was observed among those with a medium/high propensity and who also had been exposed to a substancegenic setting. Prevalence or frequencies of alcohol use generally did not differ between sexes. It was much less common among Asians and Muslims to have felt drunk and they reported significantly fewer drinking occasions than others. As expected Muslims (and Asians) had a larger share of people with low propensity levels and also showed lowest shares of exposure. Regression analyses confirmed that propensity and exposure in situations was more important than religious beliefs when explaining alcohol use and that there were no differences between genders.

Conclusion: Alcohol use was more common in situations with substancegenic characteristics independent of the person's gender, ethnicity or religion, in line with SAT.

Keywords: Situational Action Theory (SAT), Substance use, Young people

Conflict of interest: Nothing to declare.

LIVED EXPERIENCE OF THAI WOMEN WITH ALCOHOL ADDICTION

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Background: Increased number of females in Thailand exhibits risky alcohol consumption that also have been found to be associated with mental health problems. A possible suggestion is that alcohol consumption habits have changed according to economic growth and changes of gender roles. Few qualitative studies have been done based on the woman experiences of alcohol addiction in Thailand

Aim: This study aims to explore the lived experiences of Thai's women in relation to alcohol addiction and treatment.

Method: Twelve women aged from 21 to 65 participated. The participants were recruited from two special hospitals and two outpatient clinic in a general hospital. Descriptive Phenomenology was applied when analyzing the verbatim transcriptions of individual interviews using bracketing when interpreting.

Results: Women in the present study described facing a restricted body with multidimensional health difficulties including the experiences of alcohol addiction, which aggravated the lack of selfagency and the experienced low selfesteem. Deliberate and enforced social isolation due to not fulfilling the mother's role made life lonely and hopeless. Women experiencing alcohol addictions described the following essential aspects of their lived experiences 1) Being inferior, struggling for economic independence 2) Being bodily and emotionally wounded 3) Fear of the bodily demolition 4) Letting go of the feminine role

Conclusion: This letting go of the feminine role can be theoretically explained by using the feminist phenomenological perspective in which women's restricted possibilities and body postures, interfere with their sense of self and the bodily capacities (Young 1980).

Keywords: alcohol diagnose,, subordination, femininities

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest and have not received any external funding to conduct this study.

FRAMING A UK ALCOHOL LICENSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY FOR A COMMERCIAL SECTOR AUDIENCE: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRADE PRESS RESPONSES TO CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICIES

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Introduction: Cumulative impact policies (CIPs) increase UK local authority powers to regulate licenses to sell alcohol in areas where the cumulative impact of alcohol outlets is considered harmful. Commercial actors' responses to CIPs may potentially affect implementation or impacts. An analysis of trade press provides one perspective on how commercial actors respond to this intervention.

Method: A thematic analysis of trade press articles published from 2003-2014 (n=6 trade journals and internet searches). A coding framework was developed iteratively by the authors focusing on responses to CIP that include advocacy of specific strategies as well as critical or more positive framings.

Results: Included articles (n=199) provided both positive, but more typically, negative depictions of CIPs. CIPs were criticised for being unfair, legally contentious and an economic threat. Legal challenges to the policy were at times advocated. Partnership and dialogue with local authority stakeholders were presented as a means by which license applicants could promote their commercial interests in areas where CIPs were implemented, or as an alternative to regulatory interventions such as CIPs. CIPs were occasionally described as preferable to other regulatory interventions. Some alcohol retailers hoped CIPs could be used to protect their businesses from market competition.

Discussion: Commercial actors do not respond uniformly to CIPs. Responses can include direct challenges to the intervention or advocacy of partnership approaches to further their interests. They can also regard regulatory approaches as a potential means of restricting competition from other traders. Evaluations of such interventions should consider the role of commercial actors.

Keywords: availability, cumulative impact policy, trade press

Conflict of interest: None

THE COMMERCIAL STORY ON ALCOHOL “ A SYNTHESIS ANALYSIS OF MESSAGES

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This study presents an updated inventory of the conceptual paradigm within which commercial forces make claims surrounding alcohol products and their use value. It presents a synthesis of the messages aimed at inducing people to drink or orienting them towards certain brands, pointing out how certain positive features; contextual and consequential pleasures and benefits are highlighted.

We analysed two materials. The first consists of the most frequently shown alcohol commercial clips in 2014 from nine European countries (n=90). By categorizing and quantifying the content we refined a synthesis story with certain elements and characteristics. The second material consists of websites of alcohol producers and interest organizations (n=15) “ a material which we treated as representing certain broader official standpoints.

The two analyses point out the ways in which the messages rely on particular bundles of ideas and cultural material. When it comes to the commercials they would typically contain certain gender roles setups and humoristic twists. The companies and interest organizations presented themselves as nuanced and responsible advocates of alcohol use, updated with knowledge production and political argumentation. In both materials credible arguments are justified with a wide set of images and arguments.

Keywords: advertisements, commercial forces, images of alcohol use

Conflict of interest: No conflicts of interests

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITALISATION IN MIDDLE AGED MEN

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Objectives: Socioeconomic differences in alcohol related problems are not always explained by differences in alcohol consumption. It is suggested that persons in lower social position may be more vulnerable to alcohol. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between level of education at age 40 and hospitalisation with alcohol related causes among Swedish men 40-59 years of age.

Methods: The study is based on a cohort of 42 595 Swedish males, born 1949-51, with data on level of education collected from census information in 1990 (at ages 39-41). For the study we have also used information on unfavourable social and behavioural factors collected at compulsory conscription for military training in 1969/70 (at 18-20 years of age), and follow up data on first hospitalisation (1362 cases) with alcohol related causes between the years 1991-2009.

Results: The relative risk of hospitalisation from alcohol related causes increased with lower level of education (e.g. OR=3.26 CI95%= 2.63-4.04 in the lowest compared with the highest level of education). In multivariate analyses, adjusting for social and behavioural factors measured at age 18-20 (smoking, heavy alcohol consumption, psychiatric diagnoses, social misbehaviour) the increased relative risk in the lowest level of educational level was reduced with 40%.

Conclusion: The results suggest that the association between level of education and alcohol related hospitalisation is confounded by early life risk factors.

Keywords: Educational level, adolescence, epidemiology

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest

IMPACT OF YOUTH ORIENTED POLICY CHANGES ON AFRICAN AMERICAN ADOLESCENT DRINKING TRENDS

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Since the 1980's alcohol consumption among all youth in the US declined. In addition, most studies reported a consistent gap in the drinking behavior of African American and White youth with African Americans less likely than white youth to consume alcoholic beverages. However recent research indicates that the gap is closing because alcohol consumption among white youth is declining more than it is for African Americans (Johnston, et al., 2015). In addition rates of binge drinking and drunkenness among African Americans have remained stable or increased while they have dropped among Whites. Although previous studies have focused on policy and normative changes as partial explanations for the overall decline in youth drinking since the 1980's and 1990's, little research has examined whether comparable changes occurred among African American youth. The goal of this study is to begin to address this gap by exploring the impact of policy shifts (e.g. changes in the Minimum Legal Drinking Age and Zero Tolerance Laws) on African American adolescents through a systematic literature analysis.

Keywords: Policy changes, African Americans, Youth

Conflict of interest: None

PUBLIC OPINION AND EXPERIENCES OF CRIME TWO AND FIVE YEARS FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TARGETED REGULATION OF LICENSED PREMISES IN NEWCASTLE (AUSTRALIA)

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Introduction: In 2008, additional conditions were imposed on ‘highrisk’ licensed premises in the Newcastle (Australia) entertainment precinct including: early closing, lockout and additional RSA restrictions. This paper assesses community perceptions and experiences of crime in the precinct; and awareness, support and perceived effectiveness of conditions two and five years postintervention.

Methods: Telephone surveys were conducted with random samples of community members (≥ 18 years) from the Newcastle local government area in 2010 and 2013. Participants were classified as “nighttime visitors if they had visited the precinct after 10pm in the last year. Changes over time were analyzed using logistic regression analyses, controlling for age and gender.

Results: Among all participants (2010:n=2010; 2013:n=314), the percentage agreeing that alcohol misuse was a problem in the precinct declined from 90% to 85% ($p=0.03$), and among nighttime visitors from 87% to 75% ($p=0.01$). Among all participants, the percentage that thought most crime was alcoholrelated declined from 46% to 38% ($p=0.009$), and among nighttime visitors from 37% to 27% ($p=0.08$). Awareness of the conditions (2010:90%; 2013:87%), and support for the individual conditions (2013: 82%92%) remained high. Of nighttime visitors, more reported the conditions made the streets safer in 2013 (63%) than 2010 (47%) ($p=0.04$); and fewer reported witnessing or being involved in physical violence in 2013 (34%) than 2010 (53%) ($p=0.01$).

Conclusion: At two and five year’s postintervention, significant reductions in perceptions of alcohol related harm and crime was found, including amongst nighttime visitors, and levels of awareness and support for the conditions remained high.

Keywords: Protective factors, Adolescence, Schoolbased intervention

Conflict of interest: The authors report no relationships that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest.

ARE UNIVERSAL SCHOOLBASED PROTECTIVE FACTOR INTERVENTIONS EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL USE: RESULTS FROM A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction: Initiation of alcohol use typically occurs during adolescence, with the school setting recommended for universal interventions to reduce such use. Strengthening individual (e.g. self-efficacy) and environmental (e.g. caring relationships with adults) protective factors of adolescents is a suggested strategy for reducing alcohol use, however existing systematic reviews have not specifically examined the effectiveness of such interventions in reducing such use.

Methods: A systematic review was undertaken to assess whether universal school-based interventions addressing both individual and environmental protective factors are effective in reducing adolescent alcohol use. Eligibility criteria included: randomized controlled trials, participants 5-18 years, alcohol use outcome, schoolbased intervention targeting both an individual and environmental protective factor (included studies of any intervention approach). Trial effects were synthesized via meta-analyses for binary outcomes, and effect sizes reported using odds ratios. Subgroup (intervention duration (<3, ≥3 years), setting (school, school/family, school/family/community), length of followup (<1, ≥1 year)) and sensitivity (excluding high risk of bias studies) analyses were undertaken.

Results: An overall intervention effect was found when data from included studies were pooled ($n=11$; OR:0.84, 95% CI:0.72-0.99, $p=0.04$, $\tau^2=0.05$, $I^2=62\%$). Effect sizes were similar when studies at high risk of bias were excluded but no longer significant. Effect sizes varied across subgroups defined by study characteristics.

Conclusions: Universal schoolbased interventions that address adolescent 'resilience' protective factors as part of any intervention approach were effective in reducing the prevalence of alcohol use. Such results support the implementation of universal school based interventions that address 'resilience' protective factors to reduce alcohol use. Policy and practice implications of these results will be discussed.

Keywords: protective factors, adolescence, universal schoolbased intervention

Conflict of interest: The authors report no relationships that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest.

UTILISING PHOTOVOICE AS AN INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGY TO EXPLORE ITS IMPACT IN UNDERSTANDING THE ENVIRONMENT IN RELATION TO THOSE IN RECOVERY FROM ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE

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Introduction: Innovative and creative methods of engaging communities and political leaders to address the impact of alcohol-related harm are needed. Photovoice, is a participatory health promotion strategy in which people use cameras to document their lives and use the power of their images and accompanying narrative to communicate. Such methods have the potential to develop successful ways of engaging with marginalised groups. The aim of the study was to explore the utility of Photovoice in understanding how the environment and locale of alcohol outlets impacts and influences recovery and ultimately alcohol health outcomes from the perspective of the individual on the recovery journey.

Methods: Service users (n=8) were recruited from a community café in Scotland, run by those in recovery from alcohol dependence. Participants attended 3 workshops facilitated by a photographic artist. Workshop 1 Introduction of the project and the digital cameras; Gaining confidence taking photographs (test shots). Workshop 2 Viewing photographs with artist (Selecting); Exploring meaning with Research Assistant (Contextualising). Workshop 3 Photographs and narratives (Codifying) Selection of photographs for dissemination events.

Results: The photographic art and narrative identified that participants saw alcohol as being visible everywhere, their environment was key to their recovery as was peer support and that they wanted to feel 'better than well'.

Conclusion: Photovoice offered an appropriate methodology of engaging with this group and politicians to increase understanding of the role the environment played in the recovery journey. Results were presented at Scottish Parliament and mentioned during a Ministerial debate.

Keywords: Photovoice, Recovery, Environment

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest exist.

SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF ANNOUNCING REVISED UK LOWER RISK DRINKING GUIDELINES ON RELATED AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE: FINDINGS FROM A MONTHLY CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

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Aims: To evaluate short-term effects of announcing revised UK lower drinking guideline on related awareness and knowledge. To examine where drinkers saw or heard about the guidelines over the same period.

Design: Monthly repeat cross-sectional population survey

Setting: England, November 2015 to March 2016.

Participants: Adults aged 18+ living in private households in England

Intervention: Publication of revised UK lower risk drinking guidelines which, in particular, reduced the drinking guideline for males by approximately one-third.

Measurements: Whether drinkers had heard of drinking guidelines (awareness), what drinkers believed the guideline was (knowledge), where drinkers who gave a figure for knowledge had seen the guideline in the last month (exposure – 11 categories). Sociodemographics: sex, age (18-34, 35-64, 65+), social grade (AB, C1C2, DE). Consumption groups: low risk (<14 units), increasing risk 14-<35/14-<50 units for females/males), high risk (35+/50+ units for females/males).

Results: Following publication of revised guidelines, awareness of guidelines among drinkers remained at between 85-90%; however, the proportion of drinkers giving too high a figure for the guideline declined from 33% in December to 22% in January before returning to 28% by March. Among those able to give a figure for what they believed the guideline to be, last month exposure on TV/radio increased from 33% in December to 65% in January and in newspapers/magazines from 15% to 24%.

Conclusions: Publication of new or revised lower risk drinking guidelines can improve drinkers' knowledge of these guidelines; however, in the absence of sustained promotional activity, positive effects may be short-lived.

Keywords: Measurement, Alcohol consumption, Graduated Frequency

Conflict of interest: No interests to declare.

**BUILDING APPROPRIATE SOCIETAL RESPONSES ON HARMS TO CHILDREN
REFLECTIONS BASED ON REGISTER-BASED DATA ON
INTERGENERATIONAL EFFECTS OF PARENTAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

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In recent years, several studies have gathered information on the intergenerational effects of heavy use of alcohol and alcoholism. Such studies have shown that the parent's abuse of alcohol and/or drugs significantly increases their child's risk for various health and social problems. Whilst very clear on the population level, this connection is complicated on the individual and family level. Many children suffer a lot and become ill themselves, others show great resilience and do well in spite of their parents' problems, many are protected against the risks by other people or life factors. Appropriate help and support to the child requires a supportive neighborhood environment and wise professionals; malicious focusing on the risks caused by parental substance abuse can become an additional problem, creating stigma.

In this paper, we will present some of the main results of a large registerbased study on the effects of parental substance abuse (VANLA), and in connection to these results discuss what kinds of concrete public health or social work action could perhaps be relevant. The goal of health equity emphasized in public health discourse, and the principals presented in the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child should be seen as the starting points of solving the questions raised by these studies, and of the suggestions of practical responses based on them.

Keywords: children, parental substance abuse, societal response

Conflict of interest: none

ALCOHOL DRINKING PATTERNS AND RISK OF DIABETES: A COHORT STUDY OF 71,215 MEN AND WOMEN FROM THE GENERAL DANISH POPULATION

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Objective: To examine the association between alcohol drinking patterns and the risk of diabetes in men and women from the general Danish population.

Methods: This cohort study was based on data from the Danish Health Examination Survey, conducted in Denmark in 2007/2008. Among the 76,484 survey participants, 28,966 men and 42,249 women were eligible for this study. Information on incident cases of diabetes during the study period was obtained by linkage to the Danish National Diabetes Register. A cubic spline model was fitted to examine the effect of average weekly alcohol amount and the Cox proportional hazards model was applied to estimate hazards ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs).

Results: During followup, 871 men and 917 women developed diabetes. Average weekly alcohol amount was associated with the risk of diabetes in both sexes. The lowest risk was observed at 14 to 18 drinks/week in men (HR: 0.69; 95% CI: 0.56-0.86) and at six to eight drinks/week in women (HR: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.60-0.91), relative to lifetime abstainers. When controlling for average weekly alcohol amount, consumption of alcohol three to four days/week, compared with less than one day/week, was associated with a lower risk of diabetes. Medium and high intake of wine reduced the risk among men, while high intake of spirits was associated with a high risk among women.

Conclusions: Mild to moderate consumption of alcohol was associated with a lower risk of diabetes among men and women from the general population, whereas heavy drinking increased the risk.

Keywords: Alcohol drinking patterns, Cohort study, Diabetes

Conflict of interest: The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

DISTURBING THE PEACE:HARM FROM STRANGERS' DRINKING

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Introduction: The aim of this paper is to examine the prevalence of harm from strangers' drinking.

Method: A national random sample of adults in Ireland aged 18 years and over was undertaken in 2015, with data collection by telephone. The sample was 2,005, weighted for landline/mobile and population. Using a 12 month timeframe, 11 items assessed harms experienced due to strangers' drinking, such as harassment on street, felt unsafe in public places, kept awake by drunken noise and more tangible harms such as pushed/shoved, ruined belongings, damaged property and harmed physically.

Results: Overall, 50% of the sample population reported harm due to strangers' drinking, with highest rates among younger men and women (69%). The most frequently mentioned harms from strangers' drinking were, being kept awake at night (26%) and harassed on street (22%). More women than men reported being afraid and felt unsafe in a public place. The tangible harms due to strangers' drinking were reported by 13% of the total sample, with highest rates in the 18-34 age groups. The top tangible harms were being pushed/shoved and belongings ruined. More men reported being pushed/shoved (9%) than women (6%). The sociodemographic and drinking pattern of respondents associated with harm from strangers' drinking will be evaluated.

Conclusion: Negative experiences due to strangers drinking were reported by one in every two adults. Most common harms resulted in a greater sense of unease and threat to personal safety, although physical confrontations also occurred. Such experiences could undermine a sense of community cohesion and safety.

Keywords: general population, harm from strangers' drinking

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

EFFECTS OF RESTRICTING TRADING HOURS FOR ONPREMISE AND TAKE-AWAY ALCOHOL OUTLETS IN NEW ZEALAND

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Aim: To assess the effects of trading hour restrictions, affecting onpremise and takeaway outlets, on assaults separated by setting (domestic and public).

Method: Trading hour restrictions were implemented nationally in Dec 2013 for on premises (from 24 hour trading to 4am) and takeaway outlets (from 24 hour trading to 11pm). Longitudinal panel analysis methods were used to assess the impact of the policy change pre and post change. Each alcohol outlet and its surrounding area, defined as an availability zone, was used as the geographic unit of analyses for assessing relationships between availability and harms. An alcohol availability score was calculated for each premise based on trading hours and other related factors. Police call for service for assaults were separated by setting (domestic and public) and were geocoded. Numbers of harms were calculated for each availability zone.

Results: Findings will report the impact of these trading hour restrictions on assaults in public and domestic settings before and after the restrictions.

Conclusion: This study will provide new knowledge about the effectiveness of restricting trading hours of alcohol outlets to reduce harm (an area in which there is little available research). This study will contribute to national and international efforts to reduce alcoholrelated harm.

Keywords: Trading hour restrictions, Alcohol outlets, Effects of assaults

Conflict of interest: None

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF RISKY DRINKING AMONG PEOPLE AGED 50 AND OVER IN AUSTRALIA

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Background: The last decade has seen an increase in risky drinking of middle aged and older people in the U.S and U.K, and a similar increase was also observed in Australia. This study aims to estimate the social and demographic determinants of risky drinking among population aged 50 and over in Australia.

Method: Data from National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2013 were utilised to estimate the social and demographic predictors related to risky drinking among people aged 50 and above. The outcome measures include lifetime risky drinking (on average had more than 2 standard drinks per day) and single occasion risky drinking (had 5 or more Australian standard drinks in an occasion at least once a month).

Results: One in four males and over eight percent of females aged 50 and above drank riskily in Australia in the past 12 months. Risky drinkers reported significantly higher prevalence of alcohol related harms compared with moderate drinkers. Baby boomers (50-69 years) were more likely to drink riskily compared with a group of aged 70 and over. Higher income and lower educated groups and respondents who live in the remote areas were more likely to drink riskily.

Conclusion: Risky drinking among older age groups could contribute to the growing burden of noncommunicable diseases and injuries in Australia. A number of sociodemographic factors are found to be associated with risky drinking behavior among older age groups, which can be informed in future alcohol policies to promote healthy aging population.

Keywords: Risky drinking, people aged 50 and over, sociodemographic determinants

Conflict of interest: No

PROBLEM SUBSTANCE USE IN RESEARCH LITERATURE ON YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

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Aim: The aim of this paper is to provide a theoretical intake into the degree to which and how Scandinavian and international research journals conceptualize the chances for work life inclusion amongst young adults (1830) who have problems with alcohol or other drugs.

Background: Whereas a considerable body of research literature on problems with entering the work market focuses on the overarching term “disability” which encompasses a wide range of statuses, the specific theme of problem substance use seems to play an unclear role in research on youth unemployment. The major research issue of the paper is how we could understand potential conceptualizations of problem substance use in such research.

Method: A sample of relevant research articles, drawn from selected journals respectively representing substance research and work research will undergo discourse analysis and be discussed in the light of relevant theory concepts.

Results: The results of the analysis will not be available until completion of the paper.

Application: The paper could serve as a theoretical backdrop for a planned comparative research program in which the focus will be on the role of welfare institutions towards unemployed youth in the Scandinavian region. The aim of the planned project to reconstruct frontline practices, bring about new perspectives, and to stimulate new investments in the field.

Keywords: Unemployment, Young adults, problem substance use

Conflict of interest: We declare no conflict of interest.

ADDRESSING TREATMENT BARRIERS FOR ALCOHOL ABUSERS IN UGANDA

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Introduction: Alcohol abuse is a major public health concern in Uganda where consumption is characterised by growing trends of underage and binge drinking. Consequently, Uganda suffers dire personal and social drinking consequences, which creates urgent need for effective control and treatment programs. This study breaks the ground for discussion about treatment of Alcohol Use Disorders (AUDs) in Uganda by determining the barriers that should be overcome to improve service delivery.

Methodology: Data was collected using indepth qualitative interviews among 20 professionals and 10 service users in 2 alcohol abuse treatment centres in Kampala, and was thematically arranged and analysed using Nvivo computer software.

Results: Responses revealed interconnected barriers between institutions, society and individuals. Institution based bottlenecks related to the quality and quantity of human resource and adequacy of service provision while unawareness, stigma and cultural interference were the challenges reportedly originating from the society. The two sets of barriers are perpetuated by poverty, a combination of which aggravates denial tendencies among deserving individuals.

Conclusion: This study reveals variations in internal institutional barriers between private and public facilities. Public facilities are overwhelmed by inadequacy of resources, private initiatives are expensive for ordinary people, but both initiatives experience societal and individual based challenges more or less in a similar way. As the general mental health undergoes reforms, it is important to give urgent attention to specific needs of individuals and families suffering from AUDs in Uganda. Alongside institutional reforms, research, alcohol control and education programs are necessary to break the negative social attitudes.

Keywords: Alcohol, Uganda, Treatment

Conflict of interest: Corresponding author works with an alcohol and drugs rehabilitation centre in Kampala Uganda. Others have no interest to declare.

DISPARITIES IN PHARMACOTHERAPY FOR ALCOHOL USE DISORDERS IN THE CONTEXT OF UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE: A SWEDISH REGISTER STUDY

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Introduction: Pharmacotherapy can be an important part of the continuum of care for alcohol use disorders (AUD). The Swedish healthcare system emphasizes provision of care to marginalized groups. We investigated whether disparities in pharmacotherapy exist in this context of universal healthcare.

Methods: Data extracted from several national Swedish populationbased registers were linked using each person's unique identification number (later deidentified for confidentiality). Based on alcoholrelated ICD10 codes, cases of AUD were identified using all hospitalizations in the Swedish Hospital Discharge Register and all clinic/office visits in the Outpatient Care Register between 2005-2012. Receipt of pharmacotherapy was based on the Swedish Prescribed Drug Register to identify all prescriptions for naltrexone, disulfiram, acamprosate calcium and nalmefene picked up by patients between 2005-2012.

Results: We identified 62,549 individuals with AUD; of these, 53.7% received pharmacotherapy. Alternating logistic regression models showed people living in neighborhoods with moderate or high levels of deprivation, those with lower incomes and less education, as well as women and people born outside Sweden were significantly less likely to receive pharmacotherapy. Older patients, those with more severe AUD and those with cooccurring psychiatric diagnoses were significantly more likely to receive pharmacotherapy.

Conclusions: Interventions with physicians may help increase comfort with pharmacotherapy as part of the treatment regimen for AUD. Targeting these interventions and other forms of outreach to clinics in disadvantaged neighborhoods may help prevent relapse and reduce the burden of alcohol abuse and dependence among disadvantaged population subgroups in Sweden.

Keywords: alcohol dependence, treatment disparities, Sweden

Conflict of interest: The authors have no conflict of interest to report. Funding for this study was provided by the U.S. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (R01AA023534, MPIs K.S. Kendler & K. Sundquist), ALF Skåne (J. Ji, K. Sundquist) and Forte, the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life & Welfare (K. Sundquist), which had no role in the study design, collection, analysis or interpretation of the data, writing of the manuscript, or the decision to disseminate the findings. The authors also would like to thank Henrik Ohlsson for consultation on the analytic strategy.

CELEBRATE, NORMALIZE OR STIGMATIZE? METAPHORS FOR ALCOHOL IN ONLINE TALK OF POLYDRUG USERS

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Introduction: In our culture, there are strong stereotypical images related to alcohol and drug use. Alcohol is often discussed either as a normal commodity representing middle class lifestyles or as a threat especially to girls' and women's safety. Illegal drugs, in turn, are generally presented negatively by emphasizing images of crime and death.

Aims: To study to what kind of realities (Law, 2004) is the use of alcohol connected in Finnish and Swedish online forums where polydrug use is discussed.

Methods: Making and remaking of realities while sharing information and experiences of substance use is strongly based on metaphorical language. As online language tends to contain vivid expressions, metaphor analysis is a fruitful tool to explore the realities performed in online forums, as well as what is considered normal or abnormal substance use in these realities.

Results: In online discussions on polydrug use, multiple realities of alcohol use are constructed by metaphors. In some realities alcohol is performed as a normal part of life by using metaphors from source areas such as food or work, in some realities alcohol is constructed as an abnormal condition of body by using metaphors from source areas such as illness, and in some realities alcohol is presented as a demonizing power by using metaphors from source areas such as religion. Metaphors that would associate alcohol with celebration seem to be uncommon among polydrug users.

Conclusion: In online discussion forums, polydrug users' metaphors perform diverse realities that partly challenge the mainstream stereotypes of substance use.

Keywords: polydrug use, metaphor, online discussions Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest

CHANGES IN HEAVY DRINKING AFTER HEALTH PROBLEMS IN A US GENERAL POPULATION SAMPLE

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Introduction: Heavy episodic drinking is a well-established risk factor for heart disease, diabetes, certain cancers, stroke, hypertension and injuries, however, little is known about whether health problems precipitate changes in subsequent drinking patterns.

Methods: Retrospective cohort analyses of heavy drinking by decade in the 2010 US National Alcohol Survey evaluate how having been diagnosed with hypertension, heart problems, diabetes, stroke, cancer or serious injury influences heavy drinking. Generalized estimating equations models predict any, monthly and weekly 5+ drinking occasions across decades of life following the experience of these medical conditions. Models control for heavy drinking in the prior decade and sociodemographic characteristics.

Results: Experiencing heart problems is significantly associated with reduced frequent heavy drinking and diabetes is associated with reduced prevalence of any heavy drinking. Cancer was found to have a positive association with any and frequent heavy drinking. Hypertension and injury were not found to have any significant associations. Gender and race/ethnicity subgroup models indicate that male and Black groups reduced heavy drinking after heart problems and both White and Black groups reduced heavy drinking following a diabetes diagnosis. No significant relationships were seen among Latinos. Increased heavy drinking following cancer was significant among women and Whites.

Conclusions: Implications include the need to account for the effects of health problems on drinking patterns in analyses of alcohol's health and mortality risks. Additionally there is need for prevention efforts targeting binge drinking among cancer survivors, especially White women, and the large number of individuals with hypertension.

Keywords: health, heavy drinking, diabetes

Conflict of interest: No potential conflicts of interest.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL PRODUCT PLACEMENT PERCEPTION TOWARD MESSAGE INTERPRETATION PROCESS AND INTENTION TO DRINK AMONG THAI YOUTHS

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This quasiexperiment was conducted to compare effects of different alcohol product placement perception toward message interpretation process and intention to drink among Thai youths. Pretest and posttest questionnaires to measure perceived alcohol product placement, level of message interpretation and intention to drink after one year were administered to 528 youths who were randomly assigned into three groups. Each group was asked to view different video clip which depicted different alcohol product placement style; video only placement, audio only placement and audiovideo placement, respectively.

Results revealed that (1) alcohol logo brand names placed in the video were noticed or heard from viewing the video only placement and audiovideo placement; (2) the samples can interpret the alcohol product placement messages depicted in the video at moderate level in all type of placements; (3) comparison of mean score alcohol product placement perception among different product placement styles and comparison between pretest and posttest score of each placement style yield no statistical different, respectively; (4) using chisquare test to compare intention to drink indicated that different type of placements had no statistical different effect on level of intention to drink; however, the comparison of the intention to drink of three group yielded a statistical different between pretest and posttest score of intention to drink at significant level of .001.

Although different alcohol product placement styles do not affect message interpretation process, nevertheless the findings shed light on the effect of alcohol product placement of intention to drink alcohol among Thai youths.

Keywords: Alcohol Product Placement Perception, Message Interpretation Process, Youth's Intention to Drink

Conflict of interest: There is no potential conflict of interest in this research article.

COMMUNITY DRINKING NORM AND ALCOHOL ATTRIBUTABLE MORTALITY

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Drinking norm determines drinking behaviors led to alcoholrelated harms(ARP). Despite of extensive research on influencing drinking norm on drinking behavior, relationships between drinking norm and ARP are not well understood in Korea. Three alternatives of measuring drinking norm at aggregate level has been suggested by Harold Holder(1998). They are a measure of central tendency, upper limit of the distribution of consumption, and acceptable range of consumption. Among these this is to compare two indicators as a predictor of explaining variance of deaths attributable to alcohol in community. Using Community Health Survey(CHS), two indicators of drinking norms are to be examined based on drinking behaviors derived from CHS. For central tendency either mode or mean of typical amount of drinks per occasion in a community is to be included as a drinking norm in the community. Other indicator is to be either 5 or 10 % of upper limit of consumption derived from product of typical amount of drinking per occasion and frequency of drinking in previous month. These alternatives as independent variables are to be compared in a regression model in which variance of deaths attributable to alcohol in each community is to be explained by variance of sets of independent variables, including socioeconomic characteristics, health care resources, rates of stressful events, physical availability of alcohol.

It is anticipated that variance of drinking norm in community level make an additional contribution to explaining the variance of alcohol atiological deaths while other factors associated with drinking behavior held constant.

Keywords: drinking norm, community, deaths attributable to alcohol

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest

BARRIERS TO THE DIFFUSION OF REDUCED RISK DRINKING PROGRAMS IN POLAND

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Aim: The study presented here sheds light on factors promoting or impeding change in the Polish treatment system, by focusing on the specific case of reduced risk drinking (RRD) as treatment objective and modality. More specifically, treatment providers' perceptions of implementation, barriers and potential chances of adoption of RRD in practice were explored.

Method: The 26 alcohol addiction professionals working in 13 outpatient facilities in different parts of Poland took part in four FGI conducted from June to August 2015. Data were collected and analysed using ATLAS.ti software. The process of data analysis followed the inductive–deductive scheme. Initially, the transcripts were inductively coded 'sentence by sentence' in order to capture the meaning of data. Afterwards, the codes were linked with the deductive, theoretical categories.

Results: In their assessment addiction therapists drew upon their individual experience and organizational context, but also stressed system and societal aspects. Five types of barriers to the adoption of RRD programs emerged from the qualitative data analysis: (a) Potential conflicts between RRD and abstinence oriented programs; (b) Professional routines and paradigms; (c) Information deficits and knowledge requirements; (d) Feasibility and implementation problems and (e) Evaluation issues. The specific content of the identified barriers mirrors and supports Rogers' theory of the diffusion of innovations. The article discusses barriers to the diffusion of RRD strategies in Poland in the context of characteristics of innovation (relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, trialability and observability) and related characteristics of organizations (tension for change, innovation system fit and assessment of implications).

Keywords: controlled drinking, treatment system, qualitative

Conflict of interest: The study (NCTPL: Nowe Cele Terapeutyczne w Polskim Lecznictwie Uzależnień/ The New Therapeutic Objectives in the Polish Alcohol Treatment) was funded by The State Agency for the Prevention of Alcohol Related Problems (PARPA), (grant agreement no. 50200214022). There have been no involvements that might raise the question of bias in the work reported or in the conclusions, implications, or opinions stated.

STRUCTURAL DETERMINANTS OF COUNTERFEIT ALCOHOL DRINKING IN RUSSIA

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Introduction: The majority of Russians believe that counterfeit alcohol may cause death. Nevertheless, alcohol is a common target of counterfeiting in contemporary Russia as are branded clothes, accessories and audio products. The paper aims to reveal a relationship between risk perception, consumer behavior and social structure in the context of counterfeit alcohol drinking.

Data: The paper presents a memorybased approach, relying on consumer self-reports on alcohol drinking gathered with help of a nationwide Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMSHSE) of 6,540 households and 18,372 individuals aged 14 or older, conducted in November 2014.

Methods: The paper employs factor analysis, kmeans cluster analysis, and multinomial logistic regression in order to find predictors of risks for both counterfeit alcohol drinking and counterfeit alcohol purchasing in Russia.

Results: Counterfeit alcohol intake is associated with hazardous alcohol drinkers, vodka lovers, and homemade alcohol drinkers. Nondeceptive fake alcohol purchasing is related to consumers who are price oriented, ignoring trademarks and the quality of alcohol. Counterfeit alcohol consumers tend to be male and younger than original alcohol consumers are. Social networks play a significant role in both purchasing and drinking of counterfeit alcohol. Counterfeit alcohol consumers are highly likely to represent lower classes.

Conclusion: The research demonstrates that structural factors contribute a lot to the consumption of counterfeit alcohol. Social networks reduce uncertainty derived from the ignorance to trademarks and serve as warranties of harmless consumption. Structural explanations may be enriched with some cultural accounts, given counterfeit alcohol consumption's association with the masculine culture of lower classes.

Keywords: counterfeiting, alcohol drinking culture, social structure

Conflict of interest: I have no conflict of interest to declare

SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN TIME TRENDS OF ALCOHOL USE PATTERNS IN GERMANY

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Introduction: Socioeconomic status (SES) is one of the main factors influencing physical and mental health. A number of epidemiological studies have shown social inequalities in alcohol use patterns. In general, a negative social gradient was reported. This association was found with regard to average amount of alcohol consumed and frequency of heavy drinking occasions. In order to understand the development of social inequalities based on individual, environmental and generational influences, ageperiodcohort analyses will be conducted. The present study examines social inequalities in the independent and nonconfounded effects of age, period, and cohort on (1) drinking prevalence, (2) alcohol volume, and (3) episodic heavy drinking (EHD).

Methods: Data come from eight waves of the German Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse (ESA) that were conducted between 1995 and 2015 in the general adult population aged 18 to 59 (64) years. Ageperiodcohort (APC) analyses will be conducted using linear and nonlinear partial least squares regression models. The analyses will be stratified by socioeconomic status.

Results: Descriptive age, period and cohort patterns by SES for males and females will be presented. Results of the statistical analyses will be summarised by presenting predictive margins for age, period, and cohort, keeping effects of confounding variables constant at their mean.

Conclusion: The delineation of age, period and cohort effects in longterm trends of alcohol use patterns by SES enables the identification of specific risk factors such as aging and growing up in a particular environment at a particular time.

Keywords: Age, period, cohort analysis, Alcohol use patterns, Time trends

Conflict of interest: Daniela Piontek and Ludwig Kraus declare having received a grant from Lundbeck GmbH for a research project on alcohol epidemiology unrelated to this study.

SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

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³

Introduction: Very little is known about the drinking patterns of alcoholic beverages in India. The objective of this study is to assess the prevalence and pattern of alcohol consumption and further investigates the association between various socio-demographic factors and alcohol consumption in India.

Methods: Data come from 6,088 household surveys conducted in five states of India in 2015. Fixed effects multivariate regression models were employed to explore the association between alcohol consumption and sociodemographic factors in India.

Results: Overall, the prevalence of alcohol use was found to be 39%. On average, individuals drink 4.7 liters of pure alcohol per year. More than 50% of the recorded alcohol per capita consumption is in the form of spirits (58%). Country liquor is the second most consumed beverage and it accounts for 35% of all recorded alcoholic beverages. In the multivariate regression analyses, age and gender turned out to be the statistically significant predictors of current drinking and high frequency drinking ($p < 0.001$). Education is negatively associated with alcohol use ($p < 0.001$). Urban respondents are more likely to be current and daily drinker. Marital status and religion is also significant predictor of drinking habits in the pooled analyses.

Conclusions: Prevalence of alcohol use is steadily growing in India and is high compared to other developing countries. Due to the high prevalence rate, alcohol use has become a public health challenge in India. Findings from the multivariate analyses indicate that improving access to education may help reduce the incidence of alcohol use in India.

Keywords: sociodemographic, India, alcohol

Conflict of interest: None

ESTIMATING THE PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AMONG ADULTS IN INDIA.

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Introduction: Price regulation is often used to reduce alcohol consumption. However, taxation can be a potent instrument if demand for alcoholic products is inelastic. Understanding the effect of higher alcohol prices on alcohol demand is important to assess how effective alcohol taxes can be in regulating alcohol consumption. This paper estimates price and cross elasticity of demand for alcoholic beverages in India.

Methods: Using the quantity and price information of Survey of Recorded Alcohol Consumption, we estimate loglog regression model to estimate own price elasticity of spirit, beer, and country liquor. We estimate price elasticities by rural and urban settings after adjusting the model for the confounding factors such as age, education, gender, religion, and state of residence.

Results: Regression coefficients consistently indicate that current drinkers respond to higher alcohol prices by reducing the demand or consumption of alcoholic beverages in India. The average price elasticity for all beverages combined is 0.52 meaning that a 10 % increase in alcohol price is associated with a 5.2% reduction in alcohol consumption. Among the three beverages, price elasticity is highest for country liquor (0.44) and lowest for spirit (0.16). The estimated price elasticity for beer is 0.37. Overall, results indicate that demand for total alcoholic beverages in India is inelastic.

Conclusions: Lower estimates of price elasticity of alcoholic demand in India suggest that fiscal policy including taxation may not be effective in reducing alcohol use. Educational interventions and other public health interventions are recommended to curb the alcohol related harmful effects in India.

Keywords: Price elasticity, Alcohol demand

Conflict of interest: None

DEVELOPMENT AND INITIAL VALIDATION OF THE ALCOHOL EXPECTANCY TASK (AET)

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Introduction: Extending questionnairebased and reaction time approaches, the present study aims to develop and validate the alcohol expectancy task (AET), in which young adolescents were shown drawings of adult persons in different emotional states and asked about the kind of beverage consumed.

Methods: To validate the emotional content in a first study, the eight drawings were shown to a convenience sample of 184 adults (75.1% women; mean age=37.8, SD=12.2) who were asked to indicate the mood of the persons displayed. In a second study, a sample of 283 third and fourth graders (50.2% girls; mean age 10.6, SD=0.69) was used to confirm the fourfactor structure of the AET based on assumptions of the Circumplex Model of Affect (Russel, 1980) and links to alcohol use.

Results: The repeated measures analysis of variance revealed a strong correspondence between the theoretically assumed emotions and the participants' opinion about the emotions displayed in the drawings. Confirmatory factor analyses revealed a good fitting fourfactor model that was also better than any two factor model. The logistic regression analysis revealed that the more often young adolescents gave alcohol to the persons in arousalpositive mood and the less often to those in a sedationnegative mood the more likely they were to have own drinking experiences. When explicit alcohol expectancies were included the association between the AET factors and adolescent drinking experiences remained basically unchanged.

Conclusion: The AET appears to be a valid alternative to assess alcohol expectancies among young people.

Keywords: Alcohol expectancies, method development, early adolescence

Conflict of interest: All authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

BEING OLD FASHIONED IN A MODERN WORLD: MODERATING EFFECTS OF GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES IN THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN ROLE CONFLICTS AND ALCOHOL USE

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Background: Combining contradictory demands of different social roles such as work and family demands can lead to role conflicts. However, whether such conflicts lead to detrimental alcohol use may depend on the individual's gender role attitudes (GRA) such as family care taking is a female, breadwinning a male task. The present study investigates whether GRA moderates the relation between workfamily conflicts (WFC) and alcohol use, namely quantity and frequency of alcohol use and risky single occasion drinking (RSOD).

Methods: Sampled in preschool classes or nurseries in Frenchspeaking Switzerland were 308 employed parents (162 mothers (mean age: 37.0, SD=4.60), 146 fathers (mean age=40.4, SD=4.57) of young children.

Results: WFC but not GRA were associated with a higher frequency of alcohol use in men and a higher usual quantity in women. Including the interaction between GRA and WFC revealed a moderating effect: the more WFC the higher the alcohol use was exclusively the case among parents with more traditional GRA but not among parents with less traditional GRA.

Conclusion: Among employed parents of preschool children a traditional role distribution appears to impede flexible reactions on varying job and family demands. Resulting conflicts between family and work are unlikely be solved and in consequence may lead to more frequent alcohol use in men and higher usual amounts in women. In contrast, a higher gender equity in the fulfilment of family demands allowing a higher flexibility in solving conflicts could possibly help to prevent the alcohol use arising from workfamily constraints and conflicts.

Keywords: social roles, parents, gender role attitudes

Conflict of interest: Both authors declare that they have no conflict of interest. The study was supported by a grant from the Swiss Foundation for Alcohol Research (SSA grant 252). The funding sources had no role in the study design, collection, analysis or interpretation of the data, writing the manuscript, or the decision to submit the paper for publication.

WEBBASED ALCOHOL SCREENING AND PERSONALISED FEEDBACK TO INCREASE REFERRAL UPTAKE IN HOSPITAL OUTPATIENTS WITH PROBABLE ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE: PILOT RANDOMISED TRIAL AND QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS

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Background: Many hospital outpatients are alcohol dependent but few seek help for their drinking. We sought to determine whether providing webbased alcohol screening and brief intervention and referral for treatment (eSBIRT) in the waiting area increased uptake of specialist alcohol services in patients who are probably alcohol dependent.

Methods: We conducted a participant and assessor blinded, parallelgroup, individually randomised trial with 1:1 allocation in the outpatient department of a large tertiary referral hospital in Newcastle, Australia, in 2012. Patients scoring >9 on the AUDITC, who were not currently receiving alcohol treatment, and who consented to followup were included. The primary outcomes were (1) whether participants accepted an appointment to attend the alcohol and drug treatment service, and (2) whether they attended. Interviews were undertaken with patients after the trial to investigate their views on their drinking and treatment.

Results: Of 123 eligible hospital outpatients who consented, 64 were randomised to electronic screening and referral alone (control) and 59 to eSBIRT (intervention). Five control group patients (8%) and five intervention group (9%) patients accepted appointments with the alcohol and drug treatment service and one patient (control) attended. Qualitative interviews suggest that patients saw their drinking as unproblematic, felt they did not need help, and feared stigma from engaging in treatment.

Discussion: Uptake of referral for specialist assessment and treatment was poor and eSBIRT did not help. New strategies are needed to improve the health system response to nontreatment seeking hospital patients with probable alcohol dependence, and greater efforts are needed to prevent the development of alcohol use disorder.

Keywords: alcohol dependence, health service, referral

Conflict of interest: None.

THE SPIRIT IS WILLING, BUT THE FLESH IS WEAK: WHY YOUNG PEOPLE DRINK MORE THAN INTENDED ON WEEKEND EVENINGS - AN EVENT-LEVEL STUDY

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Intention to engage in a behavior has been shown to be the best predictor of one person's behavior. The present study investigates individual factors associated with the amount of alcohol intended to be consumed at the beginning of Friday and Saturday night, and eveninglevel factors associated with deviation the initial intention.

Using a smartphone application, 176 young people aged 16 to 25 (49.4% women) documented 757 Friday and Saturday evenings by completing 4,800 questionnaires before, during and after each evening.

On average, 2.5 (SD=2.8) alcoholic drinks were intended to be consumed and 3.8 (SD=3.9) were reported the next day. Frequent nightlife goers and frequent predrinkers were more likely to indicate a high number of drinks intended to be consumed that evening. In 361 evenings (47.7%), participants exceeded their drinking intention. For both genders, starting drinking before 8pm, attending multiple locations and being with large groups of mixedgender friends predicted a higher number of drinks consumed than intended. Additionally, heavier consumption was also predicted by being away from home and with large groups of male friends among men, and with attending public parks or places and nightclubs among women.

For prevention, motivating people to fix personal alcohol consumption limits at the beginning of the evening was shown to be a promising harm reduction strategy. The present study shows nevertheless that young adults are likely to consume more alcohol than intended and they should be made aware of it. This is particularly the case when starting drinking early at a given evening.

Keywords: Young people, Intention to drink, Eventlevel study

Conflict of interest: None

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND METABOLITE MARKERS OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE RISK.

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¹UCL

Introduction: Alcohol consumption is known to affect coronary heart disease risk however the exact nature of the relationship and how the effects are mediated are unknown. Recent research has identified 4 specific serum metabolite measures which improve prediction of cardiovascular events independently of traditional risk factors: phenylalanine, docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and total omega6 fatty acids (n6 FA) concentrations and monounsaturated: total fatty acids ratio (MUFAs). This research aims to investigate the cross-sectional associations between alcohol consumption and these serum metabolites

Methods: We used cross-sectional data from the Whitehall II study (72% male, aged 4469, 93% white, British). 4848 participants had data, collected between 1997-1999, on alcohol consumption and potential confounders; and from serum metabolomics profiling using ¹H nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Alcohol consumption was calculated from drink-specific data, as UK units consumed in the last week. Multivariable linear regression was conducted adjusting for confounders including age, sex, diet, physical activity, ethnicity, smoking and medical history.

Results: All four metabolites are associated with alcohol consumption ($p < 0.0001$). MUFA: total FA ratio is positively associated with increasing alcohol, whilst DHA and omega6 FAs initially increase slightly then decrease at very high alcohol levels. Phenylalanine shows a strong negative association in women but no association in men.

Conclusion: This study provides new insights into possible pathways between alcohol and coronary heart disease (CHD). Increasing alcohol, to levels of approximately 100 units/week, is associated with changing levels of three metabolite measures predictive of decreased CHD risk and one predictive of increased CHD risk.

Keywords: Coronary heart disease, Metabolites, Cohort

Conflict of interest: No conflicts of interest

TO WHAT EXTENT IS THE SOCIAL GRADIENT IN SICKNESS ABSENCE EXPLAINED BY DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL USE, OTHER LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS, FAMILY STRUCTURE AND WORKING CONDITIONS?

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Background and aim: It is well established that groups with lower socioeconomic status (SES) tend to have an elevated risk for sickness absence. However, most studies within the field are fairly descriptive, and there is a lack of research on the mechanisms underlying the relationship. There are reasons to expect that alcohol is an important factor in this context. LowSES groups generally have an excess risk of both acute and chronic alcoholrelated health outcomes such as injuries/accidents and psychiatric diagnoses, which in turn comprise two of the main diagnose groups in sickness absence. Against this background, the present study aims to investigate to what extent the social gradient in sickness absence is explained by an unequal distribution of levels and patterns of drinking across SES groups. Furthermore, we will explore the role of additional factors including other lifestyle behaviors, family structure and working conditions. **Data and methods:** The study is based on data from the Stockholm public health cohort 2002 baseline (23 794 respondents aged 18-84 years). Outcome variables include shortterm and longterm sickness absence. SES will be measured by three indicators; occupational class, education and income. Alcohol use will be measured by average weekly volume and frequency of binge drinking. Poisson regression will be used to estimate socioeconomic differences (Rate Ratios) in shortterm and longterm sickness absence, before and after adjusting for alcohol use, other lifestyle behaviors, family structure and working conditions.

Keywords: Sickness absence, Socioeconomic status, Alcohol

Conflict of interest: None

ADOLESCENT NONDRINKERS: WHO ARE THEY? PHYSICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONING IN A POPULATIONBASED SAMPLE OF SWEDISH ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction: Traditionally, alcohol abstinence has been associated with health deficits rather than health benefits in both adults and adolescents. However, the increased rates of nondrinking adolescents that occurred during the past decade with the majority of 1516 year old adolescents in Sweden that do not drink alcohol, the health profiles of nondrinkers may have changed. Thus, the aim of the study is to examine physical, psychiatric, and social functioning, life satisfaction, and lifestyle habits among nondrinking adolescents and if these characteristics changed from 2004 to 2012.

Methods: Data is used from the Survey of Adolescent Life in Västmanland that is biannually health questionnaire distributed to all 9th graders (1516 years) of primary schools in the county of Västmanland, Sweden. Data from the surveys distributed in 2004 and 2012 was used, approximately 2,500 each year. Health measures includes physical (diseases and hospital visits), psychiatric (symptoms of depression and antisocial behavior), and social functioning (peer status, number of peers, and academic achievement), life satisfaction (optimism, faith in the future, satisfaction with life), and lifestyle habits (illicit drug use, smoking, snus use, physical activities, and eating habits).

Results: Preliminary analyses show that nondrinking adolescents have better psychiatric and social functioning, greater life satisfaction, and healthier life habits compared to peers that drink alcohol.

Conclusions: Nondrinking behavior today among adolescents is associated with health benefits rather than deficits indicating that this behavior has become normative.

Keywords: Nondrinkers, Adolescents, Health

Conflict of interest: None

CHILD INJURY DEATHS LINKED WITH ADULT ALCOHOL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION: A TIME SERIES ANALYSIS OF HARM TO CHILDREN FROM OTHERS' DRINKING

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Introduction: Child deaths have been linked with parents' and others' heavy drinking, sometimes due to injuries, including road crashes, drowning, assault, falls, poisonings and neglect and may result when supervision is compromised, usual behavioural controls are disarmed, or when priorities are diverted in heavy drinking situations. This paper studies the populationlevel associations between child injury deaths and: 1) adult per capita alcohol consumption (APCC); and 2) major alcohol and safety policy changes over time in Australia.

Methods: All child deaths due to injuries and poisonings (external causes) for the years 1910-2013 were obtained from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Child (0-14 year) mortality rates were computed and analysed in relation to APCC figures for adults aged 15+ years using a Semilogged Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average model, controlling for major legislative changes.

Results: A positive association between APCC and child external mortality was identified. The estimated coefficient is 0.057 ($p=0.0011$) and when one minus the natural log of it is calculated, the estimated reduction in the mortality rate of children obtained if per capita consumption was decreased by one litre is 5.5%.

Conclusion: These data suggest that reducing APCC will result in a small but significant reduction in the mortality rate of children aged 0-14 years. Compulsory seatbelt legislation in combination with random breath testing was associated with a reduction in overall and road traffic child mortality. A decrease in the drinking age was associated with an increase in the rate of assault and other external cause child mortality.

Keywords: child injury mortality, adult per capita consumption, timeseries

Conflict of interest: None

EFFECT OF INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF PRIVATELY IMPORTED ALCOHOL ON YOUTH DRINKING IN SWEDEN

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Introduction: After several years of rather stable drinking levels among youth, the consumption among year 9 students increased during the second half of the 1990s and early 2000s. In 1995 when Sweden joined the EU, the legal import quota for beer was raised from 2 to 15 litres and for wine from 1 to 5 litres. Moreover, the Custom's possibility to conduct random checks at the borders was restricted.

Our research question is whether or not these changes had an impact on youth drinking. If any effect, it should be the strongest in Southern Sweden with the closest distance to the European continent.

Method: Data on youth drinking was retrieved from a database of year 9 students collected by CAN. The data was divided into six regions from south to north and two time periods, before and after the EU membership. Linear regressions were used to test if the consumption development in the different regions was statistically significant and the SUESTtest if the regressions estimates differed between regions.

Results: All six regions showed similar development in drinking during both periods. The total consumption was rather stable during the first period (1989-1994) but increased significantly in all regions during second period, especially after 1996. Scania differ significantly from the other regions, including the northernmost region.

Conclusion: The results of the study do not lend support for the hypothesis that the 1995 changes had a significant impact on youth drinking during the years that followed.

Keywords: Availability, crossborder trade, youth alcohol consumption

Conflict of interest: None

HETEROGENEITY IN DRINKING PRACTICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR: A LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS.

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Crude metrics, such as ‘binge drinking’ measures, do not adequately consider the complexity, social nuances and heterogeneity in young people’s drinking. As a result, they limit our understanding of young people’s drinking patterns as well as how alcohol drinking is associated with violent outcomes. The current study employed a range of key consumption and contextual indicators to explore heterogeneity in young people’s (1629) drinking practices, giving due consideration to their social nature. It also assessed to what extent heterogeneity in drinking practices was associated with violent outcomes. Employing data from the 2006 Offending Crime and Justice Survey, latent class analysis was used to create typologies of drinking practices amongst current drinkers in England and Wales (n=2711) and examine their association with violent outcomes. The validity of the typologies were also assessed on age, gender and socioeconomic status. Three discernible drinking profiles were identified on the basis of consumption and drinking contexts: ‘regular social drinkers’, ‘regular pub binge drinkers’, and ‘moderate drinkers’. Measurement invariance was deemed to hold in relation to sex and socioeconomic status and partially by age group. The latent class referred to as ‘regular pub binge drinkers’ were found to be more than twice as likely to commit an assault offence (odds ratio = 2.16% CI [1.39, 3.37]). Interventions aimed at reducing alcoholrelated violence ought to give due consideration to the social context as well as levels of alcohol consumption.

Keywords: alcohol, violence, latent class analysis

Conflict of interest: None

ARE CHANGES IN PARENTAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR DRIVING DECLINES IN AUSTRALIAN YOUTH DRINKING

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Introduction: Rates of drinking among teenagers in Australia have steadily declined over the last 15 years. There has been little research into the reasons behind these behavioural shifts. In this paper, we examine whether or parental attitudes and behaviours related to alcohol have changed over the same period, to assess the degree to which changes in teen behaviour may reflect changes in parenting practices.

Methods: We use data from five waves of the National Drug Strategy Household Survey, spanning 1998-2013 and examine trends in attitudes to alcohol among parents, parental supply of alcohol to teenagers and perceptions of risk related to alcohol among parents.

Results: Parental supply as the source of an adolescent's first drink declined significantly over the period. In 1998, 43% of 14-17 year old current drinkers had sourced their first drink from their parents, compared with 34% in 2013. In contrast parents as the usual source of supply for current drinkers did not decline. Over the same period, parents became more concerned about alcohol as a social problem and perceived higher risks associated with its consumption.

Conclusions: Changes in parental attitudes towards alcohol may partly explain recent declines observed in teenage drinking, particularly initiation to drinking. Parents were less likely to supply alcohol to their kids and perceived it as more risky over the study period, although these changes were mirrored across the entire population. Cross cultural research is necessary to assess whether this pattern is consistent in other countries experiencing declining teen drinking.

Keywords: Trends, Youth, Parents

Conflict of interest: None

A LATENT CLASS REGRESSION MODEL OF HEALTHRISK BEHAVIOR INCLUDING ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND DRUG USE AMONG THAI HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Introduction: Healthrisk behaviors (HRB), including alcohol, tobacco and drug use, sexual risk behaviours and delinquency are common among adolescents. The study aims to characterize adolescents based on their clusters of HRBs and identify individual, family and school environmental factors determining membership of the risk behavior clusters.

Method: A national highschool survey was conducted among 44,381 students in 2009-2010 in Thailand. Latent class regression model (LCR) was used to identify groups of students based on their clusters of healthrisk behaviors. Multinomial logistic regression was used to explore predictors of the group membership.

Results: The majority (78.0%) of students was in lowrisk group and reported only alcohol use and depression. 20.2% were in the moderaterisk group, characterized by having various HRBs, including driving after drinking alcohol, carrying weapon, depression, sexual intercourse, alcohol and tobacco use, with small probability of cannabis use. A small proportion (1.8%) was allocated to a highrisk group, which had high probability of illicit drug use with alcohol drinking and other HRBs. Using the low risk group as baseline, male students, aged >16 years, those who had lower GPA, had parttime job, or did not live with parents were more likely to be in the moderate-risk and highrisk groups.

Conclusions: Alcohol, tobacco and drug use and other healthrisk behaviours clustered in 22% of the students in high schools. Gender, age and school performance were factors determining group membership. This highlights the importance of comprehensive prevention and education strategies, particularly for moderate to highrisk groups.

Keywords: Latent Class Regression, Highschool Students, Healthrisk behaviors

Conflict of interest: None

TRENDS OF ALCOHOLRELATED MORTALITY IN BRAZIL, 20002013

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Aims: To describe the evolution of mortality due to diseases and damage fully attributable to alcohol in Brazil.

Methods: Specific and standardized mortality rates due to underlying or associated causes fully attributable to alcohol use were described by sex, age group, ethnicity/skin color, region of the country and Federative Unit of residence between 2000 and 2013. Data on deaths was obtained from the Ministry of Health's Mortality Information System.

Results: Deaths with underlying and/or associated causes fully attributable to alcohol accounted for 2.5% of total deaths in the period. There were more deaths among men (3.8%) than women (0.7%). In both sexes there was a higher proportion of deaths in the 40-49 age group (27.9%) and Black/Brown skin color (48.8%). Alcoholic liver disease accounted for 54.6% of deaths with underlying cause fully attributable to alcohol. There has been an upward trend in specific mortality rates due to underlying and/or associated causes fully attributable to alcohol in age groups above 50-59 years, especially in people with brown skin color. Rates increased most in Brazil's Northeast region in the period 2000-2013.

Conclusion: Alcohol is a significant cause of premature death in Brazil, especially among men and people of Black/Brown skin color

Keywords: Mortality, Alcohol-induced disorders, Epidemiology, Descriptive

Conflict of interest: None.

LIMITS ON ACCEPTABLE DRUNKEN COMPORIMENT FOR YOUNG ADULTS

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Introduction: MacAndrew and Edgerton (1969) argued that drunkenness is enacted in accordance with situated expectancies that delineate acceptable expressions of intoxication: the ‘withinlimits clause’. This paper examines how young adults in Melbourne, Australia speak about moments where their own and others’ drunken comporiment became unsociable or unpleasant.

Methods: We draw on interviews conducted in 2012 with 60 drinkers aged 18-24 years. Participants were asked to provide accounts of events involving alcohol use and transcripts were analysed to identify recurrent narratives.

Results: Despite amusement at their own and others’ antics, almost everyone in the study identified drunken comporiment that they regarded as inappropriate or distressing. These infractions occurred on a continuum and varied according to participants’ gender, age, proclivity to drink until very intoxicated and whether they were describing their own actions or those of others. However, unacceptable drunken comporiment generally entailed a sense that the drunk person had discomforted others by excessive intimacy or disclosure, had become disengaged from those around them or required care or attention that interfered with other people’s enjoyment. Many expressed disgust at occasions where others had impinged on their bodies by vomiting or urinating, unwanted sexual contact or violence.

Conclusion: Drinking entails negotiating culturallyframed and gendered boundaries on acceptable comporiment, wherein the carnivalesque drunken self is both sought and reviled. Reinforcing the parameters of acceptable drunken comporiment through media campaigns may moderate drinking cultures, but at the cost of reinforcing stigmatised identities for those who transgress them.

Keywords: youth, qualitative, intoxication

Conflict of interest: The authors have no relationships that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest.

HAZARDOUS DRINKING AMONG STUDENTS IN RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES OVER A PERIOD OF POLICY CHANGE: ANALYSIS OF SURVEYS A DECADE APART

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Background: Alcohol-related problems are common among university students in many countries. First-year students are at particular risk because their drinking typically escalates in the university environment. We estimated changes in prevalence of heavy drinking and related harms among students in residential colleges over a decade in which initiatives to reduce antisocial behaviour and improve safety were implemented. These initiatives included the deployment of a large security and community liaison service, amendment of a student code of conduct, a systematic approach to making submissions on liquor licensing in the area around the campus, and a campus ban on alcohol advertising.

Methods: The study utilised a repeat cross-sectional design with surveys in 2004 and 2014 using identical procedures. Participants were university students in residential colleges in Dunedin (population 120,000). Prevalence of drinking to intoxication, drinking in selected locations, and related harms, were compared between surveys.

Results: Drinking to intoxication in the preceding week decreased from 50% in 2004 to 36% in 2014 (95% CI for difference: 8% to 20%). Drinking in on-licence premises (e.g., pubs and bars) decreased by 22% (95% CI: 17% to 28%) with some displacement to private houses. Vandalism and physical aggression toward others as a result of drinking also decreased, by 5% (95% CI: 2% to 8%) and 6% (95% CI: 3% to 8%) respectively.

Conclusions: There were substantial decreases in drinking to intoxication and related harms among students living in residential colleges. Universities do not have to rely solely on external authorities to reduce student alcohol problems.

Keywords: Alcohol, Residential Colleges, Policy change

Conflict of interest: None

“LOW RISK DRINKING GUIDELINES AS A PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURE: RARHA DELPHI SURVEY

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Background and aims: Lowrisk drinking guidelines have been issued in most EU countries, but the contents of these guidelines portray a wide variation. Work in the EU wide joint action project RARHA aims to clarify reasons behind this variation, to identify areas agreement and disagreement, and to explore whether some degree of consensus could be achieved in this area.

Methods: A Delphi survey – analogous to an electronic group interview – was carried out around “low risk” drinking, in two rounds in 2015, to recruited experts (n=51 from 27 countries) from all countries involved, using the webbased eDelphi survey tool. The survey included both questions with predetermined response categories and opened questions, with always the possibility to add comments.

Analysis and results: The analysis focuses on the experts’ views on questions directly relevant to low risk guidelines, such as: are such guidelines needed and what is their purpose? What different components are needed: both low and high risk guidelines? Guidelines on regular drinking and/or drinking per occasion? Separate guidelines for the young and old, and for men and women? And what are the worries regarding the scientific evidence base that the expert have? Relating to the purpose of the guidelines, informing the public about risks appeared as most central, rather than reducing the public’s risky use of alcohol. Among issues of disagreement was the need for separate drinking guidelines for the underaged. Convergence in views between the two Delphi survey rounds was modest.

Keywords: Low risk drinking, Guidelines, Europe

Conflict of interest: None

ALCOHOL RESEARCHERS ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDING FROM THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY: PERSPECTIVES FROM BRIEF INTERVENTIONS RESEARCH AND THE INEBRIA POSITION STATEMENT

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Introduction: INEBRIA is an international network of more than 500 researchers, policy makers, practitioners and other stakeholders interested in the potential of brief interventions in health and other settings to reduce the harms produced by alcohol and other drug use.

Methods: Concerns about industry attention to brief interventions were initially raised by industryfunded submissions to present at INEBRIA annual conferences, and by an industry funded programme to train every employee assistance clinician in the U.S. in brief intervention. This paper describes the process by which INEBRIA addressed this issue, and the resulting position statement.

Results: It is the INEBRIA view that the commercial activities of the private sector alcohol industry pose a conflict of interest (COI) of such magnitude that any form of engagement with the alcohol industry may influence the independence, objectivity, integrity and credibility internationally of any researcher accepting any form of support for research activities. Any attention given by the industry to brief interventions is judged likely to be detrimental to evidencebased public health. Seeking or receiving funding from, and indeed having any relationships with the alcohol industry therefore should be discouraged. This includes any organisation that is industry funded, directly or indirectly, such as research funding bodies and public relations organisations which claim to be concerned with social aspects of alcohol in order to influence policy.

Discussion: The views of the audience will be sought, including in relation to the possible implications for KBS and other academic societies.

Keywords: alcohol industry, vested interests, research funding

Conflict of interest: The first author has received research funding from charities to study the alcohol industry and the second author was until 2014 a member of the board of Systembolaget, the Swedish public health alcohol monopoly.

WHO ARE 'PROBLEM DRINKERS' AND WHAT IS THE 'PROBLEM'? INDEPTH QUALITATIVE CASE STUDY OF 'PROBLEM DRINKING' IN THE CONTEXT OF UK LOCAL GOVERNMENT ALCOHOL POLICY

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Introduction: In the UK, many attempts to address alcohol-related harms through mandatory and national legislation have faced political and legal challenges. Within this context, local-level stakeholders have implemented a range of local statutory and voluntary initiatives to tackle 'problem drinking.' This research explores how 'problem drinking' is defined and enacted within the context of English local-level interventions.

Methods: Case study research in two English local authorities who have implemented a series of alcohol licensing interventions. Interviews were conducted with a range of participants including licensing officers, a public health strategist, the police, police accredited community safety officers, alcohol service professionals, homeless hostel employees, street outreach workers and alcohol-consuming individuals. Observations were conducted in the course of community safety police-accredited patrols and in alcohol retailing venues.

Results: Participants discussed 'problem drinking' in terms of 'problem' areas, premises, drinks and behaviours. Some participants situated drinking within broader societal contexts, suggesting a perception that licensing interventions could be utilised to address environmental and cultural determinants of alcohol consumption. More commonly, participants perceived 'problem drinkers' to be a minority of 'irresponsible' drinkers who frequented a minority of 'problem premises'. Visible harms such as crime, disorder and injuries in public spaces were considered problematic.

Conclusion: Service providers and drinkers tended to emphasise small groups of drinkers and alcohol retailers who behave 'irresponsibly' as the focus for interventions. Such perceptions echo framings of alcohol 'problems' that previous studies have attributed to commercial actors. There exists a tension between this and a public health approach that emphasises 'upstream,' population-level interventions.

Keywords: local policy, problem drinking, qualitative

Conflict of interest: The authors have no competing interests to declare.

THE RELATION BETWEEN GAMBLING MARKETING AND GAMBLING, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A COMPARANCE TO THE INSIGHTS DERIVED FROM THE LITERATURE ON ALCOHOL MARKETING.

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Introduction: One of the effects of the new legislation regulating online gambling, which is being prepared in the Netherlands, may be an increase in gambling marketing. The “Gambling authority (a governmental body) posed the question what conditions gambling marketing should meet in order to prevent an increase in problem gambling. The current study reviews the literature on the effect of marketing on gambling behavior and compares the results to the insights from the more elaborated literature on alcohol marketing.

Methods: Literature review

Results: More than in the literature on alcohol marketing, market maturity is put forward in gambling literature as an important aspect when evaluating the effect of marketing. In an immature market, an increase in marketing may lead to an increase in gambling behavior, in a mature market, it is more likely to lead to a change of gambling supplier. Risk groups for the impact of gambling marketing are adolescents, problem gamblers, people with a low SES, and possibly people with intellectual disabilities. Furthermore, indirectly, marketing may contribute to the social acceptance and normalization of gambling in society, thereby influencing gambling behavior of new and existing players.

Conclusion: The maturity of a market appears to be an important aspect when evaluating the effect of marketing. In a mature market, gambling marketing may have a limited effect on initiation of gambling, but may intensify gambling behavior of existing (problem) gamblers. The literature on alcohol marketing is more elaborated, comparing the results of both fields can have mutual benefits.

Keywords: Gambling, Marketing, Review

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest

GOODBYE AVERAGE CONSUMPTION METRICS, AND HELLO TO ALCOHOL AS A SOCIAL PRACTICE!

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The overarching aim of this paper is to present early thinking around our attempts to reconceptualise alcohol policy evaluations and policy appraisals by situating alcohol drinking in its social context “looking at “how we drink and get drunk instead of “who drinks how much.” Moving away from the dominant epidemiological paradigm we have been subscribing to over the last 10 years, we would like to explore what it would mean to adopt an explicitly social practicefocused quantitative approach to understanding recent societal trends in alcohol consumption and harm. Instead of addressing individual behaviour, such a new practiceoriented public health would take social practices as the core unit of analysis and seek to understand and influence the emergence, persistence or disappearance of social practices that involve alcohol consumption, such as going for lunchtime drinks with colleagues, pub quizzes, getting wasted with friends at the weekend, celebrating achievements, or having a regular “wine o’clock drink to mark the end of the working day. Can public health policies be targeted to intervene in the dynamics of alcoholrelated social practices, by disrupting problematic practices or elements of practices and supporting the development of less harmful alternative practices?

Keywords: Social practice, Policy, Dynamics

Conflict of interest: none

“IT FITS THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY: LONG TERM EVALUATION OF THE NORSEMAN VOLUNTARY LIQUOR AGREEMENT

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Introduction. The town of Norseman introduced voluntary restrictions on the sale alcohol in 2008, with accompanying benefit in terms of consumption and harm. The restrictions have remained in place for over seven years and this study examined their long term impact.

Design and Methods. This study employed a mixed methods approach. Quantitative data on alcohol (cask wine, fortified wine, spirits) wholesale sales, presentations to the hospital's emergency department and alcohol related offences were compared from before to after the introduction of the restrictions. Qualitative interview data were collected from 10 key informants and from focus groups with Indigenous residents.

Results. Consumption of cask wine declined in the short and long term. Fortified wine consumption did not change in the short term, but declined in the long term. Spirit consumption did not change in the short term, but increased in the long term. Total beverage consumption did not change at any time. The decline in Indigenous presentations to the hospital's emergency department from before to after the introduction of the restrictions approached significance. There was a decline in Indigenous and nonIndigenous burglary and assault offences. There was a decline in Indigenous domestic violence. Police tasking (callouts) declined. The key informants and focus group participants indicated the behaviour of drinkers, the amount of alcohol consumed, alcohol related harms and community climate had all improved.

Discussion and Conclusions. These findings indicate that alcohol restrictions, fashioned by key stakeholders and backed by the community, can have a long term impact on local alcohol problems.

Keywords: Alcohol, Prevention, Community

Conflict of interest: There are no conflict of interest issues.

EXPOSURE TO ALCOHOL ADVERTISEMENTS, PROBLEM DRINKING AND FREQUENT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG ADULTS: RESULTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARM OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALCOHOL CONTROL (IAC) STUDY

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Introduction: Previous research on the association between exposure to alcohol advertisements and alcohol consumption among adults has yielded mixed results, but does not include studies conducted in subSaharan Africa. The aim of the study was to examine whether attitudes to alcohol advertisements, exposure to alcohol advertisements and problem drinking were significant predictors of frequent drinking among the adult sample of the South African arm of the International Alcohol Control (IAC) study.

Methods: Participants comprised 2046 men (64%) and women (36%) aged 18 to 65 years who had consumed alcohol in the past six months. Questionnaire measures assessed participants' demographic characteristics, alcohol consumption, problem drinking and attitudes and exposure to alcohol advertisements. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to predict frequent drinking (at least 34 times per week at any location) from problem drinking, attitude to alcohol marketing and exposure to alcohol marketing, controlling for demographic factors.

Results: For men, problem alcohol use (OR = 3.17; 95% CI = 1.985.09), a very positive attitude to alcohol advertisements (OR = 1.94; 95% CI = 1.213.11), but not exposure to alcohol advertisements (OR = 0.83; 95% CI = 0.581.18) predicted frequent alcohol consumption. For women, problem alcohol use (OR = 5.01; 95% CI = 2.1611.59), exposure to alcohol advertisements (OR = 0.45; 95% CI = 0.230.88), and attitude to alcohol advertisements (OR = 2.93; 95% CI = 1.167.42) were significant predictors of frequent alcohol consumption.

Conclusion: Exposure to alcohol advertisements may have a bearing on frequent alcohol consumption, particularly among women, in South Africa.

Keywords: South Africa, Alcohol advertisements, Adults

Conflict of interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest

EFFECTS OF LOCAL ALCOHOL PREVENTION EFFORTS IN SWEDISH MUNICIPALITIES.

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Considerable resources are invested annually to strengthen local alcohol and drug prevention in Sweden and several community intervention projects have been undertaken in recent years. The effect of these efforts on alcohol consumption and harm remain to be studied.

The aim of this study is to examine whether local alcohol prevention reduce consumption (sales) and harm (e.g. violence, traffic accidents, mortality, morbidity) in Swedish municipalities in general and among municipalities in specific community intervention projects.

Alcohol prevention indicators will be combined into a composite measure of prevention (with subcategories of policies, activities, cooperation, resources, licenses/supervision) and analyzed in relation to alcohol consumption and harm over time, most likely 2006-2014. Almost all Swedish municipalities can and will be categorized into different groups based on their prevention level over time. The development of consumption and harm will be analyzed in these groups of municipalities.

Outcome measures are alcohol sales data and register data on harm rates. Prevention data is based on a yearly web based survey directed to all 290 municipalities in Sweden conducted.

The results of this study will contribute to an increased understanding of local alcohol prevention and its effect on consumption and harm and might thus be useful for both policymakers and practitioners.

Keywords: Alcohol, Prevention, Municipalities

Conflict of interest: Declaration of conflict of interest: None.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE TRANS PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT FOR HEALTH WARNINGS ON ALCOHOL CONTAINERS

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Introduction: The recently concluded TransPacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) is one of several large regional trade agreements that present potential obstacles to the introduction of effective mandatory alcohol health warning schemes a key strategy to inform consumers about alcoholrelated harm. This paper examines the TPP text, which includes novel provisions for wine and spirits labelling, and its implications for alcohol health warnings. Arguments that could be made by TPP parties and alcohol industry corporations in the event of a perceived breach of the TPP obligations, and the ways these arguments could be resisted are explored.

Methods: The final legal text of the TPP was examined to identify:

a) provisions relevant to the introduction of mandatory evidencebased alcohol health warnings; and b) legal safeguards which may assist governments to defend themselves against allegations of a breach of a TPP obligation.

Results: The TPP includes several provisions which might be used to attempt to deter countries from introducing effective alcohol health warnings. These include provisions allowing information required by an importing country to be provided on a supplementary label; requirements that technical regulations be no more trade-restrictive than necessary; and investment protections enabling foreign corporations to bring claims against governments when they perceive a policy has harmed their investments. However, the TPP also includes exceptions and legal safeguards which would assist governments in defending a claim of an alleged breach of the TPP.

Conclusion: The TPP provides some regulatory space for the governments to introduce reasonable, evidencebased mandatory alcohol health warning schemes.

Keywords: Alcohol health warnings, trade agreements, Trans Pacific Partnership

Conflict of interest: DG receives funding from the Australian Research Council for research on trade, health and nutrition, has represented the Public Health Association of Australia on matters related to the trade and health, and has received funding from nongovernment organisations to attend speaking events related to the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement.

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ALCOHOL LAW, UNDERAGE DRINKING AND QUALITY OF HEALTH AMONG ADOLESCENTS AGED 13-17 YEARS IN KENYA.

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Background. The harmful use of alcohol is fatal for young age groups globally. Yet alcohol control policies are weak and remain a low priority for most governments. The aim of this study was to determine associations between alcohol law, quality of health and underage drinking in Kenya.

Methods. Analysis of the Modified Global School Health survey data involving 938 respondents below 18 years from two Counties in Kenya was done. Descriptive exploratory analytic techniques were used. Underage alcohol use was analysed using generalised linear mixed model and quality of health data by one inflated beta regression.

Result. The prevalence of current alcohol use was 37% (43.5% males and 26.3% females). The mean age of onset of drinking was 12.28 years (s.d. 3.14). The use of alcohol was significantly associated with being male (AOR = 1.85; 95% CI 1.40, 2.42); ease of alcohol accessibility (AOR=2.20; 95% CI 1.57,3.10) and Quality of health < 50% (AOR= 0.46; 95% CI 0.32, 0.66). Proliferation of alcohol selling outlets, parental influence, increased advertisements and poor enforcement of the alcohol law were noted as the main factors leading to increased underage drinking. Having injuries (AOR =0.64; 95% CI 0.56, 0.75), fighting (AOR = 0.73; 95% CI 0.66, 0.80), multiple sexual partners (AOR = 1.21; 95% 1.19, 1.23) and cigarette use (AOR = 4.62; 95% CI 2.12, 10.07) had a bearing on the quality of health.

Conclusions: There is a high level of alcohol use among the underage. Strict enforcement of the law is required to avert the problem.

Keywords: Alcohol law, underage drinking, Enforcement

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ADHERENCE TO AN ONLINE TRAINING COURSE AIMED AT THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES WORKERS

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Introduction: The expansion of the number of Therapeutic Communities (TCs), the main treatment facility for alcohol and drug addiction in Brazil, and the diversity of its staff constitution and approaches, led SENAD in partnership with FMBUNESP, to organize a training course addressed to TC managers, workers and volunteers. Objective: To identify factors associated with adherence to a free online course aimed at training professionals/volunteers of TCs dealing with alcohol and other drugs dependents comparing TC workers and NonTC worker who enrolled in the course.

Methods: Longitudinal evaluation, quantitative study of 7,572 enrolled students who agreed to participate (December 2014/July 2015).

Results: Out of the 7,572 enrolled subjects, 2,963 (39.1%) dropped out before the final exam and 4,609 (60.9%) did the final exam. Completion rate among TC students was 64.9%, as compared to 57.1% among other enrolled students ($p < 0.001$). In the final logistic regression model, Outcome “dropout” was associated with the following factors: Black/Brown color (all subjects), never had used Moodle, not having had any continuing education course on “Substance use” in the last two years and being from the CenterWest Region (only for subjects not connected with a TC) and not having completed a training course on “Substance use prevention” (only for those working in TCs) whereas Outcome “adherence” was associated with age (36 years and over, for all enrolled students).

Conclusion: It can be concluded that being a TC worker, the main target of the course, was associated with adherence to the course, possibly because these students’ interest was higher.

Keywords: online education, adherence, alcohol and drugs,

Conflict of interest: None.

LOST IN TRANSITION (POLICY RELEVANT) SOCIAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG RESEARCH GOING ASTRAY?

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More than thirty years ago, when Kettil Bruun took up his position as professor in sociological alcohol and drug research at Stockholm University, he declared that many countries, including Sweden, lack alcohol research, but have extensive alcoholism research dominated by a problemoriented approach focusing on medical effects. This research was mainly based on superficial survey studies. To better understand the alcohol issue and its role for individuals and society, he requested that cultural aspects must be taken into account and that the society's perceptions and approaches to these issues must be analyzed.

Bruun's diagnosis of alcohol research at that time is the reference point for this paper. In addition, several "state of the art books will be used to depict the development. The fundamental question is to analyze and discuss how the situation in terms of policy relevant social alcohol research developed to date. In the paper, policy relevance refers to parliamentary political levels internationally, nationally and locally. An attempt will finally be made to identify some research gaps which needs to be filled in order to facilitate and improve alcohol policies. Focus will mainly be on Swedish circumstances, but international perspectives will be included.

The analysis is based on four data materials; papers presented at a major international conference on addictions in 2015, the content of two leading scientific journals, research undertaken in relation to the Swedish national alcohol and drug strategies, and evaluation and strategy documents published by the leading Swedish research council funding alcohol and drug research.

Keywords: Alcohol research, Alcohol policy

Conflict of interest: None

ALCOHOL EXCISE DUTIES IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES IN 2000-2015

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Introduction. This paper looks alcohol excise duties in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden during the last 15 years. During this time period Denmark, Finland and Sweden were already members of the EU. Until 2004 they had however derogation to restrict travelers' tax free alcohol imports from other EU countries. In 2004 they finally had to accept the abolition of all quantitative quotas on travelers' tax free alcohol imports between EU Member States.

Aim. This paper will describe how the Nordic countries have regulated their alcohol excise duties from 2000 to 2015. It will document changes in alcohol excise duty rates and discuss why these countries have adopted different kind of alcohol tax policy lines. It will also look what kind of outcomes the chosen tax policies have had on alcohol consumption and related harms as well as on the state tax incomes from alcoholic beverages.

Results. The paper will show that decreasing alcohol excise duty rates is not the solution to increase state incomes from alcohol excise duties. It will also show that the increases in alcohol excise duty have gone hand in hand with increases in state alcohol tax income.

Keywords: alcohol excise duty, state alcohol income, Nordic countries

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest

TWENTYFIVE YEAR ALCOHOL INTAKE TYPOLOGIES AND THEIR ROLE IN ARTERIAL AGING: A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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Introduction: Arterial stiffness is an important marker of cardiovascular health. Emerging evidence suggests it is associated with alcohol consumption, but the role of longerterm consumption patterns in the progression of arterial stiffness over time remains unclear.

Methods: A longitudinal cohort design was employed to evaluate the association between alcohol consumption over a 25year period and subsequent changes in arterial stiffness. Data were drawn from the Whitehall II cohort study of British civil servants, in which participants completed repeat pulse wave velocity (PWV) assessments of arterial stiffness across a 4to5 year interval. The sample comprised 3,484 participants (76% male). Weekly alcohol intake measurements recorded across more than two decades were used to categorize participants into alcohol consumer types, accounting for longitudinal variability in consumption. Linear mixed effects modeling was used to investigate whether drinker types differed in their relationship to PWV and its progression over time.

Results: Consistent longterm intake above 112g ethanol/week and inconsistent moderate intake that occasionally exceeded this threshold were both associated with significantly higher baseline PWV than consistent moderate intake (112g ethanol/week). Longterm non consumption of alcohol was associated with significantly greater increases in arterial stiffness over time. When intake was categorized according to recent drinking behavior alone, no significant effects were found.

Conclusion: This work supports the argument that moderate alcohol consumption is associated with lower cardiovascular risk, but demonstrates that this association holds only where consumption levels are consistent. It highlights the importance of capturing longitudinal consumption patterns in lieu of reliance on recent intake alone.

Keywords: Cardiovascular health, Arterial stiffness, Longitudinal design

Conflict of interest: None

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF ALCOHOL INDUSTRY CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAMS

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Introduction: This research identified and analyzed corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs undertaken by the alcohol industry in Latin America and the Caribbean. The need to study CSR in the alcohol field is justified by the influence of marketing on alcohol consumption, the role of alcohol corporations as a vector of noncommunicable diseases, the expanded CSR activities of the industry into policy areas and the patterns of alcohol consumption in the region.

Methods: Nine health experts from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay conducted a content analysis on 218 activities using a standardized protocol. These activities were selected from the database maintained by the International Alliance for Responsible Drinking. The LEAD procedure (Longitudinal, Expert and All Data) was applied to verify the accuracy of industryreported descriptions.

Results: More than half of the actions were carried out in four countries: Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Chile. Government involvement was observed in 42.7% of the activities. Only 28.9% had industryreported evaluation, most of them process evaluations, and the majority could not fit into any WHO category. 84% were found to have the potential to enhance corporate image and 86% lacked evidence of effectiveness or had insufficient studies to evaluate their results.

Conclusion: The results question the quality and added value of CSR activities run by the alcohol industry in LAC, and suggest they are being used in part to market the industry's products. Policy makers, NGOs and researchers are being subjected to industry interference in the development of effective public strategies to reduce alcoholrelated problems.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, evidencebased policies, alcohol industry

Conflict of interest: We state that none of the authors has any relationship that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest. This research has been supported by the International Development Research Centre, funding number 107203001.

ADOLESCENT DRINKING: A TOUCH OF SOCIAL CLASS?

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Background and aims: Research on the association between parental socioeconomic status and adolescent drinking is limited, findings are mixed, and potential underlying mechanisms related to parenting style and parental alcohol socialization factors have been overlooked. We assessed the association in question, taking such parental influences into account.

Methods: Data stem from a Norwegian school survey (response rate: 86%), and the analyses included 1318 yearolds (n=17,761). Parents' educational attainment was our main indicator for socioeconomic background, while measures on past year drinking and intoxication were the outcomes. Potential mediating factors included general parenting, parents' alcoholrelated permissiveness and exposure to parental heavy drinking.

Results: Parents' education was inversely related to any drinking and any intoxication episodes, but the association became weaker by increasing age and was not statistically significant among the 1718 yearolds. Furthermore, low parental education was related to more frequent drinking and drunkenness episodes among those who consumed alcohol. All the parenting factors were also socioeconomically patterned, and none of the associations between parents' education and adolescent drinking persisted when we accounted for these factors in Poisson regression models. Sensitivity analyses showed that similar findings emerged when we applied a measure of marginal socioeconomic position as an alternative indicator for parents' social standing.

Conclusion: The risk of both early, frequent and heavy episodic drinking was elevated among adolescents whose parents had low socioeconomic status, reflecting increased exposure to risk factors associated with general parenting, alcoholrelated parental permissiveness and parents' drinking.

Keywords: Socioeconomic status (SES), adolescent drinking, parenting

Conflict of interest: None

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE USE OF PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR STRATEGIES (PBS), HEAVY DRINKING AND ALCOHOLRELATED HARM AMONG STUDENTS

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Introduction: The majority of Canadian college students drink, they rarely drink more than twice a week but when they do, more than half of them consume excessively. On occasions when they consumed alcohol to party or socialise, 66% of males and 45% of females take at least 5 drinks (American College Association, 2013). The usual concern associated with binge drinking is immediate negative alcoholrelated consequences such as assaults, motor vehicle crashes, unplanned and unprotected sex as well as sexual assaults. An increasingly popular primary prevention strategy to minimize the harmful consequences of alcohol consumption is protective behavioural strategies (PBS). PBS are specific behaviours students can utilize to reduce the negative consequences experienced from drinking.

Method: Studies that empirically examined the association between the use of PBS and university students drinking outcomes will be reviewed.

Results: Results will present associations between heavy episodic drinking as well as harmful outcomes depending on PBS being used before, while or after drinking.

Conclusion: It is unclear whether PBS are protective but promoting their use may push university administrators to modify the drinking context. In return, this may go a long way in changing the drinking culture and reducing alcoholrelated harms among Canadian students.

Keywords: Protective behaviour strategy, Alcoholrelated harm, University students

Conflict of interest: None

EFFECTS OF COMMUNITYBASED ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTION STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL USE AND RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG YOUTH: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM A RANDOMIZED TRIAL

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Introduction. This study investigates effects of local environmental prevention strategies on alcohol use and related problems among young people.

Methods. A randomized trial was conducted in 24 California cities from 2014 to 2016. Twelve cities implemented measures to reduce alcohol availability and enhance enforcement operations (e.g., DUI sobriety checkpoints) with media messages to increase visibility of enforcement. Surveys of ~3,600 adolescents and young adults were conducted in 2013/14 and 2016 in the 24 cities. Survey measures included frequency of pastmonth alcohol use and heavy drinking; alcohol use and related problems in different settings; and perceived enforcement of alcohol laws. Multilevel analyses with pre and postintervention survey data will be conducted in May 2016 to assess intervention effects on alcoholrelated outcomes.

Results. At baseline, about half (52%) of young adults and 19% of adolescents reported any pastmonth alcohol use, while 25% of young adults reported heavy drinking in the past two weeks, and 12% of adolescents reported getting drunk in the past month. Forty two percent of young adults thought it was very likely that a loud, drunken party would cause police to come out. Fortytwo percent of adolescents thought a person their age was very likely to get into trouble with police if trying to purchase alcohol, while 19% thought a person their age would get into trouble with police if drinking at a party. Baseline prevalence rates were comparable in intervention and control communities.

Conclusion. Preliminary findings on effects of local environmental prevention strategies will be presented in June, 2016.

Keywords: Alcohol, Prevention, Youth

Conflict of interest: This study is funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. There is no conflict of interest.

RETHINKING ALCOHOL HARM REDUCTION: OVERVIEW OF MANAGED ALCOHOL PROGRAMS IN CANADA

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Introduction: People with severe relapsing alcohol use disorders and unstable housing may not be responsive to abstinence-based treatment programs. Managed alcohol programs (MAPs) are a response to the health and safety problems associated with heavy drinking episodes, nonbeverage alcohol use and homelessness. MAPs have developed throughout Canada and include the administration of beverage alcohol to address these concerns.

Methods: As part of a national study of MAPs in Canada, we completed an environmental scan and identified 10 Canadian programs. We conducted key informant interviews and reviewed policy and program related documents to identify key program dimensions and differences in implementation and impacts. The interviews were audiorecorded and transcribed and analyzed alongside program documents using interpretative description.

Results: MAPs in Canada can be classified as biomedical, social or cultural program models with key variations in program eligibility, type of accommodation (shelter, permanent housing, transitional housing, day programs), alcohol administration protocols, and role of clinical monitoring. Examination of these programmatic dimensions highlights variations in understanding implementation and impacts of alcohol harm reduction for those with relapsing alcohol use disorders and unstable housing.

Conclusions: While reducing consumption is not usually a goal of illicit drug use harm reduction programs, the administration of alcohol differs from other types of harm reduction, requiring careful attention to eligibility criteria as well as the pattern, scope and volume of drinking in relation to harm reduction goals. We conclude with insights about the implementation of alcohol harm reduction programs and future directions for research.

Keywords: Alcohol harm reduction, managed alcohol, homelessness

Conflict of interest: No conflict to reports

BARRIERS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL POLICIES IN VIETNAM

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This paper presents current situation of alcohol consumption, regulation and the processes of developing effective alcohol policies in Vietnam. It documents the alcohol policy processes undertaken in the country, the views of different stakeholders on the role of alcohol policy in reducing alcohol related harm and possible political barriers.

Data was also collected through the use of semi structured questionnaire to different stakeholders from different government ministries, politicians and networks. The views of the given stakeholders were analyzed to establish any political barriers to the development of the alcohol policies in Vietnam and identify possible solutions to such barriers.

Findings from the community study and secondary data reveal the high consumption of alcohol among population, high availability and accessibility to alcohol. Findings from the interviews reveal lack of political will, personal gain and fear of losing votes as main barriers to the development of the effective, evidence based, public health focused alcohol policy in Vietnam. It is thus concluded that education to population, advocacy and lobbying of politicians are important tools to breaking the barriers to the development of effective alcohol policy in Vietnam.

Keywords: Alcohol policies, Vietnam

Conflict of interest: No

TRENDS IN ALCOHOL-RELATED MORTALITY IN EAST AND WEST GERMANY, 1980 TO 2009: AGE, PERIOD, AND COHORT VARIATIONS

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Introduction: Several indicators suggest that both the extent and the trends of alcohol related mortality differ between East and West Germany. For example, socioeconomic differences as well as regional drinking patterns are assumed to affect the risk of dying from an alcoholinduced disease. In addition, different political, economic and social developments might have an influence on longterm trends. The present study addresses two questions: (1) What are the unbiased and independent age, period, and cohort effects on alcoholrelated mortality trends in Germany? (2) Do these trends differ between East and West Germany?

Methods: Data on alcoholrelated mortality come for the national causes of death register for the years 1980 to 2009. Separate numbers are available for East and West Gemrany. Analyses will include all 100 percent alcoholattributable deaths based on diagnostic codes of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9 and ICD10). Ageperiod cohort analyses will be conducted using the Intrinsic Estimator model. Genderstratified analyses will be conducted if cell sizes are sufficient.

Results: Descriptive age, period and cohort patterns of alcoholrelated mortality in East and West Germany will be presented. In addition, results of the statistical analyses will be summarised by showing incidence rate ratios.

Conclusion: The delineation of age, period and cohort effects in longterm mortality trends enables the identification of specific risk factors based on individual, social and/or environmental influences. The comparison of regional patterns is important for the evaluation of former as well as for the planning of further prevention and intervention measures.

Keywords: alcoholrelated mortality, ageperiodcohort analyses

Conflict of interest: Daniela Piontek and Ludwig Kraus declare having received a grant from Lundbeck GmbH for a research project on alcohol epidemiology unrelated to this study.

PERCEIVED PARENTAL ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND DRINKING PATTERNS IN YOUTH: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF 71,948 SECONDARY EDUCATION STUDENTS IN DENMARK

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Introduction: There is strong evidence that children of parents with alcohol use disorders are at higher risk of developing alcohol use disorders themselves compared to the background population – imitative transmission. However, also aversive transmission has been indicated; the phenomenon of young people with parental alcohol problems drinking lower levels of alcohol due to a perceived risk of developing alcohol problems themselves. The majority of studies on parental alcohol problems and drinking among their children are largely based on clinical cases of parental alcohol problems with limited generalizability. This study investigates drinking patterns among young people with perceived parental alcohol problems in a large national sample of 1525 years olds in Denmark.

Method: Data come from the Danish National Youth Study 2014, a national survey of 75.030 high school and vocational school students. Weekly alcohol consumption, binge drinking, and intoxication debut age were investigated in boys and girls with a mother, father, stepparent or both parents with alcohol problems compared to young people without parental alcohol problems.

Results: Results show that young people who perceive their parents as having alcohol problems have more risky drinking patterns with earlier intoxication debut age, more frequent bingedrinking and higher weekly alcohol consumption compared to young people with parents without alcohol problems. Mothers' alcohol problems were not stronger Associated with risky drinking patterns than fathers' alcohol problems.

Conclusion: This study found no evidence of aversive transmission of drinking patterns in young people with perceived parental alcohol problems compared to young people without parental alcohol problems.

Keywords: Parental alcohol problems, Drinking patterns

Conflict of interest: nothing to declare.

COMPARING TWO ANALYTICAL APPROACHES TO EVALUATE LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY INTERVENTIONS USING RETAIL SALES DATA: THE CASE OF THE “REDUCING THE STRENGTH” INITIATIVE IN THE UK

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Introduction: Reducing local availability of alcohol may reduce alcohol-related harms. In the UK, “Reducing the Strength” (RtS) initiatives involve the voluntary withdrawal from off-licenses of low-priced superstrengths alcohol products. In this paper we compare two analytical approaches to evaluate RtS interventions using retail data on alcohol purchases.

Methods: Monthly detailed shop-level data from a large retail chain were obtained for three UK counties (131 stores). In one county (area 1, 54 stores) the intervention started 12 months earlier than in two adjacent counties (area 2, 77 stores). Difference-in-differences (DiD) analysis and segmented linear regression with panel-corrected standard errors (SLR-PCSE) were employed to evaluate the impact of RtS on units and sales of beer/cider and lager.

Results: Our results indicated a nonsignificant impact on both units and sales of beer/cider and lager, irrespective of the analytical approach taken. DiD analysis with two time points (pre and post intervention) provides the simplest setup to estimate an impact of an intervention, when data are not available at a fine resolution. The SLR-PCSE approach provides the flexibility to better assess trends before and after the intervention, takes into account possible correlation of regression disturbances over time and between panels and has more power to detect impacts attributed to the intervention.

Conclusion: The use of retail sales data provides a novel approach to evaluate local alcohol policies using quasi-experimental study designs. Considerations on the use of such data include the study design employed, the choice of analytical approach taken and the type of evaluation undertaken.

Keywords: Alcohol retail sales data, Alcohol policy, Time series analysis

Conflict of interest: We declare that we have no competing interests

COMPOUNDING EFFECTS OF FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER AND EARLY CHILDHOOD TRAUMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)—the range of conditions resulting from prenatal exposure to alcohol—and traumatic experiences such as abuse or neglect during early childhood have been shown separately to cause lasting behavioural, cognitive and social deficits. There is little research investigating both issues simultaneously.

Methods: A systematic search of eight online databases was conducted using the keywords FASD and trauma (and their variants, e.g. prenatal alcohol, maltreatment). Titles and abstracts were screened using the inclusion criteria: peerreviewed, primary research into the compounding effects of prenatal alcohol and childhood trauma.

Results: Of a total of 45 papers retrieved, the four that met the inclusion criteria were based on two clinical populations. One was a USA population of children with history of trauma, some of whom had FASD. The other was a Finnish group of children with FASD, some of whom had suffered trauma. Children with both issues were more likely to suffer from deficits in memory, attention, motor skills, speech, language, and visual processing than children with history of trauma alone. Children with both issues were more likely to show social and behavioural problems, developmental delay, and attention deficit than children with FASD alone.

Conclusion: FASD appears more likely to affect cognitive capacities, while experience of trauma appears more likely to affect social and behavioural capacities in children with both issues. Given the high rates of FASD and exposure to trauma in children worldwide, and the high rate of cooccurrence, research on their compounding effects is insufficient.

Keywords: FASD, Trauma, Systematic Review

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest.

INFLUENCE OF USING SPORTSMEN / ACTORS / SINGERS / MUSICIANS AS PRODUCTS PRESENTERS ON YOUTH DRINKING BEHAVIOUR OF BEER IN BANGKOK, THAILAND

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Introduction: Using celebrity as presenter for consumer's products has many dimensions, such as consumer's perception, and product endorsement, or a strategic model for presenter's endorsement. Alcohol industry spends big budget on activities to advertise beer products via sponsorship of various programs, such as concerts. Using celebrity as products presenter is a form of advertisement to communicate directly to target young adult consumers. It is a very popular marketing communication technique.

Method: Questionnaire was used to collect data from 500 young adults, age 18-25 years old, who attended alcohol industry sponsored activities in Bangkok Metropolitan area, between August 2014 – April 2015.

Results: Results indicated that various marketing tools, including advertisement, had influence on lowlevel alcoholic drinking youths more than heavy or binge drinking youths. This meant that celebrities had influenced on lowlevel drinking youths to drink more (over 10%). Asked about reasons why they drank, 45.4% of youths answered that because of advertisement in concerts, while 42.6% replied that advertisement in sports program, and 22% because of popular actor/actress presenter of that particular alcoholic product.

Conclusion and recommendations: Using celebrity as presenter of alcoholic product, in order to build a positive perception, and to remember the brand, is a violation of Alcohol Control Act, 2551 B.E., article 26 (Labeling) and article 32 (Advertisement) in Thailand. Total alcohol advertising ban is a necessary measure, to prevent young new drinkers, and to reduce drinking volume by Thai society.

Keywords: Celebrity as product presenter; actor/actress; sportsmen/sportswomen; singer; musician; alcoholic drinking; youth.

Conflict of interest: I declare there is no conflict of interest.

REWEIGHTING SURVEY DATA FOR LOCAL AREA POLICY MODELLING: AN ALCOHOL CASE STUDY

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Introduction: National survey datasets, which are commonly used to model effects of policies, are typically representative at the national level but not representative of small areas. This presents problems if researchers want to model local effects. A new method is introduced which reweights the existing survey weights (which also adjust for nonresponse) to make the survey representative of a small area, in this case a lower tier local authority. An example is provided for mean weekly units of alcohol consumption. The possibility of generating local level estimates extends the scope of modelling work without requiring greater sample sizes.

Methods: The Health Survey for England is a nationally representative survey. Survey weights, which are proportional to the probability of being observed in the survey at a national level, are regressed against several variables (age, gender, ethnicity, local level hospitalisation data, outlet density). This allows observations to be adjusted such that the weighted demographic data matches a lower tier local authority instead of being nationally representative. A local level distribution of alcohol consumption is then calculated.

Results: Results, to be generated prior to the conference, will show a local level distribution of alcohol consumption, and compare this to a local level health survey the Yorkshire Health Study to check for validity.

Conclusion: This work will shed light on the possibility of generating locally representative estimates of distributions from nationally representative data. It will test the results generated against locally representative data. Locally representative data is often not available and the method will extend the possibilities of modelling policy in a local context.

Keywords: small area estimation

Conflict of interest: No conflicts to declare.

DIVERGENT DRINKING PATTERNS AND FACTORS AFFECTING HOMEMADE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (THE CASE OF RUSSIA)

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Introduction: Previous studies of homemade alcohol in Russia have almost entirely focused upon the use of samogon (moonshine) attributed to the northern style of drinking. This paper explores the divergent drinking patterns and factors affecting samogon and homemade wine consumption.

Methods: Data were collected from a 2014 RLMSHSE nationwide survey of 14986 respondents aged 15+ years. Beverage preferences, drinking volumes, drinking habits, and alcohol availability were the main measurements reported. Demographic, socio economic, spatial, and policyrelated factors affecting homemade alcohol consumption are examined using logistic regression.

Results: The percentages of samogon and homemade wine consumers were similar, although a greater volume of samogon was consumed compared to homemade wine. The groups of samogon and homemade wine consumers showed very little overlap. Samogon drinkers consumed larger amounts of alcohol and were more engaged in frequent and excessive drinking, drinking without meals and drinking in marginal public settings. Gender, education, regional affiliation, and type of residence showed opposite associations with regard to the consumption of samogon and homemade wine. Availability of homemade alcohol was the most influential predictor due to respondents' own production, presence in friendship networks and at illegal market. Prices of manufactured alcohol and homemade alcohol consumption did not show significant relationships.

Conclusion: Consumers of samogon and homemade wine demonstrate contrasting drinking patterns that are largely driven by different factors. Samogon is consumed in a more hazardous manner, whereas homemade wine is consumed in a more moderate and lawabiding way. Illegal commercial samogon should be a special concern for alcohol policy.

Keywords: alcohol consumption, homemade alcohol, Russia

Conflict of interest: None declared

COUNTRY LEVEL GENDER DIFFERENCES AFTER A DECADE

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Introduction: One of the products of the Genacis project was an analysis of country level gender differences in alcohol consumption and some of its consequences.

The Genacis project was a pioneering study in taking a country level view of these issues. However, it had an initial sample of less than 30 countries. The purpose of the present study was to examine gender differences (1) in a larger sample, and (2) replicating the country level study more than a decade later.

Method: data were taken mostly from the Global Status Report on Alcohol, and gender inequality was assessed mostly by the Gender Empowerment Measure of the UN Development Program and the Gender Equality Index, and the Global Gender gap of the World Economic Forum. These data allowed the inclusion of some 60120 countries in the analysis, with more countries in the 2014 data.

Results: The analysis shows that (1) as in the 2004 Genacis findings, men drink more than women in the larger sample as well as in the replication, (2) The limited replication on a sample of 58 countries confirmed the initial findings. (3) Countries with larger gender gaps in society are more likely to have large gender gap in the rate of drinkers and in the mode of drinking.

Conclusion: Drinking behaviors tend to reflect the social structure. This means that while higher gender equality may carry with it higher health risks to women.

Keywords: Gender, Country-Level, Cross National

Conflict of interest: None

CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF ALCOHOL CONSUMED IN HEAVIER DRINKING OCCASIONS USING THE INTERNATIONAL ALCOHOL CONTROL-STUDY

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Aim: This study examines the proportion of alcohol consumed in heavier drinking occasions across high and low/middle income alcohol markets and demographic subgroups.

Method: Surveys were conducted in Australia, New Zealand, Mongolia, Thailand and Vietnam as part of the International Alcohol Control (IAC) study. Respondents (1665 years) were asked to report on their drinking using location and beverage specific measures. The drinking measures were adapted to the context of each country to reflect the full range of drinking locations and beverages available (including informal and illegal beverages). Heavier drinking occasions (8+ drinks for males; 6+ drinks for females – a drink was defined as 15 ml absolute alcohol) were determined from the overall volume of alcohol consumed in a country (as measured by the survey), and litres of absolute alcohol consumed in heavier drinking occasions was calculated.

Results: Within each country, between 47% and 71% of all alcohol consumed was done so during heavier drinking occasions. The findings showed that in each of the low/middle income countries a higher proportion of alcohol was consumed during heavier drinking occasions than in the high income countries. Further analyses by subgroups showed variation by age and gender.

Conclusion: Approximately half, or more, of the alcohol consumed in high and low/middle income alcohol markets is consumed during heavy drinking occasions. These findings have implications for alcohol industry claims that moderate alcohol consumption is the norm.

Keywords: Heavy drinking occasions, Consumption

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that there are no competing interests

WHAT IS GOING ON IN UNDERAGE DRINKING IN FINLAND? REFLEXIONS BASED ON THE 1995-“2015 ESPAD DATA

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Introduction: Since the late 1990s and early 2000s drinking habits among underage youth have undergone remarkable changes in Finland and elsewhere. According to several Finnish data sets abstinence has proliferated, drinking frequency declined and drinking to intoxication become less prevalent among underage youth (Raitasalo & Simonen 2011). Interestingly, this persistent trend contradicts drinking trends in other population groups; surprisingly, it was unaffected even by the 33 per cent tax reduction on alcohol put in force in Finland in 2004.

Aim: The paper examines possible explanations to the enigmatic and poorly researched trend in underage alcohol use. Both alcohol-specific and more general societal factors are highlighted.

Methods: The empirical basis of the analysis consists of the Finnish ESPAD data 1995–2015 (N varying between 2161 and 4988, response rate between 88,7 and 91,6 %). In addition, we make use of secondary data and literature that shed light on the complexities involved in the decreasing trend of underage drinking.

Results: Decreasing underage drinking escapes simple explanations. The phenomenon seems to be linked to changes between generations; to constantly being available and performing in the online public/privacy; to changes in the use of time; as well as to an increased consciousness among teens about alcohol-related risks; to intensified surveillance of purchase; to increasing popularity of nonalcoholic drinks, etc.

Conclusion: A better understanding of the phenomenon calls for collaboration within alcohol, youth, family and health research.

Keywords: underage drinking, ESPAD

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest

NONRESPONSE BIAS AT FOLLOWUP IN PROSPECTIVE SURVEYS ON ALCOHOL USE AND PROBLEMS – FINDINGS FROM A ONEYEAR FOLLOW-UP IN SWEDEN

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Introduction: Prospective general population studies are important in order to understand longitudinal patterns in substance use and related problems in the general population. However, a considerable threat to the validity of such studies is nonresponse bias at followup implying that the participating subgroup is not representative of the original sample. The aim of this study is to assess predictors of nonresponse to a one year followup in a general population cohort in terms of sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics and substance use patterns and problems.

Data and methods: The analysis starts out from a prospective crosssectional general population survey conducted in 2013 with a total of 15,576 individuals and a response rate of 59.3%. The survey included questions about use, abuse and dependence of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs with DSMIV applied to measure dependence for alcohol and illicit drugs and the scale CDS12 to measure tobacco dependence. The followup was conducted 12 months later consisting of 7072 respondents (attrition rate of 10%) who were compared with the original sample.

Preliminary results: The following factors predicted nonresponse at followup: Low education, being born outside Sweden, low alcohol consumption, no experience of harm from others drinking and others substance use and frequent smoking. No difference between the followup and the original sample was found with respect to gender, age and region.

Conclusions: The findings revealed interesting differences between the followup and the original sample which should be considered in the interpretation of results of longitudinal analyses.

Keywords: Prospective surveys, Nonresponse bias, Methodological studies

Conflict of interest: None

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AND TRENDS IN ALCOHOL-RELATED MORTALITY IN SWEDEN

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Introduction: Trends in alcohol related mortality in Sweden has displayed some puzzling results; during the period 1995-2004 per capita alcohol consumption rose by 30 % whilst the alcohol-related mortality rate remained stable. Since 2004 consumption has dropped by 15 %, during this period the mortality rate has declined by far more. Rates of alcohol related mortality is usually considerably higher in lower educational groups and the differences found between educational groups has been stable in Sweden over the last decades. However, concordant with this the lowest educational group has diminished considerably in size.

Aim: The aim of the study is to examine how the sociodemographic composition of the population interplays with trends in alcohol-related mortality. More specifically if the diminishing size of the lowest educational group which has the highest mortality rate has counteracted the increased consumption and reinforced the consumption decline.

Data and Methods: Data from the Swedish causes of death register will be used. This national total population register comprise all deaths during the period 1980–2007. In total 47,067,213 person-years for men and 46,594,913 person-years for women are covered by the data. Alcohol-related deaths were defined as those deaths where alcohol is a major (but not necessarily the only) cause of death, and where ICD codes corresponding to such causes are included in the death certificates as underlying or contributory causes of death

Results: The redistribution between socioeconomic groups in the Swedish population has had an effect on trends in alcohol related mortality.

Keywords: Alcohol, Mortality, SES

Conflict of interest: None

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO JANE AND HER BABY? HEALTH AND SOCIAL HARMS AMONG PREGNANT SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND THEIR OFFSPRING.

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Introduction: Although parenthood has been identified as a possible turning point in recovery from substance abuse, it may also represent an additional burden in an already difficult life situation. For the child, direct and indirect exposure to alcohol and drugs also poses many potential health and social harms.

Method: In this study we follow up 97 women who were pregnant in connection with placement in compulsory care for substance abuse in Sweden between 2000 and 2009, and the 104 children who were born as a result of these pregnancies. Data from a number of registries are used in order to assess social and health circumstances both during the pregnancy, at time of birth as well as after the child was born. These conditions include e.g. inpatient and outpatient care, mortality, readmission to compulsory care, use of prescription drugs, meanstested welfare benefit recipiency, out of home placements of children (including out of home placements of older and younger siblings), child custody and family structure. The follow up period is approximately 5 years and outcomes are analyzed according to types and patterns of substance abuse and, if possible, compared to other similar studies or population figures. Data are analyzed by use of chisquare tests (intergroup comparisons) and risks of various outcomes are analyzed by use of logistic regression.

Keywords: substance abuse and pregnancy, followup, harm to others

Conflict of interest: None.

A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF THE POPULATION-LEVEL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND SUICIDE RATES

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A few studies suggest an association between national level alcohol consumption and suicide rates. Most studies, however, examined a small number of nations and failed to test for the multiple hypothesized pathways through which this association may operate. We obtained data for a sample of 83 nations on population level alcohol consumption and suicide mortality from the World Health Organization. Controlling for several potential structural covariates, we tested four possible theoretical mechanisms through which population level alcohol consumption may influence national suicide rates: a linear effect of total per capita consumption, threshold effects at various per capita consumption levels, an effect of risky drinking patterns, and effects related to the prevailing beverage preference (beer, wine, spirits). Our results showed that (1) there is a linear association between total consumption and suicide rates, but (2) this association likely masks a curvilinear effect such that there is no significant effect of increases in per capita consumption until a threshold of 9 liters is reached, and this effect lasts until 11 liters per capita and then disappears, (3) relative to nations with the least risky drinking patterns, nations scoring a 3, 4, or 5 on the Patterns of Drinking Score have higher suicide rates, and (4) there is a linear effect on national suicide rates of spirits consumption but not beer or wine consumption. Our findings do not provide a definitive answer about how population level drinking influences national suicide rates but they provide an important first step and suggest effects may operate through multiple pathways.

Keywords: Population Level Alcohol Consumption, Suicide Rates

Conflict of interest: None

AN INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF THE INTERNAL AGE LIMIT POLICIES OF DUTCH LIQUOR STORE CHAINS: EFFECTS ON THE COMPLIANCE OF THE ALCOHOL AGE LIMIT

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Introduction: Dutch liquor store chains have individually implemented internal age limit policies. This study aims to make inventory of four internal age limit policy characteristics (capturing processes in age verification, instructing staff, monitoring performance, imposing consequences) of three Dutch liquor store chains and evaluate their effect on compliance of the alcohol age limit.

Method: A mixed-method design was used. In depth-interviews (n=3) were conducted with chains' head office managers, gaining insight into internal policy characteristics. Mystery shop (n=387) and survey (n=372) research was conducted measuring compliance rates and liquor store owners perceptions on implementation of their chain's policy. Datasets were analyzed separately using Chi-square tests. Subsequently, the mystery shopping and survey data were merged to analyze the effect of internal policy characteristics' elements on compliance using logistic regression analyses.

Results: Results indicated that chains implementing the four internal policy characteristics to a high degree showed significantly higher rates of ID requests (53.7% vs. 81.9%-95.1%) and compliance (35.0% vs. 79.5%-80.4%). More specifically, asking for ID and using age verification tools during purchases, individually (orally) instructing staff, monitoring performance by mystery shopping research and imposing strict consequences on staff (written warning, dismissal) and store owners (personally addressed by headquarters) in case of non-compliance seemed to be particularly relevant for high compliance rates.

Conclusion: Comprehensively documenting and systematically implementing a diversity of measures in all four policy characteristics results in high compliance rates up to 80%. Nevertheless, it is likely that this effect is only possible when complemented by external government enforcement efforts.

Keywords: compliance of age limits, liquor store chains, internal policy

Conflict of interest: There are no conflicts of interest for all named authors.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CUSTOMARY BEHAVIOUR IN A POPULATION: COLLECTIVITIES AND THE TOTAL CONSUMPTION MODEL

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Introduction: Ledermann's proposition of the lognormal distribution of alcohol consumption in a population, elaborated and tested by Skog, became the "total consumption model" (TCM), the heart of a "new public health" approach to alcohol policymaking. The model has proved fairly robust, though subject to periodic attacks. Since it related the proportion of heavy drinkers to the population's overall consumption, the TCM was unwelcome to alcohol market interests, and also undercut the ideology that "alcoholics" were a separate population from "normal drinkers".

Methods: Briefly reviewing this history, this conceptual paper considers anomalies which have emerged, and what refinements they may suggest concerning the TCM and Skog's related theory of the collectivity of drinking cultures.

Results: Issues considered include when and how drinking distributions in different segments (by ethnicity, by age cohort, by gender) may not move together. How changes in abstention rates might relate to changes in levels of drinking is also considered. The cultural politics of the TCM are also considered, including its attractions for sociologists seeking to minimize labelling of deviance, and its limited effects in a neoliberal era in restraining deregulation of markets for habitual and potentially harmful commodities.

Conclusion: A roughly lognormal distribution of consumption is a robust finding not only for alcohol but also for other consumer products. Though Skog's model of the collectivity of drinking is not needed to explain the distribution, it is a fruitful starting point for exploring social influences on drinking. Directions in which to build on it are suggested.

Keywords: distribution of consumption, cultural boundaries, collectivity of drinking cultures

Conflict of interest: No conflict

ARE SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENTS' MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOL INTOXICATIONS?

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Introduction: The literature suggests that a social gradient in suicidal behaviour and other mental health problems may be explained by several mechanisms, including differential exposure to risk factors. In this study we examined whether socioeconomic differences in suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms among adolescents are attributable to own alcohol intoxication and exposure to parental intoxication.

Methods: We analysed crosssectional data from a school survey of 13,842 students aged 14-17 years in Norway. Data on parents' educational level and unemployment were used as indicators of socioeconomic status (SES).

Results: Suicidal thoughts and depressive symptoms were almost twice as prevalent among those categorized in the lowest SES group. Both students' own alcohol intoxication and parental alcohol intoxication were elevated in low SES groups and this differential exposure accounted together for about a fifth of SES differences in suicidal thoughts. Corresponding findings applied to the SES difference in depressive symptoms.

Conclusion: Differential exposure to own and to parental alcohol intoxications seems to account for some of the socioeconomic differences in mental health problems in adolescents.

Keywords: Mental health, Socioeconomic status, Alcohol attribution

Conflict of interest: None

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE USE: EXPLORING SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES IN USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN UGANDA

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Aim: This study seeks to consider prevalence of and demographic differences in alcohol and other psychoactive substance use among schoolgoing adolescents in Uganda.

Method: Convergent parallel mixed methods model for data collection, analysis, and interpretation was used. A randomized sample of 1982 students, and 12 focus groups consisting of purposely selected 70 studentleaders constituted the respective quantitative and qualitative samples. Descriptive statistics, MannWhitney U test, and KruskalWallis H Tests (CI = 5%) were employed in data analysis.

Results: Prevalence of alcohol use (specifically use of wines, beers, and spirits) was highest. Statistically significant regional differences in use of psychoactive substances were found. No significant results regarding age differences in use of psychoactive substances were observed save for use of spirits. Students' gender shows differences in use of most psychoactive substances. Religious affiliation on the other hand shows significance only in use of alcohol. The findings further indicate that class differences exist in a few instances of substance use, specifically among inhalants.

Conclusions: The results suggest that sociodemographic variables showing significant differences in use of alcohol and other drugs could form an important benchmark for effective stratification of students when planning prevention and intervention policies and programs.

Keywords: Prevalence and demographics, alcohol and other substance use, adolescents

Conflict of interest: None

ONE SURVEY TO RULE THEM ALL? MONITORING ALCOHOL POLICIES WITH NATIONAL SURVEY IN THAILAND

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Introduction: Since the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act 2008 coming into force, several alcohol policies have been implemented in Thailand. Monitoring those policies is crucial. The Smoking and Alcohol Drinking Behavior Survey offers an opportunity for this monitoring activity. This study aims to answer to what extent this survey can be used to monitor proven costeffective measures—i.e., best buys and good buys.

Methods: The 2010 National Alcohol Strategy had been reviewed; all measures in accordance with best buys or good buys were extracted. Measurespecific indicators for monitoring those measures as suggested in the document were compared with items in the questionnaire from the recent 2014 survey.

Results: Six measures stated in the framework were comparable with best buys or good buys. To monitor these measures, twentytwo measurespecific indicators were suggested. Using the survey data, only five indicators (22.7%) for monitoring three measures (out of six) can be computed. In the survey questionnaire, of total 86 alcohol specific items, thirteen (15.1%) were used to estimate those five indicators; twentysix (30.2%) could be used to estimate drinking prevalence and alcohol consumption frequency/quantity—primary indicators of alcohol policies. With seven overlaps, thirty two items (37.2%) in the questionnaire provided useful information for monitoring best buy and goodbuy measures and for estimating primary indicators of alcohol policies.

Conclusion: Information from the national alcohol survey was insufficient to monitor the alcohol policies. Majority of items in the questionnaire focused on topics other than essential ones. To be efficiently undertaken, the survey questionnaire should be deliberately revised.

Keywords: Alcohol policies, Monitoring, National survey

Conflict of interest: The author has no conflicts of interest to declare.

GOVERNANCE OF ADDICTION-“ TRANSLATION INTO LOCAL PRACTICE

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The aim of this paper is to highlight three main concepts from the European research project Addiction and Lifestyles in Contemporary Europe: Reframing Addictions Project-“ ALICE RAP, and to reflect on the translation of these concepts into local practice.

The public concern for the impact of addictions vary across countries and social traditions. The European Union wanted to build antiaddiction policies, endorsed by society that enable sufficient social integration and individual freedom. Three main concepts for policy of addiction, Wellbeing framework, Health Footprint and Margins of Exposure (MoE), are in suggested and developed in the ALICE RAP project. Based on analyse of present trends and vision for future policies, from a historical institutional tradition, we find three key structural dimensions significant for the translation process in policy; convergence, coproduction and critical knowledge. In this paper, we want to focus on coproduction in addiction policy in order to investigate the potential for implementation into local practice.

We ask: How can coproduction facilitate implementation of addiction policy into local practice?

Drawing on theory about different form knowledge takes and data from expert's reflection using Electronical World Café in constructing storylines for foresight scenario, we analyze the possible strength of coproduction in policy.

The results indicate the need of coproduction in translation of policy into local practice as well as coproduction in policy making.

Our conclusion is that in order to make concepts for policy real it is of vital interest to establish bottomup processes as structural dimensions including civil society.

Keywords: Governance, coproduction, bottom up Conflict of interest:

IMPLEMENTATION OF ALCOHOL BRIEF INTERVENTIONS (ABI) IN SCOTTISH ANTENATAL CARE SETTINGS - A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background: Alcohol use in pregnancy is a leading cause of developmental disorders in children and antenatal care is an important arena for prevention. In Scotland, a high profile, targeted, national programme of screening and alcohol brief interventions (ABI) was implemented in routine antenatal care as part of a wider Scottish Government ABI programme. This qualitative study aimed to explore how the national programme was implemented in practice in antenatal settings in Scotland.

Methods: Semistructured interviews with implementation leaders in seven regional health administrative areas in Scotland. Interviews explored how the screening and intervention process was understood, adapted and implemented, as well as examined documentation provided by interviewees to supplement their interview. Interviews were transcribed, and analysed thematically.

Results: The findings indicated a lack of clear guidance at the start of the implementation and models varied between health boards. There was no consensus on best practice and while some health boards focused on delivering interventions to women who disclosed alcohol use, others focused on prepregnancy drinking. Identifying pregnant women who drink was a common challenge mentioned, and discussions focused around how to solve this issue. Two areas reported, that in their experience, levels of disclosure varied depending on how questions on alcohol use were asked.

Conclusions: There is a need for better evidence on implementation of alcohol screening and brief interventions in antenatal care. More research is needed exploring the formulation of questions around drinking to support disclosure of drinking in pregnancy, as well as studies identifying effective interventions where appropriate.

Keywords: alcohol brief intervention, antenatal care, implementation

Conflict of interest: LS has no competing interests to declare as appropriate. This work was supported by funding from Islington Borough Council. Funders had no role in the design, collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; or in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication. NF was the owner (until March 2014) of Create Consultancy Ltd. (CCL), a private company, commissioned by NHS Health Scotland between 2008 and 2010 to write and deliver the national training programme and associated support for the national rollout of alcohol brief interventions in Scotland which is the subject of this study. She declares that she has no other competing interests.

INDIVIDUALS WITH ONSET OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING IN LATE ADULTHOOD DO THEY DIFFER FROM THE EARLY ONSET GROUP IN PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS?

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Background: Age of onset of excessive drinking is of importance in distinguishing subgroups in alcohol use disorders (AUD).

Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate psychiatric symptoms and personality characteristics in adults with AUDs with regard to age at onset of excessive alcohol drinking, but also if the differences are gender related.

Methods: Socially stable adult men (n=252) and women (n=86) starting treatment due to AUDs participated in a structured interview (Addiction Severity Index), and answered two questionnaires (Symptom Check List and Temperament and Character Inventory). Comparisons were made between onset groups and genders regarding psychiatric symptoms, and personality characteristics.

Results: The early onset group had significantly more psychiatric symptoms and scored lower on SelfDirectedness and Cooperativeness and higher on Harm Avoidance and Self Transcendence than the late onset group. Few gender differences were found. Men described more depression and anxiety, while women scored significantly higher on Persistence. There were no significant interactions between onset groups and gender except for SelfTranscendence where women with early onset scored significantly higher than women with late onset.

Conclusion: The differences in psychiatric symptoms and personality characteristics appear to be more pronounced between onsetgroups than between genders. The results indicate the importance of considering the age of onset of AUD, since patients in the same lifespan can be in need of different approaches in treatment. The differences in dimensions of personality might also have an impact on treatment outcome.

Keywords: Alcoholonset, Gender, Mental health

Conflict of interest: No conflicts of interest

USING SIMULATION MODELLING TO EXAMINE THE IMPACT OF VARIATIONS IN VENUE LOCKOUT AND LAST-DRINK POLICIES ON DRINKING RELATED HARMS AND COSTS TO LICENSEES

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Introduction: Many variations of venue lockout and lastdrink policies have been considered to reduce drinking related harms. Using computer simulation we estimate the licensee costs of these policies and corresponding reductions in verbal aggression among a simulated population of young adults engaging in heavy drinking in Melbourne, Australia.

Method: Using an agent based model we implemented 1am/2am/3am venue lockouts in conjunction with lastdrinks zero/one/two hours later, or at current closing times. Outcomes were: the number of incidents of verbal aggression in public venues, private venues or on the street; the prevalence of consumption related harms; and the lost revenue to public venues.

Results: The most effective policy in reducing overall verbal aggression among agents was 1am lockouts with current closing times, which led to a 25% reduction in total incidents (including an 81% reduction in street based incidents). All policies produced substantial reductions in street based incidents of verbal aggression among agents (33–81%) due to the smoothing of taxi demand; however they also displaced inner city residents from public to private venues where they experienced greater consumption related harms. The policies tested produced direct revenue losses of 1–9% for simulated licensees, with later lockout times and longer periods between lockout and lastdrinks producing the least loss of revenue.

Conclusion: Our simulation suggests that including additional hours between lockout and lastdrinks could be explored as a way to reduce aggression by easing transport demand, while also minimising the loss of revenue to venue owners. Direct policies to reduce late night transport related disputes should also be considered.

Keywords: Verbal aggression, Venue lockouts, Simulation modelling

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

THE INFLUENCE OF DISTANCE AND ALCOHOL OUTLET DENSITY ON ALCOHOL USE AND SMOKING IN THE GENERAL DANISH POPULATION

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Results of previous studies have clearly established a positive link between retail availability of alcohol and tobacco on the local level and consumption of these substances. Few, if any studies, have attempted to demonstrate how the availability (both by density and by distance) of both these commodities affects levels of use. The purpose of this study is thus to examine how exposure to alcohol and tobacco outlets is associated with drinking, smoking and the combination of both behaviours among Danish respondents. Specifically, we will explore for evidence of whether exposure to both tobacco and alcohol outlets on their consumption have singular, additive or synergistic effects as outcomes. Furthermore, we will explore whether the influence of the outlets on alcohol use and smoking is mediated by area level deprivation. Data come from two different cross sectional surveys of Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research of Aarhus University (n=8837 and n=5131). The data will be linked to measures of alcohol availability (i.e. nearest distance to an outlet from the respondent's home and density of outlets) and to area level deprivation variables derived from Statistics Denmark. We expect our results to indicate that shorter distances and higher outlet densities to be associated with high levels of alcohol use and smoking. The findings are also expected to be mediated by area level deprivation.

Keywords: Alcohol outlets, Area level deprivation, Outlet density

Conflict of interest: None

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE IMPACTS OF ALCOHOL POLICIES ON PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONALLY APPLICABLE POLICY-CONSUMPTION-HARM MODEL

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Introduction: There is growing interest internationally in modeling the impacts of potential alcohol policy changes on consumption and related harms. In the context of modeling the public health impact of ending Sweden's government partial monopoly on alcohol off premise sales and distribution, researchers from diverse countries are collaborating on an internationally applicable approach. Foundational to the project is a quality criteria based systematic review synthesizing the effect of four policy domains on consumption: pricing, hours of sale, outlet density, promotion and advertising.

Methods: Recent systematic reviews regarding the effect of these domains on consumption were identified by a systematic search strategy supplemented by expert advice. Paper lists from these reviews were then updated by a systematic search for subsequent papers and expert advice. Identified papers were rated along two quality dimensions: (1) a temporal dimension ranking the intervention being studied and which gives higher rank to sudden interventions and (2) a control dimension ranking whether the study was controlled or uncontrolled. Papers evaluating either a sudden intervention using any study design or a gradual intervention with a controlled design were included.

Results: The results of this systematic review will inform effect size estimates of policy changes on consumption. This will provide valuable new insight to inform prospective alcohol policy appraisals.

Conclusion: Systematic reviews exist regarding the effect of policy domains on consumption; however, we apply a novel, quality criteriabased approach to analyze and update existing reviews. Results will be used to inform an internationally applicable alcohol harms model.

Keywords: Systematic review, Alcohol policies, Policyconsumptionharm modeling

Conflict of interest: The study is partly funded by Systembolaget, the Swedish government alcohol monopoly which reports to the Minister for Health and has a mandate to protect the health and safety of the population. Funds cover parttime salary for the first author, travel expenses and minor fees for coauthors. Systembolaget has agreed for the investigative team to be fully independent and fully responsible for the content of all publications arising from the project.

CONCEPTUALIZING MEANINGFUL ALCOHOL CHANGE AND RELAPSE FOR HAZARDOUS DRINKERS

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Introduction: Alcohol related outcomes are used to describe change in populations; however, numerical reductions such as a decrease in weekly units, whilst easily measurable may not hold meaning for drinkers themselves. The purpose of this paper is to explore how hazardous drinkers conceptualize meaningful alcohol change and relapse in their own words.

Methods: Thematic analysis was undertaken of 14 semistructured interviews of participants from the four arm SelfHelp Interventions to Reduce Alcohol Consumption trial (ISRCTN92071123). All participants were adults with an Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test score of eight or greater at trial start.

Results: Analysis revealed three key narratives of meaningful change in alcohol; direct and measurable change (such as amount or frequency), behavioral change (change in roles, alternate activities, breaking a stress relief cycle, or change in behavioral typologies) and psychological change (gaining control, success identity, and addressing causes). Relapse was also defined by three themes; as an event, as a lifestyle shift, and psychologically defined (either as an accompanying emotional reaction, or as an independent definition).

Conclusions: Meaningful alcohol change whether decreases or relapse in hazardous drinkers was not uniformly expressed in an easily packaged numerical change. Change was often expressed in terms of impact and social context of the drinker. Consequently, choice of outcomes in trials or other evaluations should think about the meaning of measurement, particularly in nondependent drinkers, for whom goals may be more varied.

Keywords: Hazardous Drinking, Relapse, Alcohol Outcomes

Conflict of interest: No conflicts of interest to declare.

ALCOHOL POLICY, DRINKING BEHAVIOR, ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: THE IMPACT OF MINIMUM LEGAL PURCHASE AGE (MLPA) IN ITALY

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Introduction: Alcohol availability is one of the most influential predictors of adolescent use. In 2012, to protect youths against the negative consequences of alcohol use, Italy established law limiting alcohol purchase age (MLPA), that prohibits alcohol sales to individuals aged under 18 years. This paper explores the influence of MLPA on trends of purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages (off and on premises) in the last month (LM), as well as perceived alcohol availability among adolescents from 2007 to 2015.

Methods: Data were drawn from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD), annually conducted in Italy on a representative sample of students (15–19 years). Results were stratified i.e., <18 and ≥18 years. Permutation test for joinpoint regression was performed to calculate the annual percent change (APC) in prevalence, expecting a change in 2012–2013.

Results: Although LM alcohol consumption (APC=1.6) and intoxication (APC=1.8) decreased significantly (from 2007 to 2015) only in the younger group, LM off-premise consumption of alcopops in both age groups, as well as beer and wine in older group, increased significantly after 2012. Changes (decrease) in LM on-premise consumption trend of spirits in youngers was detected after 2012. Furthermore, a decrease in access to alcohol from 2007 to 2015, by youngers, was observed.

Conclusions: MLPA does not seem to impact on the purchase of alcohol by minors, although a slight effect on spirits was registered. However, alcohol use and availability decreased in the last 8 years, suggesting that the study of other factors is needed.

Keywords: Underage purchasing, Alcohol Policy, Drinking behaviors

Conflict of interest: None.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PARENTAL AND ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL-SPECIFIC NORMS PREDICT DEVELOPMENTAL DRINKING TRAJECTORIES

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Background: Ample studies examined the effects of parental alcohol-specific norms on adolescent alcohol use with inconclusive findings. The aim of the present study was to examine whether these inconclusive findings can be explained by the difference between alcohol-specific norms as reported by parents and how these norms are perceived by children. Specifically, the current study aims to test whether a) permissive alcohol-specific norms reported by parents and b) discrepancies between parental norms and parental norms as perceived by adolescents were associated with higher drinking trajectories.

Methods: Longitudinal data were used from five waves of the “Family and Health study. Paper and pencil questionnaires were completed in yearly intervals by 428 Dutch families consisting of a mother, father, and one adolescent child (53% boys, Mage=13.35 (SD = .50) at baseline).

Results: Three distinct drinking profiles were (i.e., low, medium and high trajectory). Additionally, more permissive maternal norms were associated with higher adolescent drinking trajectories. Moreover, higher paternal norm discrepancies were associated with a higher likelihood to be involved in a higher drinking trajectory, indicating that larger discrepancies between norms as reported by fathers and how adolescents perceive those norms were more likely to have a drinking profile characterized by higher intensity of drinking over time.

Conclusions: Findings suggest that the injunctive alcohol-related norms that parents expose to their early adolescent children are of significant importance in predicting the development of adolescent drinking behaviour.

Keywords: alcohol-specific norms, parenting, adolescents

Conflict of interest: The authors declare there is no conflict of interest.

DOES “MANAGING” THE CONSUMPTION OF PEOPLE WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE REDUCE HARM? A COMPARISON OF PARTICIPANTS IN FIVE CANADIAN MANAGED ALCOHOL PROGRAMS (MAPS) WITH LOCALLY RECRUITED CONTROLS

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Introduction: Managed alcohol programs (MAPs) are intended for people with severe alcohol-related problems and unstable housing. We investigated whether MAP participation was associated with changes in drinking patterns and related harms.

Methods: 175 MAP participants in five Canadian cities (Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, Thunder Bay and Vancouver) and 189 same-city controls were assessed for alcohol consumption, health, safety and alcohol-related harm outcomes. Length of stay in a MAP was investigated as a predictor of patterns of beverage and non-beverage alcohol consumption and related harms. Control variables were included for housing status, age, gender, ethnic background and city of residence. Negative binomial regression and logistic regression models were used.

Results: Recently admitted MAP participants (≤ 2 months) and controls were both high consumers of alcohol, predominantly male, of similar ethnic background, equally represented across the five cities and equally alcohol dependent (mean SADQ=29.7 and 31.4). After controlling for ethnicity, age, sex, city and housing stability, long-term MAP residents (> 2 months) drank significantly more days (+5.5) but 7.1 standard drinks fewer per drinking day than did controls over the last 30 days. Long-term MAP residents reported significantly fewer alcohol-related harms in the domains of health, safety, social, legal and withdrawal.

Conclusion: Participation in a MAP was associated with more frequent drinking at lower quantities per day. Participation was associated with reduced alcohol-related harms over the past 30 days. Future analyses will examine outcomes longitudinally through follow-up interviews, police and health care records.

Keywords: Alcohol harm reduction, Managed Alcohol Programs, alcohol consumption

Conflict of interest: none

THE IMAGES THEORY OF ADDICTION

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Addiction usually refers to a strong desire to continue habitual behaviour despite acknowledged harm and their own will to quit. Many theorists and practitioners have long rejected the concept because of its tendency to individualize problem behavior, to focus on treatment rather than prevention, and to limit prevention unduly to selected groups of users. There is no commonly accepted etiology of, or evidence-based treatment for, the condition, and diagnostic definitions are based on syndromes only. This article argues, first, that the addiction concept is necessary and cannot be replaced by mere quantitative measures of heavy use over time, not only for purposes of treatment but also for understanding how these conditions develop. The objections to the concept are not valid if we understand addiction as a generic concept, defined in terms of characteristics shared by several specific types, of which some are called prototypes. Addictions involve neurological adaptations but are not caused by them. They always emerge from culturally regulated behaviours, they are processes rather than onoff conditions, and involve types and pathways that depend on the social conditions in which they evolve. Addicted and normal uses are closely related and governed by images that define the functions, norms, meanings and usevalues of the behavior. These will be transformed as addictions develop. The Images Theory of Addiction opens the way to understanding cultural variations in the addictive process, as well as to identify particularly risky images of potentially addictive behaviors. The theory is illustrated with examples from recent comparative studies.

Keywords: addiction, theory, culture

Conflict of interest: None

COMPARING RESULTS FROM GENERAL POPULATION SURVEYS ON ALCOHOL'S HARM TO OTHERS – ARE DIFFERENCES RELATED TO ADMINISTRATION MODE?

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Aim: The aim was to assess the comparability of survey estimates on alcohol's harms to others across three different survey administration modes in the Swedish general population. Harm was divided into harm from strangers' drinking and from known heavy drinkers in the respondents' life.

Method: Three surveys were conducted in 2011/2012;

(1) selfadminstrated combined postal and web questionnaires (SAQpost/web), (2) standardised computerassisted telephone interviews (CATIstandard), and (3) computerassisted telephone interviews with a more ambitious procedure performed by trained interviewers (CATIambitious). All surveys included identical self-reported questions about alcohol's harm to others along with questions covering socio demographics and binge drinking habits. Analyses: Pearson chisquare test of significance was used to compare differences in sample characteristics across modes as well as differences in prevalence of harm. Furthermore, relative risks were calculated by using multivariate Poisson regression analyses to examine how sociodemographic factors and own binge drinking habits correlated with harm in the three different surveys. In order to estimate potential mode effects, we pooled the samples and performed Poisson regressions with survey mode as input variable.

Results: When adjusting for the effect of sociodemographic variables and binge drinking habits, respondents in the CATIstandard and the CATIambitious were more likely to report harm from strangers' drinking compared to respondents in the SAQ-post/web. However, no significant differences in reporting harm from known people's drinking were found between administration modes.

Conclusion: The type of mode used seems to have a relatively limited impact on selfreported estimates of alcohol's harm to others in general population surveys.

Keywords: survey, administration mode, alcohol's harm to others

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest.

POPULATION DRINKING AND ACUTE ALCOHOLRELATED DEATHS WITH DIFFERENT BACLEVELS A TIME SERIES ANALYSIS OF SWEDISH DATA FOR 1994-2013

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Background: Numerous studies support the total consumption model, i.e., the idea of a positive association between population drinking and alcohol related harm. However, most evidence is based on studies assessing the link between population drinking and chronic alcoholrelated deaths such as cirrhosis, whereas less attention has been paid to the link with more acute alcoholrelated deaths. In particular, to what extent population drinking is related to acute alcoholrelated deaths with various BAClevels at the time of death, has been little examined.

Aim: The overall aim of this paper is to analyse acute alcoholrelated deaths with different BAClevels in relation to changes in population drinking in Sweden for the period 1994-2013.

More specifically the research questions are:

- (i) is there an association between population drinking and acute deaths where the victim has a BAClevel of at least 0.2 and
- (ii) does the strength of the association increase with higher BAClevels?

Data and method: Quarterly data on acute alcohol related mortality and subsequent BAC levels are generated from a registry containing all forensic analysed death cases in Sweden, from the year 1994 to 2013. Data on alcohol consumption comes from the Monitoring project and from other official sources. Time series analysis (ARIMA modelling) will be applied in order to estimate the association between population drinking and acute alcoholrelated deaths with various BAClevels.

Keywords: acute alcohol related mortality, time series analysis, BAC

Conflict of interest: None

TYOLOGIES OF THE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, HIV, AND ALCOHOL USE SYNDOMIC AMONG YOUTH IN KAMPALA

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Introduction: The HIV epidemic in Uganda appears to be exacerbated by cooccurring substance use and genderbased violence (GBV), a syndemic commonly referred to as the SAVA syndemic. The high prevalence of the three complex epidemics warrant investigation of the extent to which they cooccur at the individual level and the psychosocial correlates that increase risk.

Methods: Analyses are based on crosssectional data collected in 2014. Participants comprised a convenience sample (N=1,134) of urban serviceseeking youth living in the slums, 1218 years of age, who were participating in a Uganda Youth Development Link dropin center. Multinomial logistic regression was used to determine the odds of being classified in 7 different categories of GBV, HIV, and alcohol use. Typologies were analyzed for associations with risk and protective factors. GBV was operationalized as both perpetration and victimization, alcohol use was measured as past year use, and HIV status was selfreported.

Results: Risk and protective factors in the analyses (i.e., age, sex work, observing parental abuse of each other, depression/suicidality, and parental living status) were all statistically significantly associated with selfreported SAVA. Engaging in commercial sex work was associated with alcohol use. Observing parental abuse was associated with various combinations of the syndemic, mostly categorized by GBV and alcohol use, as well as experiencing all three, alcohol, HIV, and GBV (AOR: 7.32; 95% CI: 3.09, 17.37).

Conclusion: Given the high prevalence of GBV, HIV, and alcohol use among youth in this population, prevention and interventions to reduce these outcomes are needed.

Keywords: GenderBased Violence, HIV, Youth alcohol use

Conflict of interest: The authors disclose no conflicts of interest nor any relationship that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest.

SEPARATION IN CHILDHOOD AND ADULTHOOD AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL HABITS IN A SWEDISH COHORT OF ADULTS

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Introduction: We hypothesize that individuals who experienced parental separation in childhood are more vulnerable to separation from partner later in a life, which manifests itself in higher levels of alcohol use and a more severe developmental progression of alcohol habits over time. We expect no different effects between sexes.

Methods: The data derived from the longitudinal populationbased study of mental health, work, and relations (PART) in Stockholm, Sweden, carried out between 1998 and 2010. The study sample, aged 20-64 years, consisted of 4 931 individuals. Separation in childhood, divorce or death of parent in childhood, and separation in adulthood, separation from partner during the last year, was measured at baseline. Alcohol habits during the last 12 months were measured with the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) at three occasions. Linear mixed models were used to analyze how separation in childhood and adulthood affected the change in alcohol habits over the followup period.

Preliminary results: Individuals who experienced separation in adulthood had higher AUDIT scores and showed a steeper decrease over the twelveyear followup, and there was no difference between sexes. Responders who experienced parental separation had similar alcohol habits as those reporting no separation in childhood or adulthood. There were no interaction effect seen between separation in childhood and adulthood for alcohol habits over time.

Conclusion: Separation in adulthood is associated with more severe alcohol habits than compared to people not experiencing separation. Parental separation in childhood did not affect the alcohol habits over time.

Keywords: AUDIT, Separation, Longitudinal cohort study

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest.

EXAMINING THE SOCIOCULTURAL SENSITIVITY OF SUBJECTIVE DRUNKENNESS: COMPARING ARAB AND JEWISH ISRAELI PUBPATRONS

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Aim: To determine whether the two main sociocultural groups in Israel (Arabs and Jews) are equally likely to report drunkenness at comparable levels of breath alcohol content (BrAC).

Design: Crosssectional study.

Setting and participants: 901 Jewish and 225 Arab Israeli pub patrons were interviewed as they exited pubs between midnight and 4 A.M.

Measurements: In addition to sociodemographic data, respondents reported whether they felt drunk at the time of the interview, after which they provided breath samples to determine BrAC. A logistic regression model tested whether there were differences in the probability of reporting drunkenness between Arabs and Jews holding BrAC levels and other background variables constant.

Findings: Arabs had higher BrAC levels than Jews ($M=0.19$ vs. $M=0.13$, $p \leq 0.0001$) but a lower proportion of Arabs reported drunkenness than Jews (22% vs. 43%). Adjusted logistic regression showed that at all levels of BrAC, Jews had a higher probability of reporting drunkenness than Arabs ($OR=6.40$, $p \leq 0.0001$).

Conclusions: Subjective drunkenness is likely to be influenced by cultural factors and may thus not reflect objective drinking patterns equally across different groups within the same society. This is likely to limit its usefulness as a screening tool for alcohol abuse and problems.

Keywords: subjective drunkenness, cultural differences, Breath Alcohol Content

Conflict of interest: We declare no relationship that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest

ALCOHOL'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE CHILD'S NEGLECT CASES AND THE RESPONSES DONE BY CHILD RIGHTS PROTECTION SERVICE

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There is no research on alcohol's harm to children due to parents drinking in Lithuania. The aims of this study are to examine how high a proportion of the notification to Child Rights Protection service of Kaunas municipality (CRPK) involved children that have been harmed due to parents drinking, how institutions treat these families and children, and how patterns of parental alcohol use affect children's protection.

Methods: Using random sampling we selected 203 cases of the caseload from the register, and investigated in detail from the paper records the role of alcohol in the families of children that entered the provision systems in CRPK, and institutional responses to the problem during 2014. The investigation period is December 2015 March 2016.

Results: The notification about child neglect or abuse came from the police, relatives or neighbours, or public services. 85.7% of neglect cases were alcohol related. The case analysis revealed that the attitude towards child rights protection is not childcentred but familyoriented. The focus is on social support to the parents, on their promises not to drink and to take care of the children.

Conclusion: The vast majority of children came to CRPK provision from drinkers' families. There is a gap between child protection and addiction treatment systems. The adoption of good practices from other countries, which have already integrated addiction treatment and child protection, is required, as well as wider and deeper research.

Keywords: alcohol, child neglect, Lithuania

Conflict of interest: No conflict interest

PATTERN AND RISK OF DEVELOPING ALCOHOL USE DISORDERS, ILLEGAL SUBSTANCE USE AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AFTER EARLY ONSET OF ALCOHOL USE: RESULTS OF THE THAI NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH SURVEY 2013

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Introduction: Although underage drinking is a global concern, little is known about the relationship between age at first drink and development of various psychiatric comorbidities.

Methods: A secondary data analysis was done among 2,928 lifetime drinkers from the Thai National Mental Health Survey 2013. Age at first drink, and onset of related psychiatric outcomes were inquired. Survival analysis using Cox regression was performed to estimate the risk over time for psychiatric problems across age ranges at first drink.

Results: Twothirds of male and onethird of female drinkers were considered underage at drinking onset. Substance use and abuse developed earlier (<5 years) than alcohol use disorders (AUD) and other outcomes (mostly >10 years). Substance use (predominantly cannabis, club drugs and inhalants) was more likely to develop among those who started drinking before age 15 compared to those who started after age 20. Using an alternative model based on time since birth, those age <15 at drinking onset were more likely to experience AUD, psychotic symptoms, intermittent explosive disorder and panic disorder. However, the early onset drinkers were less likely to develop depression compared to those who started at age 20 and over.

Conclusion: Premature alcohol consumption tends to be a gateway to various serious consequences. Efforts of such drinking age policy and interventions are needed to address vulnerable young populations.

Keywords: underage alcohol use, psychiatric comorbidity, illegal substance use

Conflict of interest: The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

UNLICENSED COMMUNITY DISTILLERIES IN NORTHERN THAILAND

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Introduction: Community distilled alcohol is popular among nearly half of the adult population and is available at all time, including the prohibited hours. The North has higher prevalence of problematic drinking and community distilleries than other regions. The objective of this study is to describe contamination, production, distribution, and consumption of alcohol from unlicensed community distilleries.

Method: We conducted rapid surveys with multistage sampling in Phayao, Lampang, and Phrae Provinces. We collected data from 87 drinkers using individual and indepth interviews. We also conducted participatory observation by purchasing randomly selected alcohol from 37 unlicensed community distilleries to analyze for contaminants, including methanol, fusel oil, ethyl carbamate, benzoic acid, lead, pesticide and herbicides using gas chromatography

Result : 54.05% of alcohol samples from unlicensed distilleries had excessive level of contaminants, e.g., lead, glyphosate. The starting price was 20 Bahts (for 390 ml. bottle). The main motive for unlicensed sale was the high cost of excise stamp, which drove up the cost of production. Among regular drinkers of alcohol from unlicensed community distilleries, the average amount of alcohol consumed during the week before the interview was 240 grams, and 62.1% were binge drinkers while 41.4% had alcohol dependence.

Keywords: Unlicensed, Community, Distilleries

Conflict of interest: None

SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN ALCOHOL USE AND RELATED HARM AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction: Numerous studies of the adult population have shown that groups with lower socioeconomic status (SES) tend to have an elevated risk of alcoholrelated problems. The present study intends to help shed light on the contradictory results among adolescents.

Aim: First we will explore how individuallevel SES among Swedish adolescents is related to alcohol consumption and selfreported alcoholrelated problems. Secondly, we will estimate the effect of SES on alcoholrelated harm when adjusted for volume of alcohol and pattern of drinking. Data also allows us to determine if differences in SES manifests themselves later in adolescence, rather than among 1516 year olds.

Data and methods: Data comes from the 2015 Swedish national school survey with 1516 (n=4198) and 1718 (n=4961) year old students. A stratified sampling procedure was used to ensure that all regions in Sweden were represented. Regression analyzes will be used to estimate to what extent SES influence alcohol consumption as well as related problems. In addition, the analyzes of alcoholrelated problems will be adjusted for volume and drinking pattern.

Measurements: The explanatory variable is parent's educational attainment as indicator for SES. The outcome variables include selfreported volume of consumption, frequency of binge drinking and alcoholrelated problems. The latter is measured using 17 questions on how frequently the respondents have experienced negative consequences from their drinking, e.g., trouble with the police, quarrel, accidents etc.

Declaration of interest: None.

Keywords: Adolescents, Parental SES, Alcoholrelated harm

Conflict of interest: None

MASCULINITIES AND FEMININITIES OF DRINKING IN FINLAND, ITALY AND SWEDEN: DOING AND UNDOING GENDER IN FOCUS GROUPS IN RELATION TO DIFFERENT DRINKING SITUATIONS

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Introduction: The article deals with masculinities and femininities of drinking from a comparative perspective. It examines how gender is done and undone in relation to different drinking situations in focus groups from Finland, Italy and Sweden. In the research setting, Finland and Sweden represent the Nordic intoxication-oriented drinking cultures. Italy, in turn, represents the Mediterranean meal drinking cultures.

Methods: The data was collected in a similar way in Finland, Italy and Sweden between 2007 and 2010, covering four different age groups (20 years, 25–30 years, 35–40 years and 50–60 years). From each country eight male and eight female groups were selected, i.e. two male and female groups from each age groups, one representing higher and the other lower social status professions. All focus groups interpreted a set of pictures representing different kinds of drinking situations, such as meal drinking, couple's moderate wine drinking, heroic heavy drinking among men and playful heavy drinking among women.

Results: The analysis identifies a mosaic repertory of masculinities and femininities that oppose, interweave or intermingle with each other and that change character depending on the situation, drinking company and drinking style.

Conclusion: The masculinities and femininities are not reducible to any single hierarchy of dominant and subordinate masculinities and femininities. Rather, they vary regionally and intersect in specific ways with class, age and generation.

Keywords: Doing/undoing gender, focus groups, comparative research

Conflict of interest: None

ALCOHOL USE IN TURKEY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction: The aim of this study is to quantify the prevalence of alcohol use in adults in Turkey, before conducting the International Alcohol Control Study Turkey.

Methods: A structured literature review was performed to identify studies published between 2000 and 2014. All studies report on drinking frequency in healthy adults were included.

Results: Of 47 studies published in scientific journals, five were conducted among teachers, health care workers, members of a society and soldiers, and four in the community. The remaining 38 studies studied drinking habits of university students. Proportion of alcohol users among students ranged between 1.6% and 91.4% with a decreasing time trend and higher prevalence for males. Prevalence of harmful drinking, as measured by CAGE, was reported in five university studies and was estimated to be between 4.8% and 22.4%. Beer was the most commonly consumed drink. Seven national household studies also reported on alcohol consumption. Between 2003 and 2014, abstainer prevalence ranged between 48.2% and 76.7% for males and 85.6% and 95.9% for females. No trend in user prevalence was observed across the period.

Conclusion: Overall, higher prevalence of drinking was estimated in university students compared to general population. The observed decreasing trend is questionable due to regional differences in consumption, differences in measuring consumption and the characteristics of the study groups in surveys.

Keywords: alcohol use, literature review, Turkey

Conflict of interest: None.

GRAVE LOGICAL ERRORS IN CALCULATING YEARS OF LIFE LOST IN THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE STUDY

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Introduction: The Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 (GBD) is the largest systematic effort to describe the epidemiology of a wide array of major diseases, injuries, and risk factors ever undertaken. One result in this study is the number of years lost due to alcohol use. The empirical data basis these calculations are built on is far from perfect and relies to a high degree on assumptions and speculations – which the authors admit. A consequence of these imperfections is that we should not overestimate the precision of these results and in the long run try to improve the empirical basis with systematic scientific research as far as possible. These presently unavoidable empirical problems are not the main focus of our considerations though.

Methods: The main focus is on grave methodological flaws that can be demonstrated using logical analyses.

Results: The authors admit methodological limitations and document the ongoing struggle to improve these estimates, but there are two crucial logical flaws not addressed yet. These flaws lead to a massive overestimation of the “years of life lost” (YLL) due to alcohol consumption in relation to the counterfactual situation of no alcohol available in a comparable scenario. We labelled these easy to demonstrate fallacies “everyone loses paradox” and “fictitious reference bias”. Both problems will be documented and explained in detail.

Conclusions: Published results concerning YLL due to alcohol use overestimate the true magnitude of this phenomenon enormously.

Keywords: Global Burden of Disease Study, Years of Live Lost, logical fallacies Conflict of interest: None

PUT A LABEL ON IT: TESTING AND REFINING CONTENT AND DESIGN OF ENHANCED LABELS ON ALCOHOL CONTAINERS

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Introduction: Alcohol containers in Canada are currently labelled with percent alcohol by volume (%ABV). Evidence indicates that estimating number of standard drinks (SD) in containers using %ABV labels is difficult. There is also a lack of public awareness of national lowrisk drinking guidelines (LRDG) and of health risks associated with alcohol consumption.

Methods: This research consists of a mixedmethods sequential explanatory approach. The quantitative study entailed an online survey (n= 2000) designed to test the efficacy of enhanced labels that include a health warning, SD information, and the national LRDG. The qualitative study consisted of five inperson focus groups (n=45) conducted with both stakeholders and the general public across one jurisdiction to explore perceptions and preferences for the enhanced labels.

Results: Quantitative results indicated that providing larger labels with both SD and LRDG information facilitated more accurate estimates of alcohol consumption across different beverage types. Qualitative results confirmed a preference for larger labels with both SD and LRDG information along with the inclusion of a health warning, pictures and relevant numbers.

Conclusion: Enhanced labels on alcohol containers constitute a more effective means of supporting accurate estimates of alcohol consumption than %ABV labels and could increase greater adherence to national LRDG and awareness of alcoholrelated health risks across a diverse range of consumers at the population level. Further research testing labels in real world settings is needed.

Keywords: alcohol labels, standard drinks, lowrisk drinking guidelines

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

THE COMPLEX RELATION BETWEEN DEBTS AND ADDICTION: AN EXPLORATORY QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Introduction: There has been a growing body of research that examined the extent and consequences of problematic debts among the general population. These studies point out various negative (mental) health consequences of having debts. Studies on people having debts and an addiction are relatively scarce, but there are indications that having debts increases the risk of problematic substance use. This exploratory qualitative study aimed to gain indepth insight into the relation between debts and addiction from the client perspective, supplemented by the perspective of care professionals.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 16 clients with an addiction (alcohol, drugs or gambling) and debts and 10 experts (care professionals and researchers). They were interviewed about the causes of their/their clients' debts and the relation between debts and addiction.

Results: Causes of debts reported by clients and experts were: raised in poverty and not have learned to deal with money, cognitive disabilities and behavioral factors (e.g. impulsivity). Most of the interviewed clients already had debts before their addiction emerged. The results indicated a reciprocal relation between debts and addiction: the costs of the addiction and the shift in priorities increased the amount of debts, but the stress caused by debts also triggered substance use. Among clients with gambling problems having debts triggered their addiction: they hoped to pay their debts with the gambling profits.

Conclusion: The findings illustrate that debts and addiction interact and exacerbate each other. Promising interventions to effectively address both problems are discussed.

Keywords: debts, addiction

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

DISPARITIES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION INDICES BY DIFFERENT METHODS OF INQUIRY: RESULTS OF THE THAI NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY 2013-14

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Introduction: There are many methods for assessing levels and patterns of alcohol consumption used in a survey among general population. Each has its own strengths and weaknesses. This study aims to compare alternative methods used for estimating alcohol consumption indices in a general population survey.

Methods: A secondary data analysis was conducted among 21,695 participants from the Thai National Health Examination Survey 2013/14, a stratified multistage survey. Data on alcohol consumption were measured, using quantity-frequency (QF), last 7 day (L7D), beverage specific yesterday (BSY) methods and Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT).

Results: The prevalence of current drinking (defined as drinking at least one standard drink in the past year) was 33.2% (54% in males, 15% in females) among Thais aged 15-98 years. The prevalence of low, moderate, high and very high risk alcohol use disorders, based on the AUDIT was 74.3%, 22%, 2.6% and 1.1% respectively. The BSY method provided the highest values of all alcohol indices among all methods, with the average daily intake being 5.9 g/day by BSY, 0.7 and 0.5 g/day by QF and L7D, respectively. The median drinking intensity was 26.2 g/drinking day by BSY, followed by 13 and 5.5 g/day by L7D and QF, respectively.

Conclusion: Beverage specific consumption questions can better estimate the amount of alcohol consumption as it encourages recall, especially when it asks back into a short time frame such as yesterday. However, such short time frames may limit the accuracy of the results when applied among a population with high proportions of abstainers and occasional drinkers.

Keywords: Alcohol consumption measurement, National health survey, Beverage specific yesterday (BSY)

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest in this research

ALCOHOL KNOWLEDGE AND ALCOHOL NORMS IN FOUR TO SIX YEAR OLDS BY USING THE ELECTRONIC APPROPRIATE BEVERAGE TASK: PRIMARY FINDINGS OF A MULTIPLEINFORMANT LONGITUDINAL FAMILY STUDY

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Introduction: There is limited evidence on children's alcohol knowledge and norms, yet insight in these factors can help explain alcohol use in adolescence. This study aims to provide evidence on alcohol knowledge and norms in four to six year old children.

Methods: The first wave of a multipleinformant longitudinal family study (20152017) among children (four to eight year olds) was conducted in MayAugust in 2015 in the Netherlands. Children (N = 329; 48,9% boys) completed the Dutch version of the electronic Appropriate Beverage Task to measure alcohol knowledge and norms. Eighteen drawings of male and female adults and/or children (N = 72) in various contexts were shown on a tablet and children were asked to indicate what the displayed persons drank by touching one of the twelve displayed beverages (eight nonalcoholic; four alcoholic). Subsequently, children were asked the names of the beverages and whether they contain alcohol.

Results: Children knew 30.7% of the alcohol beverages by name; 41.6% identified beer, red wine, white wine, and champagne as alcoholcontaining. This was significantly lower than knowing the name (82.5%) and the content (54.5%) of nonalcoholic beverages. Males were more often given alcoholic beverages (39.2%) than females (24.8%) or children (21.4%); adults in appropriate contexts (e.g., 'when having an indoor party': 34.6%) more often than adults in nonappropriate contexts (e.g., 'when driving a car': 30.0%).

Conclusion: Children aged four to six years old can identify the name and the content of alcoholic beverages and can indicate that adults drink in different contexts.

Keywords: children's alcohol knowledge, children's alcohol norms, electronic Appropriate Beverage Task

Conflict of interest: There is no conflict of interest.

CRIMINAL AND VICTIMIZATION HARM FROM OTHER'S DRINKING: SELFREPORTS FROM LOW AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

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Alcohol attributable criminal and victimization harm is one of serious human rights issues and social problem. This includes assault, threats, harassment, insult, traffic accidents and property damage as well as public disorder and feelings of safety. Evidence on this social harm of alcohol was commonly relied on registry data, such as police and hospital services, which is often found unclear details about the involvement of someone's drinking in the situation. It was also likely limited to only more serious cases accessed to the services.

This study analysed the selfreported population survey data from five Asian low and middleincome countries of the WHO/Thai Health International Collaborative Research Project on the Harm to others from drinking, including Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Lao PDR and Vietnam. The total respondents were 10,331 with the average response rate of 96.4%.

Overall, 56.7% of the respondents reported they have experienced criminal and victimization harm due to the drinking of others in last 12 months, and the most common harm was public disorder and feelings of unsafety (38%). The percentages experiencing various harm in each country as well as the demographic characteristics and drinking characteristics of the victims will be reported. The relationships between exposure to this harm and other important factors including seeking help from health-related services and contacting the police will also be analysed.

Keywords: victimization, low and middleincome countries, criminal harm

Conflict of interest: None

DRINKER TYPES, HARM AND POLICY RELATED VARIABLES: RESULTS FROM THE 2011 INTERNATIONAL ALCOHOL CONTROL STUDY IN NEW ZEALAND

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Aims: To identify a typology of drinkers based on alcohol consumption and investigate the relationship between drinker types, harms experienced and policy related variables.

Setting: New Zealand 2011

Methods: Kmedian cluster analysis of the characteristics of male and female drinkers including volumes of alcohol consumed in the form of beer, wine, spirits and readyto drinks (RTDs) consumed in off and on premise settings. Cluster membership was then related to harm measures: alcohol dependence, selfrated health and policy relevant variables: liking for alcohol adverts, price paid for alcohol and time of purchase. Males and females were analysed separately.

Results: Men were divided into four, and women into seven, clearly discriminated clusters. Men evenly divided between clusters and all consumed a high proportion of beer. Women divided into uneven and extreme clusters distinguished between mainly RTD drinkers and mainly wine drinkers. Heavier drinking clusters were much more likely to report symptoms of alcohol dependence but did not report lower estimates of subjective health. Heavier drinking clusters also reported more liking for alcohol ads and purchased alcohol at later hours. The relationship of cluster membership with price was more nuanced.

Conclusion: Consumption patterns were sufficiently distinctive to discover a typology of male and female alcohol consumers. Clusters of heavier consumers of alcohol had a greater liking for alcohol adverts and were more likely to purchase later which has policy implications.

Keywords: cluster, beverage choice

Conflict of interest: None

THE USE OF TEMPORARY LIQUOR LICENSES BY AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS

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Background: For many young people the frequent and widespread use of alcohol at social events is normalised. This is reinforced by parents' and principals' reports of adults' using alcohol at school events when children are present. The aim of this study was to examine the use of temporary liquor licenses in Australian schools.

Method: Temporary liquor licensing data for 2013/14 was requested from all jurisdictions. Initial screening excluded all nonschool applications. Coding criteria was developed to determine school type, student year levels, presence of children and length of license.

Results: Five jurisdictions provided data on 3334 relevant licenses. Preliminary analyses indicate that the majority of licenses were issued for one day to catholic and independently funded primary schools (children aged 13 years and below). Across jurisdictions, the presence of children at these events ranged between 32 and 57%. Use of licenses across jurisdictions differed significantly and was associated with differing legislation and guidelines.

Conclusion: The findings of this study support earlier reports of regular alcohol use by adults at school events when children are present. Licenses are not required for all events where liquor is consumed so the prevalence of adults' use of alcohol at these events is likely to be higher. Further discussion with education departments, school communities and principals is needed to determine the role of alcohol at school events when children are present.

Keywords: adults, schools, licenses

Conflict of interest: Nil

STABILITY OF TEMPERAMENT TRAITS IN ALCOHOL DEPENDENT PATIENTS IN FULL ALCOHOL REMISSION

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Introduction: Heavy use of alcohol over long periods may induce lowered serotonergic activity in the brain. This might in turn lead to higher levels of the temperament trait Harm Avoidance often associated with type I alcoholism. This study aims at describing the development of personality in alcohol dependent patients with longterm remission.

Methods: Data in the study is from the Gothenburg Alcohol Research Project (GARP), which aims at investigating the interaction between psychiatric, psychological, as well as neurobiological and genetic characteristics in alcoholdependent individuals. Out of the 349 study participants, the subgroup of participants that abstained from alcohol over 18 months will be compared to patients with a continued consumption with regard to the development of their personality profiles on the TCI (Temperament and Character Inventory).

Results: Prepost profiles over 18 months in the traits Novelty Seeking, Harm Avoidance, Reward Dependence and Persistence will be presented for the abstainers and non abstainers.

Conclusion: We expect personality profiles to become more similar with the population profile for the abstainers especially regarding Harm avoidance while we expect the personality profiles of the nonabstainers to fairly stable over time.

Keywords: personality, alcohol dependence, treatment

Conflict of interest: no conflict of interest to declare

WHAT'S THE DAMAGE? ESTIMATING THE NUMBER AND COST OF CANNABIS IMPAIRED COLLISIONS IN CANADA AND PRELIMINARY COMPARISONS WITH ALCOHOL

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Introduction: The Canadian government has announced plans to legalize cannabis in 2017. In 2012, 10% of Canadians used cannabis and just under half of cannabis users were estimated to have driven under the influence of cannabis; however little is known about the extent and costs associated with cannabisimpaired driving. This study quantifies the costs of cannabisimpaired driving and draws preliminary comparisons to those of drunk driving.

Methods: Province and age specific cannabis attributable fractions (CAFs) were calculated for motor vehicle collisions (MVCs) of varying severity. The CAFs were applied to MVC data in order to estimate the total number of persons involved in cannabisattributable fatal, injury and PDO collisions. Willingnesstopay cost values were applied to estimate the costs associated with cannabisimpaired driving and subsequently compared to those estimated for drunk driving by Pitel and Solomon (2013).

Results: Cannabis was estimated to have caused 75 deaths, 4407 injuries and 7794 property damage only collisions in Canada in 2012, totalling between \$1.09 and \$1.28 billion dollars with costs being highest among younger people. In comparison, alcoholimpaired driving costs in 2010 were estimated to be between \$13.9 billion and 18.7 billion.

Conclusion: The cannabisimpaired driving costs are substantial although lower than the costs of alcoholimpaired driving. The harm and cost of cannabisimpaired collisions is an important factor to consider as Canada looks to legalize and regulate the sale of cannabis. This comparative analysis will help to build the literature to inform impaireddriving laws in Canada.

Keywords: alcohol, cannabis, impaireddriving costs

Conflict of interest: None

EXEMPTIONS TO THE FREEZE ON NEW LATE NIGHT LIQUOR LICENCES IN INNER CITY MELBOURNE: EARLY IMPACT AND EXPERIENCE IN THE FOUR AFFECTED MUNICIPALITIES

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Background: In July 2015, the Victorian Government extended the longrunning freeze on new liquor licences in four innercity Melbourne municipalities. Importantly though, this extension included a softening of the regulations around freeze exemptions, opening the way for new latenight licences subject to council approval and licence conditions (e.g. serves food, capacity <200 ppl etc). Given the wellestablished link between latenight trading and alcoholrelated problems, it's important to examine how these changes impact on Melbourne's nighttime economy.

Objective: Quantitative and qualitative data will be used to examine the short-term impact of these regulatory changes, exploring the extent of exemptions six months following the changes and how the affected councils approach their new responsibility.

Methods: Qualitative data with councils will focus on how planners conceptualise their new role adjudicating freeze exemptions and exploring the likely repercussions in the four council areas. Quantitative data will examine the impact on latenight licence numbers. Baseline data on the number of existing venues likely to be eligible for exemption trading on July 1, 2015 will be collected and data on both applications for extensions and for new latetrading venues will be collated. This data will be compared with similar trends in nearby, nonfreeze affected municipalities.

Significance: The changes to the latenight licensing freeze in Melbourne have the potential to alter the landscape of the nighttime economy. This paper will provide critical first evidence as to the uptake of the new exemption options and will explore how the local councils are managing their new regulatory responsibilities.

Keywords: Nighttime economy, Latenight Licence Freeze, Local Government

Conflict of interest: No Conflict of interest to declare

OPIOID OVERDOSE RISK AND CONCURRENT ALCOHOL USE

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Introduction: The Midwest region of the United States has disproportionately high rates of nonmedical use of prescription opioids, which has been paralleled by high rates of opioid overdose fatalities. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant, that when used in combination with opioids, may elevate the risk of an overdose.

Methods: This study reports on data (n~1,337) that was pooled across three regional crosssectional surveys from two overdose prevention programs and a syringe exchange program. The sample was predominately (97%) white, 48% male and the mean age was 35 years old.

Results: A little less than half (47%) of the sample reported never using alcohol in the past three months and 15% reported using alcohol either weekly or daily. Thirty nine percent of the sample reported having ever overdosed during their lifetime. Based on our preliminary analysis, an older age of onset of alcohol use was associated with overdose risk in the bivariable model. However, alcohol use in the past three months or age of onset of alcohol use were not associated with overdose in the multivariable models.

Conclusion: While approximately 15% of clients who report nonmedical use of prescription opioids or heroin are consuming alcohol either weekly or monthly, alcohol consumption was not a risk factor for overdose.

Keywords: overdose, alcohol, opioids

Conflict of interest: I do not have any conflicts of interest.

WHAT ARE MARIJUANA REGULATORS LEARNING FROM ALCOHOL REGULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES?

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With the legalization of recreational cannabis sales in four U.S. states and the District of Columbia (and 12 additional states likely to consider legalization in the coming year), state governments are developing policies creating a new controlled substance market. The emerging regulatory schemes for legalized recreational marijuana sales have parallels to alcohol sales and in three states, alcohol regulators have authority over this new market. This paper will consider the similarities between the regulations on retail marijuana and alcohol sales and the regulations unique to recreational cannabis sales (e.g., dose and storage regulations; inventory tracking, incorporation of medical applications). The paper will also discuss the important intervention question of whether responsible alcohol server training methods and techniques can be translated to recreational cannabis seller training. Alcohol server training has been shown to be an effective intervention for controlling a number of negative alcoholrelated outcomes, including the rate of alcoholrelated automobile crashes, refusing service to apparently intoxicated patrons, lowering sales of alcohol to underage purchasers, and alcohol premiserelated violence. Such training is specified in Oregon's and Colorado's regulations, although once again, there are both similarities and differences in requirements for responsible sales training for marijuana and alcohol. The paper will summarize results of a study examining the feasibility of a webbased responsible cannabis seller training. Input from alcohol and cannabis regulators and the retail cannabis industry and evaluation of a beta version of the webbased seller training indicate that this alcohol intervention can be translated to recreational marijuana sales.

Keywords: Cannabis regulation, Alcohol regulation, Translation

Conflict of interest: None

“IT’S THE SHORT TERM STUFF I CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT”- DESIGNING SMS MESSAGE CONTENT TO BE DELIVERED DURING RISKY DRINKING EVENTS FOR YOUNG ADULTS

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Introduction: Mobile phones are a feasible, acceptable platform to reach people with health messages. While message design theories are well-established, there is little to guide the translation of this evidence into the tailorable short message platform. Previous interventions have targeted general behaviour, rather than behaviour during events such as drinking. This study aimed to develop and evaluate messaging delivered during drinking events for young adults.

Methods: Forty young adults were engaged in developing, testing and evaluating an SMS alcohol intervention. Development workshops included group discussion, analysis of alcohol related messaging, and participant-led design of message content. Messages were refined using Motivational Interviewing theory. Participants tested the SMS intervention during a drinking event and were followed up for evaluation.

Results: Response to previous alcohol messages indicated disregard for harm or health-focused content. Participants emphasised the need for positive messages given the delivery during social events. Most preferred a reduced focus on alcohol itself, and reported more influential motivations for drinking less to be spending, missing plans, and ‘burdening’ friends. Short, friendly reminders were felt to best suit the SMS platform and social context. The tailored nature of the messages was valued, with relevant, achievable suggestions for action regarded as most likely to impact on behaviour; this was especially important considering that messages were delivered during drinking events.

Conclusions: Findings suggest that messages delivered during drinking events may be more acceptable when framed positively, and when tailored to provide relevant and practical information. The study demonstrates the advantage of conducting comprehensive participatory formative research.

Keywords: mHealth, Young people, Participatory research

Conflict of interest: No conflicts of interest to be reported.

THE MISSING LINK BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND INJURY: THE CONFOUNDING AND MODIFYING ROLE OF CONTEXT

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Introduction: While the causal effect of alcohol on injury is well established, the influence of injury context has been mostly ignored. Distribution of context and activities are believed to vary greatly between injured patients and their controls, and importantly, context factors may modify the alcohol and injury relationship.

Methods: Injury and noninjury emergency room (ER) patients were recruited in Vancouver and Victoria 201415. This casecontrol study estimated relative risk (RR) of injury related to acute drinking (i.e. within 6 hours before the event leading to ER admission) using noninjured patients as controls (n=1191 injured vs 1613 noninjured). RR is estimated using Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR) adjusting for the effect modification of context.

Results: Risk of injury related to drinking was observed to vary across contexts, e.g. RR of violencerelated injuries was higher in drinking places and working places compared to public places and resting at home. For violencerelated injury, the RR related to any alcohol was 9.6, reduced to 6.3 when the modifying effect of injury place was adjusted (7.5 after adjusting for activities). Little difference was seen in RR estimation for other causes of injury, however.

Conclusion: This is the first study thoroughly examining the modifying effect of injury context and activities among ER patients and estimating RR of injury related to drinking adjusting for the effect modification of context. Our findings suggest the large RR for violencerelated injury estimated consistently in prior studies may be biased upward when the role of context is ignored.

Keywords: Alcohol, Injury, Context

Conflict of interest: None

SOCIAL CONTEXT OF URBAN YOUTH DRINKING IN KOREA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Introduction: This qualitative study intends to describe the social context of youth drinking in urban environments based on multiangled, comparative perspectives of those involved.

Methods: In 2015, 43 participants (26 teenagers, 7 parents and teachers, 6 store owners and cashiers, and 4 alcohol sales monitors) discussed current social context of youth drinking in Seoul metropolitan area in 8 focus groups. Thematic analysis was performed on data from verbatim transcripts and field notes of the focus groups.

Results: Two salient themes found in the study include: norms about drinking and policy measures. Both teenagers and adults are tolerant of 'moderate' drinking of highschool aged youth. For teenagers, 'moderate' youth drinking means enjoying drinking without causing any trouble. While parents would tolerate youth drinking at home under parents' control, a popular place for adolescent drinking is, in fact, homes where adults are absent. Despite the enforcement of pointofpurchase ID checking, adolescents share information on stores where ID checking is not strictly observed. Moreover it is known among adolescents where and how to get fake IDs. Respondents agree that all parties involved in youth purchase of alcohol should be held responsible: adolescents and cashiers in addition to store owners who take the sole responsibility under current regulations.

Conclusion: Comparative perspectives found this study suggest preventive education about youth drinking is needed at all levels in society, not just for youth, to create a norm for drinking. Strategic countermeasures should pay a particular attention to the influence of SNS on youth drinking.

Keywords: Youth Drinking, Social Context, Qualitative Research

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest to disclose.

A NATIONAL SURVEY OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG OKADA RIDERS IN NIGERIA-“ A PILOT STUDY

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Introduction: Riding under the influence of alcohol has been identified in previous studies as one of the major causes of road accidents. Despite the Federal Road Safety injunction of not riding under the influence of alcohol, commercial motorcyclists ('okada riders', kabukabu') are known to 'drink ride'. This may be the cause of the many fatal accidents associated with okada riding. This pilot study therefore focused on assessing the prevalence and causes of alcohol use among okada riders across Nigeria.

Methods: This is a cross sectional study among okada riders or kabukabu across Nigeria. Three out of the six geo politic zones were selected for the study. Seventy five okada riders participated in the study from each of the three geo political zone. A self administered questionnaire was used to obtain data on prevalence and causes of alcohol abuse among alcohol riders. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data obtained from participants.

Results: The results of this pilot study showed the prevalence of alcohol abuse among okada riders and relate to geopolitical zone. Okada riders indicated many reasons for drink riding: to keep awake, to cope with the weather and frustrations among others

Conclusion: This pilot study supports the need for a nationwide study in Nigeria which this study group hopes to carry out with availability of fund.

Keywords: Alcohol, Rider, Nigeria

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

THE IMPACTS OF MINIMUM ALCOHOL PRICING ON ALCOHOL ATTRIBUTABLE MORBIDITY AND INCOME STATUS

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Introduction: Minimum alcohol pricing is associated with reduced alcohol consumption and alcohol-attributable (AA) morbidity. We investigate the hypothesis that this association is greater in low income regions.

Methods: A cross-sectional time-series panel study was designed using AA hospital admission data on 89 local health areas in British Columbia in 2002–2013. Multivariate mixed effect models tested relationships between rates of AA hospital admissions and minimum prices per standard drink in regions with differing mean household income levels controlling for outlet densities, trend and seasonality, socio-demographic characteristics, spatial and temporal autocorrelation.

Results: A 10% increase in minimum price was associated with a 35.47% decrease (t-test $P < 0.01$) in rates of acute 100% AA hospital admissions in regions with “low” household income (

Conclusion: Minimum alcohol pricing was associated with greater reductions in AA morbidity for populations with lower income, both for immediate effects on acute and delayed effects on chronic morbidity. The importance of this finding is magnified by low income areas also having the highest rates of AA morbidity.

Keywords: minimum alcohol price, alcohol attributable hospital admission, mixed model

Conflict of interest: None

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METRO NETWORK MAP

(Journey time in minutes to/from Central Station [T-Centralen])



- Förklaringar Key to symbols**
- Tunnelbana Röda linjen **Metro Red Line**
 - Tunnelbana Gröna linjen **Metro Green Line**
 - Tunnelbana Blå linjen **Metro Blue Line**
 - Tunnelbana Oransje linjen **Metro Orange Line**
 - L Lokalbansor **Light rail**
 - J Pendeltåg **Commuter rail**
 - F Fjärrtåg **Rail**
 - Slutdestination för vissa tåg. Använd om möjligt reseplaneraren på sl.se.
Some trains will terminate here. We recommend you to use the Journey planner online at sl.se.

