

NATIONAL DRUG RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Preventing harmful drug use in Australia

**WHO Collaborating Centre for Prevention and Control of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
(Joint Centres)**



Annual Report 2001

Funded by the National Drug Strategy

National Drug Research Institute

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Foreword

I am very pleased to welcome readers to the 2001 Annual Report of the National Drug Research Institute.

The past year has undoubtedly been more successful than any previous year for the Institute. What is most gratifying is that the successes of the Institute have been at both academic and practical levels.

In the academic area, the number of publications in peer review journals has risen sharply and there have been many other measures of recognition of the academic value of the work done by the Institute.

A number of staff have made excellent progress in finalising their doctoral studies and the work of the Institute has been represented at major conferences in Australia and overseas.

At a practical level, the staff of the Institute have made major contributions to community based efforts to control drug and alcohol problems in Western Australia and in the rest of the country. The Institute has won a record number of grants and contracts to assist the planning and evaluation of prevention efforts around Australia. A particular example worth noting is the leadership role played by many of the staff in the Western Australian Drug Summit in 2001.

As in previous years, senior staff of the Institute have been represented on major government committees on drug and alcohol issues in Western Australia and nationally.

I congratulate Professor Tim Stockwell on the fine leadership he has given the Institute in the past year and thank all of the staff for the excellent work that they have done.



Professor Charles Watson
Chairman of the Board of Management

Executive Dean, Division of Health Sciences
Curtin University of Technology



Professor Charles Watson

Year in Review

2001 was an exciting and busy year for NDRI. It was also a year in which, I believe, we really started to achieve our potential - as measured against indicators of both academic performance and impact on policy and practice.

Increased Productivity

Against the traditional academic criteria, we more than doubled our rate of publication and significantly increased our success in winning commissioned and other competitive research grants. Five of our PhD students either submitted or became much closer to submitting their theses, and one staff member - Richard Midford - will shortly be awarded his doctoral degree.

Our increased productivity was mostly due to the fact that we now have a stable group of senior research staff who have established themselves as significant researchers in key areas of drug prevention and policy research. We owe a large debt of thanks to our funding body, the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, for having established a five-year funding term for the national research centres since 1998.

Policy Achievements and Contributions

It was heartening to see the extent to which our work is now contributing to evidence-based policies and practices. In this regard, Simon Lenton deserves a special mention for his role in the Western Australian Community Drug Summit, held in Perth during August 2001. His written submission and excellent presentation to the delegates, based on his extensive work on alternative models for the regulation of cannabis, led to the WA Government now looking to implement a model of prohibition with civil penalties. Simon has since won funding from the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund to initiate a formal evaluation of the impact of forthcoming changes in cannabis regulation in WA. NDRI has recently learnt that his work was also influential in shaping current cannabis regulation in the ACT. All this while finalising his PhD thesis, helping to edit the Drug and Alcohol Review, and deservedly winning promotion to Senior Research Fellow.

Other NDRI staff also made excellent contributions to the background papers, submissions and the debate during the WA Community Drug Summit, including



Professor Tim Stockwell

David Hawks, Richard Midford, Dennis Gray and Fiona Farrington.

Contributions to national alcohol and other drug policy were also made through the work of NDRI staff on national committees and working parties. Susan Carruthers' contribution to Australian policy on the prevention of Hepatitis C among injecting drug users, through her membership of the Australian National Council on AIDS, Hepatitis and Related Diseases, is worthy of special mention. Dennis Gray and his colleagues worked closely with the Australian National Council on Drugs, on a project involving the mapping of alcohol and drug services for Indigenous people across Australia. NDRI staff also served on the NHMRC Working Party responsible for the new National Drinking Guidelines, on the Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Foundation, the National Alcohol Research Priority Working Party and the National Expert Advisory Committee on Alcohol.

NDRI research continued to inform policy deliberations through its participation in several monitoring studies, notably the National Alcohol Indicators Project (NAIP) coordinated by Tanya Chikritzhs, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia study, and our contribution to the Illicit Drug Reporting System. NAIP was influential in enabling the 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey to include questions relevant to the new

NHMRC National Drinking Guidelines, and is also helping the Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs to investigate options for improved national recording of alcohol sales data.

Systematic Reviews of Key Prevention Literature

One practical way in which NDRI tries to assist with the formulation of Australian policy on the prevention of harmful drug use is through the review of existing evidence on key issues. There has been a growing trend over the past two years to recognise the need for 'systematic' reviews of the literature (eg Rehm, 1999). In this modern age there is no shortage of information, but a growing need for authoritative syntheses of the results of existing well-conducted studies. Systematic reviews are those that state explicit and comprehensive search strategies for identifying relevant studies and then apply methodological and statistical criteria for quality before including in the review.

During 2001, Wendy Loxley, Katie Scott and Ben Haines commenced the production of a Prevention Monograph. The project is being run in close collaboration with the Centre for Adolescent Health at the University of Melbourne through Professors George Patton and John Toumbourou. This work was also initiated by way of a review of 'what works' in prevention, which was commissioned by the World Health Organization and completed in 2001. The 'what works' review led to the creation of a database of exemplary studies which it is planned will eventually be available on the World-Wide Web. Nyanda McBride contributed a state-of-the art review of the school drug education literature to this project.

NDRI staff were closely involved with the publication in 2001 of the 'International Handbook on Alcohol Dependence and Problems' by John Wiley and Sons (Heather, Peters and Stockwell, 2001). This book is intended to be comprehensive, even encyclopaedic, in its coverage of the treatment, biology and prevention of alcohol-related problems. It has received positive reviews (eg Edwards, 2001).

Intervention Studies

Members of the Community Intervention Team have evaluated a number of model prevention interventions. The largest of these, and with the most sophisticated evaluation, was the School Health and Alcohol Harm Reduction Project (SHAHRP) which involved over 2,000 students across some 14 Perth schools. SHAHRP has been shown to be a cost-effective classroom based intervention with an average cost of \$7 per student per year to implement. It is a rare example of such an intervention that effects behaviour, in particular, total alcohol consumption, harmful/ hazardous alcohol consumption, and the harms that young people experience associated with alcohol use (McBride et al, 2001).

Susan Carruthers and Kristy Arden of the Illicit Drugs Team commenced work on the trial of a video-based educational intervention aimed at preventing hepatitis C transmission among novice injectors. The intervention was developed as a result of the earlier HIT (Hepatitis C, Injecting and Transmission) study, completed during 2001, which found that 'accidental' unsafe injecting practices are relatively common among injecting drug users.

During 2001, other practical community-based interventions evaluated by NDRI included the Rottneest School Leavers project (Young, Farrington and Midford, 2001) and the Carnarvon Partysafe project (Cooper et al, 2001).

Paul Catalano of the Alcohol Policy Team was involved in a different kind of prevention intervention, by working closely with the Traffic Branch of the WA Police Service to improve intelligence gathering on licensed premise hot-spots for drinking and driving. The second part of this project involved case studies describing the practical application of this information to licensing decisions and policing policies. This work echoes that of the NSW Bureau of Crime Research and Statistics, our Collaborating Centre in Sydney, where Neil Donnelly and Suzanne Briscoe identified that a handful of licensed premises are the location for the

majority of violent incidents around pubs and clubs (Briscoe and Donnelly, 2001). While essentially descriptive research at one level, this work is having the powerful effect of raising the profile of alcohol-related incidents around licensed premises and enabling effective responses to be better targeted.

I would like to thank all the staff involved at the front and also behind the scenes for their work during 2001. We have a wonderful team of people who administer and support the research work we do under the able leadership of Fran Davis. Our Board of Management and our Chair, Professor Charles Watson, have also been incredibly supportive in various ways including assisting with access to hard-to-reach data, promoting our work, and advising us on funding sources and financial reporting methods.



Professor Tim Stockwell
Director

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About NDRI

The National Drug Research Institute, formerly the National Centre for Research into the Prevention of Drug Abuse, was established in March 1986 as one of two Centres of Excellence in Drug Research funded by the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (now the National Drug Strategy). The Centre was formally designated an Institute at Curtin University of Technology in September 1999 by Professor Lance Twomey. The Institute's core funding is received from the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing and in addition further funds are sought from a variety of Commonwealth and State granting bodies.

The mission of the Institute, stated simply, is to contribute to the overall aim of the National Drug Strategic Framework, which is; "To improve health, social and economic outcomes by preventing the uptake of harmful drug use and reducing the harmful effects of licit and illicit drugs in Australian society". The Institute does this by undertaking research designed to establish the preventive potential of a number of interventions: legislative, fiscal, regulatory and educational. It therefore complements the role of the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre whose primary focus is on treatment.

NATIONAL DRUG RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MISSION

"To conduct and disseminate high quality research that contributes to the primary prevention of harmful drug use and the reduction of drug related harm"

KEY RESULT AREAS

- The conduct and dissemination of high quality research in order to contribute to the primary prevention of harmful drug use and the reduction of drug related harm.
- Further building of the national capacity and expertise required to undertake research in the area of primary prevention of drug-related harms and dissemination of knowledge and information.
- Increasing the awareness of drug-related harms and effective preventative measures among policy makers, the public and those who might benefit from prevention strategies.

Research Activities

NDRI is one of the largest centres of drug research expertise in Australia, employing 23 research staff in 2001. The Institute also works in close collaboration with a number of relevant agencies and research centres in Western Australia and other Australian states.

Research activities are grouped into four broad categories:

- Alcohol policy
- Community and school interventions
- Illicit drug use
- Substance use among Indigenous Australians

In accordance with its key result areas, a number of key priority areas have been identified within which NDRI conducts and disseminates research and develops research infrastructure:

1. National monitoring of alcohol and other drug consumption patterns and related harms
2. Monitoring and evaluation of prevention programs regarding Aboriginal alcohol and other drug use
3. The prevention of the spread of blood-borne viruses among injecting drug users
4. The impact of educational, legislative and regulatory strategies to minimise alcohol and other drug-related harms
5. The prevention of harmful drug use in key target groups identified in the National Illicit Drug Strategy
6. The development and evaluation of more effective school-based and community-based drug education and prevention programs
7. The development and evaluation of more effective workplace drug prevention and harm reduction programs
8. Identifying new fundamental, strategic and developmental research questions in the area of primary prevention of harmful drug use

Following are details of projects undertaken by NDRI during 2001, organised under the eight key priority areas listed above.

1 National monitoring of alcohol and other drug consumption patterns and related harms

Drug use monitoring in Australia (DUMA)

Chief Investigator: W Loxley
Project Staff: M Even

Project Status: Completed in 2001

This project is the Western Australian arm of a national study which is managed by the Australian Institute of Criminology. The study is funded by the Federal Ministry of Justice for three years to investigate the prevalence of illicit drug use among people who have recently been charged with a criminal offence. The gathering of such information is necessary for the development of a plan of action to combat the problem of illicit drug use and crime in the community generally.

DUMA is a pilot project that seeks to measure drug use among those people who have been charged with a criminal offence and detained in a lockup facility in the previous 48 hours, thereby focusing specifically on the drug/crime connection. Voluntary interviews and analysis are conducted with this section of the alleged offender population on a quarterly basis over a two - three week period.

In Perth the survey takes place in the East Perth lockup with the cooperation and support of the WA Police Service. The first data collection took place in January 1999 and a total of twelve are planned.

Evaluation of the Australian drug information network (ADIN) project

Chief Investigator: R Midford

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Richard Midford is providing a consultancy service to coordinate technical aspects of the ADIN project's evaluation. This \$2.4 million project is funded by the Commonwealth Government to develop a comprehensive national information network comprising a national drug information telephone link and a website with the capability of instantaneously delivering relevant, reliable and authoritative drug information to the general community and a range of professional groups.

Illicit drug reporting system (IDRS)

Chief Investigator: S Lenton
Co-investigator: K Hargreaves

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This study comprises the Perth arm of a research project to monitor illicit drug use trends in major cities across Australia. The project is coordinated nationally by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC). The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) provides a coordinated approach to the monitoring of data associated with illicit drug use in Australia. The information collected is intended to act as an early warning system for the availability and use of four main drug categories: heroin, amphetamines, cocaine and cannabis. It has been piloted for two years in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. The project has been funded in all states and territories in Australia during 1999, 2000 and 2001 by The Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (CDHA). In 2000 and 2001 additional funds were obtained from the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) to enable an injecting drug user survey component of the IDRS to be run in all jurisdictions. Thus the methods employed in the Perth arm for 2000 and 2001 include a survey of 100 injecting drug users, a qualitative study of key informants who work in the drug field (eg health, law enforcement, outreach, and research professionals) and an examination of existing indicators (eg survey data, health and police data).



Kim Hargreaves and Simon Lenton

Monitoring of alcohol-related violence and crime in NSW

Chief Investigators: D Weatherburn and T R Stockwell

Co-investigators: N Donnelly and P McCarthy

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Collaborating Organisations: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Police Service, NSW Health Department

This collaborative venture represents a commitment to a 3 year program of research to establish policy-relevant monitoring and evaluation procedures with particular reference to alcohol-related violence and other crime.

The expertise developed by working on the Measurement of Alcohol Problems for Policy project, the WA Liquor Licensing Demonstration project and the National Alcohol Indicators project is being made available to the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, with a focus on local and regional areas of NSW. A preliminary stage involves the identification and collection of appropriate data sets following the model used in Western Australia and Victoria which provides local data on serious alcohol-related violence and crime. The underlying objective is to develop and define indicators to be applied in the NSW context for the evaluation of policy initiatives such as the enforcement of licensing laws, changes in trading hours, the introduction of Accords and so on.

National alcohol indicators project (NAIP)

Chief Investigator: T R Stockwell

Co-investigators: T Chikritzhs, P Dietze, H Jonas, P Heale and S Donath,

Project Staff: P Catalano and M Webb

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Collaborating Organisation: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre Inc.

There are currently a number of ways in which alcohol consumption and related harms are monitored in Australia: national surveys, alcohol beverage industry sales data, the application of aetiological fractions to health statistics regarding the incidence of conditions known to be alcohol related and a variety of other harm indicators. The majority of the statistics are recorded in all jurisdictions from the 1980's until the present time. NDRI has been funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, over a period of

three years in the first instance, to access a number of these data sets with the intention of tracking trends in alcohol consumption and related harms from 1992.

The data on alcohol-related harm and alcohol consumption patterns can be used to determine the magnitude (prevalence and incidence) of specific alcohol-related problems and to track changes and determine trends in these problems over time. In addition, time series data about specific sets of alcohol patterns can be used to evaluate the effects of policy or prevention interventions within Australia. These applications are the central focus of this project.

The six priority indicators to be monitored include; hospital admissions attributed to alcohol, alcohol-related mortality, per capita consumption of alcohol by persons fifteen years of age and over, estimated percentage of total alcohol consumption which is high risk, percentage of adults and adolescents drinking harmful or hazardous quantities of alcohol, and other problem indicators (rates of night time assaults, serious crashes with blood alcohol levels above .05 and single vehicle night crashes). It should be acknowledged that although the list of indicators is far from exhaustive, it is indicative of the principal measures of concern in the analysis of alcohol issues in Australia.

WHO international comparative study of emergency room data on alcohol and injury

Chief Investigator: C Cherpitel

Co-investigators: T R Stockwell, S MacDonald, N Geisbrecht and G Borges

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Collaborating Organisations: Alcohol Research Group, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, WHO.

This project is funded by the US National Institute for Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse for a period of 3 years. Several countries have generated high standard data on the alcohol consumption of Emergency Room patients including the US, Australia, Canada, Spain, Mexico and Poland. The aim of the project is to perform comparative analyses of relationships between demographic factors, consumption patterns and types of injury outcomes across these different cultural contexts.

2 Monitoring and evaluation of prevention programs regarding Aboriginal alcohol and other drug use

A contemporary Aboriginal model of alcohol and other drug harm reduction

Chief Investigators: D Gray and S Siggers
Project Staff: F Nichols

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This project is being conducted in conjunction with Yuriny Aboriginal Culture Centre in Derby, Western Australia. It is in response to an expressed request from Aboriginal people in the region for an alcohol healing centre program which focuses on contemporary Aboriginal cultural realities and the harm prevention which may come about as a consequence of cultural and socio-economic 'reconnection'. The project aims to identify, via a process of representative and qualitative community consultation with West Kimberley Aboriginal people, the essential elements of a contemporary, culturally appropriate model of alcohol (and other drug) harm prevention and rehabilitation.

Annotated bibliography of alcohol and other drug use among Aboriginal peoples

Chief Investigators: D Gray and S Siggers
Project staff: D Bourbon, C Richardson, M Exon, B Sputore and A Stearne

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This project complements the database on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alcohol and other drug projects. It aims to provide a comprehensive annotated bibliography on indigenous alcohol and other drug and related issues among Indigenous Australians.

Database on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alcohol and other drug projects

Chief Investigators: D Gray and B Sputore
Co-investigators: C Richardson and S Siggers

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The aim of this project is to develop a comprehensive database for dissemination to Aboriginal community organisations, government agencies, researchers and other parties interested in the reduction of the harm caused by alcohol and other drugs among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. The database includes details of project objectives and strategies and contact

details for each of the organisations conducting the projects. The database was released on to the Internet, via the NDRI website, in 1999 and is updated and enhanced on an ongoing basis.

Evaluation of the 'Making Tracks' mobile petrol sniffing team project

Chief Investigator: D Gray

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The Making Tracks project is a four year intervention initiative developed by the Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol Council of South Australia (ADAC). The aim of the project is to travel to Aboriginal communities to assist them in developing strategies to deal with petrol sniffing and associated harm. An evaluation of the project, to monitor its operation and outcomes, is being undertaken with the assistance of the National Drug Research Institute (NDRI).

Harm reduction needs of Aboriginal injecting drug users

Chief Investigator: D Gray
Co-investigators: S Siggers, D Atkinson, W Loxley and D Hayward
Project Staff: D Bourbon, B Sputore and M Carter

Project Status: Completed in 2001

This project was developed in response to a request for tender prepared by the Western Australian Government Health Supply Council. The objectives of the project, as specified in the call for tender document, were to:

- conduct research into the nature and extent of illicit intravenous drug use by the Aboriginal population of Western Australia; and,
- determine the needs for harm reduction services for Aboriginal people who inject drugs illicitly.

It was a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted in five key locations—Perth, Bunbury, Kalgoorlie, Geraldton and Broome. The project was undertaken jointly by the NDRI, Noongar Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services, Edith Cowan University and the University of Western Australia.

Heavy cannabis use in two remote Aboriginal communities

Chief Investigator: A Clough
Co-investigators: D Gray, C Burns, R Parker and P d'Abbs

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

In this study, patterns of cannabis use among Aboriginal men in three age groups in two Aboriginal communities are described before and after an education intervention designed for local cultural and linguistic needs. Life history data to model recruitment to and ongoing involvement in patterns of harm and cannabis use focuses on interactions with the justice and service systems. Participant interviews are used to assess the intervention's impact and to describe knowledge and attitudes to harm and cannabis use. Concurrence of attitudinal and behavioural models are tested.

Loss and its consequences among town campers in Alice Springs: the role of alcohol and other drugs

Chief Investigator: J Ulrik
Co-investigator: D Gray

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This project aims to identify the impact of loss and grief on the ability of Aboriginal town campers in Alice Springs to function, work and to care for family, and the role of alcohol in this. In particular it aims to describe the dimensions of loss and associated grief, to document how Aboriginal people perceive their situation, and to provide insights into the social and cultural milieu. Particular attention is paid to notions of resilience and vulnerability in this context. It is a descriptive study, largely using qualitative research methods, but also including collection of some quantitative data. The identification of risk factors and the strategies people use to reduce the impact of loss and grief will enable the development of strategies to reduce the impact of alcohol and related harm within town camps. The project has been developed in conjunction with Tangentyere Council, an umbrella Aboriginal community-controlled organisation representing the town camps.



From left - back row: Dennis Gray and Philippa Strempel
Front row: Brooke Sputore and Anna Stearne

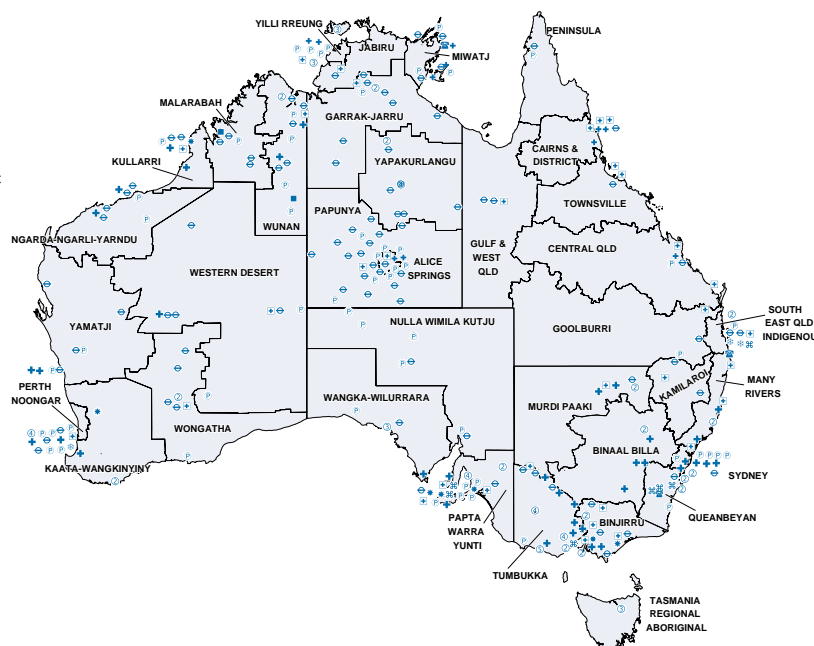
Mapping indigenous drug and alcohol programs

Chief Investigator: D Gray
Project Staff: B Sputore, A Stearne and P Strempel

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This project aims to identify programs/projects which can serve as models of best practice in efforts to reduce the harm caused by alcohol and other drugs among Indigenous Australians, and to effectively disseminate that information to Indigenous Australian communities, those conducting intervention projects among Indigenous Australians, funding agencies, and policy makers. It includes geographic mapping of the distribution of projects.

- Project type**
- ⊕ Acute intervention
 - + Treatment
 - ⊕ Residential treatment
 - ⊕ Multi-service projects
 - ⊕ Prevention
 - ⊕ Support services
 - ⊕ Referral services
 - ⊕ Program development
 - ⊕ Staff & resource development
 - ⊕ Needs assessments



Alcohol and other drug misuse intervention projects for indigenous Australians by ATSI region, 1999-2000

Night patrol monitoring and evaluation project

Chief Investigator: B Sputore
 Co-investigator: D Gray

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The objective of this project is to research and develop a low-cost computerised database that will enable Aboriginal community controlled organisations to monitor and evaluate their night patrols and warden schemes. The project is being undertaken jointly by NDRI, Tangentyere Council, Julalikari Council, and Kununurra-Waringarri Aboriginal Corporation.



Tangentyere Night Patrol

Pilbara substance misuse service review

Chief Investigator: S Sagers
 Co-investigator: D Gray
 Project Staff: L Councillor and P Catalano

Project Status: Completed in 2001

The objectives of this project were to report on the level of substance misuse in Port Hedland and Roebourne, to identify current interventions services, and to assess the extent to which those services were meeting community needs. Methods included: documentary analysis, a review of statistical collections on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related hospital admissions, semi-structured interviews with community members and service providers, and observations of service provision activities. A number of specific recommendations were made including: implementation of socio-economic development initiatives; support of cultural activities; increased service coordination; supply reduction measures; health promotion activities; and the provision of treatment services including detoxification, rehabilitation and respite services.

3 The prevention of the spread of blood-borne viruses among injecting drug users

Exploring testing injecting drug users for hepatitis and HIV/AIDS

Chief Investigators: W Loxley and S J Carruthers

Project Staff: A Bolleter

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Testing provides an ideal opportunity during which injecting drug users (IDUs) can be assisted to prevent hepatitis C and other blood borne virus infections (BBVIs), or to minimise the risk of reinfection and/or other complications associated with hepatitis C infection. This project aims to extend knowledge about the process of testing injecting drug users for hepatitis C and other blood borne viral infections through a qualitative in-depth examination of clinical and practical difficulties with current pre- and post-test counselling guidelines. The study will throw some light on how the value of the testing process can be maximised to achieve these objectives.

Investigation of hepatitis C risk practices among injecting drug users: identifying specific risk behaviours and their context (ABRIDUS)

Chief Investigators: G Rumbold, N Linteris, K Dolan, J Byrne and C Fry

Co-investigator: W Loxley

Project Staff: A Bolleter and S J Carruthers

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The National Health and Medical Research Council, through the Hepatitis C Social and Behavioural Research Grants Award, is funding this study, which is a national survey of hepatitis C risk practices among injecting drug users.

The purpose of this project is to measure the extent to which injecting drug users in Australia engage in practices that carry the risk of transmitting the hepatitis C virus (HCV). The study comprises of a survey of injecting drug users conducted in a number of jurisdictions across Australia (Vic, NSW, WA). This survey utilises a newly developed research instrument

(the BBV TRAQ) in order to quantify the extent to which these individuals are engaging in practices which carry the risk of the transmission of the hepatitis C virus. The project also identifies key contextual determinants of these practices.

Novice injecting drug users and hepatitis C: Assessing the risks and designing harm reduction messages

Chief Investigator: S J Carruthers

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The aim of this study (termed the HIT study: Hepatitis C, injecting and transmission) is to identify injecting behaviours other than sharing which continue to put injecting drug users (IDUs) at risk of exposure to hepatitis C and other blood borne viruses.

The innovative methodology used for this study includes the filming of IDUs during the process of injecting. The resulting film data is then analysed using two 'gold standards'; aseptic injection technique and safe injecting technique. An in-depth qualitative interview also takes place, designed to elicit detailed information about variations in injecting practices, changes in injection practices over time and perceptions of risk of exposure to hepatitis C.

The data collection and analysis for this project is complete. The analysis of injecting practices revealed a number of hidden practices or 'accidents' where direct blood to blood contact was observed. The most frequently observed risk factor involved the contamination of injecting equipment and the immediate injecting surroundings following the touching of injection sites. While IDUs appear to be knowledgeable about avoiding exposure they continue to make errors during the injection process which can greatly increase the risk of exposure to hepatitis C.

The final stage of this project is the making of recommendations about how the findings can be incorporated into future hepatitis C prevention initiatives.

Piloting and modifying a BBV video intervention

Chief Investigator: S J Carruthers

Project Status: Completed in 2001

This project involved the piloting of an educational hepatitis C Education video which was accompanied by two manuals, the first aimed at self-instruction and individual use and the second aimed at educators for use in group sessions. An evaluation was designed which asked for comments regarding the information in the video and the manuals, the suitability of the video contents in terms of the language and the images and the overall suitability of the package for educational purposes.

Prevention is a two-way bet

Chief Investigator: S J Carruthers

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The aim of this project is to investigate prevention from the perspective of those who are already hepatitis C positive as opposed to those who are negative and trying to avoid infection. It is establishing what strategies, if any, seropositive users employ to avoid transmitting hepatitis C to their injecting partners and friends and their families with whom they reside. The project is also investigating knowledge and attitudes towards hepatitis C among seropositive users.

Prevention of the transmission of hepatitis C

Chief Investigator: S J Carruthers

Co-investigator: P Davidson

Project Status: Completed in 2001

The HIT study identified a range of actions, frequently observed during injection events, which resulted in direct blood to blood contact between those taking part in injection events. As a result of these findings the current project involved the production of hepatitis C prevention resource comprising a video and two instruction manuals, one for educators and one for those currently injecting. The aim of the project was firstly to demonstrate the various actions involved in injecting which can result in blood to blood contact between injectors and thus result in the transmission of hepatitis C and other blood borne viruses. The secondary aim was to provide injectors with a number of strategies by which risk of exposure to blood borne viruses could be minimised in various injecting contexts.

Randomised controlled trial of an educational intervention designed to prevent the transmission of hepatitis C amongst injectors

Chief Investigator: S J Carruthers

Project Staff: K Arden

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This project involves the implementation of the educational intervention in a randomised controlled trial. The aim of the intervention is to reduce the transmission of hepatitis C amongst novice injectors. Participants are randomised to a control or intervention group. Both groups have their baseline injecting behaviours assessed by recorded observation technique and also complete a short questionnaire designed to collect demographic, current drug use, lifetime drug use, and hepatitis C testing histories. Allocation to intervention or control group is based on geographical location in an attempt to prevent contamination between groups. The control group receives written resources relating to hepatitis C and safe injecting while the intervention group participates in a two hour educational workshop. All respondents are followed up at one month and behaviour change assessed. The project is being conducted in two stages, the first being the recruitment of, and intervention with, a group of 40 injectors. An analysis at this stage determines the continuation of the project. An overall study group of 120 injectors is expected, 60 in the control and 60 in the intervention.



Kristy Arden (front) and Susan Carruthers

4 The impact of educational, legislative and regulatory strategies to minimise alcohol and other drug-related harms

Driving after drinking on licensed premises

Chief Investigator: T R Stockwell
Project Staff: P Catalano

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Collaborating Organisations: The WA Police Service, Liquor Licensing Division of WA Racing, Gaming and Liquor, Health Department of WA

This project is part funded by the WA Road Safety Council and aims to develop and evaluate a system for monitoring the last place of drinking by drink-driving offenders as an aid to improved enforcement of both drink-driving and liquor licensing laws. The project aims to review the historical pattern of drink driving associated with licensed premises and document the extent to which these data are used for policy, planning and local operational purposes, to provide case studies on local areas and on the operational use of the data and to create a geographic information system to assist analysis and dissemination of data for both liquor licensing and drink-driving enforcement purposes.

Evaluation of public health and safety impact of extended trading permits for Perth hotels and nightclubs

Chief Investigators: T Chikritzhs and T R Stockwell

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Time series of data regarding numbers of drink driving offenders identified as having drunk last at particular premises are being examined for trends before and after the granting of Extended Trading Permits (ETPs) to hotels and nightclubs in the Perth metropolitan area. Analysis is also being made of numbers of assaults identified as occurring on or in the vicinity of particular licensed premises before and after the granting of extended trading permits.

The ETP system permitted by liquor laws in Perth has some interesting and unique features. ETPs have been granted to some but not all applicants by the director of Liquor Licensing over the last five years. Typically,

they permit an additional hour of trading at peak trading times such as the early hours of Saturday and Sunday. Premises with a known poor record for compliance with liquor laws are unlikely to receive an ETP. Given the low levels of monitoring of licensed premises during this period, the net result is a natural experiment allowing for comparisons of problems before and after the granting of ETPs in both assault and drink-driving offences and with control establishments that either did not apply for or did not receive an ETP. Liquor licensing sales data have been examined to determine whether the granting of an ETP appears to increase profitability of the premise.

A technical report released in May 1997 provided strong evidence that extended trading hours are associated with increased levels of assault and alcohol-related road crashes. Subsequent analyses have found evidence that extended trading hours are associated with increased patron blood alcohol levels.



Tanya Chikritzhs and Tim Stockwell

The application of criminal penalties for minor cannabis offences - a review

Chief Investigator: S Lenton

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This project comprises a review of the sociological and criminological theories and relevant research pertaining to the extent to which laws deter law breaking in general and the use of cannabis in particular.

Criminologists have argued that the application of criminal sanctions to behaviours which are primarily matters of personal health and morality overburdens the criminal justice system, creates disrespect for the law, and thus impedes the ability of the law to influence behaviour, in this case deter cannabis use. Sociologists from the 'labelling' perspective have argued that an official response to deviance may intensify the perceptions by self and others that the individual is deviant and result in an escalation of the disapproved conduct. Classical deterrence theory asserts that the probability of law-breaking varies inversely with the certainty, severity and swiftness of punishment. The success of such a legislative model will be determined by the behaviour (offending) not occurring.

Two types of deterrence effects have been identified - general deterrence which is the prevention of criminal activity by others, and specific deterrence, the dissuasion of law breakers from further offending. Research which has compared surveys of self reported cannabis use before and after legal changes have occurred casts doubts on effectiveness of cannabis law as a deterrent to use for those who are not using. Classical deterrence theory has also been criticised for its over dependence on legal sanctions and a number of other social factors have been identified which may affect adherence to the law. In particular, deterrence effects are thought to be undermined where punishments are generally perceived as disproportionate to the crimes and there are low levels of social support for the specific law.

Cannabis decriminalisation and drink driving

Chief Investigators: S Lenton and T Chikritzhs

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The study is based on findings from some work conducted in the USA which suggested that there was a decrease in the number of alcohol-related serious injuries among young male drivers in states which removed criminal penalties for minor cannabis offenders. Police recorded data will be used to determine whether a change to civil penalties for minor cannabis offenders (from a criminal penalty system) in South Australia in 1987 had any impact on levels of serious road injuries between 1981 and 1998. Time series analysis will be applied and measures taken to control for other possibly confounding variables such as the introduction of random breath testing, the introduction of a 0.05mg/ml legal drink driving limit, or changes in economic factors and unemployment rates. Rates of serious road injury in Western Australia - where changes to cannabis legislation had not been introduced - will also be used as a control state.

5 The prevention of harmful drug use in key target groups identified in the National Illicit Drug Strategy

Heroin overdose crossover study

Chief Investigators: S Lenton, P Dietze, D Jolley,
G Rumbold, I Jacobs and
G Bammer
Project Staff: K Hargreaves
Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This joint project with Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre is funded by an NHMRC Grant through the 1999 National Illicit Drug Strategy (NIDS).

Heroin overdose is a significant and growing public health problem. In spite of renewed public interest, people continue to die as a result of heroin overdose. Indeed, in Australia there has been a dramatic increase in the number of fatal heroin overdoses from 1979-1995. While many risk factors for overdose have been identified from the study of fatal overdoses, many questions remain about the major causes of heroin overdose. One way to examine these questions is to study cases of non-fatal heroin overdose.

The study is a replication and extension of a Melbourne study of the risk factors for non-fatal heroin overdose. An innovative research design, known as the case-crossover, is being used. The strength of the design is that it allows not only for the identification of specific risky behaviours, but it also allows for the examination of how atypical/typical patterns of behaviour influence overdose occurrence. This is achieved through comparisons between participants' recall of their behaviour prior to the overdose and their recall of their behaviour prior to other heroin-using episodes (both before and after the overdose) which didn't result in overdose.

During the 12 months of data collection some 200 participants are being recruited through hospital emergency departments in Perth, and interviewed within ten days of experiencing an overdose. Specific risk factors under investigation include tolerance-related factors (eg length of heroin use), other drug consumption (eg alcohol), personal factors (eg psychiatric and medical conditions) and dose-related

factors (eg source of heroin). The identification and investigation of the risk factors for non-fatal overdose is crucial in determining strategies for the prevention of overdose.

Feasibility of a trial of the provision of naloxone to heroin users for peer administration as a prevention of fatal heroin-related overdose

Chief Investigator: S Lenton
Project Staff: K Hargreaves

Project Status: Completed in 2001

Heroin overdose is a major cause of death among heroin users and non-fatal heroin overdoses are common. Most deaths attributed to heroin overdose occur in the company of others, mostly other users, and witnesses to fatal overdose rarely call an ambulance or seek help, often because of concern about police being involved. Research suggests that instant death following injecting is rare yet in some cases users have died more than 3 hours after injection. In most cases of 'heroin overdose' either or both of the CNS depressants benzodiazepines or alcohol were present in the blood. Naloxone hydrochloride is an injectable narcotic antagonist which reverses the respiratory, sedation and hypertension effects of acute narcosis. Some experts have suggested that naloxone hydrochloride be provided to heroin users for administration by their peers in an overdose situation.

The current project, funded by the Health Department of WA aims to determine the feasibility of conducting a trial of the provision of naloxone to heroin users for peer administration and to design such a trial. The project will include a literature review, establishment of an expert key informant group, data collection with heroin users, addressing medico-legal and supply issues, developing and piloting a protocol for administration, and trial design.

6 The development and evaluation of more effective school-based and community-based drug education and prevention programs

Carnarvon partysafe project

Chief Investigators: R Midford and K Boots

Project Staff: M Cooper and J Jaeger

Project Status: Completed in 2001

The level of alcohol consumption is disproportionately high in many rural regions of Western Australia, as are the associated social and financial costs of alcohol misuse. Previous research suggests that in rural communities alcohol is most commonly consumed in private dwellings rather than in hotels, restaurants or night-clubs. Any prevention effort aiming to reduce the incidence of alcohol related harm in a rural area must employ strategies relevant to the context of drinking, that is, appropriate for functions held in private homes. Prevention strategies designed at a state or national level cannot always be successfully implemented at a local level as the social and environmental factors operating may be unique in an isolated rural community. Furthermore, local community members may be quite resistant to programs introduced by outsiders.

The objective of the Carnarvon Partysafe Project is to utilise a Community Mobilization framework in addressing the harms arising from alcohol consumption at private parties. By actively seeking community involvement in identifying specific local concerns regarding alcohol misuse and in developing and implementing prevention strategies, the project aims to produce a prevention package that is both locally relevant and acceptable to the target population.

A variety of qualitative and quantitative measures will be employed to evaluate the project. A control site will also be assessed and pre and post measures compared both within and between locations. Previous community mobilisation projects have been successful in raising awareness of alcohol related harm and in empowering local communities to address such harms. Both the Compari project and the Halls Creek sobering up centre projects gained sufficient momentum to continue once the formal involvement of investigators ceased. The ultimate goal of the Carnarvon Partysafe Project is for Carnarvon residents to become sufficiently involved in the scheme and confident in

their ability to address alcohol related harms in the community for the programme to become independent.

Evaluation of a school leavers intervention

Chief Investigators: R Midford and F Farrington

Project Staff: T Bogaards and N Young

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The WA School Drug Education Project (SDEP) has received funding from the Commonwealth Government to develop and implement activities associated with end of year school leaver celebrations that will reduce alcohol related harm for the young people involved in the celebrations and the host communities. The community team was involved in formative research on the nature of celebratory harms at one particular location, Rottneest Island, during the 1999 leavers' week. On the basis of these findings a comprehensive intervention involving a number of agencies was implemented during the 2000 celebratory week. A report on this harm reduction initiative was produced in 2001.

Evaluation of the national illicit drug strategy community partnerships initiative

Chief Investigator: W Loxley

Co-investigators: D Gray, R Midford and T R Stockwell

Project Staff: A Bolleter

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

This project is an evaluation of the Community Partnerships Initiative (CPI) which has been initiated by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. The purpose of the CPI is to contribute to the prevention and reduction of illicit substance use among young people by funding community-based projects.

The evaluation includes a literature review, finalisation of a comprehensive evaluation strategy, identification of key informants and the recruitment of a national advisory group. Process and impact evaluations of the stages of the CPI are being undertaken by reviewing available documentation and interviewing key informants. Project outcomes are primarily visible at a

local level, and project staff and local informants are being asked to assist in the identification of appropriate indicators against which the success of projects can be assessed.

The success of the CPI as a whole is being assessed by interviewing key informants at both the beginning and end of the evaluation period to establish whether perceptions of the value of the CPI have changed.

Review of the principles for drug education in schools

Chief Investigator: R Midford
Co-Investigators: N McBride, G Munro and P Snow

Project Status: Completed in 2001

Collaborating Centre: The Centre for Youth Drug Studies at the Australian Drug Foundation.

This project has been undertaken in response to a tender by the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA) to review the 1994 'Principles for Drug Education in Schools'. This seminal document was developed in the early 1990s as a collaborative initiative of the States, Territories and Commonwealth, within the broader framework of the School Development in Health Education (SDHE) project. Since publication of the 'Principles Document' it has been used by a number of state education jurisdictions to guide drug education policy and practice and is widely accepted around Australia as a succinct and authoritative summary of best practice in school based drug education. Accordingly, DETYA considers that it is essential that the Principles for Drug Education in Schools continues to be embedded in current practice and research and as part of the National School Drug Education Strategy there is an opportunity to revisit these principles to programs in Australia. This rationale is the basis for the review and updating of the Principles Document.

SHAHRP 2000: An alcohol education program for senior secondary students

Chief Investigators: N McBride and F Farrington
Co- Investigator: R Midford

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Research evidence suggests that regular exposure to educational programs, which expand upon previous programs, and that are provided at critical times in a students behaviour development, assist in maintaining



From left: Nyanda McBride and Fiona Farrington

previously adopted behavioural change in the exposed group. Local data indicates that the prevalence of alcohol use increases in young people as they come into their senior years of secondary school. Accordingly, the SHAHRP 2000 study follows the SHAHRP student cohort during their two senior years of high school and investigates the effect of an additional evidence-based 'booster' education program during these senior years.

A further intervention is implemented during the year 2000 when SHAHRP students are in year eleven. The students are then surveyed on knowledge, attitudes, context of use, consumption and harms associated with alcohol use situations in years eleven and twelve.

Effective implementation practice in relation to school drug education

Chief Investigator: R Midford
Co-investigator: F Farrington
Project staff: G Munro and P Snow

Project Status: Completed in 2001

This proposal was submitted in response to the call by the Department of Education and Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA) to tenders from organisations to conduct a scoping study of illicit drug education practice, with a view to determining what works, what does not work and what holds promise. The evaluation literature indicates that some of the more recent drug education research interventions do stop or delay the onset of drug use in a small percentage of students under optimum conditions. However, the type of drug use being addressed and educational context issues also play a considerable part in achieving these outcomes with institutionalised programs. Prevalent drug use is

difficult to address, but competent teachers, a supportive school and community environment and reinforcement from parents, will enhance the benefits that can be achieved by sound curriculum-based drug education programs.

At this point in the history and development of drug education, modest, but broad based prevention benefit has been demonstrated, however the findings are somewhat fragmented and are mainly derived from American programs. Accordingly, DETYA is seeking to commission research which will provide an integrated understanding of what program approaches, component elements and support structures are likely to maximise the effectiveness of illicit drug education in Australian contexts. An appreciation of what gives the best results in different local circumstances will inform the development of better targeted drug education programs in this country.

This proposal represents a collaboration between two national drug prevention research centres: the Centre for Youth Drug Studies (CYDS) at the Australian Drug Foundation (ADF) and the National Drug Research Institute (NDRI).

7 The development and evaluation of more effective workplace drug prevention and harm reduction programs

Carnarvon health and men project (CHAMP)

Chief Investigator: R Midford
Co-investigator: M Cooper
Project Staff: M Lennard

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

It is well known that in developed countries men do not live as long as women and have higher mortality rates for most causes of death. This disparity is amplified in the Gascoyne region which has a higher overall mortality rate than that of Western Australia. The Carnarvon Health and Men Project is funded by Healthway and the Gascoyne Public Health Unit and addresses the following issues related to men's health:

- Shorter life expectancy for men; with its corollary, higher mortality rates in specific age groups, and for specific disease conditions.
- Higher rates of injury (notably occupational injury and motor vehicle injury) among men.
- Higher rates of alcohol abuse and suicide among men.
- Higher rates of certain disease conditions among men, such as heart disease and HIV infection.
- Different patterns of use of health services, including a lower use of primary health care by men.

There is a growing understanding that the dissimilarity between male and female health statistics is not just a result of biological differences. Hence, the project is investigating how men understand their masculinity within the culture of the Gascoyne region. This is being done particularly in relation to historically established community social norms and the region's implicit conceptualisation of masculinity. It is intended that this understanding will lead to locally relevant initiatives that focus on developing strategies and providing skills that enable men to more effectively manage their health. The framework for these initiatives is that of a gendered-approach. That is, an approach that acknowledges the interactive nature of gender and does not contribute to an unhelpful polarisation of masculinity and femininity.

In keeping with the local nature of the project, it involves the collaboration of a number of community-based and other organisations. These include the Gascoyne Public Health Unit, Mental Health and Drugs Policy Branch, Compari Drug Service Team, National Drug Research Institute, Gascoyne Development Commission, and General Practitioners. Importantly, effective cooperation between research professionals and community-based health promotion professionals is utilised in the design, execution, and dissemination of the research.



Richard Midford and Martin Cooper

8 Identifying new fundamental, strategic and developmental research questions in the area of primary prevention of harmful drug use

Development of a prevention monograph and companion document to inform the evidence base of the National Drug Strategy Prevention Agenda

Chief Investigator: W Loxley
 Co-investigators: T R Stockwell, D Gray, R Midford and S Lenton
 Project Staff: B Haines and K Scott
 Project Status: Continuing in 2002

NDRI in collaboration with the Centre for Adolescent Health (CAH) has been selected by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing to contribute to the development of a comprehensive prevention agenda for the National Drug Strategic Framework.

This project involves the preparation of two major literature reviews which will inform the evidence base of the National Drug Strategy Prevention Agenda:

* A 'prevention monograph' which will identify the full spectrum of prevention intervention measures and evaluated Australian approaches to the prevention of drug supply, use and harm; review current application of prevention policy and strategy in Australia and gaps in prevention knowledge and effort; offer policy advice for future drug strategy application at international,

national and local levels and make recommendations for future prevention activity within the National Drug Strategy context. This review will be mainly undertaken by NDRI staff.

* A 'companion document' which will analyse and make recommendations drawn from the international literature and experience that assist in identification of evaluated Australian approaches to prevent or delay the uptake of licit and illicit drugs by children and young people; the application of these approaches in Australia; gaps in these approaches and priority areas of research program and policy development. This review will be mainly undertaken by CAH staff.

Both reviews will be informed by experts around Australia who have a wide range of understandings of not only addictions but also developmental issues, health across the lifespan, social policy, at risk populations, crime and law enforcement. The relevance and credibility of draft recommendations will be tested in a consultation with experts and key stakeholders.

Repeat drink drivers study

Chief Investigator: S Lenton
 Project Staff: J. Fetherston

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

The objective of this seven-month joint project between NDRI and the Injury Research Centre at the University of Western Australia is to determine the characteristics of drivers with repeat drink driving offences so that appropriate countermeasures can be developed. About 10,000 drivers are arrested each year in Western Australia on drink driving charges; around 30 percent of these have one or more further drink driving offence. Previous research has identified that repeat drink driving is associated with being male and under 25 years. No further information is readily available on the characteristics of these drivers from the databases used.

Questions that need to be resolved include: the proportion of these drivers who have problems related to alcohol dependence; the proportion with underlying personality disorders; and the proportion with extensive social and economic disadvantage. In addition, the



From left: Ben Haines, Katie Scott and Wendy Loxley

situational, decision making, and attitudinal factors which are associated with repeated drunk driving episodes need to be identified. This project entails a literature review and analysis of existing databases, each conducted by Roadwatch, a focus group study of repeat drink drivers conducted by a market research company, and an in-depth qualitative and quantitative interview study conducted by NDRI.

Review of alcohol use by the elderly

Chief Investigator: T R Stockwell

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

Collaborating Centre: The Centre for Research into Aged Care Services, Curtin University of Technology.

Older people have been identified in the 2001 National Alcohol Strategy as a group at increased risk of alcohol related harm. This increased risk is reflected in the recent NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines that recommend lower levels of alcohol consumption by older people. A number of factors contribute to this increased level of risk. Total body water volume decreases with age so consumption of alcohol by an older person will result in a higher blood alcohol concentration than consumption of the same amount by a younger person. Older people also consume more medications than other population groups, however concurrent use of alcohol and other medication can result in adverse reactions and side effects, and reduced efficacy of medication. Older people also run an increased risk of injury related to falls - a risk that may be increased by intoxication.

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing has requested the National Drug Research Institute conduct a review of the literature to examine issues related to alcohol and older people. This review will involve an analysis of international and Australian evidence regarding the prevalence, distribution, determinants and consequences of alcohol use by older people. The review will also consider the identification

management and prevention of alcohol related problems in people aged 65 years and over. It is anticipated that the review will inform the development of initiatives and strategies to address health issues for older people as well as assisting in the formulation of a research agenda.

WHO systematic review on prevention

Chief Investigator: D V Hawks

Co-investigator: K Scott, N McBride and P Jones

Project Status: Continuing in 2002

NDRI has been commissioned by the World Health Organization, Geneva to undertake a review of the research literature in a number of areas with a view to identifying what has worked in the prevention of drug related harm. The review is not expected to be exhaustive, but concentrates on those studies meeting a number of selection criteria. The final product will be available in both printed and electronic form so permitting users to interact with it and ensure its further development over time.

The areas selected for review include media campaigns, school based programs, community based programs, early childhood interventions, and the regulation of the physical and economic availability of drugs.

The review will comprise a brief description of each of the studies selected including an evaluation of their generalisability.

It is expected that the review will evolve over time and while restricted to those studies published or extracted in English, will not necessarily be confined to reports appearing only in refereed sources.

Activities Supporting Key Result Areas

Collaborative Centres and Links

Collaborating Centres

The National Drug Research Institute enjoyed formal collaborating centre status with the following organisations during 2001:

- Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra
- Drug and Alcohol Services Council of South Australia
- Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre Inc., Melbourne
- New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
- Centre for Youth Drug Studies at the Australian Drug Foundation, Melbourne

Collaborative Links

Each year the Institute maintains and establishes collaborative links with a number of community bodies relevant to the activities of the Institute. In 2001 these links included:

Within Curtin University:

Centre for International Health
School of Psychology
School of Public Health
School of Social Science and Asian Languages

Local Bodies:

Alcohol Advisory Council of Western Australia (Inc)
Combined Universities Centre for Rural Health
Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia
Cyrenian House
Guidance Branch, Education Department of Western Australia
Health Department of Western Australia
Hepatitis Council of Western Australia (Inc)
WA Injury Control Council

IFAP Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention
Industrial Counselling and Co-ordinators Association
Kununurra-Waringarri Aboriginal Corporation
Labour Market Research Centre, Murdoch University

Leigh Clarke Foundation
Liquor Licensing Division, Office of Racing, Gaming and Liquor
Next Step (Formerly WA Alcohol and Drug Authority)
Noongar Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services
Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Commission
Palmerston Drug Research and Rehabilitation Association
Roadwatch, University of Western Australia
School of Community Services & Social Sciences, Edith Cowan University
Scientific Advisory Panel of Global Alcohol Alliance
Sellinger Centre - Edith Cowan University
Western Australian AIDS Council
Western Australian Drug Abuse Strategy Office
Western Australian Police Service
Western Australian Substance Users Association

National and Interstate Bodies:

Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol Council of South Australia
Alcohol and Drug Council of Australia
Alice Alcohol Representative Committee
Australian Association of Health Promotion Professionals
Australian Council on Smoking and Health
Australian Drug Foundation
Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations
Australian Hepatitis Council
Australian Intravenous League
Australian National Council on HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis and Related Diseases
Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs
Australian Psychological Society
Australasian Society for HIV Medicine
Central Australian Aboriginal Congress
Centre for Disease Control, New South Wales
Juilalikarri Council Aboriginal Corporation
Menzies School of Health Research
National Centre for Education and Training in the Addictions
National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health
National Centre for HIV Social Research

National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre
Northern Territory Department of Health and
Community Services
Northern Territory Drug and Alcohol Bureau
Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health,
Department of Health and Aged Care
Public Health Association of Australia
Tangentyere Council Aboriginal Corporation

International Bodies:

Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto
Alcohol and Public Health Research Unit (Runanga, Wananga,
Hauora Me Te Paekaka), Auckland
Alcohol Research Group, Berkeley, California
Alcohol Research Group, Edinburgh
Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, Ottawa
Centre for Research on Drugs and Health Behaviour,
London
Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, Helsinki
National Addiction Centre, London
National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo
Prevention Research Centre, Berkeley, California
Society for the Study of Addiction, London
United Nations Drug Control Program
World Health Organization, Geneva

Graduate Students

Alcohol and grief among Aboriginal people in Central Australia

NDRI Scholarship:
Degree: Doctoral
Student: Jane Ulrik
Supervisor: Gray, D. (Supervisor)
Status: Continuing
Date Commenced: 2000

An investigation of the effect of legislative and policy initiatives upon alcohol-related violence and driving offences

Degree: Doctoral
Student: Tanya Chikritzhs
Supervisor: Stockwell, T.R. (Supervisor)
Status: Continuing
Date Commenced: 1996

Criminal penalties for minor cannabis offences

Degree: Doctoral
Student: Simon Lenton
Supervisor: Stockwell, T.R. (Supervisor)
Status: Continuing
Date Commenced: 1998

Designing a culturally appropriate alcohol rehabilitation/healing centre with Aboriginal people from the West Kimberley

Degree: Doctoral
Student: Fiona Nichols
Supervisor: Gray, D. (Supervisor)
Status: Continuing
Date Commenced: 1997

Hepatitis C and novice injecting drug users: Identifying the risks and recommending harm reduction messages

Degree: Doctoral
Student: Susan Carruthers
Supervisor: Hawks, D.V. (Co-supervisor) and Loxley, W. (Co-supervisor)
Status: Continuing
Date Commenced: 1996

Relationship between non-fatal heroin overdose, suicidality and depression (Interim Title)

NDRI Scholarship:
Degree: Doctoral
Student: Penny Heale
Supervisor: Loxley, W. (Supervisor)
Status: Continuing
Date Commenced: 2000

School health and alcohol harm reduction project

Degree: Doctoral
Student: Nyanda McBride
Supervisor: Stockwell, T.R. (Supervisor)
Status: Continuing
Date Commenced: 1998

Do some drug users have less to live for? Examining the role of life wealth in the extent to which young drug use is controlled or excessive

Degree: Doctoral
Student: Ali Dale
Supervisor: Loxley, W. (Supervisor) and Smith, W. (Co-Supervisor)
Status: Continuing
Date Commenced: 1997

Reviews of Manuscripts and Grant Applications

Staff members in the Institute reviewed manuscripts for the following journals:

Drug and Alcohol Review
 Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health
 Health Psychology
 Addiction
 Medical Journal of Australia
 The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology

Staff members in the Institute assessed grant proposals for the following organisations:

Anti-Cancer Council
 Victorian Health Promotion Foundation
 National Health and Medical Research Committee

Visitors to the Institute

Dr Robert Booth
 Professor of Psychiatry, University of Colorado, USA

Dr Denzil McCotter
 Executive Director, Drug and Alcohol Office, Western Australia.

Dr Ron Douglas
 Program Leader, Community-based Prevention Program Area Communications, Education and Community Health Department, The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada.

Professor Louis Gliksman
 Senior Scientist and Director, Social Prevention and Health Policy Research Department, The Centre for Addiction and Mental, Toronto, Canada.

Ms Vivienne George
 City of Perth, Western Australia

Mr Duncan Graeme
 Editor, Office of Aboriginal Health, Yaranma, Western Australia

Media Liaison

Throughout 2001, the National Drug Research Institute continued to project itself as a source of reliable scientific information on a range of issues concerned with the prevention of drug related harm. The Institute sought to ensure that this information was balanced and based on research evidence, in order to encourage accurate reporting.

Media Launches in 2001:

7/8/01 New study: Repeat drink drivers

Media Releases in 2001:

13/2/01 Community action helps to tackle drug use among young people (Evaluation of the Community Partnerships Initiative)

18/5/01 Research points the way to reduce the alcohol toll (National Alcohol Indicators Project Bulletin 4: Trends in per capita alcohol consumption in Australia)

2/7/01 Temporal and regional aspects of alcohol-related violence and disorder (Alcohol Studies Bulletin 1. Joint release issued by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research)

27/7/01 Most police detainees using illicit drugs and alcohol (Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project)

7/8/01 New study: Repeat drink drivers

5/11/01 Drink driving: Alcohol interlocks have a role (Interim results of the repeat drink drivers study)

16/11/01 Making drinking environments safer (Joint seminar with the Alcohol Advisory Council)

- 19/11/01 Assaults on licensed premises in inner-urban areas (Alcohol Studies Bulletin 2. Joint release issued by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research)
- 20/11/01 Leavers Week: Beating boredom keeps leavers safe (School leavers' celebrations on Rottneest Island)
- 29/11/01 Illicit drug trends in Western Australia, 2001 (Western Australian arm of the Illicit Drug Reporting System 2001)
- 3/12/01 Communities work together to improve patrols (Launch of the patrol monitoring and evaluation database)

- 45 stories in print media, including the Australian (6), Sydney Morning Herald (1), and the West Australian (21).
- 47 radio interviews including 14 for national ABC stations Radio National, News Radio and Triple J.

The main topics receiving media coverage included:

- Alcohol consumption patterns
- Alcohol-related violence
- Amphetamine use
- Cannabis legislation
- Drink driving
- Drug courts
- Drug summit
- Heroin drought
- Liquor licensing
- Young people and drugs

During 2001, approximately 110 media items were recorded. The Institute's research findings and comments on issues were covered in major national, regional, and local news media.

During 2001, the development and maintenance of relationships with target media continued to enhance the National Drug Research Institute's role as an active participant in debate about, and development of, alcohol and other drug policy.

Breakdown of media coverage:

- 18 television interviews, including ABC News (5), Channel 10 News (5), Channel 9 News (2), and Channel 7 News (3).

The collage features several headlines from print media:

- Laws eased on backyard marijuana**: Premier orders police to extend cannabis cautioning system. Includes sub-headline: "GROWING two cannabis plants, or fewer, in the backyard and marijuana".
- Call for a rethink on drugs strategy**: Includes sub-headline: "I think we do need to stop thinking of it as a war".
- WA: State of big boozers**: Includes sub-headline: "Only Top End drinks more, say researchers".

Other visible text includes: "three, or fewer, cannabis plants before a criminal offence is recorded.", "The response to the community drug summit's recommendations for prohibition to marijuana use also relation to marijuana use will help police prevent drug trafficking.", "There will be a public education campaign about changes to the laws and the risks associated with using marijuana or other cannabis-derived drugs such as hashish.", "The notion of a war on drugs is often promoted by politicians, Court. They argue it is necessary to maintain a 'tough' stance on drugs to appeal to the electorate - even though their drug strategies may be more pragmatic.", "I think we do...", "contain illicit drug use, it states that. DESPITE the high costs of enforcement (\$450 million in Australia in 1992) little evidence exists to show it reduces the overall level of drug use or related harm.", "AGENCIES aim to target the 'Mr Bigs' who manufacture, import and distribute drugs, but the majority of those arrested are small-time cannabis users; and THE deterrent effect of the threat of", "I think we do need to stop thinking of it as a war'", "Simon Leach", "were also refined to present a truer picture of the potential number of adult drinkers.", "The data was particularly valuable because average alcohol consumption reflected the incidence of fatal car smashes, suicide, murder and some diseases.", "Professor Stockwell said WA's rate of alcohol consumption, particularly that recorded outside Perth, was traditionally high.", "Residents of country WA drank about half as much again as their city counterparts.", "He put the high rates down to hot weather, high numbers of Aborigines, well-paid mining workers and a relatively youthful population. But it was difficult to explain why WA alcohol consumption would continue to rise when it appeared to be on the wane elsewhere.", "It appeared that light beers (3 per cent or less alcohol content) were losing market share to mid-alcohol rivals, resulting in an overall rise in alcohol consumption.", "Professor Stockwell said WA's average alcohol consumption, which translated as 848 standard drinks a year, was of particular concern given that about 20 per cent of the population were tectotal.", "So we know people are drinking above safe levels," he said.

Selection of print media coverage

Organisational Structure and Funding

Board of Management

The role of the Board of Management is to assist the Director in the management of the Institute and to facilitate its access to relevant government and other institutions. The Director reports to the Board of Management on a regular basis; day to day reporting is effected through the Executive Dean, Health Sciences, who chairs the Board of Management.

The Institute signed a funding agreement with the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing in late 1998 giving the Institute five years of funding. The Board of Management comprises nominated representatives of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, the Drug and Alcohol Services Council in South Australia, the Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol Council, South Australia, the Health Department of Western Australia, the Western Australian Police Service, Curtin University of Technology, and representatives of community based organisations.

Membership of the Board of Management in 2001:



Professor Charles Watson (Chairman)
Executive Dean
Division of Health Sciences
Curtin University of Technology



Ms Sue Kerr
Assistant Secretary
Drug Strategy and Health Promotion Branch
Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing



Mr Tim Atherton
Assistant Commissioner
Crime Support
Western Australian Police Service



Mr Graham Strathearn
Chief Executive Officer
Drug and Alcohol Services Council
South Australia



Professor Tim Stockwell
Director
National Drug Research Institute



Ms Pam McKenna
Director
Palmerston Association Inc.
Western Australia



Mr Scott Wilson
State Coordinator
Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol Council,
South Australia



Mr John Griffiths
Director, Financial Services
Curtin University of Technology

Mr Kevin Larkins
Director, Mental Health Unit
Alcohol and Drug Policy Planning Section
Drug and Alcohol Office
Western Australia

Professor Colin Binns
Head, School of Public Health
Curtin University of Technology
(Note: On Sabbatical leave during 2001)

The Executive Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Board of Management, comprises Professor Charles Watson, Professor Tim Stockwell, Mr John Griffiths and Associate Professor Wendy Loxley (Observer), and is responsible for assisting the Director in the day to day management of the Institute.

The Institute's staff have been organised into 'teams' with each team having responsibility for a particular area. Each team has a designated 'team leader' responsible for the day to day management of its activities and adherence to its timelines. The 'team leaders' meet once a fortnight to discuss research issues, progress on the Institute's strategic plan, and other issues that impact on the Institute's business. In 2001 the team leaders are Professor Tim Stockwell, Associate Professor Dennis Gray, Associate Professor Wendy Loxley, Mr Richard Midford, Mr Simon Lenton and Ms Fran Davis.

Staff

The Institute is staffed by a variety of social and behavioural scientists, a business manager, media liaison officer, computer systems officer, resource officer, secretary and clerical personnel. The Institute also employs research assistants and contracts casual research staff as projects demand. Staff are involved in the supervision of masters and doctoral research students and there are several full-time PhD students at the Institute. There are several honorary and adjunct research staff. At December 2001, Institute staff numbered 42, including honorary and adjunct staff.

List of Staff during 2001

Research Staff

- Professor Timothy Stockwell MA (OXON) MSc PhD
 Director
 Research Interests: Alcohol and other drug prevention policies • Indices of drug-related harm
 • Drinking locations and server responsibility
 • Liquor licensing • Drug overdose.
- Wendy Loxley CertTchg BA(Hons) MPsych PhD
 Associate Professor and Deputy Director
 Research Interests: Illicit drug use with particular reference to young people • HIV/AIDS and other blood borne viruses and injecting drug use • Drug use and crime.
- Dennis Gray BA MA MPH PhD
 Associate Professor
 Research Interests: Alcohol and other drug use among Aboriginal people • Aboriginal health.
- Richard Midford BA BPsych MPsychl (enrolled PhD)
 Senior Research Fellow
 Research Interests: Community based prevention of alcohol and other drug related harm • Workplace alcohol and other drug related harm • School based alcohol and other drug education.
- Simon Lenton BPsych MPsych (Clin) (enrolled PhD)
 Research Fellow
 Research Interests: Heroin overdose • Illicit drug use and harm reduction • HIV/AIDS and other blood borne viruses and injecting drug use • Impact of legislative options for cannabis.
- Ben Haines BA(Hons) MPsych (Clin)
 Research Fellow
 Research Interests: Alcohol and violence • MDMA policy • AOD clinical training, and co-morbidity
 Funded by: CDHA
- Nyanda McBride DipTeach BEd PGD MPH (enrolled PhD) Research Fellow
 Research Interests: School health and drug programs • Adolescent drug use.
- Susan Carruthers BAppSci GradDipDiet MPH (enrolled PhD) Research Fellow
 Research Interests: Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS and other blood borne viruses and injecting drug use.
- Tanya Chikritzhs BA(Hons) GradDipEpiBiostats (enrolled PhD) Research Fellow
 Research Interests: Alcohol policy and legislation • Alcohol-related crime • Liquor licensing • Licensed drinking environments.
- Kristy Arden LLB
 Research Associate
 Research Interests: Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS and other blood borne viruses and injecting drug use.
- Amanda Bolleter BSW(Hons) BA(Hons)
 Research Associate
 Research Interests: Hepatitis C and other blood borne viruses and injecting drug use • community based prevention of drug use by young people.
 Funded by: NHMRC & CDHA
- Paul Catalano BSc(Hon) MA MCrimJus
 Research Associate
 Research Interests: Alcohol-related harm.
 Funded by: Health Department of WA & CDHA
- Martin Cooper BAppSci GradDipEd MR (enrolled PhD) Research Associate (PT)
 Research Interests: Community based prevention of alcohol and other drug related harm.
 Funded by: Health Promotion Foundation of WA.
- Kim Hargreaves BA
 Research Associate
 Research Interests: Opioid overdose and overdose prevention strategies • Drug markets and drug trends.
 Funded by: WA Health Department and CDHA
- Katie Scott AssocDip (Media Design) BSc (Psych) (Hons)
 Research Associate
 Research Interests: Development of the World Health Organization prevention review
 Funded by: CDHA and WHO

Brooke Sputore BHLthProm MPH
Research Associate
Research Interests: Aboriginal alcohol and other drug use, particularly among young people
• Evaluation of Aboriginal alcohol and other drug interventions.

Anna Stearne BA GradDipEd
Research Associate
Research Interests: Alcohol and other drug related issues among Indigenous Australians.

Deirdre Bourbon BA(Hons) Anthropology
Research Associate (January - July 2001)
Research Interests: Aboriginal alcohol and other drug use.
Funded by: Australian National Council on Drugs

Fiona Farrington DipTeach BEd MED
Project Officer (PT)
Research Interests: School based alcohol and other drug education.
Funded by: Health Promotion Foundation of WA.

Julie-Anne Jaeger AssocDipHlth Sci Reg Nurse
Project Officer (PT) (January - March 2001)
Research Interests: Community based prevention of alcohol and other drug related harm.
Funded by: Health Promotion Foundation of WA.

Mark Lennard BA
Project Officer (PT)
Research Interests: Community based prevention of alcohol and other drug related harm
Funded by: Health Promotion Foundation of WA

James Fetherston BPsych Post Grad Dip ADAS
Research Associate (PT)
Research Interests: Repeat Drink Drivers
Funded by: Road Safety Council

Matthew Webb BA(Psych) (January- December 2001)
Research Assistant (PT)
Research Interests: Alcohol-related harm.
Funded by: CDHA

Administrative Staff

Fran Davis
Business Manager

Rachael Lobo BSc (Hons)
Media Liaison Officer

Paul Jones BSc
Computer Systems Officer

John Somerville BE DipEd GradDipLibSt
Resource Officer
Funded by: Research Performance Index, Curtin University of Technology.

Susan Wilson
Secretary

Linda Matthews
Administrative Assistant
Funded by: Research Performance Index, Curtin University of Technology.

Renae Power
Clerical Officer



Back from left: Linda Matthews, Fran Davis, Paul Jones and Rachael Lobo
Front: Susan Wilson and John Somerville

Consultant

Mike Phillips BSci(Hons) M Med Sci
Statistical Consultant
Head, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Curtin University of Technology.

Honorary Professorial Fellows

Emeritus Professor David Hawks BA(Hons) DPsych
MSc(Econ)PhD FBPsS CPsychol
Emeritus Professor of Addictions, Curtin University of Technology.

Professor Colin Binns MBBS MPH
Professor of Public Health, Curtin University of Technology.

External Contributions of Staff

Adjunct Appointments

- Professor Eric Single BA PhD
Professor of Public Health Sciences and Sociology
University of Toronto, Canada.
- Dr Sherry Sagers BA MA PhD
Associate Professor
Head, School of Social and Cultural Studies, Edith
Cowan University.
- Dr Richard Fordham BA(Hons) MA PhD
Senior Research Fellow
Senior Research Associate & Director, NHS
Economics Support Programme, University of East
Anglia, England
- Dr Toni Makkai BA MA PhD
Senior Research Fellow
Senior Research Analysis, Institute of Criminology,
ACT.
- Dr Margaret Stevens MPH MBBS
Research Fellow
Principal Medical Officer, Disease Control, Health
Department of Western Australia.
- Mr Kevin Boots BA MA
Research Fellow
Acting General Manager, Murchison Health
Service
- Mr Neil Donnelly BSc MPH
Research Fellow
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
- ### Honorary Staff
- Dr Peter d'Abbs BA MA PhD
Senior Research Fellow
Menzies School of Health, Darwin, Northern
Territory.
- Mr Mike Phillips BSci(Hons) M Med Sci
Senior Research Fellow
Head, Department of Epidemiology and
Biostatistics
Senior Lecturer, School of Public Health, Curtin
University of Technology.
- Dr Helen Jonas BSc MSc PhD
Senior Research Fellow
Senior Lecturer, La Trobe University, Victoria.

Kristy Arden

Memberships:

- . Opioid Pharmacotherapies Advisory Committee (OPAC)
- . WA Substance Users Association (WASUA)

Amanda Bolleter

Memberships:

- . Treasurer of the Hepatitis Council of WA

Susan Carruthers

Memberships:

- . Australian National Council on HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis and Related Diseases
- . National Hepatitis Strategy Steering Committee
- . West Australian Substance Users Association

Other:

- . Chairperson of Hepatitis Council of WA
- . Chairperson, WA Hepatitis Prevention Working Party
- . Board Member, WA AIDS Council
- . Acting Chairperson WA Advisory Council on Hepatitis

Tanya Chikritzhs

Membership:

- . Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs

Fiona Farrington

Consultancies:

- . Centre for Health Promotion Research, Curtin University of Technology

Membership:

- . Australian Association for Research in Education

James Fetherston

Memberships:

- . Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs
- . WA Substance Users Association

Kim Hargreaves

Membership:

- . International Harm Reduction Association

Dennis Gray

Consultancies:

- . NT Liquor Commission

Memberships:

- . Australasian Epidemiological Association
- . Fellow of the Australian Anthropological Society
- . Public Health Association of Australia

Simon Lenton

Memberships:

- . Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs
- . Australian Psychological Society
- . Hepatitis Council of Western Australia
- . International Harm Reduction Association
- . Ministerial Working Party on Drug Law Reform
- . WA Network of Alcohol and Other Drug Agencies
- . WA Substance Users Association
- . WA Task Force on Drink, Drugs and Driving

Editorial:

- . Deputy Editor of the Drug and Alcohol Review

Wendy Loxley

Memberships:

- . Alcohol and Other Drugs Council
- . Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs
- . International Harm Reduction Association
- . National Hep C Resource Network, The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (Invited member)
- . WA Substance Users Association
- . Research Reference Group - ADCA
- . Scientific Advisory Committee, National Centres for HIV Social Research
- . WA Naltrexone Treatment Trust

Editorial:

- . Assistant Editor *Addiction*
- . Member of the International Editorial Board of AIDS Care

Nyanda McBride

Consultancies:

- . Alcohol Concern, the peak alcohol organisation in the United Kingdom, for the writing of a grant proposal to replicate the SHAHRP study in the United Kingdom.
- . Addiction Research Unit, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK about evaluation of drug education in schools.

Memberships:

- . Australian Association of Health Promotion Professionals
- . International Union for Health Promotion and Education
- . Marijuana Education Project, Centre for Health Promotion Research, Management committee member
- . Public Health Association of Australia

Richard Midford

Consultancies:

- . ADIN Project on evaluation matters
- . NSW Department of Education and Training
- . School Drug Education Project

Memberships:

- . Australian Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs
- . Injury Control Council of Western Australia, Board Member
- . International Harm Reduction Association
- . NHMRC Health Advancement Standing Committee's Workplace Injury and Alcohol Working Party
- . NSW Department of Education and Training Cannabis Education Project Reference Group
- . School Drug Education Task Force
- . Western Australian Alcohol Advisory Council

Tim Stockwell

Consultancies:

- . Prevention Research Centre, USA
- . Mental Health and Substance Dependence Department, Geneva

Memberships:

- . Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Foundation
- . Australian Alcohol Guidelines: Campaign Reference Group
- . Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs
- . Drug and Alcohol Office, WA, Board Member
- . Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol
- . National Alcohol Research Priorities Steering Committee
- . National Alcohol Strategy Committee
- . National Expert Advisory Committee on Alcohol
- . National Health and Medical Research Council Assessors Panel
- . NHMRC Working Party to Review National Drinking Guidelines
- . WA Alcohol Abuse Reduction Committee
- . World Health Organization Strategy Advisory Committee on Alcohol

Editorial:

- . Assistant Editor *Addiction*

Other:

- . Treasurer to the Alcohol Advisory Council of WA Inc.

Funding

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing provided \$1,337,167 to the Institute's core funding for the period January to December 2001. Details of the income and expenditure are as follows:

National Drug Research Institute - Total Core Funding 2001		
	2001 \$	Total \$
<u>Income</u>		
CDHA	1,337,167	
Sundry Research Income	19,956	
Curtin Contribution	241,575	
RPI & DEST PhD Income	28,100	
Trading Income	1,212	
Interest	(541)	
Deficit BF from December 2000	<u>(22,380)</u>	1,605,089
<u>Expenditure</u>		
Salaries	1,163,090	
Operating costs	394,887	
Capital Costs	21,459	
PhD Scholarships	<u>44,089</u>	1,623,525
<u>Surplus/(Deficit) at 31 December 2001</u>		<u>(18,436)</u>

List of Acronyms:

AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ANCD	Australian National Council on Drugs
CDHA	Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing
DEST	Department of Employment, Science and Training
HDWA	Health Department of Western Australia
MRFWA	Medical Research Fund of Western Australia
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
OATSIH	Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health
WHO	World Health Organization

Additional Funding Sources in 2001

National Competitive Grants & Tenders

Project	Funder	Total Grant Approved	Grant Received in 2001	Expenditure in 2001
• Evaluation of the National Illicit Drug Strategy Community Partnerships Initiative (CPI)	CDHA	\$112,465	\$70,000	\$40,624
• Risk factors for non-fatal heroin overdose	NHMRC	\$85,627	\$52,327	\$22,716
• Mapping Indigenous drug and alcohol programs	ANCD	\$24,911	\$8,304	\$17,725
• Drug use monitoring in Australia (DUMA)	AIC	\$128,254	\$74,415	\$65,743
• Illicit drug reporting system (IDRS)	CDHA	\$35,666	\$36,333	\$46,652
• Exploring testing injecting drug users for Hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS	NHMRC	\$42,000	\$0	\$3,123
• WHO Prevention Review	WHO	\$54,882	\$26,838	\$33,282
• Prevention Monograph	CDHA	\$313,167	\$219,446	\$100,157
		\$428,923	\$487,663	\$196,582

State Competitive Grants and Tenders

Project	Funder	Total Grant Approved	Grant Received in 2001	Expenditure in 2001
• Harm reduction needs of Aboriginal Injecting Drug Users	HDWA	\$106,670	\$36,004	\$86,784
• SHAHRP 2000	Healthway	\$192,552	\$62,793	\$74,141
• Carnarvon Partysafe	Healthway	\$115,382	\$40,962	\$22,260
• Repeat Drink Drivers	Road Safety Council	\$43,900	\$31,300	\$36,710
• Driving After Drinking	Road Safety Council	\$49,269	\$21,000	\$13,615
• Identification of the indigenous model of alcohol and other drug harm prevention (Scholarship)	MRFWA	\$30,618	\$0	\$3,747
• CHAMP	Healthway	\$77,653	\$77,653	\$20,967
		\$616,044	\$269,712	\$258,224

Other Grants

Project	Funder	Total Grant Approved	Grant Received in 2001	Expenditure in 2001
• Town profiles of statistical data relating to alcohol-related harm	HDWA	\$11,000	\$6,000	\$1,100
• Research on effective implementation practice in relation to school drug education	DEST	\$108,350	\$24,379	\$21,393
• Pilbara Substance Misuse Services Review	OATSIH	\$67,169	\$6,717	\$46,513
• Review of the principles for drug education in schools	DEST	\$46,897	\$32,806	\$32,011
• School community transition project (Schoolies Week)	DEST	\$20,000	\$22,162	\$27,540
• Monitoring of alcohol related violence and crime in NSW	CDHA	\$285,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
• Research Performance Index	Curtin	\$90,768	\$90,768	\$90,768
		\$629,184	\$187,832	\$224,324

Consultancy

Project	Funder	Total Grant Approved	Grant Received in 2001	Expenditure in 2001
• Australian Drug Information Network (ADIN)	CDHA	\$30,000	\$9,813	\$9,294
• Impact of extended trading permit on alcohol-related harm.	HDWA	\$1,050	\$1,010	\$1,010
		\$31,050	\$10,823	\$10,304

Summary of NDRI Funding in 2001

Area of Funding	Grant Received in 2001
Core Funding	\$1,337,167
Curtin University of Technology	\$241,575
RPI	\$90,768
National Competitive Grants	\$487,663
State Competitive Grants	\$269,712
Other Grants	\$97,064
Consultancy	\$10,823
Total Funding Received in 2001	\$2,534,772

Dissemination

Publications and Presentations

Journal Articles

- Chikritzhs, T., Jonas, H., Stockwell, T.R., Heale, P. and Dietze, P. (2001). Mortality and life-years lost due to alcohol: A comparison of acute and chronic causes. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 174, pp. 281-284.
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- Lenton, S. (2001). Re: Cannabis as a gateway drug: Comments on Fergusson and Horwood (2000) (Addiction 95(4)). *Addiction*, 96, (3), pp. 511-513.
- Loxley, W. (2001). (Book Review) Social Networks, Drug Injectors' Lives, and HIV/AIDS. Samuel R. Friedman, Richard Curtis, Alan Neaigus, Benny Jose and Don C. Des Jarlais. *Culture, Health and Sexuality*, 3, (2), pp. 253 - 262.
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- Loxley, W. (2001). Drug use, intoxication and offence type in two groups of alleged offenders in Perth. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 34, (1), pp. 91-104.
- Makkai, T. and McAllistar, I. (2001). Prevalence of tattooing and body piercing in the Australian community. *Communicable Diseases Intelligence*, 25, pp. 2.
- Makkai, T. and McAllistar, I. (2001). The prevalence and characteristics of injecting drug users in Australia. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 20, pp. 29-36.
- McLeod, R., Stockwell, T.R., Rooney, R., Stevens, M., Phillips, M. and Jelinek, G. (2001). The influence of extrinsic and intrinsic risk factors on the probability of sustaining an injury. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*. [In Press]
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- Stockwell, T.R. (2001). Alcohol and the vanishing paradox: comments on Gmel et al. (Letter to the Editor). *Addiction*, 96, (3), pp. 510-511.
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- Stockwell, T.R. (2001). Harm reduction, drinking patterns and the NHMRC Drinking Guidelines. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 20, (1), pp. 121-129.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001). Responsible alcohol service: Lessons from evaluations of server training and policing initiatives. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 20, (3), pp. 257-265.
- Stockwell, T.R. and Crosbie, D. (2001). Supply and demand for alcohol in Australia: relationships between industry structures, regulation and the marketplace. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 12, (2), pp. 139-152.
- Stockwell, T.R., Chikritzhs, T., Hendrie, D., Fordham, R., Ying, F., Phillips, M., Cronin, J. and O'Reilly, B. (2001). The public health and safety benefits of the Northern Territory's Living With Alcohol program. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 20, (2), pp. 167-180.
- Stockwell, T.R., McLeod, R., Stevens, M., Phillips, M., Webb, M. and Jelinek, G. (2001). Alcohol consumption, setting, gender and activity as predictors of injury: a population-based case-control study. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*. [In Press]

Unrefereed Articles

- Councillor, L. (2001). Information at Your Fingertips: Indigenous Australian Alcohol and Other Drugs Database. *CARPA Newsletter*, (32). pp. 9.
- Lenton, S. (2001). Injecting room trials in Australia. il manifesto (Italy). *Fouriluogo*, 3, (5), pp. 4.
- Midford, R., Young, N. and Farrington, F. (2001). Leavers live: The evaluation perspective. *School Drug Education Project*, 2, (18), pp. 2.
- Midford, R., Farrington, F. and Young, N. (2001). Leavers on Rottneest: A Glimpse of how a Community managed mayhem. *Centrelines*, NDRI 4, pp. 3-4.
- Makkai, T. and McGregor, K. (2001). *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 2000 Annual Report on drug use among police detainees. Research and Public Police Series, No. 37*. Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, ACT.
- Midford, R. (2001). *Prevention and early intervention strategies, including school, parent and public education and action in local communities*. Community Drug Summit Office, West Perth.
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- Midford, R. and McBride, N. (2001). Alcohol education in schools. In Heather, N., Peters, T. and Stockwell, T.R. *International Handbook of Alcohol Dependence and Problems*. John Wiley and Sons Ltd, UK. pp. 785-804.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001). Overview of section IV: drinking patterns and types of alcohol problems. In Heather, N., Peters, T. and Stockwell, T.R. *International Handbook on Alcohol Dependence and Problems*. John Wiley and Sons Ltd, UK. pp. 376-378.
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- Stockwell, T.R. and Gruenewald, P. (2001). Controls on the physical availability of alcohol. In Heather, N., Peters, T. and Stockwell, T.R. *International Handbook on Alcohol Dependence and Problems*. John Wiley and Sons Ltd, UK. pp. 699-720.
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- Canty, C., Acres, J., Loxley, W., Sutton, A., James, S., Lenton, S., Midford, R. and Boots, K. (2001). *Evaluation of a community based drug law enforcement model for intersectoral harm reduction – final report*. Australasian Centre for Policing Research, Payneham, South Australia. ISBN: 0624 474 125.
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- Heather, N., Peters, T. and Stockwell, T.R. (2001). *International Handbook on Alcohol Dependence and Problems*. John Wiley and Son Ltd, UK. ISBN: 0-471-98375-6.

Technical and Other Reports

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- Briscoe, S. and Donnelly, N. (2001). *Assaults on licensed premises in inner-urban areas. Alcohol Studies Bulletin No 2*. New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney and the National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia.
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- Cooper, M., Midford, R., Jaeger, J. and Hall, C. (2001). *Partysafe Final Report*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia.
- Gray, D., Siggers, S., Atkinson, D., Carter, M., Loxley, W. and Hayward, D. *The Harm Reduction Needs of Aboriginal People Who Inject Drugs*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia.
- Hargreaves, K. and Lenton, S. (2001). *The Naloxone Feasibility Study*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia.
- Loxley, W. and Lien, D. (2001). *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia. Western Australian 2000 report on drug use among police detainees*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia. ISBN: 1 74067 109 0.
- Loxley, W., Bolleter, A. and Carruthers, S.J. (2001). *Talking about testing: Opportunities for prevention in blood borne virus testing and vaccination with injectors*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia.
- Makkai, T. (2001). *Drug use amongst police detainees: Some comparative data. Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, No. 191*. Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, ACT.
- McBride, N. and Farrington, F. (2001). *SHAHRP 2000 annual report. Year 2001 annual report to the Western Australian Health Promotion Foundation*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia.
- McBride, N., Farrington, F. and Midford, R. (2001). *The School Health and Alcohol Harm Reduction Project. Pushing Prevention Seminar proceedings booklet*. Australian Drug Foundation, Melbourne, Victoria. ISBN: 0 85809 070 8.
- McBride, N., Farrington, F., Midford, R. and Phillips, M. (2001). *SHAHRP final report to the Western Australian Health Promotion Foundation*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia.
- Midford, R., Munro, G. and McBride, N. (2001). *Review of the Principles for Drug Education in Schools*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia.
- Midford, R., Snow, P. and Lenton, S. (2001) *School-based illicit drug education programs: a critical review and analysis - Literature review prepared for the Department of Employment, Training & Youth Affairs*.
- Siggers, S., Gray, D. and Catalano, P. (2001). *Port Hedland and Roebourne substance misuse services review*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia. ISBN: 1 74067 083 3.
- Stockwell, T.R., Heale, P., Chikritzhs, T. and Catalano, P. (2001). *Patterns of alcohol consumption in Australia. National Alcohol Indicators Project Technical Report No. 3*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia. ISBN: 1 74067 0663.
- Young, N., Farrington, F. and Midford, R. (2001). *School Leavers' Celebrations on Rottneest Island (Leavers Live): Evaluation Report*. NDRI, Curtin University, Perth.

Conference, Seminar and Workshop Presentations

- Allsop, S., Calogero, C., Towers, T. and Midford, R. (2001) *Responding to drug related harm in the workplace: The role of counselling and assistance programs*. Seminar on Mobilising Business to PRevent Drug Abuse in Workplaces in Asia, Bangkok, 18-21 December, 2001.
- Bolleter, A. (2001) *Testing issues: Presentation of research on hepatitis C pre and post test counselling*. Invited presentation at the General Practice Divisions of W.A Hepatitis C Update Workshop, St John of God Hospital, Perth, WA, 13th June 2001.
- Bolleter, A. and Loxley, W. (2001) *Making the most of testing: modified guidelines for pre and post test counselling*. Poster presentation at the combined APSAD and National Methadone Conference, Sydney, Wesley Centre, NSW, 29-31 October, 2001.
- Briscoe, S. and Donnelly, N. (2001) *Temporal and regional aspects of alcohol-related violence in NSW*. Presented at the Combined APSAD and National Methadone Conference - Sydney, Wesley Centre, Sydney, NSW, 29th-31st October 2001.
- Carruthers, S.J. (2001) *Illicit drugs: The facts*. Invited presentation at the Coolbinia Primary School - Presentation to Year 6 students., Perth, WA, 25th July 2001.
- Chikritzhs, T. (2001) *The impact of longer trading hours for hotels on levels of violent assault: A time series analysis*. Presented at the APSAD Conference, Hobart, Tasmania, 1st March 1996.
- Donnelly, N. and Briscoe, S. (2001) *Aspects of alcohol-related crime*. Presented at the Management of Alcohol-Related Crime course, NSW Police Academy, Goulburn, NSW, 13th August 2001.
- Donnelly, N. and Briscoe, S. (2001) *Trends in alcohol-related violence in NSW 1995-2000*. Presented at the Combined APSAD and National Methadone Conference - Sydney, Wesley Centre, Sydney, NSW, 29th-31st October 2001.
- Farrington, F. McBride, N. and Midford, R. (2001) *It works! Combining research and education to achieve change in secondary school students alcohol related behaviour*. Presented at the Australian Association for Research in Education 2001. International Education Research Conference, Notre Dame University, Fremantle, WA, 3rd-6th December 2001.
- Farrington, F. (2001) *School health and alcohol harm reduction project (SHAHRP) and SHAHRP 2000*. Presented at the school health and alcohol harm reduction project (SHAHRP) and SHAHRP 2000 - No.3, Esplanade Hotel Function Centre, Albany, WA, 28th November 2001.
- Farrington, F. (2001) *School health and alcohol harm reduction project (SHAHRP) and SHAHRP 2000*. Presented at the school health and alcohol harm reduction project (SHAHRP) and SHAHRP 2000 - No.2, Pelican Point Golf Resort Function Centre, Bunbury, WA, 26th November 2001.
- Farrington, F. (2001) *School health and alcohol harm reduction project (SHAHRP) and SHAHRP 2000*. Presented at the school health and alcohol harm reduction project (SHAHRP) and SHAHRP 2000 - No.1, City West Function Centre, Perth, WA, 21st November 2001.
- Gray, D., Saggars, S. and Sputore, B. (2001) *Interventions for Indigenous Australians: The broader context*. Presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology 15th Annual Conference, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, 21st-23rd February 2001.
- Hargreaves, K. (2001) *Potential factors affecting the incidence of fatal heroin-related overdose in WA: A time series*. Presented at the 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-Related Harm, Hotel Ashok, New Delhi, 1st-5th May 2001.
- Hargreaves, K. (2001) *WA Drug Trends 2000*. Presented at the key stakeholders presentation - Illicit Drug Reporting System 2000, NDRI Boardroom, Perth, WA, 9th January 2001.
- Hargreaves, K. (2001) *WA Drug Trends 2001*. Presented at the National Drug Trends Conference 2001, NDARC, Sydney, NSW, 29th November 2001.
- Jaeger, J. (2001) *Carnarvon Christmas Collaborative Campaign*. Presented at the 13th Australian Health Promotion National Conference, Brisbane, Qld, 3rd-6th June 2001.
- Lenton, S. (2001) *Better drug law – Thinking beyond ‘certain, swift and severe punishment’*. Presented at the 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-Related Harm, Hotel Ashok, New Delhi, India, 1st-5th May 2001.

- Lenton, S. (2001) *Cannabis: What about the supply side?* Presented at the Annual Conference of the Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs (APSAD) 2001, The Wesley Centre, Sydney, NSW, 29th-31st October 2001.
- Lenton, S. (2001) *Early intervention to prevent harm among illicit drug users - a neglected opportunity?* Presented at the Annual Conference of the Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs (APSAD) 2001, The Wesley Centre, Sydney, NSW, 29th-31st October 2001.
- Lenton, S. (2001) *Legislative and regulatory models for drug control and their evaluation.* Invited plenary paper presented at the WA Community Drug Summit, Parliament House Perth, WA, 13-17 August 2001.
- Lindsay, F. (2001) *Be seen to be heard: Drug information needs of young people: Views from the Field.* Presented at the 2nd International Conference on Drugs and Young People, Melbourne, Vic, 4th-6th April 2001.
- Loxley, W. (2001) *Current drug use and experiences of treatment amongst Australian police detainees: Some results from the DUMA project.* Presented at the 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-Related Harm, Hotel Ashok, New Delhi, India, 1st-5th May 2001.
- Loxley, W. (2001) *Evaluation of a community based drug law enforcement model for intersectoral harm reduction - background and methodology.* Presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology 15th Annual Conference, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Vic, 21st-23rd February 2001.
- Loxley, W. (2001) *Evaluation of a community based drug law enforcement model for intersectoral harm reduction - Western Australian case studies.* Presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology 15th Annual Conference, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Vic, 21st-23rd February 2001.
- Loxley, W. (2001) *Testing for blood borne viruses: An opportunity to prevent viral hepatitis in injecting drug users.* Presented at the 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-Related Harm, Hotel Ashok, New Delhi, India, 1st-5th May 2001.
- Loxley, W. (2001) *The reliability of self-reported drug use by adult detainees: an analysis of DUMA data from four sites.* Presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology 15th Annual Conference, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Vic, 21st-23rd February 2001.
- Makkai, T. (2001) *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): Recent trends in drug use and criminal activity.* Presented at the 9th Outlook Symposium: New Crimes or New Responses?, Canberra, ACT, 21st-22nd June 2001.
- Makkai, T. (2001) *Drugs and law enforcement.* Presented at the Winter School in the Sun Conference, Brisbane, Qld, 2nd-5th July 2001.
- McBride, N. (2001) *Changing school students alcohol related behaviours in 13 hours: The SHAHRP experience (workshop).* Presented at the 2nd International Conference on Drugs and Young People, Melbourne, Vic, 4th-6th April 2001.
- Midford, R. (2001) *Does drug education work?* Presented at the School Drug Education Project Professional Development Coordinators' Think Tank, Hillarys Boat Harbour, Perth, WA, 1st-2nd March 2001.
- Midford, R. (2001) *Principles of drug education: Revisiting the old and finding the new.* Presented at the 2nd International Conference on Drugs and Young People, Melbourne, Vic, 4th-6th April 2001.
- Midford, R. (2001) *School leaver celebrations on Rottnest Island: Reducing the harm.* Presented at the 2nd International Conference on Drugs and Young People, Melbourne, Vic, 4th-6th April 2001.
- Midford, R., Caulkins, J., Toumbourou, J. and Munro, G. (2001) *Alcohol and drug prevention for young people: An exploration of goals, strategies and effectiveness in the Australian context.* Invited presentation at the Combined APSAD and National Methadone Conference - Sydney, Wesley Centre, Sydney, NSW, 29th-31st October 2001.
- Midford, R. (2001) *New research directions: Community based assessment and prevention.* Presented at the NCETA workforce development symposium 2001, Adelaide, SA, 14th-16th May 2001.

- Midford, R. and Stockwell, T. (2001) *Problem needs analysis: Australian veterans and alcohol use*. Presented at the Facilitating Pathways to Care for Veterans with Alcohol Related Problems - Workshop convened by the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Australian Centre for Posttraumatic Mental Health, Sydney, NSW, 8-9 November, 2001.
- Midford, R., Stockwell, T.R. and Gray, D. (2001) *Research priorities for community-based prevention of alcohol-related harm*. Presented at the National Alcohol Research Agenda Workshop, Adelaide, SA, 28th March 2001.
- Roche, A. and Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Alcohol research and the prevention of alcohol-related harm: Public policy and health*. Presented at the National Alcohol Research Agenda Workshop, Adelaide, SA, 28th March 2001.
- Saggers, S. (2001) *Interventions for Indigenous Australians: The broader context*. Invited presentation at the Conference on 'Best Practice Interventions in Corrections for Indigenous People', Sydney Hilton Hotel, Sydney, NSW, 8th-9th October 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *The recommendations of the international guide*. Presented at the National Counterparts to the European Alcohol Action Plan Workshop, Stockholm, Sweden, 22 February, 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *WHO Guidelines Recommendations*. Invited presentation at the Young People and Alcohol Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, 19th - 21st February, 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Acute alcohol-related harm in Australia*. Presented at the National Alcohol Research Agenda Workshop, Adelaide, SA, 28th March 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Alcohol and harm reduction in the 21st century*. Invited presentation at the International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, New Delhi, India, 1st-5th April 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Alcohol and harm reduction in the 21st century*. Invited presentation at the Harm Reduction Conference, Health Department of WA, Perth, WA, 26th October 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Alcohol consumption, setting, gender and activity as predictors of injury: A case-control study*. Presented at the 27th annual alcohol epidemiology symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society, Delta Chelsea, Toronto, Canada, 28th May-1st June 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Alcohol policy and prevention in Australia: A cooks tour*. Invited presentation at the Prevention Research Center Seminar, Prevention Research Centre, Berkeley, CA, USA, 22nd May 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Alcohol, public health and social order: Policing and regulating licensed premises*. Invited presentation at The Dorothy Black Lecture 2001, The Drewe Lecture Theatre, London, UK, 28th February 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Alternative approaches to tackling the issue - practical examples from Australia*. Invited presentation at the Alcohol and Public Health in Northern Ireland - The best way forward?, Rosspark Hotel, Kells, Northern Ireland, 7th December 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *National alcohol indicators: Monitoring alcohol-related harm in Australia*. Invited presentation at the Alcohol Research Centre Seminar Series, Berkeley, CA, USA, 24th May 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *Patterns of alcohol use in Australia*. Presented at the National Alcohol Research Agenda Workshop, Adelaide, SA, 28th March 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *The public health and safety benefits of the Northern Territory's Living With Alcohol Program*. Invited presentation at the International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, New Delhi, India, 1st-5th April 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *The public health and safety benefits of the Northern Territory's Living With Alcohol program*. Presented at the 27th annual alcohol epidemiology symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society, Delta Chelsea, Toronto, Canada, 28th May-1st June 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *The value of primary prevention*. Invited presentation at the Sharpening the focus of drug prevention, Anglicare Centre, Melbourne, Vic, 23rd July 2001.

- Stockwell, T.R. (2001) *What are the foundations of good alcohol policy development*. Invited presentation at the Good Practice in Drug Policy, Masonic Centre, Sydney, NSW, 1st November 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. and Chikritzhs, T. (2001) *Epidemiological considerations relevant to the appraisal of recommendations arising from papers commissioned for the National Alcohol Research Agenda*. Presented at the National Alcohol Research Agenda Workshop, Adelaide, SA, 28th March 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. and Chikritzhs, T. (2001) *Monitoring alcohol consumption and related harm in Australia*. Invited presentation at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Seminar, Seminar Room Mezzanine Level, Canberra, ACT, 13th February 2001.
- Stockwell, T.R. and Chikritzhs, T. (2001) *Monitoring alcohol consumption and related harm in Australia*. Invited presentation at the Population Health Seminar Series - National Alcohol Indicators Project, Aegean Room, Canberra, ACT, 14th February 2001.
- Douglas, R. and Gliksman, L. (2001) *The Development of Community-based Alcohol Harm Reduction Policies in Aboriginal Communities in Ontario, Canada: Issues, Challenges and Findings*. Institute for the Service Professions, Edith Cowan University in conjunction with the National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, WA, 15th November, 2001.
- Gliksman, L. and Douglas, R. (2001) *Safer Drinking Environments*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, in conjunction with the Alcohol Advisory Council. Perth, WA, 16th November, 2001.
- Hargreaves, K. (2001) *Findings of the Illicit Drug Reporting System - 2000*. Presented at the In-House Seminar, National Drug Research Institute. Perth, WA, 4th May 2001.
- Hosek, M. and Petersen, T. (2001) *Switzerland and Sweden: Different Approaches to Drug Problems*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, in conjunction with the WA Police Service and the WA Community Drug Summit. Perth, WA, 14th August, 2001.
- Midford, R. (2001) *School Leavers Project*. Presented at the In-House Seminar, NDRI Boardroom, Perth, WA, 15th June 2001.
- Loxley, W. (2001) *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) - Trends in WA*. A conference organised by the National Drug Research Institute, in conjunction with the WA Police Service, the Crime Research Centre and the WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office. Perth, WA, 27th July 2001.
- Bolleter, A. (2001) *Evaluation of NIDS Community partnerships Initiative*. Presented at the In-House Seminar, NDRI Boardroom, Perth, WA, 12th October 2001.
- Booth, R. (2001) *HIV Prevention Efforts Targeting Injecting Drug Users: Lessons learned over the last 12 years*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology. Perth, WA, 5th October, 2001.
- Carruthers, S.J. (2001) *The hepatitis C injecting and transmission study*. Presented at the In-House Seminar, National Drug Research Institute, Perth, WA, 18th May 2001.
- Carruthers, S.J. (2001) *Randomised controlled trial of a hepatitis C prevention intervention*. Presented at the In-House Seminar, National Drug Research Institute, Perth, WA, 14th September 2001.

NDRI Seminar Series