



Centrum för socialvetenskaplig alkohol- och drogforskning
Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD)

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VERKSAMHETSBERÄTTELSE, 2005
Report on Program and Activities, 2005

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INTRODUCTION

The Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD) at Stockholm University was established as an interdisciplinary research centre with a status similar to a university department in the Faculty of Social Science by a decision of Stockholm University Board on 15 August 1997. The Centre became active on 1 March, 1999, following the appointment of Robin Room as a Professor and as Director of the Centre. Börje Olsson succeeds him as Director of the Centre on 1 January, 2006.

The Centre was established following the recommendation of a 1995 report from a committee on the development of alcohol research, convened by the Public Health Institute (Alkoholforskningsutredningen (1995) *Forskning om alkohol för individ och samhälle*. Stockholm: Folkhälsoinstitutet 1995:49.) The report had noted that, while there was an active tradition of social alcohol research in Sweden, it had been overshadowed in the previous ten years by biological and clinical studies. Therefore it was proposed that, as in Finland and Norway, a national centre for behavioural and social research on alcohol be established.

The core grant which provided resources for the establishment of SoRAD comes from a national research council now named the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research, *Forskningsrådet för arbetsliv och socialvetenskap* (FAS) (previously the Council for Social Research).

This Report on Program and Activities covers the seventh year of the Centre's work. The Centre became active on 1 March, 1999, and came together in a common space at Sveaplan in August, 1999. The Centre's on-site staff at the end of 2005 included 4 professors, an adjunct professor, four other researchers with doctorates, 19 research assistants, of whom 9 are doctoral students at Stockholm University, and four other staff members. (See staff list in Appendix A.)

In addition to its core grant from FAS, the Centre's work in 2005 and in the coming year is supported by grants from a variety of Swedish and international sources, including the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, FAS, the National Institute of Public Health, the *Nordiska samarbetsnämnden för humanistisk- och samhällsforskning* (NOS-HS, Joint Committee for Nordic Research Councils for the Humanities and the Social Sciences), the U.S. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Abuse (EMCDDA) of the European Union. Collaborations have been established with researchers in several departments of Stockholm University (Social Work; SOFI; Sociology; Criminology; Political Science), with other Swedish institutions of higher education (Karolinska Institutet; Södertörns Högskola; Högskolan i Kalmar; Lunds Universitet), with Swedish agencies (National Institute of Public Health; CAN; the BeroendeCentrum and the Stockholm Public Health Centre of Stockholm County). In SoRAD's role as a national research centre, members of its staff regularly provide information and advice to national and local government authorities, to the media, and to other researchers. Staff members also lecture and give public presentations, and collaborate with other researchers, throughout Sweden.

As a national research centre, SoRAD also regularly works internationally with other research groups and agencies, including the following: National Institute of Alcohol and Drug

Research, Oslo; Alcohol and Drug Research Group, STAKES, Helsinki; Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University; the Research Unit for Health Promotion, University of Southern Denmark, Esbjerg; Universität Hamburg; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto; University of North Dakota; Alcohol Research Group, Berkeley; and the Nordic Council on Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD).

The Centre collaborates closely with the World Health Organization (Geneva and Copenhagen offices), and is a full member of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions and of the Consortium of European Alcohol Research Centres.

The Centre's lines of research. The Board of the Centre adopted the following description of the Centre's aims and lines of research on 4 May 1999, and amended them on 1 February 2002. At its meeting of 1 February 2000, the Board accepted the addition of studies relating to gambling problems to the research program.

AIMS

- to stimulate and conduct social science research on alcohol and drugs, including improving methods, increasing theoretical understanding, and enhancing links to policy;
- to provide a nexus for interdisciplinary research training, research networks and collaborative studies in Sweden;
- to serve as an interdisciplinary focal point in Sweden for collaboration on comparative and international projects.

ENVISIONED LINES OF RESEARCH

1. Trends and patterns in alcohol and drug use and problems:

- survey research on attitudes and expectancies, on patterns of use, on problems related to use, on attitudes to treatment and prevention policies;
- qualitative research on alcohol and drug norms and use patterns, and on the places of drinking and drug use in Swedish life;
- analysis of social and health statistics on alcohol and drug use and patterns;
- improving means of measurement of alcohol and drug use and problems.

2. The social response to alcohol and drug problems:

- research on the prevention of problems, and on prevention programs;
- treatment services and treatment systems research;
- impact of and responses to problematic drinking/drug use in the family and in social life;
- policy impact research on alcohol and drug controls and other policy measures, and on control systems.

3. Alcohol and drug problems in a comparative and international perspective:

- cultural factors in conceptualizations of alcohol and drug problems;
- cultural factors in intoxicated comportment;
- alcohol and drug policies in international perspective;
- supranational systems and alcohol and drug policies.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research projects are organized in terms of the main lines of research of the Centre (see above). The numbering of the projects continues the system used in the 2004 Report; see Appendix E of that report for a listing of former projects and project numbers.

A. Alcohol and drug use in youth cultures and subcultures

A3. *Expectations and experiences of intoxication and violence among young adults.* This study was supported in 2000-2003 by a grant from the Swedish Council on Working Life and Social Research. Focus group data collected in 2000 by Felipe Estrada were analyzed by Kalle Tryggvesson. In 2002, a quantitative telephone survey was conducted on a sample of young adults, aged 16 to 25, from across Sweden. The survey, co-directed by Kalle Tryggvesson and Sandra Bullock, further examined the expectations and experiences of Swedish youth concerning behaviour while intoxicated. Particular attention focused upon the expectancies and attributions concerning intoxication and its excuse value for aggression and violence. Published articles indicate that young adults use alcohol as an excuse and that an intoxicated aggressor under certain circumstances is viewed as less blameworthy than a sober aggressor. In December, 2005 Tryggvesson successfully defended a dissertation primarily based on data from the study. A new grant has been given by *Brottsoffermyndigheten* (Crime Victims Authority) for analyses of the existing data material concerning the role of victim intoxication in the construction of a "victim". This work has started and will be finished during 2006.

A5. *The meaning of intoxication – cultural studies of men and women and different generations.* The aim of this project, supported by *Vetenskapsrådet*, is to look into the meaning of intoxication. What similarities and differences are there between men and women and between different generations? If intoxication mainly fulfils different functions for different youth groups and for men and women, this means that preventive measures have to be adjusted accordingly.

Data was collected in a community case study from focus group interviews with young men and women in their last school year, and with men and women who in different ways are involved in local prevention. Feedback sessions were also held with the older groups. Individual qualitative interviews were also conducted. The results in particular provide more knowledge useful to understanding the increasing drinking among women, and the meaning of intoxication to women. Altogether, seven focus group interviews have been carried out, three with young women only, two with mixed women and men, and two with young men only. The project has continued with individual interviews and five focus group interviews with parents. Furthermore, interviews have been conducted with local staff at different levels in the community with a responsibility for alcohol and drug prevention.

It has been possible to expand this project with questions on drug use and perceptions of drug preventive work thanks to a research grant from *Mobilisering mot narkotika* (MOB) [The Swedish National Drug Policy Coordinator] for the project *Local drug prevention from the perspective of young people*. Two papers from the study were published in 2005, and an article in English will appear early in 2006. The project is led and carried out by Maria Abrahamson.

A6. *Marginalized abuse or normalized use? A study of young adults and drugs.* (Marginaliserat missbruk eller normaliserat bruk? En studie om unga vuxna och narkotika). This project, funded by the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research, FAS, started in 2002 and has been

completed during 2005. Hanako Sato and Charlotta Fondén were the primary researchers on the project, supervised by Börje Olsson. The aim of the project was to study the meaning and function of drugs for young adults (18-29 years old). The project's design included different qualitative methods. Young adults from different parts of Sweden were interviewed in individual and focus groups interviews about their attitudes towards and experiences of drug use. In addition, an analysis of daily press articles concerning young people and drugs was made in order to examine media images of young drug users. The results are presented in the report *Drogbruk eller narkotikamissbruk? – unga och narkotika i självpresentationer och pressbilder* (Drug use or drug addiction? Young adults and drugs in self-presentations and in images in the daily press), SoRAD Research Report No. 27, 2005. Two images that frequently appear in the daily press are *the criminal* and *the young and innocent/victim*. The interviewed drug users do not recognize themselves in either of these images; however, they use the media images in their self presentations to show who they are not.

A9. *Socially integrated drug users in the Stockholm area*. The purpose of this two-year qualitative study has been to study patterns of drug use, social situation, life styles and attitudes to drugs among socially integrated drug users. The study was supported by a research grant from the governmental committee *Mobilisering mot narkotika (MOB)*, with Börje Olsson as project director and Sharon Rödner and Max Hansson as research assistants. The preliminary results from phase I were documented in a report to MOB in December 2003. This analysis was based on 25 in-depth interviews (17 men and 8 women) with socially integrated persons aged 18-30 who have used drugs during the last 12 months. Phase II was conducted in 2004. In this part an additional sample of 83 drug users was identified through snowball sampling techniques, and were interviewed or filled in a questionnaire. The questions focused on important themes identified in phase I to test their generalizability. The third and final phase was concluded in 2005. An attempt was made to make estimates of the number of socially integrated drug users in the area. Two publications summarize the main results of the project; Rödner (2005) "I'm not a drug abuser, I'm a drug user": a discourse analysis of 44 drug users' construction of identity, *Addiction Research and Theory* 13(4):333-346 and Rödner, Hansson and Olsson (forthcoming) *Socialt integrerade narkotikaanvändare, myt eller verklighet?* Socially integrated drug users: myth or reality?).

A10. *Doing drugs sometimes* (Att droga ibland). This project, led by Philip Lalander, was financed by *Mobilisering mot Narkotika*. During 2004 we did about 190 interviews with young people in different social and cultural settings; low status suburbs, music festivals, dance clubs and on the backpack track. We wrote four different reports including four separate subculture analyses. With those reports and some official presentations the investigation was finished. The work in 2005 included some articles in a Nordic anthology (published by the Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research, NAD) on the link between cultural globalization, youth culture and illegal drugs and a final report in which the different parts of the study are analyzed together.

A11. *Young Latinos, drug use and social marginalization*. This project is an extension of project A10, also led by Philip Lalander and financed by *Mobilisering mot Narkotika*, and aims at analysing the link between social circumstances and illegal drug use with a specific Latino case study. More than 50 interviews were done during 2004 with youth of Latin American background living in a low status Swedish suburb, and 2005 included some more follow-up interviews, and interviews with parents and some girl friends, to open up perspectives on how perceived

marginalisation may help to create subcultures in which drug use is seen as almost natural. One article was written during 2005 and a journey was made to Chile to study the local origins of the young Latino Swedes. The project will last till 2007 and will then be finally published in form of a book and articles in international journals.

B. Adult population patterns and trends

B1. *Drinking problems in Sweden.* A telephone survey of the general adult population of Sweden was carried out by the Swedish Statistical Bureau (SCB) in 2002, with an emphasis on drinking patterns, alcohol-related problems, and the relation between them. The study, funded by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, was directed by Håkan Leifman, with Klara Hradilova Selin and Robin Room also working on the study. It was coordinated internationally with comparable studies elsewhere in GENACIS (Gender, Alcohol and Culture International Study), a project of International Research Group on Gender and Alcohol, with funding from the EU, the US National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Karin Helmersson Bergmark (Sociology, Stockholm University) coordinates the Swedish participation in GENACIS, and Robin Room serves on the international steering group.

The main report of the study (SoRAD Report No. 20) was published in 2004. In January 2005, a Project Final Report on the EU part of GENACIS was published, including data from the Swedish problem drinking survey (K. Bloomfield et al., *Gender, Culture and Alcohol Problems: A Multinational Study*. Berlin: Institute for Medical Information, Charité Universitätsmedizin, 2005). During 2005, Klara Hradilova Selin continued work on analyses from the project, preparing a dissertation to be presented in 2006, and analyzing items from the survey under a separate grant from *Systembolaget* on harm caused by others' drinking. Along with Room, she also worked on ongoing analyses of the international GENACIS dataset.

B2. *The Monitoring project: Total alcohol purchase and consumption.* This project is funded by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Survey data from the Swedish adult general population on their purchases and consumption of unrecorded alcohol (home-distilled and -brewed, personal imports, etc.), as well as recorded alcohol, is continuously collected. Beginning in July 2000, a new sample of 1500 cases is interviewed each month. During 2005 Björn Trolldal directed this project, with Nina-Katri Gustafsson, Ulrika Boman and Maria Granberg as research assistants. Regular updates on estimates of Swedes' alcohol consumption were put on SoRAD's website (www.sorad.su.se) under the rubric "alcohol statistics". A new report on Swedish drinking habits during the year 2004 was produced (Trolldal, Boman & Gustafsson, 2005), and a report regarding travel import and smuggling of cigarettes has been published as well (Granberg & Trolldal 2005). Results from the project have also been presented at seminars and symposiums, both in Sweden and internationally. The data generated from this study have been much used by the Swedish media in 2005 as a background to discussions on alcohol policy. The Monitoring project has additionally served as a base to which items for other studies have been added.

The plan for 2006 is to continue the monitoring of alcohol consumption and present it in new reports as well as on the SoRAD website. New reports on tobacco and on Swedes' attitudes towards alcohol-related questions, based on the study's data, are also planned. Ulrika Boman is the new study director, under the general direction of Börje Olsson.

B3. *Alcohol and myocardial infarction.* Although many studies exist of the association between abstinence, drinking volume and patterns and the risk of myocardial infarction, some important issues remain unclear. Partly based on a grant from *Riksbankens Jubileumsfond*, some studies are being conducted by Anders Romelsjö. Romelsjö was first author on one paper in *Addiction* of a case-control study and collaborator on a paper from the KOK study, another published case-control study of female myocardial infarction by Janzsky, Orth-Gomér, Romelsjö et al. The latter study shows that moderate alcohol use is associated with decreased progression of atherosclerosis in women.

B5. *The association between alcohol use and injuries.* Two studies are based on a 12-year follow-up of a survey of a random sample of about 4,000 adults in Stockholm County in 1984. Two papers have been published, one in *Alcohol & Alcoholism* and one in the *European Journal of Public Health*. One paper has a focus on injuries from falls, while the other has a focus on “accident repeaters” and the cost of accidents. A grant has been obtained from *Systembolagetsfond för alkoholforskning* for research concerning “To what extent alcohol is a contributory cause of injuries from falls, injuries from violence, suicide and homicide among single mothers?” A third paper has been submitted. These studies are conducted by Anders Romelsjö together with Bjarne Jansson and Robert Ekman (Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet) and with Marlene Stenbacka and Anders Leifman at Stockholm Addiction Centre and Karolinska Institutet. An update of the data to 2004 is being done.

B8. *The temporal variation in alcohol poisonings in Sweden.* The aim of this study, financed by *Systembolaget* and led by Mats Ramstedt, is to analyse to what extent alcohol poisonings in Sweden display a temporal variation across the week and season, and to what extent peaks are found during special celebration days like Midsummer. All alcohol poisonings recorded in the hospitalization register are analysed for the period 1987-2002. The findings suggest that hospitalizations with an alcohol poisoning diagnosis have increased since the late 1990s for both men and women, and include most age groups. Further, alcohol poisonings among younger age groups are related to binge drinking on weekends and special festivities, whereas among older age groups alcohol poisonings are just as likely to happen during ordinary weekdays. Clear peaks were seen on Midsummer, New Year and May Day, whereas Easter did not deviate from an ordinary weekend and Christmas was associated with lower rates. A paper containing the main findings was submitted to *Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* in 2005, and a revision will be resubmitted in early 2006.

B9. *The role of alcohol in hospitalization.* The main question of this study, funded by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, was to examine whether alcohol-related hospitalizations are useful for monitoring trends in alcohol-related harm in Sweden. The study was directed by Mats Ramstedt and focused on trends in alcohol-related hospitalizations between 1987 and 2003; to what extent was there a co-variation with other measures of alcohol-related harm like alcohol consumption per capita and alcohol-related mortality? The findings suggest that variations in the total number of patients with an alcohol diagnosis should not be used as an indicator of changes in alcohol-related harm. The main reason is the reorganization of care in terms of a reduction of beds in psychiatric in-patient care. Instead, the number of patients in somatic inpatient care seems to be a more stable measure, at least in terms of a more expected correspondence with changes in population drinking. In 2005, some of the results from the project were cited in a recent governmental report on alcohol

(SOU:2005:25), in a paper published in *Framtider* and also at several conferences on alcohol-related problems. Further, a paper including the main findings of the project was published in *Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* in December 2005. This completes the project.

B10. *Assessing numbers in Swedish population groups in need of treatment for alcohol problems.* The aim of this study, led by Mats Ramstedt and funded by the National Board of Health and Welfare, was to look at the possibilities of assessing the need of treatment for alcohol problems in Sweden. Areas of interest are a conceptual discussion of alternative ways in which “need” might be defined and conceivable methods for estimating needs for treatment for alcohol problems in populations. In 2004, a report was written which suggests a large survey with questions about treatment need among relatives and friends of the respondents. A brief presentation of the report was given to the National Board of Health and Welfare in December 2004 and the main ideas were also presented at the annual meeting of SAD (Swedish Society for Alcohol and Drug Research) in October, 2005. No further work is planned for 2006.

B12. *Alcohol and long-term sick leave.* This project was financed by the Public Health Institute (*Folkhälsoinstitutet*) and the National Social Insurance Board (*Riksförsäkringsverket, RFV*) and was directed by Håkan Leifman. The project had two parts. One was to conduct ARIMA time series analyses on the effects of changes in alcohol sales on changes in long-term sick leave, testing whether there is a significant relationship which might indicate an effect, and in that case how strong the effect is. How much of the increase in long-term sick leave since 1996 could be attributed to the increase in alcohol consumption? This first part was conducted by Thor Norström (SOFI, Stockholm university).

The second part of the project dealt with studies on individual-level data. The analyses for this second part of the project were conducted by Ulrika Boman, together with Håkan Leifman and Thor Norström. In 2002, RFV conducted a survey (RFV-HALS) with a mail questionnaire to a representative sample of people on long-term sick leave and another to the general population. One year later the same respondents were contacted again with identical questions, e.g. on various health problems and their work environment. Some questions on alcohol were also included. The principal aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between long-term sick leave and perceived alcohol problems. The project was completed in 2005 with a publication of results from both parts (A00233).

B13. *Substance Abuse and Criminality in Sweden.* This project is funded by *Mobilisering mot narkotika* (MOB), and led by Eckart Köhlhorn. The main aim of the study is to get a cross-sectional representative picture of the criminality in Sweden generated by substance abusers. Substance abuse is defined as consumption of illegal drugs and of alcohol. It is measured by the number of persons that were admitted to a bed in any of Sweden’s hospitals during the period of 1987 to 2003 with a diagnosis of alcohol- or drug-related diseases in the patient register at the Epidemiological Centre at the National Board of Health and Welfare. Altogether 187,000 abusers were identified who were alive at the start of 1998. About 68% of this group had a diagnosis of alcohol abuse, 19% with a diagnosis of only drug abuse and 13% with abuse of both alcohol and drugs. An analysis of criminality, measured as the number of sentences for crimes due to the register of Legal Proceedings at the National Board for Crime Prevention during 1998 to 2003, showed that the abusers were responsible for 23% of all the 653,000 sentences pronounced during the period of

1998-2003. About 20% of the alcohol abusers, 40% of the drug abusers and 47% of those with mixed abuse were sentenced during that period. The corresponding figure for the rest of the population 15 years or older was 4.7%. Two papers with such analyses from the study will be published in 2006.

Different models and epidemiological parameters will be used to define the amount and types of crimes that can be attributed to substance abuse. One of the questions addressed is the impact of abuse of different substances on violent crimes. In the database of hospitalizations used in this study this aspect also can be studied in the perspective of victimisation. Therefore the injuries caused by violence in a subsample were coded in accordance with the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) in order to measure the severity of injuries for victims with and without a diagnosis of alcohol abuse and of drug abuse.

B14. *Swedish-Canadian collaboration analyzing Canadian alcohol experience.* In this project, supported by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, a number of time-series and other analyses of Canadian national and provincial data have been performed. Two main questions are addressed: the consequences of changes in Canadian alcohol policy, and the impact of changes in population drinking on mortality in Canada. Thor Norström (SOFI, Stockholm University) and Norman Giesbrecht of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, have served as co-investigators, with Mats Ramstedt (SoRAD) as the study director.

In 2005, four papers from the project were published. Three were included in Björn Trollidal's dissertation, defended in 2005, about alcohol policy changes in Canada, and one focused on the effect of per capita consumption on suicide. A paper in press (to appear in 2006) on the effect of per-capita consumption on heart disease mortality will complete the publications from the project.

B17. *Alcohol in Eastern Europe in a public health perspective.* A one-year pilot study was funded by the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (FAS) to examine the possibility of conducting a project concerning alcohol consumption, and alcohol-related harm within a comparative and longitudinal approach in Eastern Europe. The full project was then funded by FAS for a further three years. Alcohol consumption is a big public health problem in Eastern Europe. In this project, time series analyses are used to assess how various forms of mortality respond to changes in population drinking in a number of countries in this region: Bulgaria, Czech Republic (or Czechoslovakia), former East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, former Yugoslavia, Russia and Belarus. In similar analyses for Western European countries it was found that alcohol tended to have a stronger impact on mortality in northern than in Southern Europe. Considering similarities in drinking patterns, it is hypothesized that the corresponding effect in Eastern Europe will be at the same level as that in Northern Europe. The project also comprises a descriptive part where we study trends in alcohol consumption and alcohol-related mortality during the past 20 years in a larger number of Eastern European countries, e.g. the Baltic countries, where longer time series are not available. The project is led by Thor Norström, SOFI, Stockholm University and Mats Ramstedt at SoRAD. Jonas Landberg at SoRAD is a research assistant and Robin Room acts as advisor on the project. Ingeborg Rossow from Norway is also involved doing analyses of alcohol and violence.

In 2005, data sets on alcohol consumption and mortality have been prepared and analyses have started for the above-mentioned countries. Preliminary reports have been produced for liver cirrhosis, suicide, homicide and all-cause mortality. Further, data on alcohol consumption and

alcohol-related mortality from 1995 and onwards have been compiled for the Baltic countries and put in a Nordic comparative perspective [see <http://www.nad.fi/riiga/Ramstedt.ppt>].

B18. *Costs of Alcohol in Sweden*. The study, financed by Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and initiated in 2005, aims to calculate the societal costs due to alcohol consumption in Sweden during the year 2002, using cost-of-illness methodology. It will calculate, and present, the costs for different levels of government, such as the health care system, the municipalities and the judiciary system. It will also estimate the alcohol-related losses of welfare, measured in quality-of-life terms, partly based on data taken from the study *Quality-of-life loss for relatives and friends* by Klara Hradilova Selin. To further the usefulness of the estimates, and to enable calculations of avoidable costs, the estimates will also be presented as cost per person in different sex and age-groups, including children and teenagers. The project group comprises researchers from SoRAD (Pia Johansson as the project director, Klara Hradilova Selin, Mats Ramstedt, Antonina Eriksson, Robin Room and Börje Olsson), from other departments at Stockholm University (Örjan Hemström from CHES and Leif Lenke from Criminology), and health economists from Lund university (Ulf-G. Gerdtham and Johan Jarl). An international reference group includes Jürgen Rehm (Canada), Christine Godfrey (UK), Jacek Moskalewicz (Poland) and Pierre Kopp (France). A draft technical report, describing the study design, methodology, and data sources to be used, was produced during 2005, for discussion with the international reference group at the beginning of 2006. The study will be finished during 2006. It is carried out in cooperation with the World Health Organization, European office, with the intention of drawing on the Swedish study as a model for such studies in other countries of the European region.

B19. *Alcohol Consumption and Mortality in the US 1950-2000*. Using data compiled and organized by staff of the Alcohol Research Group, Berkeley, California, SoRAD researchers will be responsible, along with the principal investigator William Kerr, for conducting time-series analysis (ARIMA) relating per capita consumption of alcohol to mortality rates for specific causes in each of the US states and for the US as whole covering the 1950 to 2000 period. Mats Ramstedt is directing the work carried out by SoRAD staff. The following conditions will be analyzed: alcohol-specific causes; cirrhosis; ischemic heart disease; alcohol-related cancers, including: head and neck cancers; liver cancer; digestive cancers; and breast cancer; homicide (with consultant Ingeborg Rossow); all-cause mortality (with consultant Thor Norström); motor vehicle accidents; other accidents; all accidents, suicide; and pancreatitis. All models will control for appropriate confounding variables. During 2005 analyses of US national series have started and these will be completed during 2006.

B20. *Quality-of-life among relatives and friends of heavy drinkers*. Within the frame of the Cost-of-alcohol study (COA), estimating social costs of alcohol in Sweden (B18), a substudy has been conducted in 2005 with main focus on costs of alcohol-related problems in the family or in close relationships. These often concern suffering, worries and distress – experiences not easy to quantify. A number of cost-of-illness studies do emphasize the significance of including these kinds of problems, but none of them has so far made an attempt to link a monetary value to them. In October and November 2005, the Monitoring questionnaire (B2) has been expanded by adding a battery of quality-of-life questions designed by WHO, the so-called WHOQOL-BREF consisting of 26 items. The main idea behind WHOQOL is to measure quality-of-life subjectively experienced by an individual. Besides the WHOQOL-BREF battery, a number of follow-up questions have been

asked, regarding prevalence of drinking problems among the respondents' relatives and friends. Preliminary results show that people who reported feeling affected by someone else's drinking and especially those sharing the household with the drinker and those truly closely related to him/her (partner, son or daughter), show significantly impaired quality-of-life. In the next step, monetary values will be attached to the estimates of the quality-of-life loss. The results will be presented in summer 2006 in the final report from the Cost-of-alcohol study, followed by a journal article. The main COA study has been funded by the Department of Health and Social Affairs. The analysis part of the Quality-of-life study is funded by Systembolaget'sfond. The project is directed by Klara Hradilova Selin.

C. The social response to alcohol and drug problems

C1. *Women and men in alcohol and drug treatment.* This project has been funded by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. In 2000-2001, 942 patients entering treatment in the health-based addiction treatment system in Stockholm County were interviewed, with a follow-up interview one year later. In 2001-2002, 923 clients in a sample of social service units in Stockholm County were interviewed at the point when they were given a new service connected to their alcohol and/or drug use. During this period, Jenny Cisneros Örnberg served as fieldwork co-ordinator. The one-year follow-up of this sample was completed early in 2004. In 2001-2002, the views and experiences of staff within the health and social welfare systems who deal with alcohol and drug problems were collected through a staff questionnaire (N=344 in the health system; 556 in the social welfare system). A sample of the general adult population of Stockholm County were interviewed in autumn 2002 concerning their attitudes to alcohol and drugs, patterns of use, alcohol and drug related problems and experience of and views on treatment. Starting from an initial sample of 6000, telephone interviews were completed with 384 cases with the heaviest alcohol or drug use, and a random 800 of the remainder. In 2003, a one-year follow-up was completed on the cases with the heaviest alcohol or drug use.

In 2005, register data has been collected on study participants, with their permission, in an effort which will continue in 2006. During 2005, a number of presentations based on the study were made at scholarly meetings, and papers were prepared for publication. Jessica Palm and Jessica Storbjörk expect to defend dissertations based in large part on data from the study in 2006. Plans are under way for a 5-year follow-up of the clients/patients and a comparative analysis of who comes to treatment and the results of treatment in Stockholm County and in a California county where a comparable study has been carried out. The study's data has also served as a data source and reference point for several other studies (e.g., C11, C13). Besides Palm and Storbjörk, Anders Romelsjö, Robin Room, Kerstin Stenius and Vera Segraeus have been active on the project's coordinating team.

C4. *Alcohol-related treatment systems research: recent changes in Stockholm County.* The treatment systems for alcohol and drug abuse have changed considerably in Sweden during the past decade. There has been a shift from inpatient and institutional care to outpatient care. The number of hospitalizations with an "alcohol diagnosis" (alcoholism/alcohol psychosis/alcohol abuse/alcohol intoxication) has decreased considerably. In Stockholm county; the number of bed-days with these diagnoses has decreased by about 60 per cent between 1995 and 2000, reflecting in part a policy agreement between the municipalities and the county on local collaboration between the addiction care in the health care system and the social services in the municipalities, sometimes with

integrated out-patient clinics. In this context, Anders Romelsjö, in collaboration with Tom Palmstierna, Helen Hansagi and Anders Leifman, has initiated a study of the changes in the treatment systems in Stockholm County, and its effectiveness. Following some earlier presentations and reports, one paper has been published in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*.

C5. Longitudinal studies of opiate abusers with and without substitution treatment. An earlier national evaluation of the Swedish methadone programs showed that these had a marked impact on criminality, hospitalization, mortality and well-being among their patients. A longitudinal follow-up of all new patients (about 200 subjects) who are or have been in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) in Stockholm County since 1995 is ongoing, based on records and data from urine analyses. Questions addressed by the research include: Which are the patient and program characteristics linked to retention in treatment (besides the methadone dose)? What is the magnitude of side abuse (use of other drugs during methadone maintenance); has it varied over time since 1994, and how does it vary with age, gender and time in treatment? Is there an association (in reality) between side abuse and the probability of involuntary discharge from the program (as in theory)? Comparisons will be done with more than 200 opiate abusers in and not in MMT, interviewed in *Women and men in alcohol and drug treatment study* (see C1 above). The project is now supported by *Mobilisering mot narkotika (MOB)*. The study group consists primarily of Anders Romelsjö and other staff at SoRAD, and Ingrid Davstad, Olov Beck, Anders Helander, Seher Korkmaz, Marlene Stenbacka, Anders Leifman and Stefan Borg at Karolinska Institutet. One paper has been submitted, while two other papers are in progress.

C6. Impact of coercive treatment. Compulsory treatment has decreased considerably in Sweden in recent years, but is still a prominent part of the treatment system for people with dependence, not least in international comparisons. Despite previous small-scale follow-up studies, it is not well established whether coercive treatment leads to a reduction in the utilization of care for addiction or to a reduction of mortality, although one of the aims of coercive treatment is to save lives. A study has therefore been initiated, using data on all the about 2,000 persons who have been subject for investigation concerning coercive treatment in Stockholm since July 1st, 1994. A minority of these have been sent to coercive treatment. Primarily using records linkage, the study aims to obtain more knowledge of the impact of coercive treatment, in the context of the experience of others who were considered for but not committed to such treatment. The study, funded by the National Board for Institutional Care (SiS), is a joint project between SoRAD and SiS, led by Anders Romelsjö and Vera Segraeus, in collaboration with Erik Finné. Data from several registers have been linked, several analyses on care consumption and mortality have been done, and a report will follow in the spring of 2006.

C7. An evaluation of a new substitute sentence for juveniles (Utvärdering av sluten ungdomsvård). The project, financed by The National Board of Institutional Care (SIS), is directed by Eckart Kühlhorn and started in 1999. It has focused on three main questions. The first was the development of sentences for juvenile delinquency with regard to the problem of net-widening provoked by the new institutional sentence. The results were published in 2002 (publication C00041). The second question deals with the contents of the treatment and measures within the frame of the new sentence, especially with regard to criminality and abuse of alcohol and drugs. The project has continued focusing on a third main question: the outcome of the new substitute sentence and of incarceration of juvenile delinquents in general. In the first part, the outcome of

new substitute sentence was compared with that the former sentences of imprisonment, namely imprisonment combined with probation and imprisonment. In the second part, the outcomes for institutional sentences (imprisonment, imprisonment combined with probation and the substitute institutional sentence) were compared with those for non-institutional alternatives. In the third part, ongoing during 2004-2006, the outcome for juveniles with alcohol and drug problems will be specially considered.

C8. *ROSE EU, Management of high risk opiate addicts in Europe (Risk Opiate Addicts Study – Europe)*. This two-year collaborative EU-project that started in October 2002 was initiated by Prof. Michael Krausz, Hamburg University. Participants, except for research centres in Sweden and Germany, were centres in Norway, Switzerland, France, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Greece and the United Kingdom. Project leader at SoRAD was Anders Romelsjö, and researchers were Jenny Cisneros Örnberg and Jessica Storbjörk. The study's aim was to describe and analyse insufficiently treated opiate addicts in maintenance treatment and untreated opiate addicts that had not been in treatment during the past three months, and the management of the two groups. The project combined expert interviews about epidemiology and treatment offered to these groups with quantitative and qualitative interviews with untreated or insufficiently treated opiate users. The fieldwork started in 2003. During that year, the quantitative interviews (N=150), together with the initial qualitative interviews (N=10), were finished. In the year of 2004, qualitative follow-up interviews were conducted, by Cisneros Örnberg and Storbjörk, with nine of the ten qualitative respondents, and a second round of expert interviews were completed by Fabian Sjö. Though the EU project was completed in 2004, further analysis of the Swedish data was conducted in 2005 by Marina Sand under the direction of Anders Romelsjö.

C11. *Policy and implementation of treatment of opiate abusers with buprenorphine (Subutex)*. This project is funded by *Mobilisering mot narkotika (MOB)*, and led by Anders Romelsjö. Sweden has always had a restrictive policy for methadone maintenance treatment (MMT), with only five acknowledged centres for opiate dependent persons, with a requirement of a minimum of four years of intravenous opiate use, and with a maximum number of opiate abusers allowed to be treated. Since 1999, buprenorphine (Subutex) has appeared as an alternative substitution treatment in Sweden. Buprenorphine has about the same positive effect as methadone, and the target group is in principle the same – opiate dependent persons. However, there have been no regulations for the use of buprenorphine, and in 2004 probably more patients have received Subutex than methadone. In the spring of 2003 there were about 15 treatment units in Sweden who used buprenorphine for treatment of patients with opiate use of varying duration. One aim of this project is to study the development of policy for treatment with methadone and buprenorphine. Another aim is to study policy and implementation of buprenorphine treatment at the different sites over time, and also collect and analyse data from patients. The data collection is done mainly with mail questionnaires and interviews. During 2004, two questionnaire studies were conducted at units with Subutex treatment. Patients in three units in metropolitan Stockholm with different treatment policies have been interviewed, as also patients in MMT. A special analysis has been made of papers and articles on policy issues. A first paper based on a mail questionnaire to all treatment units has been published, and results have been presented at international and national conferences. New common national guidelines for treatment with methadone and buprenorphine are in use from 1 January 2005. The implementation of these guidelines has been studied with a new questionnaire. A comparative report of drug users with substitution treatment with Subutex or methadone

treatment and without substitution treatment was issued at the end of 2005. Another report comparing patients in the three main, different treatment organisations in the Stockholm area will appear in the spring of 2006.

C12. *Social citizenship and local substance abuse treatment policy (SOLO)* (Socialt medborgarskap och lokal missbrukarvård). Compulsory treatment and alternative control and treatment measures in Swedish and Finnish municipalities are studied. This study aims at analysing how the municipal social services system has handled heavy alcohol and drug abusers, from the 1930s until today. The main questions are: Can changes over time and national/local variations in the handling be explained by an increased emphasis of individual autonomy as opposed to collective interests, or as changes in the integrative ambitions? To what extent are local policies influenced by legal changes, economic steering and professionalisation? Three Swedish and three Finnish municipalities are studied in this three-year study. Four "ideal types" of heavy abusers are defined and the municipal decisions and argumentations during different periods analysed through archives and municipal documents, protocols from political assemblies, personal files and interviews with clients, and a vignette study (in 2004) with social workers and politicians in the municipalities. The study is funded by the Swedish National Board of Institutional Care (SiS) and the Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies. During 2004, ethical approval was obtained, the project initiated in the municipalities and data collection was initiated. By the end of 2005, all the data, except a few interviews in Sweden and 1985 data in one of the Finnish towns, has been collected. The project group has met twice during 2004 and twice during 2005. The content of the project report (an anthology) has been drafted and working papers discussed. Preliminary presentations from the project have been presented at the annual meeting of Swedish historians in Uppsala in April and at the SoRAD-day in September. Kerstin Stenius was interviewed about the project for *Helsingin Sanomat* in September. In 2006, the project will meet in the beginning of March for an internal two-days seminar and at the beginning of the autumn, with invited commentators, with chapters for discussion and comments. The final report, an anthology, will be ready by the end of March 2007. Researchers on the project are Kerstin Stenius, SoRAD (project leader), docent Lennart Johansson, Växjö University, doctoral student Weddig Runquist, Malmö University College, doctoral student Åsa Folkesson, Växjö University and graduate student Anette Malinen, DIAK (the Finnish Diaconate Polytechnic University College).

C13. *The Minnesota Model treatment for alcohol and drug dependence: theory, practice and long-term follow-up in a Swedish treatment setting.* Twelve-Step or Minnesota Model treatment (MMT) is the standard treatment for alcohol- and drug dependence in the U.S., and a relatively common treatment approach also in Sweden. The primary objective of this study is to evaluate effects of MMT for alcohol- and drug dependence. The study is motivated mainly by the paucity of studies of MMT outcomes which also include comparison groups. The following research questions will be explored: (1) To what extent is alcohol- and drug consumption reduced or eliminated, and how is quality of life affected over time for MMT patients in relation to a matched comparison group? (2) Are background variables such as gender, personality factors, dependence severity, motivation/readiness to change and drug preference associated with treatment outcome? (3) Is patient affiliation with AA and NA after treatment associated with better prognosis? A prospective non-equivalent design, assessing the status of a MMT sample and a contrast group at admission and one year post discharge, is employed. During 2002, 287 patients in *Alfagruppen's* treatment units were consecutively approached. Of these, 244 (88 %) agreed to participate. Alcohol problems

accounted for 85 per cent of the referrals. Interviews were performed by two trained interviewers who were not involved in treatment work. During 2003, 187 patients (77%) were re-interviewed. The contrast groups consist of participants from the SoRAD run study "Women and men in alcohol and drug treatment" (C1). Maria Bodin, a doctoral student at the Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, is working on this study, supervised by Anders Romelsjö. Bodin's work is funded by the evaluated treatment centre, *Alfa gruppen*. One paper is in press, and another was accepted for publication during 2005.

C14. *Guests of a voluntary organization: their networks, problems, needs and resources* (Convictus Bryggan City: Gästerna, deras nätverk, problem, behov och resurser). The aim of this one-year study, funded by *Mobilisering mot narkotika* (MOB) (the Swedish National Drug Policy Coordinator), is to describe who comes to one of Stockholm's three biggest day shelters for homeless people (Convictus Bryggan City) and what problems, needs and resources these people have. The study is divided into two parts. Part I is a continuing monitoring of the "guests" that come to the shelter (sex, age, type of housing, alcohol and drug use and treatment utilization). Data is collected through a short structured interview every eighth day. All guests visiting the shelter on those days are asked to participate in the survey. The data will provide a description of the group, comparable to information on people in alcohol and drug treatment in Stockholm (see C1). Information on the composition of this group might give some insight into who falls out of the official welfare and treatment systems. The goal is that this monitoring will continue, run by staff at the shelter, after the end of the research project. In part II, about 20 respondents are selected for an in-depth qualitative interview. Starting from a network approach, the guests are asked about which agents and agencies they have contact with, problems, resources and the role of voluntary organizations in their lives. Taken together, these two parts will give new knowledge on the lives of this very marginalized group of homeless and alcohol and drug addicts. Data collection has been carried out in 2005 and a report on the study will be finished in the beginning of 2006. Jessica Storbjörk is the study director and researcher, under the supervision of Robin Room.

C15. *Evaluation of Vårdkedjeprojektet – an aftercare program in the compulsory treatment system*. In 2004, following a state investigation (*LVM-utredningen*) on compulsory treatment in Sweden, which is based in the social service system, SiS (the State National Board of Institutional Care, which runs compulsory treatment) committed themselves to developing a program providing more aftercare for their clients, in close collaboration with the municipalities. The goal of this program, *Vårdkedjeprojektet* (VKP), is to provide good outcomes for the clients involved and to create models for cooperation between the social services and SiS institutions, and between coercive and voluntary treatment. Five municipalities take part in VKP. They are provided with a special case-manager that follows their clients, and also get a price reduction on compulsory treatment. Within VKP, the Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) will be used. For each client, a contract is signed between him/her, SiS, the social services and other involved actors. The client will receive treatment, including coercive treatment and aftercare, for one year.

The aim of the research project is to evaluate the process of VPK, focussing on the implementation and the treatment provided as well as on the experiences of the clients. In the client part, data is collected from the records kept at the institutions (from Addiction Severity Index (ASI) and other instruments) to describe clients at intake and follow-up. The treatment and interventions of each client will be carefully mapped. The main focus is on a qualitative study in which a group of clients are followed during their year in VKP. The researcher will make observations at crucial

meetings between different staff representatives and the client, and interview the client several times. The main questions in this part of the study are how the clients experience the treatment and their case manager, and if and how their lives change. In a special sub-study conducted at one of the SiS institutions, a comparison will be made between clients taking part in VPK and those that choose to not to, using ASI and another, similar instrument (DOK). In the implementation part of the study one researcher will follow the five case-managers for one to two weeks each and during this time also interview social workers and other actors. This part aims to analyse the processes behind local variations in the implementation (how the program is translated to different local settings) and the perspectives on VKP of different actors. A "classical" program evaluation will also be conducted, in which the goals and methods of VKP will be spelled out, and whether or not they have been fulfilled and why (obstacles and promoting factors in different municipalities) will be studied. Data for this part will be collected through focus group interviews, questionnaires and analyses of documents. The treatment actually offered will be studied within the client part as well as through a special study of CRA. The CRA sessions will be taped and analysed using a discourse analysis focussing on whether or not the sessions correspond to the CRA manual. How is a treatment model focussing on motivation implemented in compulsory treatment?

In 2005, fieldwork was initiated. Fieldwork will continue in 2006 and a report will be finished in March 2007. Kerstin Stenius directs this two-year study, with Jessica Palm and Jessica Storbjörk as researchers on the client and implementation and treatment parts. The program evaluation and the sub-study of clients from one institution will be conducted by Lars Oscarsson and Johannes Fäldt, Örebro University. A reference group attached to the project includes Vera Segraeus (SiS), Jan Blomqvist (Stockholm City research and development unit), Lars Oscarsson (Örebro University). The study is funded by SiS (the National Board of Institutional Care).

D. Prevention and policy impact research

D3. *Alcohol and drug prevention in a changing society*. This FAS-funded program project, led by Anders Bergmark (Social Work) and Börje Olsson, focuses on prevention initiatives in two areas, workplaces and social services.

The first area, led by Bergmark, has so far focussed on three subprojects under the common heading, "Between service and control". During 2005 the subproject "The limits of prevention", with the aim of reconceptualizing prevention in the light of changes in social institutions during recent decades, continued its work. The project is based on central concepts in recent research on modernity, such as risk, pleasure, consumption and individuality. Two sets of empirical data will be analysed: a questionnaire to 2000 grade 3 students at the gymnasium level, and a series of focus group interviews with youth with specific micro-cultural memberships. New results were presented by Karlsson in a paper ("Risk, drug prevention, and young people") presented at the annual meeting of the Kettel Bruun Society in June 2005, and the final results will be published in a doctoral thesis in 2007.

The research on prevention in workplaces, led by Olsson, has prepared two reports during 2005; Eriksson and Olsson (forthcoming) *Kvinnors och mäns alkoholkonsumtion och bruk av narkotika samt problem med alkohol inom olika yrken* and Eriksson, Sandberg and Olsson (forthcoming) *Finns förutsättningar för alkoholprevention i arbetslivet*.

As a result of the research on prevention in work places, two new projects were initiated during 2004 with external economic support. Both concern evaluation of the prevention program

Prime For Life, conducted among employees at the Swedish Military Defence and among students at Örebro University (see D14 and D15 below).

D4. *Evaluation of the development and implementation of alcohol and drug prevention programs in the 18 districts in Stockholm (ESAPP)*. During 1997, all 18 districts of the City of Stockholm appointed a co-ordinator to carry out a local Alcohol and Drug Prevention Plan, as decided by the local government. An evaluation of the local alcohol prevention work in all of the districts, the Evaluation of Stockholm Alcohol Prevention Programmes (ESAPP), commenced in 1999, with program support funding from the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (FAS). The overall aim is to analyse different aspects of alcohol prevention process and outcome in all the 18 districts. One aim is to map and analyze factors at the community level which stimulate and hinder the development of alcohol and drug prevention. Another aim is to study the association between prevention and policy on one hand, and changes in alcohol use and problems in youth on the other, under “naturalistic conditions”. A process evaluation is based on repeated interviews with the co-ordinators in the 18 districts, with employees at Precens, and with the heads of the districts (*Stadsdelsdirektörer*). A novel data-based activity reporting system via the internet has been instituted. Information about alcohol use and self-reported problems among youth is collected with repeated surveys in all districts, and also with longitudinal surveys on the development of alcohol, smoking and drug habits in relation to family, peers, school and social factors by repeated surveys of all the pupils in six districts and of their parents, with a possibility to link this information on a family level. These data were ready for analysis in the autumn of 2004. Purchase attempts have served as an indicator of availability of folk beer for underage youth. New interviews were conducted among the co-ordinators in 2004, and a report about this was published in 2005. The project is run by Anders Romelsjö, together with research assistant Anna-Karin Danielsson at the Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet. A new FAS grant was obtained in December 2005, for analyses of risk and protective factors in the longitudinal surveys.

D6. *The restaurant project*. This project was funded by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and consists of three substudies. Sharon Rødner, Antonina Eriksson and Charlotta Fondén are the primary researchers on this project, under the general direction of Börje Olsson. The first part of the study concentrates on restaurant guests and their drinking habits as well as their views on alcohol and restaurants’ role in this connection. The analysis will be based on data gathered through the “diary method” and individual interviews. All of the diaries were completed during 2004, and data analysis will be completed during 2006. This substudy is also part of a Nordic collaborative project where identical methods are used in Finland, Iceland and Norway. The second substudy is an analysis of how daily newspapers (in Stockholm and Södermanland) portray restaurants and alcohol in a historical perspective (1977-2002). The main focus is on how alcohol issues are portrayed and defined as a problem and how this has changed over time. The press archive at CAN has been searched as well as the provincial archives in Uppsala and Eskilstuna. The articles have been analysed, and the results are presented in Eriksson (forthcoming) *Till och med frukostöl – restriktioner på krogen i ett nutidshistoriskt perspektiv*. The third part of the study focuses on alcohol policy, control and regulations at the local level concerning alcohol at restaurants. Since 1995, the municipalities are responsible for licensing restaurants to serve alcohol and for enforcing that the restaurants follow the regulations. During 2004, a survey has been conducted among all Swedish alcohol inspectors (*alkoholhandläggare*), i.e. the employees at the municipality authorities who deal with these issues. The survey examines their function and methods, the possibilities and

problems related to their task, as well as their work in relation to the local alcohol action plans. The results are reported in Eriksson & Fondén (forthcoming), *Koll på krogen? – kommunlala alkoholhanläggares arbetssituation*. A pilot study in three municipalities, including interviews with key persons in each municipality and observations at local restaurants, has been completed.

D7. *Cooperation and coordination in Swedish drug policy – from word to action*. Cooperation and coordination between different actors and different levels are put forward as a cornerstone in Swedish drug policy. The aim of this study, financed by *Mobilisering mot narkotika* (MOB), is to look at how the police, the social service and the health sectors cooperate and coordinate their work in the drug field. It is a descriptive process-study that addresses the following questions: How does the vertical cooperation and coordination between the national, regional and local levels work in practice? How does the horizontal cooperation and coordination at each level work in practice? Hindrances and success factors are being identified. Document studies and interviews with different actors at different levels were conducted during 2003 and 2004. Mikael Nilsson was the primary researcher on the project, under the general direction of Börje Olsson. The results are presented in Nilsson (forthcoming) *Samverkan på narkotikaområdet - en fallstudie om samverkan mellan polis, socialförvaltning och sjukvård*.

D8. *Thirst: The framing of drinking culture and problems in Swedish films* (Törst: gestaltningar av dryckeskultur och -problem i svensk film). This project has been partly funded by *Systembolagets forskningsfond*. The project is an initial inventory of a new field, with Ylva Habel of the Stockholm University Film Studies department as the project leader, and Börje Olsson and Robin Room as advisers. Alcohol use and misuse are analyzed in Swedish films particularly in the period of the late 1960s and early 1970s, with attention to the way that alcohol consumption is used as a code for identifying class affiliations and class identity. The study looks at how alcohol (sometimes in combination with other drugs) plays into the performance of masculinity in films such as ‘Dom kallar oss Mods’, ‘Den sista Sommaren’, and ‘Måndagarna med Fanny’. A paper was published by Habel in 2005: Torst i rutan: alkoholbruk och radicalism i TV2-filmen ‘Badjävlar’, *Spiritus* 7:31-45, 2005.

D9. *The development and functioning of the international drug control system*. This project, which has received support from FAS, studies the development of the international drug control system, now headquartered in Vienna, in the period since the classic 1975 study by Kettil Bruun and colleagues. Besides the existing drug control system, the study, directed by Robin Room, includes attention to two additional incipient international control systems covering psychoactive substances: the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco, and the World Anti-Doping Agency for sports. In 2005, a report on “Social policy and psychoactive substances” was completed and web-published as part of a Foresight project of the UK government, and other papers related to the project were published.

D12. *Whose drinking changes how much when liquor taxes fall? Effects of tax cuts*. This project was initiated in 2003, when it became clear that Danish spirits taxes would fall by 45 per cent on October 1. A planning meeting for an international collaborative project was held in Stockholm, with support from the Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD). The project studies the effects of the Danish spirits tax change in Denmark and in southern Sweden, with northern Sweden as a control site. Also studied are the effects of the January 1, 2004 increase in the

traveller's allowance for alcohol imports in Denmark, Sweden and Finland, and the effects in Finland in 2004 of a lowering of alcohol taxes by an average of 33 per cent there on March 1st and of the shift to EU traveller's allowances between Estonia and Finland. The focus is not only on changes at the population level, but also on whose drinking changes by how much, which requires longitudinal data on individuals. The study is coordinated overall by Robin Room, with Kim Bloomfield as the study director for Denmark, and Pia Mäkelä for Finland. Nina-Katri Gustafsson of SoRAD acts as a data coordinator as well as researcher, and Ulrika Boman and Björn Trolldal were also involved during 2005. Others involved in the project from elsewhere include Philip Cook, Gerhard Gmel, Ulrike Grittner, Petri Huhtanen, Esa Österberg, Jürgen Rehm, Ingeborg Rossow and Ben Taylor.

The project was supported in 2005 by funds from the *Nordiska samarbetsnämnden för humanistisk och samhällsvetenskaplig forskning* (NOS-HS; Joint Committee for Nordic Research Councils for the Humanities and the Social Sciences) and the US National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), as well as national funds in each country. Project meetings were held on three occasions in 2005, and first reports on the project's results were presented at research meetings. A combined dataset with the 2004 as well as 2003 datasets will be completed early in 2006, after which a number of analyses will be prepared for final publication. In Sweden, the Monitoring project (B2) provided a base for the new-sample data collection.

D13. *Sweden's role in European and international alcohol policy (SWAP)*. The project is funded until summer 2006 by the Swedish Council on Working Life and Social Research (FAS). The main focus is to study Sweden's role in the development of alcohol policy internationally. The project is jointly led by Robin Room and Börje Olsson, with Jenny Cisneros Örnberg as the project researcher. It is anticipated that one result of the project will be a dissertation in political science by the project researcher. During 2005 interviews with Swedish and EU politicians and administrators continued. Drafts of case studies have been completed on Sweden's negotiations with the EU regarding travellers' allowances, on Sweden's role in initiating and realizing the European Comparative Alcohol Study, and on the political process within the EU with focus on the youth and alcohol policy plan that was adopted in 2001. A paper and two editorials on alcohol issues in the World Health Organization (WHO) were published, including consideration of Sweden's role.

D14. *Estimating drug policy expenditures in Sweden, 2002*. This study of Swedish drug policy expenditures is included in an EMCDDA-funded project directed by Peter Reuter, which sets out to test the possibilities of assessing drug policy expenditures in European countries. Mats Ramstedt prepared a Swedish report, which has been submitted to the EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction). The general approach has been to identify the various Swedish governmental agencies with some kind of drug policy measure and to request them to provide information on their actual spending on these activities. The findings suggest that a lot of money is invested in drug policy measures in Sweden today and that it most likely has increased since the early 1990s. This development probably reflects the increase in number of problematic drug users in Sweden as well as increasing attention paid to the drug problem, foremost in the criminal justice system. More work is needed in developing a drug budget that is more easily available and in producing more reliable estimates both across sectors and across time. The need to develop the conceptualization of drug policy measures is also discussed. In 2005, which will be the

last year for this project, all national reports of the project have been accepted for publication in *Addiction*.

D15. *Evaluation of Prime for Life at the Restaurant Academy at Grythyttan (Utvärdering av Prime for Life vid Grythyttan)*. The study is funded by *Alkoholkommittén*. Project leader is Bo Sandberg. The aim of the project is to investigate the effects of the Prime for Life programme which emphasizes the prevention of alcohol-related problems. The evaluation focuses on (1) the impact of the programme for participating students. Data were collected two weeks before and two weeks after the programme, with a 12-month follow-up. The results will be compared to a randomly selected control group of students at another location. During 2005 data have been collected through questionnaires to the experiment and the control groups. One focus-group interview with teachers and staff at the Restaurant Academy and 30 students that participated in the Prime for Life programme have been conducted to get information about the overall perception of the programme and its implementation. During the spring of 2006 the 12 month follow-up study will be executed. Data will be analyzed and results reported to the Alkoholkommitté by the fall of 2006.

D16. *Swedish Armed Forces: Evaluation of Prime for Life*. The aim of the project is to make an impact evaluation of the alcohol prevention programme Prime for Life, which is being implemented for all staff at the Swedish Armed Forces. The project is funded by The Development Council for the Government Sector (*Utvecklingsrådet för den statliga sektorn*) and the Swedish Armed Forces. Data collection was initiated during 2005 by administering questionnaires to military units selected as experiment and control groups. A 12-month follow up study will be performed during 2006. Results will be reported to the Swedish Armed Forces in the fall of 2007. Concerns about a slow implementation of the programme as well as uneven quality of data collection at the co-operating military units have resulted in a discussion about incorporating a process-evaluation in the study. A plan for performing qualitative in-depth interviews with stakeholders and key persons at participating military units is being drafted, and a research application will be submitted in the spring of 2006.

D17. *Cannabis in Europe: Patterns of Use, Problems and Public Health*. The primary task of this project, commissioned by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Abuse (EMCDDA), is to put together a monograph on cannabis in Europe. The monograph aims to provide policy makers, scientists and others concerned with drug policy in the EU with an overview of the current issues in scientific research on cannabis. To achieve this, prominent drug scholars in the field have produced syntheses and analyses of the relevant literature. Over 50 authors have been involved in drafting chapters which cover a wide range of material on cannabis in Europe, including some historical material, and papers on the epidemiology of use, on the illicit trade and licit and illicit markets, on treatment approaches and systems, and on prevention and policy issues. As part of the work, a questionnaire has been circulated and analyzed to establish the scope and nature of treatment for cannabis problems in Europe. Sharon Rødner is the primary researcher on the project, with Börje Olsson and Robin Room also contributing and advising. Drafts for most of the monograph chapters were submitted to EMCDDA at the end of 2005, and the monograph will be completed and prepared for publication in 2006.

F. Gambling problems studies

F1. *The community impact of casinos.* International-standard casinos opened in July 2001 in Sundsvall and in December 2001 in Malmö. The study, funded by the Public Health Institute, looks at the impacts, positive and negative, of a casino on each of these communities. A survey of the adult population of the community was carried out early in 2001 in Sundsvall and Karlstad, as a control site, and later in 2001 in Malmö, asking about expectations from the casino, and about patterns of gambling behaviours and the experiences of gambling problems. These surveys have been repeated (with the expectations reworded as experiences) one year after and three years after the casino openings. Qualitative interviews with key informants are also used, with social and economic statistics, in analyzing impacts on the communities. Three main reports have been published so far; one focusing on expectations and attitudes, one on gambling problems and one on change in gambling problems and gambling behaviour the first year after the casino opening. In 2005 a study on different types of gambling in relation to gambling problems has been published. In early 2006 a report with results from the three-year follow-up, and a study on longitudinal panel data, will be published. Lars Westfelt directs the project, under the supervision of Robin Room and Börje Olsson.

F3. *Ethnography of gambling culture.* In 2003 and 2004, reports were published on gambling machines, horse-race betting, and casinos as sites of gambling and gambling cultures in Sweden. The project has created a new research view (from a Swedish perspective) on gambling with an ethnographical focus including participant observation and qualitative interviews. In 2005 an article on gambling machines was published. In total those reports may give a more nuanced view on gamblers and gambling as social phenomena than was the case before in Nordic countries. In 2006 one international article will appear.

Stockholm, 22 February 2006

For the Board of the Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs

Rune Premfors
Chair of the Board

Anders Bergmark

Gunnel Hensing

Klara Hradilova Selin

Jakob Lindberg

Sven-Åke Lindgren

Thor Norström

Robin Room

Eva Vingård

APPENDICES (see following pages)

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F. Equality, Environmental, and Quality programs at the Centre

ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRE

Establishment of the Centre. The Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs at Stockholm University was established as an interdisciplinary centre with a status similar to a university department in the Faculty of Social Science by a decision of the Stockholm University Board on 15 August 1997 (doss 311, dnr 1061/97). It came into existence on 1 March, 1999, and was renewed for 3-year terms by the Rektor of the University starting in January 2003 (dnr 311-2713-02.) and January 2006 (dnr 31-1232-05).

Robin Room was appointed to a chair in social alcohol and drug research in the Centre on 21 December 1998, and as Director of the Centre on 4 February 1999; he took up his position at the Centre on 1 March 1999. The core budget of the Centre is funded by the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (FAS), successor to the Swedish Social Research Council. The Centre operates under an agreement between SFR and the University, also involving support from the National Board of Institutional Care (SIS), signed 1 July 1999 (doss 113, dnr 0139/99). The support from SiS terminated at the end of 2005, and FAS has announced a progressive reduction in its support after 2006. Professor Eckart Köhlhorn's chair in Sociological Alcohol Research was transferred into the Centre on 1 September 1999 (doss. 611, dnr 0593/99). Anders Romelsjö was appointed as a professor on 8 June 2000 (doss 611, dnr 0401/99), and also holds a cross-appointment at the Department of Public Health at the Karolinska Institutet as of 24 September 2001 (dnr 3397/01-608). He took half-retirement as of November 30, 2005 (dnr 632-1257-05). Börje Olsson was appointed as a professor on 23 August 2001 (doss 611, dnr 0432-00) and as deputy director of the Centre on 4 October 2001 (doss 622, dnr 0146-01). Vera Segraeus was appointed as an Adjunct Professor on 16 February 2001 (doss 61, dnr 0268-01), and renewed for a second term at the beginning of 2004 (dnr 611-0618-04). In late 2004, a professorship in Sociological Alcohol Research was advertised (dnr 611-2465-04), to fill the position currently occupied by Eckart Köhlhorn upon his retirement, and in early 2005, a professorship in Social Alcohol and Drug Research was advertised (dnr 611-0831-05), to fill the position currently occupied by Robin Room upon his retirement. The faculty board is expected to consider the recommendations of the reviewers for filling these positions in February, 2006.

The Rektor of the University appointed Börje Olsson to succeed Room as the Director of SoRAD on 1 January 2006, to serve until June 30, 2009 (dnr 622-0439-05). Robin Room is appointed to serve as the deputy director for the first few months of 2006, after which he will become a Guest Professor.

Governance. The Centre is governed by a Board appointed by the President of the University (doss 311, dnr 0268/99) to reflect the interests both of the University community and of the wider society in the Centre's work. Except as noted, Board members were reappointed for a term starting 4 February 2002 (dnr 311-3140-01) and expiring in June 2005. The following were members of the Board until June 2005:

Birgitta Berglund (chair), Department of Psychology, Stockholm University
 Peter Allebeck, Stockholm Center for Public Health, Karolinska Institute
 Mats Berglund, Department of Clinical Alcohol Research, Malmö University Hospital,
 Lund University
 Anders Bergmark, School of Social Work, Stockholm University

Jakob Lindberg, National Institute of Public Health, Stockholm
Thor Norström, Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University
Mats Ramstedt, representing SoRAD staff on the board
Robin Room, SoRAD, Stockholm University
Eva Vingård, Karolinska Institute (appointed 12 February 2004)

A new Board was appointed for a term (adjusted to the financial year) starting July 2005 and expiring December 2008 (dnr SU 31-1232-05 and SU 31-1202-05). The Board members in December 2005 were:

Rune Premfors, Stockholm Centre for Organizational Research (SCORE), Stockholm University
Anders Bergmark, Social Work, Stockholm University
Thor Norström, Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University
*Robin Room, SoRAD, Stockholm University
Jessica Palm, representing SoRAD staff on the board
Gunnel Hensing, Social Medicine, Gothenburg University
Jakob Lindberg, National Institute of Public Health, Stockholm
Sven-Åke Lindgren, Department of Sociology, Gothenburg University
Eva Vingård, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm
* Replaced by Börje Olsson on 1 January, 2006

The Board met four times during 2005: February 1, May 25, September 6 and December 15.

The Centre's staff. In December 2005, the Centre's staff included:

Eckart Köhlhorn, professor, Sociological Alcohol Research
Börje Olsson, professor, Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs
Anders Romelsjö, professor, Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs
Robin Room, professor, Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs
Vera Segraeus, adjunct professor, Treatment System Research
Maria Abrahamson, researcher, PhD (social work)
Lennart Johansson, researcher, PhD (docent, Växjö University)
Philip Lalander, researcher, PhD (docent, Kalmar högskola)
Leif Lenke, researcher, PhD (Professor, Criminology)
Mats Ramstedt, researcher, PhD (docent, sociology)
Kerstin Stenius, researcher, PhD (docent, social welfare)
Lars Westfelt, researcher, PhD (criminology)
Tove Axelsson Sohlberg, research assistant
Ulrika Boman, research assistant
Jenny Cisneros Örnberg, research assistant, PhD-student (political science)
Barbro Engdahl, research assistant
Antonina Eriksson, research assistant
Mimmi Eriksson, research assistant
Charlotta Fondén, research assistant, PhD-student (criminology)
Nina-Katri Gustafsson, research assistant
Maria Granberg, research assistant
Max Hansson, research assistant (Kalmar)
Pia Johansson, researcher
Jonas Landberg, research assistant
Jessica Palm, research assistant, PhD-student (criminology)
Weddig Runquist, research assistant (Växjö)
Sharon Rødner, research assistant, PhD-student (sociology)
Bo Sandberg, research assistant, PhD-student (criminology)
Klara H. Selin, research assistant, PhD-student (sociology)
Alfred Skagerö, research assistant
Jessica Storbjörk, research assistant, PhD-student (sociology)
Björn Trolldal, research assistant, PhD-student (sociology)
Kalle Tryggvesson, research assistant, PhD-student (criminology)
Karin Aspenberg, library assistant
Alpha Sow, coder
Susanna Åkesson, transcriber
Elisabeth Wamken, computer assistant

Christel Hopkins Andersson, office manager, cha@sorad.su.se

PUBLICATIONS BY CENTRE STAFF, 2005

All publications with a member of Centre staff as author which appeared during 2005 are included. The number next to each publication is its SoRAD publication number, by which it is listed on SoRAD's website (<http://www.sorad.su.se>). Where there are non-SoRAD coauthors, the SoRAD staff member's name is in *italics*.

English-language original and review journal articles

- A00202 Cherpitel, C., Bond, J., Ye, Y., Room, R., Poznyak, V., Rehm, J., & Peden, M. (2005). Clinical assessment compared with breathalyser readings in the ER: concordance of ICD-10 Y90 and Y91 codes. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, 22, 689-695.
- A00182 Jenner, H., & Segraeus, V. (2005). The Swedish DOC system -- an attempt to combine documentation and self-evaluation. *European Addiction Research*, 11(4), 186-192.
- A00209 Kaskutas, L.A., Ammon, L., Delucchi, K., Room, R., Bond, J., & Weisner, C. (2005). Alcoholics Anonymous Careers: Patterns of AA Involvement Five Years after Treatment Entry. *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research*, 29(11):1983-1990.
- A00161 Midanik L., & Room, R. (2005). Contributions of social science to the alcohol field in an era of biomedicalization. *Social Science & Medicine*, 60, 1107-1116.
- A00223 Norström, T., & Ramstedt, M. (2005). Mortality and population drinking: a review of the literature. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 24, 537-547.
- A00184 Ramstedt, M. (2005). Alcohol and suicide at the population level – the Canadian experience. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 24, 203-208.
- A00185 Ramstedt, M., & Hope, A. (2005). The Irish drinking habits of 2002 – Drinking and drinking-related harm in a European comparative perspective. *Journal of Substance Use*, 10(5), 273-283.
- A00198 Rehm, J., Room, R., van den Brink, W., & Jacobi, F. (2005). Alcohol use disorders in EU countries and Norway: An overview of the epidemiology. *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, 15, 377-388.
- A00197 Rehm, J., Room, R., van den Brink, W., & Kraus, L. (2005). Problematic drug use and drug use disorders in EU countries and Norway: An overview of the epidemiology. *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, 15, 389-397.
- A00199 Rødner, S. (2005). "I am not a drug abuser, I am a drug user": A discourse analysis of 44 drug users' construction of identity. *Addiction Research and Theory*, 13, 333-346.
- A00170 Romelsjö A., Palmstierna, T., Hansagi, H., & Leifman, A. (2005). Length of outpatient aftercare addiction treatment and risk of rehospitalization. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 28, 291-296.
- A00166 Room, R., Babor, T., & Rehm, J. (2005). Alcohol and public health – a review. *Lancet*, 365, 519-530.
- A00201 Room, R. (2005). Alcohol and the World Health Organization: the ups and downs of two decades. *Nordisk Alkohol- & Narkotikatidskrift*, 22 (English supplement), 146-162.
- A00195 Room, R. (2005). Multicultural contexts and alcohol and drug use as symbolic behaviour. *Addiction Research and Theory*, 13, 321-331.

- A00196 Room, R. (2005). Stigma, social inequality and alcohol and drug use. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 24, 143-155.
- A00203 Trolldal, B. (2005). Availability and sales of alcohol in four Canadian provinces: A time-series analysis. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 32, 343-372.
- A00204 Trolldal, B. & Ponicki, W. (2005). Alcohol price elasticities in control and license states in the US, 1982-1999. *Addiction*, 100, 1158-1165.
- A00206 Trolldal, B. (2005). An investigation of the effect of privatization of retail sales of alcohol on consumption and traffic accidents in Alberta, Canada. *Addiction*, 100, 662-671.
- A00181 Trolldal, B. (2005). The Privatization of Wine Sales in Quebec in 1978 and 1983-84. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 29, 410-416.

Scandinavian-language original and review journal articles

- A00210 Cisneros Örnberg, J. (2005). Ökat tryck på nordiska spelmonopol. (Increased pressure on Nordic gambling monopolies) *Socialt perspektiv*, 1, 85-97.
- A00228 Habel, Y. (2005). Törst i rutan: alkoholbruk och radikalism i TV 2-filmen *Badjävlar*. (Craving on the screen: alcohol use and radicalism in the TV-2 film *Badjävlar*). *Spiritus*, 7, 30-35.
- A00240 Lalander, P. (2005). Jack Vegasmiljöerna i ett socialt perspektiv (Jack Vegas machines from a social perspective). *Socialt perspektiv*, nr. 1/2005, 51-72.
- A00221 Ramstedt, M. (2005). Kan slutenvårdstatistik användas som indikator på förändrade alkoholskador i Sverige och i så fall hur? - en analys av utvecklingen åren 1987-2003. (Can statistics on inpatient treatment be used as an indicator of changes in alcohol-related harm in Sweden and if so, how? An analysis of the trends in 1987-2003.) *Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 22, 339-349.
- A00235 Westfelt, L (2005) Jack Vegas, Bingo, kasino och trav. Skillnader och samband mellan spelform, socioekonomi och risken för spelproblem. (Gambling machines, bingo, casinos and trotting: differences and similarities in form of gambling, socioeconomics and risk for gambling problems) *Socialt Perspektiv* 2/3, 2005, pp. 73-84.

Books

- B00022 Lalander, P., & Salasuo, M. (Eds.) (2005). *Drugs and Youth Cultures: Global and Local Expressions*. (NAD publikationer, 46) Helsingfors: Nordiska nämnden för alkohol- och drogforskning.
- B00021 Pedersen, M.U., Segraeus, V. and Hellman, M., eds. (2005) *Evidence Based Practice? Challenges in Substance Abuse Treatment*. Helsinki: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research, NAD Publication No. 47.
- B00018 Trolldal, B. (2005). *Availability and Sales of Alcohol: Experiences from Canada and the U.S.* (SoRAD Dissertation Series, no 2, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden). Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International.
- B00020 Tryggvesson, K. (2005). *Freedom in a bottle: Young Swedes on rationales and norms for drunken behaviour*. (Kriminologiska institutionens avhandlingsserie nr 18, SoRADs avhandlingsserie nr 3, Stockholms Universitet). Edsbruk: Akademitryck.

Chapters in books

- A00155 Abrahamson, M. (2005). Diskursiv analys av fokusgruppintervjuer - två exempel. (Discourse analysis of focusgroup interviews - two examples). I S. Larsson, J. Lilja & K. Mannheimer (Eds.), *Forskningsmetoder i socialt arbete*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- A00233 Boman, U., Norström, T., Leifman, H. & Romelsjö, A. (2005) Alkohol och sjukskrivning -- analyser på individ- och befolkningsnivå Alcohol and long-term sick-leave: analyses at the individual and population levels). In: Marklund, S., Bjurvald, M., Hogstedt, C., Palmer, E. & Teorell, T. (red). *Den höga sjukfrånvaron – problem och lösningar*, pp. 63-111. Stockholm: Arbetslivsinstitutet.
- A00237 Hellum, M. (2005). Negotiation Risks and Curiosity: Narratives About Drugs Among Backpackers. In P. Lalander & M. Salasuo (Eds.), *Drugs and Youth Cultures: Global and Local Expressions* (pp. 105-120). Helsinki: NAD, Publication No. 46.
- A00168 Kaukonen, O., & Stenius, K. (2005). Universalism under re-construction: from administrative coercion to professional subordination of substance misusers. In N. Kildal & S. Kuhnle (Eds.), *Normative Foundations of the Welfare State: The Nordic Experience* (pp. 130-148). London: Routledge.
- A00218 Korf, D.J., Gamella, J.F., Moskalewicz, J., O’Gorman, A., Olsson, B., Uhl, A., & Wouters, M. (2005). Social drug research in Europe: current themes and future developments. In L. Kraus & D.J. Korf (Eds.), *Research on Drugs and Drug Policy from a European Perspective* (pp. 17-34). Lengerich: Pabst Science Publisher.
- A00238 Lalander, P. (2005). Loading the Street: The Creation of the Callejero Lifestyle. In P. Lalander & M. Salasuo (Eds.), *Drugs and Youth Cultures: Global and Local Expressions* (pp. 123-146). Helsinki: NAD, Publication No. 46.
- A00224 Ramstedt, M. (2005). Har alkoholskadautvecklingen varit annorlunda i södra Sverige? En analys av regionala skillnader i alkoholrelaterad dödlighet under 1987-2002 [Have trends in alcohol-related harm been different in Southern Sweden? An analysis of regional differences in alcohol-related mortality between 1987 and 2002]. I SOU 2005:25, *Gränslös utmaning - alkoholpolitik i ny tid* [Borderless challenge - alcohol policy in a new era] (pp. 341-354). Stockholm: Socialdepartementet.
- A00194 Rehm, J., & Room, R. (2005). The global burden of disease attributable to alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs. In T. Stockwell, P.-J. Gruenewald, J.W. Toumbourou & W. Loxley, (Eds.), *Preventing Harmful Substance Use: The Evidence Base for Policy and Practice* (pp. 25-41). Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons.
- A00213 Romelsjö, A. (2005). Levercirrhos och pankreatit. (Liver cirrhosis and pancreatitis) In: S. Andréasson & P. Allebeck (Red.), *Alkohol och hälsa: en kunskapsöversikt om alkoholens positiva och negativa effekter på vår hälsa* (pp. 80-83). Stockholm: Statens Folkhälsoinstitut.
- A00211 Romelsjö, A. (2005). Lokalt förebyggande arbete. (Local prevention work) In: SOU 2005:25, *Gränslös utmaning - alkoholpolitik i ny tid*, (pp. 175-188). Stockholm: Socialdepartementet.
- A00212 Romelsjö, A. (2005). Sekundärprevention inom sjukvården m.m. (Secondary prevention in health care etc.) In: SOU 2005:25, *Gränslös utmaning - alkoholpolitik i ny tid*, (pp. 215-231). Stockholm: Socialdepartementet.
- A00207 Room, R. (2005). Symbolism and rationality in the politics of psychoactive substances. In B. Lindgren & M. Grossman (Eds.), *Substance Use: Individual Behaviour, Social Interactions, Markets and Politics* (pp. 331-346). Advances in Health Economics and Health Services Research, vol. 16. Amsterdam, etc.: Elsevier.

- A00226 Segraeus, V. (2005). Terapeutsikt samhälle - kvinnobehandling på männens villkor. (The therapeutic society: the treatment of women on men's conditions) In: M. Hilde (Red.), *Kön behandling och kunskap*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- A00150 Segraeus, V. (2005). Tvångsvård av missbrukare- avveckling eller utveckling. (Compulsory care of drug misusers: termination or development) In: J. Alebrink & M Larsson Kronberg (Red.), *Tvångsvård vid missbruk, LVM i teori och praktik* (pp. 86-102). Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- A00239 Sjö, F. (2005). Drugs in Swedish Club Culture: Creating Identity and Distance to Mainstream Society. In P. Lalander and M. Salasuo (Eds.), *Drugs and Youth Cultures: Global and Local Expressions* (pp. 31-45). Helsinki: NAD, Publication No. 46.
- A00234 Westfelt, L. & Estrada, F (2005) International crime trends: Sources of comparative crime data and post-war trends in Western Europe. In: Sheptycki J., Wardak, A., eds., *Transnational and Comparative Criminology*, pp. 19-48. London, Sydney, Portland, Oregon: GlassHouse Press.

Editorials, commentary, debate

- C00130 Norström, T., Boman, U. & Leifman, H. (2005) Ökat drickande leder till fler sjukskrivna män (Increased drinking leads to more people on long-term sick leave). Debattartikel i *Göteborgs-Posten* April 12, section 1, p. 43.
- A00219 Norström, T., & Ramstedt, M. (2005). Vad händer i alkoholfrågan? Politik, konsumtion och skador i dagens Sverige [What happens in the alcohol question? On policy, consumption and harm in Sweden today]. *Framtider*, 4/2005, 14-18. Institutet för Framtidsstudier.
- C00107 Room, R. (2005). "You're one up because you haven't had a drink": bar staff, intoxication and violence. *Addiction*, 100, 729-730.
- C00106 Room, R. (2005). Banning smoking in taverns and restaurants – a research opportunity as well as a gain for public health. *Addiction*, 100, 888-890.
- C00113 Room, R. (2005). Drinking patterns as an ideology. *Addiction*, 100, 1803-1804.
- C00108 Room, R. (2005). Fetal alcohol syndrome: biography of a diagnosis. *Lancet*, 365, 1999-2000.
- C00112 Room, R. (2005). Negotiating the place of alcohol in public health: the arguments at the interface. *Addiction* 100:1396-1397.
- C00115 Room, R. (2005). Pattern of drinking and the Russian heart. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 34, 788-790.
- C00114 Room, R. (2005). Social change and gendered drinking: learning from differential changes in times of crisis. *Addiction*, 100, 1800-1802.
- C00111 Room, R. (2005). The wheel of fortune: cycles and reactions in gambling policies. *Addiction*, 100, 1226-1227.
- C00109 Room, R. (2005). What to expect from a "social aspects" organization, and what to expect from school-based education. *Addiction*, 100, 1072-1073.
- C00119 Room, R. (2005). [Review of the book *Public Health Policy on Alcohol: an International Perspective*], *Addiction*, 100, 1562-1563.
- C00128 Segraeus, V. (2005). Drogfri behandling i det århundradet, mellan tro och vetande. (Drug-free treatment at the turn of the century, between faith and knowledge). *Nordisk alkohol- och narkotikatidskrift*, 22, (2), 175-178.

C00088 Stenius, K. (2005). När alkoholistanstalterna "satte kött på lagstiftningsbenet". [Recension av Johan Edman: Torken. Tvångsvården av alkoholmissbrukare i Sverige 1940-1981]. *Historisk Tidskrift*, nr 2

SoRAD Reports

- R00027 Fondén, C., & Sato, H. (2005). *Drogmissbruk eller narkotikamissbruk? - unga och narkotika i självpresentationer och pressbilder* (SoRAD Rapportserie, nr 27). Stockholm: Stockholms Universitet, SoRAD.
- R00029 Granberg, M., & Trolldal, B. (2005). *Resandeförsel och smuggling av cigaretter åren 2003-2004* (SoRAD Rapportserie, nr 29). Stockholm: Stockholms Universitet, SoRAD.
- R00030 Sand, M., & Romelsjö, A. (2005). *Opiatmissbrukare med och utan behandling i Stockholms län*. (SoRAD Rapportserie, nr 30). Stockholm: Stockholms Universitet, SoRAD.
- R00028 Trolldal, B., Boman, U., & Gustafsson, N-K., (2005). *Alkoholkonsumtionen och dess olika delmängder 2004* (SoRAD Rapportserie, nr 28). Stockholm: Stockholms Universitet, SoRAD.

Other reports

- C00131 Lalander, P. (2005). *Mellan självvalt och påtvingat utanförskap - en analys av sju kvalitativa studier om unga narkotikaerfarna människors tankar om narkotika* (Between self chosen and forced outsidership: An analysis of seven qualitative studies of young persons with experience of drugs) (MOB-rapport nr. 10). Stockholm: National Drug Policy Coordinator.
- C00126 Larsson, J., & Segraeus, V. (2005). *Från tvång till frihet, uppföljning av SiS missbrukarvård* (From compulsion to freedom: a follow-up of drug misusers in compulsory care). Stockholm: SiS, Rapport nr1/05.
- C00105 Mann, R.E., Rehm, J.T., Giesbrecht, N., Room, R., Adlaf, E., Gmel, G., Graham, K., Österberg, E., Smart, R., & Roerecke, M. (2005). *Alcohol Distribution, Alcohol Retailing and Social Responsibility A Report Submitted to the Beverage Alcohol System Review Panel*. Toronto: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
<http://www.fin.gov.on.ca/english/consultations/basr/camh.html>
- C00110 Room, R. (2005). *Social policy and psychoactive substances*. Report to the Foresight Brain Science, Addiction and Drugs Project. London: Foresight Directorate, Office of Science and Technology.
http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Brain_Science_Addiction_and_Drugs/Reports_and_Publications/ScienceReviews/Social%20Policy.pdf
- C00132 Sjö, F., Danielsson, A.K. & Romelsjö, A. *Vem? Vad? Hur? -- med samordnaren i fokus*. (Who? What? How? -- with community drug coordinators in focus) Stockholm: Karolinska Institutet, 2005. (ESAPP-rapport 2005:1).

Journal articles in press as of December 2005

- A00225 Abrahamson, M. (in press). Young women's and men's different worlds of alcohol, fear and violence in focus group discussions with 18 year olds in Stockholm. *Contemporary Drug Problems*.
- A00217 Bodin M, Romelsjö A. (2006) Predictors of abstinence and non-problem drinking after 12-step treatment in Sweden. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 67:139-46.
- A00157 Bullock, S.L. (in press). Does intoxication provide a valid excuse for sexual aggression? Response of Swedish young adults to a hypothetical scenario. *Addiction*.

- A00229 Cherpitel, C., Bond, J., Ye, Y., Borges, G., Room, R., Poznyak, V., & Hao, W. (in press). Multi-level analysis of causal attribution of injury to alcohol and modifying effects: data from two international emergency room projects. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*.
- A00214 Danielsson, A-K., & Romelsjö, A. (in press). Monitoring for evaluation of local alcohol and drug prevention. *Substance use and misuse*.
- A00192 De Wilde, J., Broekaert, E., Segraeus, V., & Rosseel, Y. (in press). Is the Community as method approach gender sensitive? Client and treatment characteristics in European Therapeutic Communities. Results of the BIOMED II (IPTRP) project. *International Journal of Social Welfare*.
- A00230 Gruenewald, P., Ponicki, W., Holder, H., & Romelsjö A. (2006). Alcohol prices, beverage quality, and the demand for alcohol: quality substitution and price elasticities. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 30, 96-105.
- A00232 Palm, J. (in press). Women and men - same problems, different treatment. *International Journal of Social Welfare*.
- A00222 Ramstedt, M. (in press). Estimating drug policy expenditures in Sweden, 2002: work in progress. *Addiction*.
- A00220 Ramstedt, M. (in press). Is alcohol good or bad for Canadian hearts? - a time-series analysis of the link between alcohol consumption and IHD mortality. *Drug and Alcohol Review*.
- A00215 Romelsjö, A. (in press). Behandling av alkohol- och drogmissbrukare inom beroendevården i Stockholms län. *Läkartidningen*.
- A00123a Room, R. (in press). Trends and issues in the international drug control system -- Vienna 2003. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*.
- A00216 Rossow I, Romelsjö A. (2006) The extent of the "prevention paradox" in alcohol problems as a function of population drinking patterns. *Addiction* 101:84-90.
- A00227 Tryggvesson, K., & Bullock, S. L. (in press). Is it a fight or are they just drunk? Attributions about drunken behaviour in hypothetical Male-to-Male aggression scenario. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND PAPER PRESENTATIONS BY CENTRE STAFF, 2005

Abrahamson, Maria

Vardagligt tal om alkohol, våld och rädsla för våld i fokusgruppintervjuer med 18-åriga stockholmsungdomar. Presentation at Sonad meeting, 27-28 January, 2005.

Alkohol – varför dricker vi som vi gör. Presentation at press breakfast on this theme arranged by Forskningsrådet för arbetsliv och socialvetenskap (FAS), 23 February, 2005.

Vardagligt tal om alkohol och våld och rädsla för våld bland 18-åriga stockholmsungdomar, presented at the meeting "Tala och avtala om alkohol och droger – om unga, frihet och gränser" arranged by Nordens institut in Helsinki, Finland, 14 April, 2005.

Vardagligt tal om alkohol och våld och rädsla för våld bland 18-åriga stockholmsungdomar, presented at a seminar, "Ungdomar i det offentliga rummet" arranged by CAN, 13 April 2005.

Young women's and men's different worlds of alcohol, fear and violence in focus group discussions with 18 year olds in Stockholm. Paper presented at the KBS 31st Annual Meeting: "Alcohol, Drugs, and Violence: Youth Risk Taking, Behaviors and Prevention", Riverside, California, USA, 30 May–3 June, 2005.

Två generationers sociala representationer av alkohol och droger, presented at the seminar: "Alkohol, droger och spel ur ett samhällsvetenskapligt perspektiv - aktuell forskning vid SoRAD", Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.

18-åringar och föräldrar om berusning – resultat från fokusgruppintervjuer, presented at the annual meeting of Svenska föreningen för Alkohol- och drogforskning (SAD), Stockholm, 20-21 October, 2005.

Boman, Ulrika

Utvecklingen av alkoholkonsumtionen under åren 2001 – 2004 - ett regionalt perspektiv. Presentation at the SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm September 15th, 2005.

Cisneros Örnberg, Jenny

Spelreglering i Norden och inom EU presented at Seminarium om spel- och spelberoendeforskning, Helsinki, Finland, 15 March, 2005

The Europeanization of Swedish alcohol policy: The case of ECAS, presented at the Annual Epidemiology Meetings of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol, Riverside, California, USA, 2 July, 2005.

Drömmar och mardrömmar. Svensk alkoholpolitik i förändring. Presented at the SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005

Eriksson, Antonina

How daily newspapers portray alcohol policy measures concerning restaurants: a historical perspective. Presentation at the Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of Kettil Bruun Society in Riverside, California, USA, 30 May – 3 June, 2005.

Frukostöl på krogen? Krogpolitik i dagstidningarna – ett nutidshistoriskt perpektiv. Presentation at SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.

Hur dricker studenter jämfört med andra? Presentation at Atrium conference, “Förebygg alkoholskador – Insatser för riskgrupper”, Uppsala, 6 October, 2005.

Gustafsson, Nina-Katri

Hur intensivkonsumtionen ser ut efter de ändrade kvoterna för resandeförsel. Presentation at the SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.

Increased alcohol availability's effect on alcohol-related problems. Paper presented at the 31st Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol, Riverside, California, USA, 30 May – 3 June, 2005.

Kühlhorn, Eckart

Missbruk och brottslighet i Sverige. Presentation at the SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.

Missbruk och brottslighet i Sverige. Presentation at a conference of Mobilisering mot narkotika (MOB), “Narkotikaflödet – nya vägar – nya utmaningar”, Stockholm, 21 November, 2005.

Lalander, Philip

Drogas en Culturas de la Calle (Drugs in Street Cultures). Lecture at a seminar at FLACSO, Universidad de Santiago, Chile, 20 January, 2005.

Spelvärdarnas etnografi (Ethnography of Gambling Worlds). Lecture at Marieborgs Folkhögskola, Norrköping, 12 March, 2005.

Spelande ur ett socialt perspektiv. (Gambling from a Social Perspective) Lecture at a seminar arranged by Folkpartiet in the Swedish Government, 22 March, 2005.

Droger, livsstil och identitet. (Drugs, Lifestyle and Identity) Lecture at Missbruksbehandling: Vård, effekter och fallgropar. Uppsala Universitet, kurssekreteriatet, Luleå, 20 April, 2005.

Droger i ungdomskulturen. (Drugs in Youth Culture) Lecture at Från åskådare till deltagare: Aktuella ungdomskulturer. Uppsala Universitet, kurssekreteriatet, Uppsala, 26 April, 2005.

Spelmaskiner ur ett socialt perspektiv. (Gambling Machines from a Social Perspective) Lecture at Kolmårdens Treatment Center for Compulsive Gamblers, Norrköping, 7 June, 2005.

Att droga ibland. (Using Drugs Sometimes) Lecture at Forskningsdagar, The Swedish National Drug Policy Coordinator, Stockholm, 15 June, 2005.

Droger och stil. (Drugs and Style) Lecture for Social Workers in the Municipality of Karlskrona, 21 September, 2005.

Droger och ungdomskultur. (Drugs and Youth Culture) Lecture for the education Möte med forskningen (Meeting the research), arranged by CAN, Stockholm, 19 October, 2005.

Member of Folkhälsoinstitutets vetenskapliga råd för alkohol- och narkotikafrågor (The Scientific Council for Alcohol and Drugs of the Swedish National Public Health Institute).

Swedish representative on the Board for Nordisk Alkohol- och Narkotikatidskrift (Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs).

Expert assessor for the Research Council of Norway on grant applications concerning gambling and drug studies.

Olsson, Börje

Socialt integrerade narkotikaanvändare, myt eller verklighet? Presentation to Mobilisering mot narkotika (MOB), Stockholm, 17 January, 2005.

Cannabis in Europe, meeting with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon, Portugal, 24 January, 2005.

Alkohol och narkotika i ett europesikt perspektiv. Lecture at the Social Work department, Stockholm University, Stockholm, 1 February, 2005.

Presentation of SoRAD's research, to socialminister Morgan Johansson, 16 March, 2005.

Presentation of SoRAD's research, Nordiska Nämnden för Alkohol- och Drogforsknings (NAD) board, Stockholm, 1 April, 2005.

Social drug research in Europe: current themes and future developments. Arbetsmöte med Europarådets Pompidou grupp och European Society for Social Drug Research (ESSD), Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2-3 June, 2005.

Forskningsdagarna 2005. Presentation at Mobilisering mot narkotika, conference at Rosenbad, 14-16 June, 2005.

Presentation of SoRAD's research at the SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15-16 September, 2005.

Alkohol- och narkotikautvecklingen i internationellt perspektiv. Föreläsning vid CANs konferens "Möte med forskningen", Stockholm, 17 October, 2005.

Constructing drug problems – the role of cannabis. Paper presentation at ESSD annual conference in Manchester, UK, 27-29 October, 2005.

Palm, Jessica

Presentation of the project Evaluation of Vårdkedjeprojektet, at the DOK-conference hosted by Statens institutionsstyrelse, Hasseludden, 8 March, 2005.

Presentation of SoRAD's treatment research, to socialminister Morgan Johansson, 16 March, 2005.

The consumer, the weak, the sick – Constructions of "the user" by the Swedish Users Union. Presentation at NAD-meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 April, 2005.

Priorities in Swedish alcohol and drug treatment: Policies, staff views and competing logics. Presentation at the Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of Kettil Bruun Society in Riverside, CA, USA, 30 May – 3 June, 2005.

Brukaren och narkotikapolitiken. (The user and drug policy). Presentation at SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.

The consumer, the weak, the sick – Constructions of "the user" by the Swedish Users Union. Seminar held in the Criminology department, Stockholm University, 28 September, 2005.

Ramstedt, Mats

Vad kostar den svenska narkotikapolitiken? [How much does Swedish drug policy cost?] Presentation at internal seminar at Mobilisering mot narkotika, MOB [Mobilisation against drugs], Stockholm, 28 February, 2005.

Vilka står för de ökande alkoholproblemen? [Who stands for increasing alcohol problems?] Commentary to chapter in the Public health report [Folkhälsorapport] from the National Board of Health and Welfare [Socialstyrelsen], Stockholm, 13 April, 2005.

Hur mycket kostar den svenska narkotikapolitiken? – en skattning för 2002. [How much does Swedish drug policy cost? - an estimation for 2002] Presentation at a seminar arranged by MOB: Med missbrukaren i centrum – förbättrad samverkan för bättre stöd och effektivare resursutnyttjande [The drug abuser in focus – improved co-operation as a way to improve support and a more efficient allocation of resources], Stockholm, 21 April, 2005.

Alkoholskadutvecklingen [Trends in alcohol-related harm]. Presentation at the conference: Reagera! Vad kan landstinget och kommunerna göra åt den ökande alkoholkonsumtionen – skadorna? [React! What can county councils and municipalities do about increasing alcohol consumption and harm?], Nässjö, 27 April, 2005.

- Hur mycket kostar den svenska narkotikapolitiken? – en skattning för 2002* [How much does Swedish drug policy cost? - an estimation for 2002]. Presentation at the conference: Vård i stället för straff? Motivation, prognos och återfall [Treatment instead of punishment? Motivation, prognosis and relapse], Stockholm, 13 May, 2005.
- Hur mycket kostar den svenska narkotikapolitiken? – en skattning för 2002* [How much does Swedish drug policy cost? - an estimation for 2002]. Presentation at the seminar: Med missbrukaren i centrum – förbättrad samverkan för bättre stöd och effektivare resursutnyttjande [The drug abuser in focus – improved co-operation as a way to improve support and a more efficient allocation of resources], Malmö, 13 June, 2005.
- Hur mycket kostar den svenska narkotikapolitiken? – en skattning för 2002* [How much does Swedish drug policy cost? - an estimation for 2002]. Presentation at the seminar: Med missbrukaren i centrum – förbättrad samverkan för bättre stöd och effektivare resursutnyttjande [The drug abuser in focus – improved co-operation as a way to improve support and a more efficient allocation of resources], Umeå, 6 September, 2005.
- Population drinking and mortality - experiences from the ECAS-project*. Presentation at the 12th National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Prevention, Tampere, Finland, 13 September, 2005.
- Alkoholrelaterade skador i Sverige – den aktuella situationen i nordiskt perspektiv* [Alcohol-related harm in Sweden – the recent development in a Nordic perspective]. Presentation at the SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.
- Inflödet och försäljningen av alkohol* [Inflow and sales of alcohol]. Presentation at a seminar arranged by MOB and the Alcohol committee, Stockholm, 29 September, 2005.
- Alcohol-related mortality in Nordic and Baltic countries - the recent development*. Presentation at the research-based Nordic-Baltic seminar: Alcohol – use, harms and policy, Riga, Latvia, 3 October, 2005.
- Alkoholkonsumtion och skadeutveckling [Alcohol consumption and trends in alcohol-related harm]*. Presentation at the seminar: Möte med forskningen [Meeting with research] arranged by CAN (Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs), Stockholm, 17 October, 2005.
- Att skatta vårdbehov för alkoholproblem i den svenska befolkningen - om problem och möjligheter [Estimating the need for treatment for alcohol problems – pitfalls and possibilities]*. Presentation at the annual meeting of SAD (Swedish Society for Alcohol and Drug Research), Stockholm, 20 October, 2005.
- Alkoholkonsumtion och skador – en aktuell lägesrapport [Alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm – a report of the present situation]*. Presentation at the conference Förebygg.nu (Prevent.now), Göteborg, 16 November, 2005.

Romelsjö, Anders

- Danielsson AK, Romelsjö A. *Monitoring system for evaluation of local alcohol and drug prevention*. Presentation at Sixth Kettil Bruun Society Symposium on Community Action Studies, Mandurah, Australia, 28 February - 3 March, 2005.
- Sjö, F., Romelsjö, A. Presentation at ESAPP (Evaluering av Stockholms alkohol- och drogförebyggande preventionsprogram), Stockholm, June, 2005.
- Romelsjö A, Sand M. *Subutex gör entré i Sverige*. Poster at the research conference of Mobilisering mot narkotika, 14-16 June, 2005.
- Attityder, tankar och användning hos svenska högskole- och universitetsstudenter*. Presentation at the research conference of Mobilisering mot narkotika, 14-16 June, 2005.

- Davstad I, Romelsjö A. Poster at the research conference of Mobilisering mot narkotika (MOB), 14-16 June, 2005.
- Davstad I, Romelsjö A, Stenbacka M, Leifman A, Beck O, Korkmaz S, von Wachenfeldt J. *Longitudinella och jämförande studier av opiatmissbrukare med fokus på långtidsförlopp, sidomissbruk och ofrivillig utskrivning från metadonbehandling i Sveriges största metadonprogram*. Poster at the research conference of Mobilisering mot narkotika, 14-16 June, 2005, Stockholm.
- Romelsjö A, Danielsson AK. *ESAPP (Evaluering av Stockholms alkohol- och drogförebyggande preventionsprogram)*. Presentation at the SoRAD Research Day, , Stockholm 15 September.
- Subutex gör entré i Sverige*. Presentation at Mid-Sweden Alcohol Day (mellansvenska alkoholdagen), Jönköping, 16 September, 2005.
- Stenbacka M, Romelsjö A. *Betydelsen av narkotikamissbruk för kriminalitet och dödlighet i ett longitudinellt perspektiv*. Presentation at the annual research meeting of Svensk förening för alkohol- och drogforskning (SAD), 20 October, 2005, Stockholm.
- Romelsjö A, Sand M. *Introduction of buprenorphine –the two worlds of substitution treatment in Sweden become one*. Presentation at the 2005 APSAD (the Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs), Melbourne, Australia, 6-9 November, 2005.
- Studies of opiate dependence and drug policy*. Presentation at the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Sydney, Australia, 15 November, 2005.
- Stenbacka M, Romelsjö A *Betydelsen av narkotikamissbruk i unga år för kriminalitet och dödlighet i ett longitudinellt perspektiv*. Presentation at a conference of Mobilisering mot narkotika, “Narkotikaflödet -- nya vägar -- nya utmaningar”, Stockholm, 21 November, 2005.
- Romelsjö A (moderator) , Allebeck P, Bendtsen P, Berglund M, Wallin E. *Alkoholkonsumtion och skador ökar – vad göra?* Symposium. Svenska Läkaresällskapets Riksstämman, Stockholm 30 November - 2 December, 2005.

Member of the scientific council for Mobilisering mot narkotika (MOB)

Member of the Board for the section of Addiction Medicine, Swedish Society for Medical Research

Expert at “Alkoholinförelsetredningen”, a governmental commission.

Member of working group for an EU-project, Primary Health CARE European Project on Alcohol

Room, Robin

Mental health and alcohol policy: links and opportunities. Presented at a session on alcohol, illegal drugs & mental health, WHO European Ministerial Conference on Mental Health, Helsinki, Finland, 12-15 January, 2005.

Alcohol in an international context – the evidence base. Presented at a conference, Alcohol-related Harm – A Growing Crisis, Time for Action! Royal College of Physicians, London, UK, 26 January 2005.

Concepts and social definitions of addiction and misuse. Presented at a meeting of SONAD, Stockholm, 27 January, 2005.

Generating an evidence base for policy. Presented at a conference, “Thinking Drinking 2020”, Melbourne, Australia, 21-23 February, 2005.

Alkohol: ingen vanlig handelsvara – The Alcohol and Public Policy Project. Presented at a National Public Health Institute Seminar on Alcohol Policy, Stockholm, 9 March 2005.

The importance of alcohol control in an international perspective. Presented at a forum, “Alcohol – No ordinary commodity II”, Toronto, Canada, March 11, 2005.

International research on gambling and problem gambling. Presentation at a Nordic Seminar on Gambling and Gambling Dependence, Helsinki, Finland, 14-16 March, 2005.

The Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs: A brief overview. Presented at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Stockholm, 15 March, 2005.

Lessons from alcohol and tobacco about prevention and policy strategies. Presented at a Wilton Park Conference on Drug Abuse, Steyning, UK, 23 March, 2005.

Studying the effects of current Nordic alcohol policy changes. Presented at a Board meeting of the Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research, Stockholm, 1 April, 2005.

Alcohol policy: issues and challenges for the WHO European Region. Presented at a WHO-Euro meeting, Stora Brännbo, Sweden, 13-15 April 2005.

International research on gambling and problem gambling. Presented at a seminar, Spelberoende – kan det liknas vid alkohol- och narkotikaberoende? CAN & SAD joint meeting, Stockholm, 12 May 2005.

Alcohol and the World Health Organization: the ups and downs of two decades. Presented at the 31st Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium, Kettil Bruun Society for Social & Epidemiological Research on Alcohol, Riverside, California, 30 May - 3 June, 2005.

Social Policy and Psychoactive Substances. Presented at the launch of the Foresight project on Drugs and the Brain, London, UK, 13 July, 2005.

Understanding cultural differences in young people’s drinking. Presented at a conference, “Wet youth cultures”, Magleås kursuscenter, Birkerød, Denmark, 29-30 August, 2005.

Effects of fully or partially privatizing state retail alcohol monopolies. Presented at the 12th National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Prevention, Tampere, Finland, 13 September, 2005.

Studying alcohol and drug policies: rationales, effects, and processes. Presented at an International Symposium on Substance Abuse Treatment, Blankenberge, Belgium, 19-21 September, 2005.

Drinking, drugs and self-control. Lecture, Sociology Department, University of Helsinki, Finland, 27 September, 2005.

The Relation between Blood Alcohol Content and Clinically Assessed Intoxication: Lessons from Applying the ICD-10 Y90 and Y91 Codes in the Emergency Room. Presented at an International Conference on Alcohol and Injury: New Knowledge from Emergency Room Studies, Berkeley, California, USA, 3-6 October, 2005.

Alcohol in the Global Burden of Disease: methodological and policy issues. Presented at the Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, 12 October, 2005.

Gender and culture in substance use and problems. Plenary presentation at the 48th International ICAA Conference on Dependencies, Budapest, Hungary, 23-28 October, 2005.

Alcohol policies: daydreams and evidence in an era of globalization. Presented at the National Public Health Institute of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland, 3 November, 2005.

How the alcohol industry influences policy across Europe. Presented at the Society for the Study of Addiction, Annual Symposium 2005, York, UK, 17-18 November, 2005.

Alcohol policy – thinking globally, acting locally. Turning Point Annual Oration, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 21 November, 2005.

Succeeding and failing at self-control: dangerous consumption as demonstration and test. Presented at a conference on Dangerous Consumption, Melbourne University, Melbourne, Australia, 24-25 November, 2005.

The Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs: A brief overview. Presented to the alcohol and drug advisory committee, Social and Health Directorate, Oslo, Norway, 6 December, 2005.

Project adviser, GENACIS (Gender, Alcohol and Culture International Study).
Member of advisory group: Competence Network on Alcohol and Drug Prevention, Norwegian Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, 2 meetings Oslo, Norway, 2005.

Rødner, Sharon

Cannabis use and its relation to conventional social bonds among teenagers in Sweden and Switzerland: a critical examination of the normalisation of drugs. Presented at the European Society for Social Drug Research 16th Annual Conference, Manchester, UK, 27-29 October 2005.

Sandberg, Bo

Att kombinera flera metoder i en utvärdering. Moderator at meeting at the Network for Evaluators (Nätverket Utvärderarna) hosted by the Swedish Agency for Public Management, February 3 2005.

Workplaces and primary alcohol prevention: Why prevent a problem if there is none? paper presented at the 31st Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol. Riverside, California USA, 30 May – 3 June, 2005.

Arbetsplatser och alkoholförebyggande arbete. Presentation at the SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005

My experiences of, and perspectives on, the Swedish Welfare State. Presentation at the course, Law and the State. University of Southern Maine, Portland, Maine, USA. 14 December, 2005.

Segraeus, Vera

Compulsory Treatment of Alcohol and Drug Abusers in Sweden, presented at the 29th International Congress on Law and Mental Health, Paris, France, 2-8 July, 2005.

Compulsory care – a first step to recovery. Presented at an International Symposium on Substance Abuse Treatment, Transatlantic Forum on Drug and Alcohol Problems, Blankenberge, Belgium, 19-21 September 2005.

Member of the Board of the European Association of Substance Abuse Research (EASAR)
Member of the organizing committee for “Substance Abuse Treatment Seminar” in Helsinki in 2006.

Member of a reference group within the National Board of Health and Welfare on ”Guidelines for alcohol and drug abuse treatment”.

Member of Kvinoforums forskargrupp (Women’s Forum research group)

Member of accreditation panel at the National Prison and Probation administration

Member of the Board at IKM Research Center at Växjö University

Guest Professor at Växjö University

Associate member of Scientific Board of Systembolagets Research Fund

Member of the Regional Ethical Board at Stockholm University

Sjö, Fabian

Sjö, F., Romelsjö, A. Presentation at ESAPP (Evaluering av Stockholms alkohol- och drog-förebyggande preventionsprogram), Stockholm, June, 2005.

Stenius, Kerstin

Historiskt perspektiv på kommunal missbrukarvård. Presented at Svenska Historikermötet, Uppsala, 23 April, 2005.

Women in treatment in the Nordic countries, presented at 10th European Conference on Rehabilitation and Drug Policy, Heraklion, Crete, Greece, 12 May, 2005.

K. Stenius, J. Storbjörk & A. Romelsjö: *Decentralisation and integration of addiction treatment: Does it make any difference?*, presented at the Kettil Bruun Society Symposium, Riverside, California, USA, June 2, 2005.

Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment into Social Welfare Systems, presented at Delivering Systems for Substance Abuse Treatment, An International Conference, Istanbul, Turkey, 5 September, 2005.

Miksi olisi tärkeä säilyttää (myös) kunnallista päihdehuoltoa? (Varför är det viktigt att bevara missbrukarvård i kommunal regi?), presented at the XII Riksomfattande rumedelsdagarna, Tampere, Finland, 14 September, 2005.

Socialt medborgarskap och lokal missbrukarvård, presented at the SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.

E. Becona & K. Stenius, *The internationality of addiction science,* presented at the Annual meeting of the International Society of Addiction Journal Editors, Sausalito, California, USA, 21 September, 2005.

Interviews with Kerstin Stenius in *Helsingin Sanomat* (2 October 2005) about compulsory treatment in Sweden and Finland, and in *Sosiaaliturva-lehti* (a journal for social workers in Finland; no. 18, November 2005) about the treatment system in Finland.

Member of the research ethics committee (forskningsetiska kommitté) of STAKES, Helsinki.

Member of the national expert committee on psychosocial treatment of drug abusers, Socialstyrelsen, Sweden.

Member of the SAG-cooperation group, appointed by the Finnish Ministry of finance to improve communication between the ministries and the Swedish speaking voluntary sector in Finland.

Chair of the language issue group, International Society of Addiction Journal Editors

Member of editorial board, *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*

Member of editorial advisory board, *Addiction*

Storbjörk, Jessica

Do self-choice and pressures in treatment entry and treatment satisfaction predict outcome? Presented at 31st Annual Alcohol Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol (KBS), 30 May – 3 June, 2005, Riverside, California, USA.

Stenius, Kerstin; Storbjörk, Jessica & Romelsjö, Anders, *Decentralisation and integration of addiction treatment: Does it make any difference? A preliminary study in Stockholm County.* Presented at 31st Annual Alcohol Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol (KBS), 30 May – 3 June, 2005, Riverside, California, USA.

Påtryckningar och följder av behandling. Alkohol, droger och spel ur ett samhällsvetenskapligt perspektiv – en presentation av resultat från aktuell forskning vid SoRAD (Alcohol, drugs and gambling from a social science perspective – a presentation of recent findings from SoRAD). Seminar arranged in cooperation between the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs (CAN) and Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.

Vem är i vård och hur kommer de dit? (Who is in treatment and how do they get there?)
Presentation vid Svenska föreningen för alkohol- och drogforsknings (SAD) årsmöte, ”Hur uppstår ett missbruk” (Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Swedish Council for Alcohol and Drug Research), Stockholm, 20-21 October, 2005.

Utvärdering av Vårdkedjeprojektet (VKP) – studien och nuläget. (Evaluation of Vårdkedjeprojektet – an aftercare program in the compulsory treatment system – the study and present status). Presentation at the Eftervårdskonferens (Aftercare Conference) of the Statens Institutions styrelses (SiS), 16-17 November, 2005, Sigtuna, Sweden.

Trolldal, Björn

Availability and Sales of Alcohol: Experiences from Canada and the U.S. Public defence of doctoral thesis, The assembly hall, Socialhögskolan, Stockholm, 19 May, 2005

The distance effect on travel import of alcohol to Sweden. Presentation at KBS-symposium in Riverside, Californis. USA, 30 May – 3 June, 2005

Införsel av alkohol (Travel import of alcohol). Presented at: Konferens för länsamordnare arranged by Alkoholkommittén and Mobilisering mot Narkotika (MOB), Stockholm, 3-4 October, 2005.

Tryggvesson, Kalle

The role of alcohol in the construction of a “good” victim – The attribution of blame to male victims. Presented at the 31st annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium, Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol, Riverside, USA, 30 May – 3 June, 2005

Alkoholens betydelse i konstruktionen av offer och gärningsmän. Presentation at SoRAD Research Day, Stockholm, 15 September, 2005.

Educational and professional development activities.

A number of SoRAD staff were involved in course teaching during 2005. **Olsson** co-teaches a course in “drugs, criminality and control policies” twice a year in Criminology. **Ramstedt** cotaught an advanced Sociology course in time series analysis, and taught a research methods course at Södertörns Högskola in March 2005. He was also responsible for the undergraduate alcohol course in Sociology in Spring and Fall 2005, in which **Gustafsson** and **Hradilova Selin** also taught. **Abrahamson** taught qualitative and quantitative research methods in the Social Work department. **Stenius** organized and taught three workshops on “Publishing addiction science”, one at the 10th European Conference on Rehabilitation and Drug Policy, Heraklion, Crete, May 14, a second one at the Kettil Bruun Society Symposium, Riverside, May 29, a third at the 28th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism, Santa Barbara, June 29, 2005. **Tryggvesson** taught a course on quantitative research methods in the Criminology department, **Sandberg** coordinated and taught a graduate course in evaluation in Criminology, and **Segraeus** taught a course in Treatment research at the IKM Institute at Växjö University.

SoRAD staff were also active in supervising and evaluating thesis and dissertation work. **Stenius** supervised two *pro-gradu* dissertations in social work at Finnish universities and was the first opponent at Olav Hamran’s dissertation defense in Oslo. **Romelsjö** was the opponent at Kjell Johansson’s dissertation defense at Linköping University on 1 April. **Lalander** served as opponent to two dissertations: Ove Svensson’s on *Ungdomars spelande* (gambling among youths) at the University of Lund, Department of Sociology, on 25 May, and Geir Moshuu’s on *Young Immigrants of Heroin: An Ethnography of Oslo’s Street Worlds* at the University of Oslo, 26-27 August. **Segraeus** served as opponent at Christer Engström’s dissertation defense of *Implementering och utvärdering av Addiction Severity Index (ASI)* at the Psychology Department, Umeå University on 23 September. **Segraeus**, **Romelsjö**, **Room** and **Olsson** all supervise doctoral dissertation work at Stockholm or other universities. **Sandberg** supervises a master’s thesis in Criminology, and is assistant supervisor or a bachelor’s thesis in the PAO-program (Staff work and organization) at Stockholm University. **Storbjörk** supervises a master’s and a bachelor’s student in Social Work, and **Palm** was the discussant of Monica Skrinjar’s lic.-avhandling in Criminology.

During the year, a number of SoRAD staff made study visits to other research centres. This included a further visit by **Trolldal** as a Visiting Scholar at the Prevention Research Center in Berkeley (June-July), a visit by **Sandberg** as an Adjunct Research Associate at the Criminology Department at the University of Southern Maine, Portland, Maine (October-December), a study visit by **Storbjörk** to Turning Point Centre in Melbourne, Australia (February-April), and one by **Palm** to the *Organ Tècnic de Drogodependències, Departament de Salut, Generalitat de Catalunya* (Program on Substance Abuse, Health Department, Government of Catalonia) from 13 October to 14 December.

Guest researchers at SoRAD during 2005 included Dag Rekke (WHO-Euro) and Ann Hope (Ministry of Health, Ireland) in April, Norman Giesbrecht (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto) in May, Mark Schrad (University of Wisconsin, Madison) for two months in August-September, William Kerr (Alcohol Research Group, Berkeley) in September, and Tom Greenfield (Alcohol Research Group, Berkeley) for a month in September. External seminar presentations included the following:

April 28 2005, Craig Reinerman, *Availability Is Not Destiny: Cannabis Use Patterns in Amsterdam and San Francisco*

September 22, 2005, William Kerr, *How many drinks does it take you to feel drunk? Trends and predictors of subjective drunkenness*

September 27, 2005, Tom Greenfield, *Risks of current drinking patterns among those who have been treated, indicated concern about drinking, or neither: a U.S. general population analysis*

A number of international project meetings were hosted at SoRAD during 2005. These included a meeting of the Nordic Development of Alcohol Damages project (NAD) on January 8, a meeting with WHO-Euro on Costs of Alcohol studies (January 19), and meetings of the Nordic Tax Study (January 20-21 and November 9).

A scholarly journal, *Contemporary Drug Problems*, is edited at the Centre.

SoRAD's national activities

In cooperation with CAN, a well-attended "SoRAD Day" was held on 15 September, 2005, with presentations by staff of results from many of SoRAD's studies. News articles were published on some of the presentations. SoRAD staff also made presentations at the Public Health Days sponsored by the National Public Health Institute and at a session for the presentation of SoRAD's work at the annual meeting of *Svensk förening för alkohol- och drogforskning* (SAD). At that meeting, Room was presented with the 2005 CAN award for a drug researcher active in Sweden.

SoRAD professors were active in work at the national level. This included informal advice to government agencies such as *Mobilisering mot Narkotika* and *Alkoholkommittén*. Anders Romelsjö served as the Swedish co-representative on an EU project on secondary prevention in primary health care. He was also involved in work to build a quality register for addiction care in the Stockholm treatment system. Eckart Köhlhorn is a member of the accreditation committee for rehabilitation programs of the National Correctional Board. Vera Segraeus served on a reference group and Kerstin Stenius on an expert group for Socialstyrelsen on "Guidelines for alcohol and drug abuse treatment", and Segraeus also served as an associate member of the Scientific Board of the Systembolaget Research Fund.

A new departure for SoRAD is sponsorship of *Socialvetenskapligt nätverk inom alkohol- och drogforskning* (SONAD, Social science network for alcohol and drug research). The aim of SONAD is to forge and strengthen relationships between social science researchers in the field from all over Sweden. The first meeting was held in Stockholm in January 27th to 28th 2005, with over 60 participants. The program during the two days consisted of research presentations in plenum in the morning and work shop meetings in the afternoon. The different work shops were: epidemiology, youth, policy, gender and treatment. A joint dinner concluded the first day.

The second network meeting was arranged in combination with SoRAD's research presentation on September 15th. This time the whole second day was devoted to workshop meetings. The participants' evaluations from the first network meeting showed a request for more pre-circulated papers, which was encouraged in the announcement for the meeting. The workshops this time were: epidemiology, youth, policy and treatment.

The third network meeting will be held in Malmö on March 16-17, 2006, with alcohol and drug researchers from the region as hosts.

Meeting and travel costs for participants in SONAD are paid from a grant from FAS. Maria Abrahamson is the organizer of SONAD, with the collaboration of Jenny Cisneros Örnberg, Hanako Sato and Jessica Storbjörk.

SoRAD's international activities

As detailed in the project descriptions, SoRAD staff are involved in a wide variety of international collaborative research projects, at the Nordic level, within Europe, and globally. International projects in which SoRAD is involved include:

- Gender, Culture and Alcohol Problems: A Multi-national Study - Genacis (see B1). Klara Hradilova Selin and Robin Room are participating from SoRAD.
- Canadian alcohol experiences and Nordic perspectives (see B14). Mats Ramstedt and Björn Trolldal were the major participants from SoRAD.
- Alcohol policy in Europe and the world: the Swedish role (FAS; see D13). Jenny Cisneros Örnberg is the main SoRAD researcher on this.
- Alcohol and the growth of restaurant culture in Nordic capitals (NAD; see D6). Börje Olsson leads the SoRAD participation in this.
- Effects of major changes in alcohol availability (Nordic tax changes) (NOS-HS and U.S. NIH; see D12). Nina-Katri Gustafsson and Robin Room are the main SoRAD participants in this.
- Alcohol in East Europe: trends and relations with mortality (FAS; see B17). Mats Ramstedt and Jonas Landberg are SoRAD staff working on this, under the direction of Thor Norström.
- Development of alcohol-related damages in the Nordic countries (NAD). DAD is a joint Nordic project focusing on trends since 1995. Mats Ramstedt is the Swedish participant.
- Costs of Alcohol in Sweden (Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; see B18). This project is intended as the first phase of a WHO-Euro project to estimate costs of alcohol in a number of countries in the European region. SoRAD staff involved include Pia Johansson, Klara Hradilova Selin, Antonina Eriksson and Robin Room.
- Turning points in the Nordic history of alcohol and drug treatment 1880-2005 (NAD). The project is led by Johan Edman (Department of History, Stockholm University) and Kerstin Stenius. The end product will be an anthology in English in 2007.
- NERUDA, a cooperative planning group for comparative European projects. Börje Olsson and Robin Room have attended NERUDA planning meetings.

SoRAD staff also regularly work with international agencies in the field, including NAD at the Nordic level, the EMCDDA and the Pompidou Group at a European level, and the World Health Organization at European and global levels. During 2005, Mats Ramstedt served as a deputy member in the scientific council of NAD (Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research), and Robin Room on an advisory committee on alcohol prevention and policy to the Norwegian Directorate for Health and Social Affairs.

Finances, Year 2005**SEK received in 2005**

Stockholm University support	1 459 500
Centre core support grant (FAS)	4 185 000
Romelsjö's professorship (SiS)	564 130
Alcohol purchasing and consumption monitoring (Ministry of H&SA) B2	3 100 000
Cost of Alcohol (Ministry of H&SA) B18	3 000 000
Post-doc Mats Ramstedt, (FAS)	650 000
Alcohol in Eastern Europe (FAS) B17	822 000
SONAD Network (FAS) (see page 38)	272 000
The meaning of intoxication (Systembolagetsfond) A5	40 000
Whose drinking changes how much when liquor taxes fall? (NOS-HS) D12	905 307
Effects of major changes in ... (NIAAA) D12	1 927 799
Alcohol consumption & mortality (NIAAA) B19	548 107
Gambling problems studies (FHI) F1, F3	528 000
Evaluation of substitute sentence for juveniles (SiS) C7	210 000
Social citizenship and local substance abuse treatment policy (SiS) C12	390 000
Evaluation of Vårdkedjeprojektet (SiS) C15	1 000 000
Convictus Bryggan (MOB) C14	313 697
Cannabis in Europe (EMCDDA) D17	420 079
Program support, Alcohol prevention research (FAS) D3	*
Sweden's role in European and international alcohol policy (FAS) D13	*
Marginalized abuse or normalized use? (FAS) A6	*
Substance abuse and criminality in Sweden (MOB) B13	*
Young Latinos: drug use and marginalization (MOB) A11	*
Restaurant Academy: Evaluation of Prime for Life (Alkoholkommittén) D15	*
Swedish Armed Forces: evaluation of Prime for Life (Utvecklingsr. & Fm) D16	*
Restaurant project (Ministry of H&SA) D6	*
Expectations and experiences of violence (Brottsförebyggande rådet) A3	*
Victims of others' drinking (Systembolagetsfond) B1	*
Longitudinal studies of opiate abusers (MOB) C5	*
Policy and implementation of treatment with buprenorphine (MOB) C11	*
Recreational drug use (<i>Att droga ibland</i>) (MOB) A10	*
Socially integrated drug users (MOB) A9	*
The temporal variation in alcohol poisoning in Sweden (Systembolagetsfond) B8	*
Thirst: drinking culture and problems in Swedish films (Systembolagetsfond) D8	*

* continuing work using funds from previous year

Total 20 335 619**Key to agencies in Finance, 2005 listing**

EMCDDA: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Abuse

FAS: *Forskningsrådet för arbetsliv och socialvetenskap*, Swedish Council for Working Life and Social ResearchFHI: *Statens folkhälsoinstitut*, National Public Health InstituteFm: *Försvarsmakten*, Swedish Armed Forces

Ministry of H&SA: Socialdepartementet, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

MOB: *Mobilisering mot narkotika*, National Drug Policy Coordinator

NIAAA: U.S. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health

NOS-HS: *Nordiska samarbetsnämnden för humanistisk och samhällsvetenskaplig forskning*, Joint Committee for Nordic Research Councils for the Humanities and the Social SciencesSiS: *Statens institutionsstyrelse*, National Board of Institutional CareUtvecklingsr.: *Utvecklingsrådet för den statliga sektorn*, Council for Development of Government Workplaces

INTÄKTER	
Anslag	1 459 500
Uppdrag	128 497
Bidrag	20 462 840
Övriga externa intäkter	4 942 009
Interna intäkter	
Transfereringar	1 234 293
SUMMA INTÄKTER	28 227 138
KOSTNADER	
Personalkostnader	13 073 497
Lokalkostnader	1 925 436
Övriga driftkostnader*	11 601 361
Avskrivningar	103 845
Interna kostnader	0
Transfereringar	1 234 293
SUMMA KOSTNADER	27 938 432
INGÅENDE BALANS 2004	2 055 263
ÅRETS KAPITALFÖRÄNDRING	288 707
UTGÅENDE BALANS 2005	2 343 970

* Inkluderar 3 488 327 för konsultarvode för fältundersökningar

Centrum för socialvetenskaplig
alkohol- och drogforskning (SoRAD)
Stockholms universitet
106 91 Stockholm

Stockholm, den 31 dec. 2005

Equality plan/ Jämställdhetsplan

Under 2005 hade SoRAD 32 anställda, varav 20 kvinnor. I tabellen nedan visas könsfördelningen inom de olika anställningskategorierna. Besluten om professorer fattas av tre sakkunniga, en kvinna och tre män.

Tabell 1. Könsfördelning efter anställningskategori år 2004

Anställda vid SoRAD, 05-12-31			
	Kvinnor	Män	Totalt
Professor		4	4
PhD, forskare/ forskarassistent	2	3	5
Forskningsassistent/ doktorand	14	4	18
Administratör/ biblioteksassistent / dataansvarig	3		3
Övrig personal (t ex intervjuare)	1	1	2
Totalt	20	12	32

Tabellen visar att könsfördelningen på SoRAD var något ojämn totalt. Av centrets professorer fanns inga kvinnor samtidigt som en klar majoritet av forskningsassistenter och administratörer etc. var kvinnor, bland PhD, forskarna var könsfördelningen något jämnare. Ytterligare en professor (man) och en PhD, forskare (man) var också anställda på SoRAD men ingen av dem har sin arbetsplats på centret.

SoRAD har tagit del av Jämställdhetsplanen för Stockholms universitet, som har fastställts av Universitetsstyrelsen den 12. december 1997. Ett jämställdhetsombud fungerar som centrets kontaktperson i jämställdhetsfrågor samt ansvarar tillsammans med centrets föreståndare för den aktuella jämställdhetsplanen. Institutionens jämställdhetsmål har under 2005 emellertid inte varit föremål för åtgärder och därmed ej för uppföljning. Däremot har åtgärder vidtagits för att förbättra

arbetsplatsens strukturer och arbetsprocesser mer generellt. En samordningsgrupp med representanter från ledning och medarbetare arbetar regelbundet med dessa frågor.

Följande avsnitt baseras på en personalenkät genomförd på SoRAD hösten 2003.

Sammanfattning av kartläggning

Det generella intrycket är att de som arbetar på Sorad, både kvinnor och män, är positivt inställda till sin arbetsplats. Det är en plats där nästan alla trivs bra, de känner att de i stor utsträckning kan påverka sin arbetssituation när det gäller både arbetets innehåll och arbetstider och de upplever att det finns goda möjligheter för både kvinnor och män att påverka sin löneutveckling genom t ex valet av arbetsuppgifter. De flesta känner sig positivt bemötta av sina närmaste arbetskamrater så väl som av ledningen.

För den delen behöver man inte ge upp ambitionen att bli ännu bättre och enligt vad som framkommit i enkäten finns det klart en del aspekter som borde ses över, diskuteras och åtgärdas. De är följande:

- De flesta, och kvinnorna speciellt, upplever att de har ett stressigt arbete.
- Nästan en tredjedel av alla som svarat, fler kvinnor än män och fler bland anställda utan PhD, tror inte att de skulle få stöd av deras närmaste chef om de skulle drabbas av utfrysning eller osynliggörande.
- Närmare hälften av alla kvinnor (40 procent) känner delvis press på sig när det gäller familjeplanering pga deras arbetssituation.
- En tredjedel av alla kvinnor (6 personer) uppgav att det ibland förekommer en sexistisk jargong mot kvinnor eller män. Ingen man tyckte att det förekom sådan jargong.
- Nästan hälften av alla kvinnor (47 procent) tyckte att det ibland förekommer osynliggörande av kvinnor eller män på möten – jämfört med en man.
- Fem kvinnor men inga män ansåg att det ibland förekommer bilder av sexuellt karaktär som någon tar illa vid sig. (Något för diskussionen: På frågor om vem som mest drabbas av dessa trakasserier (jargong, osynliggörande och bilder) svarade man i stor utsträckning att det var *båda könen*. Resten ansåg att det var främst kvinnor men det förekom även en uppfattning om att det var främst män som drabbades. Med andra ord är det ingen självklarhet att det är kvinnorna på vår arbetsplats som anses vara mer utsatta för sexuella trakasserier än män – men trots det verkar det vara kvinnor som är mer uppmärksamma på liknande händelser?).
- En viss andel av alla svarande, speciellt bland män, kände till Sorad's policy mot sexuella trakasserier, arbetsgivarens beredskapsplan samt visste till vem de skulle vända sig om de skulle bli utsatta. Det bör diskuteras hur denna policy/beredskapsplan egentligen ser ut (själv har jag ingen aning) och om alla tänker på samma person respektive om denna är 'rätt person' när det gäller vem man ska vända sig till i fall av utsatthet.
- Fler kvinnor än män upplever att arbetsgivaren inte tar vara på deras kompetens eller möjlighet till utveckling på ett bra sätt.

- Det råder skilda uppfattningar om hur viktigt det är med en jämn könsfördelning inom varje anställningskategori. Män och personer med doktorsexamen anser i större utsträckning än andra att detta är viktigt (Genuint eller bara politiskt korrekt?).
- De anställdas fysiska hälsa är visserligen något sämre bland kvinnor än män men den mentala hälsan bland kvinnor tycks vara ett större problem. Tre kvinnor uppgav att deras mentala hälsa inte var bra och ytterligare tre svarade att den var dålig. Tre kvinnor har varit långtidssjukskrivna för åkommor som hade att göra med deras arbetssituation och två uppgav att de vid något tillfälle hade stannat hemma en eller flera dagar för att de inte trivdes på jobbet.
- De flesta män och de flesta bland personer med PhD tror att kvinnor och män har lika lön för likvärdigt arbete medan kvinnor och de utan PhD tror precis tvärtom.
- Liknande skillnad gäller också kännedom om vilka kriterier som tillämpas vid lönesättning – fler bland män och personer med PhD vet vad som gäller medan kvinnor och personer med lägre befattning inte gör det. Kanske dags att offentliggöra kriterierna?

Generella mål för jämställdheten på SoRAD

- Kvinnor och män ges samma möjlighet till inflytande; inget kön prioriteras.
- Centret skall fortsätta att underlätta för både kvinnor och män att förena arbetsliv med familjeliv, exempelvis genom viss flexibilitet i arbetstid och genom att möjliggöra arbetet i hemmet.
- Även om rekryteringsprocessen av nyanställda till stor del påverkas av strukturerna som ligger utanför SoRAD, skall centret utifrån sina förutsättningar arbeta för jämnare könsfördelning inom olika personalkategorier.
- Centret skall sträva efter ökad förståelse hos anslagsgivare beträffande kostnader och tidsfördröjningar på grund av föräldraledigheter.
- Förekomsten av sexuella trakasserier skall främst förebyggas, i det har alla anställda ett ansvar i det vardagliga såväl som professionellt, beträffande attityder och handlingar. Eventuella problem skall behandlas av jämställdhetsombudet i samarbete med centrets föreståndare. Anställda skall få kunskap om vart de kan vända sig i fall de känner sig drabbade.
- Principen "lika lön för likvärdigt arbete" skall gälla.
- Så länge SoRAD:s verksamhet pågått har främst kvinnor varit långtidssjukskrivna. En diskussion om åtgärder bör vidtas.
- Centrets anställda skall tillsammans sträva efter att skapa ett arbetsklimat präglat av medvetenhet om jämställdhetsfrågor och ömsesidig respekt mellan kvinnor och män.

Genusforskning vid SoRAD

För närvarande pågår det tre forskningsprojekt vid SoRAD, som lägger en speciellt stor vikt vid genusfrågorna:

"Kvinnor och män i svensk missbruksbehandling" - ett omfattande projekt med syftet att studera svensk alkohol- och drogbehandling på system- och klientnivå, med Stockholms län som studieort. En del av projektet ingår i en europeisk komparativ studie. Man vill bland annat få reda på om det finns en skillnad mellan på vilket sätt kvinnor och män kommer till behandling och vilken typ av behandling de sedan hänvisas till. En annan frågeställning är vilken typ av behandling kvinnor respektive män vill ha och på vilket sätt dessa - eventuellt olika - behov tillgodoses. För mer information, kontakta Jessica Storbjörk (16 14 68) eller Jessica Palm (16 28 23).

(article within the project)

Abstract

The focus on *difference* between men and women has been important in the development of gender-specific treatment for alcohol and drug problems. The aim of this article is to examine the views of alcohol and drug treatment staff on differences between men and women in treatment and compare men and women in treatment on issues related to staff attitudes. One data-set consists of questionnaires sent to staff working with alcohol and drug problems in Stockholm County (n=918). Another data-set consists of interviews with women and men in treatment for alcohol and drug problems in Stockholm (n=1865). The results show that staff experience differences between men and women both in their problems and in how they should be treated. Some of these differences are supported by the comparison of women and men in the client-data, but mostly the differences are relatively small or even non-existent.

The meaning of intoxication – cultural studies of men and women and different generations.

So far one paper from the project is accepted for publication (forth coming). The purpose of that paper is to investigate how young women and men in focus group discussions reason about alcohol, street violence and fear of assault by a stranger and to compare the different kinds of threats that young women and men present of what might happen when they are out at night and on their way home. The interviews are analysed from the point of view of the accounts the young people give for their feelings and behaviours. The young women's accounts are dominated by their answers to an implicit question of blame for how they ensure their security. What the young women are afraid of is rarely formulated explicitly as rape or assault. It goes without saying. For the young women alcohol and intoxication have no excuse value in this context. The young men's accounts are dominated by answers to the implicit question of blame for violence they have been involved in and also of blame for fear of violence. The young men's picture of threat is concrete and consists of other young men of the same age. By their accountability practices, the young men show that, violence as well as fear of violence has to be given an explanation. The young men use intoxication both as an excuse for the violence they are involved in and as an explanation to why violence occurs. For questions please contact Maria Abrahamson.