



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

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VERKSAMHETSBERÄTTELSE, 2002
Report on Program and Activities, 2002

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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.

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 fourth year of the Centre's work. The Centre became active on 1 March, 1999. The present staff came together in a common space at Sveaplan in August, 1999, and moved downstairs into larger space at the beginning of 2001. During 2002, Håkan Leifman was appointed to the position of assistant professor (*Forskarassistent*). The Centre's staff now includes 4 professors, an adjunct professor, an assistant professor, ten other researchers with doctorates, and 12 assistant researchers, of whom seven are doctoral students at Stockholm University. (See staff list in Appendix A.)

In addition to its core grant from FAS, the Centre's work in 2002 and in the coming year is supported by grants from a variety of Swedish and international sources, including the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, FAS, the National Institute of Public Health, the European Union, and the World Health Organization. Collaborations have been established with researchers in several departments of Stockholm University (Social Work; SOFI; Sociology; Criminology), 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; Beroendecentrum Nord and Syd 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, Helsinki; Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University; Universität GH Essen; Universität Hamburg; Centre for

Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto; University of North Dakota; Alcohol Research Group, Berkeley; Nordic Council on Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD); and the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Abuse (EMCDDA).

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.

Review of the Centre, 2002. SoRAD's initial period of designation by the University as a Centre expired in 2002, and the contract between FAS and the University specifies that negotiations on a new period of core support for SoRAD should start by May, 2003. In view of these dates, an evaluation of SoRAD by international experts was commissioned and coordinated by FAS. The primary evaluators were Professor Sally Casswell of Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand and Professor Harald Klingemann of the University of Applied Sciences, Berne, Switzerland, with evaluations from a Nordic perspective also provided by Dr. Sturla Nordlund of the Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

and Dr. Marja Holmila of the Alcohol and Drug Research Group, Finnish National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health. The reviewers had available to them a “self-review” prepared by SoRAD staff, and were able to meet and discuss with SoRAD staff at a review seminar on September 19, 2002.

The written reports submitted to FAS by the reviewers included a variety of observations, suggestions and conclusions. In transmitting the report to the University, Robert Erikson, the Chief Secretary of FAS, noted that the evaluations were “very positive”. The primary reviewers observed that “It was apparent to the reviewers that considerable progress has been made in establishing a world class centre of excellence in the area of alcohol and other drug research”. Similar comments were made in the reviews from a Nordic perspective.

Following this evaluation, the Rektor of the University renewed SoRAD’s status as a Centre at the university for a further three-year period, 2003-2005.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research projects are organized in terms of the main lines of research of the Centre (see above). The numbering of projects continues from the numbers used in the 2001 Verksamhetsberättelse, with projects which finished before 2002 dropped from the roster.

Trends and patterns in alcohol and drug use and problems

A. Alcohol and Drug Use in Youth Cultures and Subcultures

A1. *Youth cultures* (Kulturella perspektiv på alkohol och narkotika i svenska ungdomsgrupper). This project funded by Ministry of Social Affairs was initiated in 2000 and completed in 2002. Young people aged 16 to 19 from different parts of Stockholm were interviewed in a series of focus groups and individual in-depth interviews. The interviews focused on attitudes towards and experiences of alcohol and drugs, with particular attention to the cultural aspects of alcohol and drugs within the comrade group. The project was led by Börje Olsson and interview data were collected by Hanako Sato and Görel Envall. During 2002 a report to Social Ministry was written by Hanako Sato (to be published as a SoRAD report). Two special issues of *Contemporary Drug Problems* were edited (Room & Sato 2002) as a result of an international research conference on *Youth Cultures and Subcultures: Functions and Patterns of Drinking and Drug Use* hosted by SoRAD in 2001.

A2. Perceptions of drinking and intoxication and the prevention of alcohol problems among young adults

For young people different ways of drinking and acting in relation to alcohol are part of building an identity. Through alcohol they show who they are and want to be. These different self-understandings could hold diverse implications for preventive policy. The project aims at getting an understanding of the meaning young men and women, 18-25 years old, attribute to alcohol, and which considerations they invoke in an everyday discussion.

After preparatory work at the end of 2000, nine focus groups with young adults were undertaken during spring and autumn 2001. The interviews have been conducted in different regions of Sweden with young men and women who were part of naturally existing networks of friends.

As a way to direct the group discussions towards the main themes of the research, excerpts from feature films and educational films have been shown. The feature film excerpts have shown various typical drinking situations. After each excerpt the participants were asked

to answer 1. What happened in this episode? 2. Does this episode correspond to your own experience of alcohol use? 3. Would you have presented something differently in the episode? 4. Can you identify yourself with any one of the characters? 5. What do you imagine will happen next? In connection with the educational films a series of questions were asked about the legitimacy of different alcohol policy measures, and the participant's perceptions of alcohol problems both on a social and personal level. After a few weeks, a feed-back interview was conducted. A preliminary interpretation of the group's perception of drinking and prevention of alcohol problems was then presented to them. The second meeting aimed to be a check-up of the researcher's findings, and also to bring the groups to reflect upon their standpoints.

Autumn 2001 has been devoted to data analysis of the material. A first report was presented in spring 2002. The analysis of the groups' perceptions of heavy drinking and alcohol problems indicate that how they speak of their own drinking is important for how they perceive the transition in others from being heavy drinkers to having alcohol problems.

A paper titled "Perceptions of heavy drinking and alcohol problems among young adults" was presented at the June 2002 meeting of the Kjetil Bruun Society. The paper is under revision for journal resubmission. Further analysis and scholarly publication is coming. Maria Abrahamson leads this project, which is finishing in November 2002. The Ministry of Social Affairs has funded the project.

A3. Expectations and experiences of intoxication and violence among young adults

Focus group data collected in 2000 by Dr. Felipe Estrada were analyzed by Kalle Tryggvesson. In 2001, a quantitative telephone survey was developed and the sample included 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. Data collection was completed in January 2002 and was followed with between-subjects analysis of the situational vignettes to examine the impact of intoxication upon the cause of the incident and the aggressor's blame and punishment. Two presentations were made at an international conference and manuscripts have since been submitted for publication. Data analysis and manuscript preparation will continue into the spring of 2003. Grant support was from the Swedish Council on Working Life and Social Research (FAS). Sandra Bullock was supported by a post-doctoral stipend in part from the Public Health Institute (FHI).

A4. Ethnography of Heroin Cultures. This study, funded by the Public Health Institute, is led by Philip Lalander in cooperation with Bengt Svensson, University of Malmö, and will submit a final report in late 2002. The project includes qualitative ethnographical analysis of heroin users in two Swedish towns, one with a long history of heroin use (Malmö) and one with a very short history (Norrköping). Several articles and one book have been produced out of the project.

A5. The meaning of intoxication – cultural studies of men and women and different generations. For the period 2002-2005 a grant has been awarded from Vetenskapsrådet (Swedish Research Council) to a project entitled: *The meaning of intoxication – cultural studies of men and women and different generations.* The aim of the project 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. On the other hand, if the meanings of intoxication are similar across social groups, the consequences for prevention will be different.

A case study will be conducted in a community with a well-organized program of alcohol and drug preventive work, in which different parts of the community are involved. Data will be collected through focus group interviews with young men and women during their last school year (18 –19 years old). Focus group interviews will also take place with men and women who in different ways are involved in local prevention. In the interviews, excerpts from feature films will be shown to form the basis of the discussions. The purpose is that the interviewees together should reflect upon the content of the scenes and how much they are in accordance with their own experience of intoxication.

Feedback sessions will be held with the older generation. The purpose of the second meeting is to check the researcher's interpretations. Another purpose is that the interview groups shall reflect upon the meanings that intoxication has for them, when making comparisons to the young men and women. Apart from focus group interviews, by separate agreement individual qualitative interviews will be made with both young and older interviewees.

The results will in particular provide more knowledge which will be useful to understand the increasing drinking among women, and the meaning of intoxication to women.

The project started in November 2002 with literature studies and explorations of different communities and their drug prevention programmes. 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).

During 2002 this three-year project funded by FAS (Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research) started. The aim of the project is to study the meaning and function of drugs for young adults (18-25 years old). The project's design includes different qualitative methods, including media analysis, focus group interviews and individual in-depth interviews. Hanako Sato and Lotta Fondén are working as research assistants under the direction of Börje Olsson and Robin Room. During 2002 media data were collected, a literature review was undertaken and fieldwork preparations were made. In 2003 informants from different parts of Sweden who are part of naturally existing networks of friends will be interviewed, and data will be analysed.

B. Adult population patterns and trends

B1. Drinking problems in Sweden. A substantial-sized telephone survey of the general adult population of Sweden will be undertaken early in 2002, with an emphasis on drinking patterns, alcohol-related problems, and the relation between them. The study, funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, is directed by Håkan Leifman. It will be coordinated internationally with studies in the GENACIS project, a project of International Research Group on Gender and Alcohol, with funding from the EU and from the World Health Organization. Karin Helmersson Bergmark (Sociology, SU) coordinates the Swedish participation in GENACIS, and Robin Room serves on the international steering group.

In preparation for this survey, a methodological study on measuring alcohol-related problems was undertaken in 2000, involving test-retest interviews of 500 subjects. One-third of the subjects were relatively heavy drinkers, recruited for reinterviews from the monitoring surveys (see A6 below). Analysis of the methodological study has been used in constructing the instrument for the main survey. Under the direction of Håkan Leifman, Klara Hradilova Selin was the main researcher on this study. Two papers have been accomplished so far,

using the test-retest data, one on test-retest of AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test) and one on validation of AUDIT against external criteria.

B2. *Total alcohol purchase and consumption monitoring project.* (2000:6.) This project, funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs, collects continuous 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. A new sample of 1500 cases is interviewed each month, with a special sample of 2000 cases every 6 months. Håkan Leifman directs this project, with Nina-Katri Gustavsson serving as the principal researcher on the study. The study started collecting data in July 2000. Five reports have been produced. Three of them are available on the SoRAD website (www.sorad.su.se).

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. These include the magnitude of the impact of abstinence of various durations on the risk of myocardial infarction, the role of working conditions and social network, differences in risk for fatal and non-fatal infarction, and gender differences. Partly based on a grant from Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, some studies are being conducted by Anders Romelsjö. One paper, accepted in *Addiction*, is based on analyses of data from SHEEP, a well-conducted case control study with about 1500 cases and 2000 controls, ages 40-70, in Stockholm County. This analysis has been conducted with Anders Ahlbom, Lars Alfredsson, Johan Hallqvist, Niklas Hammar, Maria Branting and Anders Leifman at Karolinska Institutet. This paper shows differences in risk of various volumes of alcohol use between fatal and non-fatal infarction, and an impact of the duration of abstinence on the risk of infarction. Another paper is based on the KOK study, a well-conducted case control study of female myocardial infarction. This study shows that moderate alcohol use is associated with decreased progression of atherosclerosis in women. This work is done together with Kristina Orth-Gomér, Imre Janzsky and Maria Branting at Karolinska Institutet.

B4. *Alcohol and the risk of cancer.* This research is mainly based on analysis of linked data from two large Swedish registers, on cancer and on hospitalization. One paper on the association between alcoholism and liver cancer has been published (2001), while one about colorectal cancer has been submitted. These studies are conducted by Anders Romelsjö together with Yeimin Ye, Hans Olov Adami and Olov Nyrén of the Department of Medical Epidemiology at Karolinska Institutet.

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 accepted (2002), one in *Alcohol & Alcoholism* and one in *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 Systembolaget’s fond 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?” 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.

B6. *Correlates of drunken driving.* These studies are based on a 22-year follow-up of about 8,000 military conscripts from Stockholm County in 1969/70. They concern the predictive

power of alcohol use, drinking patterns and social factors at a young age for the risk of drunken driving at different periods in life. Among other products, the studies have resulted in a prize-winning thesis by Gunilla Karlsson, one paper accepted by *Accident Analysis and Prevention* and another by *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. The studies are done by Anders Romelsjö in collaboration with Gunilla Karlsson, Hans Bergman and Anders Leifman at the Stockholm Addiction Centre and Karolinska Institutet, and with Jan Halldin at the Department of Public Health Sciences of Karolinska Institutet. A grant from Vägverket has been obtained for studies of characteristics of male drunk drivers without a driver's licence.

B7. Alcohol use, social risk factors, protective factors, ecological factors and the risk for various outcomes. The study is conducted by Anders Romelsjö together with Marlene Stenbacka at Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm Addiction Centre and Håkan Stattin at Örebro University. One facet is the search for protective factors which can bring about a reduction in risk for those at increased risk (statistically speaking, an interaction effect); another is the importance of ecological factors or social context. We have, for instance, studied the interaction between poor and rich areas and risk and protective factors for alcohol and drug abuse in the military conscripts data, and now are also studying the interactions between risky drinking and number of social risk factors in predicting eventual registration for alcohol and drug abuse, drunken driving, death etc.

The Social Response to Alcohol and Drug Problems

C. Treatment system studies

C1. Women and men in alcohol and drug treatment. This project, funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, is run in conjunction with TREAT-2000 (see C2 below). The project's design includes interviews with about 1000 clients entering alcohol and drug treatment in each of the two main addiction treatment systems in Stockholm County – the health-based and social welfare-based systems -- with a follow-up interview after one year. The views and experiences of staff within the health and social welfare systems who deal with alcohol and drug problems have been 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. The questions are comparable to those asked of the clients. Among the aims of the study are to chart the characteristics and circumstances associated with coming into treatment, compared with what those in the general population experience who have a problematic alcohol or drug use but do not come to treatment. The expectations of clients entering treatment will be mapped and compared to experiences as reported at the follow-up. The routes of the clients within the treatment system and the co-ordination of different parts of the system will be analysed. Different components of the treatment system will be compared in terms of organizational model. The experiences of women and men in treatment will be compared. Outcomes of treatment will be analyzed in terms of the interaction of organizational and therapeutic models with client characteristics and history.

During the course of 2001, 942 intake interviews were completed with clients in the health care system (Stockholm Beroendecentrum [Addiction centre], formerly Beroendecentrum Nord and Syd), and one-year follow-up interviews were started the same year. 837 intake interviews with clients of the social welfare were completed during 2002, and

follow-up interviews were started. Jessica Palm serves as study director and Jessica Storbjörk as assistant study director, with fieldwork coordinated by Jenny Cisneros. The coordinating team for the project includes, besides Palm and Storbjörk, Anders Bergmark, Anders Romelsjö, Robin Room, Kerstin Stenius, Tom Palmstierna, Caroline Adamsson-Wahren and Vera Segraeus.

Four papers from the project were presented at the Kettel Bruun Society annual meetings in Paris. A paper was published on the compulsory treatment system in Sweden.

C2. TREAT-2000, Treatment System Research on European Addiction Treatment.

This project, initiated by Professor Markus Gastpar of Universität GH Essen, Germany, is funded by the Fourth Framework Programme of the E.U. It studies the treatment of opioid addiction in the health system in a large city in each of six European countries (Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland). The three-year project includes work describing the treatment system, updated after 18 months, and interviews with 100 of the system's clients, with two follow-ups, after 9 months and 18 months. SoRAD is the Swedish centre for this collaborative project. The Swedish fieldwork on this project is being coordinated with the "Women and men in alcohol and drug treatment" project (see C1 above). Initial interviewing of the client sample was completed in 2001, the first follow-up in 2001 and the second follow-up started in 2002, with Jessica Palm as study director and Jessica Storbjörk as assistant study director. Other research participants in the project include Anders Bergmark, Anders Romelsjö, Robin Room, and Tom Palmstierna.

C3. The use of addiction treatment in the health care system and the social services.

Statistical information exists about the number of subjects in various kinds of treatment during various periods, and also about the number of subjects in treatment on a particular census day. However, only little and scattered information exists about patient characteristics in different treatment systems and of patient flow and utilization of the different treatment systems. Such information is important for the planning and effective use of each treatment system, for an efficient collaboration between treatment systems, in studies of the system's effectiveness, and in outcome studies. The study group consists of about 7000 subjects who were known to have been in treatment for alcohol and drug abuse in the six months prior to October 2000, based on a comprehensive survey of a large number of treatment agencies in Stockholm. A records-linkage study will study the experience of these subjects with hospitalization, mortality, institutional care, criminality for the period 1980 and onwards, and social services utilization.

The study will address questions such as the following: Do the characteristics of patients in treatment in the health care system differ from those in the social services system? What is the case-load and the unique contributions of various treatment agencies? Can treatment career paths be distinguished, for example by age, gender, severity of dependence, and social situation? Are heavy consumers of care within one of the systems also heavy consumers in the other system, or do the systems partly substitute for each other?

The study, a collaboration between Stockholm City and SoRAD, is led by Anders Romelsjö and Erik Finné. The study's analysis will be coordinated with that of the study of "Women and men in alcohol and drug treatment" (C1 above).

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, from 51,378

discharges with one of these diagnoses in Sweden in 1987 to 36,057 in 1999. The trend has been about the same in Stockholm county; the number of bed-days with these diagnoses has decreased with about 60% between 1995 and 2000. This change in Stockholm County has been accompanied by a policy agreement between the municipalities and the county, focussing on local collaboration between the addiction care in the health care system and 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. The project has been presented at Svenska Läkaresällskapets Riksstämman 2001 and at two international conferences in 2002. One report has analyzed the changes more in detail, also including data from C1. Another report has focused on dual diagnoses, also including some data from C1 and C3.

C5. Treatment of opiate abusers in transition; including longitudinal studies of methadone treatment and studies of the changes in use of Subutex. Sweden has always had a restrictive policy for methadone treatment. There is now a clear indication that the frames/criteria for methadone treatment will soon be changed. An earlier national evaluation of the Swedish methadone programs showed that they had a marked impact on criminality, hospitalization, mortality and well-being. Longitudinal followup of patients who are or have been in methadone treatment is ongoing. In addition to existing data, information from extended interviews of patients entering methadone treatment is being conducted at SoRAD. Which are the patient and program characteristics linked to retention in treatment (besides the methadone dose)? Questions addressed by the research include: 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)? In case of the likely change of the official methadone treatment policy, how will the characteristics of subjects under treatment and their prognosis change, compared to the patients now under treatment?

The study group consists primarily of Anders Romelsjö and other staff at SoRAD, and Stefan Borg, Olov Beck, Anders Helander, Seher Korkmaz, Marlene Stenbacka, Ingrid Davstad and Anders Leifman at Karolinska Institutet. Results have been presented at Svenska Läkaresällskapets Riksstämman 2001, at a Nordic scientific meeting in pharmacology, and at the 5th Conference of the European Opiate Addiction Treatment Association, and have also been accepted for presentation at a US scientific meeting in 2003.

During 2002 a study has started to map characteristics of subjects who are being treated with buprenorfin (Subutex), a new drug with a rapid increase in use since its introduction in the market a few years ago. This is done in collaboration with Stockholm Addiction Centre.

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 subjects who have been subject for investigation concerning coercive treatment in Stockholm since July 1st, 1994 (about 2000 cases). A substantial 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, which has been approved for funding by the National Board for Institutional Care (SIS) in 2002, is a joint project between SoRAD and SIS, led by Anders Romelsjö and Vera Segraeus, in collaboration with Erik Finné.

C7. An evaluation of a new substitute sentence for juveniles (Utvärdering av slutet ungdomsvård). The project, financed by SIS, is directed by Eckart Kühlhorn. It focuses in two main questions. The first one is directed to the development of sentences for juvenile delinquency with regard to the problem of net-widening provoked by the new sentence. The second one 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. Progress reports regarding both the questions have been discussed in several seminars. The final report regarding the development of the sentence was published in 2002 and that regarding the treatment will be published in 2003. The project continues focusing on a third main question: the outcome of the new substitute sentence compared with the former sentence of imprisonment and compared with noninstitutional alternatives. In this third part, ongoing during 2003-2005, 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). This two-year project that started in October 2002 was initiated by Prof. Michael Krausz, Hamburg University, and is funded by the 5th Framework Programme of the E.U. SoRAD is the Swedish centre for this collaborative project. Participants, except for Sweden and Germany, are Norway, Switzerland, France, Canada, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Greece and The United Kingdom. The study's aim is to describe and analyse untreated and insufficiently treated opiate addicts in maintenance treatment and the management of the two groups. One goal is to develop recommendations and guidelines for the management of high-risk opiate addicts. The objectives are to identify the prevalence rates of opiate addicts out of treatment or not successfully treated; to describe these populations; to describe and evaluate diverse intervention strategies and treatment settings for these populations; to describe treatment needs and untreated opiate addicts' perceptions about barriers and gaps in the treatment system. The project combines expert interviews about epidemiology and treatment offered to these groups and quantitative (N=150) and qualitative (N=15) interviews with untreated or insufficiently treated opiate users. The fifteen clients that are interviewed qualitatively will be followed-up after six months. The fieldwork will start early in 2003. Anders Romelsjö leads the study in Stockholm, with Jenny Cisneros co-ordinating the fieldwork. Involved in the project are also Robin Room and Jessica Storbjörk.

C9. Support Needs for Cocaine and Crack Users in Europe / Socially integrated drug-users in Stockholm, Sweden (EU Project). This two-year project that started in February 2002 was initiated by Prof. Michael Krausz, Hamburg University, and is funded by the 5th Framework Programme of the E.U. SoRAD is the Swedish centre for this collaborative project. Börje Olsson and Jessica Palm, together with Mats Ekendahl at Socialhögskolan, have been responsible for the project at SoRAD. The aim of this project is to analyze this group of users and to find out their future needs for support or medical help. During 2002 a review of the relevant Swedish literature was completed by Ekendahl. Pia Andersson carried out quantitative and qualitative surveys with two groups of cocaine-users in Stockholm, party users and users in treatment. In 2003, an epidemiological assessment study will be carried out, as well as interviews with local politicians and persons in charge of treatment and support facilities.

D. Prevention and policy impact research

D1. *The drug addict and the authorities - Police and social interventions in the drug addict's everyday life (Knarkaren och myndigheten)* This project, funded by FAS, is led by Börje Olsson, with Charlotta Fondén, Malin Leiknes and Monica Skrinjar as research assistants. This qualitative study focuses on police and social service interventions in drug users everyday life. Focus group interviews have been carried out with representatives from the social authority and the police. Individual interviews have been conducted with staff at municipal and voluntary activities as well as with active drug users. The project is carried out in comparison with a parallel study in Denmark and in Finland, with the comparative aspects supported by NAD (Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research). A Nordic anthology will be published in the beginning of 2003 containing two chapters from the Swedish study. An article has been submitted for publication in *European Addiction Research*. The project will be completed by the end of the year when a final report - *På vems villkor?* – will be published.

D2. *Nordic reanalysis project: Whose drinking and what harms are affected by alcohol policy changes?* This project, supported by FAS, has been a collaborative effort to review existing studies and reanalyze data from Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Finland as well as Sweden on what was the differential effect of policy interventions in the last 50 years on different drinking patterns, and on rates of various alcohol-related problems. Collaborating institutions are the Social Research Unit for Alcohol Studies of STAKES, Helsinki; the National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIFO), Oslo, and the National University Hospital, Reykjavik. Swedish participants are Kalle Tryggvesson, Börje Olsson, Anders Romelsjö, Håkan Leifman, Mats Ramstedt, and Robin Room. The project finished with the publication in late 2002 by the Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD) of a monograph, *The Effects of Nordic Alcohol Policies: What Happens to Drinking when Alcohol Controls Change?*

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 workplaces and in social services. Funding for the project has been renewed for a second three-year period, 2002-2004. The program is divided in two areas of research, prevention and social work and prevention at workplaces.

The first area has so far focussed on three subprojects under the common heading, “Between service and control”. They considered: Boundaries between prevention and treatment – patterns of interaction in connection with alcohol problems in the social sector; Prevention and motivation; and Alcohol, drugs, and intoxication in the *weltanschauung* of youth groups.

The research on prevention in workplaces has mainly concerned: The theoretical prerequisites for prevention at work places; Typologies of occupational groups based on drinking patterns and attitudes to alcohol; Focus group interviews with different occupational groups investigating perceptions of drinking, alcohol problems, preventive strategies and the role of the work place to prevent alcohol and drug problems; and: An analysis of the existence of elaborated prevention strategies in general, and of urine tests in particular.

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 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 eventual association between magnitude of changes in prevention and policy on one hand, and changes in alcohol use and problems in youth on the other, under “naturalistic conditions”. Collaboration was initially mainly established especially with 3 intervention districts and with 3 comparison districts. This has been extended to all the 18 districts in Stockholm, in close collaboration with Stockholm Prevention Centre (PreCens). Process evaluation is based on repeated interviews with the co-ordinators in the 18 districts, but will mainly rely on regular reports from the alcohol prevention coordinators and their collaborators in all the 18 districts in Stockholm, with a focus on availability of alcohol among young people. Collaboration has been established especially with 3 intervention districts and with 3 comparison districts. Information about alcohol use and self-reported problems among youth are collected with repeated surveys in all districts, and also with longitudinal surveys in the intervention and comparison districts. A special study is done on the development of alcohol, smoking and drug habits in relation to family, peers, school and social factors by repeated surveys to all the pupils in 18 schools in 6 districts and to their parents, with a possibility to link this information on a family level. Purchase attempts serve as an indicator of availability for underage youth. The project is run by Anders Romelsjö, together with research assistants Anna-Karin Danielsson and Johanna Ahnquist and with psychologist Ullalena Hæggman..

E. Alcohol and drug problems in a comparative and international perspective

E1. Swedish-Canadian collaboration analyzing Canadian alcohol experience. In current discussion of alcohol policy in Sweden and more generally north of the Baltic, the Canadian experience is often drawn on for illustration. But good time-series analyses of the kind done in the European Comparative Alcohol Study have mostly not been done on the Canadian experience. The present project, supported by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, aims to fill that gap. Thor Norström (SOFI, SU) and Norman Giesbrecht of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, serve as co-investigators, with Mats Ramstedt (SoRAD) as the study director. During 2002, further work was done on completing the data series needed for analysis, and a number of draft analyses were completed. Mats Ramstedt has coordinated a team of time-series analysts including Björn Trolldal, Thor Norström, Ole-Jørgen Skog and Ingeborg Rossow, besides himself. Nine time-series analyses have been completed by project staff, as well as three other papers. The project is a major component of a broader Nordic-Canadian collaboration, involving also Sturla Nordlund (Norway) and Esa Österberg (Finland). An international research meeting was held in Norway in December 2002, with support from the Norwegian Vinmonopolet, to discuss the papers which have been completed, and the implications from the Swedish-Canadian project. The papers will be revised for publication.

E2. The development and functioning of the international drug control system. This project, with 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 the late Kjetil Bruun (who became a professor at Stockholm University) and colleagues. Besides the existing drug control system, the study 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 2002, Robin Room published a paper on

current trends in the international drug control system, and a commentary on heroin maintenance trials and the system, and contributed a chapter on the impact and implications of the system to a forthcoming monograph on HIV/AIDS prevention strategies.

E3. *Alcohol Policy in Developing Societies project*. The main report of this collaborative project, coordinated by Robin Room, *Alcohol and Developing Societies: A Public Health Approach*, was published in late 2002 by the Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies and the World Health Organization (WHO). The project focused on the available information on drinking levels, patterns and problems in developing societies, and on case studies in the process and outcome of strategies to prevent alcohol problems in such societies.

E4. *Alcohol and Public Policy Project (APPG2)*. This project is associated with the WHO-Euro in Copenhagen, and will result in a new book in the tradition of a 1994 volume, *Alcohol Policy and the Public Good*. During 2002, a further editorial meeting was held in Greenwich, UK. At the end of 2002, the last revisions were being made on the typescript. It is expected that the book will be published by Oxford University Press in 2003. SoRAD's effort on this is coordinated by Robin Room.

E6. *European Comparative Alcohol Study (ECAS)*. This joint Swedish/ Finnish project was funded in part by the EU through the National Institute of Public Health (FHI). One book from the project was published in late 2002: T. Norström, ed., *Alcohol in Postwar Europe: Consumption, Drinking Patterns, Consequences and Policy Responses in 15 European Countries*, and another will be published by STAKES in Finland in 2003. The results of adult general-population surveys on drinking practices, attitudes, and problems carried out in 6 countries (Finland, Sweden, Britain, Germany, France, Italy) were published in 2002 in a thematic issue of *Contemporary Drug Problems*, edited by Håkan Leifman. Work coordinated by Håkan Leifman continued in 2002 on a second phase of the project on ways of improving cross-national comparability within the EU in the alcohol coding in death certification. A book based on this work, *Alcohol in Postwar Europe, ECAS II: A Discussion of Indicators on Alcohol Consumption and Alcohol-Related Harm*, was published at the end of 2002 by the Public Health Institute.

F. Gambling problems studies

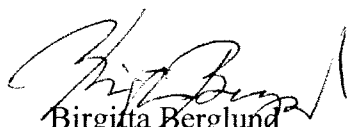
F1. *The community impact of casinos*. International-standard casinos opened in July 2001 in Sundsvall and in December 2001 in Malmö. The study, funded by the Public Health Institute, looks at the impacts, positive and negative, of a casino on each of these communities. A survey of the adult population 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. The surveys in each city were repeated (with the expectations reworded as experiences) one year after each casino opened, and qualitative interviews with key informants were conducted one year after (as they had been before) the opening. A study of expectancies about the casinos' opening has been published as a SoRAD report, and further reports on the findings will appear in 2003. Lars Westfelt is the main researcher on the study, under the direction of Robin Room.

F3. *Ethnography of gambling cultures*. This project, funded by the Public Health Institute, started in the autumn of 2001. Philip Lalander is leading the project, with Jesper Andreasson and Max Hansson working as research assistants. During 2002, observations have been made

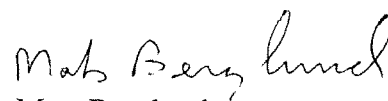
and qualitative interviews conducted with gamblers in four different gambling contexts. First reports on the findings will appear in 2003.

Stockholm, January 2003

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

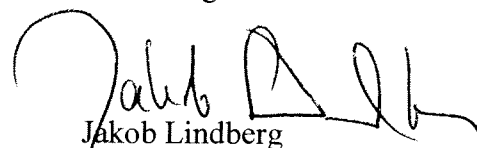

Birgitta Berglund
Chair of the Board

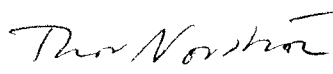

Peter Allebeck

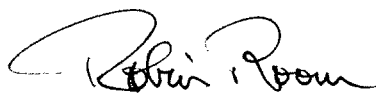

Mats Berglund

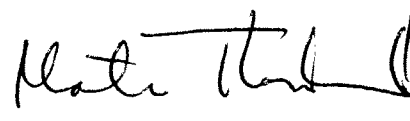

Anders Bergmark


Mats Ramstedt


Jakob Lindberg


Thor Norström


Robin Room


Mats Thorslund

APPENDICES (see following pages)

A. Organization of the Centre

B. Publications by Centre staff, 2002

C. Professional activities and paper presentations by Centre staff

D. Educational and Professional Development Activities, 2002

E. Finances, 2002

F. Equality, Environmental, and Quality programs

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). Robin Room was appointed to a chair in research on alcohol and drugs in the Centre on 21 December 1998, and as Director of the Centre on 4 February 1999. The Centre came into existence when 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 a six-year 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). Professor Eckart Kühlhorn'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 2001 (doss 611, dnr 0401/99), and also holds a cross-appointment at the Department of Public Health at the Karolinska Institutet 24 September 2001 (dnr 3397/01-608). 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). Håkan Leifman was appointed as an assistant professor (*Forskarassistent*) (doss. 614, dnr 2804-01) on 1 July 2002.

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. Members of the Board as of December 2002 include the following:

- Birgitta Berglund (chair), Department of Psychology, Stockholm University
- Peter Allebeck, Social Medicine Department, University of Gothenburg
- Mats Berglund, University Hospital, Malmö
- 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
- MatsThorslund, School of Social Work, Stockholm University (appointed 23/5-01)

The Board met four times during 2002: February 1, May 13, September 19 and December 6.

The Centre's staff. In December 2002, the Centre's staff includes:

- Eckart Kühlhorn, professor, Sociological Alcohol Research
- Börje Olsson, professor, Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs
- Robin Room, professor, Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs
- Anders Romelsjö, professor, Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs
- Maria Abrahamsson, researcher, PhD
- Sandra Bullock, postdoctoral fellow, PhD
- Philip Lalander, researcher, PhD (sociology)
- Håkan Leifman, researcher, PhD (sociology)
- Mats Ramstedt, researcher, PhD dissertation accepted (sociology)

Vera Segraeus, Adjunct Professor, Treatment System Research
Lars Westfelt, researcher, PhD (criminology)
Jesper Andreasson, research assistant (Kalmar)
Pia Andersson, research assistant
Jesper Andreasson, research assistant (Kalmar)
Jenny Cisneros, research assistant
Mimmi Eriksson, research assistant
Charlotta Fondén, research assistant, PhD-student (criminology)
Nina-Katri Gustafsson, research assistant
Max Hansson, research assistant (Kalmar)
Johanna Osberg, research assistant
Jessica Palm, research assistant, PhD-student (criminology)
Hanako Sato, research assistant
Klara H. Selin, research assistant, PhD-student (sociology)
Monica Skrinjar, doktorandtjänst, FAS; PhD-student (criminology)
Pia Steen, research assistant
Jessica Storbjörk, research assistant, PhD-student (sociology)
Björn Trolldal, research assistant, PhD-student (sociology)
Kalle Tryggvesson, research assistant, PhD-student (criminology)
Ninive von Greiff, research assistant, PhD-student (social work)
Christel Hopkins Andersson, office manager

Publications by Centre staff, 2002. All publications with a member of Centre staff as author which appeared during 2002 are included. A few items from 2001 not included in last year's report are also included.

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Professional activities and paper presentations by Centre staff. Only presentations and other activities since the staff member became affiliated with the Centre are included.

Abrahamson, Maria

Abrahamson, M. *Analysing focus group data*. Workshop presentation at a qualitative research course, Tampere University, 27-30 May 2002.

Abrahamson, M. Research representative in preparatory meetings, 12-13 December 2001, Helsinki and 21-22 March 2002, Budapest, for planning of the conference: Prevention for specific target groups at community level, organized by the Pompidou Group, Council of Europe.

Abrahamson, M. *Perceptions of heavy drinking and alcohol problems among young adults*. Paper presented at the 28th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol. Paris, France, June 3-7, 2002.

Abrahamson, M. Presentation of the project: *The meaning of intoxication – cultural studies of men and women and different generations* at Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD) thematic research meeting: Young, adults and drugs in the Nordic countries Helsinki 24-25 October, 2002.

Bullock, Sandra

Bullock SL & Tryggvesson K. Does intoxication provide a valid excuse for sexual aggression? Response of Swedish young adults to a hypothetical date-rape scenario. Paper presented at the 28th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium, Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol, Paris France, June 3-7, 2002.

Myers T, Bullock S, Aguinaldo J, Leaver C, Calzavara L, Millson, P & Fischer B. Gay and bisexual men who use injection and non-injection drugs: Preferences, experiences and the role of drugs in unsafe sex. Paper presented at the XIV International AIDS Conference Barcelona Spain, July 7-12, 2002.

Myers T, Bullock S, Aguinaldo J, Leaver C, Calzavara L, Fischer B & Millson, P. Desired effects – Sex or drugs? Gay and bisexual men’s descriptions of the association and role of drugs in unsafe sex. Paper presented at the 11th Annual Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research, July 7-12, 2002.

Leifman, Håkan

Leifman, H. *Sweden Goes Wet - a study of trends in drinking and drinking patterns during a period of increased per capita consumption*. “Paper” presenterad vid KBS Symposium i Paris, Juni 3-7 2002.

Called as an expert witness at the Market Court (Marknadsdomstolen) concerning the Gourmet case on alcohol advertising

Assisting as an editorial staff for the Alcohol Committee in their book called “Tonårsparlören” (a book distributed to all parent with children in the 7th grade.

Presentation of mainly Monitoring results at approximately 15 occasions, e.g.:

SAD-conference in Lund, November
SAD, Skarpö in May
Alkoholpolitiskt Forum in January in Stockholm
At Stakes in Finland, Helsingfors, Spring
CAN: - Möte med forskningen
- For the CAN board
- CAN:s länsombudsmän
For the Alcohol Committee (Alkoholkommittén)
-

Olsson, Börje

Eriksson, M., Olsson, B., Osberg, J. Alcohol Prevention in the Workplace – Who Cares?
Presented at the 28th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun
Society for Social and Economic Research on Alcohol, Paris, 3-7 June, 2002.

Palm, Jessica

Palm, J. Attitudes to alcohol and drug problems among staff in the Swedish addiction
treatment system. Presented at KBS meetings, Paris, 3-7 June, 2002.

Ramstedt, Mats

Ramstedt, M. Per capita alcohol consumption and liver cirrhosis mortality – the case of
Canada. Presented at the 28th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil
Bruun Society for Social and Economic Research on Alcohol, Paris, 3-7 June, 2002.

Ramstedt, M. Är alkohol farligare i de nordiska länderna? [Is alcohol more dangerous in the
Nordic countries?] Presentation at “Forskardagarna” Stockholm University, Stockholm,
18 October, 2002.

Ramstedt, M. Comparative Studies on Alcohol-related problems in postwar Western Europe.
Presentation at the Annual Scientific Meeting of SAD, the Swedish Society for Alcohol
and Drug Research, Lund, 14-15 November, 2002.

Ramstedt, M. Om alkoholrelaterade problem i Västeuropa och den svenska
mellanölsreformen, Presentation of dissertation at an IOGT-seminar, Central hotellet,
Stockholm, 24 November, 2002.

Ramstedt, M. Alcohol consumption and alcohol-related mortality in Canada - a regional
analysis of the postwar period. Paper presented at the Seminar, Canadian Alcohol
Experiences & Nordic Perspectives, Oslo, Norway. December 12-13, 2002.

Ramstedt, M. Liver cirrhosis mortality – the case of Canada. Paper presented at the Seminar,
Canadian Alcohol Experiences & Nordic Perspectives, Oslo, Norway. December 12-13,
2002.

Ramstedt, M. Are suicide rates in Canada related to changes in alcohol consumption? – a time
series analysis of the postwar experience. Paper presented at the Seminar, Canadian
Alcohol Experiences & Nordic Perspectives, Oslo, Norway. December 12-13, 2002.

Ramstedt, M. Is alcohol good or bad for Canadian hearts? A time series analysis with focus
on beverage specific effects on male IHD-mortality. Paper presented at the Seminar,
Canadian Alcohol Experiences & Nordic Perspectives, Oslo, Norway. December 12-13,
2002.

Romelsjö, Anders

Romelsjö A, Haeggman U, Braun C, Danielsson AK. *The evaluation of the alcohol and drug
prevention in the 18 districts in Stockholm*. Paper presented at the Conference

- Community-based prevention of alcohol and drug-related harms. A thematic meeting of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol. Helsinki, 18-22 March, 2002
- Romelsjö A. *Is alcohol and drug treatment in a transition phase? Reflections and examples of studies in Sweden.* Presented at a conference of EASAR, the European Association of Centers of Clinical Substance Abuse Research, Amsterdam 9-12 May, 2002.
- Romelsjö A. *The evaluation of methadone treatment in Sweden.* Paper presented at the 5th Conference of the European Opiate Addiction Treatment Association (EUROPAD). Maintenance Therapy: Evidence-based Practice & Integrated Treatment Approaches., Oslo 14-16 May, 2002.
- Davstad I, Stenbacka M, Leifman A, Beck O, Korkmaz S, Romelsjö A. *The methadone programme in Stockholm – use of illicit drugs in patients who remain in treatment and in those who are discharged.* Poster at the 5th Conference of the European Opiate Addiction Treatment Association (EUROPAD). Maintenance Therapy: Evidence-based Practice & Integrated Treatment Approaches, Oslo 14-16 May, 2002.
- Romelsjö A, Room R, Ellström E. *Alcohol dependence in a clinical population in Stockholm County: focus on the association to alcohol-related problems.* Paper presented at the 28th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol, Paris, 3-7 June, 2002.
- Romelsjö A, Branting M, Hallqvist J, Alfredsson L, Hammar N, Leifman A, Ahlbom A. *Abstinence, alcohol use and risk of myocardial infarction in men and women, considering social anchorage and working conditions – the SHEEP case referent study.* Poster presented at the 25th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism (RSA), San Francisco, 28 June –3 July, 2002.
- Romelsjö, A; Palmstierna, T.; Hansagi, H. & Leifman, A. *Policy changes of the treatment system in Stockholm- focus on severe alcohol dependent subjects.* Poster presented at the 25th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism (RSA), San Francisco, 28 June –3 July, 2002.
- Romelsjö, A. *Missbrukare med psykisk sjukdom i Stockholms län.* Föredrag vid konferensen "Dialog om arbetet med hemlösa i Stockholm" anordnad av Stockholms läns landsting, Kommunförbundet Stockholms län och Stockholms stad, 30 August, 2002
- Romelsjö. A. *Treatment research in a transition phase – Current situation and a look into the future of the Swedish treatment system.* 14th International Congress on Addiction, Zürich, 4-6 September, 2002.
- Stenbacka M, Romelsjö A. *Adolescent risky alcohol and cannabis use- risk of serious adult abuse in a longitudinal perspective?* Presented at Addiction in the Life-Course Perspective – Entry and Exit Processes, a thematic meeting of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol, Stockholm, 15-19 October, 2002.
- Romelsjö A. *Forskning om hemlöshet.* –Föredrag vid konferensen "Socialmedicinska perspektiv på hemlöshet". Stockholm 7/11, 2002..
- Romelsjö A. *Psykisk sjuklighet hos hemlösa och andra missbrukare.* Presentation at the Annual Scientific Meeting of SAD, the Swedish Society for Alcohol and Drug Research, Lund, 14-15 November, 2002.

Room, Robin

Would reducing the level of alcohol consumption reduce rates of alcohol-related harm? The state of evidence, presented to the Irish Strategic Task Force on Alcohol, 29 January 2002, Dublin, Ireland.

- Drug use as performance enhancement*, presented at a conference, “Figuring Addictions/Rethinking Consumption”, at the Institute for Cultural Research, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK, 4-5 April 2002.
- Looking backward: what alcohol research has made the most practical difference in the last 20 years?* Presented at a Swedish Alcohol and Drug Research Society (SAD) research meeting, Skarpö, Stockholm, 23 May, 2002.
- The alcohol problems approach: an appraisal*, presented at a scientific meeting in honour of Bruce Ritson’s retiral, Edinburgh, 24 May, 2002.
- Women and men in Swedish alcohol and drug treatment: an overview of a Stockholm County study*, presented at the 28th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Economic Research on Alcohol, Paris, 3-7 June, 2002.
- Alcohol and the developing world: a public health perspective*, presented at the annual meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism, San Francisco, California, 28 June – 3 July, 2002.
- Multicultural contexts and substance use*, presented at a workshop on Substance Use in Minority Communities, at the 7th International Metropolis Conference, Oslo, 9-13 September, 2002.
- International research on gambling and problem gambling*, presented at a research seminar on gambling and dependence, National Public Health Institute, Stockholm, 24 September, 2002.
- Drinking and coming of age in a cross-cultural perspective*, presented at a Workshop on Underage Drinking, U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC, 10-11 October, 2002.
- Reflections and conclusions*, presented at a thematic meeting of the Kettil Bruun Society on Addiction in the Life Course Perspective, Stockholm, 15-19 October, 2002.
- What if we found the magic bullet? Ideological and ethical constraints on biological alcohol research and its application*, presented at a conference hosted by the Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems, “From Science to Action? 100 Years Later -- Alcohol Policies Revisited”, Bern, Switzerland, 28-29 October, 2002.
- Cultural factors in the link between intoxication and bad behaviour: the interplay between drinking habits, drunken comportment, and lifestyle regulation*. Lecture at Sociology Institute, University of Helsinki, 5 November, 2002.
- Rethinking alcohol, tobacco and other drug control*, presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Philadelphia, 10-13 November 2002.
- Received annual Lifetime Achievement Award, Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Section of the American Public Health Association, Philadelphia, 12 November 2002.
- Drug prevention policies – between effectiveness and political wishfulness*, presented at a European conference, “Search for Quality in School-Based Drug Prevention”, Hamburg, Germany, 27-29 November 2002.
- A global background for Canadian and Nordic drinking*, presented at a Seminar on Canadian Alcohol Experiences and Nordic Perspectives, Oslo, 12-13 December, 2002.
- Studying effects of alcohol controls: Canadian and Nordic experiences*, presented at a Seminar on Canadian Alcohol Experiences and Nordic Perspectives, Oslo, 12-13 December, 2002.
- Project adviser, GENACIS (Gender, Alcohol and Culture International Study). Project and advisory committee meetings 30 May – 3 June and 16-20 November, 2002.
- World Health Organization Alcohol Policy Strategic Advisory Committee, meetings 7-10 May 2002.
- Adviser, Strategic Task Force on Alcohol, Irish Department of Health and Children, Interim Report 28 May, 2002.

Segraeus, Vera

Attended seminar of EASAR in Amsterdam, 9-12 May, 2002, and meeting of the Board as a board member.

Presented a paper at the FORSA seminar, Stockholm University: Visions for future social research, 19 September 2002.

Panel discussant at a treatments seminar in Örebro, 9 October, 2002.

Opponent at a final seminar (before dissertation) by Karin Trulsson, Lund University, 25 September, 2002.

Service on reference group within the National Board of Health and Welfare "Guidelines for alcohol and drug abuse treatment". This activity will go on for at least 2 years. Also adviser at the National Board of Health and Welfare on the implementation of the EMCDDA Treatment Demand Indicators in Sweden.

Member, accreditation panel at the National Prison and Probation administration.

Member of informal research network in connection to the LVM investigation, with the task to give an overhaul of the LVM law; at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

Member of Scientific Board of Systembolagets Research Fund.

Skrinjar, Monica

Att missbruka narkotikans betydelse. Berättelser om inklusion och exklusion, presentation at Nordiskt samhällsvetenskapligt rusmedelsmöte "Not in My Backyard" – om offentligt rum, marginalisering och interventioner, Helsinge, 22-24 May, 2002.

*Forskare eller "babe"? Om genuskonstruktioner i intervjusituationer, Paper presented at the Nordic Sociological Conference *The Network Society – Opportunity or Oppression*, Reykjavik, 15-17 August 2002.*

Stenius, Kerstin

Professionalisering av missbrukarvården – en komplex process. Docent lecture, Helsinki University, Department of Social Policy, April 10 2002.

ASI in Sweden – towards an evidence-based gaze on treatment of alcohol and drug problems? Poster presented at the 2002 conference on the European Association of Centres of Clinical Substance Abuse Research, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 9-12 May, 2002.

Comprehensiveness under threat? From administrative coercion to professional subordination of substance misusers. Paper presented at the seminar on Normative Foundations of the Nordic Welfare State, Bergen, Norway, May 22-26, 2002.

Profiles, problems and potentials: An examination of non-English language addiction journals. Paper presented at the Annual meeting of International Society of Addiction Journal Editors, Quebec, June 7-8, 2002.

Lectures in qualitative methods, Department of Social Work, Helsinki University, October, November and December, 2002.

Storbjörk, Jessica

En privatisering inom beroendevården: en oplanerad process med oplanerade följder (A privatisation of dependence treatment: an unplanned process with unplanned consequences). Presented at an informal seminar at SoRAD, 17 April 2002 (with Kerstin Stenius).

Barriers to treatment: a study of the health-based addiction treatment system in Stockholm. Poster presented at a conference, EASAR 2002, of the European Association of Centres of Clinical Substance Abuse Research, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 9-12 May, 2002.

Barriers to treatment: a study of the health-based addiction treatment system in Stockholm.
Presented at the 28th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society, Paris, France, 3 - 7 June, 2002.

Tryggvesson, Kalle

Young Swedes about the excuse value of alcohol, presented at the 28th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Economic Research on Alcohol, Paris, 3-7 June, 2002.

Trolldal, Björn

Redovisning av resultat från Monitor-projektet. Presentation vid Alkoholpolitiskt forums årsmöte den 20 februari 2002, Riksdagshuset, Stockholm

The Effect of the Privatisation of the Retail Sale Monopoly in Alberta and of the Sale of Wine in Quebec. Presented at the “Canadian Alcohol Experiences & Nordic Perspectives”-seminar in Oslo, December 12-13, 2002.

The Relation between the Number of Off-premise Outlets and Sales of Alcohol in Four Canadian Provinces: A Time-Series Analysis. Presented at the “Canadian Alcohol Experiences & Nordic Perspectives”-seminar in Oslo, December 12-13, 2002.

Educational and professional development activities.

These have included a series of seminars by visiting scientists in 2002. A scholarly journal, *Contemporary Drug Problems*, is edited at the Centre. During 2002, several meetings of the Canadian-Nordic time series analysis project were held at the Centre.

Several SoRAD staff are involved in course teaching. Olsson co-teaches a course in alcohol and drug studies twice a year in Criminology. Skrinjar and Tryggvesson also teach regular basic courses in criminology. Room co-taught a graduate course in alcohol policy and research in sociology. Abrahamson taught a masters' level course in the theory of science and research methodology in the Department of Social Work. Romelsjö teaches in the course in community medicine at Karolinska Institutet for medical students. Kalle Tryggvesson taught a unit on crime and addiction in the course of general criminology, and was director of a course in quantitative methods, in the Department of Criminology. Monica Skrinjar taught a unit on labeling and conflict theories in the general criminology course, and was director of a methodology course in the Department of Criminology, teaching units about qualitative interviews and research ethics. Jessica Palm also taught in Criminology in fall 2002, teaching a unit about doing questionnaire studies.

Vera Segraeus served as the opponent for the dissertation of Karin Trulsson at Lund University.

Björn Trollidal attended the summer course in Quantitative Methods in Social Research at the University of Michigan, with a scholarship from Vetenskapsrådet.

Seminars in alcohol and drug research. In the course of longer or shorter visits, several international scientists presented at a SoRAD seminar at Sveaplan:

- Caroline Chatwin, 14 May, 2002
- Keith Humphreys, 14 October, 2002
- Barbara Leigh, 22 October, 2002
- Norman Giesbrecht, 25 October, 2002
- Paulina Seppälä, 4 November, 2002
- Andrée Demers, 9 December, 2002

Informal seminar in treatment system research: An informal seminar on this topic was initiated in 2001 and met periodically at SoRAD:

- January 14, "*Behandling av narkotikamissbruk: vilken nytta, för vem och till vilken kostnad*" (*Drug treatment: what benefit for whom to what costs*), Edle Ravndal.
- February 13, "*BAK projektet: erfarenheter och en eventuell uppföljning/fortsättning*" (*The SWEDATE project: experiences and a potential follow-up*), Siv Byqvist, Börje Olsson, Lars Oscarsson, Anders Bergmark & Vera Segraeus.
- Mars 27, "*En klinisk pilotstudie av 35 hemlösa i Stockholm*" (*A clinical pilot study of 35 homeless people in Stockholm*), Jan Halldin & Ulla Beijer.
- April 17, "*En privatisering inom beroendevården: en oplanerad process med oplanerade följder (Maria-enheten)*" (*A privatisation of dependence treatment: an unplanned process with unplanned consequences*), Kerstin Stenius & Jessica Storbjörk.
- October 4, "*The Minnesota model for alcohol- and drug dependence: theory, practice and long-term follow-up in a Swedish treatment setting*", Maria Bodin.
- October 14, "*New paradigm for treatment research?*", Keith Humphreys.
- November 22, "*Vård för samhällets bästa: Debatten om tvångsvård I svensk lagstiftning 1850-1970*" (*Care for society's own good: the debate on coercive treatment in Swedish legislation 1850-1970*), Jenny Björkman.

December 4, "Uppföljning av LVM-vårdade: Ett försök att koppla samman vårdbehovsinsatser och utfall. En diskussion om metodproblem/bortfallsanalys och indexbildningar" (A follow-up study of persons committed to compulsory treatment: an attempt to connect treatment needs/measures to outcome. A discussion on method problems and the creation of indexes) , Vera Segreus & Jonas Larsson.

December 13, "Injektionsmissbruk och HIV: En långtidsstudie på häktet i Stockholm" (Injection abuse and HIV: a long-term study of a custody facility in Stockholm), Kerstin Käll.

Informal seminar/study circle in qualitative research methods: SoRAD staff with an interest in qualitative methods started to meet during autumn 2002.

September 6, Qualitative Data Analysis Technologies and representations. Discussion of two articles one by A. Coffey, B. Holbrook & P. Atkinson (1996) and another by R. M. Lee & N. Fielding (1996) a comment on Coffey, Holbrook & Atkinson.

October 4, The Masculine Self as Problem and Resource in Interview Studies of Men. Discussion of an article by M. Schwalbe & M. Wolkomir (2001).

Guest researchers. Several international scholars paid longer visits to the Centre, ranging from several days to a month, often in connection with collaborative projects with Centre staff.

These included:

Caroline Chatwin
Andrée Demers
Norman Giesbrecht
Keith Humphreys
Barbara Leigh
Hildigunnur Ólafsdóttir
Ian Webster
Esa Österberg

One postdoctoral fellow from Canada worked on the SoRAD staff during the whole of 2002: Sandra Bullock, working primarily on the project on expectations and experience of intoxication among young adults

Finances, Year 2002

Current Research Grants

Stockholm University support (Kühlhorn's professorship)	1 142 000
Centre core support grant (SFR)	4 230 000
1. Alcohol and drug policy studies (3 components, SFR) A3, D2, E2	500 000
2. EU Research Project: TREAT-2000 C2	426 255
4. Project support, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (4 components) A1, B1, C1, E1	6 000 000
5. Perceptions of drinking and intoxication ... among young adults (Ministry of SA&H) A2	*
6. Alcohol purchasing and consumption monitoring (Ministry of SA&H) B2	2 700 000
7. Gambling problems studies (FHI, 3 components) F1, F2, F3	*
8. Evaluation of substitute sentence for juveniles (SIS) C7	**
9. The drug addict and the authorities (SFR) D1	***
10. Romelsjö's professorship (SIS)	530 000
13. The meaning of intoxication (Vetenskapsrådet) A5	365 000
14. Program support, Alcoholprevention (FAS) D3	1 300 000
15. Alcoholprevention program (FAS)****	789 872
16. Ministry of Social Affairs, Alcohol Committee	200 000
17. Marginalized abuse or normalized use? (FAS) A6	715 000
18. Support Needs for Cocaine and Crack Users in Europé (EU) C9 (tot 61 320)	222 000
19. Risk Opiate addicts Study (EU) C8 (tot 74 400)	269 155

* continuing with grant from previous year

** continuing with grant from previous year, extended till 2003-12-31

*** ended 2002-06-30

**** Continuation from CAN-project

INTÄKTER	
Anslag	1 814 127
Uppdrag	107 346
Bidrag	20 224 413
Övriga externa intäkter	1 760 815
Interna intäkter	0
Transfereringar	156 000
SUMMA INTÄKTER	24 062 701
KOSTNADER	
Personalkostnader	13 051 629
Lokalkostnader	1 876 563
Övriga driftkostnader*	8 605 796
Avskrivningar	181 838
Interna kostnader	0
Transfereringar	156 000
SUMMA KOSTNADER	23 871 826
INGÅENDE BALANS 2001	328 360
ÅRETS KAPITALFÖRÄNDRING	190 875
UTGÅENDE BALANS 2002	519 235

* Inkluderar 5 047 100 konsultarvode för fältundersökningar

Environment, equality, quality program plans. The environment and equality program plans for the Centre adopted by the Board at its meeting of December 11, 2000. Pending the adoption of a specific quality assurance program, the Centre is adhering to the program of the Social Science Faculty.

Jämställdhetsplan för SoRAD

SoRAD (Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs) är ett relativt nytt tvärvetenskapligt forskningscentrum vid Stockholms universitet. Beslutet om att starta centret fattades av Universitetsstyrelsen den 15. augusti 1997. Professor Robin Room valdes till centrets ordförande den 21. december 1998 och sedan till föreståndare den 4. februari 1999. Grunden för SoRADs verksamhet, inklusive föreståndartjänsten, finansieras av Svenska forskningsrådet (SFR).

SoRADs anställda

Under 2002 hade SoRAD 39 anställda, därav 21 kvinnor. I tabellen nedan visas könsfördelningen inom de olika anställningskategorierna. Den ojämna fördelningen av professurerna är svår att påverka genom centrets policy. Övervägande majoriteten av sökande till båda dessa professurer har varit män. Besluten fattas av tre sakkunniga, en kvinna och tre män.

Anställda vid SoRAD, 00-12-06			
	Kvinnor	Män	Totalt
• Forskningsassistenter	12	4	16
• Doktorand (med doktorandtjänst)	1	0	1
• Administratör	1	0	1
• PhD, Forskare / forskarassistent	2	5	7
• Professor	1	4	5
• Övrig personal (t ex intervjuare)	4	5	9
Totalt	21	18	39

Genusforskning vid SoRAD

Skillnaderna mellan kvinnor och män står i fokus i närmast all forskning om alkohol och droger. SoRAD vill med sin forskningsverksamhet bidra till en bättre förståelse av kvinnors och mäns traditionellt stora olikheter i attityder till så väl som bruket av alkohol och droger.

På så sätt vill man nå en djupare kunskap om könsspecifika alkohol- och drogrelaterade problem och eventuella behov av olika typer av behandling för kvinnor och män.

För närvarande pågår det två 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 (14 68) eller Jessica Palm (28 23).

"Alkohol kulturer bland unga vuxna" - ett forskningsprojekt som syftar till att få en mer precis uppfattning om vilken mening alkoholen tillskrivs och vilka överväganden kring alkohol unga män och kvinnor i åldern 18-25 år gör i ett vardagligt resonering. Ett ytterligare mål är att undersöka möjligheterna att utveckla riktade preventiva strategier till olika grupper av unga kvinnor och män. Intervjuerna genomförs med fokusgruppmetodik och de sker i huvudsak i könseparerade grupper. Skälet är att unga kvinnors erfarenheter riskerar att bli osynliggjorda i blandade grupper. Deras dryckesvanor är samtidigt oftast mindre omfattande än männens. Intervjufrågorna kretsar kring olika spelfilmsavsnitt som visas för grupperna. Bland annat studeras reaktioner mot unga kvinnors respektive mäns drickande.

Jämställdhetsplan för SoRAD

SoRAD har tagit del av Jämställdhetsplanen för Stockholms universitet, som har fastställts av Universitetsstyrelsen den 12. december 1997. Ett jämställdhetsombud har utsetts som kommer att fungera som centrets kontaktperson i jämställdhetsfrågor samt kommer att tillsammans med centrets föreståndare ansvara för att den nedan formulerade jämställdhetsplanen följs. Under den kommande perioden skall jämställdhetsarbetet vid SoRAD inriktas på att uppnå följande mål:

- Eftersom kvinnors och mäns intressen, synsätt och tankesätt och därmed även kunskaper och färdigheter skiljer sig från varandra, är en jämn fördelning mellan könen ytterst eftersträvarvärd. Kvinnors och mäns arbetssätt kompletterar varandra och genom att tillvarata detta uppnås det bästa resultatet inom verksamhetens alla områden.
- 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 arbeta för en jämnare könsfördelning bland sakkunniga som tillsätter professurerna. Med tanke på den ovannämnda skillnaden mellan kvinnors och mäns intressen och synsätt kan detta eventuellt vara ett instrument för att nå en bättre balans mellan antalet kvinnliga respektive manliga professorer.
- Centret skall sträva efter ökad förståelse hos anslagsgivare beträffande kostnader och tidsfördröjningar på grund av föräldraledigheter.
- Genusperspektivet kommer även i fortsättningen att i hög grad integreras i centrets forskning och könsskillnaderna kommer att uppmärksammas i så gott som samtliga forskningsprojekt.
- Förekomsten av sexuella trakasserier skall främst förebyggas, men eventuella problem av liknande slag 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 beaktas.
- Centrets anställda skall tillsammans sträva efter att skapa ett arbetsklimat präglat av medvetenhet om jämställdhetsfrågor och ömsesidig respekt mellan kvinnor och män.

