

5. WHERE TO FROM HERE?

Integrated and coordinated responses

The process for implementing the *National Alcohol Strategy 2006–2009* and building capacity is critical to its success. *The National Drug Strategy* highlights the need for coordinated and integrated approaches. The mechanisms that apply to the National Alcohol Strategy include:

- Disseminating, communicating and promoting the *Strategy* nationally to key stakeholders.
- Building partnerships, including partnerships between governments, affected communities, and service providers.
- Implementing the key action areas of the *National Drug Strategy – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Complementary Action Plan 2003–2006*.
- Coordinating outcomes through complementary integrated national, state and territory strategies and structures, and internationally (where appropriate).

Responsibility for action in related areas of law enforcement, criminal justice, health and education, rests with government agencies at all levels, the community sector, business and industry, the media, research institutions, local communities and individuals.

The implementation of the Key Result Areas of the *National Drug Strategy Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Complementary Action Plan 2003–2006* would be enhanced by extending the timeframe for implementation of the Complementary Action Plan to bring it into line with the *National Drug Strategy 2004–2009*.

Building the research agenda

Responding to alcohol concerns requires ongoing development of the evidence base to inform policy and practice.

Given the emergence of new evidence and the importance of developing informed policy and programs it will be necessary to conduct a comprehensive review of evidence on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harms, and responses, during the life of the *Strategy*.

The consultation process identified the need to build a research agenda to evaluate current approaches and to develop innovative strategies to address emerging issues. Issues already identified include the need to:

- Convene a national forum of key research stakeholders and undertake a follow-up project to develop a comprehensive alcohol research agenda to address current gaps and future needs.
- Undertake a future forecasting project to identify alcohol consumption trends, net health, social and economic impacts, and demographic changes such as population ageing, to assist responsive and innovative policy and practice development.

- Review the aetiological fraction methodology to accurately reflect the total effect of alcohol consumption in Australia.
- Schedule a repeat of the 1994 National Drug Strategy Household Survey – Urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Supplement.

Data collection

Inconsistent or inadequate data collection was identified as a major concern throughout the consultation process. This serves to inhibit the development of effective responses.

Data collection needs to be strengthened:

- Implement a nationally consistent approach to the collection of alcohol wholesale sales data and/or other appropriate measures of alcohol consumption, in consultation with key stakeholders in each jurisdiction including government, business, and research bodies.
- Develop a national approach to the collection of alcohol-related offence information and best practice response procedures in collaboration with law enforcement in each jurisdiction, that is sensitive to the range of operational priorities.
- Explore opportunities for data collection by hospitals and emergency departments in relation to alcohol-related presentations and admissions, including place of last drink.
- Develop an understanding of the extent of alcohol-related harm by supporting better collection and integration of data from a range of sources.
- Explore opportunities for the collection of local data related to alcohol for use in targeted interventions and policy.

Monitoring and evaluation

Individual jurisdictions will continue to share best practice examples of programs and strategies consistent with the priority areas of the National Alcohol Strategy.

An evaluation of the National Alcohol Strategy will be necessary to determine what impact the strategies and actions have towards changing community drinking cultures.

Indicators of alcohol consumption among young people, such as those developed by DSICA, will provide a useful contribution to monitoring and evaluating the *Strategy* (DSICA 2005).

Developing the workforce

The National Drug Strategy recognises the need for effective workforce strategies and provides details on what actions will be taken. These actions apply to the National Alcohol Strategy. More specifically, there is a sense that alcohol has been less of a focus than illicit drugs in the past few years and attention will need to be given to enhance capacity to provide effective responses.

Specific attention will be given to:

- Support inclusion of alcohol and drug education in all undergraduate nursing curricula.
- Support the development of the nurse practitioner program in relation to alcohol and drugs.
- Increase the capacity of the mental health workforce to respond to co-morbid alcohol and mental health disorders.
- Increase the capacity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community health workers to respond to alcohol issues through the MCDS Indigenous Alcohol and other Drug National Train the Trainer Pilot Program.
- Increase the capacity of police and emergency services workforces in responding to alcohol-related issues.

Developing partnerships and links

A hallmark of the Australian approach to drug policy has been the capacity to forge partnerships to achieve policy goals. This approach continues to be of critical importance. For instance, in order to develop evidence-based responses to alcohol-related road injuries, there is a need for greater partnerships with the road traffic authorities in all jurisdictions. The National Alcohol Strategy requires strong partnerships and shared responsibility across all levels of government, and with a range of sectors, organisations and peak bodies, including:

- law enforcement
- criminal justice
- liquor licensing authorities
- peak alcohol and drug bodies
- health providers (including addiction medicine specialists, nurses, GPs, and others)
- welfare, housing and other social service groups
- alcohol manufacturers, distributors and retailers
- sporting and other recreational bodies
- parent groups
- educators
- road traffic authorities
- local government
- emergency services (including fire)
- bodies concerned with alcohol that commission research

Shaping the future - providing strong leadership

A feature of Australia's approach to alcohol policy has been a commitment to work multilaterally and regionally. Australia is recognised internationally for the development of alcohol policy and is in a position to provide leadership in the development of international treaties or agreements on alcohol. This leadership is also expected by virtue of our status as a major alcohol-producing nation. In this role Australia is well positioned to advise on the health and social impacts arising from the inclusion of alcohol in free trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region.

- Australia should continue to build international partnerships with the aim of reducing alcohol-related harm, particularly in the Asia-Pacific Region.

Nationally, there will be a need for leadership and collaborative effort to realise the goals of the *Strategy* and prepare for the challenges of changing drinking patterns 10 to 20 years into the future. This *Strategy* needs to set the scene for the place of alcohol in our day-to-day lives further into the future than the five years of its specific effect. In this sense, the National Alcohol Strategy needs to move us towards safer drinking cultures in shaping our community's future.

APPENDIX 1

Snapshot of the consultations

-  **Consultations with more than 1,000 stakeholders**
-  **23 consultations forums around Australia**
-  **600 feedback forms received**
-  **42 written submissions received**
-  **10 Web responses received**
-  **250 new research reports, articles and books reviewed**

Consultations with special interest groups and national bodies

- Alice Springs Council
- Australian Drug Foundation (ADF)
- Australia Hotels Association (AHA), Victoria, Tasmania and National office
- Australian National Council on Drugs (ANCD)
- Centre for Adolescent Health (CAH)
- Department of Human Services (DHS), Victorian Government
- Drug & Alcohol Services, South Australian Government (DASSA)
- National Alcohol Beverage Industries Council (NABIC)
- National Drug Research Institute (NDRI)
- Odyssey House
- Royal Australian College of Physicians (RACP)
- Victoria Police
- WA Drug and Alcohol Office
- Others

National consultation forums

- Thinking Drinking 2020 Conference - Melbourne
- 8th National Rural Health Conference – Alice Springs
- Hobart
- Perth
- Western Australian Network of Alcohol and other Drug Agencies (WANADA) - Perth
- Whyalla
- Adelaide
- South Australian Network of Drug and Alcohol Services Inc (SANDAS) - Adelaide
- National Local Government Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee - Melbourne
- Shepparton
- Melbourne
- Victorian Alcohol and Drug Association Inc (VAADA) - Melbourne
- Canberra
- Dubbo
- NSW Network of Alcohol and Drug Agencies Inc (NADA) - Sydney
- Sydney
- Port Macquarie
- Cairns
- Brisbane
- Alice Springs

- Darwin
- Drug and Alcohol Nurses of Australasia (DANA) Conference- Canberra
- Australian Winter School Conference - Brisbane

Written submissions received

- Alcohol and Other Drugs Council of Australia (ADCA)
- Alcohol, Tobacco and other Drugs Council of Tasmania
- Australian Associated Brewers (AAB)
- Australian Divisions of General Practice (ADGP)
- Australian Drug Foundation (ADF)
- Australian Hotels Association (AHA)
- Australian Psychological Society (APS)
- Australian Red Cross
- Australian Wine Research Institute
- Banyule City Council
- Beyondblue
- Commission for Children and Young People, New South Wales Government
- Consumer Affairs Victoria
- Department of Gaming and Racing, New South Wales Government
- Department of Health, New South Wales Government
- Department of Human Services, Victorian Government
- Distilled Spirits Industry Council of Australia (DSICA)
- Drug and Alcohol Multicultural Education Centre
- Drug and Alcohol Nurses of Australasia Inc (DANA)
- Drug and Alcohol Office, Western Australian Government
- Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA)
- Drug Education Network (DEN) Tasmania
- Drug Free Australia Ltd
- Health Priorities and Suicide Prevention Branch, Department of Health & Ageing, Australian Govt
- Hunter New England Population Health
- Ms Ann Kingsbury
- Ms Sarah Lindenmayer
- Mater Health Services
- National Local Government Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee
- Mr Nick Pastalatzis
- Public Health Association of Australia
- Queensland Police Service
- Racing, Gaming and Licensing Division, Northern Territory Government
- Ms Vicki Russell
- South Australia Police
- Townsville City Council
- Tangentyere Council
- VicHealth
- Western Australian Coalition Against Drugs
- Mr Keith Williams
- Winemakers' Federation of Australia
- Mr Ken Wriedt

APPENDIX 2

Project Management and Advisory Groups for the Development of the National Alcohol Strategy 2006-2009:

Strategy Development Team

Professor Margaret Hamilton, University of Melbourne
Mr Trevor King, Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre
Mr Brian Vandenberg, Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre

Project Management Group

Professor Margaret Hamilton – Australian National Council on Drugs (ANCD)
Mr David Crosbie – Australian National Council on Drugs (ANCD)
Assistant Commissioner Madeleine Glynn – South Australia Police
Mr Rob Griggs – Department of Gaming and Racing, New South Wales Government
Ms Jenny Hefford – Department of Health and Ageing (DOHA), Australian Government
Mr Paul McDonald / Ms Irene Tomaszewski – Department of Human Services (DHS), Victorian Government
Mr Terry Mott, National Alcohol Beverage Industries Council (NABIC)
Ms Coralie Ober – University of Queensland
Mr Bill Pryor – Office of Liquor and Gambling Commissioner, South Australian Government
Assistant Commissioner Bob Waites – New South Wales Police

Health and Social Issues Advisory Group:

Dr Maggie Brady – Australian National University (ANU)
Dr Ngjare Brown – Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Foundation (AERF)
Mr Keith Evans – Department of Health, South Australian Government
Mr Gary Kirby – Department of Health, Western Australian Government
Dr Chris McAuliffe – Australian Divisions of General Practice (ADGP)
Mr David McGrath – Department of Health, New South Wales Government
Professor John Saunders – University of Queensland
Ms Jann Smith – Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmanian Government
Dr Kyp Kypri – University of Newcastle

Alcohol Beverage and Hospitality Advisory Group:

Mr Anthony Ball – Clubs Australia & New Zealand
Mr Gordon Broderick – Distilled Spirits Industry Council of Australia (DSICA)
Mr Ross Burns – Liquor Merchants Association of Australia (LMAA)
Mr Shaun Gaskett / Mr Bill Healey – Australian Hotels Association (AHA)
Ms Sam Hudson – Australian Associated Brewers (AAB)
Mr Terry Mott – National Alcohol Beverage Industries Council (NABIC)
Mr Stephen Strachan – Winemakers Federation of Australia (WFA)
Mr Jayson Westbury – Australian Liquor Stores Association (ALSA)

Research Advisory Group:

Professor Steve Allsop – National Drug Research Institute (NDRI)
Dr Tom Carroll – Carroll Communications
Mr Mark Cooper-Stanbury – Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)
Professor Richard Mattick – National Drug & Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC)
Dr Judy Putt – Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)
Professor Ann Roche – National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction (NCETA)

Regulation, Enforcement and Public Amenity Advisory Group:

Mr John Goldsworthy – Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTRS), Australian Government
Mr Rob Griggs – Department of Gaming and Racing, New South Wales Government
Chief Superintendent Denis Edmonds / Chief Inspector Ashley Lange – South Australia Police
Mr Brian Long – Fairfield City Council, New South Wales
Senior Constable Scott Mitchell – Northern Territory Police
Ms Jude Munro – City of Brisbane, Queensland

APPENDIX 3

Definition of low risk, risky and high risk drinking. (Source: National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (2001), Australian Alcohol Guidelines)

Summary of guidelines for low risk drinking.

- Alcohol consumption at levels shown below is **not** recommended for people who:
 - have a condition made worse by drinking
 - are on medication
 - are under 18 years of age
 - are pregnant
 - are about to engage in activities involving risk or a degree of skill (eg driving, flying, water sports, ski-ing, operating machinery).
- Otherwise risk levels for the following patterns of drinking are as follows*:

For risk of harm in the short-term:				For risk of harm in the long-term:			
	Low risk (standard drinks)	Risky (standard drinks)	High risk (standard drinks)		Low risk (standard drinks)	Risky (standard drinks)	High risk (standard drinks)
Males on any one day	Up to 6 No more than 3 days per week	7 to 10	11 or more	Males on an average day	Up to 4 per day	5 to 6 per day	7 or more per day
				Overall weekly level	Up to 28 per week	29 to 42 per week	43 or more per week
Females on any one day	Up to 4 No more than 3 days per week	5 to 6	7 or more	Females on an average day	Up to 2 per day	3 to 4 per day	5 or more per day
				Overall weekly level	up to 14 per week	15 to 18 per week	29 or more per week

***Note:**

- It is assumed that the drinks are consumed at a moderate rate to minimise intoxication, eg for men no more than 2 drinks in the first hour and 1 per hour thereafter, and for women, no more than 1 drink per hour.
- These guidelines apply to **persons of average or larger size**, ie above about 60 kg for men and 50kg for women. Persons of smaller than average body size should drink within lower levels.

(Table based on International Guide for Monitoring Alcohol Consumption and Related Harm, WHO, Geneva, 2000)

APPENDIX 4

National Consultation Report

Review of Current Status of Research Evidence

The evidence base outlined in the companion background paper to the previous strategy – Alcohol in Australia: Issues and Strategies (MCDS 2001) was updated by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre. Further review of recent literature was undertaken by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre over the duration of the *Strategy* development process.

Consultation Paper

The National Alcohol Strategy (2006–2009) consultation process commenced with the development of a consultation paper in April 2005. The paper, designed to stimulate debate, was informed by input from the project management and advisory groups and a preliminary review of relevant research. The paper was posted on the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing website [<http://www.alcohol.gov.au>] and coincided with nation-wide advertisements inviting on-line submissions and feedback. Hard copies were also posted to key audiences and provided to participants at all community consultations.

Who Was Consulted?

With the assistance of state and territory members of the IGCD and peak bodies, a broad cross-section of key stakeholders (including health, police, liquor licensing, education, beverage and hospitality industry and all tiers of government) were invited to attend consultation forums in metropolitan and some country regions around the country. Participants provided verbal and written feedback on key issues and strategies. Separate informant interviews were scheduled with key stakeholders. Workshops were held at four national conferences to provide opportunity for debate and input into the *Strategy* development process.

Project snapshot:

- Consultations with more than 1,000 stakeholders
- 23 consultation forums around Australia
- 600 feedback forms received
- 42 written submissions received
- 10 Web responses received

Data Analysis

A content analysis was performed on all on-line and other submissions, transcripts of forum and conference discussions, and written feedback collected at all forums and conferences.

Use of Consultation Findings

Key comments and themes were extracted and included in the body of the report. Four themes were nominated as priority areas for the new Strategy:

- (1) Intoxication;
- (2) Public safety and amenity;
- (3) Health impacts; and
- (4) Cultural place and availability

The 'potential response' data were aligned with the priority areas and evaluated against the available research evidence. This formed the basis for recommending a series of strategies for addressing the four priority areas.

These strategies were also reviewed to ensure consistency with policy documents such as the *National Drug Strategy: Australia's Integrated Framework 2004–2009* and the *National Drug Strategy Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders People's Complementary Action Plan 2003–2006*.

References

- Alati, R., Peterson, C. & Rice, P. (2000) 'The development of Indigenous substance misuse services in Australia: Belief, conflicts and change', *Australian Journal of Primary Health Interchange*, 6(2), pp.49-62.
- Alcohol & Other Drug Council of Australia (ADCA) (2005) *Alcohol taxation and the low strength alcoholic beverage market*, presentation to a health sector stakeholder forum by ADCA, Robert Preece – Private Consultant, Katherine Matthews & Chris Murphy – Econtec, and the Australian Education & Rehabilitation Foundation, 3 June 2005, Canberra.
- Australian Associated Brewers Inc (AAB) (2005) Information brochure, Australian Associated Brewers Inc, Manuka, ACT.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2003) *Crime and Safety, Australia*, Cat No. 4509.0
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2005), *Australian Wine and Grape Industry*, Cat No. 1329.0
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2005b), *Apparent Consumption of Alcohol, Australia, 2003-04*, Released 27/6/2005, Cat No. 4307.0.55.001
- Australian Drug Foundation (2005) *Comment on the National Alcohol Strategy*, Australian Drug Foundation, Melbourne. Unpublished.
- Australian Hotels Association (2005) *Comments on National Alcohol Strategy*, Australian Hotels Association, Canberra.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2005) *2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First Results*, Drug Statistics Series 13, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2005b) *2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey*, unpublished data, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2005c) *Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia 2003-04: Report on the National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)*, Drug Treatment Series Number 4, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra.
- Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) (2004) *Profile of Road Safety Among Indigenous Australians*, Draft discussion paper prepared for the Indigenous Road Safety Forum and Working Group – Alice Springs 27-28 September 2004, Australian Government, Canberra.
- Babor, T., Caetano, R., Casswell, S., Edwards, G., Giesbrecht, Graham, K., Grube, J., Grunewald, P., Hill, L., Holder, H., Homel, R., Osterberg, E., Rehm, J., Room, R., Rossow, I., (2003) *Alcohol: No ordinary commodity*, World Health Organisation and Oxford University Press.
- Baker, J., Spencer, S., Stewart, F., (2005) *Maximum Penalties for Repeat Drink Driving Report*, Sentencing Advisory Council, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
- Borges, G., Cherpitel, C., MacDonald, S., Giesbrecht, N., Stockwell, T.R. & Wilcox, H. (2004) 'A Case-Crossover Study of Acute Alcohol Use and Suicide Attempt', in *Journal of Studies in Alcohol*.
- Bower, C.I., Silva, D., Henderson, T.R., Ryan, A., Rudy, E., (2000) 'Ascertainment of birth defects: the effect on completeness of adding a new source of data' in *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, 36(6), pp.574-577
- Brady, M., (2005) *The Grog Book – Strengthening Indigenous Community Action on Alcohol*, Revised Edition, Department of Health & Ageing, Canberra.
- Brice, G. (2000), *Australian Indigenous road safety: A critical review and research report, with special reference to South Australia, other Indigenous populations, and countermeasures to reduce road trauma*, Walkerville: Transport SA.
- Britt, H., Miller, G.C., Knox, S., Charles, J., Valenti, L., Pan, Y., Henderson, J., Bayram, C., O'Halloran, J., Ng, A., (2004) *BEACH - Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health: General practice activity in Australia 2003-04*, GENERAL PRACTICE SERIES Number 16, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra.
- Caldwell, T.M., Rogers, B., Jorm, A.F. Christensen, H., Jocomb, P.A., Korten, A.E. & Lynskey, M.T. (2002) 'Patterns of Association Between Alcohol Consumption and Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety in Young Adults', *Addiction*, 97,5, pp. 583-594
- Carroll, T., (2005) *A three stream approach for national social marketing activity within the National Alcohol Strategy 2005-09*, Dr Tom Carroll, Senior Adviser, Social Marketing and Research Consultant, Sydney.
- Catalano, P., Chikritzhs, T., Stockwell, T., Webb, M., Rohlin, C., Dietze, P., (2001) *Trends in Per Capita Alcohol Consumption in Australia, 1990/91-1998/99*, National Alcohol Indicators Bulletin No. 4, National Drug Research Institute and Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, Melbourne.
- Chikritzhs, T., Stockwell, T., Heale, P., Dietze, P., Webb, M., (2000) *Trends in Alcohol-Related Road Injury in Australian, 1990-1997*, National Alcohol Indicators Bulletin No. 2, National Drug Research Institute and Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, Melbourne.
- Chikritzhs, T., Catalano, P., Stockwell, T., Donath, S., Ngo, H., Young, D. & Matthews, S. (2003) *Australian Alcohol Indicators: Patterns of Alcohol Use and Related Harms for Australian States and Territories 1990-2001*, National Drug Research Institute and Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, Melbourne.
- Chikritzhs, T., Stockwell, T., Pascal, Rand Catalano, P (2004), *The Northern Territory's Living with Alcohol Program, 1992-2002: Revisiting the Evaluation*, National Drug Research Institute, Perth.

- Chikritzhs, T. & Pascal, R., (2004) *Trends in Youth Alcohol Consumption and Related Harms in Australian Jurisdictions, 1990-2002*, National Alcohol Indicators Bulletin No. 6, National Drug Research Institute, Perth, WA.
- Chikritzhs, T. & Pascal, R., (2005) *Trends in Alcohol Consumption and Related Harms for Australians Aged 65-74 Years (the 'young-old'), 1990-2003*, National Alcohol Indicators Bulletin No. 8, National Drug Research Institute, Perth, WA.
- Chikritzhs, T. & Pascal, R., (2005) *Trends in Alcohol Consumption and Related Harms for Australians Aged 75-84 Years (the 'older-old'), 1990-2003*, National Alcohol Indicators Bulletin No. 9, National Drug Research Institute, Perth, WA.
- Chikritzhs, T. & Pascal, R., (2005) *Trends in Alcohol Consumption and Related Harms for Australians Aged 85 Years and older (the 'old-old'), 1990-2003*, National Alcohol Indicators Bulletin No. 10, National Drug Research Institute, Perth, WA.
- City of Greater Geelong (2005) *Rates in the Dollar 2005/2006*, Approved at Council meeting 28 June 2005.
- Collins, D.J. & Lapsley, H.M. (2002) *Counting the cost: estimates of the social costs of drug abuse in Australia in 1998-9*, National Drug Strategy Monograph Series No. 49, Australian Government, Canberra.
- Community Alcohol Action Network (CAAN) 2005 *Taking Action...to change the culture*, Australian Drug Foundation, Melbourne.
- Community Education Department: Metropolitan Fire Brigade (2005) *Alcohol as a risk factor for fire injuries and fatalities*, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Melbourne.
- Dal Grande, E., Hickling, J., Taylor, A., Woollacott, T., (2003) 'Domestic violence in South Australia: a population survey of males and females' in *Australian New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 27(5), pp.543-550
- Dietze, P., King, T., Rumbold, G., Crowley, S. & Hamilton, M. (1997) Alcohol and other drugs in the workplace: A review of three demonstration projects. Department of Health and Family Services . AGP.
- Distilled Spirits Industry Council of Australia (DSICA) (2005) *Submission to the National Alcohol Strategy*, Distilled Spirits Industry Council of Australia, Melbourne.
- Doherty, S.J. & Roche, A.M. (2003) *Alcohol and Licensed Premises: Best Practice in Policy, A Monograph for Police and Policy Makers*, Australasian Centre for Policing Research, Adelaide.
- Emberson, J., Shaper, J., Wannamethee, S., Morris, R., & Whincup, P. (2005) 'Alcohol Intake in Middle Age and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease and Mortality: Accounting for Intake Variation over Time' in *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol.161, No.9, pp. 856-863
- English, D.R., Holman, C.D.J., Milne, E., (1995) *The quantification of drug caused morbidity and mortality in Australia, 1995*, Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health, Canberra.
- Fuchs, F., Chambless, L., Folsom, A., Eigenbrodt, M., Duncan, B., Gilbert, A. & Szklo, M. (2004) 'Association between Alcoholic Beverage Consumption and Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease in Whites and Blacks: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study in *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 160, No. 5, pp. 466-474
- Gooch, L., (2005) 'Alert over teenage drinking' in *The Age*, Melbourne newspaper, 23 June 2005.
- Gray, D., Siggers, S., Atkinson, D., Stempel, P., (2004) *Substance misuse and primary health care among Indigenous Australians*, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Primary Health Care Review: Consultant Report No 7, Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, Australian Government, Canberra.
- Harper, C.G., Sheedy, D.L., Lara, A.I., Garrick, T.M., Hilton, J.M., Raisanen, J., (1998) 'Prevalence of Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome in Australia: ha thiamine fortification made a difference?' in *Medical Journal of Australia*, 168, pp.542-545
- Harrison, J., Miller, E., Weeramanthri, T., Wakerman, J. & Barnes, T. (2001). *Information sources for injury prevention among Indigenous Australians: Status and prospects for improvement*, Injury Research and Statistics Series, Number 8, Canberra, AIHW.
- Harris K.R. & Bucens, I.K. (2003) 'Prevalence of fetal alcohol syndrome in the Top End of the Northern Territory' in *Journal of Paediatric Child Health*, 39(5), pp.528-533
- Hasin, D.S. and Grant, B.F. (2002) 'Major Depression in 6050 Former Drinkers: Associated with Past Alcohol Dependence', *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 59, 9, pp. 794-800
- Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD) (2001) Local Government Subcommittee, *National Local Government Drug Electronic Network Member Survey 2001*, Report prepared by ACNielsen Research Pty Ltd, Brisbane.
- King, E., Taylor, J., & Carroll, T., (2005) *Alcohol consumption patterns among Australian 15-17 year olds from 2000 to 2004*, Research Report, Research and Marketing Group - Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing.
- King, T & Richards, J., (2003) *Australian Local Government: Alcohol harm minimisation projects – a good practice guide*, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra.
- Kypri, K., (2005) *A social ecology of alcohol-related harm*, in preparation.
- Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) (2004), *Profile of Local Government in Queensland 2003-04*, located at http://www.lgaq.asn.au/lgaq/resources/LGAQ/LGprofile_03_04.pdf.
- Loxley, W., Gray, D., Wilkinson, C., S., Chikritzhs, T., Midford, R., & Moore, D. (2005 in press) 'Alcohol Policy and Harm Reduction in Australia', *Drug and Alcohol Review*.

- Loxley, W., Toumbourou, J.W., Stockwell, T., Haines, B., Scott, K., Godfrey, C., Waters, E., Patton, G., Fordham, R., Gray, D., Marshall, J., Ryder, D., Siggers, S., Sanci, L., Williams, J., (2004) *The prevention of substance use, risk and harm in Australia: a review of the evidence*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- Mathers C, Vos T, & Stevenson C., (1999) *The burden of disease and injury in Australia*. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Canberra: AIHW, 1999
- Matthews, S., Chikritzhs, T., Catalano, P., Stockwell, T., & Donath, S., (2002) *Trends in Alcohol-Related Violence in Australia, 1991/92-1999/00*, National Alcohol Indicators Bulletin No. 5, National Drug Research Institute and Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, Melbourne.
- Midford, R. (2005) 'Australia and alcohol: living down the legend' in *Addiction*, 100, pp. 891–896.
- Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS) (2003) *National Drug Strategy Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Complimentary Action Plan 2003–2006*, August 2003.
- Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS) (2004) *The National Drug Strategy: Australia's integrated framework 2004–2009*, Commonwealth of Australia, May 2004.
- National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (2002) *Australian Alcohol Guidelines: Health Risks and Benefits*, Australian Government, Canberra.
- NSW Police (2005) *Alcohol Linking Program – Information Sheet*, New South Wales Police Alcohol Related Crime Project.
- O'Leary CM (2004) 'Fetal alcohol syndrome: Diagnosis, epidemiology, and developmental outcomes' in *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, 40(1-2), pp.2-7
- Parliament of Victorian Law Reform Committee (PVLRC) (1999) *Criminal Liability for Self-Induced Intoxication*, Parliament of Victoria, Melbourne.
- Premier's Drug Prevention Council (PDPC) 2004 *Victorian Youth Alcohol and Drugs Survey (VYADS)*, Prepared by The Social Research Centre, North Melbourne.
- Queensland Police (2005) *Party-Safe Program*, located at <http://www.police.qld.gov.au/party/>
- Rehm, J., Room, R., Graham, K., Monteiro, M., Gmel, G. & Sempos, C.T. (2003) 'The relationship of average volume of alcohol consumption and patterns of drinking to burden of disease: an overview' in *Addiction*, 98, pp. 1209–1228
- Roche, A. M., Snow, P. C., Duff, C., Crosbie, D. & Lunnay, B. (2005) *The Future of Drinking: A report on the conference "Thinking Drinking: Achieving Cultural Change by 2020"*, Australian Drug Foundation, Melbourne, Australia, in press.
- Room, R., (1988) 'The dialectic of drinking in Australian Life: from the Rum Corps to the wine column' in *Australian Drug & Alcohol Review*, 7 (4), pp. 413–437
- Room, R., Babor, T. & Rehm, J. (2005) 'Alcohol and public health' in *The Lancet*, 365, pp. 519–530
- Sheehan, M., Watson, B., Schonfeld, C., Wallace, A., Partridge, B., (2005) *Drink Driver Rehabilitation and Education in Victoria*, RACV Research Report No. 05/01, Royal Automobile Club of Victoria (RACV), Melbourne.
- Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP 2005). *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Key Indicators 2005 Report*, Productivity Commission, Melbourne.
- Stockwell, T. & Gruenewald, P., (2001) 'Controls on the physical availability of alcohol' in Heather, N., Peters, T.J., Stockwell, T., (eds) *International Handbook of Alcohol Dependence and Problems*, Chichester, John Wiley and Sons, pp.; 699–720
- Stockwell, T., Gruenewald, P., Toumbourou, J. & Loxley, W. (Eds) (2005) *Preventing Harmful Substance Use: The evidence base for policy and practice*, John Wiley & Sons Australia Ltd.
- Taylor, N., Prichard, J., Charlton, K., (2004) *National Project on Drink Spiking: Investigating the nature and extent of drink spiking in Australia*, Commissioned by the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy as a project under the cost shared funding arrangement, Prepared by the Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.
- Thiagarajan, S., (2005) *Reducing problem drinking by correspondence*, Media Release, 27.06.05, Westmead Millennium Institute for Medical Research, Sydney.
- Toumbourou, J., (2005) *Comments on the National Alcohol Strategy*, Associate Professor John Toumbourou, Centre for Adolescent Health, Department of Paediatrics, University of Melbourne and Murdoch Childrens Research Institute, Parkville. Unpublished.
- White, V. & Hayman, J. (2004). *Australian secondary students' use of alcohol in 2002*. National Drug Strategy Monograph Series No. 55. Canberra: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing.
- Winemaker's Federation of Australia (2005) *Comments on National Alcohol Strategy*, Winemaker's Federation of Australia, Adelaide.
- World Advertising Research Centre (WARC) (2005) *World Drink Trends 2004*, World Advertising Research Centre, Oxfordshire, UK.
- World Health Organisation (WHO) (2002) *World Health Report 2002: Reducing risks, promoting healthy life*, WHO Geneva.
- World Health Organisation (WHO) (2005) *Global Alcohol Database - Country data on alcohol*, WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), available at <http://www3.who.int/whosis>