

REPORT OF THE NINTH ANNUAL WORKSHOP INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH GROUP

**ON GENDER AND ALCOHOL, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 29 and JUNE 1-2,
2001**

The ninth annual workshop of the International Research Group on Gender and Alcohol (IRGGA) was held May 29 and June 1-2, 2001, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, during and following the annual symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol. IRGGA members share an interest in gender-related influences on drinking behavior and drinking-related problems, and many members have conducted social and epidemiological research on women's drinking. The Toronto workshop was attended by 38 persons from 18 countries and from the World Health Organization. Austria and Zimbabwe were represented for the first time. A membership list updated after the Toronto workshop was sent earlier via IRGGANET.

The Toronto workshop focused largely on the next steps in organizing and carrying out the multi-national study of gender and alcohol, now known by the acronym GENACIS (Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study). Much time was devoted to discussing elements of draft participation and authorship agreements for the study. A newly formed committee will continue to develop these agreements based on the discussion in Toronto. Two additional committees were set up to examine issues in questionnaire translation, and construction of composite measures of drinking levels and drinking-related problems. On Saturday, June 1, six workshop sessions addressed the first steps in conceptualizing and analyzing data in the various content areas of the GENACIS questionnaire. This report of the Toronto workshop was written by Stephanie Kramer, with editing by Kim Bloomfield and Sharon Wilsnack.

UPDATES

COLLABORATIVE IRGGA PUBLICATIONS. Nancy Vogeltanz-Holm provided an update on the collaborative IRGGA paper titled, "The relationship between women's alcohol consumption patterns and drinking-related problems: Findings from the International Research Group on Gender and Alcohol." This paper was presented in first draft form in 1999 at the Berlin gender and alcohol conference and is now in final draft form, awaiting feedback from co-authors (Rudie Neve, Jillian Fleming, Tom Greenfield, Ludek Kubicka, and Fredrik Spak) before submission to *Addiction*.

Seven articles prepared by the EU Biomed concerted action, "Alcohol Consumption and Alcohol Problems among European Women," which officially ended in June 1999, were published in the December 2000 and March 2001 issues of *Substance Abuse*. They are (1) Ahlström, S., Bloomfield, K. & Knibbe, R. "Gender differences in the drinking patterns in nine European countries: Descriptive findings"; (2) Allamani, A., Voller, F., Kubicka, L. & Bloomfield, K. "Drinking cultures and the position of women in nine European countries"; (3) Bloomfield, K., Gmel, G., Neve, R. & Mustonen, H. "Investigating gender convergence in alcohol consumption in Finland, Germany, the

Netherlands and Switzerland: A repeated survey analysis”; (4) Cipriani, F., Landucci, S. & Bloomfield, K. “Alcohol-related mortality in Europe: A tentative analysis from the EU Project ‘Alcohol consumption and alcohol problems among women in European countries’”;

(5) Gmel, G., Bloomfield, K., Ahlström, S., Choquet, M. & Lecomte, T. “Women’s roles and women’s drinking: A comparative study in four European countries”; (6) Knibbe, R. & Bloomfield, K. “Alcohol consumption estimates in surveys in Europe: Comparability and sensitivity for gender differences”; and (7) Plant, M., Miller, P., Thornton, C., Plant, M. & Bloomfield, K. “Life stage, alcohol consumption patterns, alcohol-related consequences and gender.”

GRANT-WRITING AND FUNDING FOR GENACIS. Kim Bloomfield reported on fund-raising activities for GENACIS which she has been working on for the last two years. Last October she submitted a proposal to the European Union for a new concerted action, which was positively evaluated and approved for funding. The EU grant will provide only partial funding of GENACIS, mainly to EU and associated states. The choice of 13 EU member and associated member states included in the proposal was based on the following practical issues, with the aim of improving comparability across surveys: geographical distribution, availability of general population surveys of both men and women, and inclusion of a Q-F measure of alcohol consumption. Countries that will receive EU funding are Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. The funding will cover coordination, communication, travel, and centralized data analysis costs. WHO is also a partner, and several non-EU countries (Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Russia, and the US) are included but will not receive funding. The EU funding will begin January 1, 2002. The basic workpackages (content areas for analysis) are (1) gender differences in consumption and drinking contexts, (2) gender differences in alcohol problems, (3) gender differences in the experience of alcohol-related domestic violence, (4) gender differences in the relationship of social roles to heavy drinking, and social inequalities in alcohol consumption and problems, and (5) gender differences across countries in relation to societal-level variables such as drinking culture and the social position of women. The proposal requested approximately one million EURO, but reviewers cut the budget by 10% and thus the project will receive approximately 900,000 EURO. The study, which will run for three years, is now in the contract negotiation phase. Project meetings will be held twice a year – once in conjunction with the June KBS meeting and once in the fall. The steering committee will confer (via face-to-face meetings and telephone conferencing) four times a year.

Sharon Wilsnack reported that it appears likely that some funding will be available through WHO from the government of Valencia, Spain, to support the participation of developing countries in the GENACIS project. Maristela Monteiro of WHO, an IRGGA member and co-investigator of the NIAAA R21 proposal (see below), has been instrumental in obtaining the Valencia funding. Maristela is also pursuing other sources of funding for GENACIS surveys in developing countries.

Sharon Wilsnack also reported that an R21 application (a grant mechanism for

developmental support of international collaborative research) submitted to the U.S. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) a year ago was approved but with a priority score that was not high enough for funding. A number of practical issues and questions about the budget were raised in the evaluation. A revised application was submitted in March 2001, and the outcome will be known by the end of the summer. The R21 application requests three years of funding at \$100,000 a year, with the start in December 2001 to coincide with the start of EU funding in January. The R21 funding would provide partial salary support for core coordinating staff, as well as modest additional support for survey leaders.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF GENACIS. Kim Bloomfield and Sharon Wilsnack explained the emergence of a steering/coordinating committee to guide the work of GENACIS. The EU project's "steering committee" and the R21 application's "coordinating committee" have the same membership (Kim Bloomfield, Gerhard Gmel, Maristela Monteiro, Sharon Wilsnack), with two exceptions: Ronald Knibbe serves on the EU steering committee, and Robin Room serves on the R21 coordinating committee. The combined committee meets four times per year and is the coordinating body for the entire GENACIS project. The committee is not intended to make IRGGA's basic democratic organization more "hierarchical." Rather, its purpose is to provide quality assurance and efficient project management, given the ambitious scope of the GENACIS project. Moreover, funding agencies (e.g., the EU) require the inclusion of a steering committee to guide any proposed concerted action.

To help members conceptualize the relationships among the various components of GENACIS and IRGGA, Kim Bloomfield presented a diagram which was developed by the GENACIS steering/coordinating committee at its meeting in Berlin last March (see Annex A). Kim noted that, due to contractual commitments that must be made with the EU in order to receive funding, workpackage coordinators had to be specified for each of the five content areas listed above. Sharon and Kim explained that GENACIS will need to have a "rolling" timetable in that the EU part of the project is on a schedule set in the funding contract. Thus, the workpackage coordinators will start their analyses next year and will have concrete deadlines for delivering their work to the EU, while additional surveys will be conducted and added to the GENACIS data set over the next several years.

Some concern was expressed about the apparent overlap of some tasks between the EU study and the larger GENACIS project. Kim explained that the EU workpackage coordinators have the minimum commitment of contributing a chapter to the project final report that will be submitted to Brussels. All else can be negotiated and coordinated within the framework of the overall GENACIS project. Thus, workpackage coordinators will be working on two tracks: (1) paying attention to EU-mandated deadlines, and (2) working within GENACIS on other analyses and papers.

STATUS OF GENACIS QUESTIONNAIRES. Sharon reported that the GENACIS questionnaire is (she hopes) finally finalized!! Sharon reviewed the two-year history of the questionnaire working groups and the process of questionnaire development. There

are now two versions of the common GENACIS questionnaire: (1) the core (formerly mini-core) questionnaire, for use where survey time and resources are limited; and (2) expanded core (formerly core) questionnaire, which includes all core questions plus additional more in-depth questions about drinking behavior and various antecedents and consequences. The questionnaire working groups were thanked for their efforts and were “retired” as of this meeting. Now the entire group will turn its attention to issues concerning preliminary data analysis plans. (Note: Some “final” changes were made to the core and expanded core questionnaires following the Toronto workshop, based on strong recommendations emerging from several of the Saturday workshops. In addition, a naming/numbering scheme is being developed in which parallel questions in the core and expanded core questionnaires will have the same designation. The post-Toronto changes have been communicated to IRGGA members currently conducting GENACIS surveys, and will be distributed to all IRGGA members as soon as the common numbering system is completed.)

ALCOHOL ADVERTISING STUDY. Shoshana Weiss summarized the background of an IRGGA study which uses qualitative methods to investigate how gender roles are portrayed in alcoholic beverage advertisements in six countries (Israel, Italy, Nigeria, Portugal, Russia, USA). The study team was established at the 1997 IRGGA workshop. Members were asked to bring to the 1998 workshop alcohol ads that had appeared in popular magazines (or on billboards in Russia) in their country during the period 1995-1997. Members examined the text and photos of the ads and described them with regard to their portrayal of gender roles. Then the members interviewed equal numbers of men and women who regularly read the magazines from which the ads were sampled and asked them what they saw in the ads. At the 1999 workshop, criteria were developed to code the respondents’ answers, and initial results were presented and discussed at the 2000 meeting. At the Toronto workshop, Shoshana presented the final results of the study, which will be submitted for publication later this summer.

DRAFT PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

Based on discussions at its March 2001 meeting in Berlin, the GENACIS steering/coordinating committee prepared a preliminary draft of a participation and authorship agreement for GENACIS, which was presented to IRGGA members at the Toronto workshop. One of the main purposes of the agreement is to try to cultivate conditions for ensuring that future GENACIS data sets are as comparable as possible, thus enhancing the analytic possibilities of the project. The agreements strive to make sure that (1) participants are aware of procedures used to centralize, edit, and analyze the data, (2) clear and fair procedures are laid out for authorship of collaborative publications, and (3) participants are informed about the security and future archiving of GENACIS data sets. The draft participation agreement consists of a single page containing the basic elements to which a participant agrees and a 2 ½-page annex explaining in detail various recommended procedures for data collection and handling, and guidelines for determining authorship (see Annex B).

A wide-ranging discussion took place with regard to the draft participation/authorship

agreement. Several types of concerns were expressed regarding how participants would be “committing” their data sets to the multi-national project. One concern was the degree to which a participant would be giving control of his/her data set to GENACIS when the participant may have commitments to first analyze similar research questions at his/her own institution, i.e., to what extent an investigator and/or institution is willing to give up new, unanalyzed data to the GENACIS centralized data analysis. Other concerns included how the new data analysis working groups would be able to fairly divide tasks in investigating certain questions that may have high popularity; how authorship should be determined when many members are interested in certain analyses and publications; and how these issues relate to individual investigators’ local analyses of their own data sets. A question was raised about what would happen if the results differed for a particular country between the centralized data analysis and the investigator’s own local analyses.

This discussion raised several general points about how the centralized data analysis would be conducted. The possibility of sending a limited data set for centralized analysis at the Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems in Lausanne (SIPA) was discussed. The aim would be that at least those variables specified in the GENACIS core or expanded core questionnaires could be sent for centralized analysis. The possibility was also discussed that a country could opt out of any particular analysis due to domestic priorities, if necessary. However, concern was expressed that the constraints of one country should not, except in extreme circumstances, compromise the goal of including in any particular multi-national analysis all surveys that had included core or expanded core measures in that area.

Given this array of questions arising from discussion of the draft participation/authorship agreement, a committee was set up to look more deeply at these issues, including timing of local and collaborative analyses, and guidelines for data sharing, and to develop a revised draft that addresses these issues. Committee members are Andrea Hegedus (chair), Kate Graham, Tom Greenfield, Raquel Shaw Moxam, Heli Mustonen, Isidore Obot, and Richard Wilsnack.

Authorship of GENACIS publications was also discussed as a separate issue. A particular concern was how authorship would be determined when several members want to analyze data and write on the same topic. Questions were raised about how to define the level of contribution that would warrant authorship and how to determine order of authorship. One overriding principle identified by members was that no one will be intentionally excluded from authorship opportunities; over the foreseeable life span of the project, there should be time for all interested researchers to be an author of one or more collaborative publications. Various hypothetical scenarios were raised, for example, what should happen if an author(s) disagreed with the results and/or interpretation of the collaborative analyses. There should be a mechanism for resolving such disputes, and members agreed that the steering/coordinating committee could play this role. Finally, it was agreed that the working groups which met the next day should begin to estimate how many topics/papers might be possible within the respective content areas. The issues raised during the discussion of authorship will be addressed by the participation

agreement committee in its revision of the participation/authorship agreement.

DATA ANALYSIS WORKING GROUPS AND WORKSHOP SESSIONS

In order to anticipate the next stages of GENACIS activity, the steering/coordinating committee decided that it would be beneficial to form new working groups to address initial data analysis plans in selected content areas. To begin this process, the committee suggested six working groups, which met at the Toronto workshop. Three of these covered content domains of the core questionnaire: sessions on (1) drinking patterns and contexts, (2) violence and other drinking consequences, and (3) several mediating factors (employment and other social roles) met the morning of Saturday, June 2. Three additional working groups that met in the afternoon addressed methodological considerations and some additional substantive variables: (4) methodological aspects of doing the survey, (5) aggregate variables for societal-level analyses, and (6) prospects for using qualitative methods in GENACIS, and informal social control variables. The committee had previously invited one or two people to serve as facilitators for each group. For groups (1) – (3) and (5), the facilitators were asked to lead a discussion on what a “first paper” coming out of each respective topic area might look like and what data would be needed for performing the analyses. Facilitators and participants for each of the working groups are listed in Annex C. More detailed reports from the working groups will be distributed via IRGGANET as soon as they are available.

FUTURE PLANS AND THE 2002 WORKSHOP

It was agreed that the momentum created in the data analysis working groups should be maintained. The individual group reports will help inform all members of the actions already taken and plans for the future.

Kim Bloomfield reminded members of the EU study timetable. In some ways the EU project is ahead of schedule. The study does not begin until January 1, 2002, and workpackage coordinators have the first year to develop their analysis plans and centralize the data sets. However, the Toronto working groups have already begun to develop analysis plans, even before the official start of the EU study period.

The working group on survey methodology reminded members to include codes for geographic or political regions when conducting national surveys, as well as to collect aggregate statistics on regions (in addition to national statistics) wherever possible. These regional data will be useful for the societal-level analyses.

NEW SEMI-ANNUAL WORKING MEETING. Both the EU proposal and the R21 proposal call for two semi-annual meetings of GENACIS project members. One meeting will be the annual pre-KBS workshop, and the second will be held in the fall or winter. The first mid-year working meeting will take place in the fall of 2002. This five-day meeting (Sunday through Thursday) will include survey directors from all financially-supported EU member and associated states, and as many additional GENACIS survey directors as can be supported by their own or other IRGGA travel funds. Given that

several other meetings are already scheduled for fall 2002 (including a SIPA conference, 26 – 30 October 2002, and a KBS thematic meeting on life course research in mid-October 2002), two possible dates to keep available for the GENACIS mid-year meeting are 3-7 November 2002 and 17 – 21 November 2002. The GENACIS steering/coordinating committee will hold its next face-to-face meeting in February or March, 2002.

ADDITIONAL WORKING GROUPS. It was agreed that the conceptual and logistical work begun at the Toronto workshop will be continued in smaller working groups and committees. As previously mentioned, the participation agreement revision group consists of Andrea Hegedus (chair), Kate Graham, Tom Greenfield, Raquel Shaw Moxam, Heli Mustonen, Isidore Obot, and Richard Wilsnack. This group agreed to complete its revision of the GENACIS participation/authorship agreement by the end of summer 2001.

A second group will draft guidelines for translating the GENACIS questionnaires, including procedures for translation and back translation, guidelines for resolving and documenting difficult translation decisions, and other issues suggested by linguistics and translation professionals whom the committee will consult. The translation group will produce its guidelines by the end of the summer. Members of this group include Louise Nadeau (chair), Andree Demers, and Raquel Shaw Moxam,

A third committee was formed to develop recommendations for constructing composite variables for basic drinking measures (e.g., the graduated-frequency measure) and for various measures of problem consequences (e.g., alcohol problems, dependence symptoms). The composite measures group includes Tom Greenfield, Gerhard Gmel (nominated in absentia), Kate Graham, Moira Plant, and Richard Wilsnack. The group's recommendations will be distributed to the membership via the IRGGANET Listserv.

Membership in all these committees is open to other interested IRGGA members. Members interested in joining a committee(s) – or in joining any of the data analysis working groups in Annex C -- should contact Sharon Wilsnack or Arlinda Kristjanson as soon as possible.

Members agreed that IRGGANET should be used for discussions of potential analyses, including analyses in content areas not discussed at the Toronto workshop (e.g., intimacy and sexuality). IRGGANET can also be useful for generating proposals for articles and identifying members interested in collaborating on various analyses. In this regard, Nancy Vogeltanz-Holm reminded all members to write either her or Sharon to inform them of any changes in e-mail addresses, as address changes are not automatically identified by IRGGANET.

THE 2002 PRE-KBS WORKSHOP will be held in Paris over the three days preceding the KBS symposium: Friday, 31 May through Sunday, 2 June 2002. Friday will be devoted to the EU study portion of GENACIS; non-EU members who have collected or plan to collect GENACIS data in the areas of the EU workpackages (listed above) – and

any other interested project members -- are encouraged to attend the Friday meeting.

Annex A

Relationship of Components of the GENACIS Project
(not included: data management and other members)

Annex B

GENACIS Participation Agreement: May 2001 Draft

GENACIS PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT
(3rd draft – May 2001)

I/we wish to become a study partner of the Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study (GENACIS) project. GENACIS is a collaborative multi-national study designed by the International Research Group on Gender and Alcohol (IRGGA), a group of researchers from more than 30 countries, affiliated with the Kjetil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol.

As a GENACIS study partner, I/we agree to the following:

- (1) Study partners conducting new surveys to be included in GENACIS agree to work with the GENACIS coordinating committee and data analysis coordinator in a shared effort to meet specified goals related to sample design and survey methods. These goals are described in more detail in Annex I.
- (2) Study partners contributing existing data sets agree to provide the data analysis coordinator with standard descriptive information about characteristics of their surveys and data sets, as described in Annex I.
- (3) Study partners agree to follow guidelines prepared by the GENACIS data analysis coordinator for preparation and submission of country data sets for centralized data analysis.
- (4) Study partners agree to allow use of their data sets in all collaborative GENACIS analyses.
- (5) Study partners are encouraged to analyze data and report findings from their own country data sets, as desired, in addition to and separate from collaborative GENACIS

analyses.

(6) Study partners agree to follow GENACIS guidelines for collaborative data analyses, report preparation, and authorship of collaborative publications, as described in Annex I.

(7) The GENACIS coordinating committee will offer study partners technical assistance with regard to survey design, interviewer selection and training, fieldwork procedures, ethical and safety issues, and data editing and entry.

(8) The combined data set of GENACIS surveys will be retained as a data archive for future scholarly use.

I/we agree to the conditions described above and in Annex I for participation in the GENACIS project.

(Name(s)) (Country)

(Date)

(For the GENACIS Coordinating Committee) (Date)

GENACIS PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT: ANNEX 1
(2nd draft -- May 2001)

This annex provides additional details regarding guidelines for participation in the GENACIS project (Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study). Participating countries agree to work with the GENACIS coordinating committee and data analysis coordinator in a joint effort to attain the following goals in their GENACIS-affiliated surveys, and to follow certain procedures in the collaborative analysis of GENACIS data and reporting of research findings.

Sample Characteristics (new surveys)

- (1) A sample size of at least 1,000.
- (2) Inclusion of both adult women and adult men (age 18 and older) proportional to their representation in the general population of the study area.

(3) Full probability sampling at all levels and strata, as agreed upon with the GENACIS coordinating committee. Once agreed upon, the sampling plan for each country will become part of that country's participation agreement.

(4) A national sample, if possible.

(5) For larger countries (e.g., China, India), sampling of entire provinces or regions that (a) include both urban and rural areas, (b) correspond to a governmental unit(s) that can provide aggregate statistics for cultural-level analyses, and (c) have a population with varied drinking patterns rather than being a region of abstainers only.

Survey Methods (new surveys)

(1) Strenuous efforts to attain a 70% or higher completion rate.

(2) Inclusion of all questions from the GENACIS Expanded Core Questionnaire, with the exception of any questions judged by the country survey leader and staff to be culturally inappropriate for their country.

(3) In conjunction with agreement on each country's sampling plan, WHO and the GENACIS coordinating committee will offer technical assistance with regard to sampling methods, interviewer selection and training, fieldwork procedures, ethical and safety issues, and data editing and entry.

(4) Guidelines for interviewers and project staff will address confidentiality issues, special training needs for the administration of potentially sensitive questions, awareness of both respondent and interviewer reactions to sensitive questions, and identification of local resources available to respondents who may need physical or mental health services.

Procedures for Data Submission and Handling

The Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems (SIPA), Lausanne, Switzerland, is the site for centralized analysis of GENACIS data.

The steps taken to create the combined GENACIS data set will include the following:

(1) The data analysis coordinator will distribute a data quality form to all partners, with questions about characteristics of fieldwork in their surveys (e.g., sampling, response rate, mode of administration, weighting, interviewer characteristics).

(2) The study partners will be asked to complete this form and return it along with their survey codebook; survey questionnaire (in both English and the language of the survey); and an electronic file of the original survey data set for their country, containing no names or other personal identifiers of individual survey respondents. In addition to completing the form, study partners will be asked to write a clear narrative description of the major characteristics of their survey. These descriptions will include sampling design

and methods, response rate, method of data collection, age range and gender composition of sample, and types of variables measured. These descriptions will be available to all study partners for use in interpreting study results and writing research reports.

(3) The data analysis coordinator will develop guidelines for the types of data cleaning and editing to be conducted by local survey leaders before transmitting their data sets to SIPA. After receiving the data sets, the data analysis coordinator will do additional data editing as needed and will conduct missing value imputations. After these revisions, he will return the transformed files to the survey leaders so that they can inspect and confirm basic patterns in the data that should have been retained. A technical manual will be developed that includes detailed instructions for preparing and transmitting data sets to SIPA.

Procedures for Data Analysis and Report Preparation

(1) Plans have already been made and analyses promised concerning some specific research topics. For example, partners involved in the EU-funded component of GENACIS are committed to producing “workpackages” in such areas as relationships between alcohol use and social roles, violent victimization, and gender equality. Workpackage coordinators of the EU component of GENACIS are responsible for completing, as first author, at least one report on each of the specified workpackage themes. (This is a contractual commitment to the EU.) These reports will form chapters in the final project report for the EU, and, it is hoped, can also be published.

(2) All partners who wish to use the GENACIS data to analyze a specific research question should submit their research plans to the GENACIS coordinating committee for approval. This procedure is intended to avoid duplication of analyses on the same research question. An individual GENACIS partner can make such a proposal, although proposals are more likely to be submitted by subgroups of partners interested in a particular topic. In most cases, once approval has been obtained, the partner(s) will have one year within which to complete his/her/their analyses. If the analysis has not been completed within this one-year period, another partner who is interested in investigating the same research question can then submit a proposal for such analyses to the GENACIS coordinating committee.

(3) After a proposed analysis has been completed, a draft report of findings should be sent to Berlin (coordinating the EU-funded component) and/or UND (coordinating other countries) for circulation among partners from all countries involved. These partners will be expected to respond to the draft in a timely manner and to submit to the first author of the paper their suggested additions, revisions, and corrections.

Archiving of GENACIS Data Sets

(1) Data sets submitted to the GENACIS centralized data bank will be retained as a data archive for future scholarly use.

Authorship of GENACIS Publications

- (1) Individual countries are encouraged to publish findings from their own country surveys, as desired, separate from collaborative GENACIS analyses.
- (2) Study partners agree to allow use of their data sets in all collaborative analyses.
- (3) Survey leaders have the right to review and comment on all collaborative analyses and publications that use their data sets.
- (4) The first author of any GENACIS publication will be the individual who plays the primary role in conceptualizing, designing, interpreting, and writing about the analyses reported in that paper.
- (5) Other major authors will be those individuals who make substantial contributions to conceptualizing, conducting, interpreting, and/or writing about the analyses in that publication.
- (6) Survey leaders for data sets used in a GENACIS publication who are not major authors will be listed in alphabetical order following the term “with.” A footnote will explain that the individuals listed following “with” are collaborators who have reviewed the paper according to the project’s objectives and, where applicable, according to accuracy and representation of their contributed data.
- (7) An additional footnote will be developed for inclusion in all GENACIS publications. This footnote will indicate the funding source and original survey director(s) for all survey data sets used in GENACIS analyses. Because some GENACIS partners will use survey data collected by other investigators in their countries, this footnote will acknowledge the contributions of the original survey directors and funding agencies.

Annex C

Facilitators and Participants in Toronto 2001 Working Groups

DRINKING PATTERNS & CONTEXTS

Presenters/Facilitators: Pia Makela
Ronald Knibbe

Franca Beccaria (ITALY)
Andree Demers (CANADA)
Marja Holmila (FINLAND)

Annika Jakobsson (SWEDEN)
Sylvia Kairouz (CANADA)
Ronald Knibbe (NETHERLANDS)
Pia Makela (FINLAND)
Heli Mustonen (FINLAND)
Guillermina Natera (MEXICO)
Isidore Obot (NIGERIA)
Robin Room (SWEDEN)
Judith Rosta (GERMANY)
Maya Rusakova (RUSSIA)
Nancy Vogeltanz-Holm (USA)
Shoshana Weiss (ISRAEL)

VIOLENCE & OTHER CONSEQUENCES

Presenters/Facilitators: Kate Graham
Moir Plant

Karin Helmersson Bergmark (SWEDEN)
Maria Dinis (USA)
Jillian Fleming (AUSTRALIA)
Kate Graham (CANADA)
Andrea Hegedus (USA)
Florence Kerr-Correa (BRAZIL)
Arlinda Kristjanson (USA)
Louise Nadeau (CANADA)
Moir Plant (SCOTLAND, UK)
Shinji Shimizu (JAPAN)
Sharon Wilsnack (USA)

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Presenters/Facilitators: Kim Bloomfield
Richard Wilsnack

Kim Bloomfield (GERMANY)
Cynthia Chasokela (ZIMBABWE)
Heli Mustonen (FINLAND)
Richard Wilsnack (USA)

DOING THE SURVEY/AGGREGATE VARIABLES

Presenters/Facilitators: Robin Room
Ludek Kubicka

Giora Rahav

Kim Bloomfield (GERMANY)
Andrea Demers (CANADA)
Jillian Fleming (AUSTRALIA)
Andrea Hegedus (USA)
Sylvia Kairouz (CANADA)
Arlinda Kristjanson (USA)
Ludek Kubicka (CZECH REPUBLIC)
Pia Makela (FINLAND)
Isidore Obot (NIGERIA)
Robin Room (SWEDEN)
Judith Rosta (GERMANY)
Maya Rusakova (RUSSIA)
Shinji Shimizu (JAPAN)
Nancy Vogelanz-Holm (USA)
Richard Wilsnack (USA)

QUALITATIVE METHODS/INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

Presenter/Facilitator: Marja Holmila

Franca Beccaria (ITALY)
Karin Helmersson Bergmark (SWEDEN)
Cynthia Chasokela (ZIMBABWE)
Maria Dinis (USA)
Kate Graham (CANADA)
Marja Holmila (FINLAND)
Annika Jakobsson (SWEDEN)
Florence Kerr-Correa (BRAZIL)
Louise Nadeau (CANADA)
Guillermina Natera (MEXICO)
Shoshana Weiss (ISRAEL)
Sharon Wilsnack (USA)