All plans for the Section on Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco (ADT) of the American Sociological Association are nearly complete. On Tuesday, August 16, 2005 our section’s panels and roundtables will be organized throughout the day. The listing of panels and roundtables are provided in this newsletter for easy reference and your planning.

The organizer reported experiencing some difficulties with managing every submission via the ASA on-line conference system. This means that some individual papers may not be included in a panel session or ADT roundtables. They may have gotten overlooked. If this describes your paper, please come to the roundtable sessions (10:30-11:30 AM on Aug 16), and I shall organize a roundtable for those whose papers were dropped.

In addition, I strongly encourage all ADT members to attend the business meeting which follows immediately afterwards (11:30-12:10 PM) to plan next year’s meeting which will be in San Francisco in 2006. I also request that everyone plan to attend the ADT-sponsored panel sessions beginning at 8:30 AM, at 12:30, and at 2:30 PM. Many interesting papers will be presented at those sessions and good attendance sparks many interesting questions as well as give and take.

Other news: Dale Chitwood, University of Miami, has been elected as the incoming chairperson of the ADT Section. He will organize the panels for the San Francisco (2006) conference, and be in charge at the New York (2007) meeting. In addition, Carrie Oser, University of Kentucky, and the ADT newsletter editor, was elected to serve as member of the Board of Directors of the Section.

See you in Philadelphia,
Bruce Johnson
ADT Chair
This year, the Section on Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco of the ASA is co-hosting a reception with the SSSP’s Division On Drinking and Drugs. The joint reception takes place on Sunday, August 14th, between 7:30-9:30pm after the ASA Presidential Speech at Pizzicato (248 Market St, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2817), a fabulous Italian restaurant (specializing in brick-oven pizza and contemporary pasta entrees) in Old City, Philadelphia. Pizzicato is eight blocks east of the conference hotels - on the corner of Third and Market streets. It is about a ten minute walk or a short and cheap (about $3-4) taxi ride from either the ASA or SSSP hotels. Come mingle with your friends and colleagues while enjoying sumptuous light fare and a cash bar right in the heart of Philadelphia’s restaurant row. We look forward to seeing you there!
The Welfare Client Longitudinal Study (WCLS) is tracking changes in social service agencies and clients under welfare reform, and their consequences for the economic prospects among low-income people with substance abuse problems. The WCLS links data on the welfare recipients over time with data on the changing organizations that serve them. The project follows two cohorts of welfare recipients over time in the same California county, one before welfare reform took effect (1989-1995), and the other after welfare reform (2001-2006). Both surveys include representative samples of the entire county population applying for and receiving cash aid, which includes people seeking federal family aid (Aid to Families with Dependent Children or AFDC, now called Temporary Aid for Needy Families or TANF) and local aid to single adults (General Assistance or GA). The project is funded through grants from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Substance Abuse Policy and Research Program.

We take a variety of theoretical issues into account as we track our samples over time, including human and social capital, and the institutional effects of stigma and labeling by public agencies. The pre-welfare reform studies found that substance abusers' interactions with multiple agencies, not just welfare, had an important impact on their trajectories and reliance on public aid. An analysis of patterns of welfare exit and entry suggested that substance abuse alone did not explain welfare clients' patterns of aid receipt, but that its effects on a person's broader social circumstances should be taken into consideration. Substance dependence made a recipient more likely to leave welfare because of family and administrative reasons, and clients who left aid for these reasons were more likely to return to welfare later (Schmidt, Dohan, Wiley, & Zabkiewicz, 2002). The relationship between substance abuse and aid receipt was more clear among GA recipients, with substance abuse a strong predictor of repeat welfare use (Schmidt, Weisner, & Wiley, 1998).

To provide context for analyses of current cohort of recipients after reform, we are conducting ethnographic observations of welfare policy makers, managers and frontline workers to examine the implementation of new policies. Workers seem to favor welfare reform, speaking favorably about time limits, work requirements, and the emphasis on self-sufficiency and personal accountability. They report that the new policies allow them to encourage substance-abusing clients to "bootstrap" their way into jobs (Dohan, Schmidt, & Henderson, 2005). This is in line with other ethnographic findings that suggest the identification of substance abusers is not a high priority among welfare workers (Henderson, Dohan, & Schmidt, 2005).

We are also studying trends in who gets onto aid programs over the course of reform. Ethnographic data on welfare reform implementation are helping us to assess whether trends observed in our quantitative analysis could be attributable to policy change, as opposed to reflecting broader changes in the population or economy. While welfare rolls have declined dramatically since the advent of reform, the proportion of that population with substance abuse problems has remained fairly constant. We have found no evidence that substance abusers are applying to aid in fewer numbers or being discriminated against in the application process, both of which were seen as possible consequences of welfare reform. We have found some evidence that substance abusing clients may be being shifted from federal TANF aid to local aid programs, thus raising new concerns about cost-shifting and perhaps even an intergovernmental “race to the bottom” (Schmidt, Wiley, Dohan et al., 2005).

For copies, contact cbishop@arg.org.
Drug courts are beginning to accept participants with more serious criminal histories because of the link between substance abuse, crime, and violence (Belenko, 1998, 1999; Peters, 1996; Saum, 2001). Similar to drug abuse, mental health has also been linked to violent behavior (Hare, 1999). Given the limited drug abuse research examining rural populations, the current study focuses on violent and non-violent offenders using data collected from the Enhancing Drug Court Retention in a Rural State (NIDA #ROI 13076). Specifically, mental health, drug use, and criminal activity will be examined to better understand differences between 500 violent and non-violent drug court clients in two Kentucky drug court sites.

This study is a part of a larger NIH project in which a sample of 500 participants was purposively selected from two Kentucky drug court sites. Baseline interviews were conducted following drug court entry which focused on drug use, mental health, and criminal activity using the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) (McLellan, Luborsky, O’brien, and Woody, 1980) and Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) (Derogatis, 1983). This presentation focuses on participants categorized based upon violent (N = 191) or non-violent offenses (N = 286). For the present study, the ASI was used to examine self-reported histories of drug use, mental health, and legal status. Drug use histories were obtained by asking participants how many years and how often they regularly used alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and multiple drugs. Pattern of drug usage was coded from 0 (never) to 7 (about 4 or more times daily).

Drug court participants with violent offenses were slightly older (31.3 vs. 29.6, p < .05), had fewer years of education (11.5 vs. 11.9, p < .05), and were more likely to be white (53.4% vs. 46.6%, p < .001) than drug court participants with non-violent offenses. In addition, drug court participants with violent offenses scored marginally higher on the BSI measures of somatization (.6 vs .5, p < .10), obsessive-compulsive disorder (1.0 vs .9, p < .10), anxiety (.8 vs .7, p < .10), phobic anxiety (.6 vs .4, p < .01), paranoid ideation (1.1 vs. 1.0, p < .10), and global severity index (.8 vs .7, p < .10). In addition, violent offenders were more likely to report ever having trouble controlling violent behavior when compared to non-violent offenders (33.5% vs. 21.1%, p < .01). Violent offenders also reported more treatment in a hospital for psychological or emotional problems in their lifetime (.6 vs .3, p < .10). After controlling for age, there were no significant differences for years of drug use between violent and non-violent drug court participants. In terms of criminal history, violent offenders have significantly more criminal charges than non-violent offenders (32.3 vs. 20.5, p < .001), as well as more convictions (16.4 vs. 9.0, p < .001).

According to the findings, drug court participants with a history of violent offenses reported more problems such as anxiety, paranoia, and overall mental health than non-violent drug court participants. Despite previous research findings on urban populations, the current study did not find any difference in drug use between rural violent and non-violent offenders. Perhaps because the entire sample is composed of drug users, there is no distinction in drug use. In addition, findings show that violent drug court participants have more extensive criminal history when compared to non-violent drug court participants.

Given that violent drug court offenders have a greater number of mental health problems, mental health treatment should be a strong focus of drug court administrators for participants entering the program with a history of violent offenses. Future research possibilities will also be discussed.

*Contact Allison Mateyoke-Scrivner for references (amate00@uky.edu)
Alcohol, Drugs, & Tobacco Websites

Addiction Research Foundation - www.arf.org/
Alcoholics Anonymous - www.alcoholics_anonymous.org/
Alfred R. Lindesmith Center - www.lindesmith.org/
The Beer Institute - www.beerinst.org
Bureau of Justice Statistics - www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse - www.ccsa.ca/
Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse - www.casacolumbia.org/
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) - prevention.samhsa.gov/
Center for Substance Abuse Research - www.cesar.umd.edu
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) - www.csat.samhsa.gov/
Centers for Disease Control - www.cdc.gov
College on Problems of Drug Dependence (CPDD) - www.cpdd.vcu.edu/
Core Institute - www.siu.edu/~coreinst
Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S. - www.discus.health.org
Drug Reform Coordination Network - www.drcnet.org
Drug Reform Coordination Network (DRCNet) Drug Policy Library - www.druglibrary.org/
Drug Enforcement Administration - www.usdoj.gov/dea
DrugText - www.drugtext.nl/
Drug Story - www.drugstory.org
Go Ask Alice - www.goaskalice.columbia.edu/
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention - www.edc.org/hec/
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) - www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/
ORK on-line catalog of alcohol and other drug literature - www.dartmouth.edu/~cork
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) - www.health.org
National Commission Against Drunk Driving - www.ncadd.com
National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence - www.ncadd.org/
National Institute on Drug Abuse - www.nida.nih.gov
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism - www.niaaa.nih.gov
Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and other Drug Problems - www.marininstitute.org
Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resources (RADAR) Network - www.oasas.state.ny.us/pio/radarhm.htm
Research Society on Alcoholism - www.rsoa.org/
Research Institute on the Addictions - www.ria.org
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) - www.rwjf.org/index.jsp
Stanton Peele Addiction Web Site - http://peele.sas.nl
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - www.samhsa.gov
U.S. Department of State, Narcotics – International Information Programs - usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/narcotics.html
U.S. Drug Enforcement (DEA) - www.dea.gov
University of Delaware
Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice
Senior Criminology Position

The Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice at the University of Delaware invites applications for a senior (associate or full professor) faculty position beginning September 1, 2006. We are interested in hiring a scholar specializing in criminology; a person of exceptional research promise or national prominence. Ph.D. is required. Our department is affiliated with the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies and the Disaster Research Center; these offer opportunities for scholars interested in collaborative research. The University of Delaware is an equal opportunity employer that encourages applications from minority group members and women. Send an application letter describing teaching and research interests, vita, three letters of reference, evidence of teaching accomplishments, and recent articles and papers to: Lana Harrison, Chair, Criminology Search Committee; Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice; University of Delaware; Newark, DE 19716-2580. Deadline for applications is September 15, 2005.

ASA Alcohol, Drugs, & Tobacco
2005 Section Election Results

Chair Elect:
Dale Chitwood, University of Miami

Council Member:
Carrie Oser, University of Kentucky
Paper Session
Title: New Constructions of Drug Problems and Users
Scheduled Time: Tues., Aug. 16, 8:30am – 10:10am
Building: Philadelphia Marriott
Session Organizer: Tammy L. Anderson (University of Delaware)
Presider: Lana D. Harrison (University of Delaware)
1. Social Constructions of Dependency by Blunts Smokers: Ethnographic Reports
   Stephen J. Sifanek (NDRI), Bruce Johnson (NDRI), *Ellen Benoit (NDRI), *Eloise Dunlap (NDRI)
   *Adam D. Jacobs (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
3. Alcohol Diagnoses in the Medical Context: Using Chart Review and Diagnostic Databases
   *Carol Conell (Kaiser Permanente), Carla A. Green (Oregon Health & Science University), Ella Lyons (Kaiser Permanente), Agatha Himman (Kaiser Permanente), Constance Weisner (Department of Psychiatry, University of California), Michael Polen (Kaiser Permanente), Jennifer Ellis (Kaiser Permanente)
4. The public health cycle. The Evin Law and the total consumption model in French alcohol policy
   *Pekka Juhani Sulkunen (University of Helsinki)

Roundtables
Scheduled Time: Tues., Aug 16, 10:30am – 11:30am
Building: Philadelphia Marriott
Session Organizer: Tammy L. Anderson (University of Delaware)

Table 1. Substance Abuse Theory and the Diversity Question
1. Adolescent drug use: Family structure and parenting behavior
   *Clifford L. Broman (Michigan State University), Carol Freedman-Doan (Eastern Michigan University)
2. Early Onset Alcohol Use Among American Indian Adolescents: An Examination of Caretaker Influence
   *Melissa Lynn Walls (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Danny R. Hoyt (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Les B. Whitbeck
3. Neighborhood Effects on the Efficacy of a Youth Substance Prevention Program
   *Stephen S. Kulis (Arizona State University), Flavio Mar-siglia (Arizona State University), *Scott Thomas Yabiku (Arizona State University), Benjamin Allan Lewin (Arizona State University), Tanya A. Nieri (Arizona State University), Syed Hussaini (Arizona State University)

Table 2. Social Control and Policy/Programs
1. Disciplinary Careers of Drug-Impaired Physicians
   *Matthew C. Holtman (National Board of Medical Examiners)
2. The Impact of Program and Student Characteristics on the Efficacy of Brief Substance Use Interventions for College Students
   *Katarzyna Celinska (Rutgers University), Thomas Morgan (Rutgers University), Helene Raskin White (Rutgers University), Erich Labouvie (Rutgers University)
3. The Role of Spirituality on Alcohol Cessation among Native Americans
   *Rosalie A. Torres Stone (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Debbie Martinez (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Xiaojin Chen (Tulane University)

Table 3. Social Control and Prevention Programs
1. Further Exploration of Control Attitudes toward Drug Use
   *Stelios Stylianou
2. Linguistic Acculturation of Mexican Heritage Youth and Effective Substance Use Prevention
   *Stephen S. Kulis (Arizona State University)
3. Prevention as Intervention: The success of a Universal Prevention Program among Early Adolescent Substance Users
   Tanya A. Nieri (Arizona State University), Layne Stromwall (Arizona State University), Scott Thomas Yabiku (Arizona State University)

Table 4. Understanding Drug Markets
1. Electronic Communications and the Dynamics of the Street-level Drug Markets in the United States
   *Zhiwei Zhang (University of Chicago), Dean Robert Gerstein (NORC/University of Chicago)
2. Issues in Working with a Multi-Year ADAM/PUF Database
   *Andrew Golub (NDRI), Hilary James Liberty (NDRI), Bruce D. Johnson (Natl Development & Research Inst
3. Youthful Drug Markets or Where Do Kids Get their Drugs? Explorations from the DAVI Study
   *Lana D. Harrison, Patricia G. Erickson, Dirk Korf (University of Amsterdam)
Table 5. Substance Abuse Policy Issues and Women

1. Facilitating the Adoption and Adaptation of Intimate Partner Violence Services into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Lessons Learned
   *Barbara Lynn Kail (Fordham University)

2. Motherhood and HIV Risk among Women Who Use Heroin
   *Dale D. Chitwood (University of Miami), Dixie Jasun Koo (University of Miami), Jesus Sanchez (University of Miami)

3. Substance abuse and mental health: A comparison of women in drug court and women on probation
   Michele Staton Tindall (University of Kentucky), *Carrie B. Oser (University of Kentucky), Jamieson Duvall (University of Kentucky), Carl Leukefeld (University of Kentucky)

Table 6. Innovative Quantitative Analyses

   *Michael Christopher Vuolo (University of Minnesota), *Christopher Uggen (University of Minnesota)

2. Populars, Jocks, Headbangers, and Averages: Peer Crowd Identities and Adolescent Substance Use
   *Kathleen E. Miller (University at Buffalo), Joseph Hoffman (SUNY-Buffalo), Grace M. Barnes (University at Buffalo), Michael P. Farrell (University at Buffalo), Merrill Melnick (SUNY College at Brockport), Don Sabo (D’Youville College)

3. The Role of Credentialing in the Emergence of Employee Assistance as a Workplace Jurisdiction
   *Sylvester O. Osagie (The Pennsylvania State University)

Table 7. Miscellaneous Issues

1. Cigars-for-Blunts: Marketing of Flavored Tobacco Products to Youth and Minorities
   *Sifaneck Stephen (NDRI)

2. Who Becomes Alcoholic versus Drug Dependent? Exploring Social Answers among Diverse Young Adults
   *Donald A. Lloyd (Florida State University)

3. “I Don’t Beg. I Don’t Steal” Drug Users’ Front-State Self-Perceptions
   *Rene D. Drumm (Southern Adventist University), Duane C. McBride (Andrews University)

Paper Session

Title: Subcultural and Regional Perspectives on Drugs and Alcohol

Scheduled Time: Tues., Aug 16, 12:30pm – 2:10pm
Building: Philadelphia Marriott
Session Organizer: Tammy L. Anderson (University of Delaware)
Presider: Andrew Golub (NDRI)

1. Asian American Youth, The Dance Scene and Club Drugs
   *Geoffrey Hunt (Institute for Scientific Analysis)

2. Ecstasy Sellers’ Risk Perceptions and their Impact on Distribution Practices
   *Paloma Sales (University of California San Francisco), Sheigla B. Murphy (Institute for Scientific Analysis)

3. Heavy drinking and suicide mortality in Russia
   *William Alex Pridemore (Indiana University)

4. Marijuana Argot as Subculture Threads: Social Constructions by Users in New York City
   *Bruce D. Johnson (Natl Development & Research Inst), Flutura Bardhi (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), Stephen J. Sifaneck (Natl Development & Research Inst), Eloise Dunlap (National Development & Research Institutes)

Paper Session

Title: Drug Use, Abuse, Treatment, and Control

Scheduled Time: Tues., Aug 16, 2:30pm – 4:10pm
Building: Philadelphia Marriott
Session Organizer: Craig Reinarman (University of California)
Presider: Craig Reinarman (University of California)

1. Addiction and Discouragement: The Continuing Heroin Epidemic in the Chicago Puerto Rican Community
   *Ronald Glick (Northeastern Illinois University)

2. Are You Clean or Not: Complications in Drug Testing as Objective Measure of Drug Use
   Patient Views on Methadone Treatment as Conveyed in an Online Support Group
   *Jan Gryczynski (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

3. Tobacco Use and Health: Pipe and Cigar Smoking as Tobacco Harm Reduction
   *Michael S. Garr (Wilkes University)