

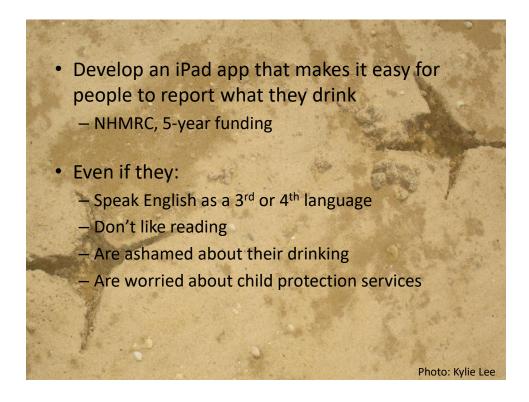




- Communities don't have local data on drinking (or drug use)
  - To fight for better services and programs
  - To see how work to tackle drinking is going
- The best data on Aboriginal drinking patterns is 20 years old -- and urban only

(Commonwealth Health, NDSHS, 1996; Chriktritzhs and Brady 2006)





## We know that...

- Drinkers often
  - share alcohol
  - use atypical containers (e.g. empty juice bottles)
- Drinking may vary with:
  - Travel
  - who the drinker is with
  - what is going on (e.g. celebration or funeral)
- Some remote communities don't have 'mainstream' counting systems
- Drinkers rarely count drinks



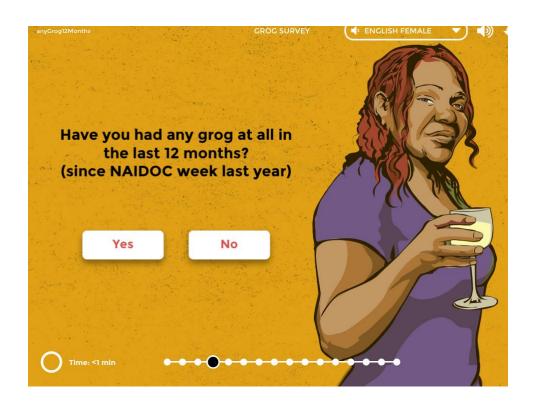


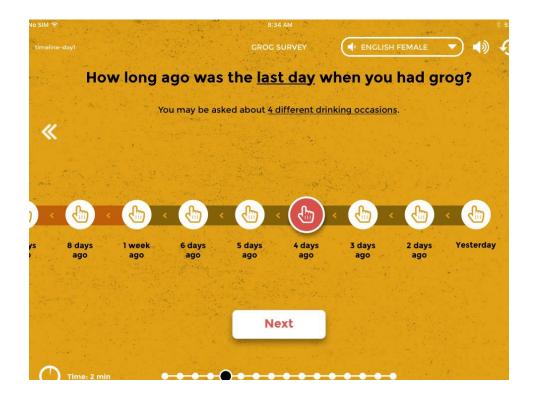


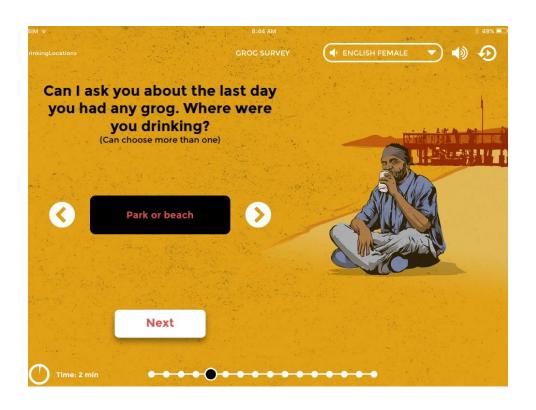
## In partnership (e.g. ADAC, communities, services)

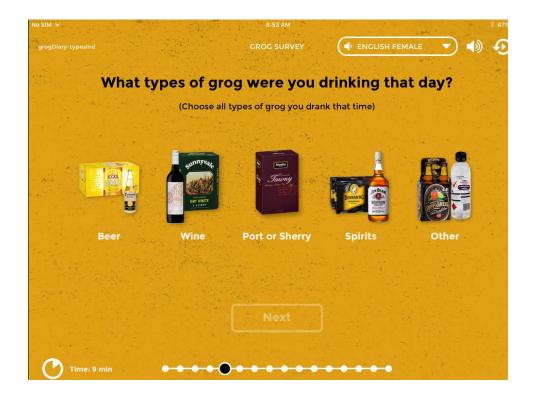
- Develop an app
  - Workshop: community and service reps; experts
  - Consider recognised assessment approaches
- Test the app
  - Does it work as well as a person asking?
  - Does it give the same sort of answers if used again?
- Improve the app
- Test in other communities in a survey
- · Refine the app

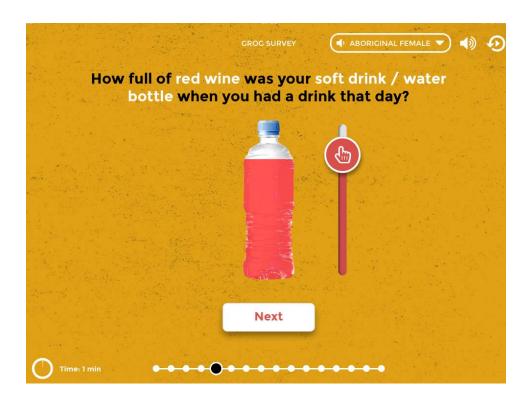






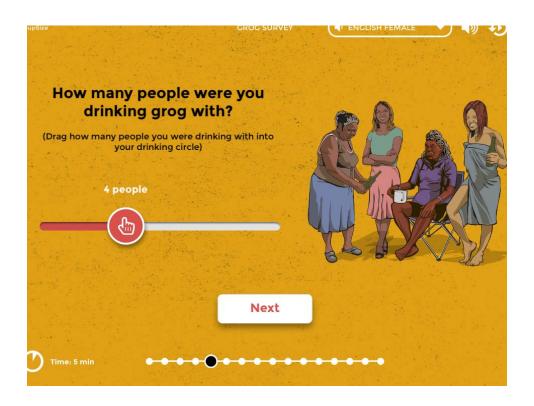




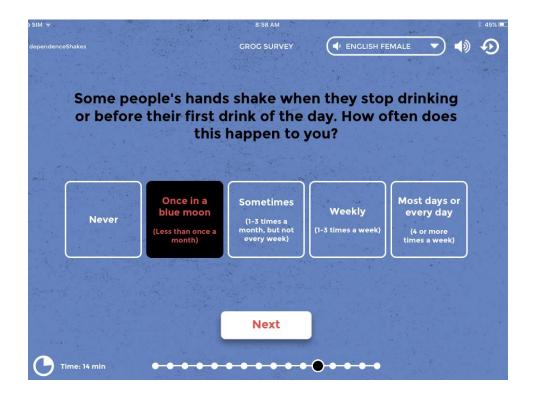












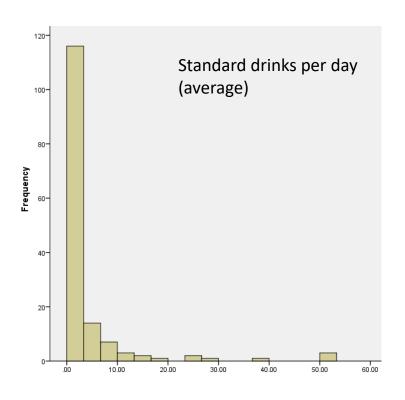




## Sample case

- Woman, SA
- Last drinking day: 26 standard drinks
- Average consumption: less than 1 drink / day
  - four drinking days in five months

	<b>ℴ</b> agrog_code		
8	beer3.5-pint450	450	3
8	beer3.5Can375	375	3
8	beer3.5Stubby330	330	4
3	premixBourbon-drinkingGlass350	350	3
3	premixBourbonCola5Can375	375	3
3	premixBourbonCola5SixPack2250	2250	3
5	cocktail24-cocktailGlass180	180	1



Mean 3.7 SD 8.8 N=150



- Assessment of drinking must consider cultural context
- Electronic aids may reduce barriers like shame and assist memory and recording
- Potential value in surveys, clinics and health promotion
- Broader potential, e.g. non-English speaking or marginalised groups worldwide

