



Päihdeutkimuksen tilasta – resurssit ja haasteet

K. Stenius, AHTS seminaari 4.5.2017

Cf Babor et al: Infrastructure and Career Opportunities in Addiction Science sekä Stenius et al: Beyond the Anglo-American World: Advice for Researchers From Developing and Non-English-Speaking Countries, In: Babor et al. Publishing Addiction Science, 3rd edition, forthcoming 2017



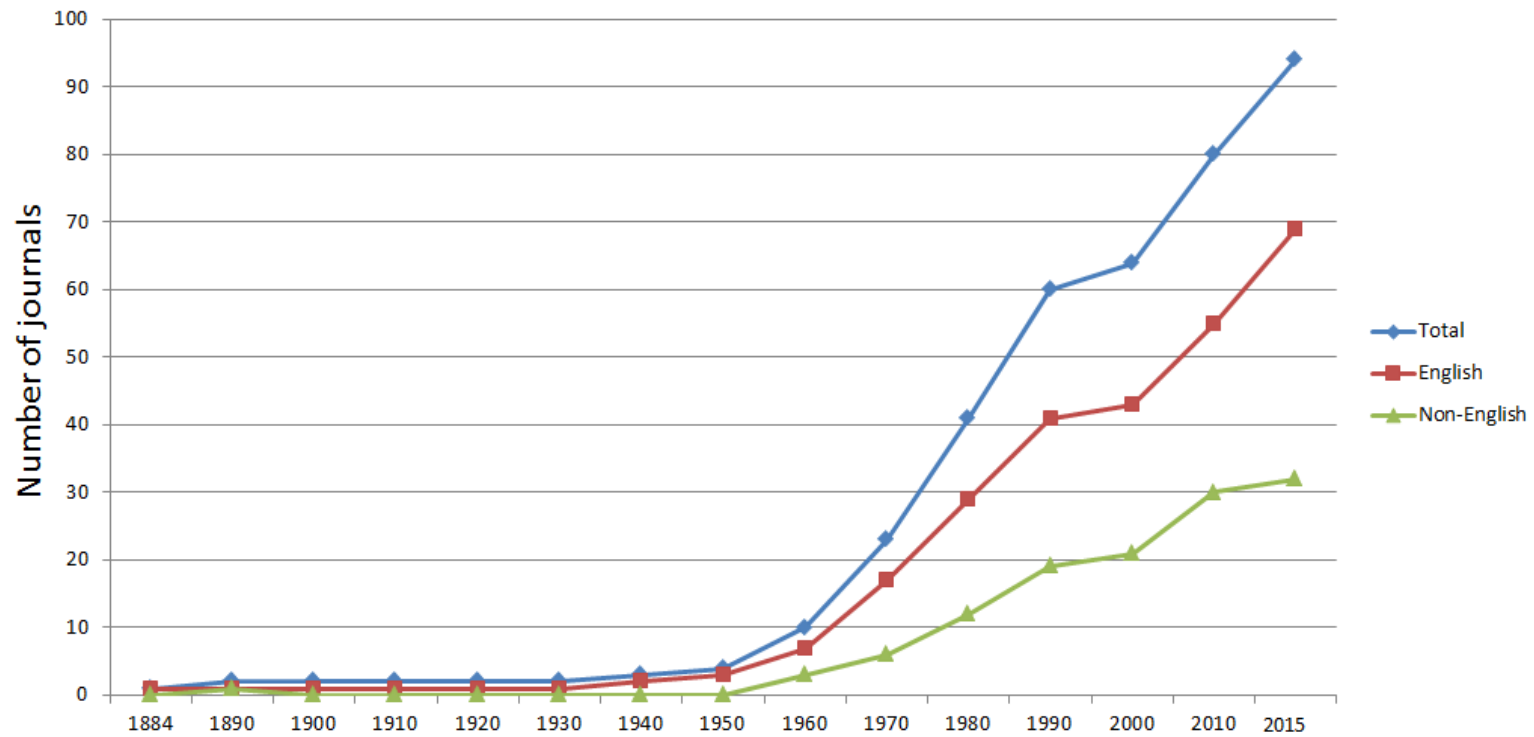
Current Addiction Science Infrastructure

Consolidation

- Kasvava määrä päihdelehtiä (ehkei julkaisuja)
- Kasvava määrä tiedejärjestöjä
- Kasvava määrä tutkimusryhmiä/-laitoksia (?)
- Kasvava määrä akateemisia päihdetutkimuskouluja
- USA hallitsee vielä, mutta ehkä hieman parannettu kansainvälinen tasapainoa

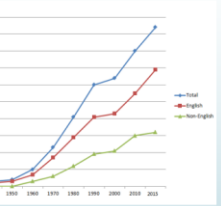
The Rise of Addiction Journals

Growth of addiction specialty journals (1884-2015)



Addiction Journals

Specialty journals (1884-2015)





Addiction Publications

- ▶ Addiction science is published in specialty and non-specialty journals
- ▶ **Majority of publications come from the U.S. (42%)**
- ▶ But other countries produce more research after adjusting for population size
 - ▶ E. g., Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, and Switzerland



Epäreilu tilanne

Ei yhtään Etelä-Amerikkalainen tieteellinen päihdelehti, yksi afrikkalainen, pari aasialaista. Kuitenkin päihdeongelmat monissa niissä maissa massiivisia.

Kansalliset tai alueelliset lehdet ovat vaikeassa tilanteessa - vaikka erittäin tärkeitä demokratian ja hyvän päätöksenteon kannalta.

“Because competition in the scientific field is intensifying, publication in indexed journals is a priority for researchers who need scientific credit for their work... Local and non-English-language addiction journals have difficulties meeting the criteria for inclusion in U.S. and international indexing systems, such as Web of Science and MEDLINE.”

Noidankehä

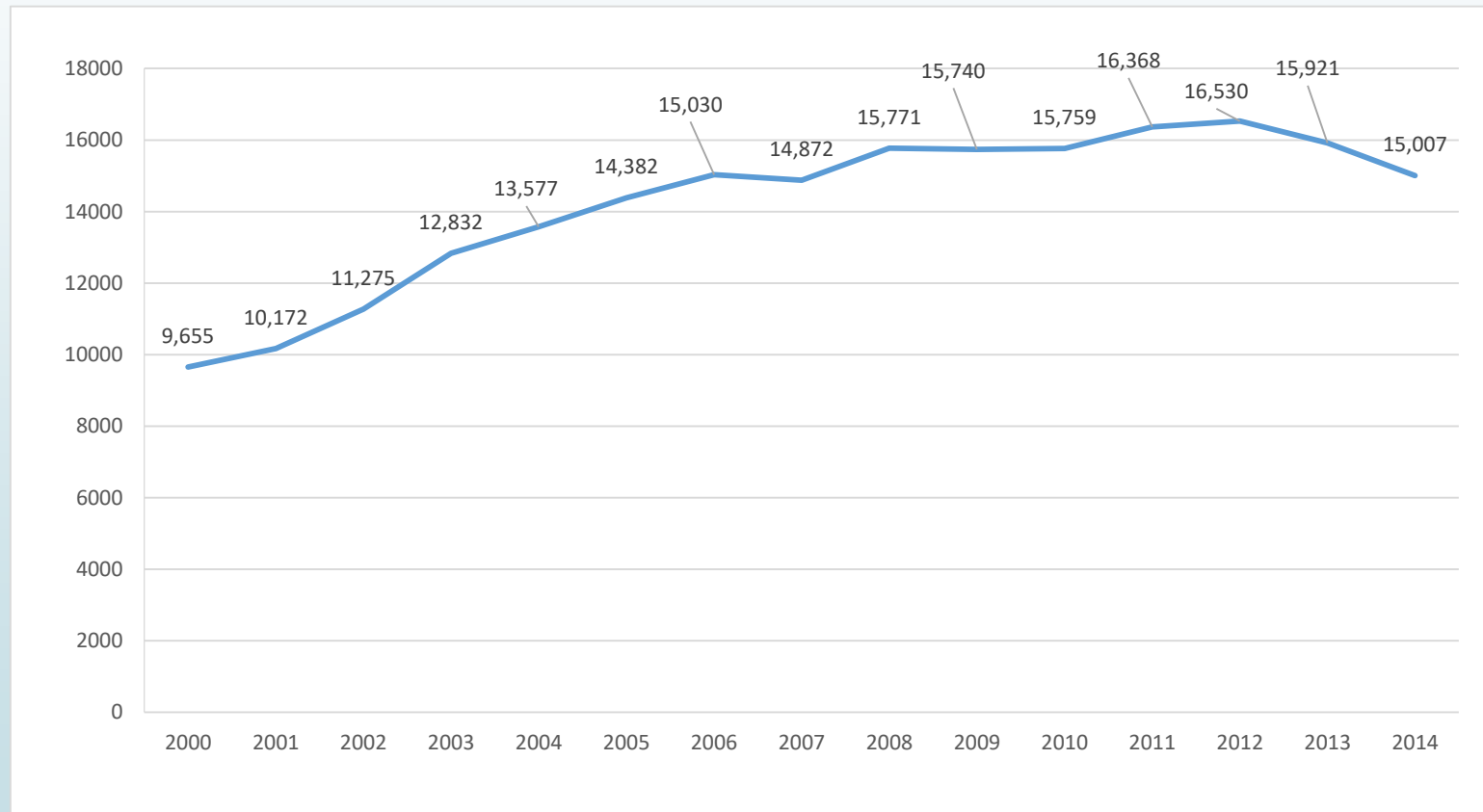


LMIC tutkimus saa mahd. enemmän huomiota kansainvälisissä lehdissä ja uudet ia tietokannat

- ▶ Warner et al. (2014) analyzed published contributions in the international journal *Tobacco Control* between 1992 and 2011. The proportion of original-article authors from LMICs during 2007–2011 compared with all the earlier years increased from 7.2% to 22.7% and LMIC lead authors increased from 4.0% to 13.7%. There was also a significant increase in articles covering LMIC issues. In another study (Zyoud et al., 2014), a considerable increase of tobacco articles with authors from Middle Eastern Arab countries was reported between 2003 and 2012.
- ▶ Latin American, African, Iranian, Turkish databases
- ▶ ERIH PLUS – The European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences (2014), to “enhance global visibility of high quality research in the humaniyies in academic journals in various English languages”. Merkitys?
- ▶ Nordic List: Nordic cooperation on research publication towards a common list

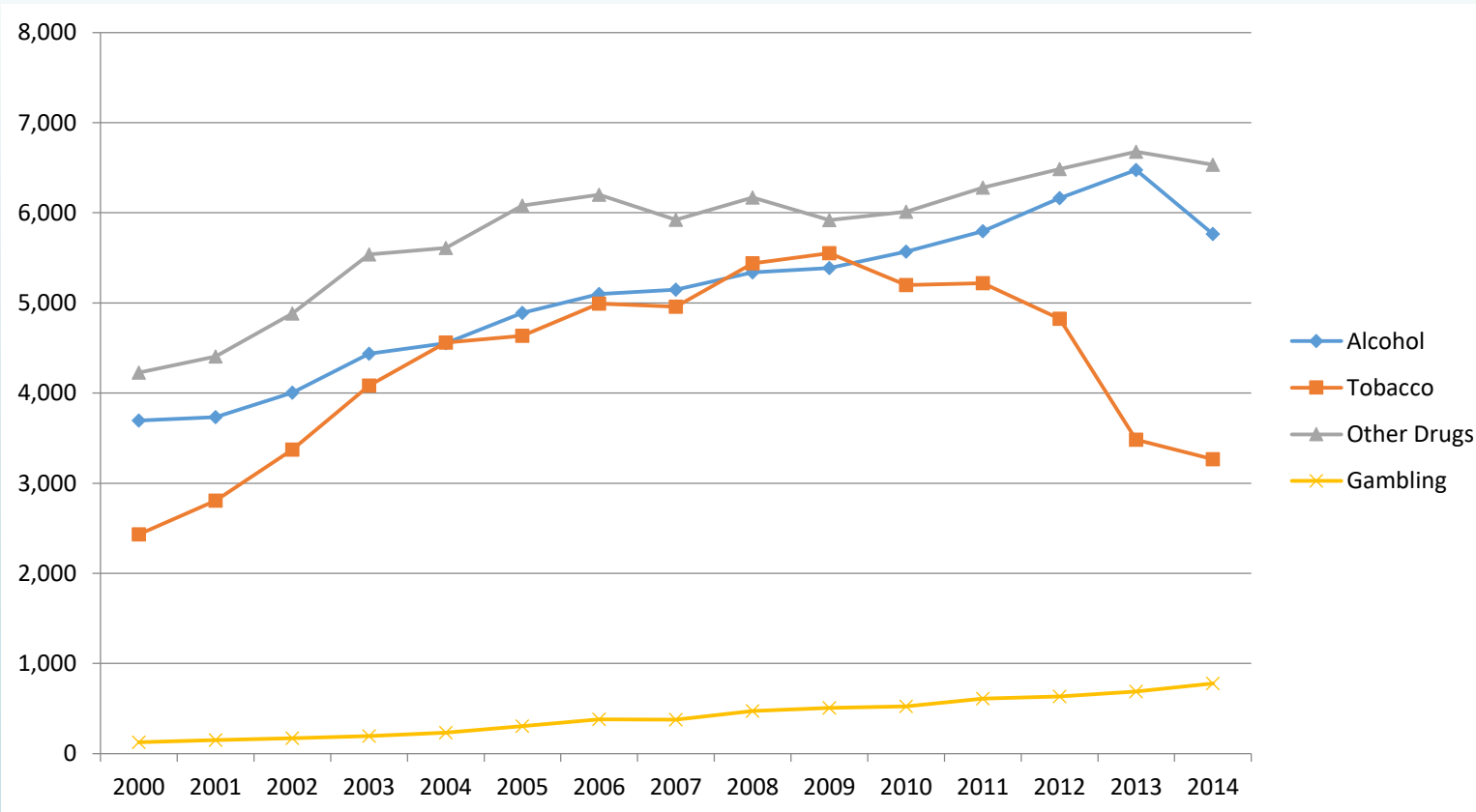
Addiction Publications

Total number of addiction articles per year (2000–2014)



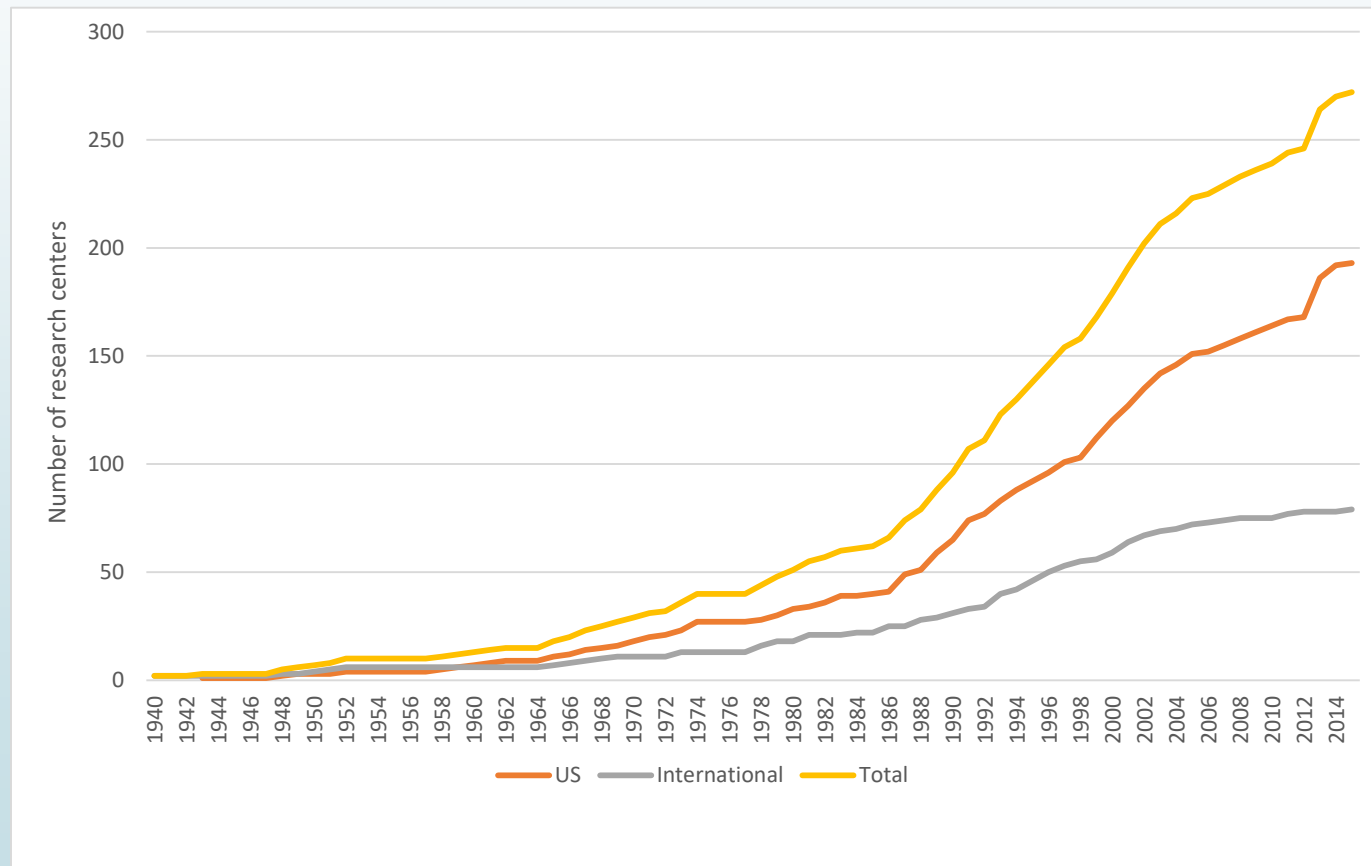
Addiction Publications

Total number of addiction articles, by year and category (2000–2014)



Addiction Research Centers

Cumulative growth of addiction research centers (1940–2015)





Addiction Research Centers

- ▶ Wide variety of research foci
 - ▶ 70.5% focus on drugs and alcohol
 - ▶ 57.4% on alcohol alone
 - ▶ 36.0% on tobacco
 - ▶ 2.9% on other addictions (e.g., problem gambling)
- ▶ 55.6% conducting studies on addiction treatment,
- ▶ 54.2% on the psychosocial factors involved in addiction,
- ▶ 51.3% on policy or prevention programs
- ▶ 33.1% on the biological underpinnings of addiction.
- ▶ Approximately 8% of research centers are known to have more than 50 affiliated research scientists; 50% have fewer than 25 investigators, and 21% have fewer than 10.

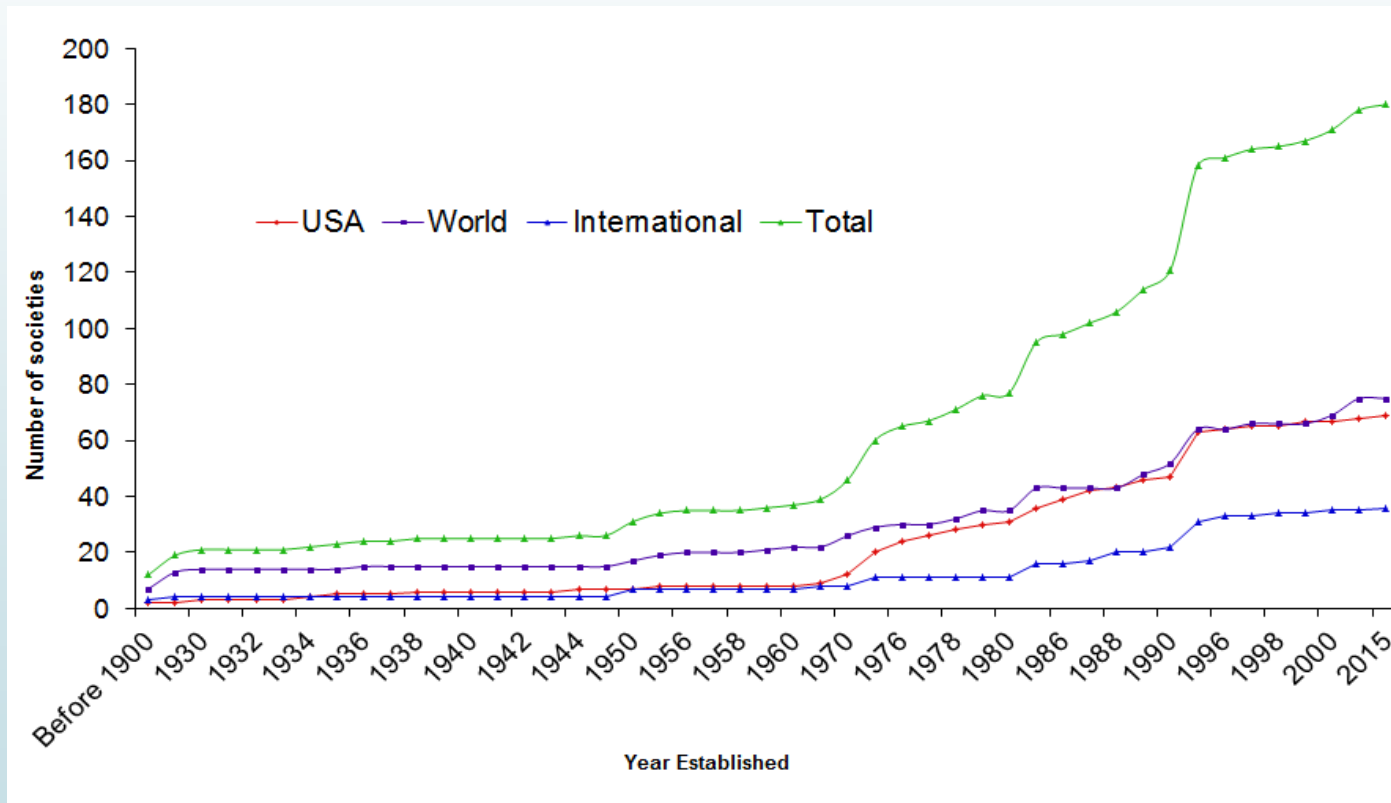


Addiction Professional Organizations

- ▶ Operating for almost 150 years
 - ▶ Oldest continuing society = the Society for the Study of Addiction (established 1884 in the United Kingdom)
- ▶ National and international organizations
- ▶ Sections of larger organizations that are devoted to addiction treatment, prevention, policy, and research
- ▶ At least 40 are focused on research

Addiction Professional Organizations

Cumulative growth of professional societies (pre 1900-2015)



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Addiction Professional Organizations

- ▶ Addiction associations...
 - ▶ Run meetings, events, conferences to share information
 - ▶ Encourage networking
 - ▶ Sponsor scientific journals
 - ▶ Published other scientific communications
 - ▶ Influence policy
 - ▶ Enhance the addiction field's status as an important area of research and clinical practice
 - ▶ Share the aim of overcoming patient stigma and government neglect



Education in Addiction Studies

- ▶ Many institutions offerings certificates, undergraduate degrees, and graduate degrees in addiction science
- ▶ Often interdisciplinary programs
 - ▶ Involve training in genetics, neuroscience, psychology, epidemiology, and public health
- ▶ Ultimate goal is to advance research-based knowledge, practice, and policies
- ▶ Europe: 35 programs, of which 25 in the UK

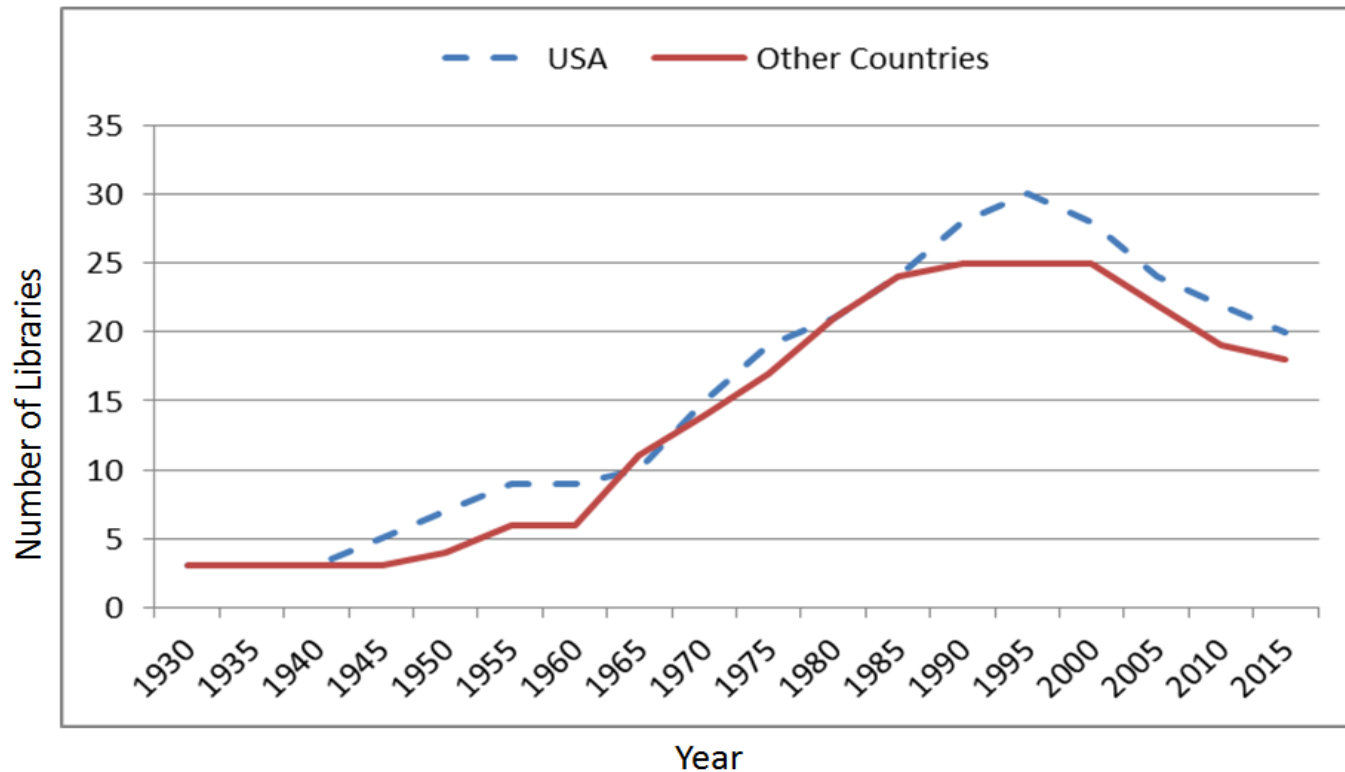


Addiction Libraries

- ▶ A specialized library in the addiction field provides information resources
 - ▶ Books, journals, reports, pamphlets, and historical documents
- ▶ First established in Europe (1907) and the US (1940)
- ▶ Usually managed by universities, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations
- ▶ Substance Abuse Librarians & Information Specialists (SALIS)
 - ▶ International association interested in the exchange of information on ATOD
- ▶ Currently declining in number due to lack of funding or increase of journal subscription costs

Addiction Libraries

Cumulative growth of specialized addiction libraries (1930-2015)





Addiction Databases

- ▶ More than 100 companies and institutions currently offer abstracting and indexing services
 - ▶ Provide access to abstracts and titles pertaining to the world literature on alcohol, other drugs, tobacco, and the behavioral addictions
- ▶ More specialized databases were established before the digital revolution in the 1990s
 - ▶ But they have fallen into decline and neglect as more generic databases have taken over
- ▶ Currently, 20 main electronic databases

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Careers in Addiction Science

- ▶ ~10,000 people worldwide who identify addiction science as part of their career identity
- ▶ They are...
 - ▶ Basic scientists in pursuit of knowledge for its own sake
 - ▶ Clinical investigators searching for new or better treatments
 - ▶ Applied researchers trying to solve difficult social problems

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Troubling Trends

- ▶ Competition and compartmentalization of addiction studies
- ▶ Political steering
- ▶ Agenda setting by the gambling, alcohol, tobacco and pharmaceutical industries
 - ▶ Research bias
- ▶ Predatory publishers and rogue journals
- ▶ Decline in specialized libraries and information specialists; lack of a single, searchable database



Conclusions

- ▶ Tremendous growth in all areas of addiction science in the past 50 years
- ▶ Disproportionate growth in the English-speaking world
- ▶ Infrastructure primarily supports basic and clinical science?
 - ▶ Less attention to policy and public health implications
- ▶ Addiction research is growing in low and middle income
 - ▶ But infrastructure remains weak
- ▶ The population and public health impact of addiction research remains unanswered

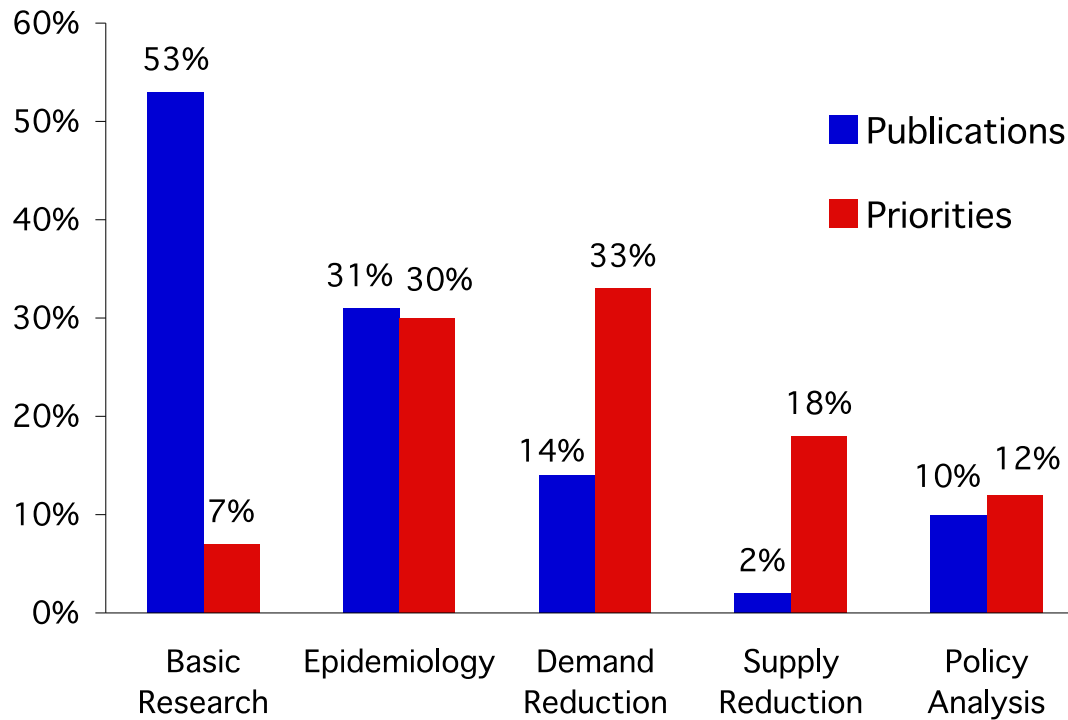


Mitä emme tiedä?

- ▶ Mitkä ovat tutkimuksen painopisteet eri puolella maailmaa?
- ▶ Kuka rahoittaa?
- ▶ Missä julkaistaan?
- ▶ Miten tutkimus käytetään päätöksenteossa?

Is Addiction Science Fulfilling Its Mission?

Percentage distributions of research publications (N = 3,028) and research priority ratings (N = 57) across five research areas, based on data from European Union Member states (N = 27). (Source: Bühringer et al., 2009)



Kuka tutkii, mitä, missä ja millä rahalla?

USA – n. 90% alkoholi- ja huume tutkimuksesta liittovaltion rahalla.

EUROPE

In 2008, Reitox national focal points reported that about **half of the drug-related research** projects carried out in European countries were conducted in **universities** and one-third by public or governmental organisations. Specialised research centres exist in some countries, and some of these centres have a focus on social research whereas others have their origins in psychiatric clinics.

The major **funding sources** in all Member States are **national public agencies**, usually linked to the ministries of health, science, education, justice and social or interior affairs (Bühringer et al., 2009)

- Alcohol?

EUFAS – www.eufas.net. Lobbying organization. Clinical and public health perspective

Pohjoismaissa

- ▶ Lehdet: NAD säilyy, STOF ja Rus & Samfunn lakautetut, YP edelleen vahva.
- ▶ Lisää kansainvälistä julkaisemista
- ▶ Kirjastot lakautetut
- ▶ Tutkimuskeskukset: kutistumista/pirstaloitumista mutta myös uusia keskuksia. Kansanterveysnäkökulma vahvistunut

Pienempi SoRAD yhdistyy CHESSIin (kansanterveystutkimus) v. 2018. CAN sekä Malmö-Lund myös merkittäviä

Entinen SIRUS jaettu kahteen Folkehelseinstituttetissa, ja henkilöstön vähennyksiä ovat edessä. Policy ja kvalitatiivinen tutkimus ahtaalla

THL. CEACG, Tampere

Tanskan CRF voi hyvin – 37 työntekijää

NVCn henkilöstö on kasvanut mutta työtehtävät myös laajentuneet kansanterveyskysymyksiin. Tutkimusprofiili?



Suomessa ja AHTS:n rooli?

Mistä Suomen tutkimuksen vahvuus? Resurssit (julkinen rahoitus), monitieteellisyys, vapaus, politiikka-analyysit, "käytännönläheisyys" (pieni maa), kansainvälisyys, Pohjoismaiset/kansainväliset vertailut, ..., ...

Tilanne edelleen hyvää: uusia tutkijapolveja, kansainvälistä yhteistyötä etc

Jos tiukempi poliittinen ohjaus ja vähemmän resursseja: Tarvitaanko nyt (tutkijoiden luoma) tutkimusstrategia?

Mikä voisi olla AHTS:n rooli?

NVCn?

Tarvitaanko kartoituksia päihdetutkimuksen painopisteistä, julkaisemisesta, rahoituksesta?



Bringing together ATOD societies on a global level to promote, support and enhance ATOD science locally and globally through professional exchange, collaboration and other activities. Special focus on support for research in LMIC

ICARA is working on a variety of fronts, including:

- Mapping the global addiction science infrastructure
- Mapping the addiction studies education and training programs globally
- Developing an inventory of research resources, priorities and funding opportunities by world regions and countries (starting with Latin America).
- Establishing guidelines to address industry funding of research

A survey of ATOD research associations and their activities to share the “best association practices”