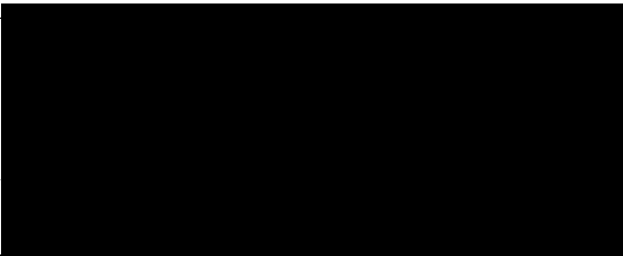


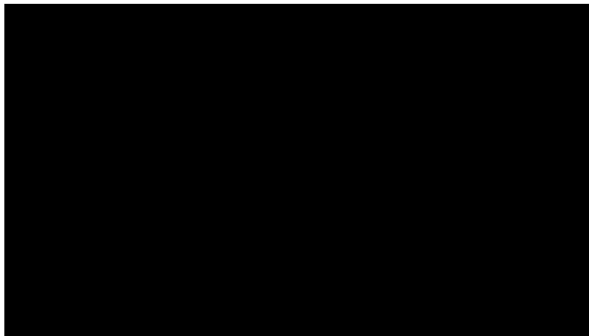
**IN THE MATTER OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION  
INTO FAMILY VIOLENCE**

**ATTACHMENT JA-3 TO STATEMENT OF JUDITH DORENE ABBOTT**

Date of document: 14 July 2015  
Filed on behalf of: State of Victoria  
Prepared by:  
Victorian Government Solicitor's Office  
Level 33  
80 Collins Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000



This is the attachment marked "**JA-3**" produced and shown to **JUDITH DORENE ABBOTT** at the time of signing her Statement on 14 July 2015.



**An Australian Legal Practitioner within  
the meaning of the Legal Profession Uniform Law (Victoria)**

## Attachment 3

**VICTORIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT DRUG FUND****What is the fund for and how does it operate?**

The Victorian Law Enforcement Drug Fund (VLEDF) funds applied research and service innovation projects. Its strategic intent is to support whole-of-Victorian-Government efforts to promote the safe, healthy and responsible use of alcohol, tackle the misuse of pharmaceutical drugs, reduce illegal drug use, and assist the care, treatment and recovery of people with drinking and drug problems. The VLEDF-funded projects are expected to produce tangible contributions to these outcomes.

An annual grants round is run, with organisations invited to lodge submissions. To be considered eligible, projects must demonstrate a capacity to strengthen policy, regulatory and service responses to the alcohol and drug related harm in line with government priorities.

It has been administered by the Crime Prevention Minister and the Department of Justice. However, after the finalisation of the current round of grant applications, administration of the VLEDF will change to the Department of Health & Human Services. To transition to these new arrangements the last grant round was jointly administered by the two departments.

**Summary of 2014-15 Projects**

<b>VICHEALTH</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Changing alcohol consumption behaviour by increasing water consumption at licenced premises</b>
<b>Funding:</b>	\$80,000 (plus approximately \$100,000-\$150,000 from VicHealth)
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>It is generally accepted that offering free water is an important part of the responsible service of alcohol. However no research has been undertaken to determine how water consumption within a licenced premises impacts alcohol consumption. This research will test if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is possible to change alcohol consumption behaviour within a licenced premises by increasing water consumption;</li> <li>• Water consumption within a licenced premises is influenced by the way in which the water is supplied; and</li> <li>• Increasing water consumption within licenced premises will reduce intoxication levels as a result of the substitution of alcoholic beverages for water.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>This project will identify the factors that increase water consumption within a licenced premises (applying behavioural insight theory) and test those factors through the implementation of micro-interventions to determine whether the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mode by which the water is supplied impacts the amount of water consumed</li> <li>• increased consumption of water at a licenced premises results in changes in alcohol consumption behaviours</li> <li>• change in alcohol consumption behaviours results in reduced intoxication levels.</li> </ul> <p>This project will aim to contribute to the evidence base in relation to water consumption within licenced premises, and support the development of best practice guidelines in the supply water at licenced premises.</p>

## Attachment 3

<b>TURNING POINT</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Drug combinations and drug sources in fatal Victorian overdoses from combined drug toxicity.</b>
<b>Funding:</b>	\$126,000
<b>Summary:</b>	Approximately two-thirds of Victorian overdoses involve drug combinations rather than a single drug. This project comprises a retrospective case series study of 1000 Victorian overdose deaths from combined drug toxicity, reviewing full coronial files to identify: (a) which drug combinations most frequently cause and contribute to overdose deaths; (b) the source of any pharmaceutical drugs that contributed to each death; (c) the drug use and misuse history for each deceased, including nonfatal overdose; (d) past history of treatment engagement; and (e) past history of contact with the criminal justice system.
<b>Objectives (100 words or less)</b>	This study comprises the first systematic examination of Victorian overdose deaths from combined drug toxicity, and is possibly one of the first such studies in the world. Its central objective is to generate a better understanding of drug combinations and combination drug taking behaviour contextualised with history of treatment and criminal justice system contact patterns, producing a solid evidence base to develop health and law enforcement focussed interventions to reduce the harms and deaths associated with this phenomenon.

<b>CANCER COUNCIL OF VICTORIA</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>The Australian Students Alcohol and Drug survey: The Victorian Component</b>
<b>Funding sought:</b>	\$203,489 (includes GST)
<b>Summary:</b>	A survey of a representative sample of approximately 4800 Victorian secondary students to determine population prevalence estimates of behaviours associated with alcohol, tobacco, tranquillisers, analgesics and illicit substance use (eg, cannabis, ecstasy, etc). A random sample of 72 government, Catholic and Independent secondary schools across the state will be identified and recruited into the study. Research assistants will attend participating schools to administer the survey to a sample of students who answer the survey anonymously. Data analysis will determine current prevalence estimates and examine changes between 2011 and 2014. Findings will be reported in a series of key issue papers.
<b>Objectives:</b>	The primary aim of this study is to obtain up-to-date prevalence estimates of tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption and use of other substances among Australian secondary students in 2014 and to determine changes in the use of these substances with time. <b>Research Questions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) What are the proportions of secondary students engaging in various tobacco, alcohol and various licit and illicit substance (e.g., analgesics, tranquilisers cannabis, hallucinogens, ecstasy, opiates) use behaviours in 2014?</li> <li>ii) Have the proportions of students have the proportion of students</li> </ol>

## Attachment 3

	engaging in these different behaviours changed between 2011 and 2014?
--	---

<b>PARTNERSHIP</b> between the University of Melbourne's Melbourne School of Government and School of Population and Global Health; the Department of Health North and West Metropolitan Region; the Department of Justice West, North and South-East Metro Regions; Department of Human Services Northern and Western Divisions; Victoria Police, and Six LGAs: Brimbank, Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Yarra, Stonnington and Port Phillip	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Examining changing trends in alcohol and drug use; Implications for 'at risk' cohort identification and developing co-ordinated responses and innovative service delivery across six LGAs: A WOVG Hotspots Project</b>
Funding sought:	\$161,000
Summary	Despite a range of surveillance mechanisms in Victoria, specific information relating to changing alcohol and drug (AOD) use patterns and identification of emerging 'at risk' cohorts is limited at the local level. This impacts provision of opportunistic interventions and harm reduction responses to 'at risk' populations. Based on a demonstration project with Brimbank City Council, which used secondary data analysis to identify unique patterns of drug use, this proposal will allow similar targeted analysis for the additional five LGAs. Results will be used to develop adaptable, coordinated and innovative policy and service responses between health, police, justice and the courts.
<b>VICHEALTH</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Alcohol culture change: Measuring acceptance of intoxication and opportunities for behaviour change.</b>
Funding:	\$190,000 (plus \$50,000 from VicHealth)
Summary:	VicHealth in partnership with the Department of Health will investigate whether attitudes toward intoxication among Victorians, particularly those aged 16-29, have changed during the last two years of the alcohol culture change project. The research will also investigate the motivations that underlie heavy drinking behaviours and identify the next steps in changing these behaviours.
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To assess whether there has been a shift in attitudes among Victorians, regarding the acceptability of intoxication during the first stage of implementing the Alcohol Cultural Change project. This will be done by repeating the benchmark research conducted by VicHealth in November 2013.</li> <li>b) To build upon the first two years of alcohol culture change activity by getting insights into what motivates heavy drinking and drinkers, and what will be effective in prompting behaviour change with this group.</li> </ul>