

WORKSHOP 4

(Rome Two Room)

Drugs and Violent Behaviour

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Dealing with Demand
from **Local to Global**



Rational Decision Making

The basic element of any decision is a cost/benefit analysis of the various outcomes of that decision.

The cost/benefit ratio is sometimes called utility.

Decision theory works on the principle that rational decision makers will maximise their expected utility from any decision that they make.

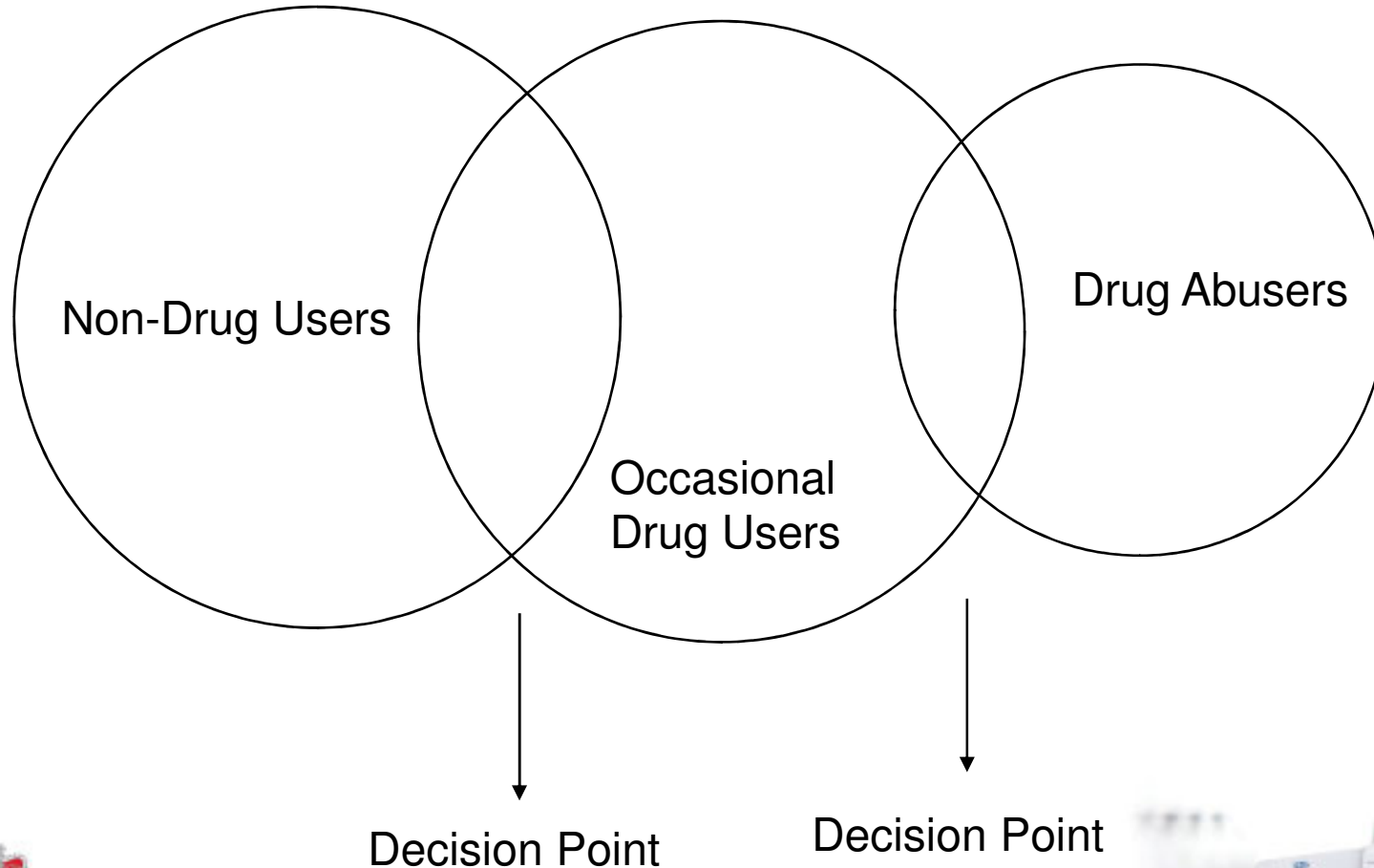
Seemingly 'irrational' decisions may actually be rational if the decision context is fully understood.



Dealing with Demand
from **Local to Global**



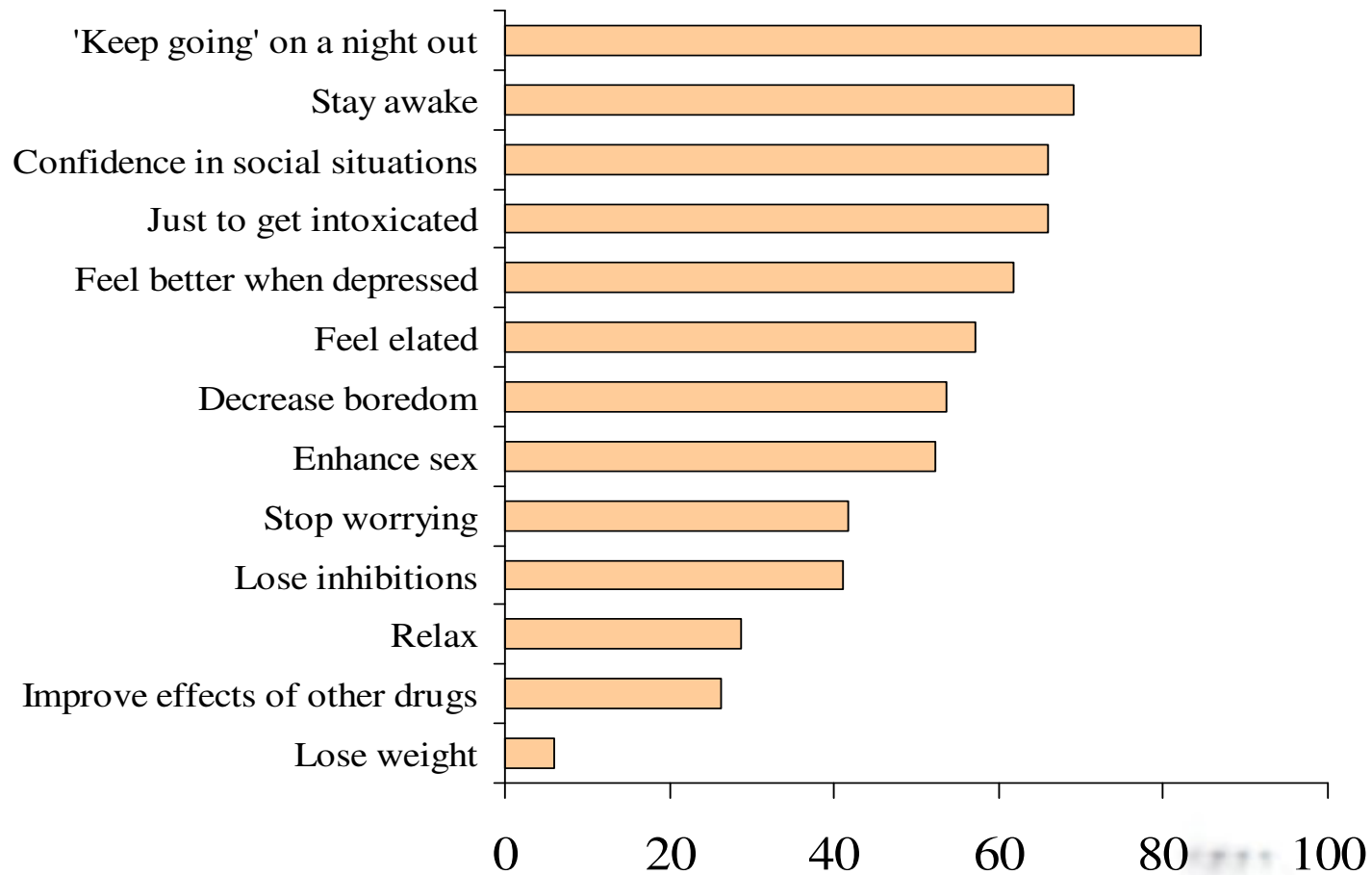
A simplified model of social normalisation



Dealing with Demand
from Local to Global



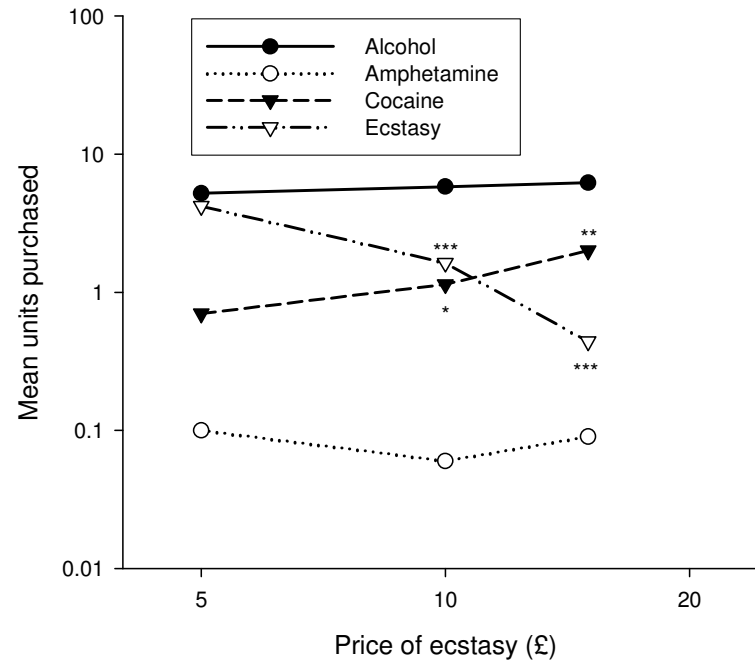
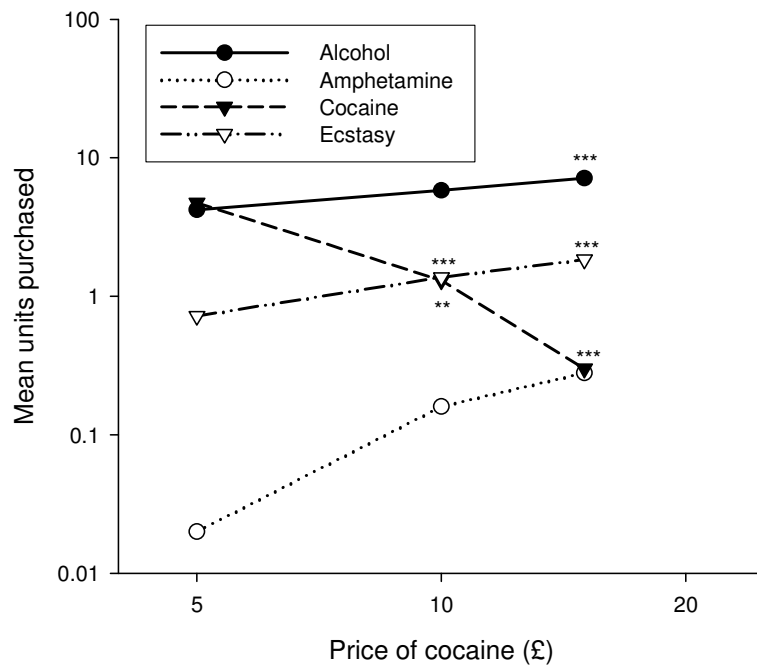
% of young users endorsing functions for the use of cocaine



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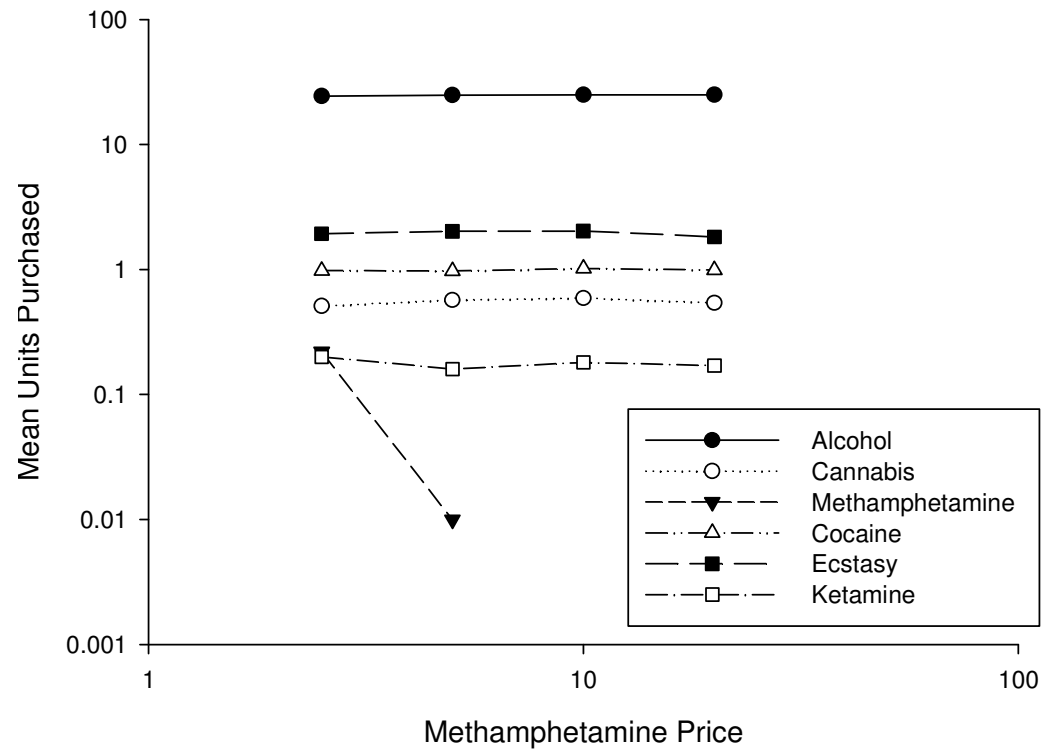
Demand for Cocaine and Ecstasy



Dealing with Demand
from Local to Global



Demand for methamphetamine



Dealing with Demand
from Local to Global



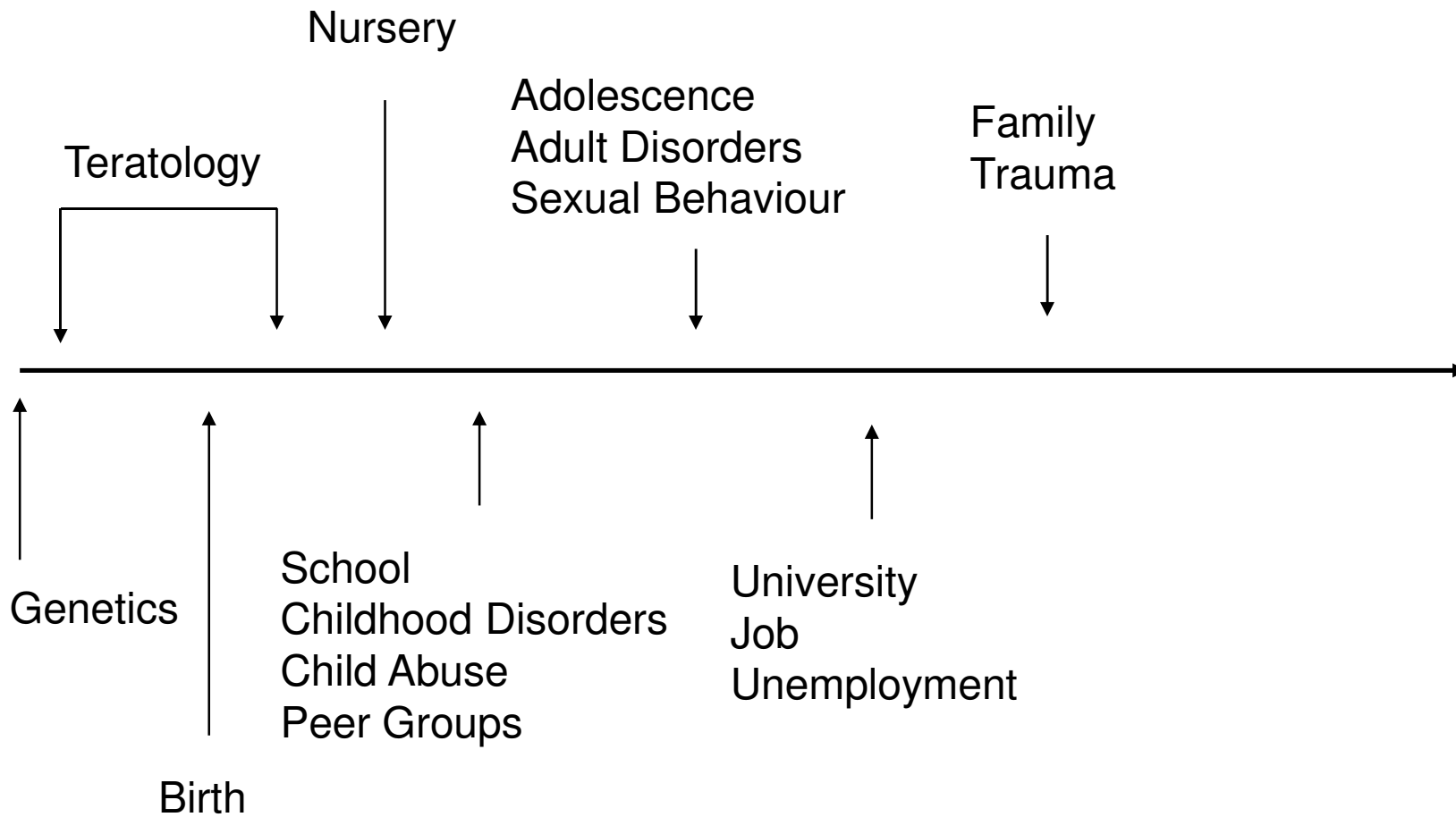
Drug	Mean use per 24 hours	Upper Limits per 24 hours**	Upper Limits for Festival***
Amphetamine	1g	2.5g	5g
Cannabis*	2g	10.7g	22g
Cocaine HCl	1g	3.5g	7g
Ketamine	1g	2g	4g
LSD	1.5 blotters	4 blotters	8 blotters
MDMA****	3 tablets	15 tablets*****	30 tablets
Psilocybin	42 mushrooms	80 mushrooms	160 mushrooms



Dealing with Demand
from Local to Global



A chronology of risk factors and stressors



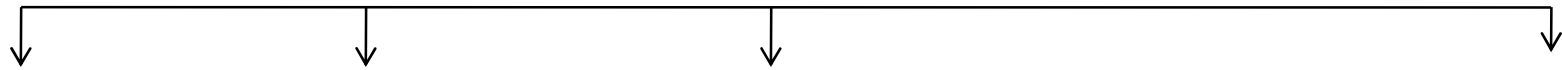
Dealing with Demand
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The Distance Dependent Defence Hierarchy (Ratner, 1967)

Interspecific

Predator → Prey



Freeze

Flight

Fight

Tonic Immobility

Intraspecific

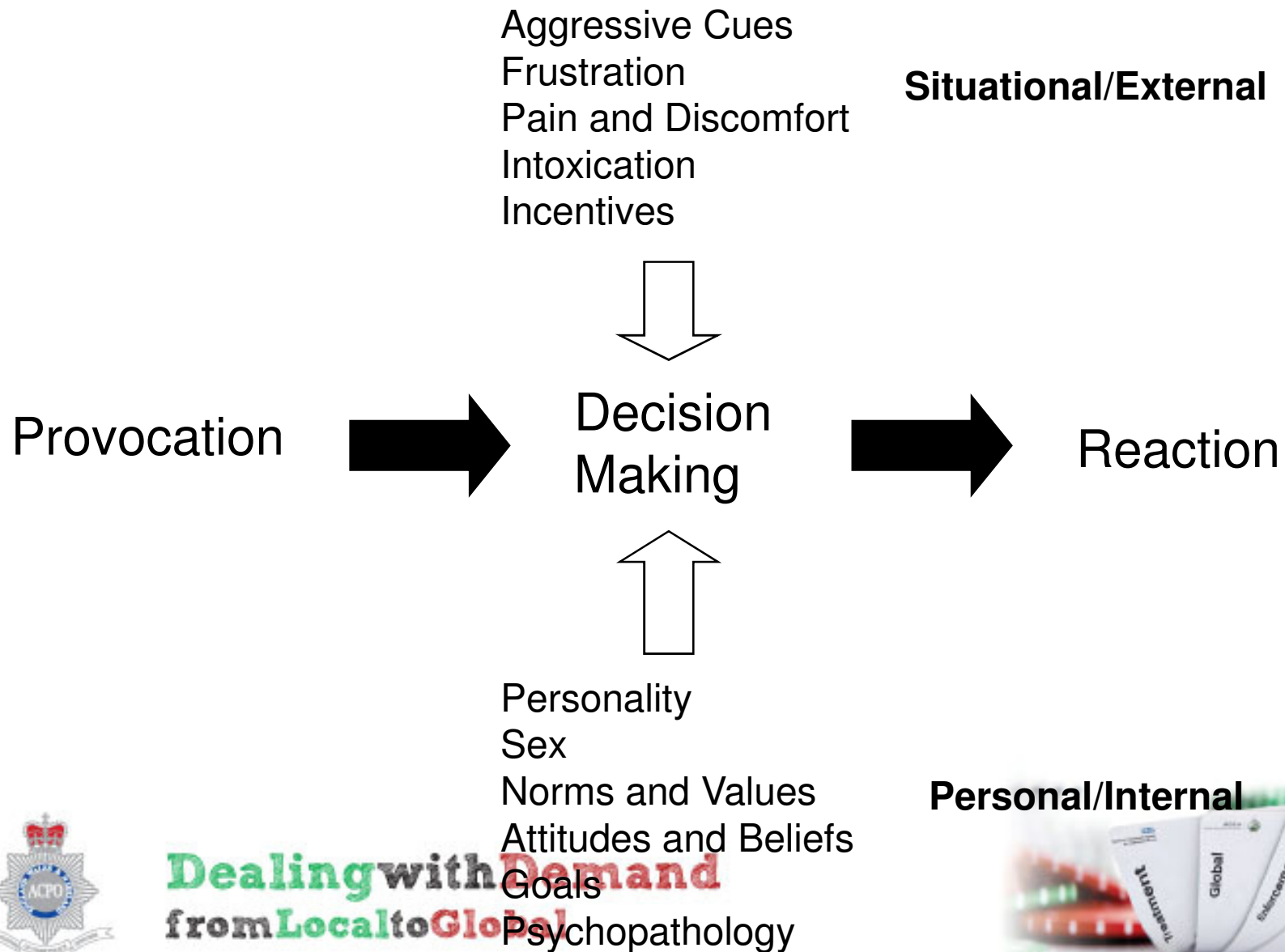
Territorial Marking → Threat (posture) → Aggression



Dealing with Demand
from Local to Global



A simplified model of aggressive and violent behaviour



Dealing with Demand
from Local to Global

