



PreventConnect Web Conference: Alcohol

The role of alcohol policies to prevent intimate partner violence and sexual violence perpetration

Thu, March 26, 11:00am – 12:30pm

Hello, this is David Lee. Just wanted to be able to go over and so just making sure that the caption is working and I see they are working. And we have make Caroline and Megan.

Go ahead and write in the text chat what your name of your organization, city and state and let us know the weather. In Florida sunny and awesome. However, in Holton, Maine overcast and 40, brr. Now, do we have Megan and Carrie on the phone?

Can you hear us?

Yes.

Megan is here too.

Great. In Iowa 36 and brr. I see there sunny in Pennsylvania. I saw some beautiful somewhere that someone had. We are starting in just a couple of minutes. Welcome to The role of alcohol policies to prevent intimate partner violence and sexual violence perpetration. And I'm there, AH, thank you, Justin. It is 75 and sunny Honolulu, Hawaii. Cold, gray and rainy in Vermont. But warm and rainy in a Fairfax County, Virginia. Thank you for joining the PreventConnect web conference. Ashley, are you on the phone? Ashley, press star 6 if you are on the phone. Yes, thank you.

Yes.

Great, wanted to check in. Ashley and I are in the same office but different rooms. We have different networks. Thank you for joining us. Write in the text chat the name of your agency, city, state and what is weather is today. We are getting the full range of people from around the country. I'm sure, I'm yet seeing if they are joining us outside of the country. It is 50 degrees and cloudy in Joplin, Missouri. And we are going ahead. It is 11:00 and we are going to begin the session. I'm going to start the recording.

Hello, this is David Lee from PreventConnect and glad you are joining us for the web conference and The role of alcohol policies to prevent intimate partner violence and sexual violence perpetration. PreventConnect is online project committed to advance the prevention of sexual violence and intimate partner violence and there are many ways to participate with us. You can go to website, email us, E-learning programs and great ways to connect and get some of the content repurposed at any time. My colleague Ashley Maier leads that project. We have topics of sexual and domestic violence. Also friend us on Facebook or like us on Facebook and follow us on twitter and other ways to get us including YouTube and podcasts on iTunes. To use the technology, most of you are familiar with the technology. First thing is raising your hand and look above my pictures we have a hand saying my status. You can raise your hand right now. Great, we have 31 of you. This is going to be a large session. Thank you so much. We'll lower the lands. We are going to ask for the participation. We have great chatting going on. The chat is now on the right hand side of the screen. You can write a message. If you want to talk to others in the web conference, click on the private chat and talk to them privately. We have copies of the slides available for the web conference, including links to resources, we have full text of the articles available for free online. I'm am pleased that the available and Ashley posted the links to getting the slides. They are available. I do want to ask a few questions of the audience just to get a sense of who you are and so I'm going to ask the first question. Have you attended a web conference before today? Is this the first time you have been on a web conference at all? Click on the screen. Have you attended a web conference yes, but the first time on PreventConnect one. Or if you have been on web conferences before and one or two previous web connect one or you are a regular. I will share the results. Most of you have voted. Very good. We have 7% never been on a web conference before. So welcome. 25% of you have been on other web conferences and the first time on PreventConnect and a third of the audience, welcome and we hope you find this to be a useful web conference for learning and connecting to the community of others that are committed to these issues. We have 27% of you three or more of the PreventConnect web conferences and thank you, many great voices that participate and help make that a very strong web conference. I will withdraw that question. I want to know what best describes your organization or agency? We are about to for the audio problem, Ashley will say if you can't listen on the computer, call on the phone, it depends on the bandwidth how clear that the audio is. Write down your agency or organization. I will share the results. The largest one is dual sexual harassment coalitions. We have people from colleges and universities. Sexual agencies. I see people from state or federal public health departments. People from community based organizations. Alcohol and other drugs organizations. From criminal justice. And a few people saying other. Thank you for being able to share all that with us. I'm going to close the polling question now. The phones are muted. Most of the questions come through the text chat. We do have captioning available and in the upper left hand corner there is a CC. That is an available for all people. We do this to make the sessions accessible. We have web conference guidelines and showing good etiquette when participating. We want people to write in the text chat, but side conversations, please stick to the private chat for doing that. If you need help, send a private text chat to Ashley or I. If you need any help a web service call at ILINC technical support. That is 800-799-4510. PreventConnect is a national project of the California coalition against sexual assault. . . We talk about do domestic violence, intimate partner violence and sexual violence and prevent before it starts and you will see focus on the perpetration prevention, and the connecting to other forms of violence and oppressions and we are about the connection to other practitioners and it is

seen in how we learn from each other to improve the work that we are doing and build a community and movement. We have a wide range of conferences. You are seeing that the web conference for today is red. We do have many web conferences coming up. Therefore, we are adding this year. Join us at a FUTURE web conference. We have a lot of people joining us. The role of alcohol policies to prevent intimate partner violence and sexual violence perpetration. This is a topic that I have been interested in for many years. [Inaudible]

we are looking at the challenges in addressing alcohol in sexual violence and intimate partner violence prevention efforts and describe the opportunities that addressing alcohol policy and provides for sexual violence and intimate partner violence. Identify the next action they will take to address alcohol policy in their own prevention work. Is the audio better now?

Can you hear me? We are just fixing the audio. I'm in a different office. Yeah, I sound better. So the findings and conclusions in the review that they are reviewing are to authors and not representing the views of the CDC and prevention. How I have a question for you, from your perspective and knowledge, so go ahead. From your experience, what do you see and I'm seeing here about half of the time, at Lee, very often, a lot. 85%. I'm seeing a lot of most often. More than half - A lot. I know when I worked in the local domestic agency we saw a lot of alcohol was involved and in the local rape crisis centers so many of the people are involved in this and it is common to be able to see the that this is going on. It is common with this. What we see and the literature shows there is a strong relationship. It is important to recognize the relationship between alcohol and sexuality. Depending on the studies, 34-74% of sexuality used alcohol at the time of the assault. As many as 2 out of 3 IPV victims report their assailant was drinking at the time. We see some of the relationships that are being involved. It is something that is here and many people are doing this and someone pointed out that is only the reported usage and there is a lot that we don't know, well, we know it is very common. It is important to recognize this and for the work that I have worked in this field, it is something that we all recognize and we are trying to figure how to best address it. Now, the next question is what is in your opinion the relationship between alcohol, intimate partner violence and rape? Use the text chat and see what you see as the relationship between alcohol and IPV and alcohol and rape? This could take a little longer to write. Strong correlation but not causation. So we see that. Lowering restraint and control. Direct relationship but not the cause. Some people talk about the inability to give consent. Alcohol is most used date rape drugs. We see alcohol used in order to as an excuse. I see a lot not be being a correlation. An excuse for behavior. I'm seeing a lot of people giving similar themes. They are the themes I have learned in the work that I have done.

I am seeing that correlation is not equal causation. I'm pleased to see that people are pointing it is used often used as an excuse and minimize the excuse. We have seen that just so, so pervasively throughout the work in the past and today.

Another one, it is used to blame the victim and used to discredit victims. That is an another dynamic. I think, if I am right, the next slide is going to illustrate. Oh, we'll get to that in a moment. So what the challenges in talking about alcohol and intimate partner violence and sexuality? And I think that one of

the challenges is that when bringing them up it is going to lead to victim blames. So what are the challenges? What do you see as the challenges talking about alcohol? Some people might think it is implying it is the causation and can become the excuse. Victim blaming. If the victims are under age we see that as a problem. It is hard to come forward because they are placing sanctions for the alcohol use. Denial. Excuses because of victim use.

Message fatigue. David, this reminds me of I feel hesitance talking about this. I spoke on a college campus and when I showed up they had a marquee of a picture of an alcohol and my name next to it. There is a lot of maybe fear about talking about this because as we have seen in the text chat, it gets taken to the whole other level.

Many people are talking about the gendered nature of this. If the survivor was intoxicated she gets blame and if the male is intoxicated it is an excuse. We don't want to take the focus away from the primary prevention. We want to look and explore today think about policies around alcohol that actually can ways to change the environment and aligning with the primary prevention pieces. Once again, the gender is there. Then binge drinking is a whole other issue that we are seeing. So thank you so much for being able to do. Ashley, this is something that I noticed, sometimes we see the challenges, they are here and people mix the issues together and the college campuses may focus only on the drinking, we don't want just to do that. It is important to recognize the challenges. Make sure we do not fall into the traps and those limitations but also make sure that we think about how we can be able to use this in the most effective way and confusion about the consent when talking about alcohol. We have seen the issues of myth is the cause of the vie especially will. I take this from the material substance abuse. . . (Reading) this excuse is a common one we see. Another piece that we have seen, this is an article a few years ago. Many of you probably have seen this, their rape prevention messages were becoming telling women to stop getting drunk and that is a very dangerous concept of holding women responsible for the prevention of rape. So this is something that we see irresponsible way of approaching the issue, while not saying there shouldn't be information to think about how we drink, if we think this is the solution of addressing the sexual assault that is extremely problematic and homing the victims and being responsible for the situation and we have to be clear that is not acceptable in approaching this work. The victim blaming the profound and we don't want the messages embedded and reenforcing the victim blaming. Ashley, anything you want to add, this was a well known article and got a lot of discussion and sort of high lights, illustrates well this issue.

Yes. It reminds me for this web conference I have questions why are you even talking about alcohol and sexuality in the same space. I think there's a place to talk about this and to talk about the correlation and it being a factor, but not a cause.

Great, thank you very much. So in this I want to think about this and how many of you, a yes or no, one in the kind of easy one. Yes, no, are you familiar with either of these models. Say yes or no. I am guessing with the PreventConnect audience, we'll be mostly yes. We have been using both of these quite profoundly at PreventConnect. What we want to do, is that while we recognize what happens in individual lives we want to move from the individual to broader higher levels I'm trying to be able to

move from the individual level and start thinking about to address the issue on the community and society level. Or on the spectrum of prevention, making sure we are strengthening the individual and the skills, think about how to get to place of using policy and legislation in changing organizational practices to inform where we are going. Oh, I need to share the results. People are familiar with these models here. If you are not, I strongly recommend looking at them. We use these often. We want to move from the individual to a policy level, move from the individual to a community or society level that we believe is a way is that can strengthen the way to make changes in our environment to be able to prevent violence. With this, I'm really pleased to have two of the three people, Sarah helped to develop the presentation and unfortunately not able to join us. We are pleasing with Megan Kearns with the CDC and prevention. Hi, Megan.

I'm well, David, thank you.

Can you get a little louder?

Sure. Is that better.

Yes, that is wonderful. It is a pleasure talking with Megan and the work she's doing and Carrie and now with the northwest network of bisexual, trans, lesbian and gay survivors of abuse. Glad you are able to talk about the work you have done before and relevant to the work you are doing now.

Thank you, it is great to be back to the CDC with Megan and excited to talk about the projects.

Great, wonderful. There are two articles recently published in trauma violence and abuse, this was published in November 16, 2014. We have a link there. It is available and Ashley posted that. Oh, no, spectrum of prevention. We have a link here and it is on the PreventConnect page. There is a full text of the article. Also this January in the journal of studies on alcohol and drugs, the article the role of alcohol policies was done and that was authored by Megan. And so these are two articles. I'm going to clear the answer here. I am going to ask now have you read either of these articles? Who has read these articles in the audience? We have I know written about these on PreventConnect in our blog. Go ahead and continue to vote. I know there's over a third of you have not voted yet. We are sharing the results live. 20% read at least one of the articles. Another 80% have not yet read the articles, but we encourage you to do that. We are summarizing them today. Our partners sexual violence resource center just put out, I believe, yesterday, this report. I have Donna from the national sexual violence resource center, press star 6 and give us a summary. We don't have your picture.

Thank you, David. What you are seeing here is the cover of the research translation that we are excited to work on along with the authors Caroline and Sarah. And we have tried to do this resource that you are seeing is discussing the complexities that you have chatted about in the text chat there. Just to complexities surrounding alcohol and sexuality and the applications of the critical findings using policy as a prevention approach.

Thank you, Donna. It is important to have a research literature and we have the work that Megan and Carrie are talking about today. It is nice to have this available. It is designed for the practitioner in the audience and I appreciate the work together and it is great that the center and the CDC working together to line this up together as they have been going on. We have had a few meetings talking about this. I appreciate you getting this out there and thrilled to see the resource that came out and it is now available and have you announced that yet to the word or is this is public unveiling?

It is the public unveiling. Thank you for this opportunity to hear more from the authors. I'm excited to better understand these findings, so thank you.

Great. With that, I will hand the podium over now to Megan Kearns. We are going to do this, Megan is presenting along with Carrie and we are bouncing back and forth. Megan, it is a pleasure to have you and talk about why using a policy approach?

Great, thank you, David. Thanks again for hosting this webinar and we are excited to share what we have learned and having a conversation with everyone. Am I loud enough?

Just a little closer.

Before we dive into the findings it is helpful to take a minute and talk about why we are exploring the policy approaches. And we know there is a critical need in the field for the prevention strategies that work with the community and societal levels add part of a prevention plan, but we still know very little about what works at those levels to reduce the rates of perpetration. Public or organizational policies are a way to create change at those levels. Policies are useful because they have broad impact with few resources and modify the behaviors by changing the environment, social norms and complements change. CDC is interesting in improving the understanding of what the science tells us. And because not much research is available in the field it is a challenge to do this work, but we are very excited the papers are completed on the alcohol policies and we just wanted to note that while we are focussed on alcohol policy, we hope this is a first step in identifying policy in different community approaches. The first step and hopefully not the last. So why start with alcohol policies? First there are several reasons. Alcohol policy approaches have been studied much more and they have shown impact on other forms of violence especially will and outcomes. So for example, alcohol policies are shown to reduce the rates of delinquency and rates of homicide and the outcomes are linked to sexuality and intimate partner violence and have an effect on those forms of perpetration as well. In of you have may have seen the connecting the dots. How alcohol use is really one of the factors in that publication that cuts across all forms of violence. Second, the link between alcohol use and sexuality and intimate partner violence is established in the literature. Our sense is three out of four perpetrators were using alcohol at the time of the assault. This subjects that alcohol use maybe an area where there is the opportunity for prevention and intervention. All though alcohol use is associated with victimization, our focus here is on how we prevent perpetration.

Carrie, go ahead and talk about how this might work, the alcohol policy.

Sure, great. So as we started the projects, we wanted to unpack how these policies may be affecting sexuality and intimate partner violence and as many of you know, there is no shortage of theories to create the links and we focussed on two mechanisms that we thought were the most likely to explain how the alcohol policies could affect sexuality and intimate partner violence. These are the most familiar to folks. The alcohol policies may affect rates of violence by reducing the consumption. There is a lot of thoughtful discussion in the chat about the affects, really having to be understood even the farm logical affects, and inhibition and understanding how they interact with the other factors, existing risk factors, characteristics and also the overarching socio economic norms about sex and culture and cultural norms have a huge impact on meaning. There are cultural norms about the affect of alcohol and someone in the chat talked about social lubricant and increasing the aggression and the social messages about the affects of alcohol can be seen having affects on people's behavior even though they have not consumed alcohol. People will act aggressively or more socially even when they have not been drinking.

Carrie, when we talk about this, that aligns with the primary prevention work and starting to think about the norms and there's, you know, policy, we are not talking changing the gender norms into today's web conference, but that work can align with what we are talking in being able to address IPV and sexuality perpetration. Well, we are going to talk about some of the norms and advertising of alcohol and tapping into the gender norms. But on that in just a few. The other piece, I'm trying to progress the slides. Here we go. Okay. So the other theory and the other way that we were thinking that alcohol policies could be influencing is broader levels. Where as the excessive consumption focussed on the individual level, we were also interested to see and there is literature in the field to affecting alcohol, might have affects in and of themselves. One of which by reducing the social disorganization. Social disorganization is a decrease in the social ties and community controls in an area. In other words, it is a decrease in neighbors that are knowing each other and keeping an eye out for each and keeping their own community safe. There is literature in the field. Leading to increase risk of violence perpetration. And there's also literature looking at alcohol also leading to social disorganization. That can be alcohol contributing to the disorganizations through density or type of alcohol outlets in the community that are attracting the antisocial people. Or alcohol outlets increasing the physical signs of disorder through litter or intoxication. This might increase the risk of violence including sexuality and intimate partner violence.

So Carrie, the concept of social disorganization is one that we don't talk about enough. In looking at the sexuality and doe domestic violence. It is looking at the community. It is a vocabulary that we really want to do. It is interesting. We'll think about that a little more. It is important concept. It is challenging us to think on a community level and there's creating new opportunities to think about the work that we'll do. So I think it is a really important contribution and often not what we think about when doing the sexuality or intimate partner violence efforts.

Yes, thank you, David. So partly the clustering of outlets bringing in more people that don't live in the neighborhood or the community and bringing in the outsiders and bringing in other folks and has disorganizing effect and making it harder to know who is living in the community and who is not. So

things like that. I might move on.

Great, Ashley, thank you for posting the link. Let's ask a question now. This is back to me. What do you see for us as prevention practitioners. Think about ourselves. We are talking about the challenge of moving from the individual to more higher level or using more of the higher levels within the spectrum of prevention, and what do you see as advantages of the using the policy change to prevent sexuality and intimate partner violence. I want the thoughts from you in being able to do. A broader impact it will be able to have. Impacting a larger segment of the population. Funders talk about it. There is a place where we see some funders doing this. There's, potentially reach more people combine the forces. That's a great alliance that we have potential available. This is a model used in seat belts and car seats for children, that works. We have to recognize there are some differences. That is a good point. It is bringing away from the individual to more community society level. More teeth for consequences. Policy can change the public perceptions about social issues. And we can create more community buy-in. We can be more sustainable. And then creates the opportunity of changing the culture norms and expectations.

David, I like addressing the community values and engages the community in changing behavior, that is getting to the fact, not just the federal or state, it is local policy and really make a change as well there.

You know, when the changes come, we have the opportunity to have the discussions and begin talking about the intimate partner violence and sexual violence. We then begin to overcome market driven decisions by promoting the public good. I think that is referring, a lot of decisions are based on what market driven, people that want to sell things are able to help decide what is available, opposed to making decisions on how to best serve the community need, and so this becomes a tension and this will come up later on when talking about the ways of addressing policy work that Carrie and Megan will be doing this. Now passing this back to Megan and you are going to talk your process of going through identifying the policies.

Yes, thank you, David. This brings us to the current reviews. One is sexual violence and one on intimate partner violence. There are outcome evaluations. Reviews, analysis and government and nongovernment reports. The evidence was identified through several different data sources, including social science, economic and law data bases. Online resources and references and articles. And the type of outcomes in the review differed from each paper. The focus was policies with direct evidence. If there were other studies that reported on addition types of violence, those were included as well. The SV focussed on perpetration and victimization. A big one is alcohol consumption. And then evidence of impact on related risk factors, general aggression, IPV or risky sexual behaviors. This slide shows the policies that reviewed in each paper with both papers speaking to evidence on pricing, outlet density policies and SV reporting on marketing and policies to impact the drinking environment. These are the policies that we are talking about today. So let's dive into the findings starting with pricing policies. So pricing policies are exactly they sound like. They are intended to change the purchase of prize of alcohol. One policy that would restrict promotional drink specials. So in a community you might have a policy from prohibiting is selling of half price beers during happy hour. Most focus on alcohol taxes. There are

three types. Excise taxes. Add value OEM and sales tax. Each state looks a little different in terms of the taxes being applied. It is important to note, tax rates vary by the type of beverage. They can vary by the size of container or the actual content of the beverage. It gets very complicated rather quickly. It is worth noting that alcohol taxes have not seen dramatic policy changes in the past 40, 50 years. 35 states had not adjusted the tax rails along with inflation. So the report subjected that the tax rate lost 50% of the value over time and so, as a result, the ability of these policies to impact consumption is up in the air. The theory behind the pricing policies is that when you raise the price of policy you reduce the demand for certain beverages, so leading to a decrease of consumption and related harm resulting from that. That is typically what the research supports. There was an analysis done a few years ago with a hundred studies in and that subjected a 10% increase in the price of alcohol leads to 5% reduction in drinking behavior. Research suggests that restrictions on drink specials, happy hour policies that we mentioned, that are associated with decrease in consumption. Research looking at the violence outcomes are based on the taxes. For sexual violence, in addition, studies support the higher prices reduce the sexual transmitted infections. There were five studies looking at intimate partner violence outcomes and four out of five subjected no significant impact of price on IPV rate. There are reasons that could be the case, one possibility that we think is worth noting might relate to the studies. Two out of the four focussed on the intimate partner violence homicide rate and they are not showing the links. One of the studies focussed on domestic violence against pregnant women only.

So Megan, I want to acknowledge a comment, some of the consequences of the policies, from the practical basis, does price policy encourage college students to drink at home instead of the bars and that could be unsafe environments, this data subjects from the environmental perspective it creates reductions in the rates, it is not meaning where people drink there could be risks associated and the consequences might have impact on where they choose to drink.

That is right, David. I think that applies to all of the policies that we talk about, there are assumptions on how to policy will work and there is a possibility if you increase the price of alcohol that people will buy cheaper brands. So that is something that we have to factor in. It is though, environmentally there seems to be a global effect. But it is important I think for research to dig a little more into the mechanisms and how the policies are playing out in real life and whether or not they are working the way we think they are going to work.

I appreciate the good thinking, those that are implementing policy we have to think and be aware of what is research is suggesting as possibilities of way show the association of reduction of sexual violence. I love it when we have great thoughts from the audience.

I'm glad that came up and it is relevant to the other policies that we are going to talk about.

This is Carrie, both of the papers focus on outcome evaluation and strengths and weaknesses and they have difficulty speaking to the implementation factors that are key in understanding how to implement the policies and looking at the impact of those.

Sounds like future web conferences on how to do that. We are not going to ask the two on how to implement the policies. That is not what you have studying. Now talk about alcohol outlet density.

Yes, okay. Alcohol density refers to the number of outlets where the alcohol can be purchased and calculated per geographic area or population density. That can be differentiated whether it is on premise versus off premise. On premise is bars, restaurants. Off premise is places like liquor stores and the like. There are several different types of policies. A few are listed here. Privatization are policies that are eliminating a government monopoly on the sales of certain types of beverages. The number of outlets go up here. Licensing can go either way, depending on whether the policies are more restrictive. If you prohibit the sales in grocery stores that is more restrictive. Or allowing the restaurants to sell liquor by the drink. Then zoning laws go either way. That is interesting, because it is one where the outlet density can be specifically regulated. For example, many communities that have permit regulations that limit the actual number of the outlets and restrict the proximity to schools and playgrounds and things like that. Finally, restrictions on alcohol sales, basically dry counties or towns that are not surprisingly associated with the decrease in outlet density. Outlet densities perceived as social disorganization through the presence of potentially more social integration and exposure to marketing. There was an interesting paper that talked about this associated with niche marketing and binge drinking. The more outlets that you have the more competition and bars are more specialized, sports bars, wine bars, country western bars, anything you can think of, and they are designed to pull in a different segment of the population and in response, they self-select to some bars where they find drinkers that are similar to themselves. Individuals may be at higher risk already congregate to some more than others. At this point in time there are actually no studies that look at the direct impact of the actual alcohol outlet policies on intimate partner violence, sexual violence or violence in general. But there are studies that looked at the general relationship between outlet density and the different types of violence and consistently showing the greater the density of alcohol outlet the higher the rates of intimate partner violence and sexual violence and injury and the like. What was less consistent was whether or not off premise and on premise. They are sort of mixed where in some cases it was the density of bars that made a difference and in other cases the density of liquor stores and convenience stores. So that is an area to explore further, especially when thinking about the implications for violent behavior. I will pause for just a second for questions.

Okay, I see, once again we are going to questions beyond where the research is, but policies are important, but it is important to point fingers at corporations when the issue is with the consumer. Balance. When do we look at the corporate policies and selling this and consumers. Part of what we are talking about Megan, is to try about how to hold businesses and hold our social policies accountable and not only rely on individual consumers and make it very individual. So this is a cause to shift and be able to look at this what that implication. We are not looking at the issue solely that way. It is an interesting tension and opportunity for us to think this differently.

Yeah, absolutely. It is an issue for a lot of areas of public health, if you just think about smoke free policies, for example, it is a great example of impacting individuals who want to smoke at a restaurant that they are going to, but at the same time at a bigger level communicating something about the social

norms and the social acceptance of smoking in public around people.

I want to acknowledge the point that policies is the not only the factor and not necessarily changing the behavior, we are not going to have a long history about prohibition, but there are different policies with different implications. It is a way to change the behavior and one that we need to consider, but we want to look at the comprehensive approaches and what we are encouraging the adding policy to their menu of things that they are doing. Policy is not going to fix everything.

We are not suggesting that but add it to the pieces. Now to sale time policies.

So these are policies that regulate when alcohol can be sold and literally date back to the colony times. Blue laws and prohibiting sale on Sundays and dictating when the bars have to close. The regulates of the hours of sale, we are seeing at the community level. At the time we were doing the review, 14 states that still restrict alcohol sales on Sunday. Decreasing the sale times leads to decrease in the access and purchasing habits and decrease consumption. Decreasing sale time impacts the social de-organization. Research subjects that extending the hours of sale assault arraignments do increase and overall alcohol consumption. To the days of sale, maintain the limits on the days of sales in order to reduce alcohol related harm. It is unclear whether imposing a new limit would have impacts because in most cases these policy changes are going in the opposite direction and typically the movement is lift these restrictions as opposed to imposing new ones. For hours of sale, the review subjects that there's a bit of response to the relationship. If bars are now required to close two hours earlier, doesn't really impact but more than two hours relate to the decrease of consumption. For hours of sale, a study in Brazil that found that when they eliminated, they had a dramatic change of 24 hour sales being permitted to closing at 11:00 p. m. That is a big change. And they found there was a decrease in assaults against women. It was not a significant effect but saw a decrease in homicides that was significant. For days of sale, in Sweden they found a 50% decrease in the domestic disturbances and restricted the Saturday sales they saw a decrease. However when the ban was overturned, alcohol sales went up but the violent assault rates did not. So there is not a lot of evidence relating to intimate partner violence or SV outcomes but impact on the consumption and general violence.

There was a question Megan, that is actually a little bit, these questions are coming and I'm trying to follow them here. Outlet density, any difference with the impact on different age groups, in terms of how impact around the density. Or not a factor that is looking at in the research.

Carrie and I are looking at our data and I don't believe there -- actually there were studies that looked specifically at data from individuals 18-26. Actually four different studies published on it. One that looked at victimization among females, males, perpetration among males and perpetration among females. And there were mixed findings on that. In some cases there was no relationship and in some cases there was. But the bulk of the research is not breaking it down by specific groups. That is a good question though.

There were questions about the history of blue laws and Ashley found a thing. I have been always told it

was the blue paper in new haven, Connecticut.

That is what I heard as well. It was printed on the blue paper.

Someone looked that up. Having lived in new haven, Connecticut and not able to buy alcohol on Sundays, that is how we were taught that. There's a lot of questions about the college campuses. We are going to get there. Talk about drinking environment policies.

Sure. Okay. I will be taking over here. These are the policies that we covered in the sexual violence paper. Drinking environment policies include a number of diplomat types of efforts that are increasing the safety of drinking environments through the reduction of over service. And over service is service to people who are already intoxicated or under age. There are a whole host of policies. We have a few up here. Enhanced enforcement. Trying to enforce the existing laws that prohibit the over-service. Increasing the security or the police prevention at the bars and outlets. Dram shop liability. Holding them liable for the harm that the patrons caused. If an intoxicated person leaves a bar and causes a car accident the bar owner could be held liable if they were over-served at their last. Responsible beverage service training. As you can tell by the fact on the bottom, they are increasing in popularity, now 36 states that have policies that require the server training programs. We included in the review other training programs that focus preventing violent perpetration. For example, training that builds the staff skills to diffuse aggression in bars. There's lots in general in the literature and we included them in the review, we are hearing more and more about the places implementing these types of training programs and focussed on decreasing the SV in the bars the Arizona and in DC. Ultimately we looked at the policies and thinking they could be affecting SV perpetration by essentially decreasing the excessive consumption and decreasing the social disorganization within the alcohol outlet settings, so within bars, decreasing violence or over-service, you might be increasing the safety of the settings and therefore decreasing the social disorganization.

We have an interesting set of questions here, perpetration, but there is a question related here is that changing policies and community norms that are around alcohol consumption, particularly demonizing alcohol consumption, impacting the victim's behavior on seeking environment, we are aware, for example, college campuses, this is an issue, people if we are creating the environment we don't want to see the drinking and victims are drinking, they might be less likely to report. Is that something you have looked at in the drinking environment pieces. It is an issue that is important to consider.

Yeah, I mean, so as part of the focus on these types of policies, specifically and we'll get to the campus stuff in a minute. These drinking environment policies are really enforcing the laws for the outlet owners and staff, you know, so prohibiting over-service by the staff and the bars themselves. It is not criminalizing the intoxication, but serving someone already intoxicated. Absolutely having different programs that are creating opportunities for people to be able to not feel as though they are to blame for being victimized, even if they have been consuming alcohol, but that is less the focus of these policies.

So here, training bystanders prevention and where do you find these policies. I see that Stefanie, that the Boston area rape crisis has done bystander training and trainings in Arizona and many around the country is doing these programs. If you are familiar with the program, share the policies that you know of, that would be great.

Wonderful. Absolutely. Part of the movement in the field is being able to evaluate them more. So basically, we couldn't find studies that looked at the effect of the policies specifically on IPV or SV outcomes and that is not too surprising given the goal is reducing over-service and often focus on drunk driving. It is the effects on drunk driving behavior. But there were some studies that looked at the risk factors, like excessive consumption. There were a few studies on the -- encouraging studies looking at the use of responsible beverage server training and efficacy of the training programs increased by the liquor board mandating that training. A really encouraging site we found violence prevention focused training, the safer bars program, which is in Canada. Randomized control trial of 30 something bars in Canada about half were trained on the safer bars program and half were not and they found the bars that had the training program has reduced rates of severe and moderate physical aggression in bars. Which is pretty encouraging. Again it is just one study. Just based on what is in the chat, there are programs implemented in the country. It is great to be able to build the research evidence based on those programs.

So let's move to colleges and universities, a lot of you work on the campuses, what policies do you think could have impact? Let's get a sense of what policies could have impact to reduce sexual violence and intimate partner violence on campuses? Amnesty policies that very important. I think an important policy that is important to consider. I know I actually raised that with the people, some of the people looking at this earlier. What are other ideas of policies. Dry campuses and sort of and the question how much policies and how much practices of implementation. So asking about data about the dry campuses. Consent education. What about training for those violating the alcohol policies on campuses. So let's Carrie, this is back to you, as you are going to talk about the college, what we have learned from the college policies.

Yes, this is great. Again, like all of the things coming up in the chat are wonderful and shows the breath of the knowledge of this group. It is great. The research field is catching up here. The level of the evidence is limited to three policy areas. So the focus on alcohol free dorms, dry campuses, and campus wide alcohol education campaigns, which are sometimes a campus wide program and so the picture there on the right is an illustration of that kind of social norms campaign, this is from Fresno state and high lighting the way that the campaigns work they are high lighting the existing healthy drinking norms on the campus. So in addition to reducing the excessive consumption, they could be affecting the social disorganization of the campus and the surrounding community. The research looks at second hand effects of college drinking, which is the affects of the students that attend or live in the neighboring communities and have high rates of binge drinking. So these affects include sleep disturbances and property damage and second hand effects are potential indicates of social disorganization on the college campuses and in the surrounding communities. I wanted to note prior to diving into the evidence, that in addition to these three policy areas, many of the other policies that we have covered also apply to

college students and could have impacts. Raising the price of alcohol is likely to impact the college students or changing the density of outlets, especially density in and near the college campuses would likely impact the college campuses as well. The policies are surely not the only ones affecting college students. In terms of the research evidence --

Sorry.

There we go. Perfect. Just as a quick explanation, the research in this area is cross sectional, meaning that the research is looking at the affects of the policy at only one time point. It is not speaking the cause of the specific outcomes more about the association or the correlation with potential outcomes. So with that said, there has been some evidence that looks at the effects of the policies on sexual violence outcomes. So things like substance free dorms and alcohol free campuses and substance free dorms are alcohol and tobacco free dorms. So that is encouraging that we found there is an association with SV outcomes and also convincing evidence on other risk factors and decreasing in consumption and decreases in injury and so unfortunately one of the pieces that came up is that there is little affects of the social norms campaign. But a number of studies and reviews that look at the effects of the campaigns on consumption and found no effect. It is by the fact that the efficacy of the interventions are moderated by the density of alcohol outlets by the university and the campaigns are less effective if nor alcohol outlets in the surrounding community. I don't know if you have questions coming up about this.

This one will be very interesting to the audience.

Just because Daniel Craig is on the slide?

No. Changing the social norms. Well, maybe Daniel Craig.

Yes, combination. Basically marketing policies are regulating alcohol marketing, TV, print and billboard and less traditional forms, event sponsorship and the ads on the internet. Product placement for \$45 million with James bond now drinks Heineken. Ultimately the marketing policies can regulate the concept in the ads or the location, so they are regulating the content, prohibiting the content that targets minors and banning the ads on the college campuses or retail outlet windows faced outward and the alcohol marketing policies could be effecting sexual violence by affecting the demand. And social disorganization by putting a visual presence of the ads in the community. Despite the wide variety of policies that are potentially in this area that regulate the marketing, the field has looked at two kinds of marketing policies, state level restrictions on the billboards and advertising of alcohol prices. So the studies find study of those two policies find no significant affects of the policies that restrict state level billboards and mixed affects on consumption for price. Partly this discrepancy may not have so much impact is they are limited in scope, in that the restrictions on one or two forms. Limiting the ability of the policies to achieve overall reception and exposure. We found however one encouraging find that used sexual violence outcomes. They looked at the advertising in the Latino neighborhoods. The authors found that with higher density of the ads, tested higher with the SV, including rape, sexual assault. But

they found not higher rates of nonsexual victimization. This is just one study, but does suggest that sex and alcohol advertising increase the rates in some communities. We need more research in this area to understand this better. The other evidence on risk factors back to the billboard and the pricing information and looking at physical child abuse and didn't find affects there either.

What is the Budweiser ad selling. It is interesting, it is an important piece showing the association of increase sexual sexist ads with the increase in sexual violence. I talk about the promises campaign that was really trying to come up with codes of conduct around advertising to get rid of those objectifying ads and there's actually very interesting reports that you can make complaints. That is a very interesting piece. We have talked about a lot and the time is going is quickly. Megan?

Yes. Basically, as a result of our reviews, just to get to the overview. Pricing strategies and outlet density and clear policies. Their potential as prevention strategies need nor evaluation. The drinking environment, sale time and alcohol marketing approaches are also in need of more data. We just have an a limited understanding, so few studies have looked at these policies, especially in the terms of pall and SV. So the conclusion was that some alcohol policy approaches may be useful components of a comprehensive IPV/SV strategy. There are gaps and limitations that are worth noting. In terms of future research, for starters we need more studies to look at the impact of the rates. It is important to note that even studies that reported rape, they relied on the police reported data, which may or mat NOW indicate the impact. Also many of the studies connected internationally. It is helpful to study do domestically and understand how the policies are enacted and implemented. The role of law enforcement is important in understanding how these things work. And simultaneously policies going on and worth paying attention to as we try to understand how they work. Really more research that doesn't just look at the big picture of the outcome and looks at the mechanisms in between, all those steps that may or may not be working in the way we think they are working. The displacement of working, are they going to drink earlier in the day or finish drinking in an a private home, all those things are relevant. These are definitely things we hope to see in the future of the research. Thank you, Megan. Now moving to the question for all of us and we have spent a lot of time thinking about this, what do you see as the prevention implications from these findings. What do you think about doing this and, you know, so I already people are writing in. Working in the alcohol prevention field helps to think about address sexual violence with alcohol use. The discussions often go to victim and we have to look at this. What are the implications. What do you think about. Think about how we can include policy within what we do, not replacing all of the work, be able to think about what we can do. Think about what do you think some of the prevention implications are? I want to hear from you all. I know this is one that requires a little thinking about what we are going to do. What we want to do at PreventConnect is help us really consider how we can be able to use this data and thinking about the next steps will be and I really appreciate going over, you know, what do we do, think about the coalitions with substance abuse and aligning that and framer a larger message in the community in how we do decision making and perhaps thinking about policies around marketing and advertising and how that might align with the other work around the social justice work that we are trying to do and incorporate the student leaders. And so, perhaps mandating bystander intervention for the people working for servers. And there is a lot of coalition building opportunities that we see are available. So this is a time if you have questions or

comments, this is the time to do that. We have a few minutes left. I want really appreciate the really robust discussion that we are having and this is the opportunity to be able to do this and validating to hear about the research and the ads. that was actually, in a different country, Ashley. No, California. Targeting the Latino communities. I am trying to remember these pieces. Looking at the work. So this is an opportunity to do this. And keep the messages that you are sending. Some are sending private chats. So with this, oh, what can we do now. Carrie, do it quickly. Let's talk what you can do. Look at their own policies and resources are available.

Indeed. Yep, so we have some resources here to help the folks investigate what is happening in terms of their own communities and their own state with the alcohol policies. The first is a link to the alcohol policy information system and has a lot of information about the range of the alcohol policies and maps showing across the state. But it is worth noting that because of the focus at the state level, there are differences by county may not always be apparent. Georgia is listed as a state that prohibits alcohol sales on Sundays, but some counties are allowing that now. But the second one is a link to resource through the Johns Hopkins center, and break down of the state pre-exemption laws and that gives authority to higher levels of government to mandate the practices of the lower levels of government and can prohibit or restrict the counties. It is pretty important to understand what the state laws to understand what barriers could be in place for enacting the policies. So that state re-exemption piece is a key one to understand.

Sometimes we have seen that large lobbies want to put the pre-exempts laws. There are reasons for it, but sometimes you will see industries that lobby for those laws. I imagine CDC is not going to comment on that. I went just a little further.

Thank you, indeed. The other thing, some of the things that people have been mentioning, building the partners of people already doing the alcohol related work and being able to share the, PV and SV with those folks and people working on under age drinking and drinking and driving, they are doing amazing work on the alcohol related issues and bring the lens of how to do the work in a sensitive and appropriate ways is a huge plus to the feed and benefitting the alcohol work and the, PV and SV work.

People are answering the next question. What are you planning to do based on this information? We want people supporting and giving ideas to other people. We are a community trying to do this work and learning from each other. We have great ideas coming in. So I want to thank today. Sarah helped in the development of this important and thanks to her. I thank Carrie for joining us and Megan. I thank you all for the pieces and really making this really robust conversation. I'm going to quote Rachel, this webinar was great. Thank you for that. I feel this an important discussion to consider how to continue doing our work. I do want to invite you to join us in the future. We are about a community committed to preventing sexual and domestic violence. Go ahead, and write down the action steps. Make those connections. We are having an evaluation coming out in half an hour. That's coming up soon. Thank you all for joining us and it has been a real pleasure having you. Thank you Megan and Carrie and Ashley. And most of all, thanks to all of you in the audience. This is a topic returning back to and implementing this. And dealing with how to do the implementation to policies and pitfalls that we have watch out and

how to make sure we don't allow victim blaming to become the narrative and change the environment to prevent sexual violence and domestic violence. This was awesome! And so thank you all. This concludes the PreventConnect web conference. Hope to see you online in the future.