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This Web Conference
Will Begin Soon




A Project of
PreventConnect CALCASA

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

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PreventConnect is a national project of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault sponsored by U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The views and information provided in this web conference do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. government, CDC or CALCASA.



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- Domestic violence/intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Violence across the lifespan
- Prevent before violence starts
- Connect to other forms of violence & oppression
- Connect to other prevention practitioners




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2015 Web Conferences

Making Connections, Honoring Communities

- **February 26** Using Popular Education to Engage Communities in Sexual Violence Prevention
- **March 25** Supporting Community Culture as Norms Change Strategy for Preventing Sexual and Domestic Violence
- **March 26** The role of alcohol policies to prevent intimate partner violence and sexual violence perpetration
- **April 9:** Men of Color and Community Trauma Prevention: What do Sexual and Domestic Violence efforts offer to support well-being?
- **May 7** Foundations to the Future: A Prevention approach to Sexual and Domestic Violence
- **June 11** Linking with child focused approaches when preventing sexual and domestic violence
- **July 9** Joint Strategies: How does Sexual and Domestic Violence better leverage local health, justice, education and community sectors?
- **August 13** Closing the Loop: Increasing investment and sustainability for Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention



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THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL POLICIES TO PREVENT INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

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Objectives

- Describe the challenges in addressing alcohol in sexual violence and intimate partner violence prevention efforts
- Describe the opportunities that addressing alcohol policy provides for sexual violence and intimate partner violence prevention efforts
- identify the next action they will take to address alcohol policy in their own prevention work

The findings and conclusions in this review are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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From your experiences as an advocate




How often is alcohol involved in sexual violence or domestic violence incidents?




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Alcohol, Domestic Violence, and Sexual Violence


- Strong relationship between alcohol and sexual violence and intimate partner violence
 - 34-74% of SV perpetrators used alcohol at time of the assault
 - As many as 2 out of 3 IPV victims report their assailant was drinking at the time.



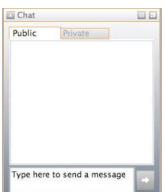
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What is the relationship between alcohol, IPV and rape?



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What the challenges in talking about alcohol and IPV/SV?




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Alcohol seen as "Cause" of Violence

"A prevailing myth about domestic violence is that alcohol and drugs are the major causes of domestic abuse. In reality, some abusers rely on substance use (and abuse) as an excuse for becoming violent. Alcohol allows the abuser to justify his abusive behavior as a result of the alcohol."



From Larry W. Bennett, in [Substance Abuse and Woman Abuse by Male Partners](#) (1997).



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Alcohol & Victim Blaming

College Women: Stop Getting Drunk

It's closely associated with sexual assault. And yet we're reluctant to tell women to stop doing it.

By Emily White




www.slate.com/articles/double_x/doubles/2013/10/sexual_assault_and_drinking_teach_women_the_connection.html

Slate October 15, 2013




Move from Individual to Policy



The Spectrum of Prevention


- Influencing Policy & Legislation
- Changing Organizational Practices
- Fostering Coalitions & Networks
- Educating Providers
- Promoting Community Education
- Strengthening Individual Knowledge & Skills



Presenters




Sarah DeGue, Ph.D.
[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)



Megan Kearns, Ph.D.
[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)



Carrie Lippy, Ph.D.
[The Northwest Network of Bisexual, Trans, Lesbian & Gay Survivors of Abuse](#)



New Articles



Exploring Alcohol Policy Approaches to Prevent Sexual Violence Perpetration
Caroline Casey and Sarah Decker

Journal of Alcohol and Drugs Studies
Journal of Alcohol and Drugs
Center for Alcohol Research

The Role of Alcohol Policies in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of the Literature
Melanie Schwandt, Lisa J. Anderson, Jason M. Pitts, and Linda Miller-Pellegrino


Journal of Alcohol and Drugs Studies
Journal of Alcohol and Drugs
Center for Alcohol Research

January 2015, 76(1):21-30.
<http://www.iadad.com/doi/pdf/10.15288/jad.76.1.21>

first published on November 16, 2014
as doi:10.1177/1524838014557291
<http://jva.sagepub.com/content/early/2014/11/14/1524838014557291.full.pdf>



Have you read...?



Have you read either of these articles?


Answer on the left

Feedback

Yes

No

No Answer



Resources



KEY FINDINGS
FROM "EXPLORING ALCOHOL POLICY APPROACHES
TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION"

NSVRC

www.nsvrc.org/publications/nsvrc-publications-research-briefs/key-findings-exploring-alcohol-policy-approaches



Why Policy Approaches to SV/IPV Prevention?

- Need strategies that impact community and societal level risk/protective factors
- CDC is working to identify promising policy strategies
- Policies can:
 - Have broad impact with few resources
 - Modify behavior by changing the environment, social norms, or expectations/outcomes (i.e., reward/punishment)
 - Complement change at individual and relationship levels
- Alcohol policy is a first step—but not the last



Why alcohol policies?

- “Connecting the Dots”
- Impact on other forms of violence
 - Delinquency
 - Physical assault
 - Homicide
- Strong relationship between alcohol and sexual violence and intimate partner violence
 - 34-74% of SV perpetrators used alcohol at time of the assault
 - As many as 2 out of 3 IPV victims report their assailant was drinking at the time.




How might alcohol policy prevent IPV/SV perpetration?

- Reducing excessive consumption
 - Pharmacological effects on cognition and behavior
 - Cognitive effects of alcohol interact with *individual* risk factors and *sociocultural norms* about alcohol, sex & gender

Excessive Alcohol Use

→


Socio-Cognitive Effects

→

SV/IPV

↑
Alcohol Policy

{ Individual Risk & Sociocultural Norms }



How might alcohol policy prevent IPV/SV perpetration?

- Reducing social disorganization
 - More alcohol outlets and access to alcohol is associated with ↑ rates of violence in communities, including SV/IPV
 - May contribute to social disorganization → attract high-risk individuals, physical signs of social disorder

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graph LR; AP[Alcohol Policy] --> AO[Alcohol Outlets/Access]; AO --> SD[Social Disorganization]; SD --> SVIPV[SV/IPV]
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What are the advantages of using policy change to prevent SV/IPV?

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Identifying Promising Policies

- Two reviews– SV and IPV
- Qualitative
- Outcome Evaluations
- Utilized evidence from:
 - Primary empirical research
 - Systematic reviews
 - Meta-analyses
 - Governmental and non-governmental agency reports
- Sources identified through searches in:
 - Social science, economic and law databases
 - Online resources (e.g., Alcohol Policy Information System)
 - Reference lists in articles

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Outcomes Included in Review


Intimate Partner Violence	Sexual Violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IPV perpetration or victimization• Included evidence for other types of violence where applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SV perpetration or victimization• Hypothesized mediators (e.g., alcohol consumption; social disorganization)• Risk factors for SV perpetration and related outcomes (e.g., general aggressiveness, IPV, risky sexual behaviors, sexual health outcomes)



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Types of Policies Reviewed

Intimate Partner Violence	Sexual Violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pricing• Sale Time• Outlet Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pricing• Sale Time• Outlet Density• Drinking Environment• Marketing• College Policies





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FINDINGS BY POLICY TYPE


Pricing Policies

- Types of policies that affect price:
 - Taxes: excise, ad valorem, sales
 - "Happy Hour" Restrictions


- 35 states have not adjusted alcohol taxes based on inflation, losing 50% of value compared to 1968.

(Alcohol Epidemiology Program, 2000)



Pricing Policy Research

- Research suggests that ↑ beer price is associated with:
 - ↓ rape and sexual assault crime data
 - ↓ alcohol consumption
 - ↓ violent crime, sexually transmitted infections, risky sexual behaviors
- Drink specials associated with ↑ consumption
- No significant impact on rates of IPV
 - Study limitations (focus on intimate partner homicide only, pregnant women only, etc.)



Alcohol Outlet Density

- State and local policies regulating the number of alcohol outlets within a region or population


On-Premise Outlets



Off-Premise Outlets




- Types of policies that affect outlet density:
 - Privatization
 - Dry Counties
 - Licensing
 - Zoning



Outlet Density Research

- No studies on direct impact of alcohol outlet *policies* on IPV/SV or violence in general
- Greater density (regardless of policy) associated with:
 - ↑ IPV/SV rates
 - ↑ Alcohol consumption
 - ↑ Rates of assaults, violent crime, and injury
- Findings inconsistent on whether off-premise vs. on-premise outlet density is more relevant in predicting IPV



Sale Time Policies




- State and local policies regulating the hours and/or days of alcohol sales
- Policies regulating hours of sale often vary at the local level
- 14 states restrict alcohol sales on Sunday




Sale Time Policies: Research

- Most studies suggest that ↑ hours of sale are associated with:
 - ↑ general violence rates
 - ↑ alcohol consumption
- *Maintaining* current limits on days of sale is a recommended strategy to reduce alcohol-related harm
- Dose-response relationship (change of <2 hrs not as effective)
- Inconsistent findings on IPV & related outcomes
- No studies with SV outcomes




Drinking Environment Policies

- State, local & corporate policies aimed at increasing the safety of drinking environments
 - Enhanced enforcement
 - Responsible Beverage Service training
 - Dram shop liability
 - Other training programs




- 36 states have policies requiring or urging server training programs




Drinking Environment Policies: Research


- No studies on IPV/SV outcomes
- Limited evidence on risk factors and related outcomes
 - Mixed effects on consumption
- Violence-specific training → ↓ physical aggression



Colleges and Universities



What policies could have impact to reduce sexual violence and IPV on campuses?



College Policies

- University policies decreasing college students' access to & consumption of alcohol
 - Alcohol-free dorms
 - Alcohol-free campuses
 - Campus-wide alcohol education campaigns
- Many other policies also apply to college students

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College Policies: Research

- Some evidence on association with SV
 - Substance-free dorms & alcohol-free campuses → ↓ unwanted sexual advances
 - Substance-free dorms → ↓ date rape and sexual assault
- Some evidence on risk factors & related outcomes
 - ↓ consumption, delinquency & injury
- Little evidence for social norms campaigns

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Marketing Policies

- Federal, state, and local regulations of alcohol marketing
 - TV, print, billboards, sponsorships, product placement, internet ads
- Most studied policies in the U.S.:
 - State-level restrictions on billboard advertisements
 - State-level restrictions of advertisements of alcohol prices

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Marketing Policies: Research

- Mixed evidence on consumption
 - Strong evidence on general effects of marketing
- Limited but encouraging evidence on association with SV:
 - Areas with ↑ sexist alcohol ads associated with ↑ SV
- No evidence on risk factors and related outcomes




Overview of IPV/SV Prevention Using Alcohol Policies

- Areas with encouraging evidence; may be ripe for future evaluations:
 - Pricing strategies
 - Outlet density
 - College policies
- Areas with some evidence; more research needed to understand IPV/SV prevention potential
 - Drinking environment/Responsible Beverage Service
 - Sale time
 - Alcohol marketing



Conclusion

Some alcohol policy approaches may be useful components of comprehensive IPV/SV prevention strategies



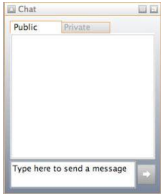
Gaps and Next Steps

- Future research needed:
 - Examining direct effects of policies on rates of SV/IPV
 - On U.S. policies and populations
 - Focusing on enacting and implementing policies
 - Exploring other theoretical links between alcohol policies and public health outcomes


Mind the Research Gap



Implications for prevention


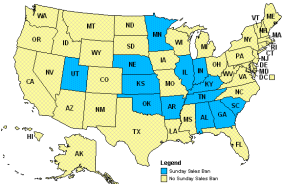


What do you see as the prevention implications from these findings?



What can you do now?

- Investigate existing alcohol policies in your own state and local communities
 - State-by-state resource on multiple alcohol policies <https://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/Home.html>
 - State-by-state resource on preemption laws http://www.camv.org/action/Outlet_Density/preemption-data-tool.html




What can you do now?

- Identify potential partners already addressing alcohol-related issues and share your expertise about the links to SV/IPV
 - Youth Violence
 - Underage Drinking
 - Drinking & Driving
 - Crime Prevention




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Next Steps: Action



What action are you planning to do based on this information?




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For more information

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Intimate Partner Violence:
Megan Kearns mkearns@cdc.gov

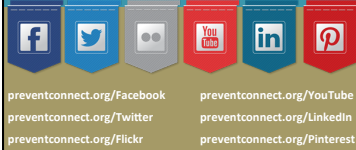
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