



## Addressing Access to Alcohol and Alcohol Environments for Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention

May 16, 2018

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<http://preventdomesticviolence.ca/the-case-for-alcohol-outlet-density-controls-as-a-promising-approach-to-prevent-domestic-violence/>

<http://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/campaigns-policy/availability-and-licensing/alcohol-outlet-availability/>

AM: Welcome everyone! Thanks for joining us today. We will get started at the top of the hour.

AM: Welcome to you all!

AM: PowerPoint slides for this web conference can be found here <http://www.preventconnect.org/2018/04/addressing-access-to-alcohol-and-alcohol-environments-for-sexual-and-domestic-violence-prevention/>

AM: For audio over the phone, please call 1-888-447-7153, passcode 879 736 #

PI: What questions or concerns arise for you regarding the relationships between alcohol and violence? How do you frame this relationship?

EL: there is a direct relationship compounded by socioeconomic and racial factors

PI: 2015 PreventConnect web conference on the role of alcohol policies intimate partner violence and sexual violence perpetration <http://www.preventconnect.org/2015/03/the-role-of-alcohol-policies-to-prevent-intimate-partner-violence-and-sexual-violence-perpetration/>

SC: The public perception that alcohol causes IPV/SV. I talk about causation versus correlation.

CW: What percentage of reported sexual violence incidents involve alcohol?

SK: How to talk about alcohol and sexual assault without victim blaming.

AK: Questions - "Grey area", what if they are both black out drunk, did they both rape each other?

LS: I live in an area that most people don't drink. People here tend to use alcohol to blame every bad thing that could happen. I try to talk about how alcohol lowers people inhibitions, which may cause them to perpetrate.

NR: How do we navigate conversations about consent when alcohol is involved?

LS: I think it would be helpful to know more about how to frame this.

CM: abuse others and increase sexual & dv

ND: The spread of accountability between victim and perpetrator when both parties are under the influence.

RH: What kinds of environmental factors increase risk factors or protective factors with regard to social norms in drinking spaces?

PI: Prevention Institute's A Health Equity and Multisector Approach to Preventing Domestic Violence report: <https://www.preventioninstitute.org/publications/health-equity-and-multisector-approach-preventing-domestic-violence>

LF: How do you answer the common question from young people, "How much is too much alcohol?"

EF: When we talk to older youth about consent, the balance of recognizing that people can be drunk and engage in consensual sexual activity but that alcohol makes this area very tricky.

TO: Are you giving CEU's for this webinar

FH: Alcohol Expectancy Theory tells us that alcohol does not cause people to be more violent or friendlier or any host of social consequences.

PI: The Role of Alcohol Policies in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of the Literature: <https://www.jsad.com/doi/full/10.15288/jsad.2015.76.21> Exploring Alcohol Policy Approaches to Prevent Sexual Violence Perpetration: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25403447>

LM: : Alcohol can lower inhibitions for all parties involved, if someone is not identifying as being raped or assaulted, is it our place to name it such?

LD: During regular briefings we are instructed that confirming consent can be an issue if alcohol, medications, or illegal drugs are used by either party. The problem is many people don't seem to understand because they have or have seen people drink and hook up with someone on a regular basis

AA: Second Lindsey's question

EF: there's so much to talk about in regards to sexual assault and alcohol, and I am so curious why several here are focusing on disproving sexual assault or trying to think about when it's NOT rape...this seems like victim blaming and rape culture.

LL: Can you send out PDF's to the two journal articles? Access is limited.

JT: Does the price of alcohol have a significant impact on consumption in the college environment?

AM: @Lydia we will see if we can get those as part of the materials for this session

LL: Thank you Ashleigh!!

JT: Thank you!

AS: Of course!

LM: @Erin, certainly hope my comment isn't being interpreted this way. I'm more erring on the side of letting a survivor determine what their experience was and supporting them in their narrative. My question is around the education/labeling piece and best practice.

AM: Map Dashboards: <https://mapazdashboard.arizona.edu/>

XF: Should we be working to reduce the number of alcohol outlets in a given community or environment where out let density exists? Is this one of the strategies for which you advocate?

EF: Hi - Lindsey - my comment was actually pretty obnoxious and reactionary. I didn't mean to shut down important conversation.

PI: How have you or could you use alcohol outlet density and violence data for local action?

MM: For those who do not have access to or are not familiar with GIS Mapping software, our agency uses Google My Maps to similarly map our local nightlife districts. It has more basic functions, but is free and user friendly for those looking for an alternative.

SC: It would help us identify areas where we can target prevention efforts.

RH: we used it for lobbying the local council who controls liquor licensing

LS: At my previous organization, we gathered information on where DFSAs had

occurred, and were able to communicate any hotspots with the local police department

EA: Bethel is very rural and only has one liquor store for a population of 6,000. There has been an increase in violence generally since the liquor store has opened

PI: Arizona Safer Bars Alliance: <http://www.azrapevention.org/ASBA>

AA: It would identify areas to target prevention or even community watch programs to help with safe rides and other risks

NM: Hi everyone. I work for Alcohol Focus Scotland (in the United Kingdom). We recently published a report with academics that showed that neighborhoods in Scotland with the most alcohol outlets had over 4 times the crime rate that neighborhoods with the least. We are using this to inform the development of local alcohol licensing policies - local licensing boards have the power to cap the number of outlets in particular areas if they feel there are too many. They are supposed to promote objectives such as preventing crime and disorder and improving public health. It can be difficult though because the research shows a correlation and not causation.

AM: @Nicola is that report available online?

NM: Yes is. <http://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/campaigns-policy/availability-and-licensing/alcohol-outlet-availability>

NM: When I say it is difficult in relation to causation, I mean that many people in the local system are quite often looking for evidence on a specific outlet rather than the general idea of too many outlets resulting in more alcohol-related problems.

AM: @Xavier CDC's STOP SV technical package includes changes to alcohol-related policies as a way to reduce risk of SV at the community level. You can access the technical package here: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/sv-prevention-technical-package.pdf>

AM: @Nicola thank you for the link!

NM: You're very welcome :)

NM: This is general crime but includes sexual violence.

EE: We have published a book chapter in 2016 on the Case of Alcohol Outlet Density to Prevent Domestic Violence. It is an international review of various policies/approaches to address this issue <http://preventdomesticviolence.ca/the-case-for-alcohol-outlet-density-controls-as-a-promising-approach-to-prevent-domestic-violence/>

AM: Thank you Elena for sharing this resource!

AS: Looking forward to reviewing Elena!

MO: what types of aggression do you train bar staff to look for and how to intervene?

AM: To hear more from Elise, check out this workshop that was presented at the 2016 National Sexual Assault Conference  
<http://www.preventconnect.org/2016/01/developing-bystander-training-for-bars-around-college-campuses-lessons-learned-from-arizona-safer-bars-alliance/>

LF: Our issue is getting bar owners to see the monetary incentive for having their staff take the training. Is there any information out there about how these trainings can benefit an individual bar?

AC: google map what? I'm sorry

AB: crime what?

AC: what's the google map link again for the reports of crime in one specific area?

AS: @Megan Moore, can you share more re: Amanda Carreras' question

MC: who would be a good group to approach when working with college campuses?

NM: The academics we were working with created a web map to show the density levels in Scotland, compared with different neighborhoods - the average for Scotland or the local council area for example. It is available here:  
<https://creshmap.com/shiny/alcoholtobacco/>

AM: @Maurina I believe there are a number of folks working on campuses here -- perhaps they will weigh in on your question!

TO: are you giving CEU's

AM:@Thomas we do not offer CEUs but we can provide a Certificate of Attendance

AB: what was the crime site for each state?

AB: I would love a Certificate

EL: @Leah Fitch: We also struggled with getting bars to feel incentivized to do training, especially because there's technically a cost to them: training staff means paying for staff time. I have a poster presentation specifically on this issue-- please email me and I will send it!

MM: So, we use Google My Maps to map out all of the alcohol serving establishments in a given neighborhood or nightlife district and overlay that with the location included in

local crime reports that we downloaded from the police department's website.

JD: Is any state working on increasing taxes on alcohol? Tobacco prevention advocates worked to pass laws which increased excise taxes on tobacco products and saw a drop-in sale. Could this be a strategy for decreasing alcohol abuse and thus impact violence?

TO: that will work thank you

PI: How might the actions of Big Alcohol affect sexual and domestic violence?

AB: CDC? website

AM: <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/data-stats.htm>

EL: @Joyce- I don't know of any. I wish that sexual violence prevention would take a note from tobacco prevention successes of the 90s and early 00s. We have had recommendations as well from the bars we work with that they would feel incentivized to get training if it would reduce their liquor license fee, or even their liability insurance fees (like a good driver discount for car insurance)

FF: The slides kept moving ... very hard to follow...

MC: @Ashleigh Klein-Jimenez- thank you I hope so

PI: CDC alcohol data: <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/data-stats.htm>

PI: Bureau of Justice Statistics alcohol and crime data:  
<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5884>

AC: will we be able to receive these PowerPoint slides?

AM: PowerPoint slides for this web conference can be found here  
<http://www.preventconnect.org/2018/04/addressing-access-to-alcohol-and-alcohol-environments-for-sexual-and-domestic-violence-prevention/>

AS: @Farimah, slides are also available as a pdf. Sorry that the slides are moving fast

LF: @Elise Lopez - Thank you! Follow up: is there any information about the effectiveness of required bar trainings vs. voluntary?

NM: Marketing practices definitely! I saw a poster for a bar on twitter today in Ireland:  
<https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/news/donegal-nightclub-removes-offensive-billboard-of-female-golfer-36905934.html>

RH: Rachel from New Zealand here... wondering if the larger number of incidents are

from drinking at home or drinking out and coming home afterwards where the violence occurs?

JD: Thank you Elise. Good information/feedback from the bar owners. I think we can learn a lot from tobacco. Marketing and advertising practices which were just mentioned, is another area where we can utilize similar strategies as those used against the tobacco industry.

NM: the tagline is 'Your 19th hole for the summer' with a picture from behind of a female golfer focusing on the genital area.

PI:LA's alcohol outlet density report:

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/sapc/MDU/SpecialReport/AODC2013.pdf>

EL: @Joyce Marketing and advertising are huge. I think product placement, liquor license restrictions (like Jorge's group is working on), and increased alcohol pricing would make a huge impact. Community messaging saturation was also really helpful with tobacco, but I struggle with how to translate that to alcohol. Tobacco is unilaterally bad for people. Alcohol, on the other hand, is strongly correlated with violence but it is not considered a cause of violence the way tobacco is seen as a cause of lung cancer. It's tough.

EL: @Rachel we have wondered about that in relation to sexual violence police reports and even physical violence. Unfortunately, most police datasets don't tell us about alcohol involvement in the incident. We also can't tell if sexual crime reports or domestic violence reports are involved with bar alcohol use. That's the limit of GIS mapping, but I think it's also kind of scary: if we can see clusters around bars just by what's currently reported in those areas, I bet the real impact is much larger.

JD: I see what you are saying Elise, but alcohol impacts so many injury issues: motor vehicle crashes, TBI violent crime more broadly. I think Jorge's suggestion of bringing many advocates together on multiple issues to combat this problem is a good one.

NM: I agree with the complexities in relation to alcohol compared to tobacco. Some people even say that alcohol is good for your health (!). But we work closely with our partners in tobacco and obesity as the measures to tackle the harm caused by these products is the same: price, availability and marketing.

RH: thanks! the crime prevention scripts I have seen for ages from Griffiths University talked about multiple settings in one crime. would be good to understand the social norms in the initial environment and how this creates impetus for crime.

XF: When we deal with alcohol we tie it to safety. Tobacco we tie to health.

EL: ^yes- love it

NM: I think Jorge's point about collaborative working is crucial - especially when we are working against a very large and powerful industry!

LM: great perspective Xavier

JD: Thanks Nicola. Sounds like you have some great partners to work on this

PI: How do you approach that work without reinforcing stereotypes about communities of color and low-income communities?

NM: Yes, we do - we work with Action on Smoking and Health Scotland, Obesity Action Scotland and a number of health organizations as Jorge was saying in relation to the wider health environments (e.g. cycling, food, and health inequalities more generally).

CM: very mindful and respectful. also being inclusion with members assisting.

AK: We had all our student volunteer advocates read and discuss the book "Intersections of Identity and Sexual Violence on Campus" this past semester.

LS: Elise: Do you have data available about the efficacy of ASBA?

EL: @Lauren- yes! please email me at [eclopez@email.arizona.edu](mailto:eclopez@email.arizona.edu)

NM: This question might also be applicable to people who are income deprived - as we often talk about the link to deprivation. People are often blamed for alcohol consumption and the harm caused in their communities because people (industry!) say that it is individual choice.

LF: We do bar work up in Montana. We use real stories (from a patron experience survey) to talk about different types of interventions. We haven't gotten to a full-blown conversation about implicit bias (honestly because we haven't figured out how to without increasing resistance among the audience). But we have been able to say: Okay, if this story were about a man instead...Or, if the slur were about a different group...how would you intervene?

LD: Military service members and civilian employees receive sexual harassment and assault training on a regular basis. Is anyone aware of this type of training in high schools/universities?

AK: Awesome, I'm in Bozeman, would love to chat with you about the work you're doing with bars. We'd love to be able to do that here.

LF: Amber - Oh sweet. You at the Voice Center? We have our curriculum online @ [makeyourmovemissoula.org](http://makeyourmovemissoula.org) But you can also send an email [bmerrill@missoulacounty.us](mailto:bmerrill@missoulacounty.us) (Brenna manages the MYM Bar Workshop delivery)



RH: I would be interested in references for assessing physical environments. Is a list of readings available?

AK: Leah - awesome, I've looked at that material. Was just at a meeting with Brenna last week in Helena!

LB: @Lakeisha Deloach: The Hunting Ground has a training for interventions on university and high school campuses: <http://thehuntinggroundfilm.com/> I haven't done it at the university level but did a version of it with high school students when I worked in that setting.

ND: @Lakeisha Yes! Green Dot Bystander Intervention is being used at a few universities around the country. You can learn more at AAlteristic.com. I am an intern and cannot speak to their focus on alcohol but they are taking steps towards changing campus culture.

ND: @Lakeisha Alteristic.org

EL: @Leah Fitch if you email me at [eclopez@email.arizona.edu](mailto:eclopez@email.arizona.edu), I can send you some references on bar environment that we used to inform our risk assessment

PI: Arizona Safer Bars Alliance: [azrapevention.org/ASBA](http://azrapevention.org/ASBA) Alcohol Justice: [www.alcoholjustice.org/](http://www.alcoholjustice.org/)

PI: CDC Guide for Measuring Alcohol Outlet Density: <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/pdfs/CDC-Guide-for-Measuring-Alcohol-Outlet-Density.pdf>

PI: The Role of Alcohol Policies in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of the Literature: <https://www.jsad.com/doi/full/10.15288/jsad.2015.76.21>

PI: Exploring Alcohol Policy Approaches to Prevent Sexual Violence Perpetration: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25403447>

PM: Learn more about the 2018 National Sexual Assault Conference here <http://www.preventconnect.org/2018/05/2018-national-sexual-assault-conference-registration-now-open/>

LF: @Elise Lopez - Great! I will!

LF: @Elise Lopez - Thank you!!

CM: Thank you! Another awesome webinar!

EL: I will be presenting our new GIS mapping project (published next month) at the

NSAC! Hope to see you all there!

MC: Thank you!!!

Jennie Underwood 12:27 PM: Thank you!

LM: Thank you!