



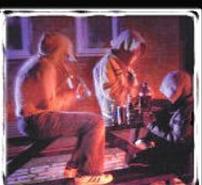
Focus on Alcohol Safe Environments Liverpool Meeting 18th March 2009



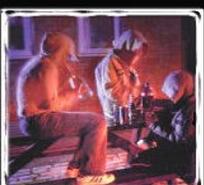
Literature Study: Drinking Environments



Aims



- Impact of policies and programmes to create safer drinking environments
- Literature review:
 - Any intervention in drinking environments that measured impacts on alcohol-related harm
 - Published studies showing:
 - Alcohol consumption
 - Underage sales
 - Aggression and violence
 - Road traffic injuries / crashes
 - Anti-social behaviour



Methods

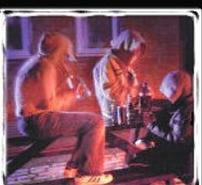
- Search strategy developed
- Studies published since 1990

Literature Databases

- MEDLINE
- PsycINFO
- Cochrane Library
- ASSIA
- ERIC
- Web of Science
- OpenSIGLE
- Project Cork
- ETOH (Alcohol and Alcohol Problems Science Database)
- Alcohol Studies Database

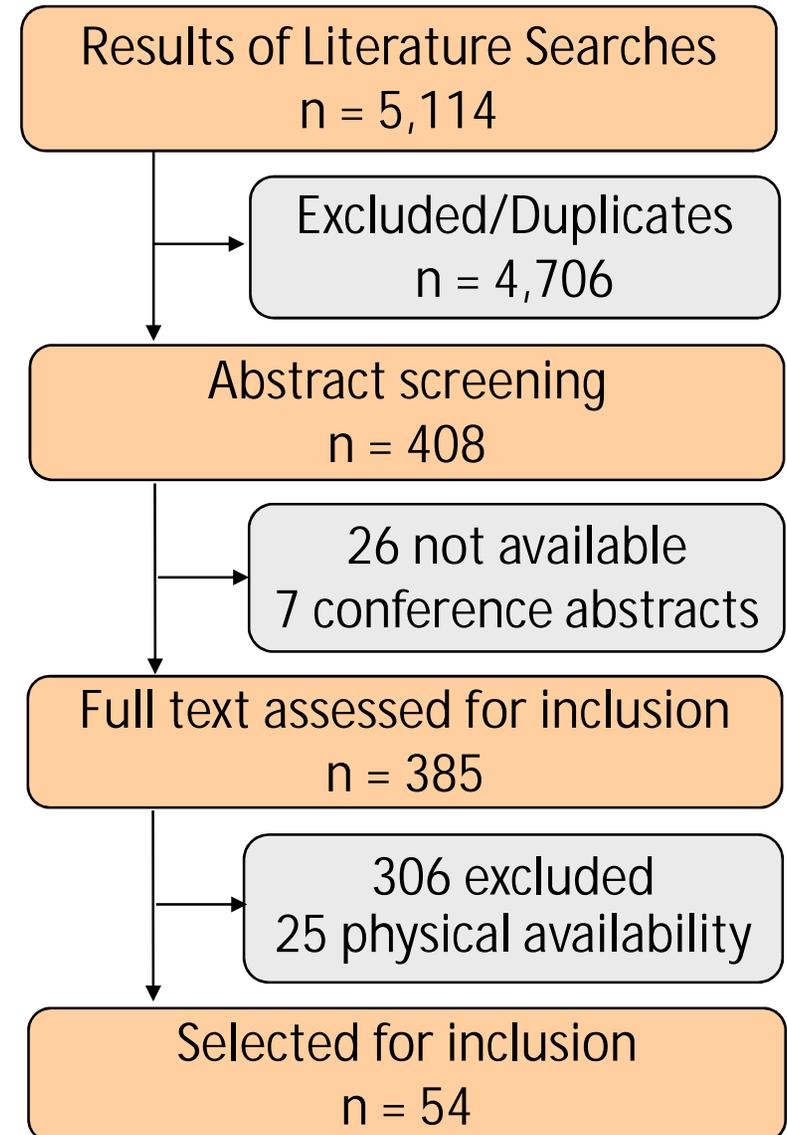
Websites

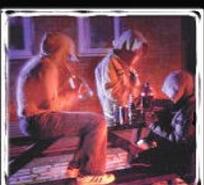
- Alcohol and Education Research Council Alcohol Library
- Institute of Alcohol Studies, London
- Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University
- National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University
- Karolinska Institute
- Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Ontario
- IREFREA
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research
- Centralförbundet för alkohol



Methods

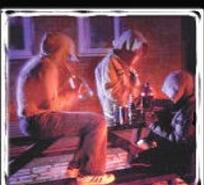
- Search results entered into database
- Title and abstract reviews to exclude irrelevant and duplicate studies
- Ten studies identified through reference screening
- 385 papers screened
- Papers reviewed by two independent researchers
- 54 selected for inclusion





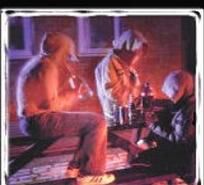
Studies Retrieved

- Three categories identified:
 1. Interventions in alcohol server settings (12 studies)
 - Server training programmes and interventions in pubs
 - Alcohol brief intervention
 - Toughened glassware
 - Designated driver schemes
 2. Underage access and police enforcement (11 studies; 12 publications)
 - Targeted policing
 - Undercover compliance checks
 - Age verification
 3. Multi-component community-based programmes (7 studies; 30 publications)
 - Community mobilisation
 - Server intervention
 - Increased enforcement



Study quality

- Across 31 studies:
 - 7 randomised controlled trials
 - 7 non-randomised controlled trials
 - 5 interrupted time series
 - 5 controlled before and after studies
 - 7 uncontrolled before and after studies
- Quality assessment ratings:
 - No 'strong' studies
 - 12 'moderate' studies
 - 19 'weak' studies
- Countries
 - USA - 15, Australia - 9, UK - 3, Canada - 2, Sweden - 2



Centre for
Public Health

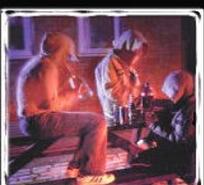
Study quality

	Randomised controlled trial (n=7)	Non-randomised controlled trial (n=7)	Interrupted time series (n=5)	Controlled before and after study (n=5)	Uncontrolled before and after study (n=7)
Server/patron interventions	2 ** 2 *	3 ** 1 *	1 **	1 *	2 *
Underage access and police enforcement	1 ** 1 *	1 *	2 **	4 *	3 *
Multi-component	1 **	2 *	2 **	-	2 *

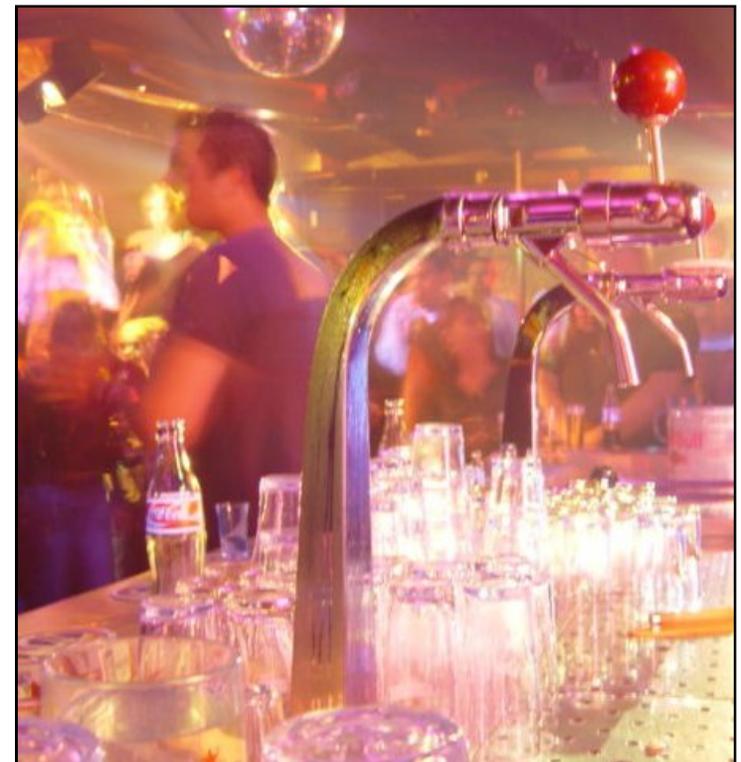
*** strong ** moderate * weak

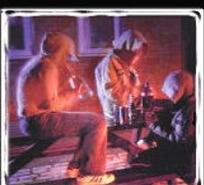


Staff training programmes



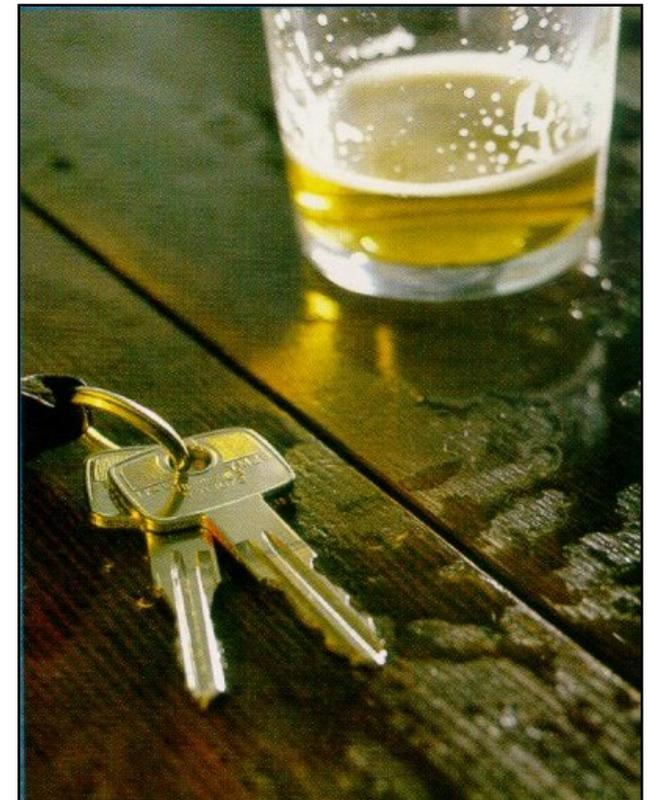
- No clear evidence of effectiveness on
 - Responsible serving practices
 - Alcohol consumption levels
- Mandated server training associated with a reduction in road traffic crashes
- Conflict resolution training associated with reduced aggression





Interventions in drinking settings

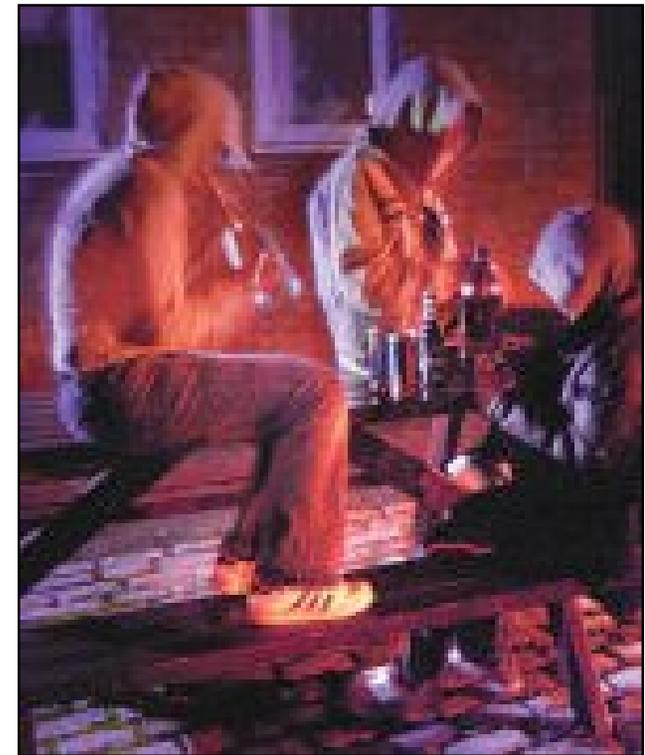
- Few impacts found through:
 - Designated driver schemes
 - Responsible drinking campaigns
- Brief intervention using personal risk assessment for patrons had most effects in heavy drinkers
- Use of toughened glass increased staff injury; glasses not 'tough'!

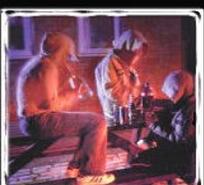




Programmes targeting underage sales

- No overall evidence of effectiveness in reducing underage sales
- Use of age verification devices showed no change or even decrease in checking
- Combined training and police enforcement had short term impacts; need to enforce on ongoing basis

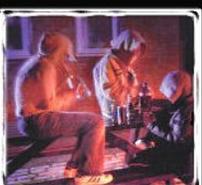




Policing and Enforcement

- No clear evidence on the impact of police campaigns and enforcement
- Two studies reported increased assaults after police intervention
- However, increased police activity will inevitably lead to increased detection of crime...

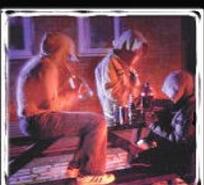




Multi-component Approaches

- Clearest indication of effectiveness in reducing:
 - Assaults
 - Traffic crashes
 - Underage sales
- Sweden and US
- Typically comprise:
 - Community mobilisation
 - Server training
 - House policies
 - Enforcement





Discussion

- How best to formulate reports and papers?
- Inclusion of 'known' grey literature?
- Physical availability studies?
- Are we just covering alcohol?
 - e.g. Sivarajsingam et al 2003 Effects of urban CCTV on assault injury and violence detection