

Alcohol-Related Violence



Professor Mark A Bellis

Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University

A WHO Collaborating Centre for Violence Prevention



Overview - Violence and Alcohol

- Patterns in Alcohol and Violence
- Relationships with

- Youth
- Sexual
- Elder
- Suicide
- Intimate Partner
- Child Abuse

- Alcohol and Violence Cycles
- Interventions for Primary Prevention
 - Environmental measures in nightlife
 - Reducing alcohol use to reduce violence
 - Reducing risk factors for all violence

- Partnerships and Public Health Approaches



Russia - Alcohol & Violence

- Life Expectancy
 - Russia 65.4; Europe 74.5
 - 1/2 all deaths working age men in typical Russian city alcohol related
- Alcohol Consumption (pure alcohol per capita)
 - Russia 15.5 litres EU 10.2-12.8 litres
 - Types
 - Hard Liquor 49%
 - Home made 22%
 - Beer 15%
 - Wines 10%
 - Surrogates - 8%
 - Patterns – Zapoï 10%
 - Half of alcohol deaths violence and accidents



- Culture
 - Recommended units?
 - Age of sale (including weaker beers)?
 - Economic Pressures?



Links: Alcohol and Violence

- **Direct Links**

- Reduced self-control
- Poor information processing
- Warning signs/options to resolve missed

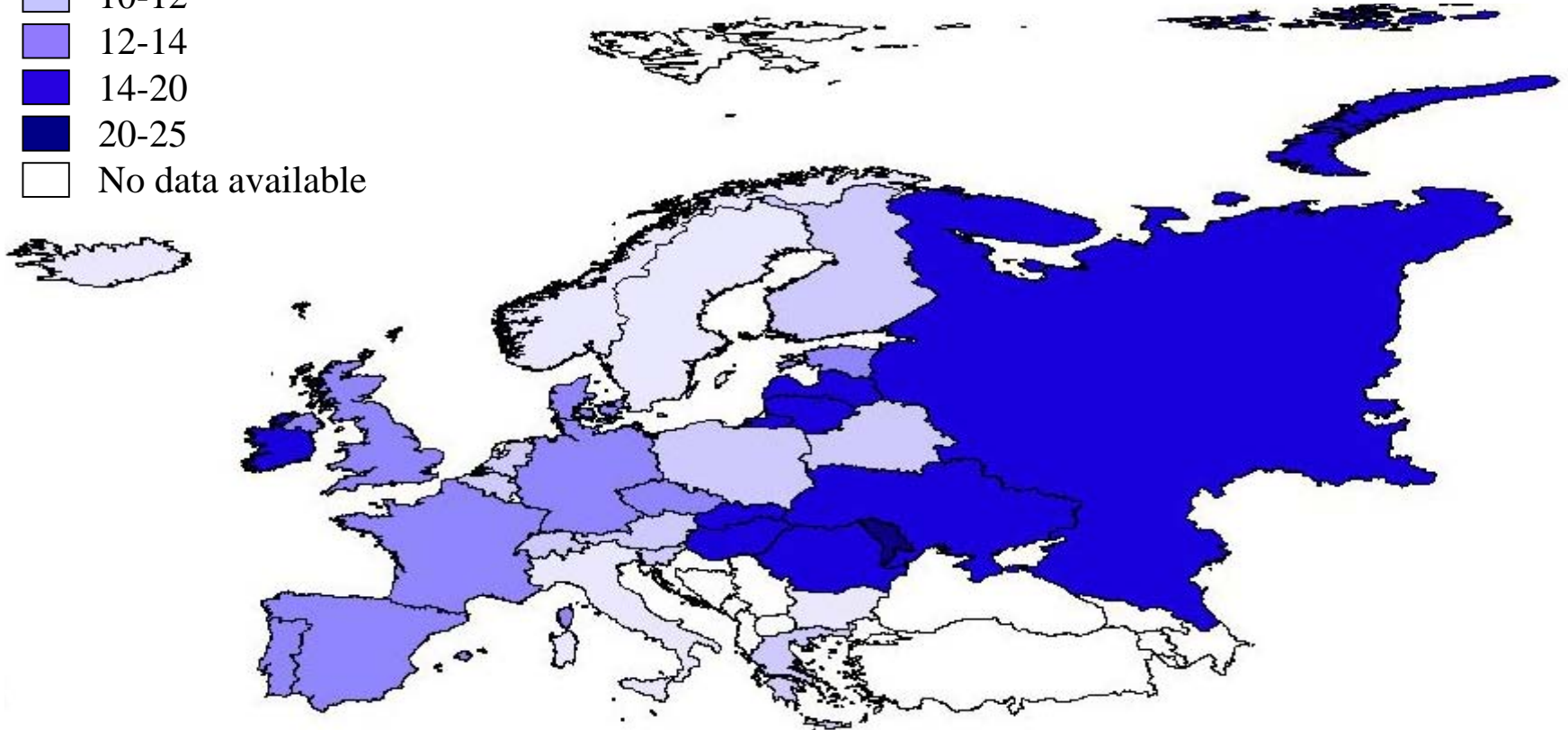
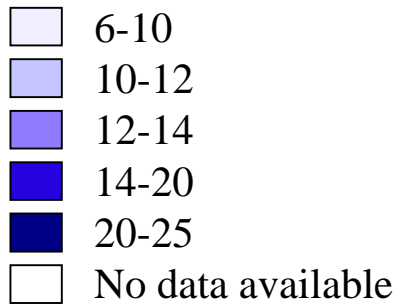
- **Wider Links**

- Individual/societal beliefs alcohol causes aggression
- Experiencing/witnessing violence leads to alcohol as later coping mechanism
- Use of alcohol as a coping measure in committing violence
- Locations of consumption - poorly managed venues increase aggression
- Prenatal exposure causes behavioural problems



Alcohol Consumption

Average annual per person Alcohol Consumption in litres of Pure Alcohol, 2002



Excess Alcohol Consumption

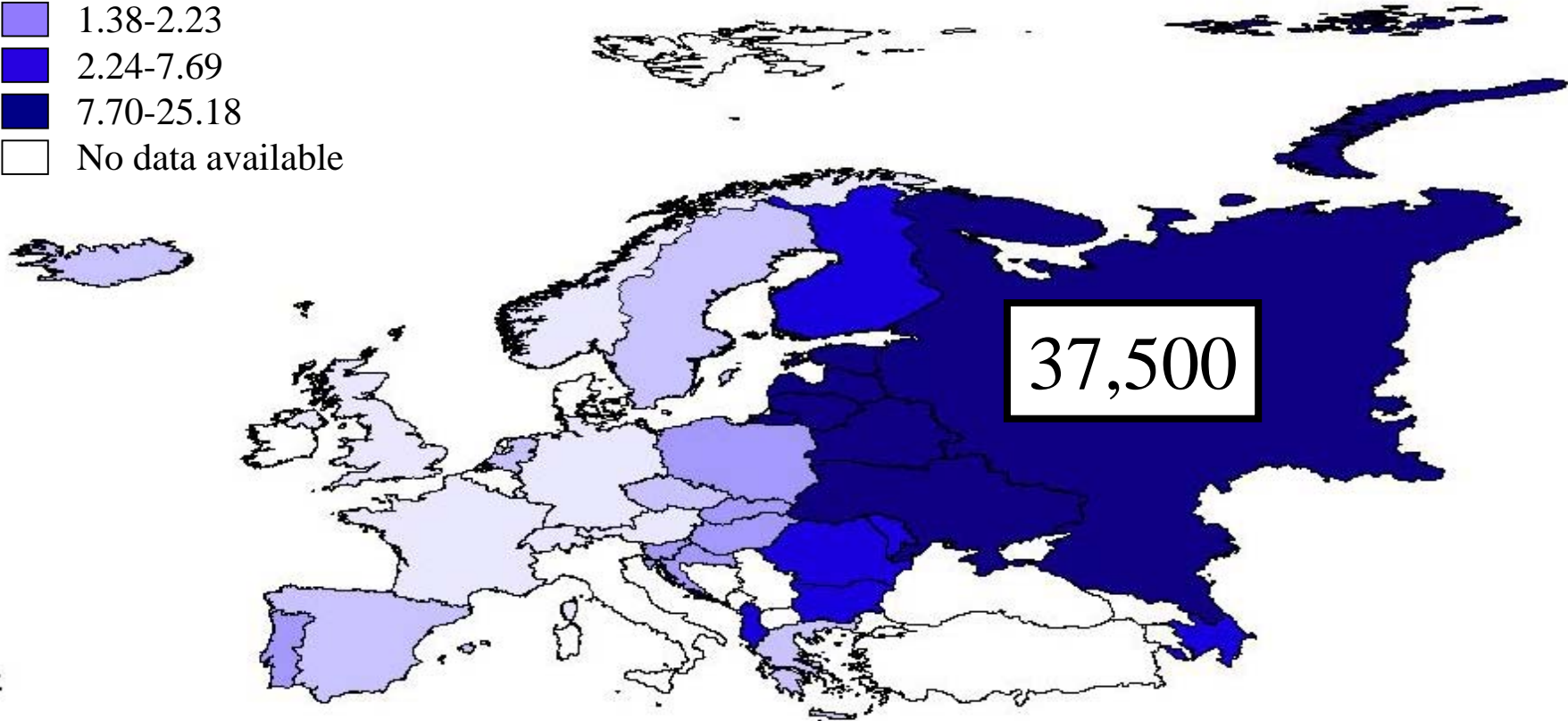
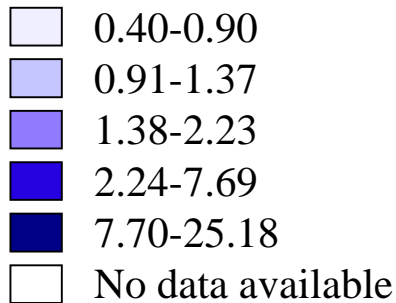
Annual Excess = 10 bottles Vodka per person



- Lower education, 8x risk of surrogates and Zapoi
- Unemployed 4x more likely to drink spirits daily

Assault Mortality

Death Rate per 100,000 residents (age standardised)



2004 or latest available year

WHO Europe, 2007



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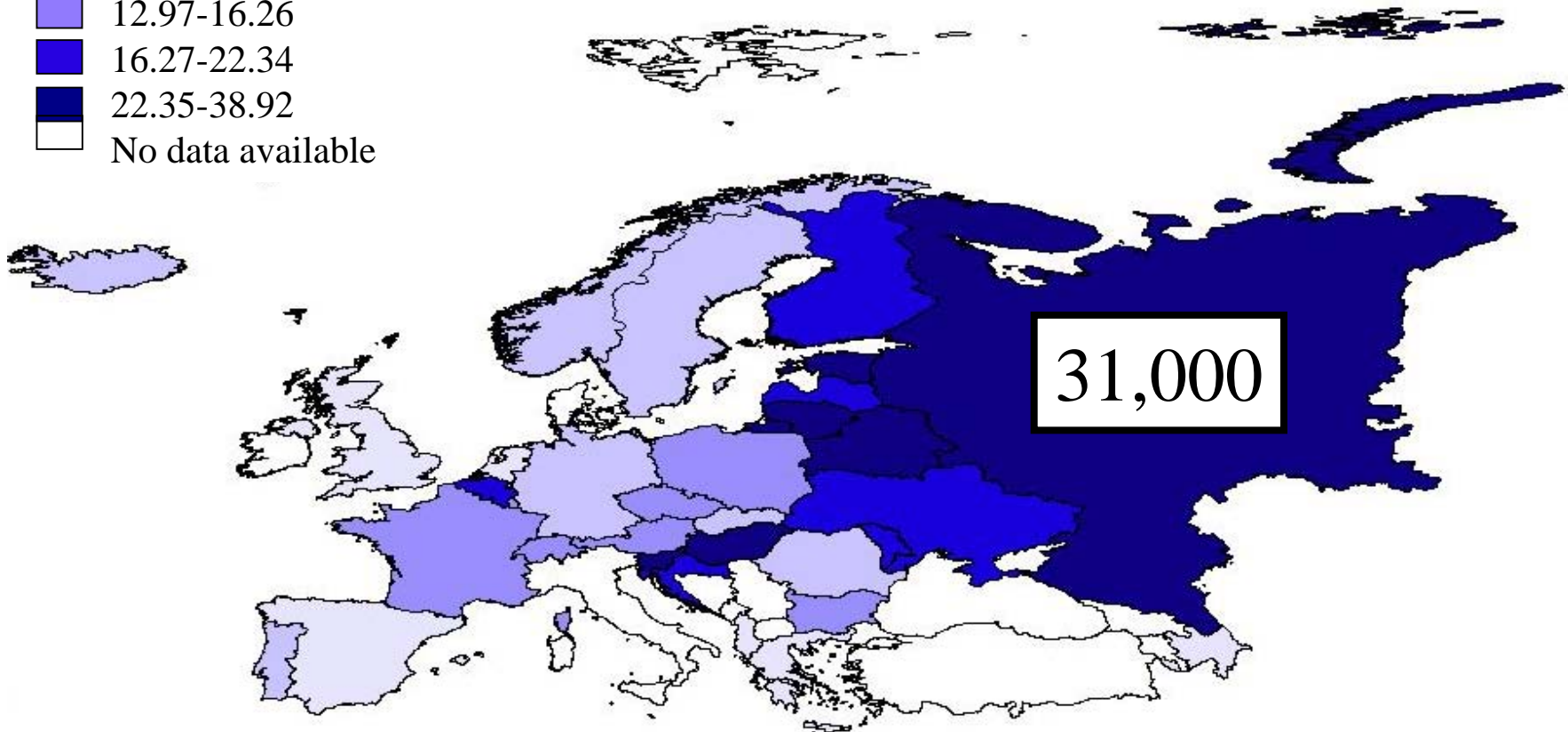
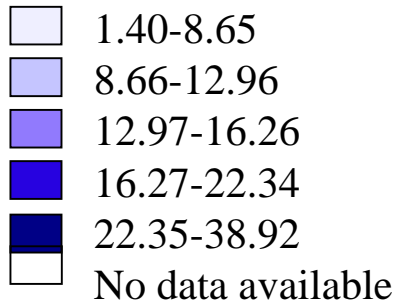
Violence in Russia

- Youth Violence
 - 26% students (age 14-17) in Arkangelsk have been victims of violence
- Intimate Partner Violence
 - Estimated 12-16,000 women killed by intimate partners each year
- Sexual Violence
 - 10% 15-17 year old females in St Petersburg have been raped
- Child Maltreatment
 - 29% of 11-16 year olds in Siberia been punished abusively by parents
- Elder Abuse
 - Little data available in Russia; unlike many other countries, homicides rates remain high in older age groups

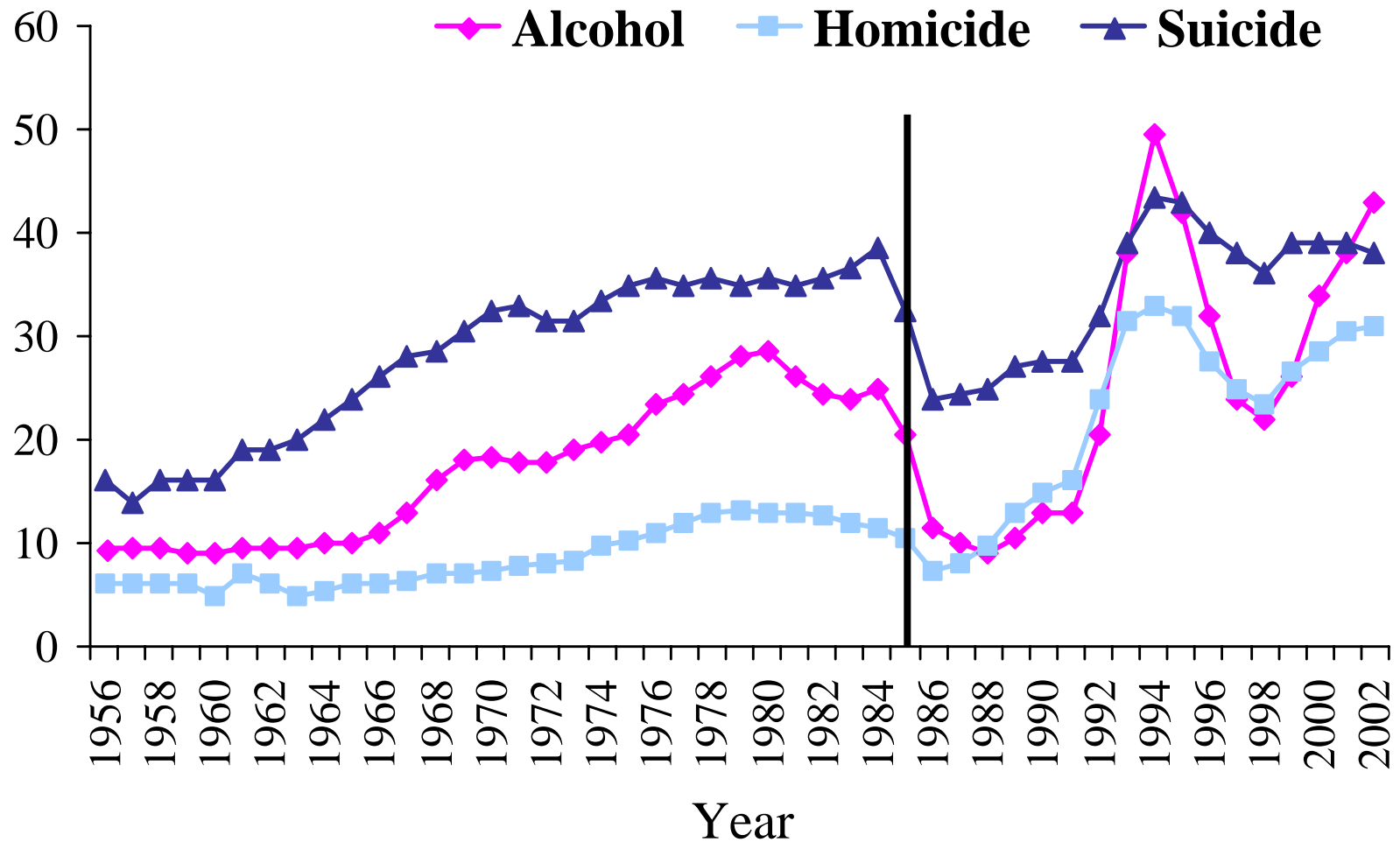


Suicide Mortality

Death rate per 100,000 residents (age standardised)



Alcohol-related, Homicide and Suicide mortality per 100,000 residents in Russia



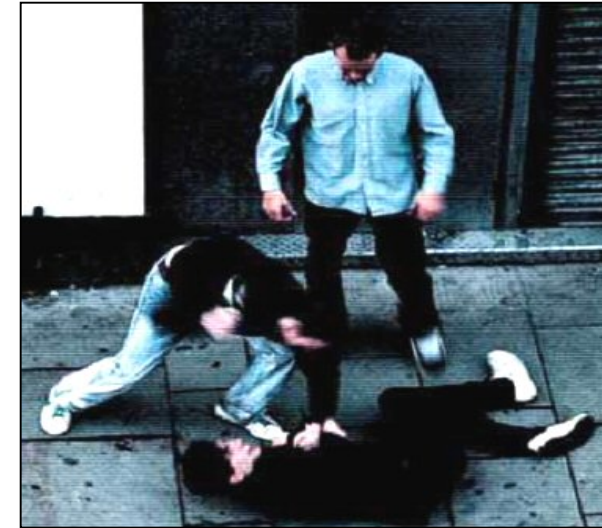
Anti-Alcohol Campaign 1985

- Higher alcohol prices; increased legal purchasing age (21); tough sanctions on home production, etc
- State alcohol sales decreased 61%
- Violent deaths decreased 33%
- Alcohol-related violent deaths decreased 51%



Alcohol and Violence Types

- **Homicides**
 - 4 in 10 murders alcohol-related (EU)
- **Suicide**
 - 25-30% suicides alcohol-related (Canada)
- **Youth Violence**
 - >1/2 hospital emergency assaults have been drinking (aged 18-24 - UK)
- **Intimate Partner Violence**
 - 1/3 perpetrators reported to police intoxicated (Switzerland)
- **Sexual Violence**
 - 58% imprisoned rapists drank alcohol prior to offence (UK)
- **Child Maltreatment**
 - 32% offenders of fatal child abuse had been drinking (Germany)
- **Elder Abuse**
 - Abuse of elderly linked to alcohol use by carers (UK)



Alcohol and Violence in Russia

- **Homicide**

- 2/3 homicide offenders (Udmurt Republic) drank prior to the incident; 40% were drunk

- **Suicide**

- Risk of suicide is 5x higher for heavy drinkers and 9x higher for alcoholics.

- **Youth Violence**

- Arkangelsk, higher alcohol use reported by 14-17 year old victims and witnesses of violence

- **Intimate Partner Violence**

- 3/4 offenders of violence against family members are frequent drinkers

- **Child Maltreatment**

- 1/3 adults say alcoholism is a major cause of child beating in families they know

- **Sexual Violence and Elder Abuse?**



WHO Alcohol and Violence



Centre for Public Health

WHO FACTS ON... ALCOHOL VIOLENCE

Child maltreatment and alcohol

STRONG EVIDENCE (Both hazardous and significant) that being treated with alcohol increases the risk of details that are...
 1. Harmful use of alcohol is defined as a pattern of alcohol use that increases the risk of hazardous or harmful consequences.

WHO FACTS ON... ALCOHOL VIOLENCE

Elder abuse

WHO FACTS ON... ALCOHOL VIOLENCE

partner and alcohol

VIOLENCE refers to...
 ...that relationship. It includes hitting, kicking or beating, belittling or humiliating, controlling behaviour (isolating their movements, monitoring their movements, distance) (2). Alcohol consumption levels¹ is a major contributor to partner violence and links between details what is known... and impact of intimate partner violence on the risk of becoming a victim of violence in prevention.

HARMFUL use of alcohol is defined as a pattern of alcohol use that increases the risk of hazardous or harmful consequences for the user (World Health Organization, http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/terms/terminology/enfo_2010/enfo10_2010_10).

2 Following the World Report on Alcohol and Health (2011) youth are an... a violence-related injury (2). The impact of youth violence on all sectors of society, placing huge strains on public health systems and communities. Reducing harmful alcohol use among young people should thus be considered a priority.

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION EUROPE

Alcohol and Interpersonal Violence

Policy Briefing

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION
 CAMPAIGN MONDIALE POUR LA PREVENTION DE LA VIOLENCE
 #PREVENTVIOLENCE

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Interpersonal Violence and Alcohol in the Russian Federation

Policy Briefing

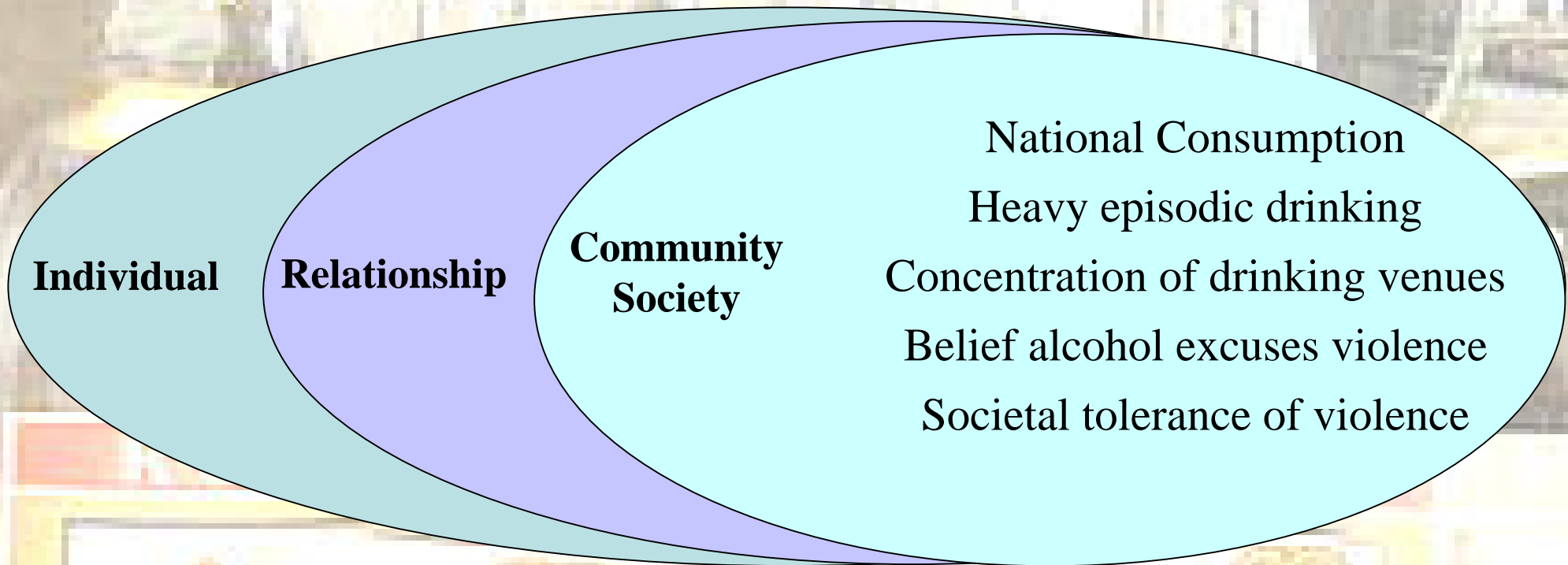
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GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION
 CAMPAIGN MONDIALE POUR LA PREVENTION DE LA VIOLENCE
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justice. Globally, alcohol is responsible for 4% of all years of health lost through premature death or disability (DALYs, disability-adjusted life years) (1), ranging from 1.3% in countries in the Middle East and Indian subcontinent to 12.1% in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2). Through homicide, interpersonal violence results in around 520 000 deaths per year (a rate of 8.8 per 100 000 population, ranging from 3.4 in the World Health Organization (WHO) Western Pacific Region to 27.5 in the WHO Region of the Americas) (2). For every death resulting from interpersonal violence, scores of further victims require hospital treatment and many more remain untreated and unrecorded by either health or criminal justice agencies. Although levels of alcohol consumption, patterns of drinking and rates of interpersonal violence

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Risk factors for Alcohol-Related Violence

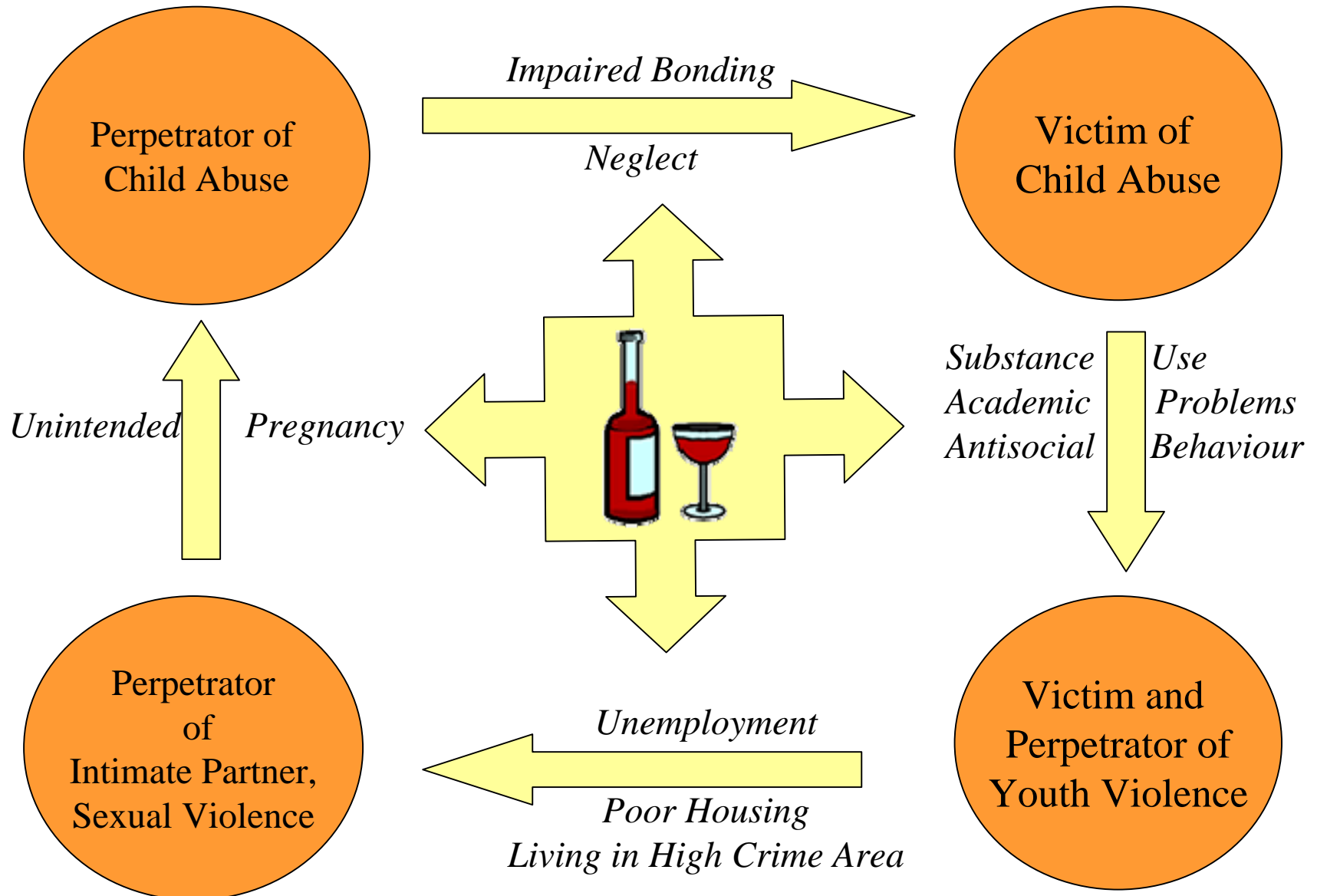


Belarus:

- link between alcohol & violence stronger for spirits
- 10% ↑ in per capita spirits consumption would ↑ homicide by 11.4%

Cycles of Violence

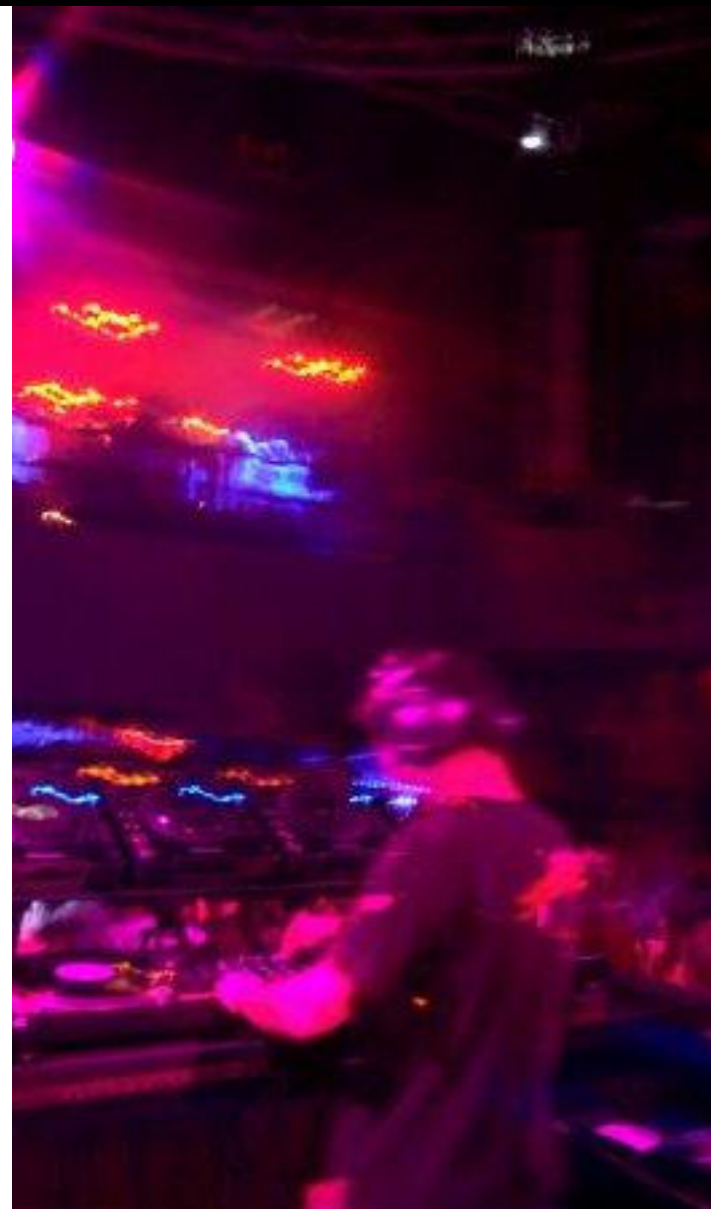
Alcohol, Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour



Reducing Alcohol Related Violence

Environmental Measures

- Managing night-time economy to minimise harm
 - 50% of individuals in UK will not visit city centres for safety concerns
 - Faliraki (Greece) - 50% drop in visitors after a nightlife murder



Environmental Measures

- **Improving Management**
 - Licensing intervention, Award Schemes, Radio Networks, Photos
- **Safety and Security outside**
 - Lighting, CCTV, additional policing
- **Late night transport**
 - Security at transport points and on routes home
- **Staff training**
 - Managers, bar and door staff



Benefits

- High risk groups
- Visible problems
- Quick results

Problems

- Resource intensive
- Industry dependent
- Displacement



Staff Training

- Canada, Safer Bars Programme (*Graham et al. 2004*)
 - Training for staff & management
 - Communication, Early intervention
 - Effective - reducing aggression
 - Turnover issues
- National Registration Schemes



Late Night Transport

- Provision of late night public transport
- Improving safety at bus and taxi stops, e.g. marshalls
- Reduced violence at taxi ranks 50%



Violence Prevention Alliance Youth Violence, Alcohol & Nightlife working group



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Youth Violence, Alcohol and Nightlife



Violence Prevention Alliance Working Group on Club Health: Youth Violence, Alcohol and Nightlife

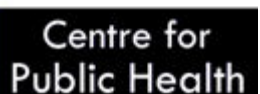
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Introduction

Bars, nightclubs and wider nightlife environments are frequently the scenes of violence between young people. Such youth violence is often related to the consumption of alcohol; alcohol use is a key risk factor for both victims and perpetrators of youth violence yet also a major part of nightlife culture in many countries. Youth violence in nightlife can have devastating impacts on the health of young people, yet also places huge burdens on wider society. The Violence Prevention Alliance working group on Club Health: Youth Violence, Alcohol and Nightlife, has been set up to help share information, intelligence and practice internationally on preventing alcohol-related youth violence in nightlife settings. This fact sheet provides an overview of youth violence, alcohol and nightlife, including the extent of the problem, the risk factors for victims or perpetrators, the impacts and prevention measures.

Displacement - Before and After

- Alcohol far more expensive in bars and nightclubs than supermarkets and shops
- Young People (UK)
 - 2/3 drink before going out
 - Home Drinkers ↑ Violence



Reducing Alcohol Use across Population

- Limiting sales (e.g. times, outlets)
- Increasing prices
- Enforcement of age legislation
- Brief interventions
- Treatment for alcohol dependence
- Preventing use of surrogates

USA estimates:

- 1% ↑ alcohol price - 5% ↓ wife abuse
- 10% ↑ in bars - 2% ↑ in hospital admission for violence

Markowitz, 2000; Gruenewald and Remer, 2006



Benefits

- Impact also violence AND long term health (e.g. liver), accidents, suicides, Sexual Health

Barriers

- Industry resistance
- Many new jobs in alcohol industry
- Pro-drinking cultures



Reducing Early Risk factors for all Violence

- Some risk factors for violence in early life
 - Single or teenage mother, Maternal depression, Parental conflict, poor academic achievement, behaviour problems, substance use
- Benefits
 - Address root of the problem
 - Whole life improvement
- Barriers
 - Slow payback
 - Politically unattractive
 - Resources



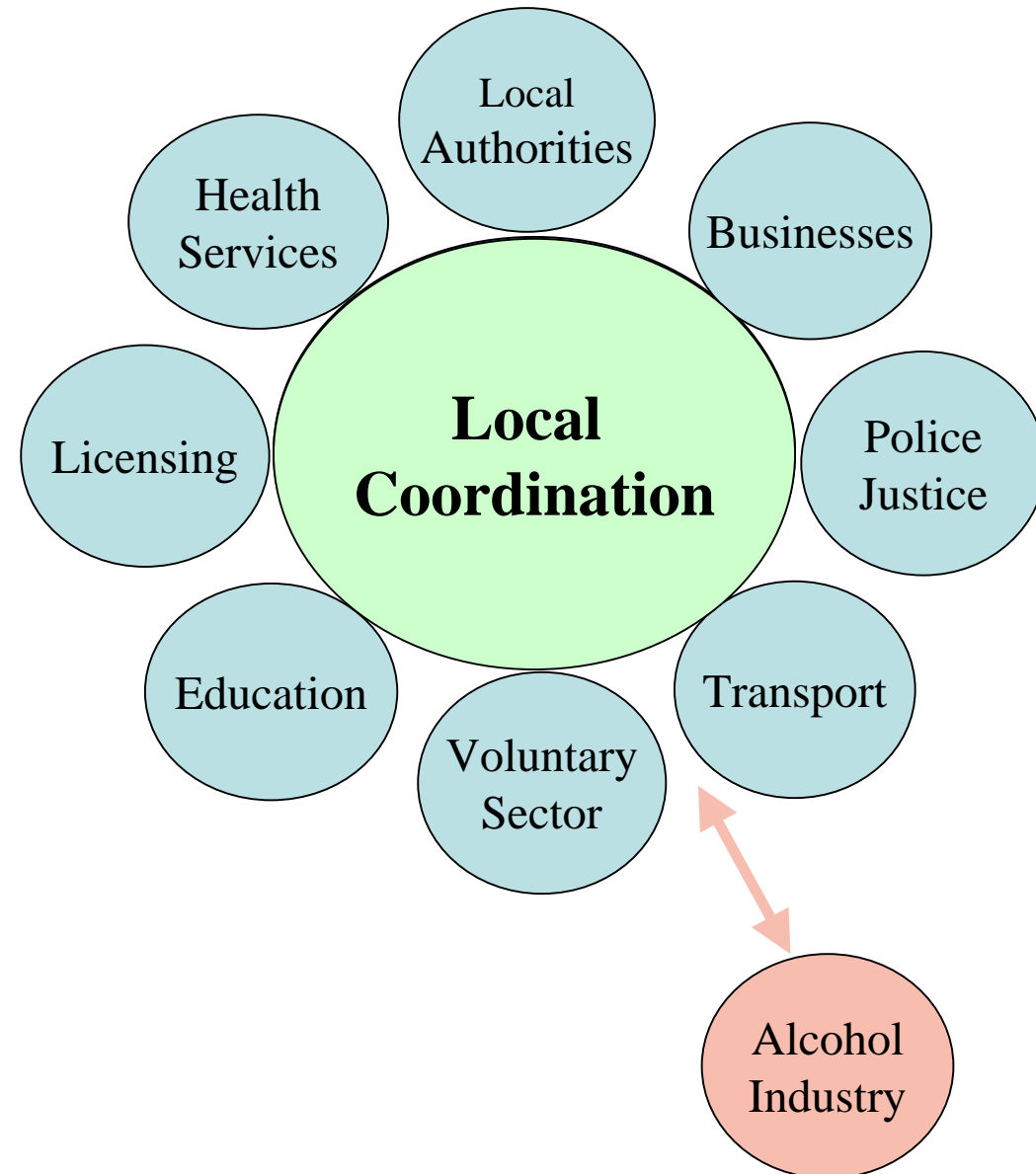
Reducing risk factors for violence



	Youth Violence	Intimate Partner	Child Abuse	Elder Abuse	Sexual Violence
Pre and post natal care	√	√	√	√	√
Home visiting	√	√	√	√	√
Parenting programmes	√	√	√	√	√
Social development training for children	√	√	√	√	√
Child abuse victim treatment programmes	√	√	√	√	√
Training health staff to identify / refer victims	√	√	√	√	√
Alcohol / drug use reduction strategies	√	√	√	√	√

Strategy - Partnerships for Action

- Nationally
 - Priorities
 - Alcohol taxes
 - Advertising policy
 - Strengthening Criminal Justice system
 - Enabling Data Exchange
- Locally
 - Joined up working
 - Policy & Targets
 - Co-ordinate Interventions
 - Pooled Resources
- Intelligence Driven
 - Identification
 - Implementations
 - Evaluation



Describing the Problem

Around half of violence linked to alcohol

Operational

Deaths

Hospital admissions

Emergency Department Cases

Police Recorded Violent Crime

Estimate

National Crime/Other
Surveys

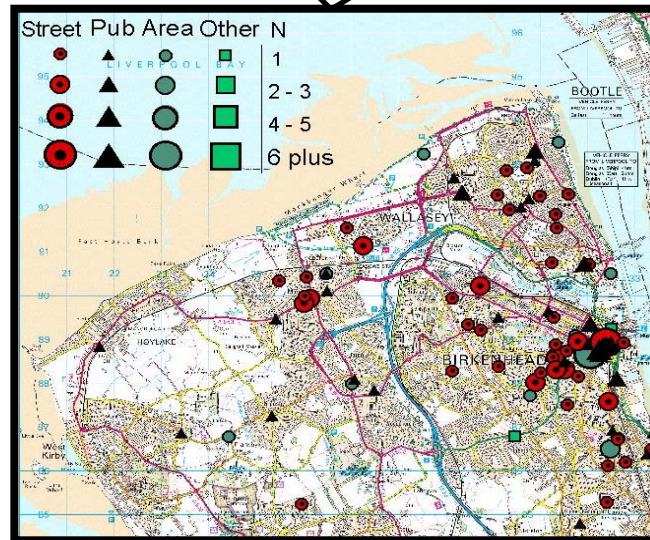
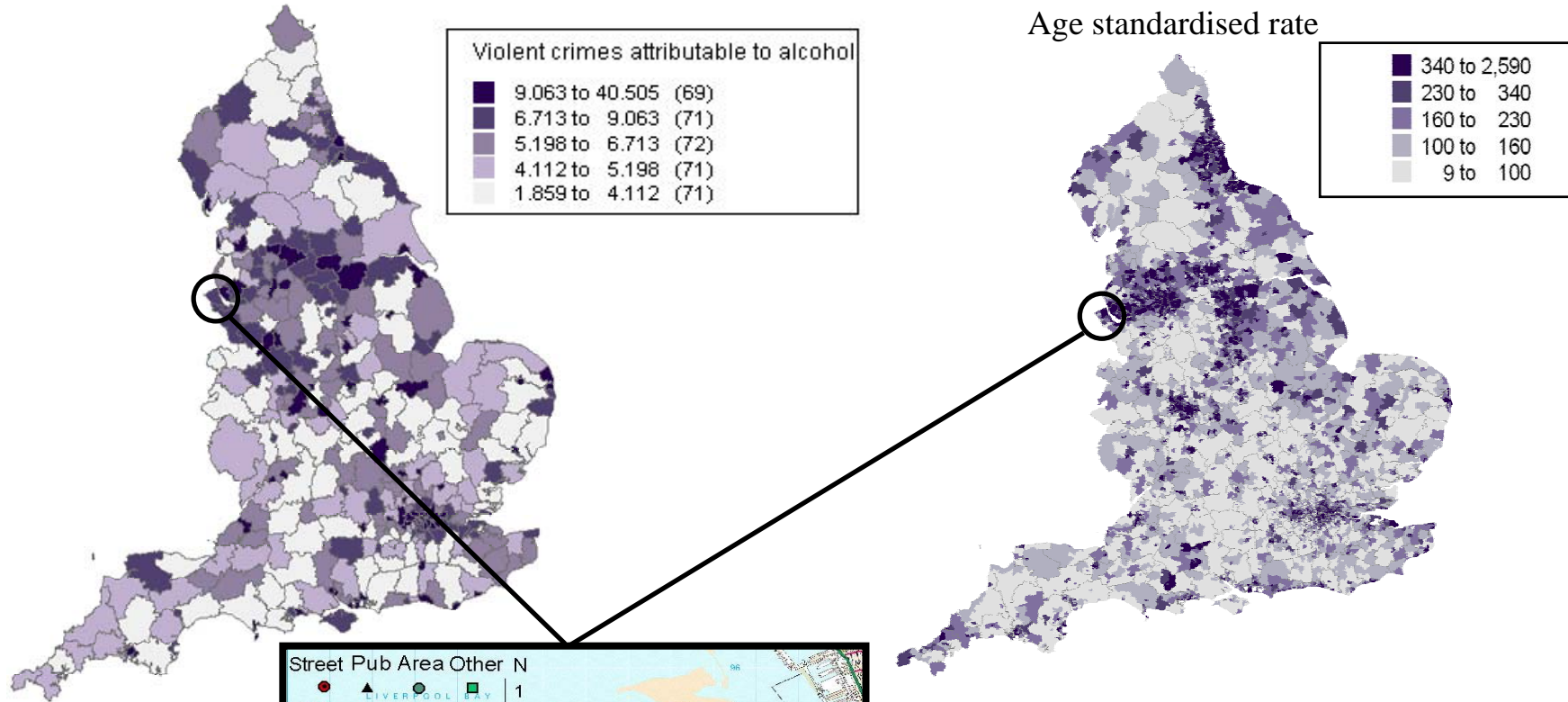


Intelligence: Where is the problem and is it changing?

Alcohol attributable Violent crime (Police)

Hospitalised incidence – Violence (Health)

Age standardised rate



Summary

- Cultural (Russia)
 - High tolerance for alcohol consumption and violence
 - Media, Education (school, military, etc)
- Political and Economic
 - Tax benefits to alcohol
 - Consider and highlight external costs of alcohol
- Three approaches
 - Night life management
 - Alcohol availability
 - Generic violence prevention
- Nightlife Management
 - Quick & Effective
 - Work with economy
 - Displacement
- Alcohol availability
 - Access and Price
 - Effective
 - Culture determines pace
- Generic Primary violence prevention
 - Cost-effective
 - Potentially major gains
 - Long time scale?
- Multi-agency
 - Nation Lead
 - Local Implementation
 - Intelligence led



Contact

Professor Mark A. Bellis
m.a.bellis@ljmu.ac.uk



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VIOLENCE PREVENTION ALLIANCE / ALLIANCE POUR LA PREVENTION DE LA VIOLENCE

