STAD in Europe communities preventing alcohol related harm

TAOS

LEY & PSO

Club Health 2019





"STockholm prevents Alcohol en Drug problems"







STAD

- Community mobilization
- 'cooperative' alcohol law enforcement
- A two day RBS-training





STAD - EFFECT

- Refusel rate to intoxicated guests went from 5% in 1996 to 84% in 2005
- Refusel rate to underage guests went from 55% in 1996 to 92% in 2007
- Reduction of violent crimes of 29% in 2000





Use the knowledge gained in Sweden to come to a European approach to reduce alcohol availability in four settings:

- Nightlife (like the original STAD approach)
- Festivals
- Home drinking
- Public hotspots





Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction









STAD in Europe

communities preventing alcohol related harm





Commission



STÁTNÍ ZDRAVOTNÍ ÚSTAV





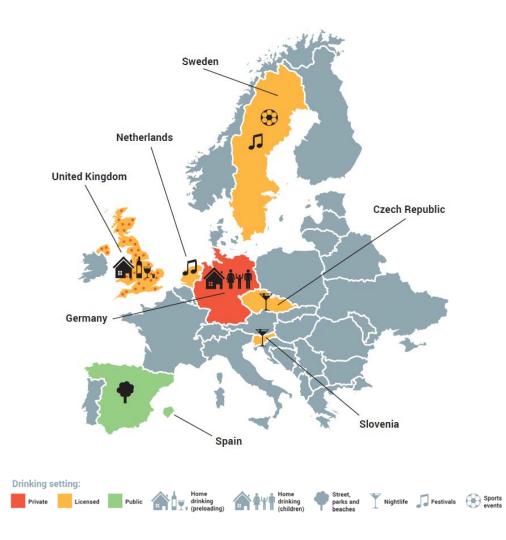
AIM

Gather knowledge about the best way to develop and implement STAD based

interventions across European drinking settings.



PILOTS





Source: SiE research report, LJMU



Review of project documentation (i.g. needs assessment, intervention planning documents)

.

Proces evaluation:

PILOTS

- Pre- and post intervention surveys (i.g. resources needed, dose and reach, intervention fidelity) .
- Pre- and post semi- structured interviews with project leads (i.g. encountered issues, transferrability of the STAD model, perception of . success)

This presentation is part of the project / joint action '709661 / SIE' which has received funding from the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020)

Outcome evaluation (varying per pilot):

- Mystery shopping .
- **BAC** measurements .
- Surveys among the target group .
- Interviews with stakeholders .





RESULTS



	Drinking environment type	Licensed					Public	Private (home)	
	Setting type	Nightlife		Festival		Sports	Outdoor	Children	Preloading
	Pilot site	Czech Republic	Slovenia	The Netherlands	Sweden	Sweden	Spain	Germany	United Kingdom
Elements	Community mobilisation	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧
	Awareness raising campaign	٧	٧	٧	NA	٧	٧	٧	V
	Training	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧
	Enforcement	٧	٧	٧	NA	٧	٧	٧	٧
Outcomes	Reduced alcohol access (underage patrons)*	٧	х	٧	NA	NA	NM^	٧	NA
	Reduced alcohol access (intoxicated patrons)*	NA	х	v	NA^	٧	NA	NA	v
	Reduced alcohol consumption	NA	NM	٧	NA^	٧	NM^	NM	NM^
	Reduced alcohol related harms	NM	NM	٧	NA	NM	NM	NM	NM^
	Altered social norms	NA	NA	٧	NA	NA	-	٧	٧
	Increased implementation of legislation/practice (e.g. ID checks)	٧	Х	٧	NA^	٧	NM^	٧	v
	Increased awareness of legislation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	٧
	Development of new/existing multi- agency working practices	٧	√~	v	٧	٧	٧	٧	√~
	Acquisition of new knowledge on alcohol	٧	٧	v	٧	٧	٧	٧	v
	(Potential) Continuation of pilot post SiE project	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	?	v

Symbols: V Component implemented to some degree / Data suggests positive change in outcome measure. X Data suggests no change/negative change. NA Not a core aim of intervention/not implemented. NM Intervention aim, change not measured during piloting. ^ Baseline measurements collected. * Proxy measures, e.g. alcohol test purchases (underage and pseudo-intoxicated); perceptions of access. ~ Multi-agency working to prevent alcohol-related harms already established.





"The biggest result is that even now the pilot is finished the entrepeneurs asking us to continue with supporting them like we did during the pilot!"

"[we gained] a longer lasting alcohol prevention strategy supported by local partners"

- Evaluation report





SOME LESSONS LEARNED

- Community mobilization takes time and dedication
- It is crucial to have a collaborative multi-agency partnership with shared goals
- Take the point of view of the alcohol server seriously
- You can create ownership by involving key stakeholders from the beginning
- Make use of evidence to raise awareness of the issue

"In order to get them [stakeholders] on board we used police data, first aid data and anecdotal evidence to get them on board... We knew we needed more data to get the commercial stakeholders on board which is why we did the baseline measurement and confronted them with data on compliance with the legal age limit for selling alcohol and compliance with the ban on over serving." (SiE project partner, Netherlands)







SOME LESSONS LEARNED

- A full two day training is not always possible. Look for alternatives feasible for all parties involved.
- Involving the enforcing party in the training for bar staff can help create mutual understanding
- Clear communication to the visitors helps setting the norm and supports the bar staff
- Try to find ambassadors to overcome resistence (both for bar staff and enforcement)

"One successful factor was that a couple of the people from the football clubs had earlier been working with the security in the nightlife setting and had been trained before in the STAD Responsible Beverage Training. They had seen the effects of training staff and they encouraged and convinced the rest of the people such as the CEO and the communications people" (SiE project partner, Sweden)





CONCLUSION

1. The evaluation of the SiE pilot interventions suggests that the STAD model has the potential to be transferred across different alcohol drinking settings in Europe, particularly across commercial drinking settings.

2. It is possible to transfer an existing intervention to a different country and/or culture





STAD APPROACH IN YOUR COUNTRY?

1. STAD in Europe manual

2. Flyers for facilitating local implementation

www.stadineurope.eu







THANK YOU

www.stadineurope.eu

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