



RESEARCH SUMMARY
Date Compiled: May 2019

Key Takeaways from Included Research

- A geostatistical analysis in Milwaukee, Wisconsin found that off-premise alcohol outlets have a consistently significant positive relationship with simple and aggravated assaults, even when other factors (like neighborhood characteristics) are accounted for.
- The “translation” of the South Dakota 24/7 Sobriety Project to the London Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime’s (MOPAC) Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (AAMR) Pilot was complex and required many trade-offs. Regardless, initial indications are that the program has been successful, with reports of a compliance rate of more than 90%.
- An analysis of 2015–2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data found that 11.5% of pregnant women reported current drinking, and 3.9% reported binge drinking during the past 30 days. Women who were not married were more likely to drink alcohol and binge drink during pregnancy than were married women.
- A follow-up study of 670 women and their children utilizing Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) Facial Photographic software found that even low to moderate levels of prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) or isolated binge exposures may place some fetuses at risk for FAS or partial FAS (PFAS). The FAS/PFAS facial phenotypes were 8.5-fold more likely among children exposed to an average of 1-4 drinks per week, and 2.5-fold more likely among children with a single binge exposure in gestational weeks 3-4 compared to children with no such exposures.
- Private alcohol labels (i.e., alcohol products manufactured or packaged for sale under the name of the retailer rather than that of the manufacturer) can threaten alcohol market balance [and thus public health] through undercutting of prices, skirting alcohol control regulations (like Tied House provisions), favoring large retailers, etc.
- A secondary data analysis of the Core Alcohol and Other Drug Survey determined that more than 87% of alcohol-involved campus sexual assaults were committed by serial perpetrators, with fraternity men and student athletes significantly more likely to commit alcohol-involved sexual assault than other men on campus.

EXPLORING VIOLENCE: THE ROLE OF NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS, ALCOHOL OUTLETS, AND OTHER MICRO-PLACES

April 2019

Abstract

This study explores the association between neighborhood characteristics, alcohol outlets, other micro-places, and neighborhood violence rates. Prior studies that examined the alcohol availability and violence associations suggested that alcohol outlets play an important role in violent outcomes, yet we know less about the larger environment in which alcohol outlets are located, including how the availability of other types of places that exist side by side with alcohol outlets in neighborhoods could influence the alcohol-violence relationships. I collected publicly available data on simple and aggravated assaults, neighborhood characteristics (concentrated disadvantage, concentrated immigration, residential stability, and ethnic heterogeneity), on- and off-premise outlets, and other micro-places (colleges and universities, primary and secondary schools, financial services, gas stations, hotels and motels, laundromats, parks and playgrounds, and rooming houses) and subsequently aggregated the data to Milwaukee, Wisconsin census block groups. I estimated spatially lagged regression models to test these associations and compared the results across the models. The findings show that some neighborhood characteristics and some micro-places are important predictors of neighborhood violence. Importantly, off-premise alcohol outlets have a consistently significant positive relationship with simple and aggravated assaults, even when the influence of the neighborhood characteristics and micro-places is accounted for in the models. This study contributes to the environmental criminology theories and alcohol availability theory by highlighting the importance of off-premise outlets as crime attractors and crime generators to explain violence.

Source:

Snowden, A. J. (2019). Exploring violence: The role of neighborhood characteristics, alcohol outlets, and other micro-places. *Social Science Research*.

TRANSFERRING 24/7 SOBRIETY FROM SOUTH DAKOTA TO SOUTH LONDON: THE CASE OF MOPAC'S ALCOHOL ABSTINENCE MONITORING REQUIREMENT PILOT

March 2019

Abstract

Background and aims: During the past three decades an expansive literature has emerged that is dedicated to analysing the processes of policy transfer. One neglected pathway involves subnational agents emulating crime control innovations that have emerged in subnational jurisdictions of other nations. This paper presents the case of the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's (MOPAC) Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (AAMR) Pilot to examine the multi-level factors that facilitate and/or constrain international–subnational crime and justice policy transfer.

Methods: A qualitative case study design reconstructed the (in)formal events that led to components of the South Dakota 24/7 Sobriety Project (USA) being either abandoned or integrated into MOPAC's AAMR Pilot. Evidence is drawn from elite interviews and documentary materials.

Results: A series of inter/transnational-, macro-domestic-, meso- and micro-level factors enabled and/or obstructed processes of complete international–subnational policy transfer. Exclusion of domestic violence perpetrators from the London Pilot was fuelled by interest-group hostility and mobilization. Use of alcohol tags rather than breathalysers to monitor compliance was a result of political–economic constraints, concern surrounding intrusion, technological innovation and policy-orientated learning. The decision to omit an 'offender pays' funding mechanism was a consequence of

legal incompatibility and civil service reluctance, while ‘flash incarceration’ for breach was not implemented due to European policy harmonization.

Conclusions: The London Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement Pilot was a policy ‘synthesis’ that combined ideas, goals, vocabulary, principles, technology and practices from the South Dakota model with the existing English and Welsh criminal justice framework. Structural factors and the actions of particular agents limited the extent to which policy transfer occurred.

Source:

Bainbridge, L. (2019). Transferring 24/7 sobriety from South Dakota to south London: the case of MOPAC's alcohol abstinence monitoring requirement pilot. *Addiction*.

Full free text: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/add.14609>

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL BEVERAGES AND BINGE DRINKING AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN AGED 18–44 YEARS — UNITED STATES, 2015–2017

April 2019

Summary

What is already known about this topic?

Drinking alcohol while pregnant can cause miscarriage, stillbirth, and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. There is no known safe level of alcohol use during pregnancy.

What is added by this report?

Analysis of 2015–2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data found that 11.5% of pregnant women reported current drinking, and 3.9% reported binge drinking during the past 30 days. Women who were not married were more likely to drink alcohol and binge drink during pregnancy than were married women.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Efforts to expand implementation of community-level interventions and universal alcohol screening and brief counseling might decrease the prevalence of drinking during pregnancy.

Source:

Denny, C.H., Acero, C.S., Naimi, T.S., & Kim, S.Y. (2019). Consumption of alcohol beverages and binge drinking among pregnant women aged 18–44 years—United States, 2015–2017. *MMWR: Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 68, 365–368.

Free full text: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6816a1.htm?s_cid=mm6816a1_x

Additional Media Coverage:

WebMd: [Too Many U.S. Women Still Drinking in Pregnancy](#)

ARE LOW TO MODERATE AVERAGE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND ISOLATED EPISODES OF BINGE DRINKING IN EARLY PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED WITH FACIAL FEATURES RELATED TO FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME IN FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN?

April 2019

Abstract

Background: Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) typically is observed among individuals with high prenatal alcohol exposures (PAE), but exposure histories obtained in clinical diagnostic settings are often inaccurate. The present analysis used the Lifestyle During Pregnancy Study (LDPS) to assess the potential effects of low to moderate average weekly alcohol consumption and binge drinking in early pregnancy on facial features associated with FAS among children five years of age.

Methods: The analysis is a prospective follow-up study of 670 women and their children sampled from the LDPS cohort based on maternal alcohol consumption during pregnancy. The 4-Digit Code FAS Facial Photographic software was used to measure the magnitude of expression of the three diagnostic facial features of FAS from standardized digital photographs. Logistic regression was used to estimate the odds of presenting with the FAS/Partial FAS (PFAS) facial phenotypes relative to different patterns of prenatal alcohol exposure.

Results: Ten children presented with the FAS/PFAS facial phenotypes. None of the children sampled met the central nervous system (CNS) criteria for FAS or PFAS at age 5 years. All remained at risk for PFAS since some types of CNS dysfunction associated with this diagnosis may only be assessed at older ages. The FAS/PFAS facial phenotypes were 8.5-fold more likely among children exposed to an average of 1-4 drinks per week, and 2.5-fold more likely among children with a single binge exposure in gestational weeks 3-4 compared to children with no such exposures. The magnitude of expression of the FAS facial phenotype was significantly correlated with all other diagnostic features of FAS: growth deficiency, microcephaly, and measures of CNS dysfunction.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that low to moderate levels of PAE or isolated binge exposures may place some fetuses at risk for FAS/PFAS. Thus, conservative advice is still for women to abstain from alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

Source:

Kesmodel, U. S., Nygaard, S. S., Mortensen, E. L., Bertrand, J., Denny, C. H., Glidewell, A., & Astley Hemingway, S. (2019). Are low to moderate average alcohol consumption and isolated episodes of binge drinking in early pregnancy associated with facial features related to fetal alcohol syndrome in five-year-old children? *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*.

PRIVATE LABELS THREATEN ALCOHOL MARKET BALANCE

April 2019

Private label alcohol has evolved to the point where it provides a benefit for large grocery chains that is not economically feasible for small independent retailers. Therefore, if it becomes a widespread practice, it represents a threat to the alcohol market balance that allows large and small operators to be profitable.

In 2015, I issued a short report on the subject of private labels and identified the following issues:

- Private label products are usually designed to sell at deep discount. Heavily discounted prices can increase consumption.
- When a retailer acquires a "private label", the company must work directly with a manufacturer on a product designed for that retailer, possibly violating laws prohibiting exclusive arrangements.
- A business agreement to produce a product exclusively for a particular retailer may tie a retailer to a manufacturer, possibly violating Tied House Laws.

Source: Healthy Alcohol Marketplace

Free full text: <http://campaign.r20.constantcontact.com/render?m=1113321512460&ca=d9e25949-8d5f-45e8-9482-ba815d8ed59b>

IS CAMPUS RAPE PRIMARILY A SERIAL OR ONE-TIME PROBLEM? EVIDENCE FROM A MULTICAMPUS STUDY

April 2019

Abstract

We examined the prevalence and repeat offenses of college men, including fraternity men and student athletes, taking advantage of someone sexually while under the influence of alcohol. Preexisting data from the Core Alcohol and Other Drug Survey included a sample of 12,624 college men at 49 community and 4-year colleges. Results provide further evidence that the problem of campus rape is largely one of serial perpetration. More than 87% of alcohol-involved sexual assault was committed by serial perpetrators. Fraternity men and student athletes were significantly more likely to commit alcohol-involved sexual assault than other men on campus.

Source:

Foubert, J. D., Clark-Taylor, A., & Wall, A. F. (2019). Is campus rape primarily a serial or one-time problem? Evidence from a multicampus study. *Violence Against Women*, 1077801219833820.

Full free text:

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/John_Foubert/publication/331853096_Is_Campus_Rape_Primary_a_Serial_or_One-Time_Problem_Evidence_From_a_Multicampus_Study/links/5c9bdb9e45851506d72fff35/Is-Campus-Rape-Primarily-a-Serial-or-One-Time-Problem-Evidence-From-a-Multicampus-Study.pdf

Additional Media Coverage:

Inside Higher Ed: [Repeat Rapists on Campus](#)