



Best Practices in the Prevention of Crime Within Entertainment Districts

Hilary Fraser
October 2018

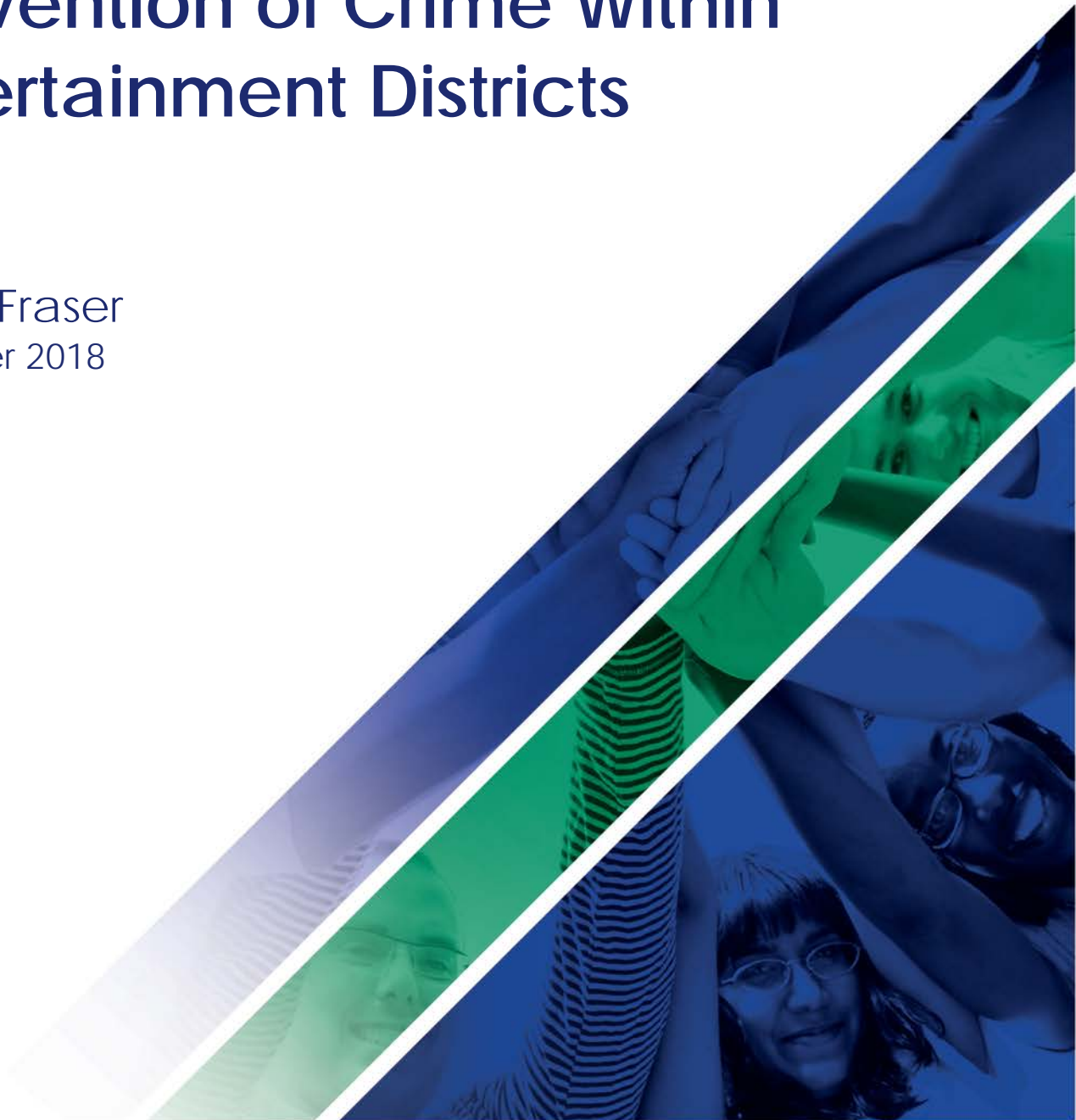


Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction.....	2
What We Know About Alcohol	2
The Ottawa Perspective.....	3
Generalist Approaches to Preventing Crime	3
Problem Oriented Policing (POP).....	3
<i>Case Study - The LEAPS Program</i>	4
Situational Crime Prevention	5
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).....	5
<i>Case Study - Be Safe Late Program</i>	6
Strategies for Preventing Crime in Entertainment Districts.....	7
Staff Training	7
<i>Case Study - Safer Bars Initiative</i>	8
Improved Flow Management	8
<i>Case Study - The Gold Coast Lockout Legislation</i>	9
Increased Social Organization	9
Regulation of Alcohol Pricing and Specials	10
Development of a Safer Physical Space.....	10
<i>Case Study - Declared Premises</i>	11
Final Conclusions.....	12
References	13

Executive Summary

Alcohol-serving establishments such as bars, nightclubs, and restaurants, are a core component to social activity for many Canadians. In 2013 it was estimated that 22 million Canadians drank alcohol in the previous year (Alcohol Consumption in Canada, 2016). Alcohol represents a significant component of celebratory, social, and cultural occasions. In moderation, alcoholic drinks can safely be a part of one's consumption. The economic benefits of alcohol demonstrate the importance of this industry to the domestic economy. In 2016 the revenue of "sin tax" sources including tobacco taxes, beer and wine taxes, retail activities of the Liquor Control Board (LCBO) and the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation (OLG) totaled \$6 billion (Di Matteo, 2017).

While there are clear social and economic advantages, there are some contexts in which alcohol and alcohol-serving establishments can contribute to negative impacts as well. Locating alcohol-serving establishments closely together into "entertainment districts" increases consumers' accessibility to alcohol and has been shown to predict hospitalizations for assault (Graham and Livingston, 2011). The financial implications of alcohol-induced violence are also substantial. The Ontario Injury Prevention Resource Centre found that injuries resulting from alcohol-related interpersonal violence costs the province \$52 million each year (Alcohol and Injury, pg.4).

With evidence of matched negative and positive social and economic implications of entertainment districts, it is imperative that existing practices are examined to identify case-specific solutions. The purpose of this review is to identify these practices that will support crime prevention efforts. This will occur by first examining general approaches to preventing crime and then moving to targeted initiatives to prevent specific types of alcohol-related crimes. While no one strategy provides an infallible solution, the tools that will be discussed have been shown to contribute to a reduction of crime within entertainment districts and alcohol-serving establishments.

Introduction

When alcohol outlets exist in high densities, the surrounding area is typically referred to as an entertainment district. For these purposes, 'entertainment district' will be defined as an urban area containing a high density of alcohol-serving establishments such as bars and nightclubs. Much of the literature discussed will pertain specifically to alcohol outlets within these districts. However, some may focus on individual characteristics of establishments. The terms "on-premise alcohol outlet," "licensed establishment," and "alcohol serving establishment" will be used interchangeably to indicate an establishment in which on-premise alcohol consumption is permitted (bars, restaurants, clubs).

Beginning with general approaches to crime prevention, this review will discuss practices in preventing crime under broad terms. Three approaches will be summarized: Problem-Oriented Policing, Situational Crime Prevention, and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. From these approaches, the review will delve into specific strategies targeting issues on an individual basis. These approaches are often components of broader strategic crime prevention programming.

Supporting this analysis will be a number of case studies. These examples can be found throughout the review in order to provide evidence of real-world application of some mentioned strategies. Each will include a short analysis of program and associated achievements.

What We Know About Alcohol

Alcohol can increase risky behaviours and emotional reactivity. This can result in a reduced ability to interpret language, emotions, and humour.

There are four general reasons for drinking alcohol:

- A. To be social
- B. To develop a positive mood
- C. To cope
- D. To conform

The location of drinking can indicate the amount of drinking expected. An example of this is pubs as they have associations with increased consumption over other locations such as restaurants. Peer groups also have a significant impact on the perception of drinking as "social." Individual factors such as personality traits can increase the risks associated with alcohol consumption (Alcohol Consumption in Canada, 2016).

The Ottawa Perspective

It is estimated by Ottawa Public Health (Marko & Willmore, 2016) that 83% (595,000) of adults in Ottawa drink alcohol. The downtown core has the highest density of on-premise alcohol outlets, including the area of the ByWard Market. It is within this area that the highest rate of alcohol-related offences and paramedic responses can be found. The number of licensed establishments in Ottawa as a whole has increased by about 150 locations between 2010 and 2016 (Marko & Willmore, 2016). As the association between high densities of on-premise alcohol outlets increases alongside a general growing number of licensed establishments, it is necessary to identify potential approaches.

Generalist Approaches to Preventing Crime

The following is a summary of relevant crime prevention approaches that are applicable to the issue of crime within entertainment districts among broader concerns. It is important to note that these approaches are common among enforcement bodies. The salient takeaway is to identify how these can be specifically tailored for use in solving challenges with crime in entertainment districts.

Problem Oriented Policing (POP)

The approach of problem-oriented policing aims to give enforcement officers the tools to work smarter, not harder. Rather than identifying reports as individual, unrelated incidents, this model suggests categorizing incidents for analysis (Spelman & Eck, 1987). Once incidents are categorized, these problems are analyzed and both private and public resources can be leveraged for solutions. This allows for police to address the underlying causes of crime and not just simply on a case-by-case basis. The model is composed of four parts (SARA):

1. Scanning – Law enforcement officials are encouraged to identify and be aware of crime patterns by grouping incidents that are seen as related more specifically than legal offence categories.
2. Analysis – Once the specific problem is identified, officers must seek out information on the issue from a variety of sources. The purpose is to give insight into the problem in order to suggest the cause and potential solutions to the issue.
3. Response – In collaboration with community partners, officers will develop and implement a proactive solution applicable to the identified problem.
4. Assessment – Law enforcement officials will then monitor the progress of the implemented solution and measure its success for future knowledge and reference.

An evaluation carried out to determine the effectiveness of the problem-oriented policing approach found that it can have a significant impact on the problems it seeks to address (Weisburd, Telep, Hinkle, & Eck, 2010). It was also noted that the strategy has found most success when applied to problems such as violence in hot spots. This suggests that problem-oriented policing model may be an effective approach in reducing crime occurring in entertainment districts, known to be “hot spots.”

Case Study - The LEAPS Program

The ‘LEAPS’ (Liquor Enforcement and Proactive Strategies) program, developed in the Fortitude Valley entertainment district within Brisbane, Australia, encourages managers of alcohol-serving venues to collaborate with a specialized group of police officers (Manning, Mazerolle, Mazerolle & Collingwood, 2016). This problem-oriented policing strategy trains specific officers to perform two major functions:

1. Work with government and non-government agencies to provide crime control activities.
2. Provide the management of alcohol-serving establishments with an understanding of local issues and grow their confidence to manage disorder.

In doing this, the program motivates place managers to take on a portion of the responsibility for regulating crime and violence around their establishment (Manning, Mazerolle, Mazerolle & Collingwood, 2016). It has been shown that this partnership between police and management (place managers) improves the ability to control issues of crime and modify the practices of managers. Evaluation also saw an increase in proactive measures taken by place managers when dealing with issues of disorder surrounding and inside of their premises (Manning, Mazerolle, Mazerolle & Collingwood, 2016).

Situational Crime Prevention

Situational crime prevention seeks to prevent crime from occurring by reducing the opportunity for it. The focus of this approach is not on the individuals who commit or may commit a crime. The goal is to make crime appear unattractive by increasing the risk while concurrently reducing the benefits and rationale. There are 25 identified techniques of situational crime prevention. These are organized into five categories (Cornish & Clarke, 2003):

1. Increase the effort required of the individual to carry out the crime
2. Increase the risks that will occur as a result of carrying out the crime
3. Reduce the rewards that the individual will receive for completing the crime
4. Reduce provocations that may encourage or tempt individuals to offend
5. Remove excuses that individuals may use to justify carrying out the crime

These categories target the decision-making factors that a potential criminal may consider. This approach has been recognized as a suitable model to be applied to issues of violence and other crime within alcohol-serving establishments. A prevention model applying this approach has been established to address the situational factors of a) individual participants, b) guardians, handlers and place managers, c) environmental deterrents, d) environmental precipitation, e) the effects of alcohol, and f) the social interaction process of aggression (Graham, 2009). This indicates a growing recognition of the applicability of situational crime prevention for alcohol-related crime.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

This crime prevention strategy takes a proactive approach by considering community design and the built environment to increase feelings of safety and quality of life. Applications of CPTED can be found in everyday places but go unnoticed as they become a part of the surrounding environment. Examples include efforts as simple as providing regular maintenance of public spaces to strategic placement of lighting in problematic areas. This philosophy is centered around three core principles (What is CPTED, 2014):

1. Natural Surveillance – a design strategy to keep intruders visible
2. Natural Access Control – the use of environmental elements to create boundaries
3. Territorial Reinforcement – to establish a sphere

The implementation of CPTED in entertainment districts can include a number of specific actions. Providing direct access to public transit in these areas can support the safe flow of patrons to and from their destinations. Ensuring legible signage with good lighting at each establishment may also deter crime in the immediate area. Avoiding high concentrations of establishments prone to potentially disruptive patrons such as bars can also reduce conflicting foot traffic (City of Abbotsford, 2013).

Case Study - Be Safe Late Program

The 'Be Safe Late Program' was launched in the City of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia as a community-based and police-led approach to encourage responsible management in late night venues. The goal of the program was to reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder within the Central Business District. Through community consultation and police investigation, factors affecting the community's safety and perceptions of safety were identified. In order to address these concerns, the 'Be Safe Late' program was tailored to community needs. This involved the development of three active components (University of Ballarat Centre for Health Research and Practice, 2004):

1. 3 am lockout of all entertainment venues
2. Increased lighting in areas surrounding establishments
3. Additional police presence and a "Target Patrol Group"

The community action model saw a significant impact on a range of crimes such as the rates of assault and property damage. Incidents of assault decreased 39.85% and offences involving property damage were reduced by 17.32% in the first 12 months after implementation. Upon evaluation, the program was seen to have been perceived positively by the public. While reducing the incidence of certain crimes, it also gave businesses a sense of commitment and responsibility over the program (University of Ballarat Centre for Health Research and Practice, 2004).

Strategies for Preventing Crime in Entertainment Districts

Staff Training

Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) educates those serving alcohol in licensed establishments on the best practices to a safe and compliant environment. It refers to a number of strategies that aim to create a safer drinking environment. The goal is to reduce the risk of patron intoxication and reduce the risk that intoxication may harm others (Saltz, 1990). In Ontario, the Smart Serve program is the RBS training approved by the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario. In this program, participants are informed of the existing laws, risk management methods, preventing intoxication, and more. Educating staff in handling situations of aggressive behavior with non-violent responses can prevent the escalation of scenarios and support their function as guardians (Scott & Dedel, 2006).

Other programs train managers and security staff, specifically on how to prevent incidents of violence. An example of this is the Safer Bars project explained in the following case studies. These strategies focus on addressing specific forms of crime and seek to develop a sense of ownership over community issues.

Training is of particular use to educate staff on the dangers of serving to intoxicated customers. In a survey of 1160 Australian adults, it was found that staff continuing to serve intoxicated patrons was the most significant predictor of alcohol related harm (Stockwell, Lang & Rydon, 1993). While characteristics such as establishments offering discounted drinks or allowing overcrowding also predicted risk, these were found to be a result of permitting continued alcohol service and being frequented by 'high risk' patrons (Stockwell, Lang & Rydon, 1993). Implementing training programs and establishment policies to reduce the incidence of serving intoxicated patrons can support a reduction of harm within and around alcohol outlets.

As the reality of sexual harassment within alcohol-serving establishments is uncovered with a growing framework of knowledge and awareness, it is also important for staff to be trained to act. In 2016, the Government of Ontario announced \$1.7 million in funding for six sexual violence and harassment training projects. One of these grants was provided to the Ontario Restaurant Hotel & Motel Association (ORHMA) and Tourism HR Canada. As a result, an online course entitled, "It's Your Shift," was developed for frontline hospitality workers. This free training is currently voluntary but presents an opportunity for mandatory implementation (Government of Ontario, 2016).

Case Study - Safer Bars Initiative

The safer bars program, implemented in Ontario, was developed to address a need for violence prevention in addition to existing practices. The program has two components:

1. A risk assessment workbook used to encourage the bar management to reflect on the environmental factors such as layout that may exist within the establishment and contribute to crime. 92 questions address aspects such as atmosphere, security staff, closing time, and others.
2. The second component is a three-hour training program for staff as well as management. The content provides examples of bar room aggression and effective ways for staff to prevent and diffuse these situations.

An evaluation of the program's effectiveness was conducted in 18 large capacity Toronto bars. The approach was shown to decrease physical aggression in the participating establishments. However, staff turnover was problematic as new hires lacked the intervention training, reducing its overall impact (Graham et al., 2004).

Improved Flow Management

Entertainment districts can struggle with the flow of patrons entering and exiting multiple establishments. As groups cross paths on route to densely packed licensed premises, there is a heightened risk of negative interactions. As noted in the CPTED approach, this risk can be reduced by the implementation of immediately accessible public transit. Reducing the distance for a group or individuals to travel to transit also cuts the amount of time spent amongst others (Bieler & Roman, 2013).

Another method of flow management is exemplified in the Gold Coast Lockout Legislation case study. In this policy, patrons were not granted re-entry at select times. This strategy saw some success in reducing incidents of a wide variety of offences (Palk, Davey & Freeman, 2010). A combination of lockout policies and increased public transportation in entertainment districts may support a more peaceful environment for patrons and businesses.

Case Study - The Gold Coast Lockout Legislation

Lockout legislation prohibits the ability for patrons to enter or re-enter an establishment after a pre-determined time. The Gold Coast City Council in Australia introduced a lockout policy prohibiting those from entering nightclubs between the hours of 3 and 5 am. To evaluate this policy, police officers were tasked with recording any incidents that they believed involved alcohol or illicit drugs/substances. The goal was to understand how this legislation can impact alcohol-related offences around licensed premises. Local police officers collected data in a pilot-study prior to the legislation being implemented as well as during the major study period (Palk, Davey & Freeman, 2010).

The results demonstrated a decrease in alcohol-related general disturbances (reduced 6.2%), street disturbances (reduced 12.3%) and sexual offences (reduced 33.7%) after implementation. A reduction of incidents was also seen during peak times. Saturday nights saw a 9.5% reduction in alcohol-related incidents, while the 3 to 6 am time span saw a 12.3% reduction (Palk, Davey & Freeman, 2010). These findings suggest that the implementation of lockout policies may reduce alcohol-related incidents of crime.

Increased Social Organization

The impact of entertainment districts on neighborhoods can vary based on the characteristics and social organization within the community. Social organization refers to the capacity of a community to identify and build on common values for the purpose of maintaining effective social controls (Pridemore & Grubestic, 2012). The strength of a community's social organization indicates a willingness to act in order to ensure the common good.

Strongly organized communities are able to protect their common values against potentially negative outcomes from high alcohol outlet densities. These communities are better suited to influence the behavior of patrons attending alcohol outlets through informal surveillance. This can result in a reduction of loitering after operating hours and potentially deter problem individuals from attending those establishments. Additionally, these communities have an increased ability to advocate for their values and make these clear to management as well as law enforcement officials. This can serve to ensure sufficient handling of problematic situations and promote increased formal surveillance and enforcement (Pridemore & Grubestic, 2012).

Regulation of Alcohol Pricing and Specials

Lower beverage prices and drink specials accommodate greater alcohol consumption within licensed establishments. A strong link has been identified between increased alcohol consumption and violence. Through economic modelling, the World Health Organization estimates that a 10% increase in the price of beer would reduce violent incidents involving college students by 4% each year (World Health Organization, 2009). This increase can discourage excess consumption and promote educational programming and prevention initiatives. Implementation can take the form of taxation, mandatory minimum prices, and/or bans on drink promotions (World Health Organization, 2009).

A meta-analysis of 112 studies was conducted concerning the relationship between alcohol tax or price effects and alcohol consumption levels. The results of the analysis indicate that these policies have a highly significant relationship with indicators of sales or consumption of alcohol (Wagenaar, Calois & Komro, 2009). With these positive findings there is evidence to support the implementation of price controls and regulations on "specials."

Development of a Safer Physical Space

There are a number of dangers existing within an alcohol outlet environment. It is common for licensed establishments to provide beverages in glass containers. However, these items have been used as a weapon in assaults within establishments. The term "glassing" was developed to describe an event where a glass bottle or glass cup is used as a weapon forced into the victim's face or used to slap the victim from the side of their face or body (Haydon, 2010).

Prevention strategies for this issue include a range of options for licensed establishment owners and operators. Replacing the use of glass with plastic bottles and beverage containers has been highlighted as a prevention strategy to reduce the severity of injuries resulting from barroom assaults (Coomaraswamy & Shepherd, 2003). Should glass containers continue to be used, establishments are encouraged to ensure routine and frequent collection of empty glasses. This can prevent the availability of the items during altercations (Shepherd, 1994). The manufacturing processes of the glassware can also strengthen the product and increase durability. Tempered glass products last up to 25 times longer, although they are difficult to find in the format of beverage containers (Shepherd, 1994).

Other potentially harmful materials include furniture and pool cues. Rounded edges should be prioritized on establishment furniture to prevent severe injuries in cases of aggression. Pool cues can be managed through a check out system in which users are required to present identification in exchange for use. This can help identify suspects in assaults and increase the risk for individuals to use the item as a weapon (Scott & Dedel, 2006).

Case Study - Declared Premises

In 2008 the State of New South Wales, Australia implemented a three-point plan to address alcohol-related assaults. The first gave government bodies greater power to restrict liquor promotions and impose conditions on establishments. The second change froze 24-hour liquor license permits and imposed specific restrictions on all new liquor licenses. The third component of the change introduced a scheme in which the top 48 licensed premises for assault were given a list of operating conditions and made aware to the public (Menendez, Tusell & Weatherburn, 2015). These included:

- A mandatory 2 am lockout (except for registered clubs).
- No glass containers to be provided after midnight.
- No "shots" and drink limit restrictions after midnight.
- Ten-minute alcohol sales "time out" every hour after midnight or active distribution of water and/or food.
- The cessation of alcohol service 30 minutes before closing.

An investigation into the effectiveness of these legislative changes demonstrated that it significantly reduced the incidence of assault causing actual bodily harm and assaults causing grievous bodily harm. It was unclear which of the three measures made the greatest impact as their implementation overlapped and did not take place separate from the others (Menendez, Tusell & Weatherburn, 2015). Despite this question, the results indicate that regulation can have a direct impact on alcohol-related crime, particularly assault.

Final Conclusions

The issue of crime in entertainment districts cannot be solved with just a simple fix. However, with an abundance of research existing on the topic, there is much known about how to prevent and address it effectively. Problem-oriented policing approaches the issues by utilizing collaborative enforcement and understanding the root cause of crime. This, in conjunction with other strategies can be very successful as seen in the case studies. Situational crime prevention and crime prevention through environmental design take a proactive direction to the problem. With a focus on removing benefits and increasing risk, these strategies prevent violence from occurring through environmental changes.

These broader approaches combine individual methods of prevention that can work together to address a variety of crime-influencing elements. Practices ensuring that alcohol outlet staff and management are adequately trained is one of the most important methods of preventing crime and setting expectations of patrons' behaviours. Beyond the human aspect of the establishment environment, the physical space can play a role in crime prevention as well. Reducing the presence and availability of dangerous items such as glasses can inhibit the frequency and severity of injuries.

However, once patrons exit the establishment, the issue of flow becomes more prominent. With an abundance of individuals at varying levels of intoxication moving around outside, there is a likelihood of aggressive altercations. Therefore, managing the flow of people and developing an environment that allows people to reach transit easily, can reduce the probability of crime.

Other strategies focus on preventing crime through community and social organization. By empowering communities to advocate for their values, these groups can have a voice in shaping the standards of their environment. This can impact the patrons of alcohol outlets, management, as well as law enforcement. Perhaps more difficult, is altering liquor pricing regulations. This has been effective in reducing violence by preventing excessive drinking and can be useful for directing funds towards anti-violence campaigns.

While individual strategies each have their benefits, many of the case studies provided serve to prove that in combination, they can see success. Each of the case studies takes a slightly different approach to alcohol outlet crime issues. These can exemplify that prevention efforts can be effective and are worthy of investment.

References

- Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada. (2016). *The Chief Public Health Officer's Report on the State of Public Health in Canada 2015*. Ottawa, ON.
- Bieler, S., & Roman, J. (2013). *Addressing Violence and Disorder Around Alcohol Outlets* (District of Columbia Crime Policy Institute). Justice Policy Center.
- Coomaraswamy, K. S., & Shepherd, J. P. (2003). Predictors and severity of injury in assaults with barglasses and bottles. *Injury Prevention*, 9, 81-84. doi:10.1136/ip.9.1.81
- City of Abbotsford, Planning and Development Services. (2013). *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design*. Retrieved June 28, 2018, from [https://www.abbotsford.ca/Assets/2014/Abbotsford/Communications/Master Plans and Strategies/2013 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.pdf](https://www.abbotsford.ca/Assets/2014/Abbotsford/Communications/Master%20Plans%20and%20Strategies/2013%20Crime%20Prevention%20Through%20Environmental%20Design.pdf)
- Cornish, D. B., & Clarke, R. V. (2003). Opportunities, Precipitators and Criminal Decisions: A Reply to Wortley's Critique of Situational Crime Prevention. *Crime Prevention Studies*, 16, 41-96. Retrieved June 28, 2018, from <http://www.popcenter.org>
- Di Matteo, L. (2017, June 28). Ontario government celebrates lotteries and booze while applying 'sin taxes' [Web log post]. Retrieved from <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/blogs/ontario-government-celebrates-lotteries-and-booze-while-applying-sin-taxes>
- Government of Ontario, Ministry of the Status of Women. (2016, September 7). *Sexual Violence and Harassment Training Projects for Frontline Workers*[Press release]. Retrieved September 16, 2018, from <https://news.ontario.ca/owd/en/2016/09/sexual-violence-and-harassment-training-projects-for-frontline-workers.html>
- Graham, K., Osgood, D. W., Zibrowski, E., Purcell, J., Gliksman, L., Leonard, K., . . . Toomey, T. L. (2004). The effect of the safer bars programme on physical aggression in bars: Results of a randomized controlled trial. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 23, 31-41. doi:10.1080/09595230410001645538
- Graham, K. (2009). They fight because we let them! Applying a situational crime prevention model to barroom violence. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 28, 103-109. doi:10.1111/j.1465-3362.2008.00038.x

- Graham, K., & Livingston, M. (2011). The Relationship between Alcohol and Violence – Population, Contextual and Individual Research Approaches. *Drug Alcohol Review, 30*(5). doi:10.1111/j.1465-3362.2011.00340.x.
- Haydon, P. (2010). *Design out alcohol-related crime*. Retrieved July 15, 2018, from <https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/design-out-crime-alcohol.pdf>.
- Manning, M., Mazerolle, L., Mazerolle, P., & Collingwood, P. (2016). Place managers in entertainment districts: The role of third party policing in shaping place manager actions. *Policing and Society, 26*(8), 889-906. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2014.989848>
- Marko, T., & Willmore, J. (2016, November). *Status of Alcohol in Ottawa*. Ottawa: Ottawa Public Health.
- Menendez, P., Tusell, F., & Weatherburn, D. (2015). The effects of liquor licensing restriction on alcohol-related violence in NSW, 2008-2013. *Addiction, 110*, 1574-1582. doi:doi:10.1111/add.12951
- Palk, G. R., Davey, J. D., & Freeman, J. E. (2010). The impact of a lockout policy on levels of alcohol-related incidents in and around licensed premises. *Police Practice and Research, 11*(1), 5-15. doi:10.1080/15614260802586392
- World Health Organization. (2009). Preventing violence by reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol. *World Health Organization Library*. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/iris/handle/10665/44173>
- Pridemore, W. A., & Grubestic, T. H. (2012). Community organization moderates the effect of alcohol outlet density on violence. *The British Journal of Sociology, 63*(4), 680-703. doi:10.1111/j.468-4446.2012.01432.x
- Saltz, R. F. (1990). *Server Intervention and Responsible Beverage Service Programs*(Rep.). Retrieved July 12, 2018.
- Scott, M. S., & Dedel, K. (2006). *Assaults In and Around Bars*(2nd ed.) (United States of America, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services). Department of Justice.

- Shepherd, J. (1994). Preventing injuries from bar glasses. *BMJ*, 308, 932-933. Retrieved July 10, 2018, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2539803/pdf/bmj00435-0008.pdf>.
- Stockwell, T., Lang, E., & Rydon, P. (1993). High risk drinking settings: The association of serving and promotional practices with drinking. *Addiction*, 88, 1519-1526. Retrieved July 12, 2018.
- The SARA Model. (n.d.). Retrieved June 27, 2018, from <http://www.popcenter.org>
- Spelman, William & Eck, John E & National Institute of Justice (U.S.) (1987). *Problem-oriented policing*. U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice, (Washington, D.C.)
- University of Ballarat Center for Health Research and Practice (2004). Operation Link: Be Safe Late Program: A Partnership Approach to Responsible Patrol Management at Nightclubs to Reduce the Occurrence of Alcohol-Related Crime, Disorder, and Nuisance Within the Central Business District of the City of Ballarat. Mt. Helen, Victoria (Australia): University of Ballarat.
- Wagenaar, A. C., Salois, M. J., & Komro, K. A. (2009). Effects of beverage alcohol price and tax levels on drinking: *Addiction*, 104, 179-190. doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2008.02438.x
- Weisburd, D., Telep, C. W., Hinkle, J. C., & Eck, J. E. (2010). Is problem-oriented policing effective in reducing crime and disorder? *Criminology and Public Policy*, 9(1), 139-172. Retrieved June 25, 2018.
- What is CPTED? (2014). Retrieved June 28, 2018, from <http://cptedontario.ca/mission/what-is-cpted/>

CRIME
PREVENTION
OTTAWA



PRÉVENTION
DU CRIME
OTTAWA

Crime Prevention Ottawa

Partners for a safer community

110 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, ON K1P 1J1

Tel: **613 580 2424**, ext. **22454**

Fax: **613 580 2593**

Email: **cpo@ottawa.ca**

crimepreventionottawa.ca

Prévention du Crime Ottawa

Ensemble vers une communauté plus sécuritaire

110, av. Laurier Ouest, Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1

Tél. : **613 580 2424**, poste **22454**

Télec. : **613 580 2593**

Courriel : **pco@ottawa.ca**

preventionducrimeottawa.ca

