Strategies to Prevent Community Alcohol-Related Problems:
Bar Areas

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Background

Alcohol-related problems in bar areas of municipalities are common in many communities. Associated problems include: noise, vandalism, assaults, drinking and driving and the intimidation of residents.

Patrons can consume alcohol before, during and after going to bars. The amount of alcohol consumed over an evening has a significant impact on the behaviour of patrons, with harmful occurrences peaking at closing time.

The following Guide focuses on the municipal bar/restaurant areas including adjacent residences and businesses.

This document is a compilation of ideas and interventions that municipalities and community groups can use to prevent or diminish alcohol-related problems in bar areas.

Not all of the interventions listed have been evaluated and most have been tried in communities like Windsor, London, Barrie, Peterborough, Ottawa, Fort Francis and Sudbury. Where an evaluation has been done, the main results are noted in the text. Until the impact of a wide range of interventions is assessed, it will be difficult to determine what combination of interventions is most effective. In the meantime, communities are encouraged to undertake those interventions that have been found to have the most impact, to consider others with the potential to reduce harm, and to include evaluation and monitoring in the planning and implementation of interventions (Appendix B).

Planning and prioritizing interventions should be based on community readiness, impact demonstrated by research, skills of the people involved, and available physical resources, especially people resources and money.

Comprehensive planning should include:

> building the awareness level of the community, including residents, business owners, politicians, and municipal staff;
> involvement of community organizations and their staff that have expertise in addressing alcohol-related problems;
> development of a strategy for the implementation of the prevention initiatives;
> enforcement; and
> a strategy for evaluation.

This Guide is also intended as an initial step to stimulate interest and action, and is expected to evolve with new findings based on the experiences of communities.

CAMH History-Alcohol Policy and Resources

The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) and the former Addiction Research Foundation (ARF) has been involved in the alcohol policy area for decades. Alcohol misuse and abuse are related to violence, vandalism, noise disturbances, and automobile crashes, as well as significant health job and family issues. Prevention of these issues is a priority because of the cost to society.

A series of prevention interventions related to alcohol policy and environmental supports have been developed by the CAMH and the former ARF, including:

> Municipal Alcohol Policy for municipally owned facilities;
> Native Alcohol Policy for native communities;
> Server Intervention Program (now Smart Serve) for people involved in serving of alcohol;
> Safer Bars for bar staff dealing with potentially violent situations within bars.

CAMH has also developed several prevention guides that include strategies to prevent alcohol-related problems such as:

- Municipal Alcohol Policy, which deals with Special Occasion Permit events on municipal property;
- Safer Bars, which looks to activities inside a bar;
- Blazing Trails, which explores prevention for snowmobilers and;
- Setting a New Direction - A Resource Guide for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Policies for Summer Camps.

Community Interventions

1. Media Advocacy

Media campaigns heighten the awareness of the public and encourage municipal politicians, municipal staff, and the community to act. Similar to second-hand smoke issues or pollution, the public is often times unaware of problems and in the case of alcohol-related harm, people are often totally unaware, especially if they do not live in bar-concentrated areas.

A key role of media advocacy is to move the public discourse from focusing on the individual to raising awareness of the social, political and economic influences on alcohol problems (Babor et al. 2003, p. 247).

Media campaigns can address the problems that are occurring as well as provide suggestions for prevention of potential problems to alcohol retailers, bar owners, residents and parents.

A media campaign can include cost and no cost communications:

P R I N T

> Letters to the editor
> Media releases
> Articles or a series or articles on the issue written by reporters
> Opinion columns
> Editorials
> News conferences (make sure the message is newsworthy!)
> Paid ads (banner ads and large ads stand out more) ($)

R A D I O

Public service announcements
Radio interviews
Phone in shows
Paid ads (charities often get a 2 for 1 deal) ($)

T V

News conferences
Public service announcements
Paid ads ($)

I N T E R N E T

Include messaging on websites of agencies involved with the initiative
Develop own website and include it in the advertising campaign
E-mail campaign for information and messaging

Subjects can include:
- youth and drinking;
- responsibility of servers and owners of establishments;
- drinking and driving;
- what's happening in our community;
- problems can be prevented;
- action to make our community safer.

Resources
- Babor, Thomas et al. *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity: Research and Public Policy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 247-248.
- Stewart, L. and Casswell, S. (1993). Media advocacy for alcohol policy support: results from the New Zealand Community Action Project. *Health Promotion International* 8, 167-175.

2. Coalition Building

Community coalitions can have an impact on alcohol-related problems in bar areas. The coalition should be a cohesive and formal committee of community partners. It should be made up of various stakeholders on this issue e.g. CAMH project consultants, public health, police, residents, an Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) Inspector, business associations, municipal council members, municipal planning staff, and individual volunteers. Qualities of committee members should include media relation skills, negotiation experience, advocacy skills, planning experience, research and analytical abilities, teamwork, good communication and

organizational skills, creativity, practical sense ability to be objective and willingness to take a stand. Other assets that can be useful for a coalition are contacts in the community; hospital data and police statistics.

Suggestions for the structure of the committee include:
- Establish a small coordinating committee and subcommittees to accomplish specific tasks such as lighting, Smart Serve and Safer Bar program implementation.
- Set up a Compliance Committee (see Section 2).
- Emphasize the environmental approach to reducing alcohol-related problems.
- Include concrete and measurable interim milestones and outcomes.
- Nominate a strong chair with experience in facilitating meetings, dealing with controversy, planning, and organization.
- Develop a strategic plan based on a situational analysis of the positive and negative issues.
- Periodically assess progress in achieving interim milestones and outcomes.

Resources:
- *Travelling Together*, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 2000;
- *Communities Take Action,* Addiction Research Foundation and Alcohol Policy Network, OPHA 1998;
- *Making a Difference In Your Community: A Guide For Policy Change*, Ontario Public Health Association, 1993;
- *Updated Communities and Local Government Working Together: A Resource Manual of Strategies*, Ontario Healthy Communities Coalition;
- *From the Ground Up: An Organizing Handbook for Healthy Communities*, Ontario Healthy Communities Coalition.

3. Alcohol Accords

Developed in Australia and New Zealand, Alcohol Accords are written local agreements between key community partners in promoting safer alcohol consumption. Accords are a complement to the Liquor License Act (LLA). The key partners in an accord are the entertainment industry, government and community groups. When these accords are set up with high standards and are maintained and enforced, they can produce significant improvements in public safety. Information on alcohol accord development and content can be found at:
http://www.ndp.govt.nz/alcohol/AlcoholAccords_GettingResults.pdf

Resources:
- Babor, Thomas et al. *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity - Research and Public Policy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, p 145.

- Felson, M. et al. (1997) Reducing pub hopping and related crime. Homel, R. (ed.) *Policing for prevention: Reducing crime, public intoxication and injury,* Monsey, New York: Criminal Justice Press. Vol. 7, pp. 115-132.

4. Cleanliness and Appearance

The cleanliness and general appearance of a bar area can affect community safety. In East Manchester (United Kingdom), as part of the New Deal for Communities, they combined early action on crime along with longer-term prevention. Simple early action items that can build trust and confidence and set a basis for long-term change include:

Ensuring that trash is picked up and bar owners are held accountable for reasonable cleanliness both inside and with in the vicinity of their establishment.
Ensuring that graffiti is cleaned off the buildings immediately.
Accessibility to monitored washrooms may decrease urination in inappropriate settings.
No loud music on the streets to help keep a quiet atmosphere.

Resource:
- *Neighbourhood Safety Projects: Crime Concern's demonstration programme.* http://www.renewal.net/Documents/Research/Reducingneighbourhoodcrime.pdf

Government Interventions

1. Licensing

In Ontario, municipalities must approve any new liquor sales licenses and additional licensed facilities. On a standard Municipal Information Form, the municipal clerk indicates whether the area is wet, damp (beer and wine only) or dry.

The public must be notified by local-paper advertisements of new or expanded liquor licenses. Neighbouring businesses and residents can make a submission to the liquor license applicant hearing. Submissions may take the form of an individual letter or objection from a resident or a letter of objection in the form of a petition prepared by neighbouring residents. It is important to check with the AGCO when developing a petition and protesting an application as certain procedures are necessary to follow in order for the residents' views to be considered.

If the Board of the AGCO receives objections, it will review the application and may decide to hold a public meeting to determine if a resolution can be achieved between the applicant and the people who have objected. The Board may not address frivolous objections. The Board Member who hosts the public meeting will decide if the application is approved, if there are conditions that should be applied or if there should be a full Board hearing. The full Board hearings are conducted with two Board Members, the applicant and the residents who objected.

Resources:
> *The Luxor and Twins Café decision-* public interest (Liquor License Board of Ontario- License Number 11028, 1990)
> *Hair of the Dog-* conditions placed on the license (Liquor License Board of Ontario- License Number 90554, 1990)

Major Mack Hotel- public interest resulted in revocation of an existing license (Liquor License Board of Ontario- License Number 024188, 1992)
AGCO web site: www.agco.on.ca and Licence Line:
http://www.agco.on.ca/en/d.publications/d2.licence.html

2. Compliance Committee

Liquor license applicants must submit letters of compliance with regards to fire, building, and health regulations from the appropriate agencies in order to receive their license or expansion permission. Often, businesses submit different and/or conflicting information to the different licensing departments, resulting in significant – and potentially tragic problems.

Windsor's solution was to establish a Compliance Committee for license applications. A common application form was developed for all license applications at the municipal level. This has proven to be easier for both business owners and the municipal staff. Monthly meetings occur to discuss the applications, renewals and issues with certain businesses. Windsor's Compliance Committee has found this to be successful in increasing communication between police, liquor inspectors, the fire, building, business, and health departments.

3. Zoning

A large concentration of drinking establishments raises the likelihood of conflicts on the street. More generally, there is extensive research indicating that number of outlets may affect drinking and alcohol-related problems (Babor et al. 2003, pp. 124-126). Zoning recommendations for distance between bars developed by a municipality to decrease the chance of conflict between the different clientele at each bar when waiting in line or at closing time. The residents and business owners in the neighbourhood need to be actively involved in the zoning and planning process. Coordination between community groups heightens their impact and chance of success at the municipal level.

Municipalities can put moratoriums on new licensed establishments opening in certain areas of a municipality or limit the number of outdoor patio licenses. These local decisions should be communicated to the AGCO.

Another zoning strategy involves the mix of businesses in an area. A variety of businesses will decrease the density in the area and attract a more diverse population to the downtown area so that it does not consist mainly of one higher risk group (i.e. youth). The Caledon Institute of Social Policy has developed a Crime Prevention and Land Use Planning Assessment Tool. This tool can help a municipality during the liquor and business application process determine if a licensed establishment is appropriate for the location.

Municipalities also have the option of turning wet areas into dry (no alcohol) areas by plebiscite. A plebiscite (in the form of a question on the municipal ballot) can be conducted when the municipality is presented with a petition signed by 25% of the affected electoral area (ward or district). If the plebiscite receives support from more than 50% of voters in the next municipal election, it can become local by-law.

Resources:
- **http://www.caledoninst.org** The Caledon Institute has a variety of research projects on social policy
- Babor, Thomas et al. *Alcohol No Ordinary Commodity - Research and Public Policy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 124-126.

4. Transportation

One of the reasons for fights and vandalism at bar closing time is the lack of transportation options. For those areas that have taxis, taxi stands are often limited and as a consequence, there is fierce competition to get a taxi. Because damage to their cars is common, many taxi drivers refuse to work in bar districts at closing time. To deal with the transportation issue, more taxi stands should be put in the problem areas, with police and workers at the stands to prevent vandalism to the cars and protect the drivers. The more access to transportation, the less frustration amongst the patrons and therefore, less vandalism.

Designated driver and ride service programs are popular and widely promoted. While they have not been shown to have any harmful impact, to date no overall impact on reducing rates of alcohol-related automobile accidents has been found (Babor et al. 2003, pp. 166-167).

If the community has a public transportation system, providing public transportation until a half hour before closing will help to increase overall access to transportation options. The timing of final public transportation can help to stagger the number of people who flood on to the streets at one time. In Windsor, for example, roughly 3,500 youth flock onto the streets in the bar district at 2:00 a.m., all needing transportation.

Resource:

- Babor, Thomas et al. *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity - Research and Public Policy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 166-167

5. Patios

A requirement for licensing of patios should be that no music is played on them after 11:00 p.m. (in accordance with noise by-laws). Before 11:00 p.m., music should be kept at a low level. Some municipalities are looking at restricting the number of outdoor patios because of noise complaints.

6. Lighting

According to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), those things that make normal or legitimate users of a space feel safe (such as good lighting), make abnormal or illegitimate users of the same space feel unsafe in pursuing undesirable behaviours (such as stealing from motor vehicles).

CPTED has recommended that height limits be placed on light poles and that landscaping not block lighting or visibility. Lighting codes should meet the standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

Resources:
- Illuminating Engineering Society of North America. http://www.iesna.org/
- www.cpted.com

7. Surveillance Cameras

Many communities, such as Sudbury and London, have implemented surveillance cameras in downtown areas for crime prevention and enforcement. There is conflicting research on the effectiveness of this intervention along with an important ethical and legal dilemma related to personal privacy.

The Privacy Commissioner of Canada has stated that the cameras are against the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, although there has yet to be a court ruling on to this issue.

In Hamilton, research has been done on the effectiveness of the cameras as noted in the resources. Sudbury's "Eye in the Sky" program claims that in 3 years after installation of the cameras, robberies and assaults decreased by 38% and property crime decreased by 44%. In London, these positive results have not occurred in the long term and the cameras are costly ($500,000 total for equipment) in addition to the cost of constant staff monitoring.

Resources:
- Privacy Commissioner of Canada:
  http://www.privcom.gc.ca/speech/2003/02_05_a_030524_e.asp
- Hamilton Strategic Plan for Closed Circuit Television Monitoring
  http://www.hamiltonpolice.on.ca/CCTV/CCTV%20Report.pdf

8. Street Vendors

Street vendors add to congestion in the bar areas, selling food and non-alcoholic drinks to patrons of the bars as they are leaving. This situation can be addressed in two ways: either have more vendors so that the crowd is spread out and served quickly; or ban vendors from selling at bar closing time for safety reasons. Crowding around the vendors, blocks sidewalks and sometimes lanes on the street. The congestion experienced by people trying to get through the crowd can lead to frustration, harassment and fights.

Liquor Licensed Establishment Interventions

Aggressive behaviour in licensed premises is a major problem. It is clear that alcohol is related to this behaviour as are personality and situational factors. Situational factors include the type of drinkers, serving practices that promote drinking alcohol, aggression by customers, bar staff and police at closing time, bar staff inability to deal with problems, crowding and permissiveness of staff, and the type of bar.

1. Responsible Beverage Service Training

Responsible Beverage Service Training in Ontario includes three programs for businesses that serve alcohol: Smart Serve, Safer Bars and house policy development. These programs can be promoted to liquor-licensed premises as community courses for a group of establishments or individual courses for each establishment.

SMART SERVE

The server training developed by some organizations have been evaluated but the Smart Serve training specifically has not. This program is for staff or volunteers who serve alcohol or work at a location where alcohol is served. It is the only Alcohol and Gaming Commissionrecognized training that is currently being offered in Ontario. The course provides information on:

- alcohol consumption
- how alcohol affects your body
- how to monitor customers' alcohol consumption
- prevention of over-service of alcohol and the legal liabilities associated with it
- how to deal with people who are nearly intoxicated or are intoxicated.

The program can be offered in a group setting or individuals with access to a TV/VCR can complete the course on their own.

Resource:
- *Smart Serve*, Smart Serve Ontario http://www.smartserve.org/home.asp
- Babor, Thomas et al. *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity- Research and Public Policy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 141-147

SAFER BARS

The Safer Bars training program was developed to help prevent violence from occurring in licensed establishments by providing staff with communication, observation and other non-physical strategies. The training is based on research. Designed specifically for door staff, bartenders, serving staff, and bar manager/owners, the program also includes a risk assessment, which deals with risk factors associated with patrons entering the bar, the bar layout, characteristics of servers and security staff, closing time, and other aspects of the bar environment. (1/2-day session, 3 hours).

Resources:
- *Safer Bars*, Ontario Tourism Education Corporation. http://www.otec.org/
- Babor, Thomas et al. *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity- Research and Public Policy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 146-148
- Braun, K., Graham, K. with Bois, C. et al. (2000) *Safer bars trainer's guide.* Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
- Graham, K., Jelley, J. and Purcell, J. (2002) *Evaluation of the safer bars training program.* Paper presented at the International Experts Forum: Setting the agenda for correctional research in substance abuse. Charlottetown, Canada.

HOUSE POLICIES

Smart Serve promotes the development of house policy for liquor-licensed businesses. Each licensed premise sets a house policy and procedures for staff to prevent alcohol-related problems. House policies should be written, communicated to staff and posted. Individual policies would be specific to the premise and the distinct issues that a business may deal with.

Sample house policies and incident reporting log information can be found in the following resources.

Resources:
- *Appendix A*-Sample House Policy
- *Responsible Service: House Policies*. AGCO house policy information: http://www.agco.on.ca/pdf/Non-Forms/3058E.pdf
- *Smart Serve, Smart Serve Ontario. http://www.smartserve.org/home.asp*

2. Physical set up and Patrons

ENVIRONMENT

Bars and private parties can have high concentrations of intoxicated individuals per square yard. Internal changes to the environment can help to prevent violence both inside and outside the bar.

A well-maintained and clean location, low noise levels (e.g. sound barriers/muffling, lower volume in music), good ventilation and lighting, and easy traffic-flow areas help to prevent aggressive incidents. Adequate seating, bar counter space, slippery floors and aggressive bouncers are all factors that can be altered to prevent problems. Types of activities allowed (cheap drinks and promotions, competitive, drinking games) and level of intoxication that is "acceptable" at a bar can be changed to avoid the risk.

PATRONAGE

Some of the high-risk bar areas market to youth. Mixing the age groups and catering to both male and female may help to provide a control on behaviour and encourage a less contentious atmosphere.

The size of bars should be limited. Mega bars that hold 1,000 or 2,000 people are being given liquor and business licenses. Concerns about monitoring the activities of the patrons, service of alcohol practices, consumption of alcohol and fire codes should encourage warn municipalities not to endorse business permits at all or at least provide many restrictions for these high-risk establishments.

3. False Identification

False identification can easily be obtained by underage youth from companies that specialize in this business or by altering valid ID such as a driver's license. Youth also may borrow a friend's ID for the evening, hoping that a likeness of their features in dim lights will be enough to make their attempts to enter licensed establishments successful. Research in New York and Pennsylvania showed that 36% of youth have used false identification.   Training of enforcement officers and staff at licensed establishments will help to prevent youth underage from entering a licensed establishment that does not allow youth under the age of 19. Wristbands can be placed on youth who are of age to drink alcohol as they enter an establishment to help the servers identify those of age.

Resource:
> *Regulatory Strategies for Preventing Youth Access to Alcohol: Best Practices.* Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 1999

4. Closing Hours of Bars

Staggering closing hours of bars would help to deal with the massive number of people that enter the street at one time. A plan that involves a rotating system would create a level playing field for the owners, thereby increasing the chances of their cooperation.

Enforcement

1. Police Scheduling and Coverage

Police scheduling and coverage can have a beneficial impact. For example, Windsor has changed its scheduling of police so that there are three times the number of police on duty in the downtown area at bar closing time. They have managed this within budget constraints by changing the start of shift hours on Sunday to an earlier time that coincides with bar closings. Police from other areas of the city are also brought in at this key time.

Off duty police officers have been hired by downtown bar owners to monitor the behaviour of those entering bars and parking. While this has helped with some situations, there is concern about the conflict of interest the police officers are in when working for a private business, enforcing provincial laws in their police uniform.

Police forces also need to ensure that the late-night coverage is done by those with experience in the kinds of situations that occur at that time of night. They also need to plan for encouraging the development of experience and teamwork for the bar-closing period.

Resources:
    Windsor Police Department
    P.O. Box 60
    Windsor, ON N9A 6J5
    (519) 255-6700

2. Impaired Driving Among Youth

As one example, in Windsor, police have found that youth come across the Canada-U.S. border, pick up beer from the beer store and then drink it before going to the bars to consume even more alcohol. At closing time, youth driving home often cause problems in the border tunnel, such as throwing beer bottles etc. There are concerns about the intoxication levels of some drivers. It is not practical to stop all drivers because of the location of the border crossings and the number of people crossing in a small period of time. Attempts to do so have resulted in more problems because of the frustration of drivers.

One method of prevention involves working with the police to focus on impaired driving among youth at roadside checks early in the evening and close to the bar area, parties or other events where underage drinking may occur.   Part of the concern of bar owners is that youth are drinking at home before they come out to the bars. This makes it difficult for servers to monitor consumption and determine their risk level.

Another concern for border cities is that youth are driving across the border and into the counties after drinking too much. Some U.S. border communities are smaller than their Canadian counterparts, and are therefore not adequately staffed to address drinking and driving. Work needs to be done with neighbouring areas and across the border to develop a team approach to dealing with youth travelling home from the bars.

Conclusion

There are many communities in Ontario that are dealing with high-density bar areas, problems associated with patrons leaving bars, causing a nuisance or damage, or with bars disturbing the peace in the neighbourhood. Municipal council, municipal staff, police, AGCO inspectors, community agencies and community representatives need to develop a working group to determine the problems and what solutions should be prioritized. Implementation, evaluation, and monitoring of implementation should be part of the plan. CAMH, Public Health, and the Police are all key players who can take the lead on inspiring the community to deal with the alcohol-related issues.

Participating in this endeavour is part of a comprehensive health promotion strategy to deal with alcohol issues, which demonstrates CAMH's leadership in policy development and knowledge exchange. Regional Services consultants are in a position to disseminate best advice and, where warranted, offer brief consultation regarding resources, contacts with other communities, and evaluation of strategies to prevent alcohol-related problems in bar areas.

Appendix A

Sample House Policy
House Rules

At *bar/restaurant name* we will serve customers in a responsible, friendly and professional manner.
We will not serve patrons who are drunk, cause trouble, dangerous or under the legal drinking age.
In support of these values, the following house rules are to be followed:

1. Fighting and vandalism are not to be tolerated. Patrons involved must leave the establishment. The culprits will be dealt with respectfully and according to the law. Police will be called when necessary.

2. Drinking or smoking on the dance floor or in the washrooms is not permitted.

3. At the entrances and exits and on the floor, staff will check ID, deny entry to rowdy or intoxicated persons and prevent overcrowding so that building, fire and liquor license rules are being followed.

4. Staff will not serve customers to the point of intoxication nor will they serve customers who are already intoxicated.

5. Illegal activities such as use of drugs or dealing drugs are not permitted on the premises.

To help to prevent intoxication:

1. Encourage patrons to order food when they first come in to the establishment to slow the absorption of alcohol. Encourage them to space their alcoholic drinks with food and low-priced non-alcoholic beverages.

2. Taxi service is available. Information is posted by the pay phone. Ask staff for assistance is needed.

3. All staff are trained in the legal and safer service of alcohol.

4. Share these rules and information with our customers if there are related questions. If there are any questions, please speak to the manager on duty or refer customers to the manager.

Appendix B

Ratings of policy-relevant strategies and interventions

Adapted from Babor, Thomas et al. *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity-Research and Public policy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 264-269.

Strategy or Intervention	Effectiveness	Breadth of Research Support	Cross-cultural testing	Cost to implement
Restrictions on density of outlets	++	+++	++	Low
Outlet policy to not serve intoxicated patrons	+	+++	++	Moderate
Training bar staff and managers to prevent and better manage aggression	+	+	+	Moderate
Voluntary codes of bar practice	0	+	+	Low
Enforcement of on-premise regulations and legal requirements	++	+	++	High
Community mobilization	++	++	+	High
Alcohol education in schools	0	+++	++	High
College student education	0	+	+	High
Public service messages	0	+++	++	Moderate
Sobriety check points	++	+++	+++	Moderate

Rating scales

Evidence of effectiveness:

0	Evidence indicates a lack of effectiveness
+	Evidence for limited effectiveness
++	Evidence for moderate effectiveness
+++	Evidence of a high degree of effectiveness
?	No studies have been undertaken or there is insufficient evidence upon which to make a judgment

Breadth of research support:

0	No studies of effectiveness have been undertaken
+	Only one well designed study of effectiveness completed
++	Two to four studies of effectiveness have been completed
+++	Five or more studies of effectiveness have been completed

Tested across cultures:

0	The strategy has not been tested adequately
+	The strategy has been studied in only one country
++	The strategy has been studied in two to four countries
+++	The strategy has been studied in five or more countries

Cost to implement and sustain:

Low	Low cost to implement and sustain
Moderate	Moderate cost to implement and sustain
High	High cost to implement and sustain