

October 11, 2018



ARG
ALCOHOL RESEARCH GROUP

ALCOHOL'S HARMS TO OTHERS BESIDES THE DRINKER:

IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION AND POLICY

William C. Kerr

**Tom K. Greenfield, Katherine J. Karriker-Jaffe,
Deidre Patterson and Sharon C. Wilsnack**

WHY STUDY ALCOHOL'S HARMS TO OTHERS?

- Alcohol's harms to others (AHTO) has become a renewed focus both in the US and internationally.
- WHO has elevated the issue by adding AHTO monitoring and reduction to its Global Strategy on Alcohol.
- Still today, most studies of alcohol's harms focus on harms to the drinker (with some notable exceptions, for example, FASD, drinking driving and IPV).
- *The paradigm shift is to examine a range of harms from the victim's perspective.*

BACKGROUND – WHAT OUR R01 IS STUDYING

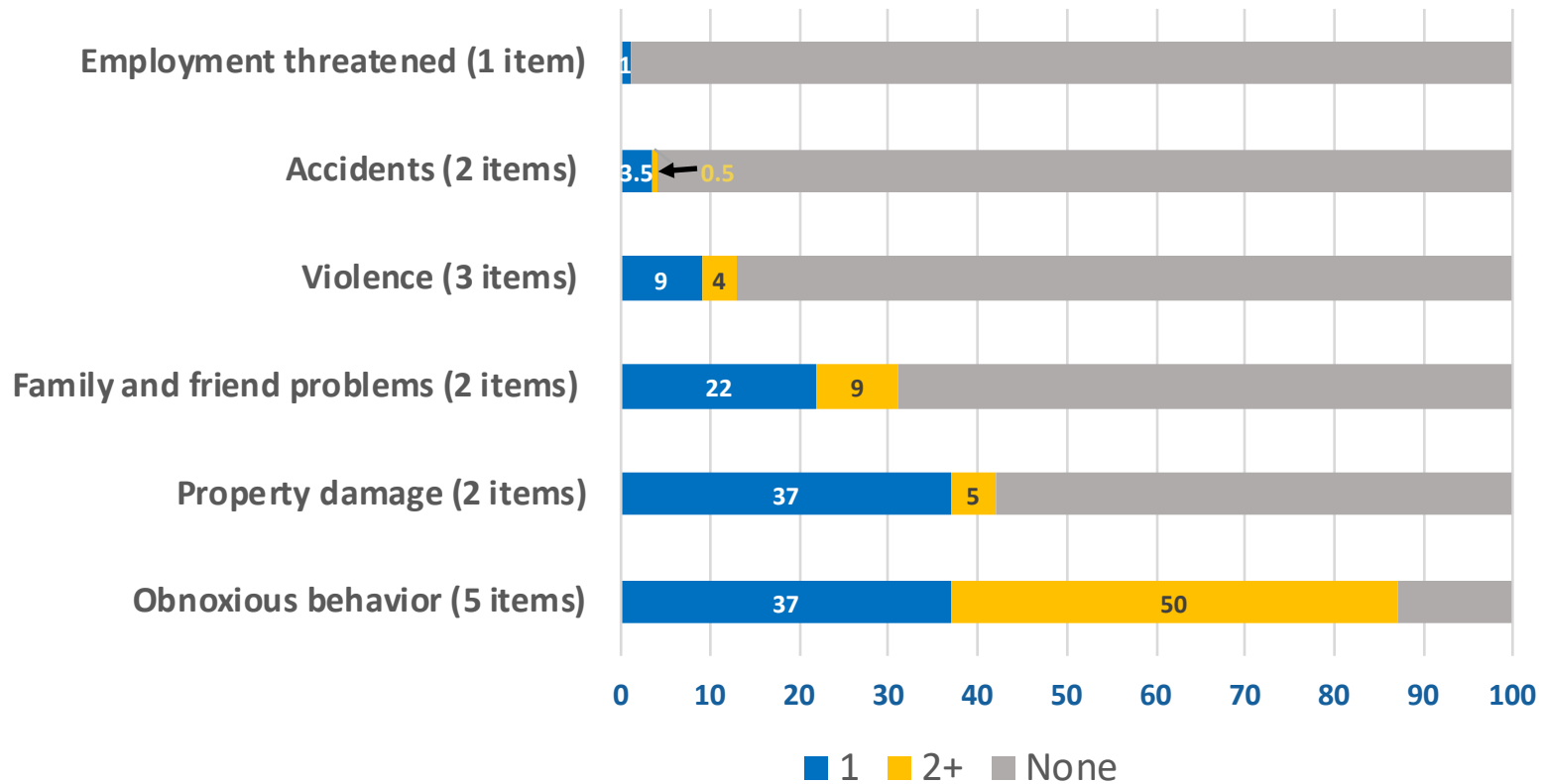
- The **range and extent of types of harms from other drinkers** – e.g., harms to families and relationships, financial troubles, assaults, vandalism, child neglect or abuse, absenteeism and coworker drinking, and even “being put in fear” or kept up at night by rowdy drunkss
- What are the **sources of the various types of harms**—drinking spouses/partners, family members, friends, coworkers or strangers?
- What is the **impact on the ‘victim’**: subjective ratings, measurable effects on mental health (depression), quality of life, monetary costs?
- What are the **policy opinions and attitudes** of those who have experienced harms from other drinkers?
- How do **neighborhoods** people live in, and **state alcohol policies**, influence levels of second-hand harms?
- Finally, we will explore **what can be done to reduce the impact of second-hand effects** from others’ heavy drinking.

R01AA022791 (Greenfield & Karriker-Jaffe, Multiple PIs):

Alcohol’s Harms to Others Among US Adults: Individual and Contextual Effects

KAYE FILLMORE – BERKELEY ADULTS IN 1981

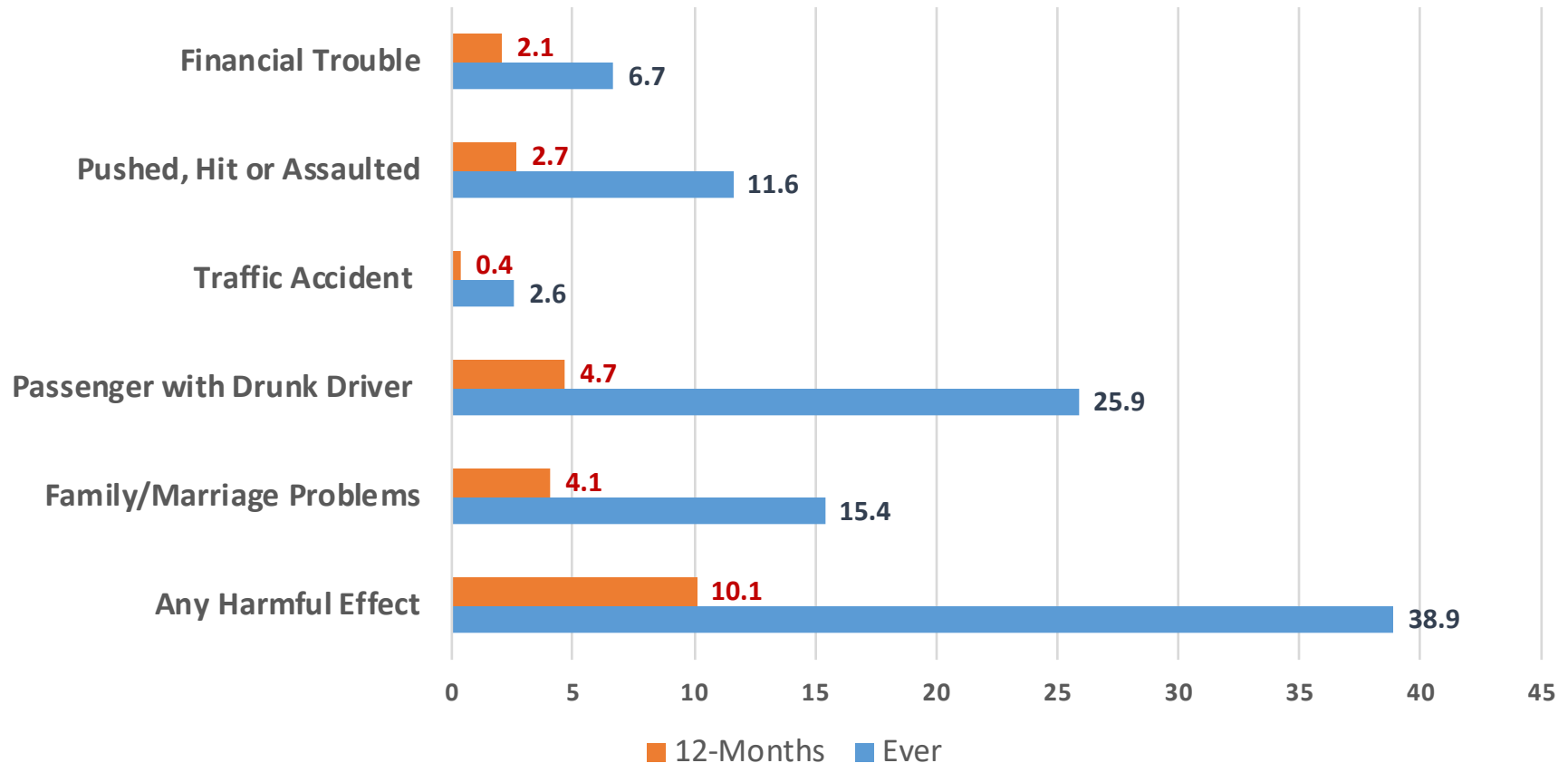
Percent with One, Two or More, or No Harms-Last 12 Months



Source: Fillmore, K.M. (1985). The social victims of drinking. Br J Addict 80, 307-314 (p 309)

EARLY STUDIES: JONES & GREENFIELD (MARIN CTY IN 1991)

Percentage of Harms due to Other Drinkers: Marin County, California, 1991



Source: Jones & Greenfield (1992) *Alcohol & Other Drug Use & Problems in Marin County, California*. San Rafael: The Marin Institute.

ARG'S NATIONAL ALCOHOL SURVEYS (NAS) & NAHTOS

| Year | 2000 NAS | 2005 NAS | 2010 NAS | 2015 NAS | 2015 NAHTOS |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| RDD CATI Design | Telephone | Telephone | Telephone LL & Mobile | Telephone LL & Mobile | Telephone LL & Mobile |
| Sample Size | 7,612 | 6,919 | 7,969 | 7,071 | 2,830 |
| Cooperation Rate | 58% | 56% | 52% | 56% | 60% |
| African American & Hispanic Oversamples | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Small States Augmented? | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |

VICTIMS OF HARM SUPPORT STRONGER ALCOHOL POLICIES

- We find a consistent relationship between having been harmed by other drinkers and favoring stronger alcohol policies – controlling for many personal characteristics:

1. In 2005, exposure to more harms predicted favoring stronger policies in 4 areas: **Access/Taxes**, **Education/Prevention**, **Alcohol Warning Labels** and **Treatment Access** ($p < .01$ – $p < .001$)
2. In 2010 NAS, Family/Financial Harms, Assault/Vandalism, having been a Passenger with a Drunk Driver, and being Concerned about Another Drinker all independently predicted favoring stronger alcohol policies, in multivariate models.

Sources: 1) Greenfield TK, Ye Y, Giesbrecht N. Alcohol policy opinions in the United States over a 15-year period of dynamic per capita consumption changes: implications for today's public health practice. *Contemp. Drug Problems* 34(4):649-680, 2007.

2) Greenfield TK, Karriker-Jaffe KJ, Giesbrecht N, Kerr WC, Ye Y, Bond J (2014). Second-hand drinking may increase support for alcohol policies: new results from the 2010 National Alcohol Survey. *Drug & Alcohol Review*, 33(3), 259-267.

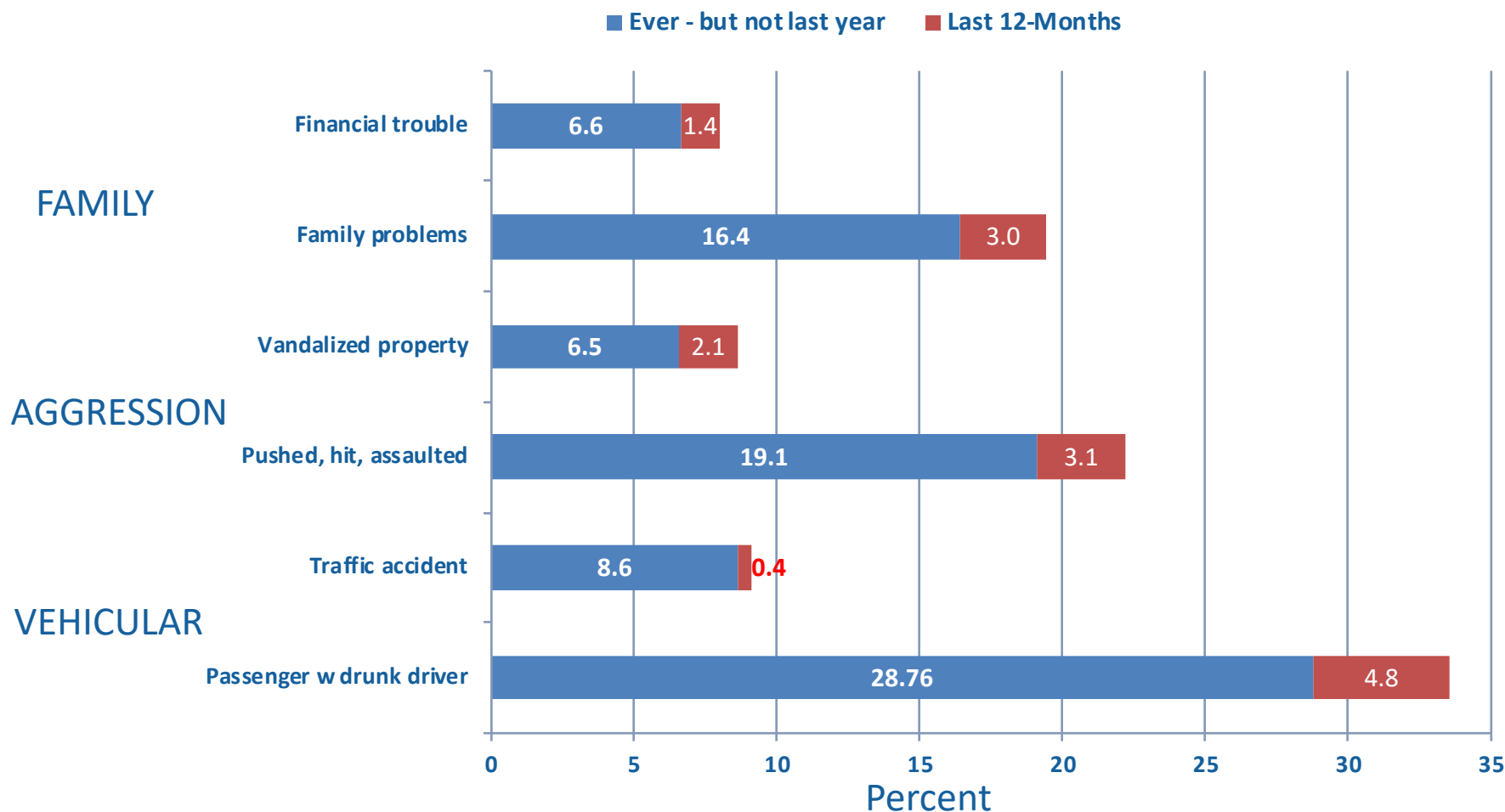
RELATIONSHIP OF HARMS TO STRONGER ALCOHOL POLICIES (2010)

| HARMS DUE TO OTHER DRINKERS | (Standardized) Beta | t | Sig. | 95.0% CI for B | |
|---|------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | Lower | Upper |
| Family or Financial | .074 | 4.532 | <.001 | .032 | – .081 |
| Assault or Vandalism | .045 | 2.771 | <.01 | .009 | – .053 |
| Passenger with a Drunk Driver | .076 | 4.776 | <.001 | .040 | – .095 |
| Vehicular Accident due to Other Drinker | .014 | 0.935 | NS | -.024 | – .068 |
| Concerned about other's drinking | .064 | 4.142 | <.001 | .030 | – .085 |

- Women, African Americans, Latinos and poorer people were more supportive of strengthening policies, controlling for other demographics; heavier drinkers were less supportive.
- **Source:** Greenfield, T. K., Karriker-Jaffe, K. J., Giesbrecht, N., Kerr, W. C., Ye, Y., & Bond, J. (2014). Second-hand drinking may increase support for alcohol policies: new results from the 2010 National Alcohol Survey. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 33(3), 259-267.

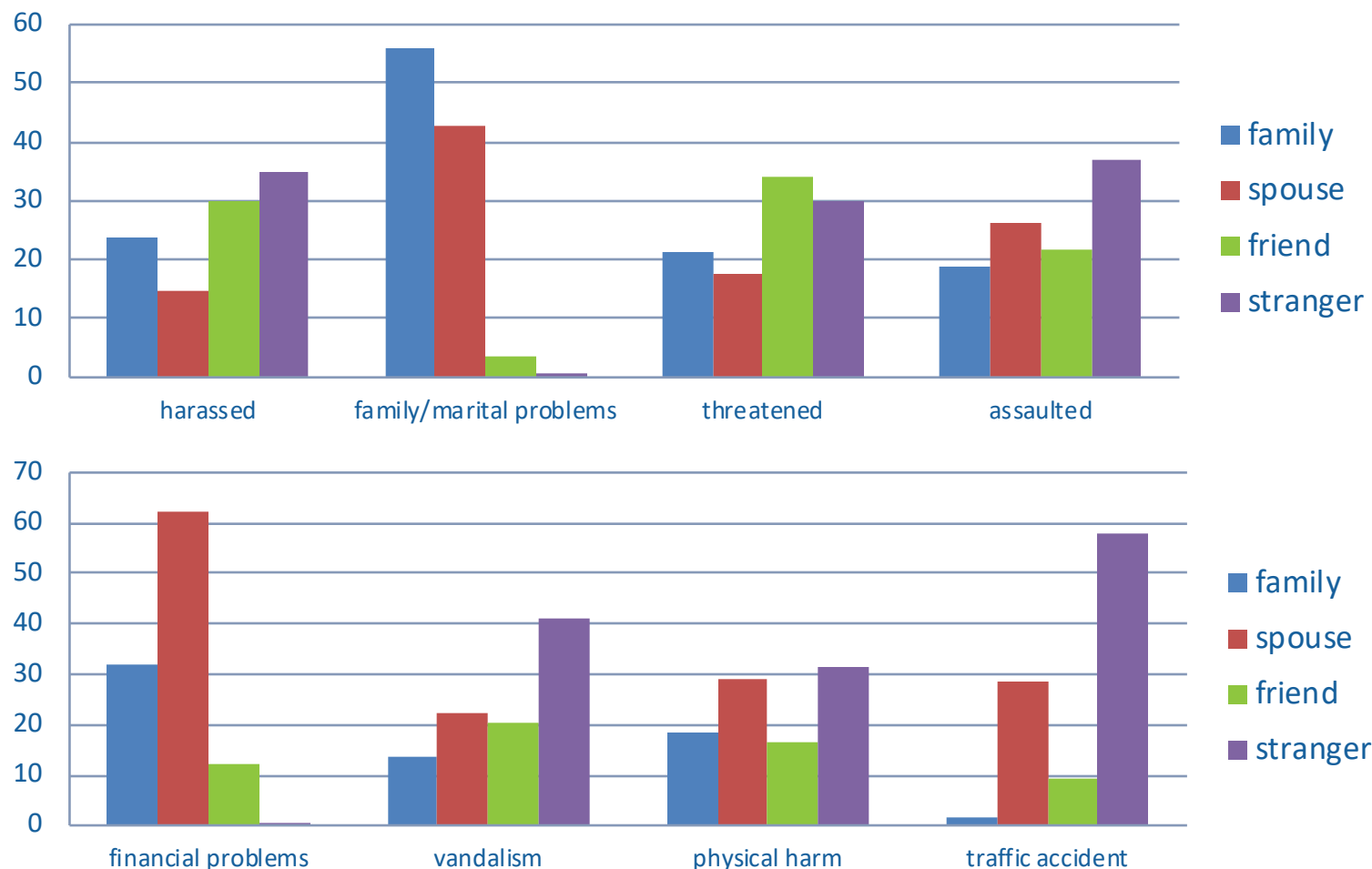


PERCENT HARMED BY OTHERS DRINKING IN 2015 (EVER & 12 MONTHS)



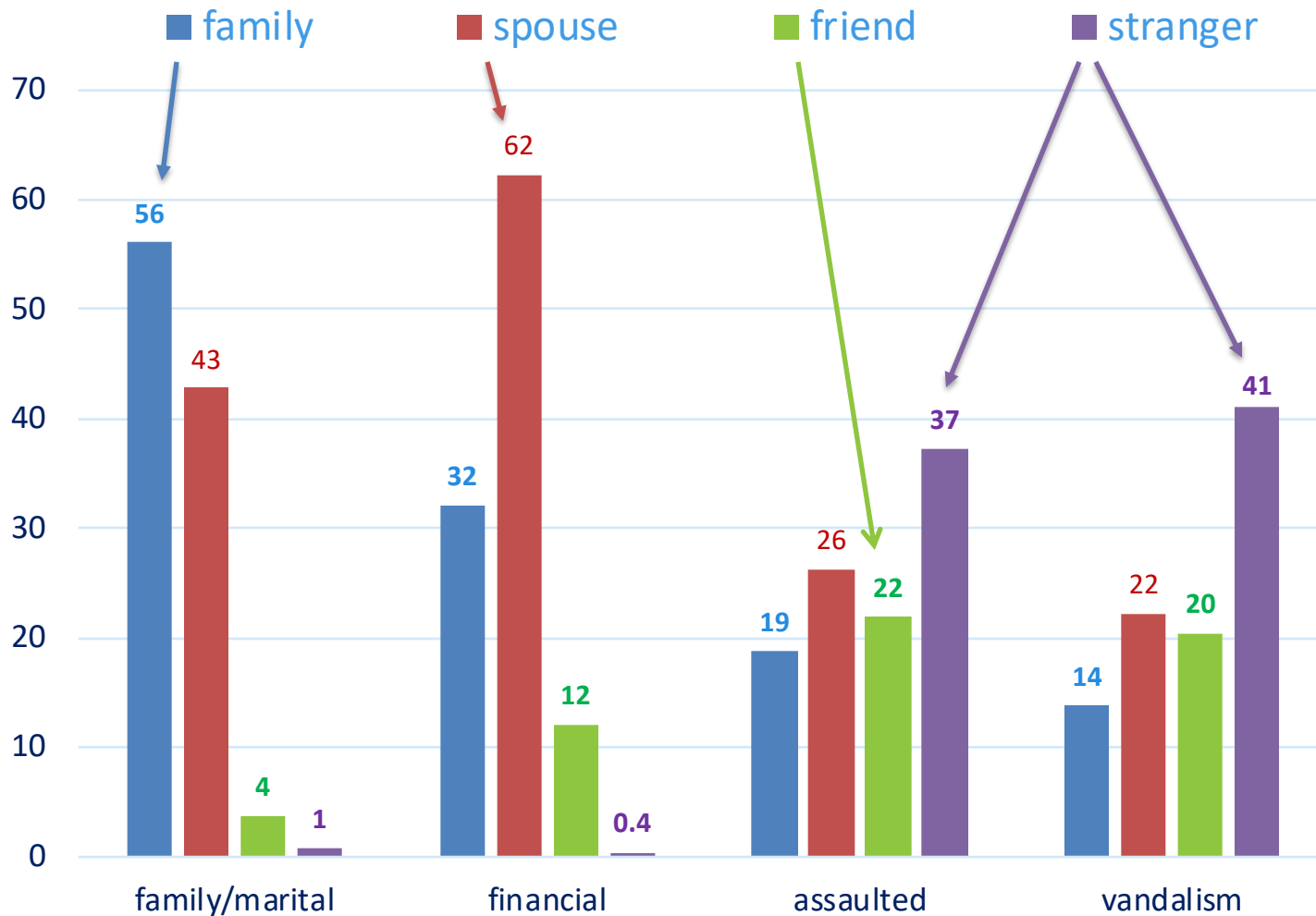
Source: 2015 National Alcohol Survey and National Alcohol's Harms to Others Survey (Greenfield, T. K., Karriker-Jaffe, K.J. Multiple PIs). Note: Weighted Percentages ; manuscript in preparation.

WHO ARE THE MOST COMMON PERPETRATORS FOR A GIVEN HARM?



Source: Karriker-Jaffe, K.J., Greenfield, T.K., Kaplan, L.M., (in press). Distress and alcohol-related harms from intimates, friends and strangers [doi: 10.1080/14659891.2016.1232761]. J Subst Use.

WHO ARE THE OTHER DRINKERS SAID TO CAUSE THE HARMS?



EXPERIENCING HARMS IS ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION (12-MONTHS)

| ALCOHOL HARM FROM OTHER DRINKER/S | Adjusted Odds Ratio | Wald Statistic | P | 95% CI |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| Family problems or marital difficulties | 2.55 | 33.94 | <<.0001 | (1.859, 3.488) |
| Financial trouble | 4.12 | 38.39 | <<.0001 | (2.633, 6.448) |
| Pushed, hit or assaulted | 2.01 | 13.34 | <.001 | (1.382, 2.924) |
| Property vandalized | 3.79 | 45.8 | <<.0001 | (2.579, 5.582) |

Additional controls: Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Married/Living with, Income below 2008 Poverty Line, Employed vs. Unemployed, Higher Education vs HS or less, Parent/relative with alcohol problems, number of 1st degree relatives with alcohol problems, intake volume, maximum/day (12 months).

Source: Greenfield, T. K., Karriker-Jaffe, K. J., Kerr, W. C., et al. (2016). Those harmed by others' drinking in the US population are more depressed and distressed. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, **35**, 22-29.

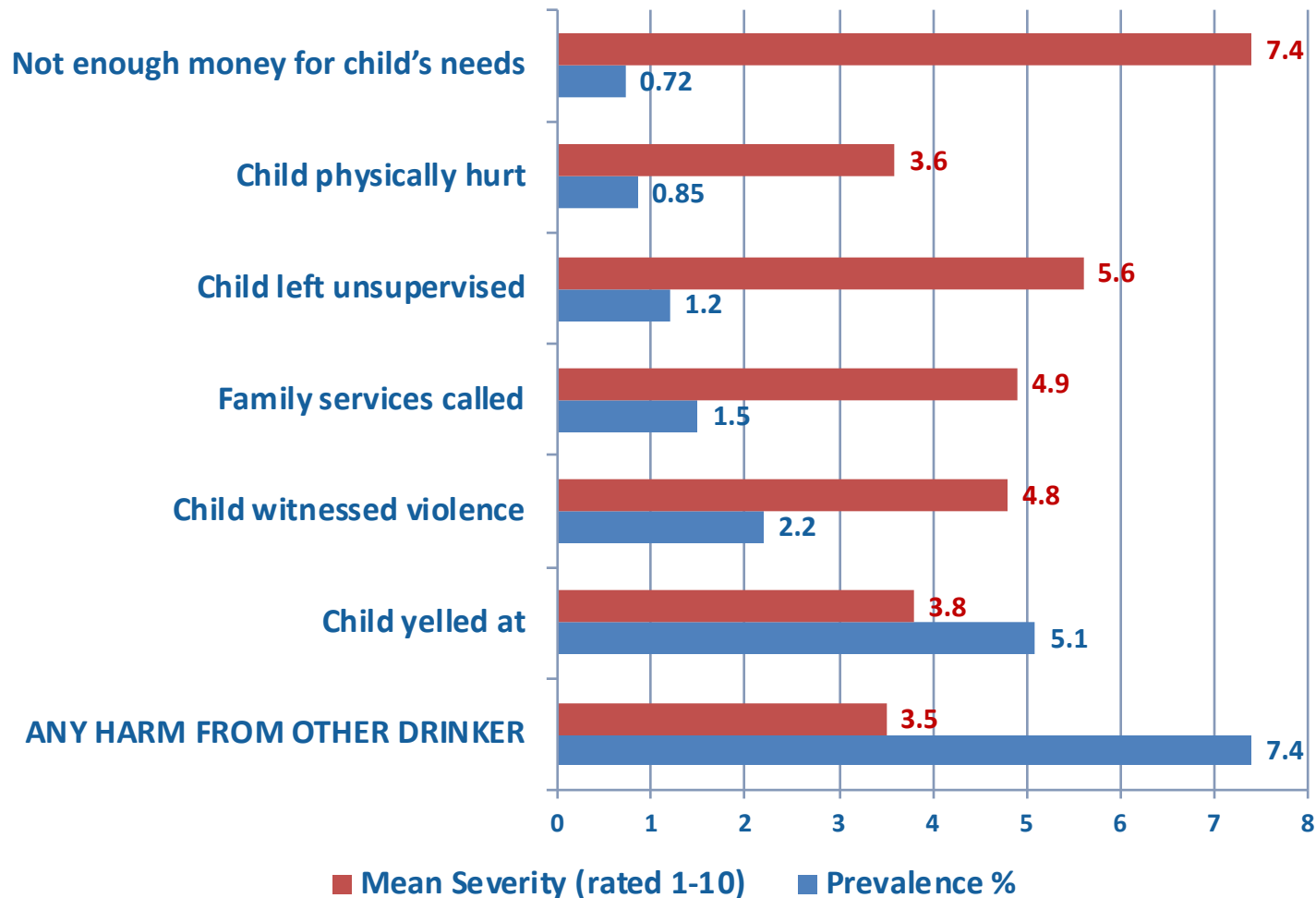
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DISTRESS AND SPECIFIC HARMS FROM SOMEONE ELSE'S DRINKING

| | AOR ¹ (95% CI) | P-value |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Model 1 | | |
| Financial problem due to someone's drinking | 4.41 (1.67, 11.6) | < 0.01 |
| Felt threatened or afraid of someone ... drinking | 2.49 (1.31, 4.72) | = 0.01 |
| Archer-Lemeshow test of model fit | F(9, 5429) = 0.94 | = 0.49 |
| Model 2 | | |
| Financial problem due to family member's drinking | 5.01 (1.07, 23.42) | = 0.04 |
| Financial problem due to spouse/partner's drinking | 4.76 (1.19, 19.06) | = 0.03 |
| Financial problem due to friend's drinking | 2.06 (0.04, 112.06) | = 0.72 |
| Archer-Lemeshow test of model fit | F(9, 5434) = 0.50 | 0.87 |
| Model 3 | | |
| Felt threatened/afraid of family member ... drinking | 3.04 (1.23, 7.52) | = 0.02 |
| Felt threatened/afraid of spouse/partner ... drinking | 4.28 (1.05, 17.47) | = 0.04 |
| Felt threatened/afraid of friend ... drinking | 4.12 (1.82, 9.32) | = < 0.01 |
| Felt threatened/afraid of stranger ... drinking | 1.46 (0.45, 4.73) | = 0.53 |
| Archer-Lemeshow test of model fit | F(9, 5468) = 0.49 | 0.88 |

Distress: was assessed by PHQ-2: feeling down/depressed/hopeless, feeling little interest/pleasure in doing things and by GAD-2: feeling nervous/anxious/on edge, not being able to stop or control worrying (these were combined).

Controls: Each model adjusted for numerous demographics and personal characteristics.

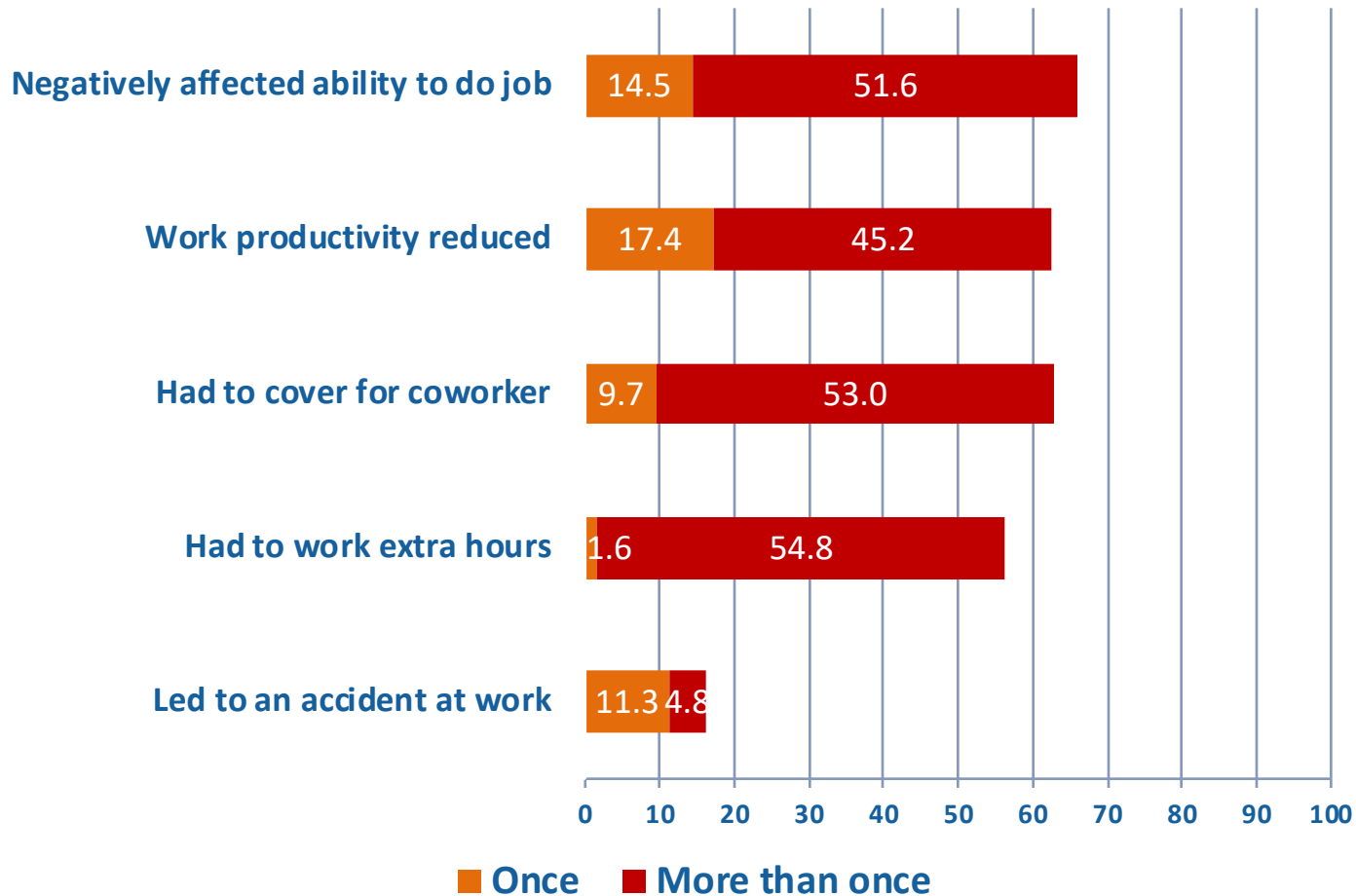
RATES & SEVERITY OF HARMS TO CHILDREN FROM OTHER DRINKERS



DATA- US NAHTOS 2015: of n=61 caregivers reporting child problems from other drinkers

PROBLEMS WITH DRINKING COWORKERS

Percentages Exposed to Each Harm (n=62)



2015 NAHTOS employed respondents: 4.4% reporting harms from coworkers' drinking

ABSENTEEISM FROM OWN AND OTHER' DRINKING

- Of 1,395 working at least part time in 2015 NAHTOS 38% of workers were absent “totally unable to work” at least one day in the last 12 months.
- Of those days absent 4.4% were ‘due to your own drinking’, while a further 5.5% were attributed to some else’s drinking.

Source: Greenfield TK, Karriker-Jaffe KJ, Patterson D, Kaplan LM, Kerr WC, Ye, Y (2016). Paper presented at the Annual Alcohol Epidemiological Symposium of the KBS, Stockholm, May 30-June 3.

NEIGHBORHOODS & ALCOHOL'S HARM TO OTHERS

■ Neighborhoods can increase risk of alcohol-related harms from others

- For men, alcohol-related family problems were relatively elevated in disadvantaged neighborhoods
- For women, crime victimization by a drinker relatively higher in disadvantaged neighborhoods

Source: Karriker-Jaffe, KJ, Greenfield TK (2014). Gender differences in associations of neighbourhood disadvantage with alcohol's harms to others: a cross-sectional study from the USA. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 33(3), 296-303.

■ Neighborhoods can reduce risk of alcohol-related harms from others

- Greater social control and social cohesion are associated with fewer harms by drinkers
- Stranger-perpetrated harms are most sensitive to these social factors

NEIGHBORHOODS & ALCOHOL'S HARM TO OTHERS

- Alcohol-related harms from others tend to reduce perceived neighborhood safety
 - As number of past-year harms increases, ratings of neighborhood safety significantly decreases
 - Both stranger- and friend-perpetrated harms related to perceived neighborhood safety (family- and spouse-perpetrated harms are not)



EXTENSION TO ALCOHOL CONTROL POLICY

- Residents of unsafe neighborhoods tend to favor stronger alcohol control policies.
 - Raise taxes on alcohol
 - No access to alcohol in corner stores
- Those harmed by other drinkers favor certain alcohol controls.
 - Family- or spouse-perpetrated harms: Raise taxes
 - Stranger-perpetrated harms: Raise taxes (but only moderate support)

CONCLUSIONS

- But most alcohol research dollars still go to harms to the drinker and how to better treat dependent drinkers.
- We expect harms will stem from heavier drinkers, not just the smaller number with alcohol use disorders (or alcoholism).
- In a way it is a paradigm shift to give equal attention to the victims of other drinkers (some of whom drink and some of whom don't).
- We plan to extend the harm's from other paradigm to opioids, cannabis, other drugs and combinations of alcohol and drugs in a potentially comparable framework for use in evaluating community impacts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Based on data from National Alcohol Surveys funded by the National Institutes of Health's National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism (P50AA005595 PI: Kerr)
- Additional funding from R01AA022791 (Greenfield & Karriker-Jaffe, Multiple PIs) : *AHTO Among Adults: Individual and Contextual Effects*
- Opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not reflect official positions of NIAAA, NIH or the sponsoring institutions.
- Not all findings I've presented are published.
- **Thank You - contact me at wkerr@arg.org**