User Manual

NightSC⌖PE

The NightSCOPE manual

www.nightscope.eu

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1. About NightSCOPE

NightSCOPE is an online resource designed to help local policymakers and practitioners assess and strengthen their approaches to providing safe and healthy nightlife environments. It can be used for a city, town or other specified nightlife area and involves the completion of a short structured questionnaire by representatives from a range of local agencies. Responses are brought together to identify where approaches are well developed and where they could be strengthened.

The resource is built around four key principles that can provide the basis for effective local action in managing nightlife settings:

- **S**ound knowledge of local nightlife issues
- **Co**mmitment to creating safe and healthy nightlife
- **P**artnership working between key local agencies
- **E**vidence-based practice

The basic rationale behind these principles includes:

Sound knowledge of local nightlife issues
In order to manage nightlife effectively, local agencies must have a good understanding of how their night time environment functions, the behaviours of those who use it and the health and social impacts that arise from nightlife activity. This knowledge enables problem areas to be identified, appropriate preventive interventions to be implemented and their impacts to be measured.

Commitment to creating safe and healthy nightlife
Implementing strong and sustainable action to create safe and healthy nightlife environments requires the commitment of a wide range of agencies. Nightlife health issues should be recognised and prioritised across partner agencies and action to address nightlife health should be integrated into local strategic planning.

Strong partnership working between key local agencies
A wide range of partners can be involved in managing night time environments and addressing the consequences of nightlife activities. By working together, local partners can make better use of local resources, provide a consistent approach to nightlife management and focus their activity towards achieving shared goals.

Evidence-based practice
Understanding the impacts of interventions to create safe and healthy nightlife is critical to ensure local activity achieves its aims and that scarce resources are used efficiently. This includes ensuring action is driven by intelligence regarding local situations, that the interventions put in place build on evidence of effectiveness, and that their impacts are monitored and evaluated to ensure they are having the desired effects.

The four key principles of the NightSCOPE tool have been drawn from evidence of effective practice in nightlife management across the world. Section 5 of this manual provides a list of resources for accessing this information.

The NightSCOPE assessment process

Once all partners have completed the online questionnaire, NightSCOPE analyses the combined responses and uses a simple traffic light system to grade performance across the four key areas: **Knowledge, Commitment, Partnership and Practice**.
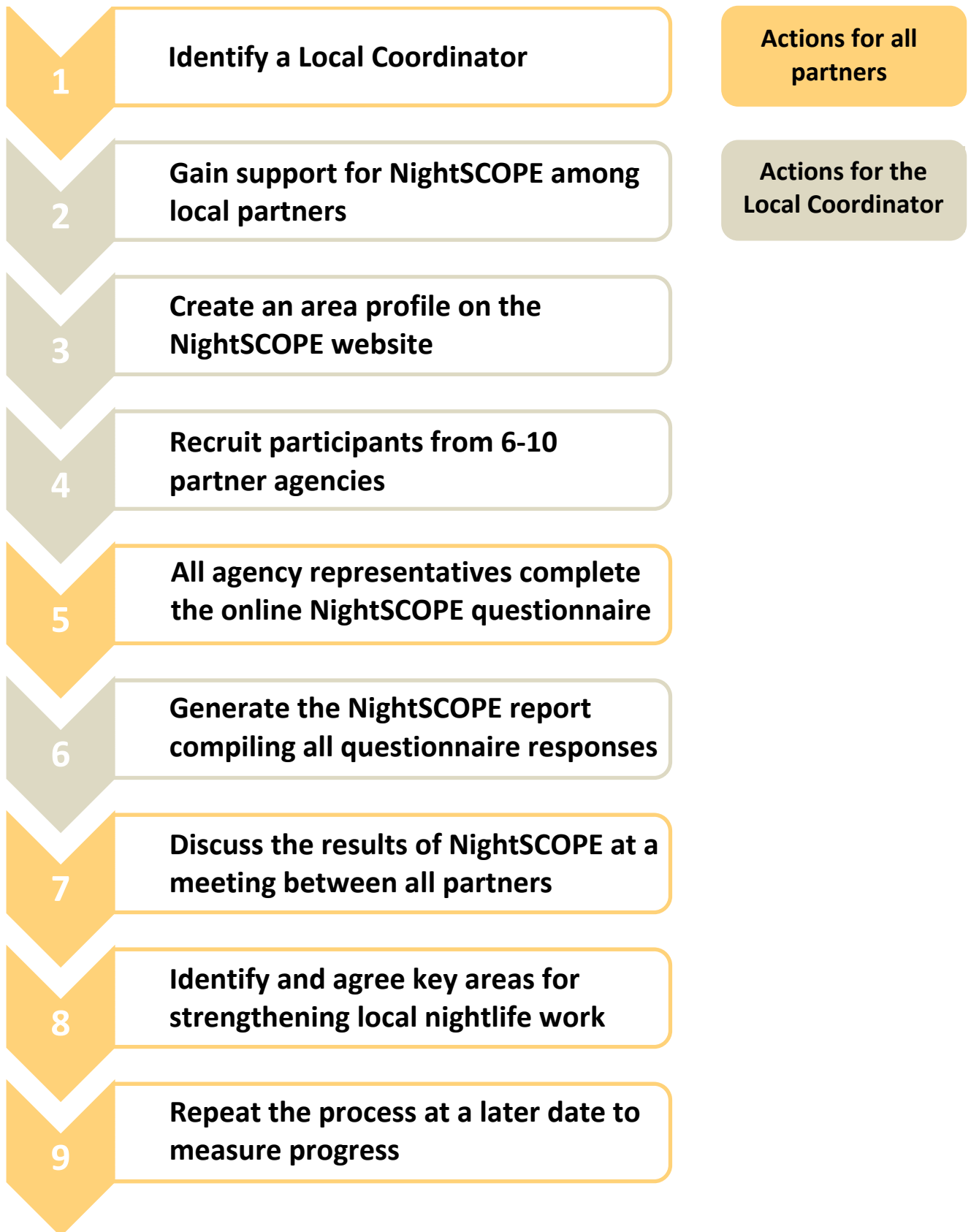
	A green grading suggests that performance in the area is strong.
	An amber grading suggests clear progress towards the area with some room for improvement.
	A red grading suggests that performance in the area is limited. These areas could be prioritised for action.

Gradings are calculated for each question asked in the questionnaire and an overall grading is provided for each of the four key areas. Results are compiled into a report that shows each agency's response to the question and the gradings received.

NightSCOPE does not intend to label areas as good or bad. Rather, it aims to help local partners identify where their practice could be improved and help them lay the foundations for effective practice to provide safe and healthy nightlife environments. The resource is free and can be used as many times as desired. Taking action to improve practice in one area can change the results of the resource, meaning areas can identify their 'red' areas and work to move these up to 'amber' then 'green' when they next complete the NightSCOPE process.

Figure 1 shows the key steps in using NightSCOPE. The next chapter provides more detail on how NightSCOPE is used.

Figure 1: Key steps in using NightSCOPE

1	**Identify a Local Coordinator**
2	**Gain support for NightSCOPE among local partners**
3	**Create an area profile on the NightSCOPE website**
4	**Recruit participants from 6-10 partner agencies**
5	**All agency representatives complete the online NightSCOPE questionnaire**
6	**Generate the NightSCOPE report compiling all questionnaire responses**
7	**Discuss the results of NightSCOPE at a meeting between all partners**
8	**Identify and agree key areas for strengthening local nightlife work**
9	**Repeat the process at a later date to measure progress**

Actions for all partners

Actions for the Local Coordinator

2. How to use NightSCOPE

2.1 Getting ready

Using NightSCOPE requires the cooperation of representatives from a number of local agencies. One individual (from any agency) must act as a Local Coordinator to initiate and manage the exercise.

The Local Coordinator

The role of the Local Coordinator is to:

- Gain support for the exercise among appropriate partner agencies
- Recruit appropriate representatives from partner agencies to participate
- Define the nightlife area being assessed
- Ensure all participants understand the process and complete the questionnaire
- Generate the results of NightSCOPE
- Disseminate the results of NightSCOPE to all partners

The Local Coordinator can be from any organisation but needs to be well placed to liaise with all other local agencies, identify appropriate participants and secure their agreement to take part in NightSCOPE.

The first step for the Local Coordinator is to familiarise themselves with the NightSCOPE resource. They should then liaise with local partners to gain support for the exercise and identify and recruit appropriate representatives from each participating agency.

The Local Coordinator should communicate with all representatives prior to starting NightSCOPE to:

- Ensure they understand the NightSCOPE process and why it is being implemented
- Get their agreement to complete the questionnaire and provide answers which accurately reflect their knowledge and practice
- Set a time limit for completing the questionnaire

Once NightSCOPE has been completed, the Local Coordinator should arrange a meeting with participants and other key colleagues to discuss the results of NightSCOPE and agree next steps.

Partner agencies

NightSCOPE requires the involvement of an Agency Representative from a range of key organisations that are working in, or can influence, nightlife management and nightlife

issues. Up to 10 agencies can participate, with six agencies being mandatory. The exact mix of agencies will vary depending upon the structure of each local area. The six mandatory agencies are:

- Local authority
- Health services
- Police
- Hospital Emergency Department
- Public transport authority
- Licensing Agency

Up to four additional agencies can be included to represent other key partners involved in managing nightlife, addressing the health and social issues associated with nightlife, or working directly with nightlife users. These can include:

- Ambulance Service
- Youth Service
- Drug / Alcohol Service
- Trading Standards
- Health promotion service
- Sexual health service
- Fire service

It is critical that the representatives selected for each agency are appropriate for completing the tool. They must have a good knowledge of their agency's working practices, including their involvement in any issues relating to nightlife.

2.2 Starting NightSCOPE

The Local Coordinator

To begin the NightSCOPE process, the Local Coordinator should click the '**Start NightSCOPE**' button on website homepage www.nightscope.eu and follow the instructions.

Once the Local Coordinator provides their name, agency name and email address, they will receive a user name and pin number. The Local Coordinator will then be able to login to NightSCOPE and start the process setting-up the account for the local area

To set up a NightSCOPE local area account, the Local Coordinator will need:

- The name of the city, town or nightlife area being addressed
- A brief description of the geographical boundary of this area that will be understandable to each participant
- The name and email address for the chosen Agency Representatives of each organisation participating in NightSCOPE

Appendix 1 of this manual shows the information that the Local Coordinator needs to complete when starting NightSCOPE. It might be useful to print off this page and gather the information before starting the online tool. However, the information put into the online form can be saved and returned to at any time.

The Local Coordinator selects the agencies that will be participating in NightSCOPE and provides the name and email address of the representative of each agency. Once all information has been provided, a shared username will be generated for all local participants along with a unique pin number for each individual. The user name and pin number will be emailed to each individual participant, along with the link to direct them to the NightSCOPE website to complete the questionnaire.

If the Local Coordinator is also one of the agency representatives completing the questionnaire, they should include their personal agency and email address in the list of representatives and will receive a separate pin number for completing the questionnaire by email.

2.3 Completing the questionnaire

In order to complete the NightSCOPE questionnaire, participants access the website via the link provided in the email and enter their user name and unique pin number. They will then be guided through a series of 20 questions asking about their perceptions and knowledge of nightlife issues, their work to create safe and healthy nightlife environments and their communication with other partners.

Most questions involve simple tick box answers, and some will ask for additional information. Participants must complete all sections of the questionnaire. It should take each participant around **30 minutes** to complete the questionnaire in total. If it is not possible to complete the questionnaire in one session, a user may save the answers they have provided and return to complete the rest of the questionnaire at a later stage.

2. 4 Collating responses

The Local Coordinator can check participants' progress in completing the questionnaire at any stage of the process. To do this, they log into the website using their co-ordinator user name and pin number and click on the 'check progress' button. A list of participants will be displayed with a green tick mark (✓) shown against those that have completed the questionnaire.

After the agreed deadline for completing the questionnaire has passed, the Local Coordinator can check that all questionnaires are complete, identify any that are not and follow up the relevant participants.

Once all participants are showing a green tick mark, a button will appear inviting the Local Coordinator to **create the NightSCOPE report**. By pressing this button, responses from all questionnaires will be brought together and analysed. A report will be generated detailing the results of the exercise.

The next section explains the report format and information on how to interpret the results.

3. The NightSCOPE report

The NightSCOPE report brings together the answers from all completed questionnaires. Results are categorised into the four key areas assessed by the tool:

- Sound knowledge of local nightlife issues
- Commitment to creating safe and healthy nightlife
- Partnership working between key local agencies
- Evidence-based practice

A traffic light system is used to grade the combined answers from the questionnaires:

	A green grading suggests that performance in the area is strong.
	An amber grading suggests clear progress towards the area with some room for improvement.
	A red grading suggests that performance in the area is limited. These areas could be prioritised for action.

Gradings are calculated for each question and are then combined to show an overall grading in each area. The NightSCOPE report provides:

- A **summary of results**, showing the overall grading for each of the four key areas assessed
- A **grading breakdown** showing the proportion of questions that were graded red, amber and green within each of the four key areas
- A complete breakdown of individual **participants' responses** for each question, along with individual question gradings across the four key areas.

3.1 Summary of results

The summary of results shows the overall grading for each of the four categories assessed by the NightSCOPE tool. The overall grading has been calculated by combining the individual grades from each question. Some questions contribute to just one of the four key areas, and others contribute to more than one. The questions that contribute to each area can be identified in the *Participants' responses* section.

For each area, the colour of the box indicates the overall grading received and a brief text summary is provided stating what the grading means. For further information about each area, participants should consult the gradings provided for the individual questions in the report (Participants' responses section).

3.2 Grading breakdown

This section provides a snapshot of results across the four key areas. Four pie charts are provided showing the proportion of questions within each key area graded red, amber and green. This allows partners to see which area requires the greatest attention (i.e. has the greatest proportion of questions graded red). The individual gradings for each question are provided in the Participants' responses section.

3.3 Participants' responses

This section of the report presents the responses participants have given to each question. It provides the individual gradings for each question and shows which of the four key areas the grading has contributed to. Agencies' responses and gradings are presented in tables for each individual question. An example is provided below:

> The table shows the question and the possible answers. The tick marks shows which answer was provided by each participant.

> The number at the top of each table represents an agency. A table at the beginning of the report shows which number represents which agency.

Q3: Is there legislation controlling opening hours for nightlife venues in your area?

Agency	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yes	✓	✓		✓		✓
No					✓	
Do not know			✓			

Knowledge	Commitment	Partnership	Practice

> The coloured areas show the gradings received for the question within the relevant areas assessed by NightSCOPE.

> In this example, the question is graded green in the area of **Practice**. The question did not contribute to the areas of Knowledge, Commitment or Partnership.

This part of the report is intended to identify the specific areas of practice where a local area can strengthen its structures for creating safe and healthy nightlife environments.

The following chapter provide a structure for interpreting the results gained for each question.

4. Interpreting the results

NightSCOPE is an automated system and consequently the Local Coordinator and agency representatives must work together to discuss and interpret their results and identify areas for action. We suggest that this is done by convening a meeting of all partners that have participated in the NightSCOPE process by completing the questionnaire, along with other individuals with key roles in setting nightlife policy and managing nightlife issues.

At the meeting, the Local Coordinator can lead partners through the results of the NightSCOPE report using this section of the manual as a guide to interpreting the results. Over the following pages, each question from the NightSCOPE questionnaire is listed along with a short summary of why the question is important and the kinds of issues that could be discussed at the meeting.

Is there information available on the number of nightlife venues in the area being assessed by NightSCOPE?

The availability of information on nightlife venues is important in understanding the size and nature of the nightlife environment. Data of the number, type and location of drinking premises can inform work to manage nightlife, including that to enforce legislation in alcohol outlets, police nightlife areas, implement prevention work, and engage with venue managers and staff for training purposes. Ideally, an area would have an electronic system recording data on all nightlife premises (i.e. premises selling alcohol) within its area. This allows changes in the number, type and density of drinking venues to be monitored and controlled, which can be important in preventing alcohol-related harm (see Box). Where such a system does not exist, or is not easily accessible, then partners should have a good working knowledge of the size of their nightlife environment.

> **Density of alcohol outlets**
> The density of bars, nightclubs and other alcohol-selling premises is strongly linked to levels of alcohol-related harm. Increases in alcohol outlet density have been associated with higher levels of alcohol use, violence, road traffic crashes, pedestrian injuries and even sexually transmitted infections and child maltreatment.[1,2] Controlling the number of alcohol outlets within a given area is an important prevention strategy.

This question measures knowledge of the nightlife area, based on the availability of data on nightlife venues and partners' knowledge of this. Discussion can confirm whether data on nightlife venues are available, and establish if partners are aware of this. Do partners have a good understanding of the size and nature of the nightlife area and if not, how can this knowledge be developed? If there is little data available on nightlife premises, then discussion could focus on how this data could be developed. Possibilities include conducting a mapping exercise to identify the number, location and type of alcohol-selling premises, and consideration of establishing a routine electronic data collection system. Discussion could also focus on how data on nightlife venues could support nightlife management.

Knowledge could be improved by collecting data on the number, type and location of nightlife premises and/or sharing data with partners

Knowledge could be strengthened by establishing a system of sharing information on local nightlife premises
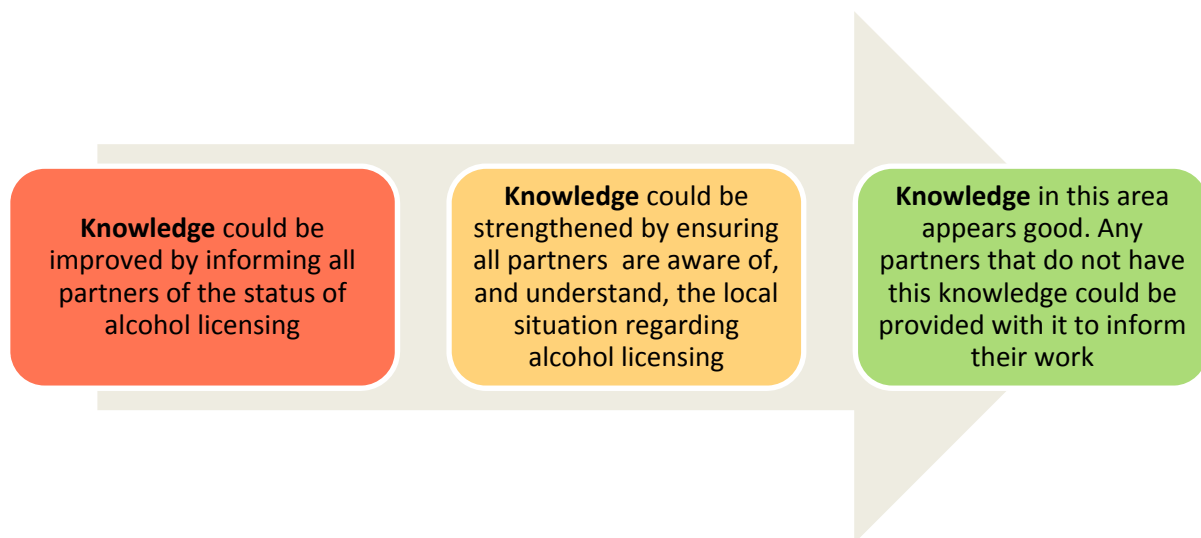
Knowledge in this area appears good. Any partners that do not have this knowledge could be provided with it to inform their work

Question 2

Do nightlife venues in your area need a license to sell alcohol?

Licensing systems provide authorities with a mechanism for controlling the sale of alcohol. How they operate can vary, yet in general they can regulate who is permitted to sell alcohol, who they can sell it to, where and when it can be sold, and any other requirements related to its sale. In pubs, bars and nightclubs, alcohol licenses can also be used to influence factors such as the physical environment, the practice of staff and the types of entertainment allowed. For example, conditions attached to a license could set a limit on how many people are allowed to be in the venue at one time, require a venue to employ security staff or provide training for bar staff, and permit live music to be played at certain times. The requirement for alcohol retailers to have a license also provides an mechanism for authorities to address those who break the law, by changing, suspending or revoking their license.

This question contributes to the knowledge area of NightSCOPE. The grading is based on whether or not there is a common understanding between partner agencies on the presence of a licensing system; regardless of whether or not there is a licensing system in place. When discussing this question, the status of whether or not a licensing system is in place can be clarified, and any misunderstandings corrected. Discussion could also focus on ensuring that all partners are aware of how any licensing system works and how it can be used to support the development of safe and healthy nightlife settings.

Knowledge could be improved by informing all partners of the status of alcohol licensing

Knowledge could be strengthened by ensuring all partners are aware of, and understand, the local situation regarding alcohol licensing

Knowledge in this area appears good. Any partners that do not have this knowledge could be provided with it to inform their work
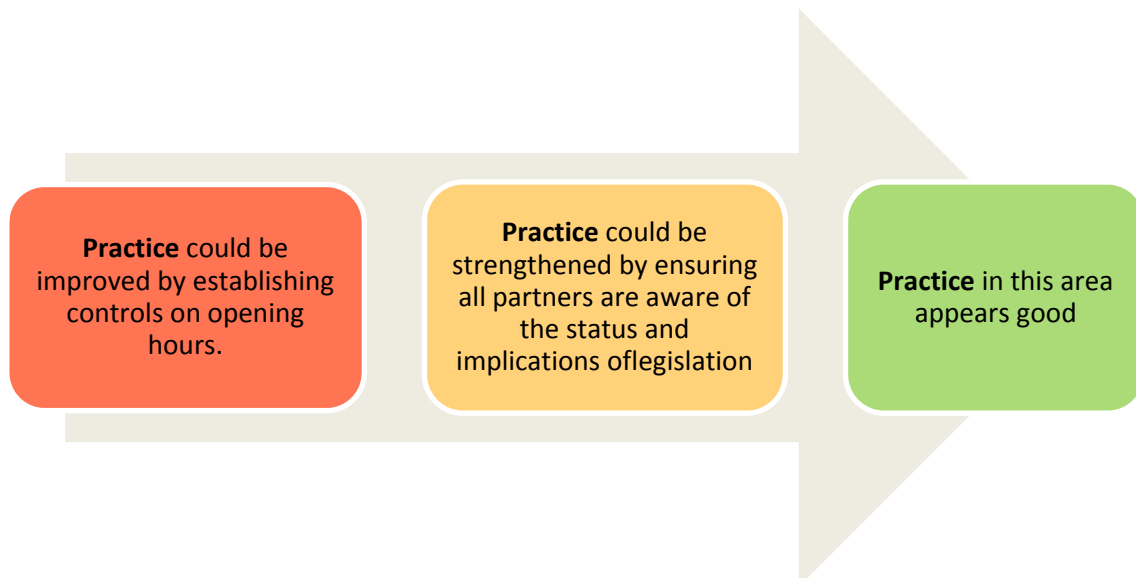
Question 3

Is there legislation controlling opening hours for nightlife venues in your area?

Legislation that controls the hours at which nightlife venues can open and sell alcohol provides a mechanism for authorities to manage both access to alcohol and dispersal from nightlife areas. Governments have commonly used restrictions on permitted opening hours and alcohol service hours to limit access to alcohol and reduce alcohol-related harm. However, in recent years there has been a trend towards more relaxed legislation, permitting alcohol to be sold for longer periods. This is despite evidence that more restrictive opening times can help prevent harm. Importantly, the times at which alcohol sales are permitted can have an important influence on several forms of alcohol-related harm (see Box).

> **Controls on alcohol sales times**
> A wide range of studies have examined the impact of changes in permitted alcohol service hours (i.e. the times or days when alcohol can be sold) on alcohol related harms. In general, these have shown that increases in the hours when alcohol can be sold are associated with increases in alcohol-related harms, particularly acute harms including violence, injuries and drink driving. Increased opening hours can also increase the burden on police and other local services in managing drinking environments.[1,3]

This question is used to grade practice. Agreement between partners that there is legislation controlling opening hours receives a more positive grading. Discussion on the responses to this question can focus on both the status of opening hours controls in your nightlife area and consistency in partners' knowledge of this. If opening hours legislation exists but partners are not aware of this, a lower grading will be achieved. However this is easily corrected by making partners aware of legislation in this area.

Practice could be improved by establishing controls on opening hours.

Practice could be strengthened by ensuring all partners are aware of the status and implications oflegislation

Practice in this area appears good

Question 4

4 (a) Do late night venues employ door supervisors or security staff?
4 (b) If yes, are door supervisors or security staff working in nightlife regulated by the authorities?
4 (c) Do door supervisors or security staff have to undertake any specific training (e.g. alcohol legislation, dealing with conflict)?

Nightlife venues often employ door supervisors and security staff to control access to the venue and handle any problems that might arise. In some countries, use of such staff can be mandatory. Door supervisors and security staff can play a major role in preventing harm in nightlife environments, yet they can also contribute towards such harm, for example if they act aggressively towards customers or become involved in illegal activity such as drug dealing. Regulating door supervisors and security staff can allow local partners to manage individuals who work in this role. Requiring such staff to undertake training on issues including conflict management, substance use and its impacts, legislation, first aid and effective communication can help them perform their role effectively and enable them to contribute to providing a safe nightlife environment.[4]

Safer Bars
Developed in Canada, Safer Bars aims to reduce aggression in drinking premises through venue risk assessment and a training programme for staff, including door supervisors. The training develops staff skills in early identification of aggression, intervening to avoid and diffuse aggression (including conflict resolution, anger management and body language), and legal issues relating to managing problem behaviour. Evaluation identified a reduction in physical aggression by patrons in bars where the training was delivered. However the effects of the programme were moderated by high staff turnover.[4]

Question 4a is used to grade knowledge, based on the consistency of partners' answers. Questions 4b and 4c are used to grade practice with the use of regulation and training graded more positively, based on participants' responses. Thus, if regulation or training is in place but most partners are not aware of this, a lower grading will be obtained. This is easily corrected by improving awareness among partners. As well as clarifying the presence and regulation of door supervisors, discussion around these questions could focus on the potential for strengthening the role of door supervisors in supporting nightlife safety.

Knowledge could be improved by informing partners about the role and use of door supervisors

Practice could be strenthened by implementing a system to regulate and train door supervisors

Knowledge / practice could be strengthened by ensuring all partners are aware of the role, regulation and training of door supervisors

Knowledge / practice in these areas appears good

Question 5

Is there late night public transport (e.g. buses, trams and trains) to take people home after a night out in your nightlife area?

The availability of safe late night transport is important in enabling people to get home safely after a night out. A lack of public transport may lead to problems including drink and drug driving, road traffic injuries, assaults and unintentional injuries whilst walking home from nightlife areas – especially if people have been drinking. Inadequate public transport can also cause frustration in those who want to get home, and competition for transport can sometimes lead to arguments and violence. As well as other nightlife users, aggression can be directed towards drivers and other transport staff. Options for improving late night transport include running buses, trams or trains later during busy nightlife periods, providing special late night routes based on nightlife demand, and providing safety and security measures at transport points, including taxi ranks. It is important that taxis are regulated by an appropriate body to ensure that they are safe to use.

Transport-related risk taking in nightlife users
A study of nightlife users from nine European cities found that private vehicles were the most common form of transport used by young people from Mediterranean countries when going on, and coming home from, a night out. Those from non-Mediterranean countries were more likely to use public transport, including buses, trains and taxis. A third of all participants had taken a lift with a driver who was under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the previous month and around one in five had themselves driven when under the influence. Four percent reported having been involved in an alcohol- or drug-related road traffic crash in the previous year.[5,6]

When reviewing this question, discussion could clarify the different types of late night transport options that are available in your nightlife area and assess partners' perceptions of the adequacy and safety of late night transport. Potential options for improving both the availability and the safety of late night transport could also be discussed.

Practice in this area could be improved by looking at the options and feasibility of providing or improving late night transport.

Practice could be strengthened by reviewing provision of late night transport, raising awareness of existing services and identifying where improvements could be made.

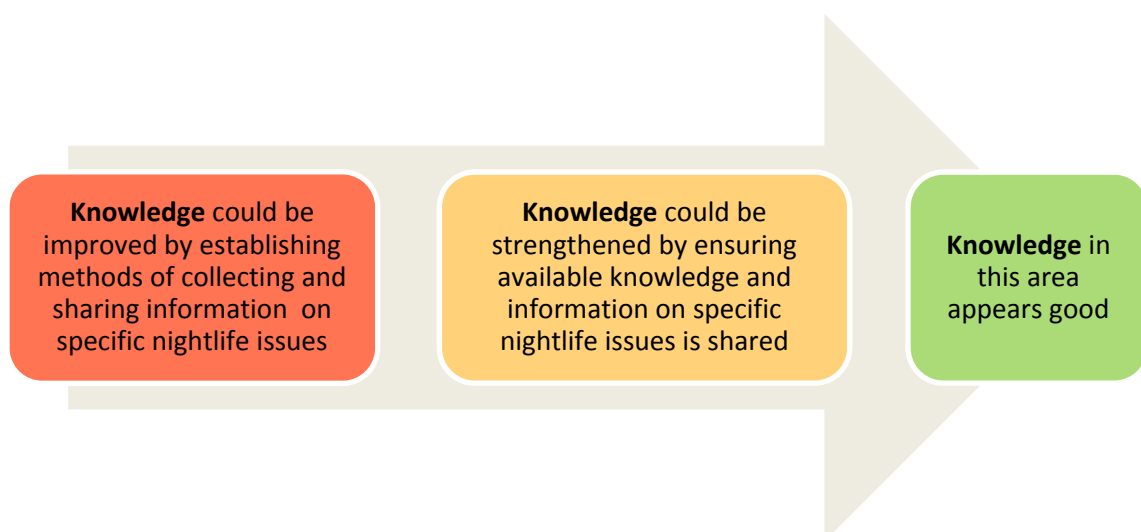**Practice** in this area appears good.

Question 6

How much of a problem are the following issues in your city's nightlife?

The issues examined in this question are common problems associated with busy nightlife environments (see Box). High levels of alcohol use can take place in pubs, bars and nightclubs, and these venues and the areas surrounding them can also be common locations for drug use and harms including violence, sexual assault, unintentional injury, drink driving, unsafe sex, anti-social behaviour and crime. Many of the problems listed in the question are not solely attributable to nightlife environments – they may also be manifested in the wider community. This question assesses partners' knowledge on the nature and extent of problems in your nightlife area. Having a shared understand of the nature and extent of problems is important when determining what types of interventions are required.

> **Some findings from studies of nightlife in Europe**
> - A study of nightlife users across nine European cities found that 70% had been drunk in the last four weeks.[7]
> - Studies in England[8] and Germany[9] have shown that preloading (drinking alcohol from off-licensed premises before visiting pubs and clubs) is common in young people.
> - In England and Wales, one in five incidents of violence take place in or around pubs, bars or nightclubs.[10]
> - A Belgian study found that 44% of people visiting clubs, dance events or festivals had used drugs in the last year, most often cannabis followed by ecstasy and cocaine. [11]
> - In England, 63% of drivers and 80% of pedestrians killed on the road at weekend nights have been drinking.[12]

In assessing responses to this question, there are two areas to consider. First, are there any problems in your nightlife area that some or all partners know anything about? Secondly, how consistent are different partners' answers to each question? Improving knowledge across these areas can be achieved by developing or collating information about the issue and making this available to local partners. At the NightSCOPE meeting, discussion around this question can provide an opportunity for partners to share their knowledge and experience about different issues and identify gaps in knowledge that require attention.

Knowledge could be improved by establishing methods of collecting and sharing information on specific nightlife issues

Knowledge could be strengthened by ensuring available knowledge and information on specific nightlife issues is shared

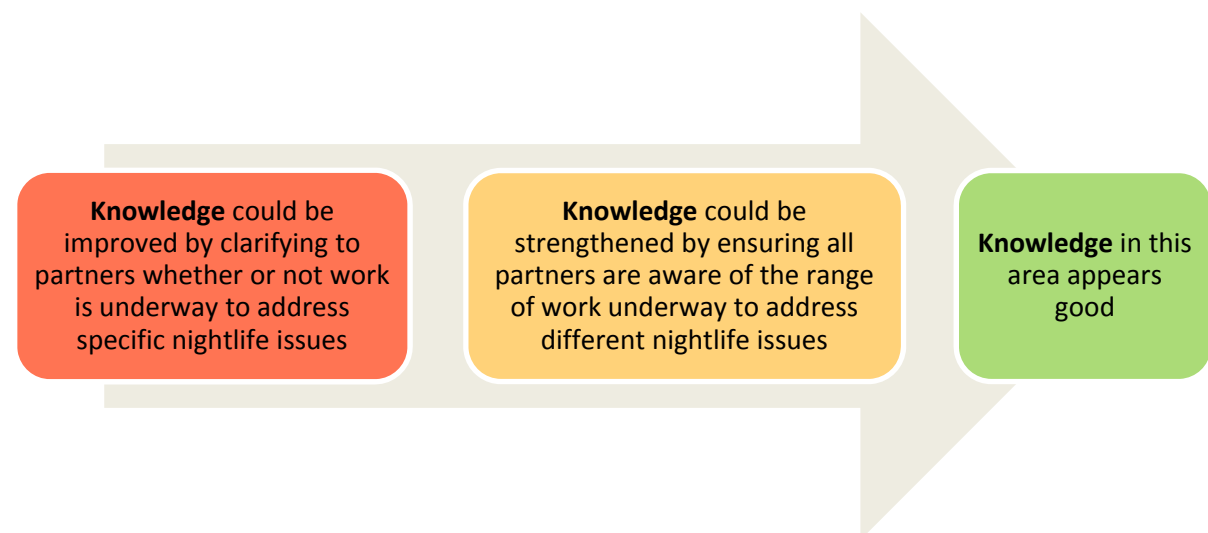**Knowledge** in this area appears good

Question 7

Are there any interventions in place to address the following nightlife issues?

A wide range of different types of interventions can be used to address the nightlife issues covered in this question. These can range from work directly within nightlife environments, such as enforcement activity, health promotion and training programmes for individuals working in nightlife environments, to interventions in communities, schools, health services and other settings to raise awareness of an issue, prevent it occurring in the first place or work with affected individuals to reduce its occurrence. A strong approach to providing a safe and healthy nightlife will typically bring together a series of different measures to address the issues pertinent to the local nightlife area.

This question grades the knowledge of partners regarding the work taking place in your area to address nightlife issues. Of course, not all areas will be affected by all the issues listed and sometimes interventions will not be in place simply because an issue is not a local problem. You can compare the responses to this question to those in question six to see if those issues that are considered a problem are currently being addressed.

Other issues to consider when discussing responses to this question include whether all participating partners are aware of the different measures being undertaken across the nightlife area. The discussion should provide a good opportunity for participants to identify the different measures being undertaken to address specific issues and see if there are opportunities for greater collaboration. It may be the case that the cost of not providing some interventions is greater than the cost of providing them.

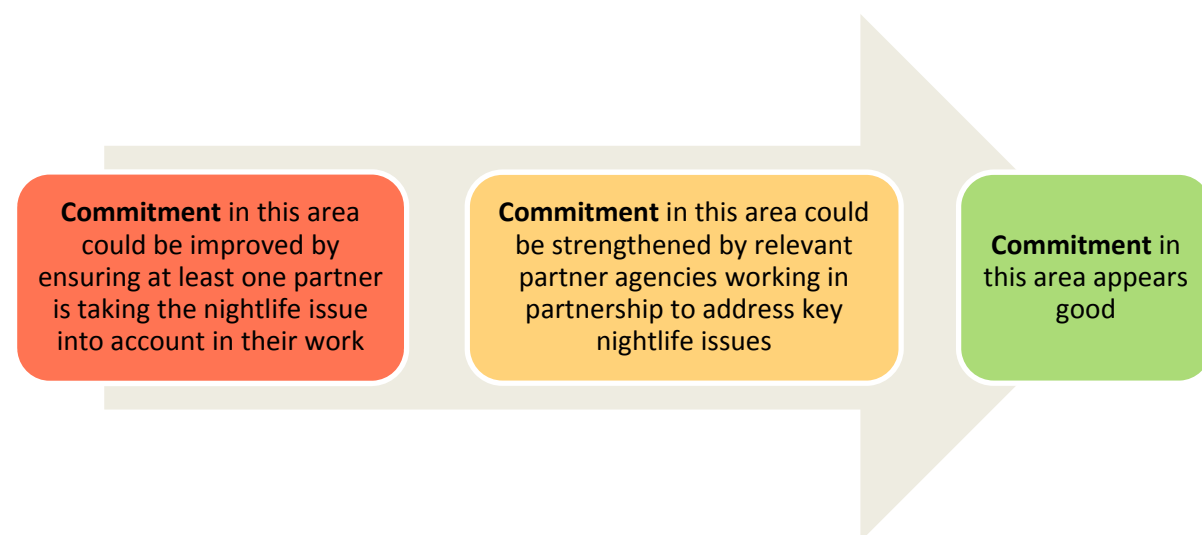| **Knowledge** could be improved by clarifying to partners whether or not work is underway to address specific nightlife issues | **Knowledge** could be strengthened by ensuring all partners are aware of the range of work underway to address different nightlife issues | **Knowledge** in this area appears good |

Question 8

Is your agency directly involved in preventing or reducing harm associated with the following nightlife issues?

It is important that agencies are committed to preventing or reducing harm associated with nightlife related issues. This question aims to identify if a range of specific nightlife issues are being taken into account and addressed by partners in your area. The types of activities being undertaken in response to the different nightlife issues may vary widely, from the collection of data to the implementation of action to address the problem in nightlife environments. The focus on different measures of nightlife harms and problems seeks to identify how broadly different issues are being addressed and where there is scope for further activity and partnership work. Clearly, in some cases action in response to a particular issue may not be taking place simply because it is not considered a local problem. Equally, you would not expect all partners to be working on all issues, and some issues are likely to attract greater multi-agency work than others. For example, several partner agencies may be working to address drunkenness or violence, whereas only one or two may be addressing litter and noise.

When discussing responses to this question, areas to consider include whether there are any nightlife issues that are not being considered by any agency, and in particular have any of these issues been identified as a problem in question six? Equally, are any identified problem areas not being considered by partners that could have a key role in addressing them? There may also be several agencies working on one specific issue without knowing that work is also being undertaken elsewhere. The discussion provides a good opportunity for partners to find out what work is being undertaken by different agencies, to identify gaps in activity, and to identify possibilities for strengthening coordination and partnership work.

Commitment in this area could be improved by ensuring at least one partner is taking the nightlife issue into account in their work

Commitment in this area could be strengthened by relevant partner agencies working in partnership to address key nightlife issues

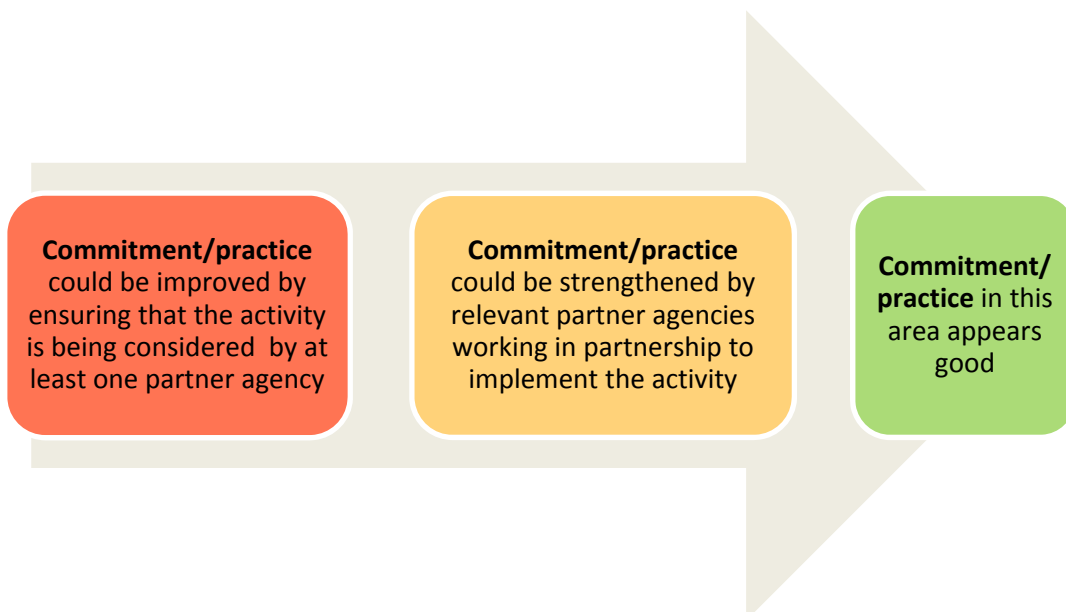**Commitment** in this area appears good

Question 9

Which of these activities does your agency undertake, or contribute to, regarding nightlife issues?

Developing a safe and healthy nightlife environment involves a range of different activities. These include: developing policy for managing nightlife; collecting data and conducting research on nightlife issues to identify nightlife issues and target interventions; enforcing legislation in bars and nightclubs, such as that on legal alcohol sales ages; conducting health promotion among nightlife users; implementing interventions in nightlife environments; conducting evaluations on nightlife environments to identify whether the activities being implemented are having the desired effect; and providing health advice and treatment for those affected by nightlife problems. Not all agencies will be involved in all of these activities, but it is good if at least some agencies are involved in each activity. Of course, whilst some activities, such as the development of nightlife policy, should involve a range of different partners, others, such as the provision of specialist health treatment and the enforcement of legislation, will only be undertaken by specific agencies.

Areas to look at when discussing this question include whether there are any activities that are not being undertaken by any agency in your area. This may be an area where additional work is required. Also, if several agencies report being involved in the same activity are they all aware of what their colleagues in other agencies are doing and are they working together? The discussions should provide a good basis for understanding which partners are engaged in what types of activities, raising awareness of the different work being undertaken by local partners, and identifying where there is scope for better coordination between partners.

Commitment/practice could be improved by ensuring that the activity is being considered by at least one partner agency

Commitment/practice could be strengthened by relevant partner agencies working in partnership to implement the activity
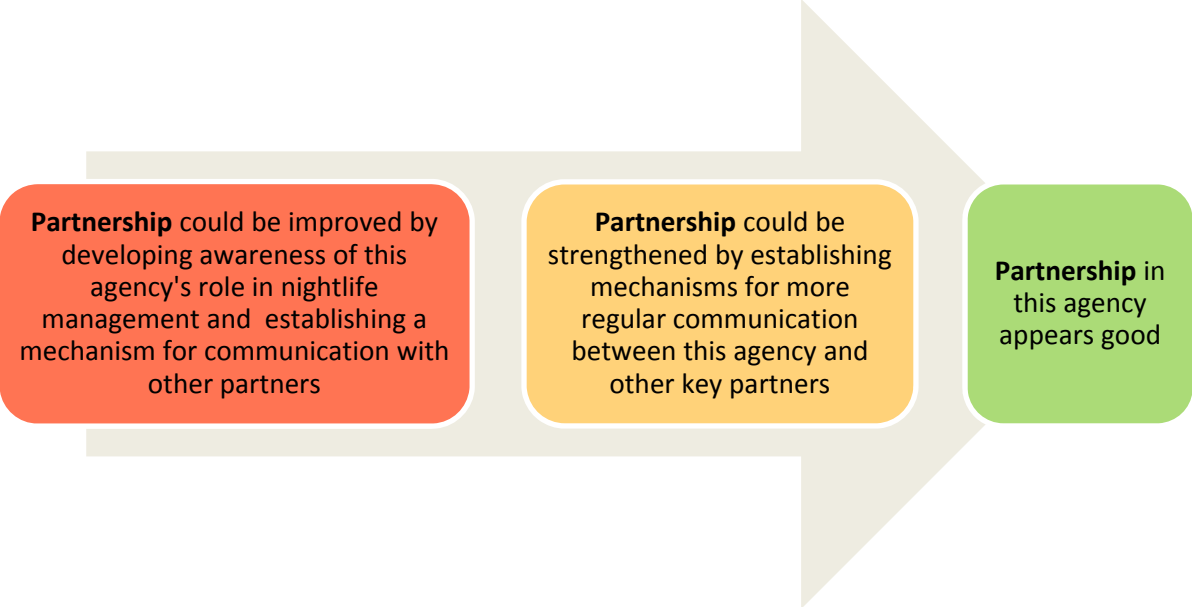
Commitment/practice in this area appears good

Question 10

How often do you communicate with the following agencies regarding nightlife issues? (e.g. through meetings, telephone calls, email)?

Good communication between partner agencies is critical in effective partnership working. Partners should know about current issues within the nightlife environment, what problems exist, what work is being undertaken to manage safe and healthy nightlife and what impact prevention activity is having in the area. Communication can ensure that activities being undertaken by various partners are coordinated and not duplicated. Ideally, partners should communicate with each other regularly, although there will clearly be a need for some partners to communicate more regularly than others.

For each agency, the rating provided in this question is based on the number of partners that report communicating with them. Discussion around the results of this question can look at a number of different issues. For example, are there any agencies that are not being engaged in nightlife work, i.e. that no other partner regularly communicates with regarding nightlife issues? Also, is there consistency between the different agencies about the frequency of communication? It might be that communication is occurring between partners that have not engaged in the NightSCOPE exercise, and that the representative does not know about this. Exploring the different communication levels between partners is a good way of finding out who talks to whom, where communication is lacking and how this could be strengthened between partners. Communication does not need to be in the form of time-consuming face-to-face meetings, but can also include email, telephone calls, seminars, news bulletins and other methods. Networking activities can be a good way of enabling the different partners to get to know each other and how they can help each other.

Partnership could be improved by developing awareness of this agency's role in nightlife management and establishing a mechanism for communication with other partners

Partnership could be strengthened by establishing mechanisms for more regular communication between this agency and other key partners

Partnership in this agency appears good

How often do you receive data or intelligence from the following agencies to inform your nightlife work?

Many agencies collect data or intelligence that can be useful in informing work regarding nightlife issues. Examples of useful data can include that on risk taking behaviours in young people, health problems related to nightlife, violence and other crime occurring during nightlife periods, and the results of enforcement activities. These data can be used to provide a good understanding about the problems faced in the nightlife areas, the individuals and areas most affected, the types of measures that are needed, and how effective these measures are.

Using emergency department data to help prevent violence

Emergency departments (EDs) often treat people who have been injured in nightlife assaults, and can collect a range of data on these individuals and the violence they have experienced to inform prevention work. In the UK, the collection and sharing of ED data on violence is widely promoted. Data can include the location and time of assault, the weapon used, whether victims had been drinking and where they had their last drink. These data are used by police, local authorities and other partners to identify drinking premises and streets where enforcement and policing activity may be required and to plan the implementation of interventions, for example to encourage the use of safer glassware to prevent glass injuries. Studies have associated the use of ED data in multi-agency preventive work with reductions in violence.[13,14]

When examining the results from this question, areas to look at include whether there are agencies that are not sharing data, or agencies that are sharing data with some agencies but not with others. Discussions could focus around identifying: the types of data that different agencies collect; how different data sources could be useful to partners; how data from different agencies can be accessed; what barriers there might be to data sharing and how these could be addressed; and what gaps there are in data collection and how intelligence could be improved.

Partnership could be improved by raising awareness of the type of information this partner may have regarding nightlife and establishing mechanisms for sharing this to inform nightlife management.

Partnership could be strengthened by establishing mechanisms for more regular data sharing between this agency and other key partners

Partnership in this agency appears good

Question 12

Have any research studies or surveys been conducted in your nightlife area to identify levels of substance use, harms in nightlife settings or public perspectives?

Local nightlife research can help identify behaviours and problems that cannot be measured through routine data collection, and can enable the causes, consequences and risk factors for different health harms to be explored. Research can also identify the opinions of different stakeholders on what measures are needed to provide safe and healthy nightlife. The nature and extent of nightlife related behaviour, the level of harms and stakeholder perspectives should be understood by all partners, and used to inform policy and practice. What may be a problem in one area may not be a problem elsewhere.

Researching drinking behaviours in nightlife users

Several studies of drinking behaviours have been conducted in European nightlife settings. In Liverpool, UK, a study asked 380 young bar visitors about their alcohol use and experience of harms during a night out in the city. Participants reported consuming an average (mean) of 162g of alcohol during a night out, with men drinking more than women. Over half said they usually preloaded (drank alcohol at their home or a friend's home before going out) and one in ten reported involvement in nightlife violence during the last 12 months. A similar study was implemented in Freiburg, Germany. This found average reported alcohol use to be 133g, with almost half of the sample reporting preloading. In both studies, preloading was associated with involvement in fighting.[8,9]

These questions are graded to measure knowledge, based on both whether research studies or surveys have been conducted and if the different partners are aware of such studies. Discussions around these questions can focus on identifying what research has been conducted in the area and making sure that all partners are informed of the findings. For example, it is likely that some partners will know about research that other partners are unaware of. The discussion can help raise awareness of what research has been conducted by different partners, what research gaps there may be, and how the findings from research studies could be better disseminated across partner agencies.

Knowledge could be improved by exploring opportunities for undertaking research and disseminating findings

Knowledge could be strengthened by reviewing research activity and establishing mechanisms to disseminate research findings to all partners
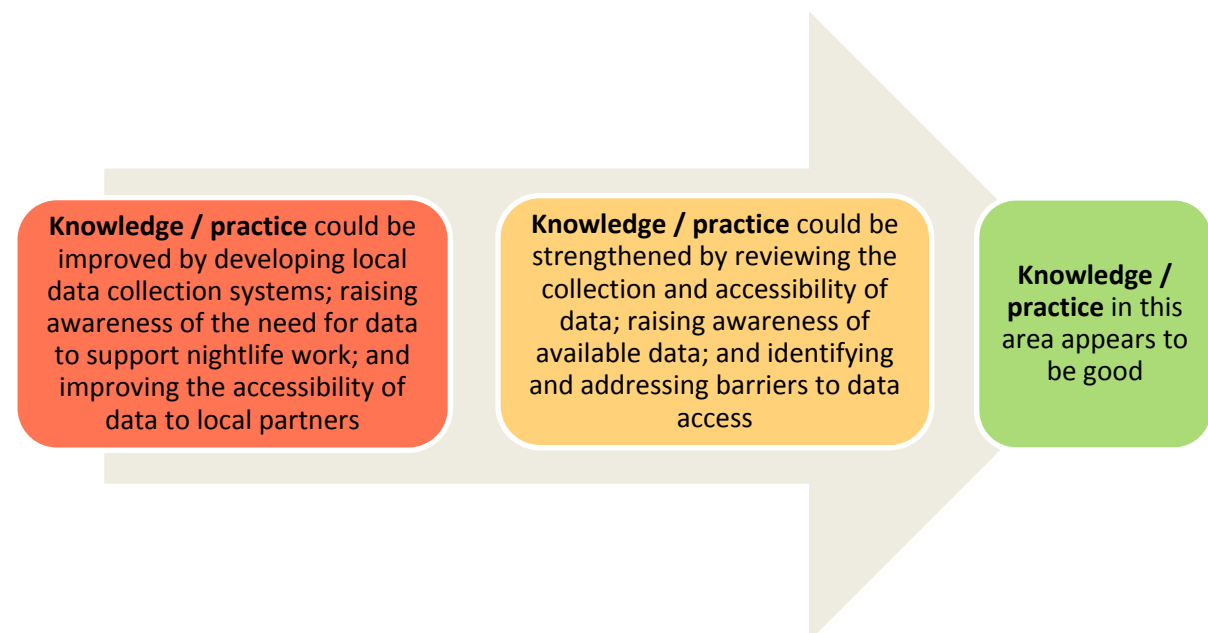
Knowledge in this area appears to be good

Which of these data sources can you access for information on nightlife problems in your nightlife area?

These questions build on the responses to question 10 by looking at some specific types of data and their availability at a local level. The types of data dealt with in the questions can help partners identify and address health and other problems associated with nightlife-related activities. The routine availability and analysis of these data sources can inform the development of policy, identify what types of interventions may be required and where, help with the allocation of resources, and enable partners to monitor changes in nightlife problems over time and measure the impact of their preventive activity. Ideally, the types of data included in these questions would be collected at a local level and would be easily accessible to partners. However, in many cases local-level data are not available or accessible, which can hamper local knowledge and activity.

These questions are used to measure both knowledge and practice. There are several areas that could be considered when reviewing partners' responses. If some partners say that local data area available and others say that they are not, or that they do not know, then the discussion can help clarify to partners what data are available and how they can be accessed and used. If it is clear that no data are available, then partners could explore what the added benefits of having the data would be and whether there is any scope for developing better data collection and sharing in the specific area.

Knowledge / practice could be improved by developing local data collection systems; raising awareness of the need for data to support nightlife work; and improving the accessibility of data to local partners

Knowledge / practice could be strengthened by reviewing the collection and accessibility of data; raising awareness of available data; and identifying and addressing barriers to data access

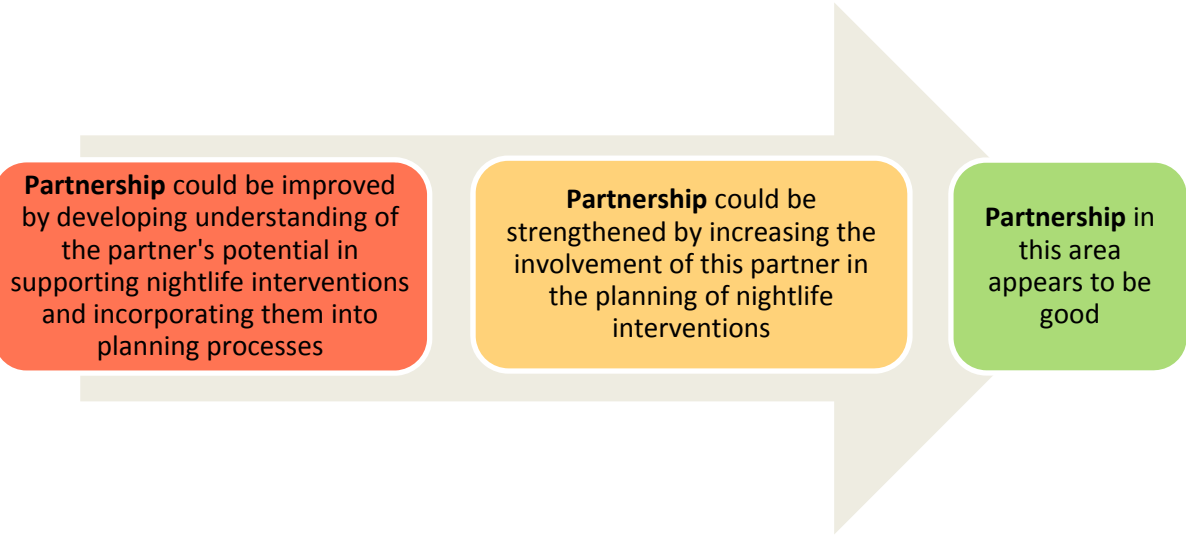**Knowledge / practice** in this area appears to be good

Question 14

How often do you plan or deliver interventions with the following agencies regarding nightlife issues?

Multi-agency collaboration in planning and delivering nightlife interventions can help provide an effective and coordinated approach to managing nightlife. A key aspect is that partners have involvement in the planning and delivery of interventions. A shared approach can extend the scope and reach of interventions and enable partners to share resources to achieve the greatest benefit. It can also help ensure that effort is not duplicated, that the work of one partner does not compromise the work of another, and that partners are all working to achieve the same goals.

The STAD project
The STAD (Stockholm Prevents Alcohol and Drug Problems) project in Sweden works to prevent alcohol-related harm in Stockholm, with a major focus on licensed premises. By convening a partnership of representatives from the police, the county administration, health services, the city council and the nightlife industry. Through this partnership, a range of co-ordinated interventions have been implemented. These include awareness raising activity, responsible beverage service training for staff working in licensed premises, and enhanced enforcement of licensing legislation by licensing authorities and police, based on shared intelligence. Implementation of the project has been associated with reductions in violence and irresponsible service of alcohol (see also question 19).[15,16]

This question grades each agency based on how many partners report working with them. Discussion can focus on exploring which agencies are already working together, and which are not currently engaged in nightlife work. Although some agencies may not consider themselves natural partners in planning and delivering nightlife interventions, they may have information, expertise or skills that could help inform such work. For example, the health service may be aware of problems related to alcohol or drug use due to treating affected individuals. By collaborating with other partners, such as police, transport authorities and licensing officers, they may be able to contribute towards the development of effective preventive measures.

Partnership could be improved by developing understanding of the partner's potential in supporting nightlife interventions and incorporating them into planning processes

Partnership could be strengthened by increasing the involvement of this partner in the planning of nightlife interventions

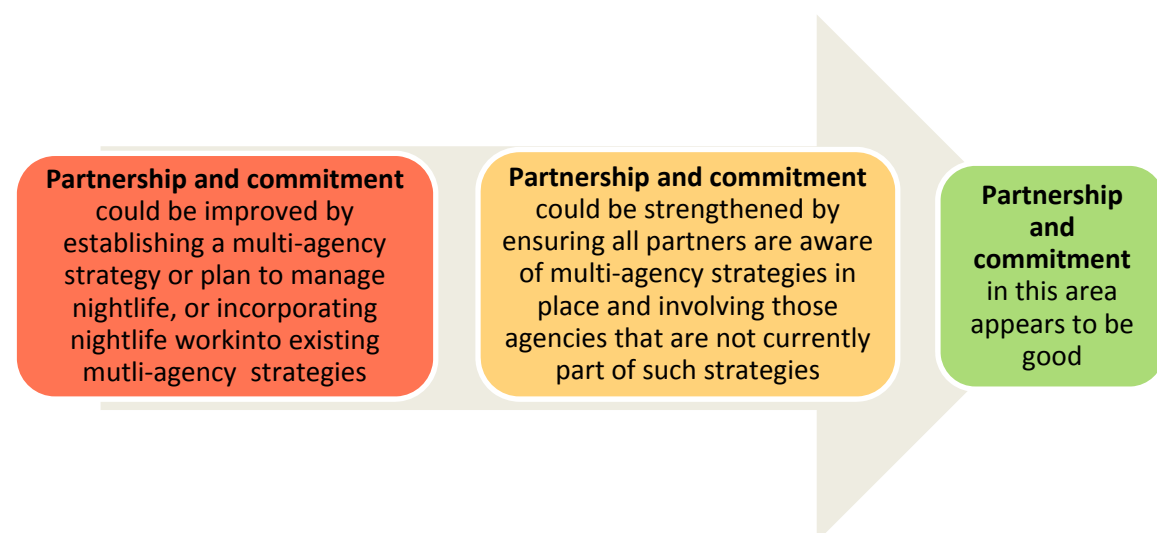**Partnership** in this area appears to be good

Question 15

Is there a written multi-agency strategy or plan to promote safe and healthy nightlife in your area?

Where effective nightlife management strategies have been put into place, these have often involved the development of local strategies or plans, comprising the input of a range of partner agencies. Developing a multi-agency strategy or plan for managing nightlife can help ensure that work is coordinated across the local area. The strategy should be agreed by all partners and should clarify the purpose, aims and objectives of multi-agency working and provide a clear structure for achieving these. Multi-agency strategies or plans can enable pooled resources to be targeted at shared priorities and provide the various partner agencies with a clear understanding of their specific contribution to safe and healthy nightlife settings.

Wirral nightlife strategy

In Wirral, UK, a multi-agency strategy to manage nightlife environments was established covering the period 2004-2008. The strategy set a range of priority areas including: strong partnership working; promotion of a positive night time economy; creation of safe night time environments; and increased awareness of, and reduction in, harm associated with nightlife. Within each of these areas, the strategy identified key activities to be implemented and designated specific partner agencies responsible for each activity. A range of targets were also set, including a 15% reduction in alcohol-related assault attendances to the local emergency department. Analysis of ED data found that this target was achieved.[14]

This question is used to grade both partnership and commitment. If there is no multi-agency strategy or plan, discussion could focus on whether there is scope for developing one and if partners agree this would be beneficial to facilitating partnership and coordination. If there is already a strategy or plan in place in your area, you can check that all partners are aware of this and, if relevant, identify partners that are not currently involved and discuss how they could become engaged in the strategy. Leadership will be important in establishing multi-agency work.

Partnership and commitment could be improved by establishing a multi-agency strategy or plan to manage nightlife, or incorporating nightlife workinto existing mutli-agency strategies

Partnership and commitment could be strengthened by ensuring all partners are aware of multi-agency strategies in place and involving those agencies that are not currently part of such strategies

Partnership and commitment in this area appears to be good

Question 16

16 (a)Has a multi-agency group been set up to coordinate work on nightlife in your city?
16 (b) If yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet?
16 (c) How often does this group meet?

Effective multi-agency work requires good coordination and regular communication between partner agencies. In areas where multi-agency practice works well, this has been achieved by establishing a multi-agency group that meets on a regular basis. Regular meetings can ensure that all partners are kept up to date on local nightlife issues, are involved in the planning of nightlife strategies and interventions, and are aware of their own responsibilities in multi-agency work. Meetings can also be used to identify and find solutions to barriers to implementing nightlife measures; review the impacts of preventive activity; ensure the goals of multi-agency strategies are being achieved; and facilitate regular communication between key partners.

The PAKKA project in Finland
The PAKKA project in Jyväskylä, Finland, was a multi-component community programme that aimed to change the social context in which alcohol was purchased and consumed. A key step in the project was developing local cooperation between partner agencies. This was achieved through establishing a steering group and local working groups, involving licensing authorities, police, prevention workers, the alcohol server industry, municipal leaders, academics and the media. Regular group meetings were held (four times a year) and seminars were organised to provide a forum for discussion and collaboration between authorities and alcohol suppliers. The combination of strategies implemented through this group was associated with positive changes in server practice.[17]

This question grades commitment and practice based on question 16a). Questions 16b) and 16c) provide context for discussion. In reviewing this question there are several issues that could be discussed. If there is no multi-agency group in place then discussion could focus on whether it would be useful to establish one. If there is already a group in place, the results of NightSCOPE can be used to check if all partners aware of the group; if all agencies are currently involved; and if all partners attend the meeting with sufficient frequency

Partnership and commitment in this area could be improved by establishing a multi-agency group to co-ordinate nightlife management activity

Partnership and commitment in this area could be strengthened by reviewing the membership of multi-agency groups and engaging all key partners in regular meetings
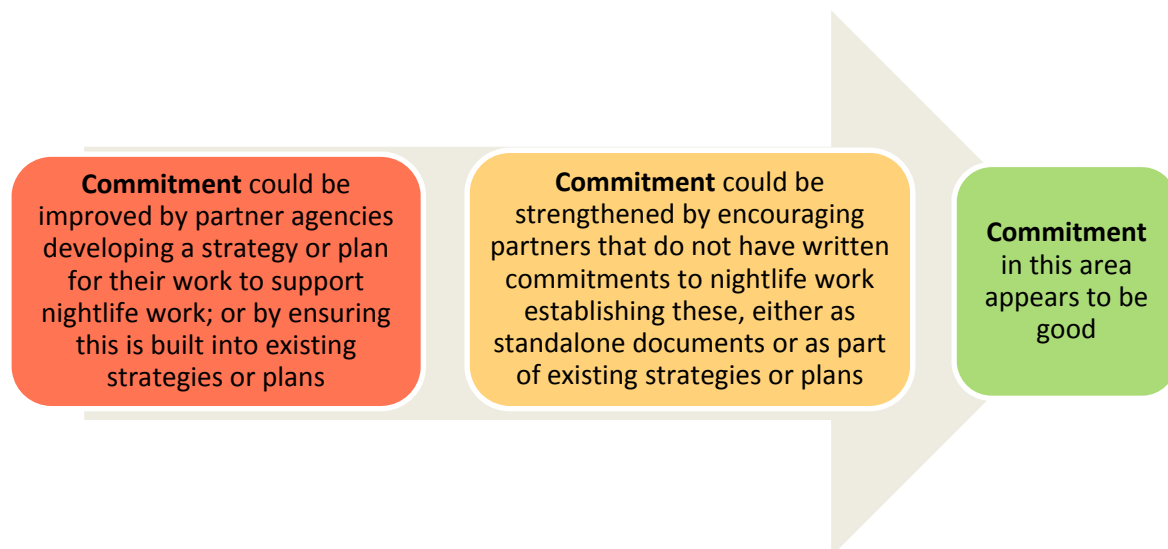
Partnership and commitment in this area appears to be good

Does your agency have its own written strategy or plan to promote safe and healthy nightlife in your area?

Whether or not there is a multi-agency strategy in place to manage nightlife in your area, there is benefit in key partners having their own written strategy or plan for promoting safe and healthy nightlife. This can clarify the precise activity to be undertaken by an agency and ensure that nightlife related work is prioritised and incorporated into both strategic planning and routine practice. It can identify which individuals within the organisation are responsible for specific activities, including those responsible for engaging with other partner agencies, attending multi-agency meetings and ensuring information on nightlife work is disseminated to all relevant individuals within the organization.

This question grades commitment based on how many partners say that their agency has a written strategy or plan regarding nightlife. When reviewing responses to this question, discussion can focus on which agencies do and do not have a plan, how those agencies that have a plan have established this (including how it has been built into other strategies where possible), and whether those partners that do not have a written document think there would be benefit in establishing one. Discussion can also relate back to the previous question regarding the presence of a multi-agency strategy. If there is no multi-agency strategy in place yet several agencies have their own strategies, is there scope for integrating these into a multi-agency document? If there is a multi-agency strategy in place but few individual agencies have their own plans, then would it be of benefit to individual agencies to establish a specific plan of their own to take forward their commitments to multi-agency work?

Commitment could be improved by partner agencies developing a strategy or plan for their work to support nightlife work; or by ensuring this is built into existing strategies or plans

Commitment could be strengthened by encouraging partners that do not have written commitments to nightlife work establishing these, either as standalone documents or as part of existing strategies or plans

Commitment in this area appears to be good

Question 18

Which of these types of interventions are in place regarding nightlife in your city?

There are a wide range of interventions that can be used to prevent harm and protect health and safety in nightlife environments. This question asks whether a range of different types of interventions are being used in your area and aims to provide an understanding of the breadth of work to prevent harm in nightlife. Although the evidence for many nightlife interventions when implemented alone is generally limited, there is stronger evidence for strategies that implement a range of coordinated interventions through multi-agency partnerships and plans. Thus strong approaches typically use a range of different measures, including some or all of those covered in this question. The Healthy Nightlife Toolkit provides information on evidence of nightlife interventions from around the world, and provides examples of how different interventions are being used in Europe.

The Healthy Nightlife Toolbox   www.hnt-info.eu
The Healthy Nightlife Toolbox is a website that has been designed to help local, regional and national policy makers and practitioners reduce harm from alcohol and drug use in nightlife environments. The Toolbox contains three searchable databases providing access to 1) abstracts from reviewed academic literature on the effectiveness of healthy nightlife interventions; 2) information on evaluated healthy nightlife interventions that have been implemented around the world; and 3) contact details for experts working in the healthy nightlife field across Europe. The resource also provides a handbook for helping users develop prevention work in nightlife. The Healthy Nightlife Toolbox was funded by the European Union under the public health programme.

This question is used to grade both commitment and practice; ideally, all of the different types of measures would be being considered at some level in nightlife environments. Discussion around responses to the question can explore the different types of practice being used by partners in the local area, and can assess whether all partners are aware of the range of interventions underway. If there are any specific intervention types that are not being implemented, discussion can explore the potential for developing these measures. It can also explore whether there are any areas where collaboration could be increased.

Commitment and practice could be improved by developing understanding of the benefits of interventions and exploring the potentially for implementing them locally

Commitment and practice could be strengthened by raising awareness of the range of nightlife interventions in place and involving partners in their planning and delivery

Commitment and practice in this area appears to be good
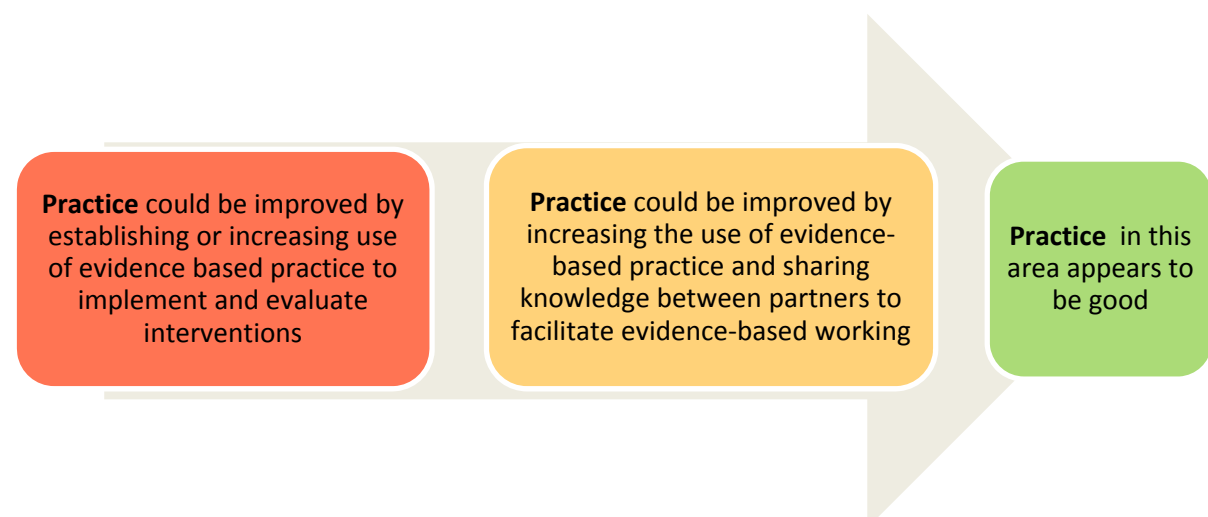
Question 19

Evaluation – use of data, literature and evaluation to inform nightlife work

When planning nightlife interventions, it is important that they are tailored to local needs. Ideally, agencies should use local data to inform the delivery of interventions, including identifying what problems are affecting a nightlife area, where these problems are focused and which groups are affected. Data can also be used to monitor and evaluate the impacts of intervention. Equally, evaluation studies can be used to identify the impacts of interventions. Several evaluation studies of nightlife interventions have been published in journals and reports and referring to this literature is a good way of identifying what types of interventions might be useful to address a specific issue, how they can be implemented and what their impacts have been elsewhere. Equally, it is important to understand the interventions implemented in your own area are evaluated so that you can identify whether or not they are having the desired effects.

Evaluation of the STAD project in Sweden
Research has played a major role in developing and evaluating the STAD project in Stockholm, Sweden (see question 13). The project was initiated through research identifying high levels of service of alcohol to drunk customers in licensed premises, and this research was repeated during the project, identifying changes in staff behaviour. Shared data was used to inform the targeting of enforcement work by police and licensing authorities, while routine data on violent crime was used to identify impacts on violence. This identified a 29% decrease in violence associated with the project. Further, research found the programme saved more money than it cost to implement.[15,16,18]

When reviewing these questions, discussion can focus on whether these different measures of evidence-based practice are being implemented in the local area and if not, how they could be developed. If some or all of the measures are being implemented, are they commonly used by all agencies or are there certain areas of expertise and practice within one agency that can be shared across other agencies? The discussion should be a good opportunity for partners to discuss how they use evidence to inform practice in their own work and how this could be strengthened across the local area as a whole.

Practice could be improved by establishing or increasing use of evidence based practice to implement and evaluate interventions

Practice could be improved by increasing the use of evidence-based practice and sharing knowledge between partners to facilitate evidence-based working

Practice in this area appears to be good

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5. Other resources available through the Club Health project

NightSCOPE has been produced as part of the Club Health project, supported by the European Commission under the Health Programme 2008-2013. The Club Health project aims to help policy makers and practitioners create and manage safe and healthy nightlife environments. Other resources produced by the project team include:

- An internet-based database of legislative and policy responses to nightlife management across Europe

- An assessment of the use and acceptability of health and safety standards for nightlife venues

- A training programme for staff working in pubs, bars and nightclubs

- A set of media guidelines to assist practitioners in engaging with the media

All resources developed by the Club Health project can be accessed via the project website www.club-health.eu

Appendix 1: Local Coordinator Start-Up Details

Name of town / city / area being assessed:	
Country	
Short geographical description of the area being assessed:	

Local Coordinator name:	
Agency:	
Email address:	

Agency representatives names and email addresses

	Mandatory Agencies	Name	Email address
1	Local authority		
2	Health service		
3	Police		
4	Emergency department		
5	Public transport agency		
6	Licensing Agency		
	Additional Agencies (a drop down list is provided covering the agencies listed below*)		
7			
8			
9			
10			

***Potential additional partner agencies**

Trading Standards	Drug/Alcohol Services	Sexual Health Services
Ambulance Service	Fire Service	Nightlife Industry
Social Services	Youth Service	Education Services

www.nightscope.eu