

KIT FOR ASSESSMENT OF RECREATIONAL NIGHTLIFE[©]

KAReN* Full Set

Ethnographic Questionnaire of a City Recreational Nightlife



This research instrument is part of the program "Recreational culture as a tool to prevent Risk Behaviours" (co financed by European Commission, grant n^o 2004319, for 2005-2008). This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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PRESENTATION

The Kit for Assessment of Recreational Nightlife (KAReN)

Assessment tools are essential in facilitating the description, diagnosis or comparison of nighttime recreational contexts. KAReN endeavours to be a valid instrument in assisting the different professionals (policymakers, those working in prevention, researchers...) in their approach to the various recreational contexts (an entire city as a whole or a district with recreational activity or even a single venue), when describing and evaluating the recreational activity, protection and risk factors, preventive necessities, etc., in terms of their intensity and quality.

The Kit acts as a guide in acquiring the necessary information to reach a final result. Its purpose is to harmonise the collection of data and thus facilitate the comparison of different surveys. As a result of administering these instruments, we can ascertain the quality of the entertainment in a specific context, the factors that influence it, the existing dangers, current preventive measures and those which should be put into operation.

There are three instruments; one to assess cities as a whole, the second to assess specific districts or recreational areas and a third to assess the venues. Each one is complementing the others, and the combination of the full set gives a comprehensive view of the situation and of the needs in a specific town. But each assessment instrument can be used separately.

What purpose

The KAReN is used:

- » To manage a quantity of diverse practical and essential information, of diverse provenance, aimed at assessing necessities and planning intervention responses in relation to the weekend nighttime recreational contexts.
- » To identify and assess the importance of these contexts in relation to the overall structure of the city in respect of their effects on public health and safety (at a city, recreational area and venue level).
- » To identify the peculiarities of each context but ensuring, at the same time, that comparison is possible.
- » To enable the results of this assessment to allow the creation of lines of intervention to prevent risks and reduce the impact of the harm that affects both individuals and whole populations.

Ideally the KAReN should be used:

- » *To construct typologies or classification* (models, categories) of cities or areas in relation to nightlife activities (types and amount of recreational activities, networks in nightlife, current and potential risks and the prevention approaches taken, etc.)
- »

Implementation of the questionnaires

The collection of information can be a more or less lengthy process depending on the quality of the already existing information, the ease of access to the information, and the extent to which we wish to search. Different sources of information are necessary. Part of the information generally exists (epidemiological studies, policy reports, surveys...) and another part must be generated (obviously this will depend on the media and the time available). Logically, the quality of the analysis and the conclusions will be determined by the quality and quantity of the available information but this does not normally prevent the application of the KAREN. Administering the questionnaires also enables the existing information deficiencies to be seen (and for improvements to be proposed).

A standardised and flexible method for data collection must be followed in each city.

Collecting existing information

The information required is related to the recreational life and young people. This is a very wide and complex issue (economy, culture, sociology, music, urbanism, transport, leisure industry, recreational policies, safety, emergency rooms,...). What is envisaged is a collection of already existing and specific data for the issue being studied. The information needed can be either qualitative or quantitative. The comparison with existing data or reports of other towns can be very useful in order to prepare the conclusions and recommendations. The following fields are generally of special interest (but in each case some particular field can be more relevant):

- » Health (use and abuse of alcohol and drugs, emergency services attention, risky sexuality...)
- » Safety (police reports, risk and violent behaviours, conflicts relating to the venues)
- » Coexistence problems (neighbourhood disputes, noise, rubbish, destruction of public property)
- » Transport (existence and use of the various kinds of transport, accidents, fines for driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs)
- » Sociological data on the young and their lifestyles (finances, studies, employment history)
- » Recreational culture (music styles, image of recreation in the press)
- » Economy (growth of the recreation industry, type of venue)

Exploration, observation and interviews. An important part of the collected information is qualitative; it proceeds from the observation of the context, the structured, semi-structured and open-ended interviews. A wide range of people close to the recreational context (businessmen, policymakers, social agents and the young people) can be interviewed. Sometimes it will be necessary to obtain samples. Most of the times snowball techniques will be useful to recruit the samples. The samples of the individuals contributing information are diverse and refer to broad collectives. The data can be analysed following standardised qualitative procedures.

Surveys. In the event that there is not sufficient specific data available on the young going out clubbing, it may be necessary to make some surveys to complement the information obtained during the observation procedures. Qualitative data can be a good complement of the qualitative data and vice versa. During the fieldwork stage of the surveys, significant qualitative information can be collected on the recreational areas and venues.

The surveys can cover single issues (transport, emergency, young people preferences or use of drugs, etc) or be more comprehensive. This will depend on the already existing information, the policy makers needs, the capacity and possibilities of the research teams, the priority aims of the project,... Representative samples are of course needed in terms of research. But most of the times there are not suitable to the needs of this sort of 'rapid assessment methods'. Decisions about surveys and sampling should be made in connection to the specific needs of the KAREN..

Triangulation of information. The results are formed by data of a distinct nature (descriptive and quantifiable data, categories drawn up in the process, opinions of key informants, economical data, ...). The triangulation of information strategy can be followed. In this way, the contradictions and consensuses between the various data sources should be taken into account.

This made it necessary to reconsider certain data by returning to the original sources. This will increase the validity and reliability of the information.

The research teams. This will depend of the goals and the possibilities of the project responsible team. Sometimes most of the work can be done by the same original team and other times external help is needed. Already existing information, the capacity of the team and the aims of the project will determine the sort of team needed to implement the KAREN. In practical terms KAREN is very flexible and can be adapted to the local needs of the responsible team. Of course to have experience in similar studies and the knowledge of the recreational settings in each city will be very helpful.

The KAREN is a tool which is always open to improvement. An adaptation to the specific research needs can be necessary some times.

The three questionnaires complement each other. But also can be used separately depending of the needs and the research possibilities.

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KAReN*

1 City

Ethnographic Questionnaire of a City Recreational Nightlife



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Some PRELIMINARY COMMENTS

The principle objective is to get to know the city through its nightlife, detect the main risks that exist in nightlife, and the actions underway to prevent these risks. This is a complex task. Depending on the time and resources we will create a more or less comprehensive report. There are twelve sets of useful questions to evaluate the situation in the city (but remember that the questionnaires on the areas and on the venues are a very important complementary source of relevant information):

- » C1. Location and city demographic data
- » C2. Recreational nightlife as an element in defining the city's identity
- » C3. Main sociological aspects of the city that affect recreational life
- » C4. Time dimension of recreational nightlife
- » C5. Space dimension (centre-peripheral-multidonal)
- » C6. Cultural dimension
- » C7. Description of the population using the city's nightlife
- » C8. Formal and informal norms in nightlife
- » C9. Drug use among young people in the city
- » C10. Main problems associated with young people in the city
- » C11. Specific risk behaviours in nightlife
- » C12. Prevention

How to acquire this information

The information can be acquired by accessing available data sources, information and reports, and contacting key professionals (health, media, police, policymakers,...), who can allow access to unpublished data. Other information can be obtained from civil organisations such as neighbourhood associations and youth associations. If the required data are not available, this is also relevant; it can help indicate the level of awareness in the city of the situation regarding nightlife and its risks.

The data collected should be used to develop a synthesis report.

The synthesis report should integrate:

- » Main data
- » Source of data
- » Difficulties in finding data, and where data does not exist
- » Other data that is relevant for the city assessment

C1. Location and city demographic data

Basic demographic data:

- » Number of residents
- » Percentage of young people
- » Percentage of immigrants or other minorities relevant to the nightlife recreational activities
- » Position of the city in relation to recreational activities:
 - # Is the city a reference place for recreational activities at region and country level?
 - # Is the city a reference place for recreational activities at international level?
 - # What are the main differences between districts related to nightlife?

C2. Nightlife in the city. Recreational nightlife as an element in defining the city's identity

Aim: To reflect the importance of the recreational context in the city. Data should be requested to provide a picture of the characteristics and importance of nightlife. The frequency that young people go out should be ascertained, in addition to the typology of young people using nightlife (tourists, students, youth, etc. from other cities). Some subjects in this section can be:

- » In general, do the young people in the city use and enjoy the city's nightlife activities?
- » Is there any recreational nightlife tourism in the city? Is nightlife a main resource to attract tourism?
- » How important is the recreational nightlife industry in the city? Include the number of venues (bars, clubs, discos, afters,...). Are there less/the same/ more venues than ten years ago?
- » How organised is the nightlife industry?
- » Mention and describe the main recreational areas in the town.
- » Frequency and intensity of going out, including all the information you have on frequencies of going out (percentage of people going out, ages, how many days a week, how many weekends a month, etc) and time spent going out (length of a clubbing session, time they start the clubbing session and that they return home,...)
- » To what extent does the public administration (Local council) promote recreational nightlife activities?
- » Task to do in this step: **mapping the nightlife in the city reflecting the main recreational areas** (this information can be complemented by the data obtained through the area and venues questionnaires).

C3. Main sociological aspects of the town that could affect recreational life

The growth of this sector over the last decade (or last two decades) should be assessed and where possible reasons for the changes. Some subjects to report include:

- » What structural changes are occurring in the city that directly or indirectly affect recreational nightlife, e.g. changes in the economy, political issues, lifestyle, formal and informal control, nightlife culture, etc.
- » How has the importance of the nightlife industry changed in the last few years and how has it expanded or evolved?
- » What is the cost of nightlife for (typical 18 years old) young people – approximately how much do they spend in recreational nightlife each month.

Others possible questions, if relevant information is available:

- » Who / what led to growth in nightlife industry (students, tourism, economy...)
- » Evolution of local permissions for organising festivals, parties, concerts, etc.
- » New types of premises/venues,
- » The evolution of the participation of young people in recreational nightlife, by ages, gender, in extension of days and hours....

C4 Time dimension of recreational nightlife in the city

- » What differences throughout the year are there in nightlife in the city (e.g. between seasons, days of week, time for going out to nightlife,...).
- » Are there any special times in the year (e.g. carnival, love parade, festivals, etc.) where recreational activities are intensive or particular problems arise?
- » Opening and closing hours of different sort of venues.
- » Description of typical going out 'sessions' for young people

C5 Space dimension

- » What are the main differences between nightlife areas in the city? What are their characteristics and the connections between these areas?
- » How are the nightlife areas distributed in the city (concentrated in a very few points of the town, placed in the centre of the town, outskirts...)?
- » Are there specific circuits for clubbers (first they go to a specific place, then to others, etc)
- » Are there specific venues for certain groups (e.g. gay men, after parties, specific subcultures)?
- » How do you define a 'risk venue' in your city? Ask young people for their perceptions.
- » Ask young people about venues that they identify as being related to easy drug use, easy access to sexual activity, violence etc.

Use this information for the mapping you have started in C2.

C6 Cultural dimension

- » The most popular music style
- » The type of dancing
- » Aesthetic of nightlife (fashion)
- » Identity and nightlife culture for young people. How the nightlife style contributes to the identity of young people. If the venues, the fashion, the car, the aesthetical things used in nightlife contribute to define some subculture or membership link.

C7 Description of the population using the city's nightlife

Main characteristics of the population who are participating in nightlife recreational activities

- » What are the main characteristics of people using nightlife venues:
 - # Age
 - # Subcultures
 - # Main music adscription (similar from C6)
 - # Dominant aesthetic (similar from C6)
 - # Behaviour
 - # Risks
- » Sort of people who tend to go out until later or description of groups having special nightlife behaviour.

- » Subcultures and syncretism
- » Do you think the people are segregated by subcultures or are there different sorts of people participating in the same venue?
- » What are the main criteria for segregating people by venues (or areas); age, gender, social economics, race, other?
- » In what kind of venue is segregation most apparent (in mainstream or risk venues)?

C8 Formal and informal norms related to nightlife

Norms that regulate nightlife (opening hours, safety and security measures, staff training, regulation of alcohol consumption in the streets, etc). Who is responsible for these regulations? How well are they enforced? Other measures to regulate the nightlife, including social (or informal) norms that are assumed by the population and affect recreational nightlife.

- » Are there licences for alcohol administration?
- » Are there any health and safety regulations placed on venues?
- » How are these regulations enforced?
- » How are breaches of regulations punished?
- » What time do nightlife venues typically open and close at night?
- » Is there any requirement for venue staff to be trained?

C9. Drug use by adolescents and young people

This section should include relevant information about drug use amongst young people in your city. Specify the age group, and the kind of population (general, clubbing, scholars etc). If you have no data on young people and substance use in your city you can use data from the country. If the data exists, include the following questions:

- » drunk/binge drinking last month
- » alcohol use in the last month
- » cannabis use (prevalence in lifetime, last year or last month)
- » cocaine use (prevalence in lifetime, last year or last month)
- » ecstasy use (prevalence in lifetime, last year or last month)
- » ketamine (or similar drugs) (prevalence in lifetime or last month).

Other useful information for comparison:

- » Drug use of adolescents
- » Age of first use
- » Emerging new drugs used in the city
- » Gender differences in drug use
- » Main trends in the last years

C 10. Main problems of young people in the city

Collect data about young people and describe the main points related to changes in lifestyle. Take into account specifically subjects that can be connected (directly or indirectly) with recreational nightlife or free time. Mention the age range of young people affected. Also include information on the main social problems that affect young people. What demands are in the city from youth organizations, from families, from society related young people?

Some answers can be:

- » Percentage of young people in the city (this question is in C1 too)
- » Sexuality and sexual health (i.e. abortion, age of first sex)
- » Economy and work: rate of unemployment, rate of average salary for young people.
- » Percentage of young people that left full time education aged 16 (In the last year).
- » Rate of school failure (rate of exclusion, drop out, exam failures)
- » Percentage of young people living with parents
- » Young people working as volunteers in organizations (difference between sport, religion, social, political organization).

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KAReN*

2 Area

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PRELIMINARY COMMENTS

This questionnaire endeavours to assess and evaluate the situation in an area (district, zone) which is popular for young people when going out clubbing. The questionnaire develops eight sets of questions:

- » A1 Area description
- » A2 nightlife in the area
- » A3 Changes in the area due to nightlife
- » A4 Transport and driving in the area
- » A5 Main problems in the area from the point of view of the neighbourhood
- » A6 Sexual behaviour in the area
- » A7 Positive elements (protective factors)
- » A8 Preventive programmes implemented in the area

The interest can be to evaluate only one area of the city. But if we want to have a more general idea of the situation in town, the questionnaire must be implemented in different areas of the city (the number will depend on the size of the town, the variety of recreational areas,...). There are cities with a great diversity of recreational areas, each with different recreational culture, location in the city, style of venues and specific conditions for nightlife. In the case that there are too many areas and some of them have similarities, then it is better to concentrate efforts in a few areas. The selection must address the most representative areas and those that are most different to each other.

A recreational area does not have to coincide with the formal division in areas made by the local council, but based on functional criteria.

Some strategies for research and acquiring data:

- » Reviewing the **local press**. What mention is made of these problems?
- » Interviewing **representatives of associations**: companies, neighbours, tradesmen
- » Interviewing **entities involved in prevention** or with preventive programmes in this area. Collecting brochures and other material.
- » Interviewing a local **government representative** responsible for this area
- » Interviewing a **local policemen** responsible for this area
- » Interviewing and collecting data from **health agencies**
- » **Observation during the busiest times of recreational life**, conversing with young people to ascertain their views. Collecting informal data from young people is most important; information about the characteristics of venues must to be done by young people - ask them how they classify the meaning of venues.

In order to ask young people for their opinion of venues you can use these questions:

- » 1. Please tell us the names of the four main pubs / nightclubs you normally visit when you go on a night out.
- » 2. We'd like to know something about some of the bar, clubs etc. you visit or you would visit if you:
 - # Want to meet potential sexual partners, which places would you go to in your city?
 - # Which places do you associate with fights or arguments?
 - # Which places do you associate with drug use?
 - # Which places do you go to when looking for good vibes and good music?

A1 Area description

The information in this block should be added to a map of the city, or used to prepare a map of the area which also shows the principal venues or leisure spaces.

The information should be oriented to show the subcultures of the area, the typology of youths who visit this area, the importance of the area in relation to the whole city, and the impact and evolution of the recreational activities in this area. Use quantitative data if they exist. Points to be answered include:

- » Basic description of the area
- » Map of the city showing the limits of the area and main recreational venues
- » Type of venues and places for clubbing. Describe different venue styles. Number of premises according the different styles
- » Position in the city: central or peripheral
- » **Identity of the nightlife in the area:** why young people choose this area, different sub areas, special structural elements that are attractive in the area (nice buildings, old city, sea, landscape, traditions, culture, etc).
- » **Day and night. Socio-economic description.** Interaction between the nocturnal and diurnal lifestyle in the area. Synthetic description of the daily style (the rhythm during the day) showing the importance of the area in the city, who lives there, what economic activities are the important etc.

A2 Nightlife in the area

- » **Description of the main collectives** of young peoples or subcultures in this area regarding clubbing (students, ethnic groups, gender, age etc.)
- » **Temporality.** How do different seasons and times affect the nightlife dynamic? Special events in the year
- » **Type and density of venues** (discos, bars, pubs, clubs, private parties, concerts, afters, etc.)

Mapping this information: use the information to develop the map/s that you have prepared. The aim is to make a graphic situation of venues in the area. This information is then used to help you to identify a sample of venues to be assessed. Make a selection of venues based on criteria such as:

Name of venues	CODE OF TYPE OF VENUE			RELATED TO SOME CHARACTERISTIC				
	1 type M-NM ¹	2 location C-NC-OC ²	3 size B-M-S ³	4 + V ⁴	5 +S ⁵	6+V ⁶	7+DU ⁷	8+GM ⁸
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
To 10-12 venues								

1. Main stream or non mainstream venues; 2. Located in the centre of the town/ non central and out of the town; 3. Big venue (more than 1000), medium (between 200 and 1000) and small (less than 200);4. Venues more often visited; 5. Venues linked to sexual activity; 6. venues linked to violence; 7. Venues linked to drug use; 8. venues linked to 'good' music.

Remember that in the sample of venues must be, if possible, at least one venue in each one of these sections.

A3 changes in the area related to nightlife

Describe changes in recent years. Main events that have affected the area.

Nightlife impact in the area. Describe the main impacts in positive and negative terms. If there are complaints among neighbours, if there have been changes in the population (for example more immigration), if the economy of the area is growing, etc.

A4 Transport and driving

Describe the situation of each item in two or three lines. To do so, you must be informed and observe the situation in the area.

The aim is to detect the main problems related to traffic in this area, if there is awareness about these problems, and solutions used in the area for these problems.

Evaluate if transport and traffic is a problem in the area.

How do people normally travel to this area - by car, bus, train, foot etc.?

What are the main problems related this transport use (explanation of any problems/difficulties using transport to travel to this area).

Description of the transport issue (facilities, problems, timetable etc).

Try to answer these questions. Show the perception of different actors (industry, neighbours, police, young people):

- » How many people use private cars to travel to and from nightlife?
- » How do people move between nightlife areas during a night out?
- » Is there enough public transport for nightlife?
- » Are there enough parking spaces for cars?
- » Is there enough control from police in the night in this area related to driving and simultaneous alcohol or drug use?
- » Are there programmes from city-hall related to the control of driving problems in the area? If there are special controls in nightlife in the area in order to reduce the problems of transport, who manage these controls (city council, local police, industry, citizens)?

A5 Main problems in this area related to nightlife activities

Description of the main problems identified by the population residing in the area and the individuals visiting the area for the nightlife.

Some items that can be explored in each area:

- » rubbish
- » street fouling
- » safety
- » fights
- » vandalism
- » noise disturbing local residents
- » evidence of drug use and drunkenness in the area
- » drug dealing
- » Adequacy of street lighting for pedestrian?
- » Parking
- » Health problems in which health professionals have had to intervene this year (drunkenness, drug overdoses, traffic accidents, injury from aggression, risky sexual partnerships).

Mention also if there are actions taken by the city or the residents to resolve identified problems.

A6 Sex in the area

Description about prostitution in the area. Number of venues with sexual activities (locals for men (topless), saunas, etc.), and perhaps public places where people practice sex or sexual activities (squares, venues, parking, beach)

A7 Positive elements (protective factors)

Which protective factors exist that from your point of view help to improve the quality of nightlife in this area and to diminish the problems.

What activities or dynamics can protect the area from risks activities?

Notes about field-work

- » Bibliography and documents used
- » Relation of people and institutions that have participated (people that you have interviewed, institutions that help you with information)
- » Institutional interest in prevention projects, and collaboration of the main institutions of the city:
 - # City-hall
 - # Police
 - # Policy makers
 - # Media
 - # Health services acting in the area
 - # Civil society, organization in the area
 - # Prevention programs
 - # Recreational industry
 - # Young people interviewed (some characteristics and context of the interview)

If it is possible try to know to what extent these people are interested to collaborate in prevention activities. Try to get also suggestions, actions, contacts, ..., that could be interesting to implement prevention activities.

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KAReN* 3 Venue

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Some PRELIMINARY COMMENTS

The questionnaire is composed of 9 blocks (V-1 a V-9); each one covers a specific subject related to safety and healthy conditions in recreational venues.

This questionnaire can be used to explore:

- » a particular venue
- » as a complement of the city study. In each city the research team must to choose a sample of 10-15 venues. For this selection it will be useful to include at least one venue of the following list. Also take into account the recreational areas existing in the town and try to select venues from each area.

- # mainstream/not mainstream (M or NM)*
- # location of venue: centre of city, near centre, outskirts (C-NC-OC)
- # size of venue: big (more than 1.000 persons of capacity) medium (between 200 and 1000) and little (> that 200), (B-M-S)
- # venues most frequently visited
- # venues linked to sexual activity
- # venues linked to violence
- # venues linked to drug use
- # venues linked to 'good' music

*'Mainstream venues' are the very popular among young people and the 'not mainstream' are venues more related to specific collectives or subcultures.

Most of the information requested in the questionnaire can be obtained by *visiting the venue and observing*; it is necessary to visit the venue several times, at different times at night and during the week. Especially for risky venues, try to go accompanied by a usual costumer of the place. Completing the questionnaire involves observation, contact with clients, the person in charge and with the staff. If possible, it would be a good idea to take some photos (but which do not identify anyone). This prior work will facilitate the later completion of the questionnaire by the clients of the venue.

Sometimes in the venues there are business cards that provide basic information such as telephone number and opening hours. However sometimes these do not match the real opening hours, which is why it is necessary to remain in the venue until closing time to check on this.

When contacting the *manager* to get some information, it is useful to do that after carrying out the basic observation and obtaining the elementary data on the venue. In this way, you can show that you have a certain level of information about the venue. Possessing such knowledge, generally, gives more authority to the researcher. This interview should be well prepared in advance. It is a good idea to introduce yourself as a researcher or the role you have (representing the municipality, prevention professional,...) and explain the project. A letter, which explains the purpose of the research and signed by those responsible for the project can be useful. Perhaps you will find responsible venues very participative, but others can be distrustful and not collaborate.

From the manager/owner of the premise (venue) you can ask for documents (certificates of staff training, checking of pollution levels, noise, fire extinguisher), which can validate some of the information collected. You can ask too about normative for venues, so you can check if they know or not the normative and their opinions about that.

It is important to point out that all the information collected will be attributed anonymously in the research.

Important! Try to mention the method used to obtain the information for each item and any difficulties you find in the process of getting the information. At the end of the report summarise the method used to obtain information.

Try to find the official regulations for venues in your city and try to synthesis the main normative in relation to the questionnaire items, but especially about the following items:

- » Capacity (number of customers permitted)
- » Age access
- » Control for access
- » Control of drugs and weapons
- » Hygiene
- » Available water
- » Price of non alcoholic beverage
- » Preventive information on drugs
- » Fire prevention
- » Has the owner a duty to train staff in abilities for security and health prevention?
- » Structural conditions of premises (light, space, stairs, air-conditioned, doors, bathrooms,...)

Block V-1 Basic information

V-1	Venue name, address, type
	» Category (mainstream, risk, ethnical, gay,...)
	» Venue name
	» Venue address
	» Telephone number
	» Manager name
	» Contact person (if different)
	» Manager address and tel. no.
	» Type of venue (bar, club, after, disco)
	» Opening times

Block V-2 Access to the venue

Comment on strategies for collecting this information

Collect the maximum data through observation or talking to young people attending the venue or a member of staff. Subsequently, ask for information from the person in charge of the venue.

For some questions we need to be sure if the answers are correct. For example V-2.7, we need to know if the staff tells us the truth, and how we can confirm that.

Block V2. With this information we can attempt to evaluate the criteria used in supervising clients entering the venue. In general, it should be addressed at preventing the admission of minors under the established minimum age for admission, those likely to be conflictive, those carrying weapons or drugs, and controlling capacity. These criteria are fundamental to the safety of the venue.

In order to carry out the supervision correctly, it is necessary to employ certain tactics:

- » Knowing when to prevent the admission of more people when the venue is full
- » Requesting identification to ascertain the age of those seeking admission
- » Creating systems to control the entry of weapons¹ and drugs
- » Detecting those who are drunk

The questions that follow will enable us to evaluate whether those running the venue are aware that they must exercise this control, if there is an existing established control system and if those supervising admission are professionally trained to do so and employ tactics consistent with a preventive strategy.

¹ What is a weapon? Of course weapons are firearm and knives, but the question is can we consider as a weapons sprays, bottles, scissors, sticks, etc. We need to ask in each city what kind of weapon is most popular or used among young people in nightlife when they fight.

V-2	Access and security in admission to the venue*		
V-2. 1	←	Venue capacity.....	
V-2. 2	←	Is the capacity of the venue excided?	
V-2. 3		Is there an entrance fee? · <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ·	How much?
V-2. 4		Do staff have and use strategies to monitor and react if the venue is overcrowded	
V-2. 5		Are there any age policies in operation? <input type="checkbox"/> No / <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
V-2. 6		What?	
V-2. 7		Do venues have any policy on searching? <input type="checkbox"/> No / <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ·	
V-2. 8		Do staff have and use strategies to monitor customer admission, in particular minors, drunks, weapons, drugs	
V-2.9		Are there any door staff? <input type="checkbox"/> No / <input type="checkbox"/> Yes·	How many?
V-2.10		Are the door staff trained to supervise admission to the venue?	
V-2.11		What happens to any weapon seized by staff during searches?	
V-2.12		What happens to any drugs seized by staff during searches?	
V-2.13		What happens to drunks who want admission to the venue?	
V-2.14		Try to capture the general opinion of partygoers about entry-control and door staff	

Block V-3: Staff, security and health

Comment on strategies for collecting this information

A large amount of this information can be obtained from observation or informal conversation with a member of staff.

For some questions you need to ask someone responsible in the premise (example, set V3-1.2, V3-1.3, V3.2), in order to confirm these questions it is necessary that you collect complementary information in order to be sure if the answer are correct. This complementary information can be the name of the program where staff members were trained, the content of the program, the time they spend for training, etc...

Block V-3 questions are intended to detect any problems there may be related to safety, prevention methods and professional and technical adequacy in controlling problems. In addition, there are questions directed at getting to know the professionals on the staff. It is important to attend the design of the venue, the light, the spaces, the doors, the visibility of emergency doors, fire extinguish, stairs with banisters, quality of service, etc.

V-3	Inside the venue: staff, security, health		
V3-1	How many venue staff?		
	• Waiters, bar staff	Nº ...	
	• DJs	Nº ...	
	• Public relations	Nº ...	
	• Door supervisors/ bouncers (mention if they are contracted by the premise or from an external enterprise)	Nº ...	
	• Other members	Nº ...	
Does the venue employ enough staff, especially at busy periods?		<input type="checkbox"/> No /	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Main criteria for selecting staff. Particularly for selecting door-supervisors, what abilities have valour?			
V3-1.1	☛ Are the staff easily recognisable by customers? (uniform, id. badges, etc.)		
V3-1.2	☛ Are the staff trained in how to minimise problems? What programme have they been trained with? What method do they use?		
V3-1.3	☛ Do the staff hold regular meetings to evaluate security in the premise?		
V3- 2	Security inside the venue		
V3-2.1	☛ Have any of the following incidents been recorded by the staff? (Last month)**		
V3-2.1.1	#	Accidents	
V3-2.1.2	#	Lost property	
V3-2.1.3	#	Found property	
V3-2.1.4	#	Thefts	
V3-2.1.5	#	Banned persons	
V3-2.1.6	#	Ejected persons	
V3-2.1.7	#	Injuries	
V3-2.1.8	#	Allegations against staff	
V3-2.1.9	#	Other incidents	
V3-2	☛ Do staff receive any training?		
V3-2.2	☛ Are staff trained in disorder/conflict management (mention program, time of training, method)		
V3-2.3	☛ Is any member of staff trained in first aid (mention program, time of training, method)		
V3-2.4	☛ Is there any kind of fire detection/warning system		
V3-2.5	☛ Is any member of staff trained in fire safety training (mention program, time of training, method)		
V3-2.6	☛ Is there an emergency exit? (mention if emergency 'exit' have visibility and accessibility)		
V3-2.6	☛ Is there enough light to permit staff seeing all spaces in the premise?		
V3-3	Health conditions inside the venue		
V3- 3.1	☛ Are there sufficient glass collectors		
V3- 3.2	☛ Do staff prevent customers leaving the venue with bottles/glasses?		
V3- 3.3	☛ Are tables or other surfaces usually free(clean) empty/glasses and bottles		
V3- 3.4	☛ Is the dance floor free from glass?		
V3- 3.5	☛ Are safety glasses in use (plastic, aluminium) ?		
V3- 3.6	☛ Is there any provision for food?		
V3- 3.7	☛ Are there any chill out areas?		
V3- 3.8	☛ Is water available in bathroom?		
V3- 3.9	☛ Is the bathroom clean?		
V3- 3.10	☛ In the bathroom cleaned with regularity?		
V3- 3.11	☛ Is the bathroom controlled by staff?		
V3- 3.12	☛ Are condoms available/accessible		
V3- 3.13	☛ Are there provisions for free/cheap drinking water		
V3- 3.14	☛ Are there provisions for adequate air conditioning/ventilation		
V3- 3.15	☛ Is the temperature comfortable?		

Block V-4: clients and symbolic meaning of premise

Comment on strategies for collecting this information

Practically all this information can be obtained through observation. It could be useful to chat to clients of the venue and discuss with them some of the items in order to evaluate their point of view.

Block V-4 Aims to ascertain the symbolic place that the venue occupies in the imagination of clients (glamour, aesthetics, chosen because certain reason,...), and inside the recreational area. What sort of subculture or clientele are attracted by the specific venue. Describe changes in clients throughout the night and in different periods of time. Try to identify what elements are the most attractive or special in the premise for clients. Why do clients choose this premise and not others?

V-4	Clientele, customers, atmosphere
V-4.1	Description of clientele, in general
	Is the aesthetic of most clients elegant?
	» Age
	» Gender
	» Dress
	» Crowded
	» Main activities (dancing, chatting, fooling around)
V-4.2	Description of atmosphere
	» Music
	» Illumination
	» Aesthetic
V-4.3	Description of image in publicity, TV, posters, graffiti, (if there is TV, what does it show, or what sort of programmes are there)
V-4.4	Are violent and aggressive messages present in music, on walls or other decoration, or among clients ('macho' or racist messages too)
V-4.5	Marketing to attract customers (flyers, drink promotions, invitations,...)
V-4.6	Meaning of the venue, what young people look for when they go there (dancing, flirting, using drugs, etc.). The venue label.

Block V-5 Drink management

Comment on strategies for collecting this information

A large part of this information can be obtained through observation or casual conversation with a member of staff. Information unavailable through observation should be obtained from someone in a position of responsibility in the venue.

Be careful about some questions, you must to be sure about correct answers, especially V5.5 / 6

Blocks V-5, Focuses on assessing the management of the dispensation of alcoholic drinks in the venues (promotion of drinks, prices, etc), and also on the training and attitude of staff members in applying control to alcoholic drinks. The V6 information will show us how easy it is to purchase water and non-alcoholic drinks such as soft drinks.

V-5	About drinks	
V-5.1	Are there any drink promotions or happy hours? If yes make a description	
V-5.2	Are there any promotions which may encourage binge drinking?	
V-5.3	5.3.1 Are breathalysers provided in the venue so that clients can measure their level of alcohol consumption?	
	5.3.2 Are there any strategies to monitor that customers do not drink and drive?	
V-5.4	Are there any measures to ensure the safety of customers in respect of drunkenness? Which?	
V-5.5	If drunkenness occurs within the venue, do staff know how to minimise harm? What do they do?	
V-5.6	Are staff trained to refuse drinks to individuals who are obviously intoxicated	
V-5.7	Are staff and bartenders allowed to drink alcohol during work hours	
V-5.8	Is the star-beverage in the premise a non-alcoholic beverage	
V-5.9	Are there any non-alcoholic beverages which are very popular or appreciated for any symbolic effect (energy, vitality) like Red-Bull or Sprite, etc?	
V5-10	Assess if the price of mineral water or non-alcoholic drinks is much cheaper than alcoholic drinks such as beer, cocktails, spirits, etc. try to find equivalent beverage for different items (bottle or glass)	
	Price of a bottle/glass of beer, or equivalent beverage	Price in €
	Price of a bottle/glass of water (or other non alcoholic drink)	Price in €
	Price of some alcoholic drink popular (e.g. gin tonic)	Price in €
	Scored in positive if the price of water is half or less as any other alcoholic beverage	

Block V-6 Drugs in venues

Comment on strategies for collecting this information

A large amount of this information can be obtained through observation or casual conversations with members of staff. Information unavailable through observation should be obtained from someone in a position of responsibility in the venue. Be careful about some questions, you must to be sure about really and truly answer, especially V6- 5 / 6 / 7

Block V-6, management of illegal drug use in venues. This information aims to ascertain if there is a policy to control drug use and the actions that are taken.

V-6	About drugs	
V-6.1	Are there indications that cannabis is smoked in the venue	
V-6.2	Are there indications that other drugs are used in the venue. What drugs are detected?	
V-6.3	Are there indications that some people deal in drugs in the venue	
V-6.4	Is there drug prevention information on display	
V-6.5	In the event of illegal drug use, are staff trained to minimise harm? In what way?	
V-6.6	Are there any actions to prevent drug dealing in the venue What actions?	
V-6.7	What do staff do if anyone uses drugs?	
V-6.8	Are there indications of drug use in the surroundings of the premise (parking, closed street, ..)	

Block V-7: Transport information in venues

Comment on strategies for collecting this information

Almost all this information can be collected through observation

Block V-7, how does the venue participate in improving transport conditions and driving related risks? Try to find if the staff is aware about travel needs of clients and have implemented measures for facilitating transport or information.

V-7	Transport	
V-7.1	Is there public transport information for customers?	
	• Public transport timetable/routes	
	• Information regarding taxi services	
	• Booking service for taxis	
	• Other	
V-7.2	Is there easy parking near the venue?	
V-7.3	Are there actions to prevent risk driving inside the venues? What actions?	

Block V-8: Noise

Comment on strategies for collecting this information

Almost all this information can be collected through observation

Block V-8, Noise problems have a double consequence; for those who participate in recreational activities, and for those neighbours who live in the area where the venue is located. Health problems for clubbers' hearing are empirically demonstrated. The noise made in the area by recreational activities is creating a serious problem in some cities.

V-8	Noise related premise	
V-8.1	Does the venue have any of the following measures to ensure noise is kept to a minimum? Are there others? Which?	
	» Soundproofing	
	» Closing all doors and windows at a set time	
	» Displaying advice notices to customers on noise	
	» Using lollipops	
	» Consulting local residents	
	» Music policy adjusted to playing 'chilled' music at the end of the evening	
V-8.2	Venue acting to prevent harm to customers from noise	
	Does the venue have a public noise level which can be seen by staff and the public	
	Does the venue has adequate chill-out areas	
	Provides earplugs for free or available to buy	

