



# Community Desk Alcohol Related Violence

Saturation Areas, April – September 2010

<b>Protective Marking:</b>	Restricted
<b>Publication scheme:</b>	Yes/No
<b>FOIA Exemption:</b>	Yes/No
<b>Title &amp; Version:</b>	Alcohol related violence in Southwark's saturation areas
<b>Purpose:</b>	To inform the SSP of changes to crime numbers and trends in the identified saturation areas within Southwark.
<b>Relevant to:</b>	SSP; MPS; Licensing
<b>Summary:</b>	
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<b>Business:</b>	Southwark SSP
<b>Date created:</b>	06 January 2011
<b>Ratification date:</b>	
<b>Review date:</b>	

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Objectives

The objective of this analysis is to provide an update of alcohol related violence within the saturation areas identified within Southwark, as requested by Richard Parkins, to include new geographical boundaries for Borough and Bankside as well as a new saturation area in Walworth, and the division of the Old Kent Road into two, and to give an overview of alcohol related violence for those same areas in the daytime. It was also requested that a hotspot map for both the evening and daytime alcohol related violence be created, in order to identify any emerging locations.

### 1.2 Methodology

Data was taken from MPS crime reporting system (CRIS) using WEBBI. A query was written which searched for all violent crime. All domestic violence flagged violent crimes were removed, in order to give a more accurate picture of violent crime. However this is dependant on domestic violence incidents being flagged accurately.

It is very difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of violent crime. Within crime reports, it is often flagged or noted that either victims or suspects had been drinking. The three feature codes on crime reports relating to alcohol are:

MF-Suspect/Accused had been drinking before the offence.

GA-Alcohol consumes at scene by suspect/accused

MV-Victim had been drinking prior to the offence.

However this information may be recorded in a variety of ways or places within the report. Therefore another method for measuring alcohol-related violent crime is based on a free-text search for '%alcohol%' and '%drunk%' within the crime report text. Clearly this is an imprecise measure and will exclude, for instance, '*suspect was intoxicated*' while including '*suspect did not smell of alcohol*' – it is also heavily reliant on reporting standards and practices. The data in this report is based on the use of both of the above methods and is based on crime reports from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2010.

In addition, Police CAD (DARIS) data has been used for the same period. It must be remembered that this dataset is inherently flawed, due to its lack of accuracy pertaining to the locations of incidents. In the northern half of the borough all incidents are placed to the centre of a 250m-grid square, which means that this data has not been mapped accurately. In the southern half of the borough CAD calls are mapped to specific locations. There has been a change in CAD codes, and thus the following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street Drinking (was 34)

Finally, alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. This data has been mapped and analysed, and is included at the end of this document.

## 1.3 Key Findings

### **Borough and Bankside**

The most recent period has shown a slight increase in VAP offending in the evening, specifically concerned with Serious Wounding and Assault with Injury, though when considering the extended saturation area, there had been little change in overall totals. Peak times are 0000 - 0300 on Saturdays, and throughout the early hours of Sunday. Of primary importance is the increase taking place in the daytime, whereby levels have almost doubled when compared to the previous period. All crime types increased, with no exception. Repeat venues tend to be hostels, low cost supermarkets and Guy's Hospital, with peak times on Thursdays and Saturdays, between 1900 and 2300 hours. CAD calls correlates with the crime data, and shows peaks during the evening and early hours of Fri/Sat/Sun. In the daytime period, calls are made to events on the street, or in hostels or bookmakers. In the evening, activity switches to public houses and licensed premises. CAD totals have not significantly increased over time in the extended area, but when looking at the original saturation zone, there were dramatic increases, both when compared to the previous period, and also the same period last year.

### **Camberwell**

Levels of alcohol related violence, in both the evening and daytime periods have remained at a similar level, though the severity of injury inflicted is lessening. Most violence occurs in the street, with very few repeat venues. There is a definite trend towards offending at the weekend in the evening, though this is not replicated in the daytime, with far more weekday offences. Similar to crime reports, CAD totals have remained at a steady level, though the peak repeat venue in the previous assessment, (including the convenience stores and late night food eateries around it) remains to be the most prominent venue.

### **Elephant and Castle**

There has been little change in alcohol related offending, either in the evening or the daytime. Of note, levels of Serious Wounding in the daytime period have increased (with a reduction in less serious offences) whilst they have dramatically decreased in the evening period.. There is a high prevalence of offending at the weekend, particularly in the evening period. CAD, though showing a decrease, indicated that alcohol related violence in the daytime was concentrated around transport hubs and the shopping centre, and in the evening towards the nightclubs and transport hubs.

### **Old Kent Road North**

There was a slight increase in alcohol related violence both in the daytime and evening periods, with offending generally occurring on Thursdays and at the weekend. CAD has increased in recent months by 16.3% (32.4% when compared to the previous year), which was typically disturbances in the street. Peak times Fri/Sat, early hours.

### **Old Kent Road South**

Very little change in this area in this period, though a shift towards daytime offending, with evening offences reducing from 11 to 8, and daytime offences increasing from 4 to 7. There is nothing of note to report from the daytime period. CAD calls have dramatically increased in this period, though no specific venues are mentioned, with calls coming in from the street, in the early hours of Sunday, and late night on Wednesday.

### **Peckham**

There has been an increase in evening offending in Peckham, specifically in 'Other Violence', with decreases in most other crime types. Peak times were at the weekend (overnight Fri/Sat). CAD calls have recently decreased, though peak times remain to be from 1500 hours onwards (all days of the week)..

### **Walworth Road**

There has been a significant increase in the amount of CAD calls, with peak areas being bookmakers and public houses during the daytime, and from the street in the evening. There were also slight increases in the amount of offending, which was typically seen in the lower level violence categories, though there was also an increase in Serious Wounding occurring in the daytime hours.

### **Ambulance Data**

Alcohol related ambulance calls remain to be principally located in the north of the borough, in Cathedrals (17.4%), Grange (7.3%) and Chaucer wards (6.5%). Camberwell Green however, is now the second highest ward, with 7.5% of calls.

There was a decrease of 0.8% when comparing FY 2009/10 with the previous year, and a decrease of 3.2% between April and September.

Peak times are overnight Fri/Sat, 2200 - 0200 hours.

Almost three quarters of patients were male, and the remainder female, yet up to the age of 19, there are consistently more females treated than males.

## 2.0 Context

### 2.1 Alcohol related Violent crime in Southwark - evening

Borough and Bankside Saturation Area (dotted line represents the extended area).

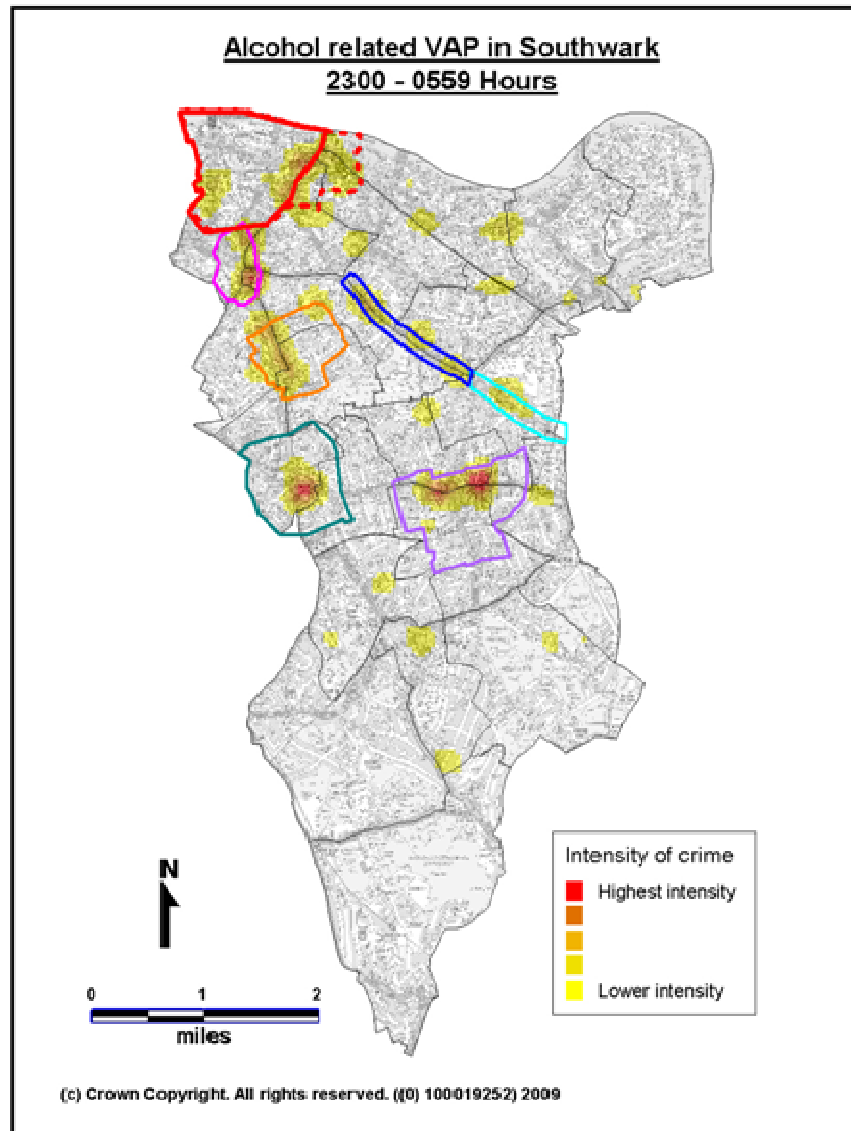
Elephant and Castle Saturation Area

Walworth Saturation Area

Camberwell Saturation Area

Old Kent Road Saturation Area, North and South

Peckham Saturation Area



**Finding: - The Elephant and Castle saturation area does not cover the entirety of disorder generated by the MOS and others along Newington Causeway. It may be prudent to slightly extend the boundary north, to run flush with the Borough and Bankside boundary. This is mostly concerned with the night time economy, and does not seem to be such a problem in daytime hours.**

## 2.2 Alcohol related Violent crime in Southwark - daytime

Borough and Bankside Saturation Area (dotted line represents the extended area).

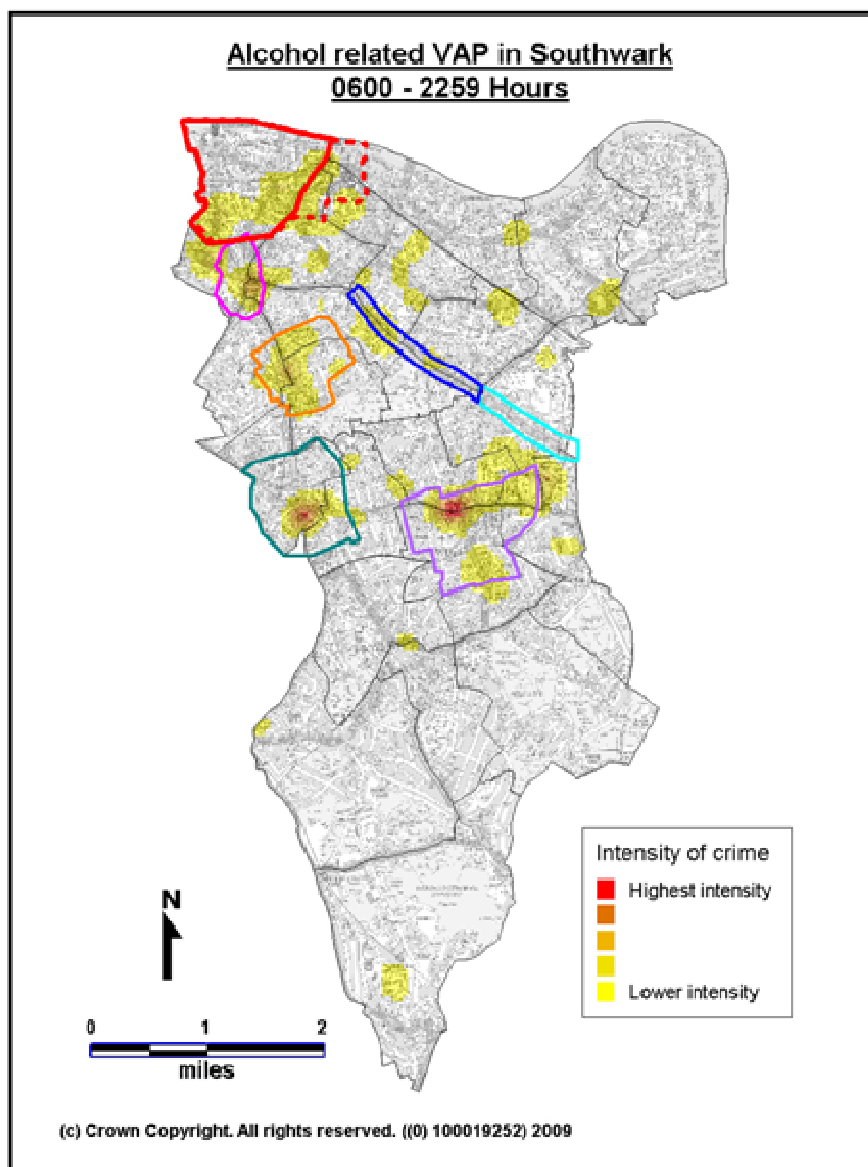
Elephant and Castle Saturation Area

Walworth Saturation Area

Camberwell Saturation Area

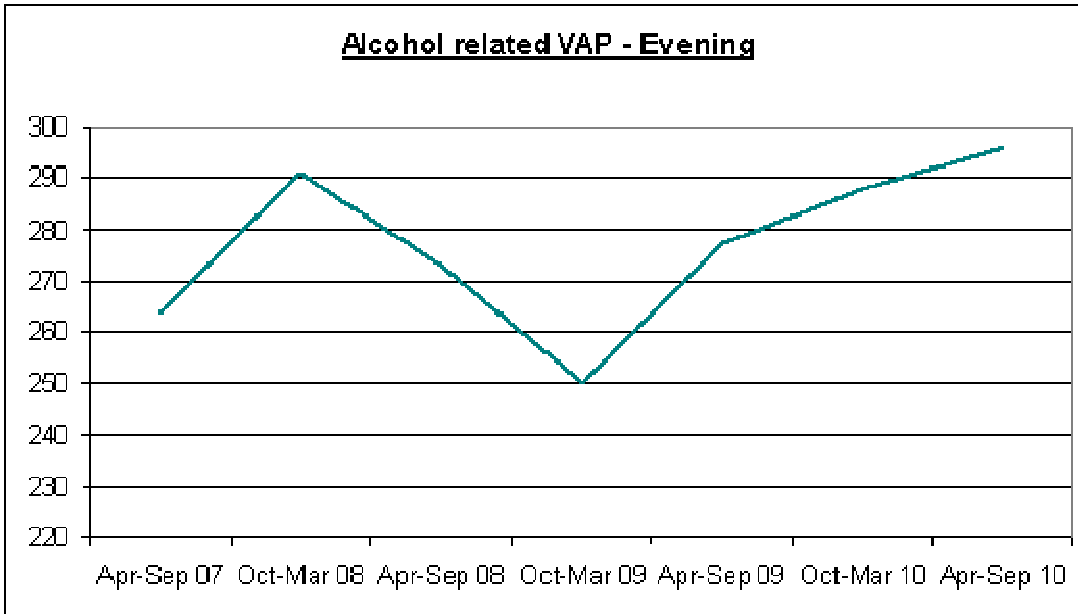
Old Kent Road Saturation Area, North and South

Peckham Saturation Area



## 3.0 Evening offences (2300 – 0559 hours)

### 3.1 Southwark Overview



Southwark experienced a significant decrease in alcohol related violent crime between October and March 2009, yet has risen steadily ever since. By the end of September 2010, levels are higher than at any point since April 2007.

	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar 08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
No. Alcohol	264	291	273	250	277	288	296
All VAP	644	676	614	567	621	615	574
% VAP Alcohol related	41.0	43.0	44.5	44.1	44.6	46.8	51.6

The table above represents the amount of alcohol related violent crime in the borough per period, and the proportion of all violence that is alcohol related. It can be seen that even not only the level of violent crime has generally decreased, the level of alcohol related violent crime has increased. Moreover, the proportion of violent crime influenced by alcohol has increased significantly over time, and for the most recent period represented 51.6% of all violent crime.

## 3.2 Saturation Areas

The category of violence against the person incorporates a number of individual crime types, each differing in their level of severity and the impact on the victim. These include murder, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, common assaults, and the possession of offensive weapons, harassment and other violent crime.

The table below gives a break down of alcohol related VAP in all saturation areas in six month blocks. Increases were seen in Borough and Bankside (though no significant change was noted in the extended area), Peckham and Walworth, whereas a decrease was experienced in the Old Kent Road (South). Camberwell, Elephant and Castle and Old Kent Road North did not experience any significant change.

Saturation Area	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar 08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
Borough and Bankside	22	17	22	18	22	18	26
Borough and Bankside Extended	34	47	40	45	37	42	39
Camberwell	13	21	17	17	16	17	18
Elephant	25	26	16	18	12	23	20
OKR North	10	10	13	8	12	12	14
OKR South	5	8	12	6	5	11	8
Peckham	30	35	27	21	34	28	36
Walworth	20	16	14	15	21	15	21

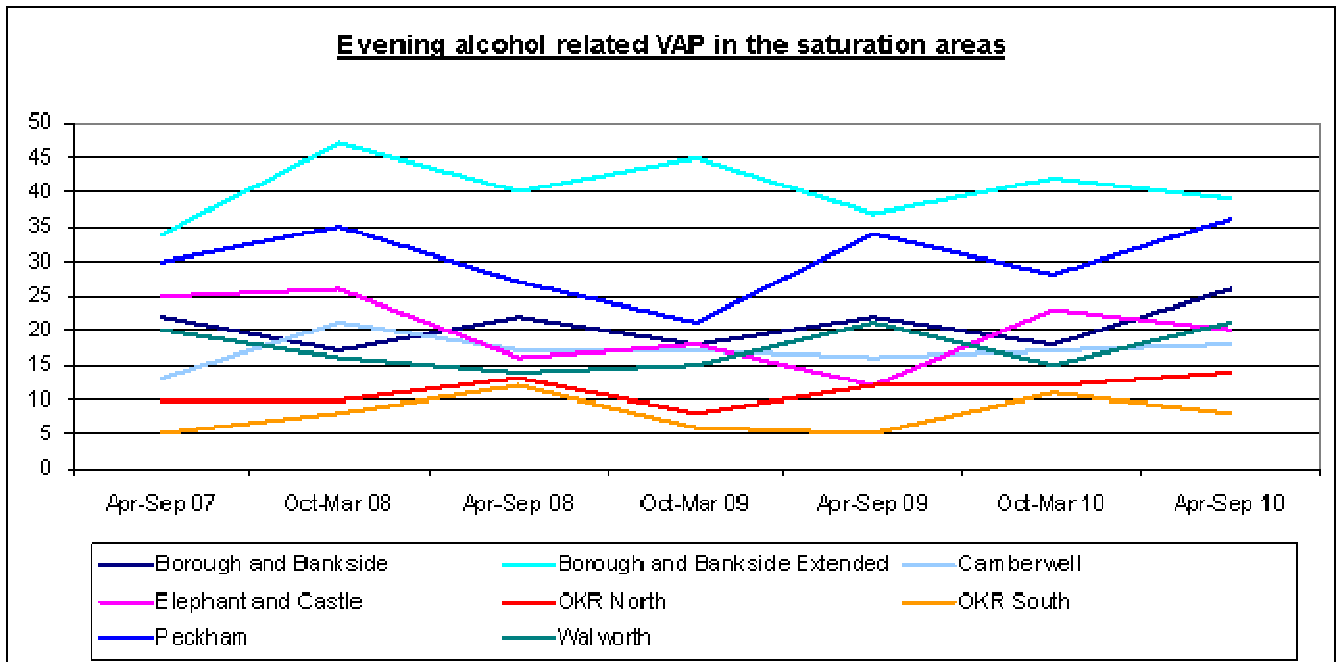
The following chart shows these numbers as a percentage of Southwark's total alcohol related violence for each time block. The proportions have changed in each of these areas. Of continuing concern is the extended Borough and Bankside Saturation Area, which regularly represents between 11 and 18% of alcohol related violent crime in the borough and Peckham, which has experienced an increase in the last period, having decreased proportionally in the period before that. The Peckham Saturation Area currently represents 12.2% of all alcohol related violence in the borough, and is an area which needs to be monitored.

Saturation Area	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar 08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
Borough and Bankside	7.4	5.8	8.1	7.2	7.9	6.3	8.8
Borough and Bankside extended	11.5	16.2	14.7	18.0	13.4	14.6	13.2
Camberwell	4.4	7.2	6.2	6.8	5.8	5.9	6.1
Elephant	8.4	8.9	5.9	7.2	4.3	8.0	6.8
OKR North	3.4	3.4	4.8	3.2	4.3	4.2	4.7
OKR South	1.7	2.7	4.4	2.4	1.8	3.8	2.7
Peckham	10.1	12.0	9.9	8.4	12.3	9.7	12.2
Walworth	6.8	5.5	5.1	6.0	7.6	5.2	7.1

In total, for the most recent period (April – September 2010), the saturation zones represent just over 60% of alcohol related violent crime. This has increased by 5% from the previous period, and by the same amount when compared to the same period last year. Prior to this, levels were around 60%. The chart below illustrates the change in ratio.

	Apr - Sep 07	Oct - Mar 08	Apr - Sep 08	Oct - Mar 09	Apr - Sep 09	Oct - Mar 10	Apr - Sep 10
% saturation	53.7	61.7	59.1	59.2	57.4	57.7	61.6
% non saturation	46.3	38.3	40.9	40.8	42.6	42.3	38.4

The following graph displays how the different saturation areas have changed (in terms of number not proportion) over time.



The increase in offending in Peckham is of concern, and ought to be monitored, in terms of repeat venues, and peak time periods, in order to develop a Partnership strategy to reduce the amount of alcohol related violence.

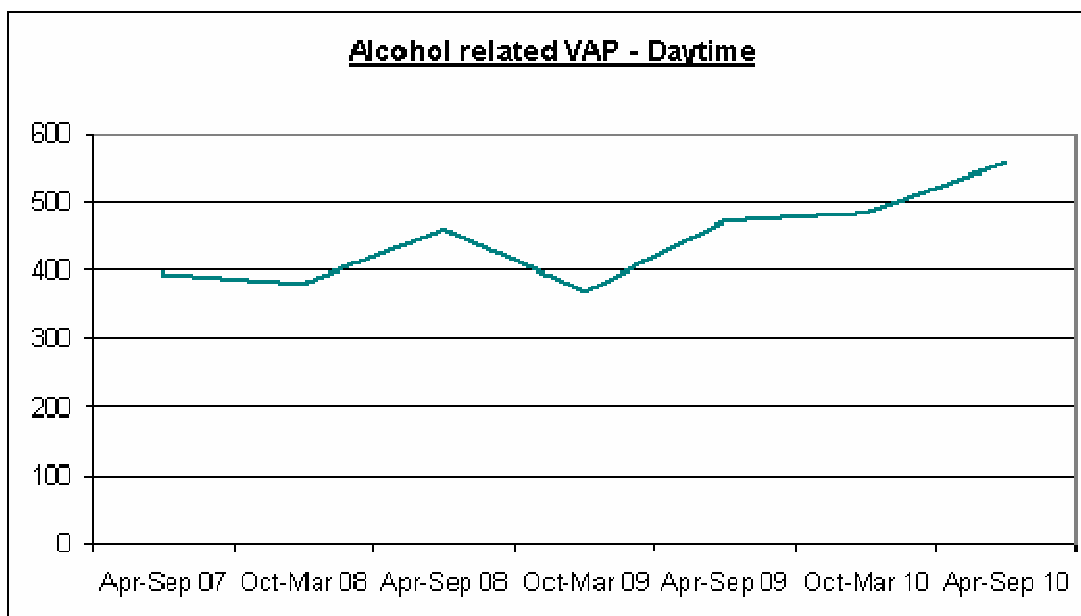
Borough and Bankside has increased, though as aforementioned, the extended area is slowly reducing, though it is the area with the highest crime statistics.

Walworth is the only other area within this period that has demonstrated an increase in alcohol related violent crime in the evening hours.



## 4.0 Daytime Offences (0600 – 2259 hours)

### 4.1 Southwark Overview



Generally, levels appear to be increasing (save a reduction between October and March 2009) and, having previously stabilised, the number offences has risen again in this period.

	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar 08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
No. Alcohol	394	381	459	368	472	484	556
All VAP	2366	2226	2586	2118	2508	2294	2362
% VAP Alcohol related	16.7	17.1	17.7	17.4	18.8	21.1	23.5

It can be seen that the proportion of violence which is alcohol related is much less in the daytime than in the evening period, and is just under a quarter of all violence. This has been steadily increasing over the last few periods, since April 2007.

## 4.2 Saturation Areas

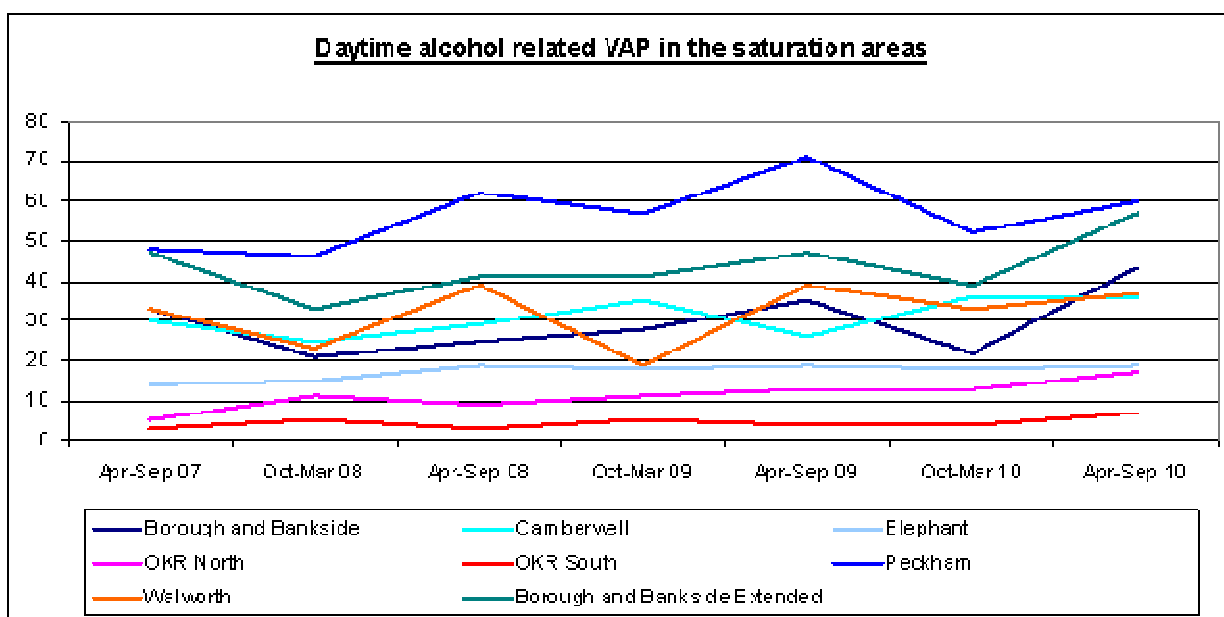
The below table displays alcohol related VAP in all saturation areas in six month blocks. Increases were seen in all areas save Camberwell, which remained at the same level, having previously increased.

Saturation Area	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar 08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
Borough and Bankside	33	21	25	28	35	22	43
Borough and Bankside extended	47	33	41	41	47	39	57
Camberwell	30	25	29	35	26	36	36
Elephant	14	15	19	18	19	18	19
OKR North	5	11	9	11	13	13	17
OKR South	3	5	3	5	4	4	7
Peckham	48	46	62	57	71	52	60
Walworth	33	23	39	19	39	33	37

As for the evening offending, the below chart shows these figures as a percentage of Southwark's total alcohol related violence for each period. Of continuing concern is the extended Borough and Bankside Area, which regularly represents between 8 and 12% of alcohol related violent crime in the borough and Peckham, which although experiencing a proportional reduction, still has very high figures. Similarly to the evening analysis, the Borough and Bankside area has a higher proportion, as well as the extended area.

Saturation Area	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar 08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
Borough and Bankside	8.4	5.5	5.4	7.6	7.4	4.5	7.7
Borough and Bankside extended	11.9	8.7	8.9	11.1	10.0	8.1	10.3
Camberwell	7.6	6.6	6.3	9.5	5.5	7.4	6.5
Elephant	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.7	3.4
OKR North	1.3	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.1
OKR South	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.3
Peckham	12.2	12.1	13.5	15.5	15.0	10.7	10.8
Walworth	8.4	6.0	8.5	5.2	8.3	6.8	6.7

The following graph displays how the different saturation areas have changed over time.



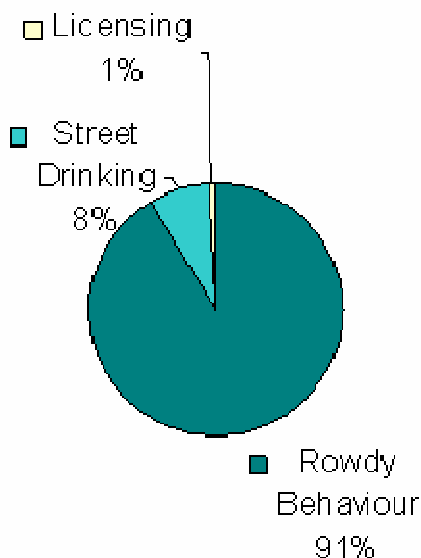
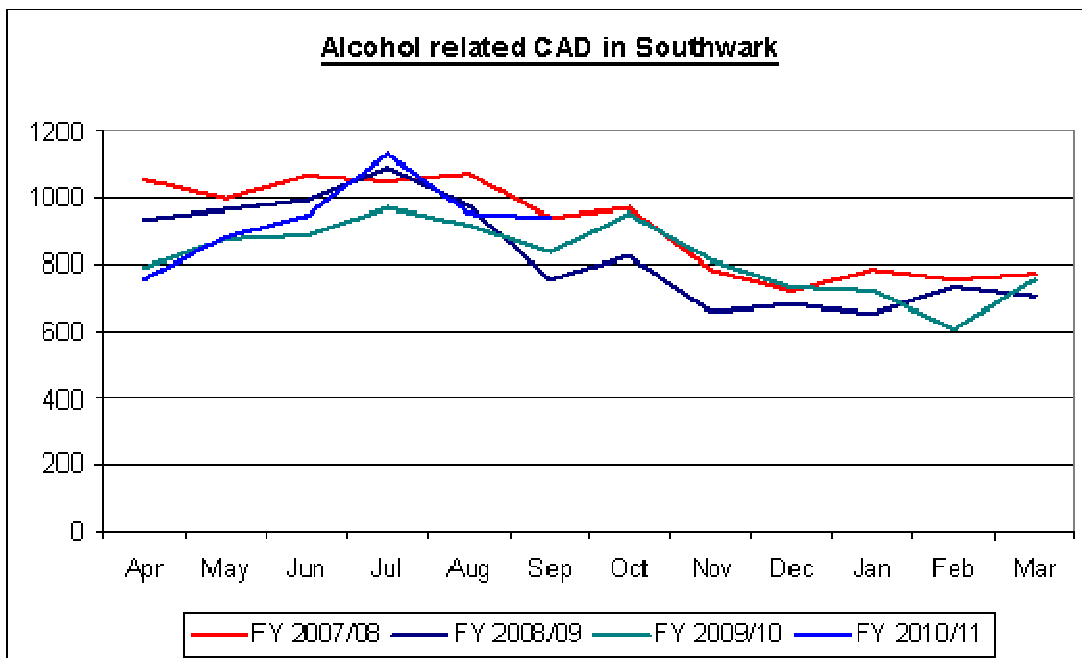
The recent increase in offending in the Borough and Bankside Extended Area is of concern, and ought to be monitored, as levels are higher now than they have been in this area since the study began. Also of concern

is Borough and Bankside, which steeply increased. Peckham continues to increase, and the danger is that levels will once more reach the peak of April – September 2009

## 5.0 Police CAD data

### 5.1 Boroughwide

Using all alcohol related CAD data, it can be seen that in all years, they follow the same pattern, with seasonal highs in the summer months, tailing off towards the end of the year. There was a 6.2% increase in CAD calls when comparing April – September 2010 with the same period in 2009, with a particular spike in July, which was higher than at any point since April 2007. Since July, levels have fallen, though are still at a higher level than at the same time last year. Should this trend continue, it is likely that there will be a significant increase in these types of CAD calls when comparing the whole year to the previous one.

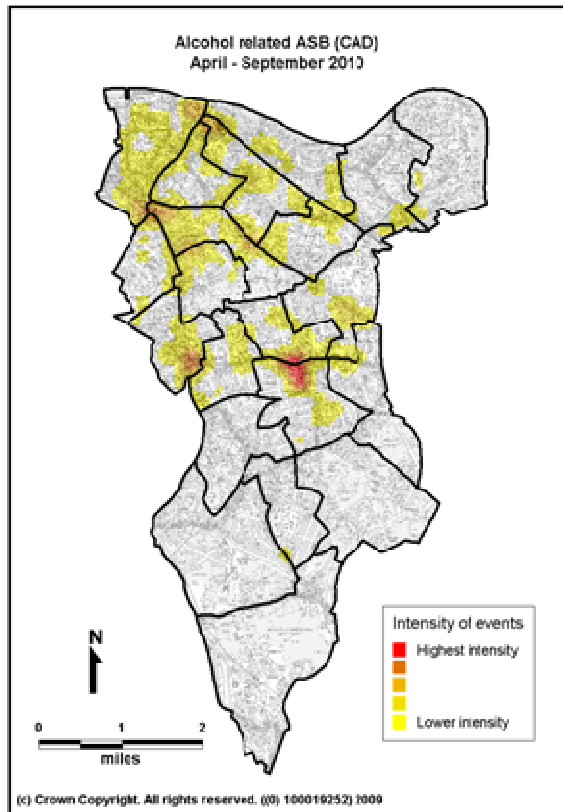


Last period, Rowdy behaviour made up 86.9% of these CAD calls. As the chart to the left shows, this has increased to 91.4% for the current reporting period.

It must be remembered that whilst Rowdy Behaviour may serve as an indication of alcohol related disorder, there is no guarantee that these calls are generated by alcohol. Calls to violence for example, are not included here, and some of these may be related to alcohol. It may be that there is a need for the MPS to develop some sort of flagging system within their CAD systems in order for operators to accurately input where they think drugs or alcohol may be involved.

There are very few calls to Licensing or street drinking, which are the only two fields directly attributable to alcohol.

## 5.2 Location



The map to the left shows that disorder related CAD calls typically take place in Peckham (specifically the High Street/Rye Lane area), and to a lesser extent in Camberwell, Elephant and Castle and Borough High Street.

Once more, these hotspots have not changed since the last assessment, and are all situated within our alcohol saturation areas.

The table below shows that even though Peckham has generated a hotspot (owing to the density of calls originating from there), the 'top' ward is in fact Cathedrals, suggesting that calls are more dispersed in this ward.

The column to the right indicates a shift in the ranking of each ward. Cathedrals and the Lane are always at the top of this chart, Faraday and Village wards are showing surprising increases.

Proportionally, it seems that disorder calls are much more spread amongst the wards.

Rank	Ward	This period	% this period	Last period	% last period	Rank last period	Change
1	Cathedrals Ward	683	12.2	512	11.2	2	+1
2	The Lane Ward	535	9.5	525	11.5	1	-1
3	East Walworth Ward	449	8.0	398	8.8	3	0
4	Grange Ward	424	7.6	384	8.4	4	0
5	Livesey Ward	363	6.5	270	5.9	6	+1
6	Camberwell Green Ward	327	5.8	290	6.3	5	-1
7	Riverside Ward	298	5.3	235	5.1	7	0
8	Faraday Ward	280	5.0	174	3.8	12	+4
9	Brunswick Park Ward	251	4.5	185	4.0	10	+1
10	Chaucer Ward	233	4.2	207	4.5	8	-2
11	Peckham Ward	232	4.1	178	3.8	11	0
12	South Bermondsey Ward	224	4.0	189	4.1	9	-3
13	Rotherhithe Ward	203	3.6	152	3.3	13	0
14	Newington Ward	187	3.3	147	3.2	14	0
15	Village Ward	156	2.8	110	2.4	17	+2
16	Nunhead Ward	153	2.7	136	3.0	15	-1
17	Surrey Docks Ward	152	2.7	113	2.5	16	-1
18	College Ward	130	2.3	89	1.9	21	+3
19	Peckham Rye Ward	124	2.2	95	2.1	19	0
20	South Camberwell Ward	111	2.0	103	2.2	18	-2
21	East Dulwich Ward	98	1.7	91	2.0	20	-1

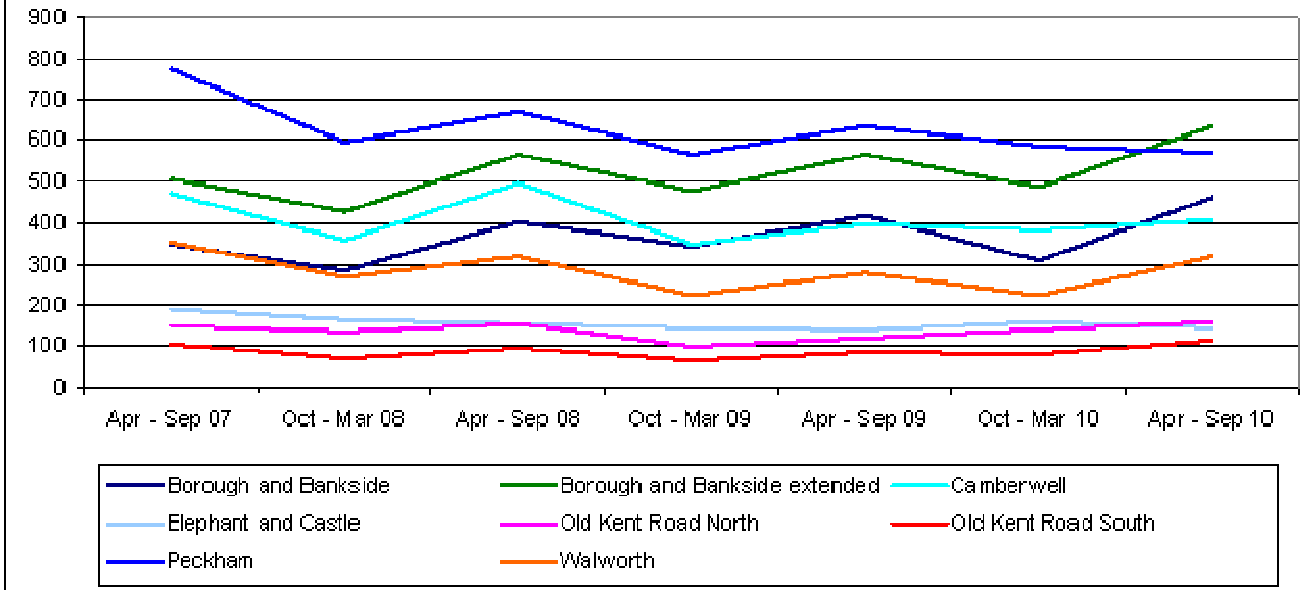
### 5.3 Saturation Areas

Alcohol related CAD calls include Street Drinking and Licensing issues, as well as rowdy behaviour. The table below gives a breakdown of alcohol related CAD calls in all saturation areas since April 2007.

Area	Apr - Sep 07	Oct - Mar 08	Apr - Sep 08	Oct - Mar 09	Apr - Sep 09	Oct - Mar 10	Apr - Sep 10
Borough and Bankside	349	282	405	343	420	308	461
Borough and Bankside extended	509	428	569	477	565	485	635
Camberwell	472	357	499	347	396	384	407
Elephant and Castle	190	162	152	143	140	159	146
Old Kent Road North	147	134	152	99	120	137	159
Old Kent Road South	103	71	93	65	86	80	115
Peckham	777	596	671	566	636	586	571
Walworth	354	269	317	222	280	222	320

The following graphs display how these areas have changed over time. Each has decreased since December 2006, though most have stabilised, and in some cases (Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and the Old Kent Road) are increasing.

**CAD calls in the saturation areas over time**



Overall reduction in Peckham, though levels have recently stabilised.

Calls within the extended Borough and Bankside boundary are generally increasing, with the original area increasing at a similar rate.

Camberwell, having experienced a slight dip, has increased a little and stabilised.

Elephant and Castle has experienced a slight decrease, though levels in this area are extremely steady.

The Walworth Road area has increased since the last period, and nearly reached the same levels as April – September 2007.

Calls to the Old Kent Road fluctuate, yet in recent months have seen a slight increase.

## 5.4 When

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	Total
0000 - 0100	42	36	26	31	31	50	54	270
0100 - 0200	36	19	30	20	34	55	64	258
0200 - 0300	26	16	22	17	22	54	47	204
0300 - 0400	15	16	15	19	9	43	40	159
0400 - 0500	20	11	11	11	11	20	49	133
0500 - 0600	8	8	7	12	10	29	36	110
0600 - 0700	10	6	8	8	4	14	25	75
0700 - 0800	9	11	4	6	8	17	22	77
0800 - 0900	13	8	11	10	8	11	10	71
0900 - 1000	17	15	17	19	13	12	9	102
1000 - 1100	14	15	22	25	19	11	10	116
1100 - 1200	20	23	20	27	24	29	20	163
1200 - 1300	27	23	35	35	31	21	29	201
1300 - 1400	20	31	24	32	37	22	27	193
1400 - 1500	35	30	24	21	24	44	22	200
1500 - 1600	47	43	36	48	56	41	30	301
1600 - 1700	54	37	49	46	52	43	43	324
1700 - 1800	52	63	37	58	50	52	40	352
1800 - 1900	64	56	52	51	59	57	53	392
1900 - 2000	51	50	64	56	76	66	48	411
2000 - 2100	60	46	59	63	59	55	38	382
2100 - 2200	47	50	47	52	77	73	41	387
2200 - 2300	43	49	54	67	56	59	43	371
2300 - 0000	46	35	38	59	66	62	51	357
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>5609</b>

Generally, peak times for calls are between 1800 and 2300 hours, with peak days of Saturday, Sunday and Friday.

**'Absolute' peak times are:**

Friday, from 1900 – 2200 hours.

Overnight, from Friday night to Saturday morning, 2300 – 0600 hours.

Overnight from Saturday night to Sunday morning, 1900 – 0200 hours.

The amount of calls rises by a third from 1500 hours onwards, and continues to increase until 2000 hours, from which point they gradually decrease. After 0300, there is a rapid 'dropping off' of calls.

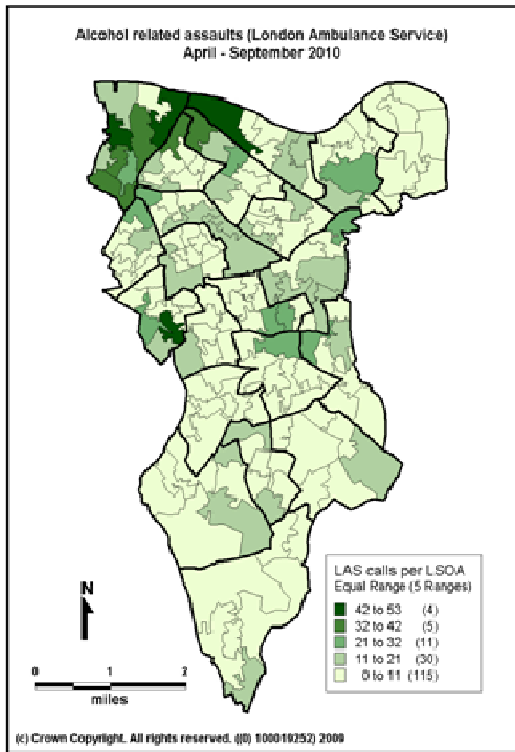
Key



0 - 14 15 - 29 30 - 44 45 - 59 60 - 74 75 - 89

## 6.0 Ambulance data

### 6.1 Location



Ward	Total	% total
Cathedrals	274	17.4
Camberwell Green	118	7.5
Grange	115	7.3
Chaucer	103	6.5
Riverside	100	6.3
East Walworth	95	6.0
Livesey	89	5.7
Newington	72	4.6
Peckham	68	4.3
The Lane	67	4.3
Faraday	59	3.7
Rotherhithe	56	3.6
Nunhead	52	3.3
Village	52	3.3
South Bermondsey	50	3.2
Peckham Rye	44	2.8
East Dulwich	42	2.7
College	38	2.4
Brunswick Park	29	1.8
Surrey Docks	28	1.8
South Camberwell	24	1.5

Between December 2009 and May 2010, there was a much heavier focus on alcohol related assaults in Cathedrals, to the north. In this period, other areas seem to be becoming slightly more prominent, most specifically, Camberwell Green, Peckham, Rotherhithe and Livesey.

Previously, Cathedrals represented 16.4% of all calls, so this has clearly gone up, but Grange, which was the second highest (8.9%) has fallen, as has the previous third highest, Chaucer (was 7.2%).

Proportionally, increases have been seen in Camberwell Green (rising from 5.6% to 7.5%).

There are four areas which have had more calls between April 2010 and September 2010 than others.

**E01003929 (52 calls)** is located in Cathedrals ward, and is the LSOA marked A on the map. This is the area to the west of Borough High Street and includes many licensed premises.

Peak month: May (10 calls). Calls to this LSOA average 8-10 per month.

Peak times: 2100 – 2300, Wednesday – Thursday night

Age Range	Male	Female	Unknown	Grand Total
15 - 19	1			1
20 - 24		1		1
25 - 29	4	6		10
30 - 34	4	1		5
35 - 39	6	2		8
40 - 44	12	2		14
45 - 49	7			7
55 - 59	1	1		2
Unknown	3		1	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>51</b>

Patients are predominantly male here, and aged 40 – 44. Where females were treated, they were typically aged 25-29 (more females than males in this age group here).

Very few young people being treated here.



**E01004027 (49 calls)** is also one of this cluster, and the section taking over the greatest part of the riverfront, located in Riverside ward (marked B on the map).

Peak month: July; August (11 each).

Peak times: Thursday, 1400 – 1700; Sunday, 0000 – 0500; Monday, 1600 - 2000

Age Range	Unknown	Female	Male	Grand Total
15 - 19		1	3	4
20 - 24		3	4	7
25 - 29		2	1	3
30 - 34		1	2	3
35 - 39			5	5
40 - 44		3	5	8
45 - 49			2	2
50 - 54			2	2
55 - 59			3	3
60 - 64			2	2
65+			1	1
Unknown	1		8	9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>49</b>

Again, few female patients, predominantly males, aged between 35 and 44.

Of interest however, is the fact that there are more young people here than any of the other peak areas, especially those aged 15 – 24. Though few females were treated, the two peak ages for those that were, was 20-24 and 40-44

**E01003928 (47 calls)** is located within Cathedrals ward, and comprises a portion of Blackfriars Road and the Cut, and forms the boroughs boundary with Lambeth. This area is labelled C on the map.

Peak month: July (13); Jun (11).

Peak times: Saturdays from 1300 – 1700, early hours of Wednesday, and late evening on Sunday.

Age Range	Female	Male	Grand Total
15 - 19	2		2
20 - 24		1	1
25 - 29		2	2
30 - 34		3	3
35 - 39		5	5
40 - 44	1	4	5
45 - 49		5	5
50 - 54		7	7
55 - 59		4	4
60 - 64		5	5
65+		4	4
Unknown	1	3	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>

Overwhelmingly more males than females, and again, very few seem to be young people, with a variety of ages, spanning 20 to over 65. The peak age range was 50-54, though there were other peaks between 35 – 39; 45 – 49 and 60-64.

**E01003921 (53 calls)** is an LSOA in Camberwell Green ward, and comprises the actual park itself, as well as the Butterfly Walk Shopping Centre. It is marked D on the map.

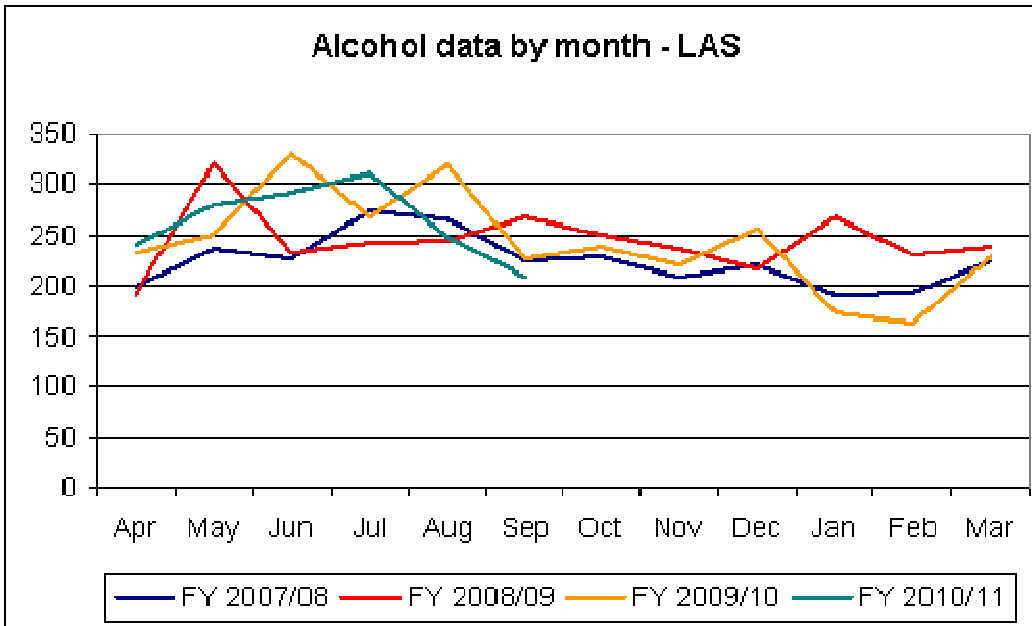
Peak month: June (18); July (13).

Peak times: Thursday, 1000 – 1500; all evenings from 2000 hours onwards

Age Range	Female	Male	Unknown	Grand Total
15 - 19	1	2		3
20 - 24		2		2
25 - 29	2	2		4
30 - 34	1	1		2
35 - 39	2	7		9
40 - 44		2		2
45 - 49	2	3		5
50 - 54		5		5
55 - 59	1	7		8
60 - 64		3		3
65+	2	1		3
Unknown	2	4	1	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>

Again, few female patients, and those females who were treated were of a variety of ages. Peak ages for males are 35 – 39 and 50 – 59 years old. There are more young people treated in Camberwell Green than in the area surrounding Borough High Street.

## 6.2 Borough Statistics



**Decrease of 0.8% when comparing FY 2009/10 with the previous year. (23 calls)  
Decrease of 3.2% FYTD (53 calls).**

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 - 0100	14	10	16	12	11	29	26	118
0100 - 0200	12	3	9	8	9	27	15	83
0200 - 0300	8	7	4	4	6	18	15	62
0300 - 0400	4	6	5	3	6	10	10	44
0400 - 0500	4	3	4	1	2	13	11	38
0500 - 0600	3	5	1	2	3	4	4	22
0600 - 0700	6	2	5	6	2	3	11	35
0700 - 0800	4	1		1	5	7	6	24
0800 - 0900	9	2	5	2	5	9	6	38
0900 - 1000	5		3	4	3	10	8	33
1000 - 1100	7	5	6	6	9	1	8	42
1100 - 1200	6	6	6	5	8	11	8	50
1200 - 1300	9	8	7	15	5	7	8	59
1300 - 1400	11	10	4	10	9	6	8	58
1400 - 1500	4	8	8	11	7	20	10	68
1500 - 1600	10	8	13	17	16	11	15	90
1600 - 1700	16	7	10	17	11	9	11	81
1700 - 1800	14	9	15	13	14	20	10	95
1800 - 1900	18	8	13	21	15	15	5	95
1900 - 2000	5	9	16	7	13	14	6	70
2000 - 2100	11	8	10	9	13	12	13	76
2100 - 2200	9	17	9	21	14	14	9	93
2200 - 2300	9	28	12	11	15	12	13	100
2300 - 0000	8	14	8	18	22	23	8	101
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1575</b>

Ambulance data appears to corroborate both Police CAD and crime data, with peak times being overnight Friday – Saturday morning, and Saturday – Sunday morning.

Overall peak time is between 2200 and 0100 hours, which is the same as the previous assessment.

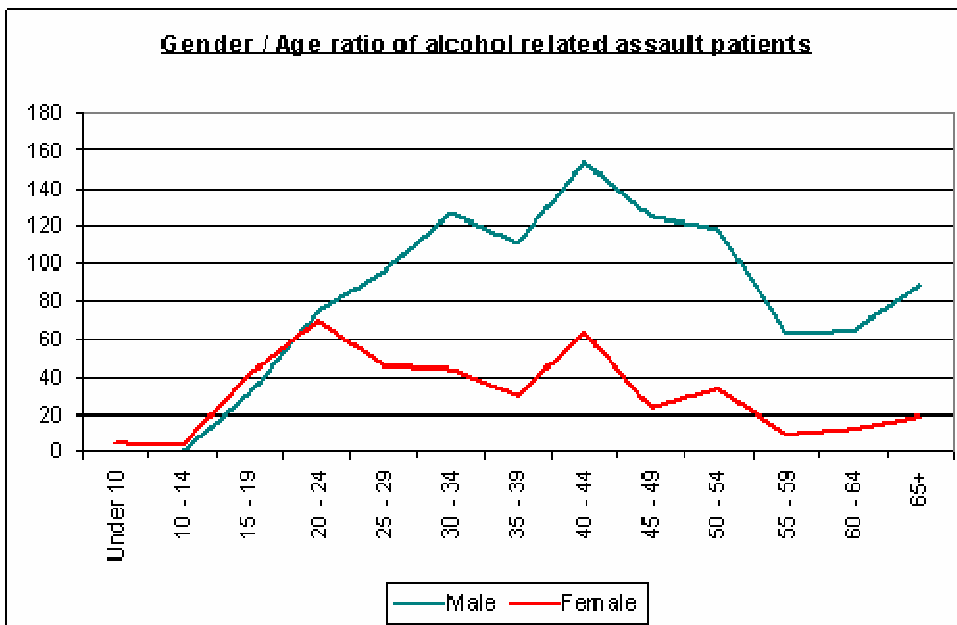
Peak days: Saturday and Sunday, with slightly higher levels on Thursday and Friday.

Age Range	Male	% male	Female	% female	Grand Total
Under 10	0	0.0	5	100.0	5
10 - 14	0	0.0	4	100.0	4
15 - 19	31	43.1	41	56.9	72
20 - 24	75	51.7	70	48.3	145
25 - 29	96	67.6	46	32.4	142
30 - 34	127	74.3	44	25.7	171
35 - 39	111	78.7	30	21.3	141
40 - 44	154	71.0	63	29.0	217
45 - 49	125	84.5	23	15.5	148
50 - 54	118	77.6	34	22.4	152
55 - 59	63	87.5	9	12.5	72
60 - 64	64	84.2	12	15.8	76
65+	89	82.4	19	17.6	108
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>1453</b>

Almost three quarters of patients attended to re alcohol related assaults are male, with 27.5% female.

Legend
0 - 19.9%
20 - 39.9%
40 - 59.9%
60 - 79.9%
80 - 100%

The peak age range is 40-44, followed by 50-54. It must be remembered that DV victims will not have been removed from this search, which therefore may skew the figures.



As stated above, just over a quarter of patients attended to for alcohol related calls are female. As in the previous two assessments, and still being monitored by the Divisional Business Team, up until the age of 19, there are more females treated than males. Indeed, 48.3% of those seen aged 20-24 were female, and just under a third of those aged 20-29 were female. From this point onwards, there are far more males than females. The graph above depicts this link.