

# Safer Southwark Partnership

## Alcohol Related Violence Southwark 2013

Southwark Council, the police and partners in the community are working hard to keep you safe.

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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Objectives

The purpose of this analysis is to examine trends relating to alcohol related violence within the borough of Southwark. Detailed analysis has been completed regarding alcohol related violence in both the identified and proposed saturation areas and this document is intended to be read alongside both of these documents.

## 1.2 Key findings

Table 1: Alcohol related violence – key findings – 2013	
<b>Licensed premises</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1041 licensed premises borough wide, 48% are located in one of the saturation areas</li> <li>➤ Cathedrals and surrounding wards are the primary location of licensed premises in Southwark, with Camberwell Green, The Lane and East Dulwich secondary areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Cost of crime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alcohol related violence cost approximately £9,309,902 in 2013, a reduction of 3.6% (£350,000) on the previous year.</li> <li>➤ Alcohol related violent crime in the saturation areas cost £547,690 less than in 2012, a decrease of 5.6%.</li> </ul>
<b>Crime</b>	<p><b>1800 to 0559</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 52% of alcohol related violent crime took place within one of the saturation areas.</li> <li>➤ 18% decrease in alcohol related violent crime between 2012 and 2013.</li> <li>➤ 37% of all violence considered alcohol related</li> </ul> <p><b>0600 to 1759</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 45% of alcohol related violent crime took place within one of the saturation areas</li> <li>➤ Decrease of 14% when comparing 2013 with the previous year</li> <li>➤ Overall, 18% of violence in this period is considered to be alcohol related, down from 19% in 2012.</li> </ul> <p><b>0000 to 0559</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 60% of all violence occurs in one of the saturation areas, an increase of 2% on 2012 figures.</li> <li>➤ There was a decrease of 25% when comparing 2013 figures with those from 2012</li> <li>➤ The current proportion of violence that is alcohol related is 46%</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Significantly better than those averages for under 18 and female alcohol specific hospital admissions, but significantly worse for males.</li> <li>➤ Significantly worse than all averages when considering all types of alcohol related crime. The borough is ranked 4-7 for each type (of 33 boroughs, including the City of London).</li> </ul> <p><b>In terms of Southwark clients:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 577 clients in treatment, where alcohol is the primary drug used</li> <li>➤ Most clients are aged from 40 to 54, which is the same for both males and females. Two thirds of the client group are male</li> <li>➤ Most clients state that they drink between 20 and 29 units per day</li> <li>➤ Over a third of clients use a secondary drug, mostly cannabis.</li> <li>➤ 36% of clients have a dual diagnosis (alcohol and mental health)</li> </ul>
<b>CAD ASB</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Significant decrease in CAD ASB between 2013 and 2012 (18% fewer calls)</li> <li>➤ Spring/Summer (March – August) are the busiest, potentially because of warmer weather</li> <li>➤ Hotspots for ASB are at Elephant and Castle, Camberwell Green and Rye Lane</li> <li>➤ Currently, 37% of CAD ASB occurs in one of the saturation areas</li> </ul>
<b>Ambulance service</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 46% of Southwark's alcohol related ambulance call outs take place in one of the saturation areas.</li> <li>➤ Alcohol is predominantly an issue in the evening in all saturation areas; however, in Peckham, it is also a problem in the daytime.</li> <li>➤ Though Cathedrals experienced the most LAS call outs, numbers increased by just 17%, whereas Newington, in Walworth, increased by 47%.</li> <li>➤ 10% increase in alcohol related calls when comparing 2013 with the previous year</li> <li>➤ Southwark remains to be ranked fourth of all boroughs, behind Westminster, Lambeth and Camden</li> <li>➤ Peak times are overnight on Fri/Sat and Sat/Sun, correlating with MPS crime/CAD data</li> <li>➤ Just under three quarters of patients are males, with a peak age range of 40 to 44, followed by those aged 35 to 39, 25 to 29 and 30 to 34.</li> </ul>

### 1.3 Methodology

Data was taken from the MPS crime reporting system (CRIS). 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 difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part the consumption or over consumption of alcohol plays in the occurrence of crime. It is often flagged or noted within crime reports 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 January 2007 to 31 December 2013.

Police DARIS (commonly known as CAD) data has been used for the same period which is accurately mapped to XY coordinates, thus previous difficulties concerning the accuracy of locations have largely been overcome. As before, there continue to be issues following on from the change in CAD codes. The following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street drinking (was 34)

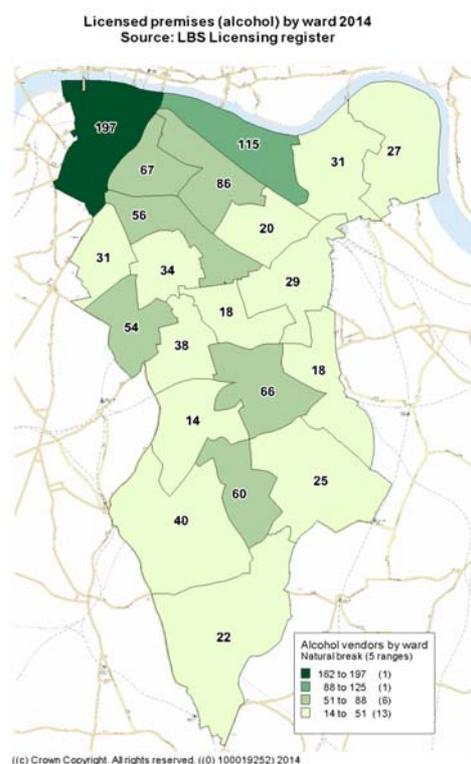
Health data was obtained from the LAPE profiles, published by the North West Public Health Authority (<http://www.lape.org.uk/LAProfile.aspx?reg=h>) with qualitative data for Southwark residents sourced from the Data and Performance Management Team for NHS SE London.

Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform to LSOA boundaries, which previously was the only method of mapping the data.

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## 2.0 Context

### 2.1 Licensed premises in Southwark



Premises serving alcohol in Southwark must be licensed by the Council in order to do so.

There are 1041 licensed premises in Southwark, 48% of which are located within one of the borough's six saturation areas.

The map displays the location of those premises licensed to sell alcohol in Southwark at a ward level.

Cathedrals contains the most licensed premises, doubtless concerned with its thriving night time economy. With rapid transport links to central London, as well as other parts of the borough/other boroughs, it forms the central business district of the borough, and is a hub for commuters / tourists alike.

Wards adjoining Cathedrals have a proportionally higher amount of licensed premises than others, and Riverside is second. There are six wards with the next highest density of licensed premises, three of which adjoin Cathedrals.

Of the three other wards with a higher proportion of licensed premises, large portions of two (Camberwell

Green and The Lane) are monitored by saturation areas. East Dulwich is not however. Premises here are mostly located in and around the Lordship Lane area.

Table 2: Licensed premises in the saturation areas

Use	Borough & Bankside	Camberwell	Elephant & Castle	Old Kent Road	Peckham	Walworth	% in SA
24 hour store	5	6	2	2	6	2	41%
Convenience Store	12	14	3	9	11	12	34%
Hostel/Hotel	10	1		1			50%
Members club	1	1			2		24%
Nightclub	7		5	3	2	2	86%
Off Licence	5	2	3	2	1	1	39%
Other	19		4	1	2		50%
Petrol station	1			1	1		30%
PH / Bar	70	14	7	6	13	7	52%
Restaurant / Café	99	23	18	13	12	13	54%
Sports/Leisure	7	1	2		6		34%
Supermarket	9	2	2	3	4	5	54%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48%</b>

It is clear that of all the saturation areas, both current policy and those under monitor, Borough and Bankside remains to have the most licensed premises. This area is mostly located within Cathedrals ward with small portions of surrounding wards also included. Camberwell and Peckham have similar amounts of public houses within them (though only Camberwell has a significant number of alcohol licensed cafés). They also have approximately the same amount of 24hr convenience stores as Borough and Bankside.

Table 3: Change in the amount of licensed premises						
Type of premises	Borough & Bankside	Camberwell	Elephant & Castle	Old Kent Road	Peckham	Walworth
24 hour store				1	-1	
Convenience Store	-4	-1	-2	-2		-1
Hostel/Hotel	-1				-1	
Members club	-7	-1	-3			
Nightclub	3	-2	1	-3		2
Off Licence	-3	-1	1		-1	
Other	5		4	1	2	
Petrol station	-1			-1	1	
PH / Bar	-3	2		1		-6
Restaurant / Café	9	-1	3	3	3	2
Sports/Leisure	5		1		1	
Supermarket	3	-1	-1	-1		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-3</b>

There have been limited changes in the amount of licensed premises within the saturation area boundaries, with all bar Peckham reporting an overall decrease.

Table 4: Proportion of premises open within time bands							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	405	439	439	442	456	514	512
0100 - 0200	249	271	271	273	306	399	395
0200 - 0300	161	164	164	168	179	211	210
0300 - 0400	144	140	140	144	147	167	166
0400 - 0500	138	132	132	136	139	149	146
0500 - 0600	134	132	132	134	137	144	141
0600 - 0700	191	189	189	190	193	195	188
0700 - 0800	288	287	287	287	289	286	263
0800 - 0900	518	518	518	518	520	517	348
0900 - 1000	620	621	621	621	626	626	456
1000 - 1100	829	831	832	832	834	834	727
1100 - 1200	975	980	981	980	982	981	877
1200 - 1300	1019	1022	1023	1022	1023	1022	1015
1300 - 1400	1019	1022	1023	1022	1023	1022	1015
1400 - 1500	1019	1024	1025	1024	1025	1024	1017
1500 - 1600	1019	1023	1024	1023	1024	1023	1015
1600 - 1700	1019	1023	1024	1023	1024	1022	1013
1700 - 1800	1022	1027	1029	1028	1029	1026	1016
1800 - 1900	1018	1022	1025	1025	1027	1023	1006
1900 - 2000	1022	1026	1028	1029	1033	1026	1005
2000 - 2100	1012	1016	1018	1019	1023	1017	996
2100 - 2200	1001	1005	1007	1008	1013	1007	980
2200 - 2300	973	977	979	980	986	980	942
2300 - 0000	675	676	676	682	695	694	634

Of the 1041 premises open in the borough, there were 20 which did not have their opening times displayed in the licence register.

The table to the left indicates that generally between 90 and 100 per cent of licensed premises in the borough are open between 1100 and 2300.

There are far fewer premises open in the early hours (between 0200 and 0700) however, unsurprisingly there are more open in this time period on Saturday and Sunday, doubtless connected to the night time economy and the drinking / entertainment culture in the UK.

Legend: proportion of licensed premises open									
10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%

## 2.3 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Southwark

Crime can cause a significant cost to individuals, businesses and society in general. The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated, so this cannot be an exact study.

The Home Office value of serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury in Southwark in 2012 was £25,123,809. Approximately £9.3m of this was alcohol related.

This is £351,342 less than the previous year (equating to 3.6%).

The table below displays the estimated value of violent crime in Southwark for the past six years, and the percentage / actual changes therein.

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with Injury	£4,474,030	£3,671,250	£5,443,240	£6,461,400	£5,648,830	£5,100,590	£2,780,360
Common assault	£355,250	£374,500	£481,250	£749,000	£582,750	£483,000	£453,250
Serious wounding	£2,394,471	£4,505,725	£5,947,557	£4,582,966	£4,325,496	£4,274,002	£6,076,292
Total violence	<b>£7,223,751</b>	<b>£8,109,119</b>	<b>£11,282,841</b>	<b>£10,902,409</b>	<b>£10,001,903</b>	<b>£9,661,244</b>	<b>£9,309,902</b>
Difference (prev year)		<b>£885,368</b>	<b>£3,173,722</b>	<b>-£380,432</b>	<b>-£900,506</b>	<b>-£340,659</b>	<b>-£351,342</b>
% change (prev year)		<b>12.3%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>

The summary table below compares the cost of alcohol related violent crime in 2013 with the previous year, for each saturation area.

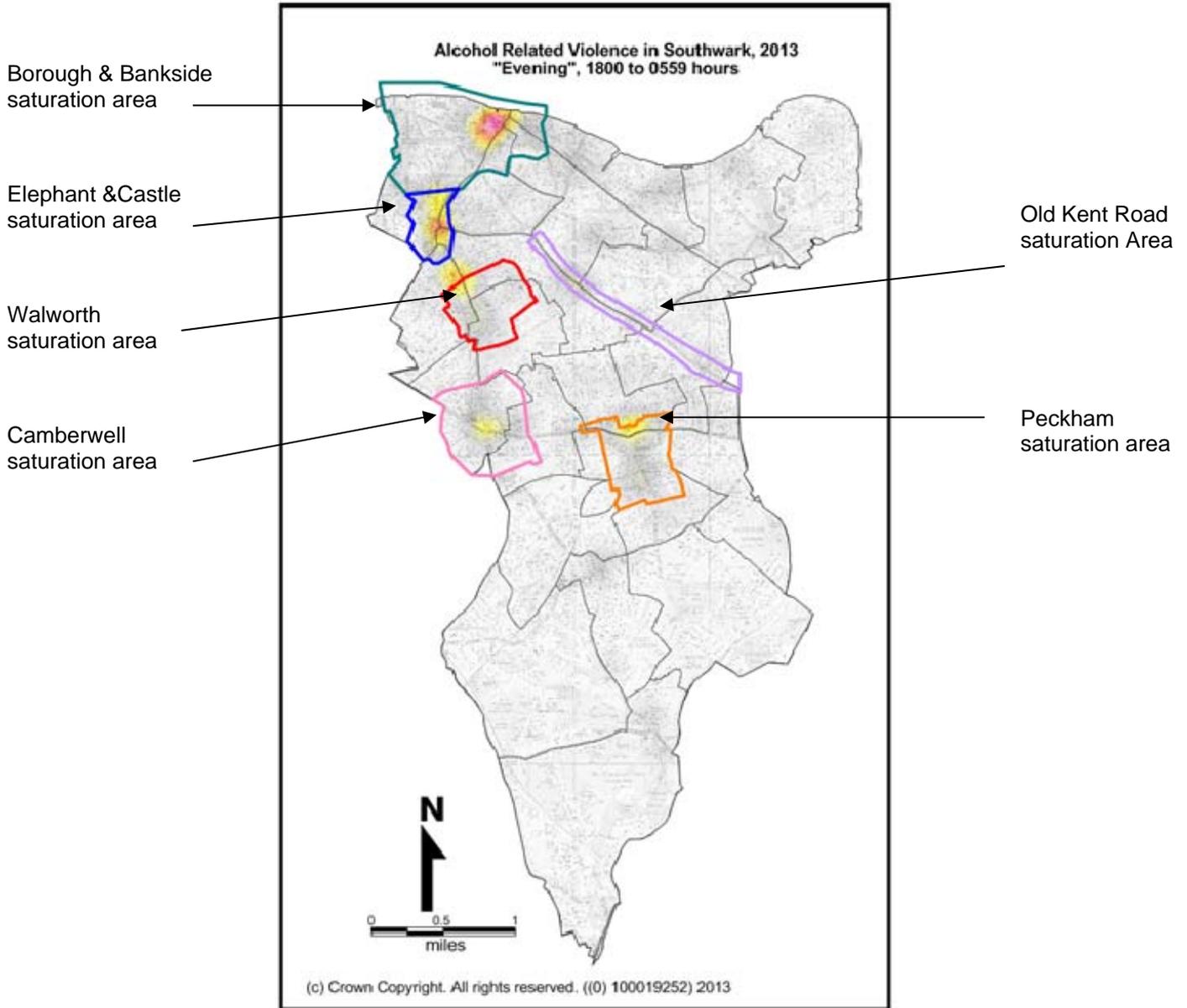
Saturation area	Cost 2012	Cost 2013	Difference	% change
Borough & Bankside	£1,121,679	£1,214,922	<b>£93,243</b>	<b>8.31%</b>
Camberwell	£755,021	£616,211	<b>-£138,810</b>	<b>-18.38%</b>
Elephant & Castle	£1,040,273	£820,560	<b>-£219,713</b>	<b>-21.12%</b>
Old Kent Road	£945,040	£526,435	<b>-£418,605</b>	<b>-44.29%</b>
Peckham	£961,953	£980,879	<b>£18,926</b>	<b>1.97%</b>
Walworth	£531,299	£638,335	<b>£107,036</b>	<b>20.15%</b>
<b>Total (saturation areas)</b>	<b>£9,857,592</b>	<b>£9,309,902</b>	<b>-£547,690</b>	<b>-5.56%</b>

The cost of crime reduced in Camberwell, Elephant and Castle and the Old Kent Road, however small increases were seen in the other three areas.

Overall, alcohol related violent crime in the saturation areas in 2013 cost £547,690 less than in 2012 (a decrease of 5.6%), considerably more than the overall borough trend (a 3.6% reduction).

### 3.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 1800 to 0559

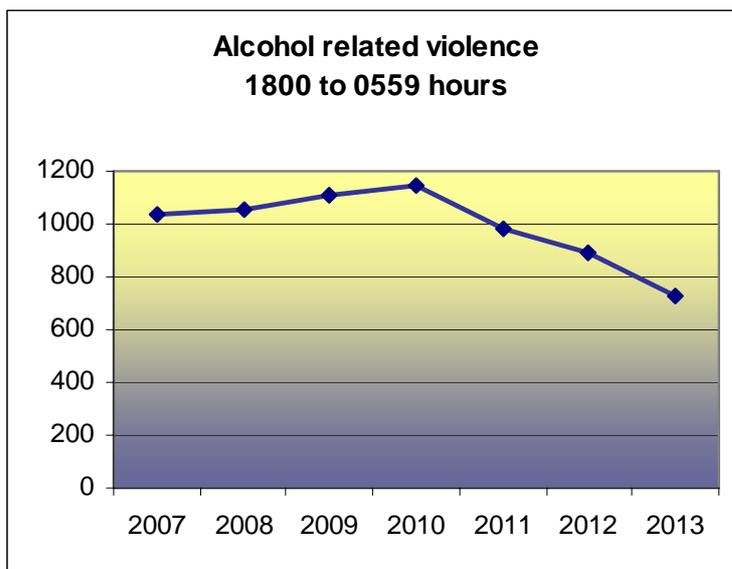
#### 3.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



#### Findings

- 52% of alcohol related violent offending occurs within the saturation areas in this time period
- Limited amounts of alcohol related violence apparent in the Old Kent Road saturation area at this time.
- Having redefined the Elephant and Castle saturation area in the previous assessment, the hotspot now comfortably fits within it. However, there is an additional hotspot in the northern part of the Walworth saturation area, extending beyond the boundary.

## 3.2 Statistics



The level of alcohol related violent crime between 1800 and 0559 maintained a steady rate until 2010, from which point it dropped in both 2011 and 2012. Between 2012 and 2013 there has been a further reduction, of 18%.

**Table 7: Proportion of violence between 1800 and 0559 that is alcohol related**

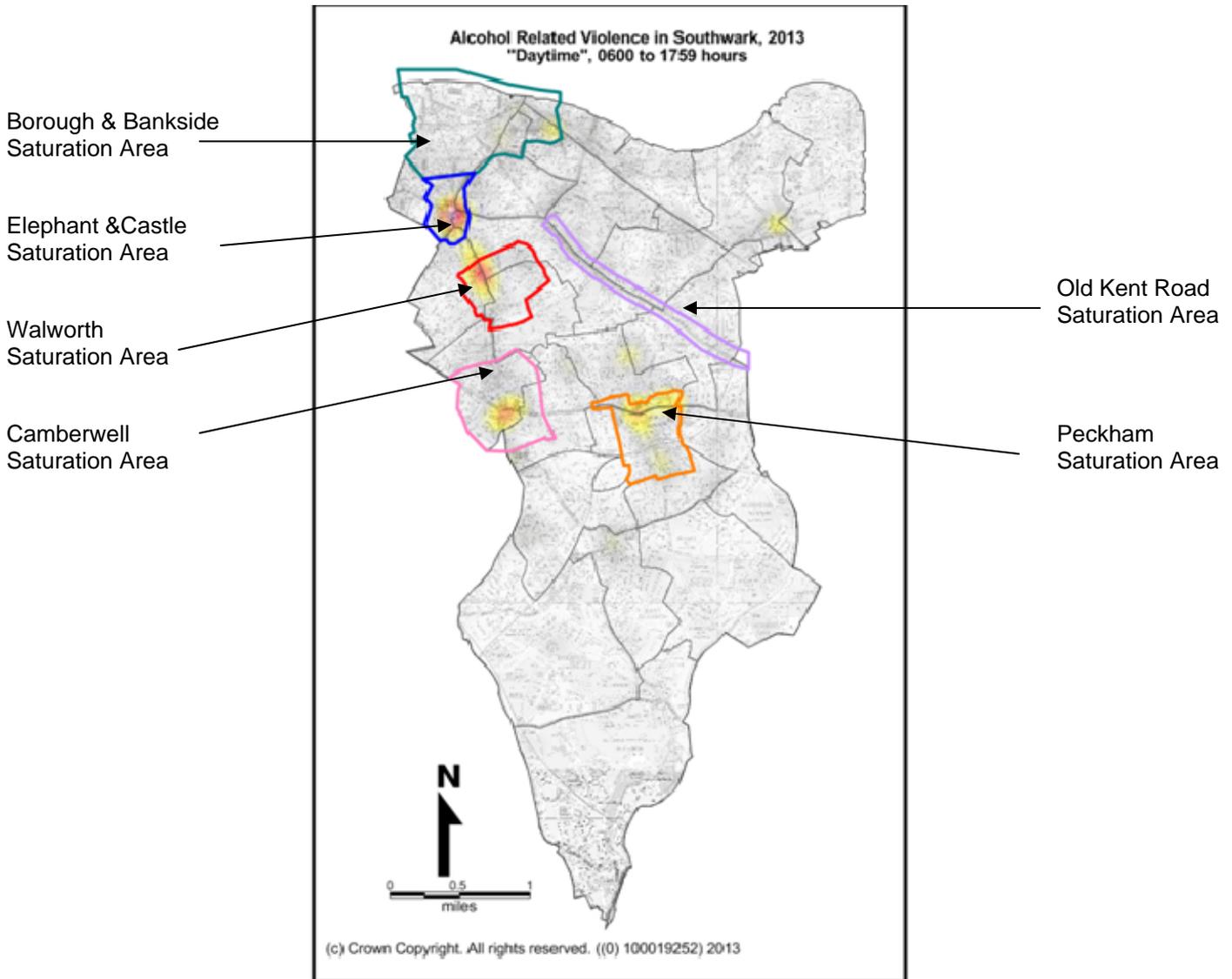
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. Alcohol	1034	1051	1107	1142	983	889	727
All VAP	3338	3219	3250	2878	2451	2249	1992
<b>% VAP alcohol related</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>37%</b>

The table above represents both the amount of alcohol related violent crime in the borough per period and also the *proportion* of all violence that is alcohol related. Though alcohol related violence in this time period is currently decreasing (indeed, is at its lowest level in seven years) it is not decreasing at the same rate as violence as a whole, and thus the proportion of violence that is alcohol related is reducing at a much slower rate.

In the evening period, alcohol related violent crime represented 37% of all violent crime borough wide in 2013, a small reduction from the 40% seen in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

## 4.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 0600 to 1759

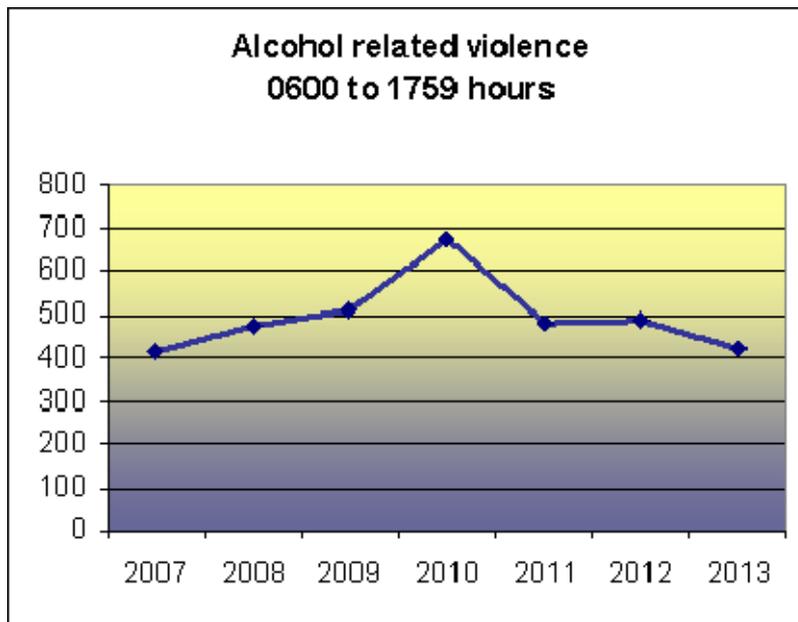
### 4.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



#### Findings

- 45% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas.
- Hotspots evident to some degree in all saturation areas, with the exception of the Old Kent Road area.
- Diminishing hotspot seen in Borough and Bankside, the largest saturation area.
- Bulk of offending noted in Walworth, Peckham and Camberwell Green
- Virtually the entire of the Elephant and Castle saturation area is a low level hotspot
- The hotspot within the Walworth saturation area continues to shift north, towards Elephant and Castle, as noted in the previous two assessments.

## 4.2 Statistics



The number of daytime alcohol related offences decreased in 2013, following a plateau between 2011 and 2012.

Overall there has been a 14% decrease (66 offences) when comparing 2013 with 2012.

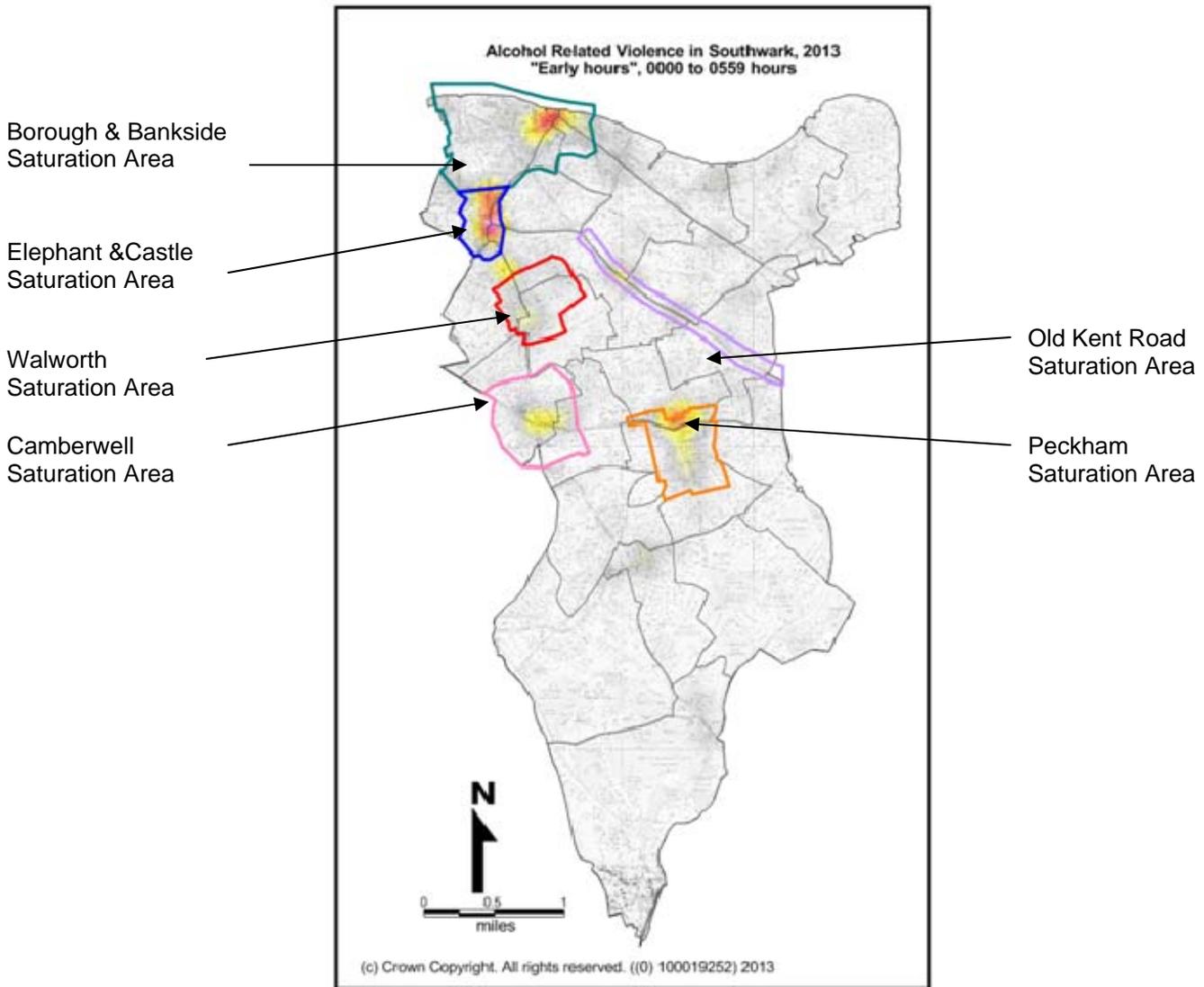
**Table 8: Proportion of violence between 0600 and 1759 that is alcohol related**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No of alcohol VAP incidents	411	474	511	670	480	486	420
All VAP	3205	3478	3232	3190	2341	2532	2277
<b>% VAP alcohol related</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>18%</b>

There was little significant change when considering the proportion of alcohol related violence in the daytime with a reduction seen of just 1%. In 2013, 18% of violent offences recorded in the 'daytime' were related to alcohol.

## 5.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 0000 to 0559

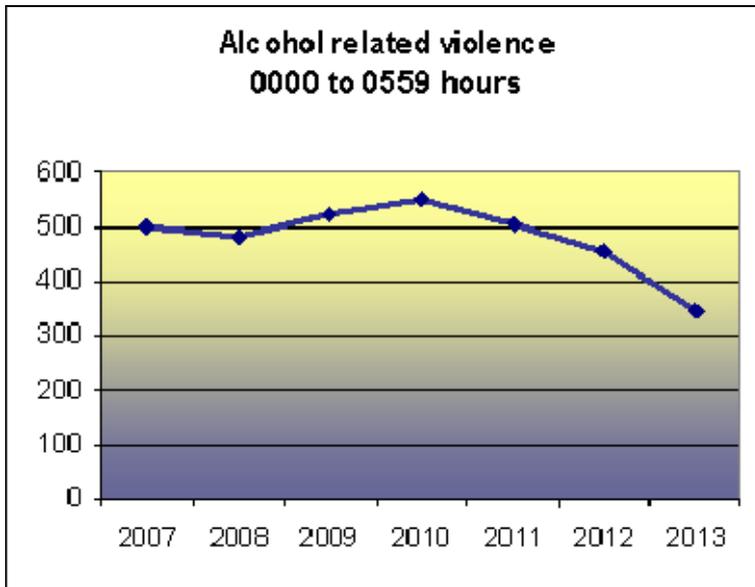
### 5.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



#### Findings

- 60% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas, an increase of 2% from the last assessment.
- Limited hotspots in the Walworth, Camberwell and Old Kent Road saturation areas.
- The primary hotspot for alcohol related violence is within the Elephant and Castle boundary (in fact over 12% of this type of offending in this period takes place within this small area)
- Small hotspots noted around London Bridge/Borough Market (Borough and Bankside saturation area) and Peckham Space (Peckham saturation area).

## 5.2 Statistics



There has been a steep decline in the amount of alcohol related violence in the 0000 to 0559 period, following the trend of the previous two years.

Overall there was a decrease of 25% (110 offences) when comparing 2013 with 2012.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No of alcohol related incidents	498	482	521	548	505	456	346
All VAP	1221	1133	1118	1010	917	886	755
<b>% VAP alcohol related</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>46%</b>

In the previous three years, over 50% of violence recorded in the 0000 to 0559 time period has been classified as alcohol related. However, the most recent period indicated a second successive reduction, with a current proportion of 46%.

## 6.0 Health

### 6.1 LAPE profiles

The North West Public Health Observatory has the national remit for alcohol, and has the responsibility of collating and publishing alcohol related health data for each Local Authority. The information below has been derived from the most recent Southwark profile, with rankings based upon the rate per 1,000 residents.

#### **Alcohol specific mortality**

Figures for both males and females are not significantly different from both national and regional averages. The LAPE have judged that this is not statistically significant. Southwark ranks 11<sup>th</sup> (of 33 boroughs) for males and 20<sup>th</sup> for females (1<sup>st</sup> is worst).

#### **Alcohol specific hospital admissions**

Southwark is significantly better than national averages for admissions in the under 18 age group. The rate for males however is significantly worse than the national averages (5<sup>th</sup> in London) yet for females is 7<sup>th</sup>, just above the national average.

#### **Admission episodes for alcohol attributable conditions**

Southwark is significantly worse than the national average for this indicator, ranking 7<sup>th</sup>.

#### **Crime**

Southwark is close to the national average when considering all types of alcohol related crime. Measures used are:

- Alcohol related recorded crimes (7<sup>th</sup> in London)
- Alcohol related violent crimes (7<sup>th</sup> in London)
- Alcohol related sexual crimes (4<sup>th</sup> in London).

### 6.1 Alcohol treatment in Southwark (tier 3 data) FY 2013/14

There are 577 clients in treatment FYTD where alcohol is the primary drug used. 68% of these (n=392) were clients who were new to treatment.

GP's are the most common referral pathway (28%), with the next highest level being referrals from self, family or friends (24%) and referrals from the criminal justice system (16%).

#### **Clients**

Two thirds of the clients were male, over half were aged between 40 and 54.

59% of clients are White British, with the next most common being 'White Irish' (10%) and 'White Other' (8%). Very few other ethnicities are going through the alcohol treatment system

Almost all clients had had at least one drink over the past 28 days, with over half (52%, n=299) stating that they have had a drink every day over the past 28 days, with most clients stating that they have drunk between 20-29 units per day.

#### **Secondary and tertiary drug use**

Over a third of clients use a secondary drug, mostly cannabis (11% of clients). 10% of clients also have a tertiary drug use, most commonly cannabis (3%), crack (2%) and cocaine (2%).

In total, 36% of clients have a dual diagnosis (both drugs and alcohol).

#### **Lifestyle**

- Low levels of clients presenting with a housing need (19%, n=68)
- Half of clients have children. 40% of those clients with children do not live with them.

## 7.0 Police disorder calls

### 7.1 Statistics

There was a significant decrease in 2011 when compared to 2010, which was thought most likely to be due to changes in the police recording system (both types of category and mapping accuracy).

Year	CAD calls	Difference	% change
2007	10782		
2008	11266	484	4.5 %
2009	10184	-1082	-9.6 %
2010	10782	598	5.9 %
2011	8244	-2538	-23.5 %
2012	7435	-809	-9.8 %
2013	6129	-1306	-17.6 %

Again, the way in which police define ASB has changed (October 2013), and this may be responsible in part for the large decrease.

Overall, there was a 17.6% reduction in CAD ASB in 2013.

The chart below refers solely to calls made in 2013. It must be remembered once more that some calls may have more than one classification, for example, a call to police may be classified as both street drinking and rowdy behaviour.

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rowdy behaviour	530	505	564	555	599	608	669	592	483	365	297	286
Licensing	4	5	4	4	2	1	7	4	5	3	5	3
Street drinking	0	2	2	2	2	5	3	8	4	1	2	0

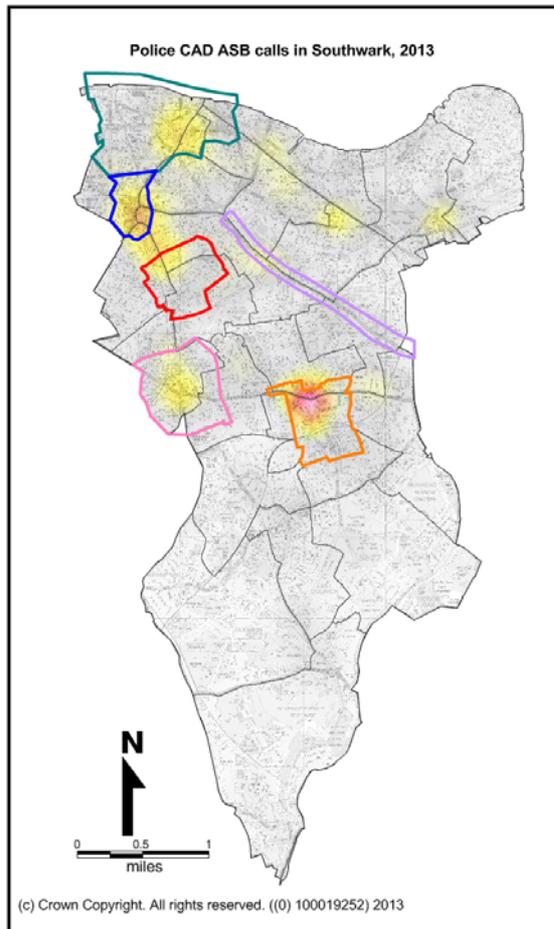
Months 1-3	Months 4-6	Months 7-9	Months 10-12
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The busiest months for ASB in the borough in 2013 were in the spring / summer, from May to July, which is perhaps to be expected, owing to the longer daylight hours and warmer weather.

CAD calls largely followed last years trends, with a steep decrease in recorded calls from the spring summer heights, with October through to December the lowest scoring months.

99% of this type of ASB is attributable to 'rowdy behaviour', though it cannot easily be assessed what proportion of these calls is alcohol related. As with previous years, it is the belief of this author that there is a significant need for the MPS to develop some sort of flagging system in which they can establish whether they believe a call may be alcohol or drug related. Calls to violence are not included here and some of these may be attributable to alcohol.

## 7.2 Location



The map to the left displays calls made to the police concerning rowdy behaviour and alcohol related issues. The three hotspots identified in the previous assessment remain, these being:

- ❖ Elephant and Castle
- ❖ Camberwell Green
- ❖ Peckham / Rye Lane

The Camberwell Green hotspot continues to diminish, as it had in the previous assessment, though again, those in Elephant and Castle and Peckham show little sign of abating.

The hotspot previously seen in the Walworth area has reduced, though again, for the second consecutive year, activity appears to be centred around the northern part of it, connecting it to the Elephant and Castle saturation area.

## 7.3 Saturation areas

Overall, 37% of CAD calls take place in one of the saturation areas, however, this slightly differs when considering the time periods. Between 1800 and 0559, 40% of all calls occur in one of the six saturation areas. This decreases to 34% in the daytime period (between 0600 and 1759). When considering the 0000 - 0559 period, this increases again, to 40%.

**Table 12: Proportion of CAD calls made to each saturation area**

Saturation Area	Overnight	% overnight	Day	% day	Early hours	% early hours
Borough & Bankside	249	10%	343	10%	119	11%
Camberwell	169	7%	226	6%	88	8%
Elephant & Castle	103	4%	131	4%	52	5%
Old Kent Road	95	4%	157	4%	65	6%
Peckham	256	10%	191	5%	60	5%
Walworth	154	6%	176	5%	58	5%
No saturation area	1519	60%	2360	66%	669	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3584</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>100%</b>

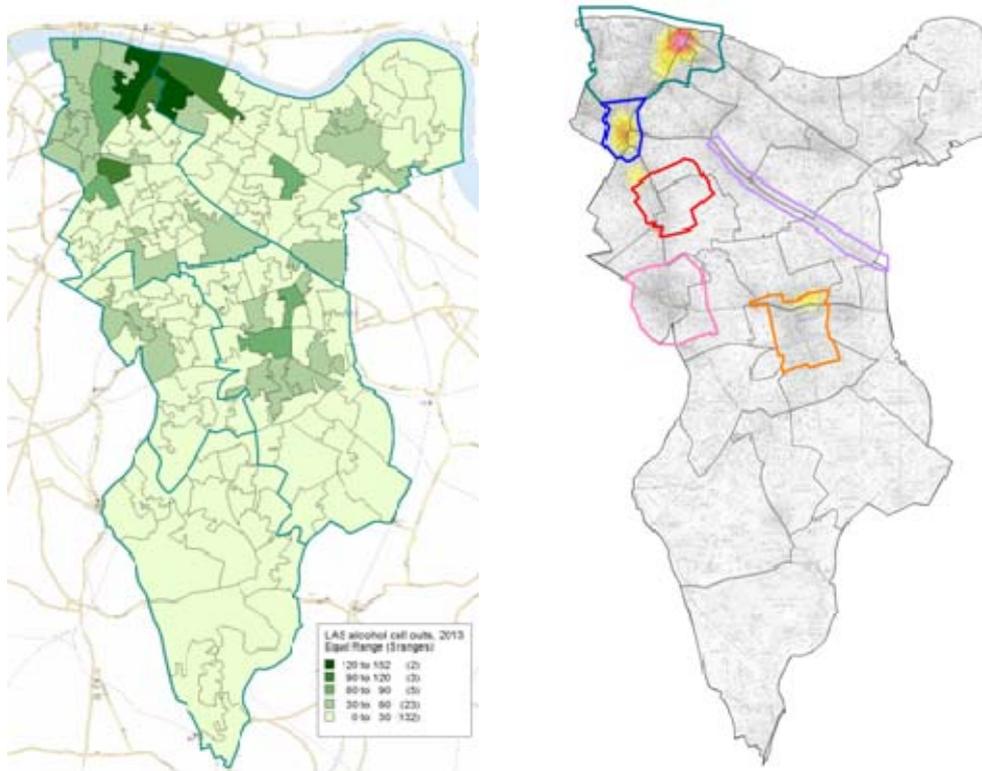
**Table 13: Proportion of CAD calls made to a saturation area per year**

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion in saturation area	41%	42%	41%	41%	39%	37%	37%

## 8.0 Ambulance data (alcohol related calls)

### 8.1 Location

Between 2007 and 2012, 41% to 45% of alcohol related calls to the London Ambulance Service occurred within one of the saturation areas. Examination of 2013 data reveals that levels have remained at the higher level (46%).



The areas with the highest proportion of call outs are in the north of the borough, with a small hotspot in Peckham (diminished from last year's assessment). The decline in calls to Camberwell evidenced in the previous assessment has continued, with no hotspot evident in this area. Similarly to the crime data, the only area experiencing offences outside the saturation areas was in Walworth, to the north of the boundary.

48% of all alcohol related LAS calls between 1800 and 0559 took place in saturation areas with Borough and Bankside the location of most of them (almost a quarter of all alcohol related ambulance calls in this time period occur here). In no saturation area are there more calls in the daytime period (0559 to 1759) than in the evening, however in Peckham, Old Kent Road and Walworth there is little significant change, implying that alcohol is an issue in these areas throughout both the day and the evening.

Overall, for the past six years, between 41% and 48% of alcohol related LAS calls occur within one of the saturation areas. There was a significant reduction in this number between 2011 and 2012, and the proportion has risen by 1% since last years total.

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion in saturation area	41%	44%	46%	47%	47%	45%	46%

The table below ranks each ward based upon the change in the proportion that that ward contained of the whole borough's alcohol related LAS calls.

Table 15: Proportional change of alcohol related LAS calls per ward						
Ward	2012	% 2012	2013	% 2013	% change	Proportion Change
Newington	144	4%	212	6%	47%	1.6
Cathedrals	497	15%	580	17%	17%	1.1
College	49	2%	84	2%	71%	0.9
Grange	250	8%	300	9%	20%	0.8
South Camberwell	61	2%	79	2%	30%	0.3
Riverside	184	6%	212	6%	15%	0.3
Peckham	148	5%	170	5%	15%	0.2
South Bermondsey	136	4%	153	4%	13%	0.2
Faraday	91	3%	101	3%	11%	0.1
Camberwell Green	201	6%	218	6%	9%	0.0
Surrey Docks	78	2%	81	2%	4%	-0.1
Nunhead	108	3%	107	3%	-1%	-0.3
East Walworth	210	7%	219	6%	4%	-0.3
Livesey	125	4%	124	4%	-1%	-0.4
Village	60	2%	53	2%	-12%	-0.4
Brunswick Park	99	3%	94	3%	-5%	-0.4
East Dulwich	83	3%	71	2%	-15%	-0.6
Peckham Rye	63	2%	43	1%	-32%	-0.7
The Lane	244	8%	236	7%	-3%	-0.8
Rotherhithe	148	5%	132	4%	-11%	-0.8
Chaucer	258	8%	243	7%	-6%	-1.1

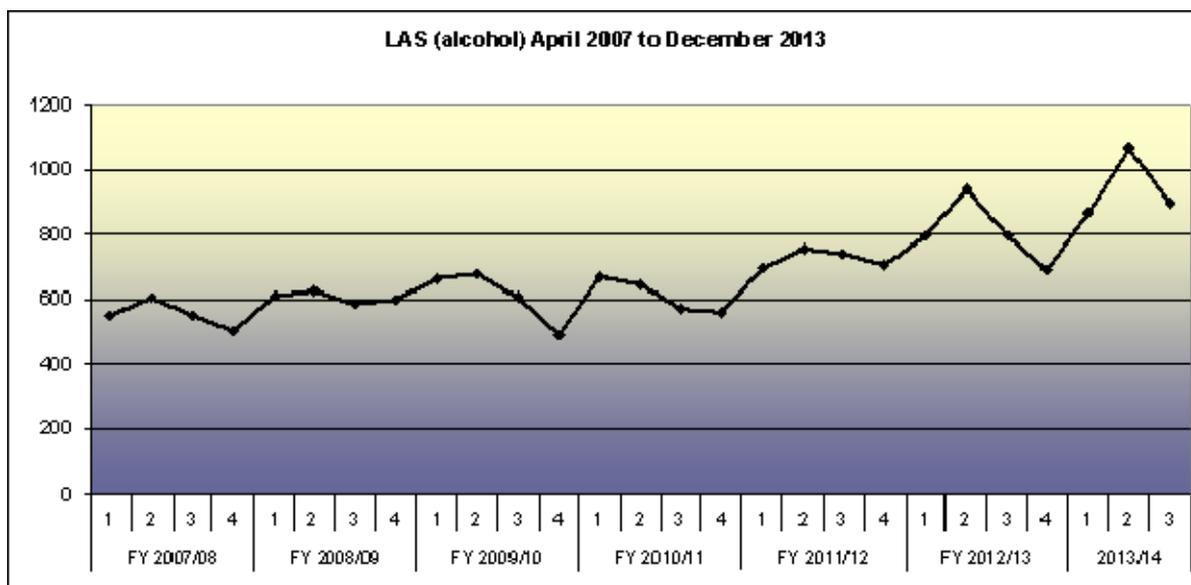
In terms of number, Cathedrals is unsurprisingly the highest scoring ward, it represented 15% of all calls last year, increasing to 17% (83 calls) in 2013. However, when ranked by proportion change, Cathedrals ranks second behind Newington, which increased by over 47%, from 144 calls to 212. Proportionally, Newington increased by 1.6%,

In the previous assessment, all but four wards showed increases when compared to 2011 totals. However, though there was an overall 9% increase in the amount of alcohol related ambulance calls this was not represented across all, or even most wards, with eleven wards reporting a decrease in numbers, and Camberwell Green reporting no change at all.

Wards that experienced increases are generally located in the north of the borough, in and around Cathedrals, as well as the Bermondsey area. However, notable exceptions were College; South Camberwell and Peckham. College increased by 71% (35 calls), South Camberwell by 30% (18 calls) and Peckham by 15% (22 calls).

Table 16: Number of alcohol related LAS calls per saturation area						
Saturation Area	Overnight	% overnight	Day	% day	Early hours	% early hours
Borough & Bankside	506	23%	195	15%	205	22%
Camberwell	120	6%	93	7%	52	6%
Elephant & Castle	153	7%	80	6%	89	10%
Old Kent Road	78	4%	50	4%	40	4%
Peckham	131	6%	105	8%	67	7%
Walworth	60	3%	46	4%	27	2%
No saturation area	1141	52%	754	57%	472	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2189</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 8.2 Statistics



- 11% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls when comparing FY 2012/13 with the previous year. This represents 326 more calls than in FY 2011/12.
- FYTD, there has been a 10% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls (Apr-Dec 2013 compared to the same period in 2012), equating to 291 more call outs.
- **When examining calendar years, there was a 10% increase in alcohol related calls between 2012 and 2013 (275 more calls).**

When comparing Southwark to the rest of London, Southwark lies fourth in the borough rankings, its position since 2007. Boroughs ahead of Southwark are Westminster, Lambeth and Camden.

The table below shows the percentage change experienced by both Southwark and London as a whole. Since 2010, the rate of alcohol related ambulance calls has increased at a faster rate in Southwark than in London generally. However, in 2013 the opposite was true, with the same increase experienced by both.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Southwark	3,512	3,237	2,749	2,370	2,550	2,322	2,187
% change from previous year	9%	18%	16%	-7%	10%	6%	
London	71,458	65,272	56,001	54,546	52,499	51,371	49,708
% change from previous year	9%	17%	3%	4%	2%	3%	

## Temporal analysis

The London Ambulance Service are called to alcohol related incidents mostly between May and October (peaking between June and August), with less busy periods in the winter.

The March peak experienced last year has disappeared once more, and the pattern is far closer to typical Southwark averages. 2012 was an active year for the borough, as London hosted the Olympics and the Queens Jubilee, which may be part of the reason for the temporal shift.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	161	145	175	159	194	195	217	201	188	192	171	189
2008	156	155	189	158	261	191	204	210	211	207	201	179
2009	220	184	197	194	204	267	229	260	190	207	185	213
2010	159	142	189	194	242	232	260	209	174	206	174	189
2011	200	180	179	240	219	238	231	255	267	267	242	231
2012	215	184	306	222	295	279	278	342	320	282	256	258
2013	228	216	245	243	304	316	375	370	322	329	266	298

Months 1-3	Months 4-6	Months 7-9	Months 10-12
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## Timings

Time range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 – 0100	24	22	23	30	28	52	42	221
0100 – 0200	17	16	14	20	34	50	59	210
0200 – 0300	19	13	17	17	17	47	31	161
0300 – 0400	17	14	8	15	21	46	38	159
0400 – 0500	7	14	12	13	14	20	40	120
0500 – 0600	12	9	9	3	6	19	23	81
0600 – 0700	7	7	6	16	1	21	17	75
0700 – 0800	12	4	6	3	8	11	19	63
0800 – 0900	10	10	12	10	8	14	20	84
0900 – 1000	5	4	5	10	5	19	17	65
1000 – 1100	12	8	13	12	18	15	9	87
1100 – 1200	13	12	10	23	22	13	7	100
1200 – 1300	16	20	20	15	23	11	9	114
1300 – 1400	17	20	8	18	16	11	16	106
1400 – 1500	19	20	19	21	27	22	19	147
1500 – 1600	23	27	18	16	21	20	22	147
1600 – 1700	21	24	28	33	17	24	24	171
1700 – 1800	23	26	14	27	20	30	24	164
1800 – 1900	24	21	20	23	27	25	19	159
1900 – 2000	19	25	20	37	34	34	24	193
2000 – 2100	25	18	32	26	29	30	35	195
2100 – 2200	22	24	18	31	51	41	26	213
2200 – 2300	27	24	33	42	46	41	18	231
2300 – 0000	27	28	27	34	52	51	27	246
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>3512</b>

0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
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Peak times are overnight Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, correlating with police data.

The overall peak time is between 2300 and 0000, with 7% of all calls made within this time period. 32% of all calls (1121) occur between 2100 and 0200.

The peak day is Saturday, by some margin, though higher levels are also recorded on Sunday and Friday.

10% of all calls are made between 2100 on Friday and 0400 on Saturday.

10% of all calls are made between 2100 on Saturday and 0500 on Sunday.

In terms of the hours monitored by the licensing team:

- 62 % (n=2189) between 1800 and 0559
- 38 % (n=1323) between 0600 and 1800
- 27% (n=952) between 0000 and 0559

## Patients

Age Range	Female	% female	Male	% Male	Total
Under 10	4	50.0	4	50.0	8
10-14	6	60.0	4	40.0	10
15-19	79	54.9	65	45.1	144
20-24	141	47.3	157	52.7	298
25-29	120	30.6	272	69.4	392
30-34	105	27.3	279	72.7	384
35-39	94	23.4	308	76.6	402
40-44	93	21.6	338	78.4	431
45-49	63	17.1	305	82.9	368
50-54	50	17.7	233	82.3	283
55-59	37	20.6	143	79.4	180
60-64	39	31.0	87	69.0	126
65+	75	26.2	211	73.8	286
<b>Total</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>3312</b>

Legend (proportion of calls)				
0-19.9%	20-39.9%	40-59.9%	60-79.9%	80-99.9%

NB - There were 57 patients for whom the LAS did not record (or estimate) age or gender, representing 1.6% of the total.

## Treatment

Where patients are taken to hospital, 50% are taken to St Thomas's, and 41% to Kings College (the closest hospitals to Southwark). The remainder were taken to various other units, mostly in south east London.

In 2013, just under three quarters of patients attended to re alcohol related issues are male, with 27% female.

The peak age range is 40-44, followed by 35 to 39, 25 to 29 and 30 to 34. The peak age ranges are older than the previous report, though this report is far more in line with previous assessments, which is likely related to the significant events of 2012 already alluded to (most notably the Olympics and the Queen's jubilee).

Domestic abuse victims have not been removed from this search, which may skew the figures. It is not possible for domestic abuse victims to be removed from the dataset