

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Southwark 2012

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

Kelly Wilson,
Community Safety Analyst
Divisional Business Team
19 February 2013

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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 Recommendations

- Alcohol related violence issues to be monitored in the East Dulwich / Lordship Lane area owing to a prevalence of licensed premises in the area.
- The Peckham saturation area to be remodelled using hotspots throughout this document as guidance.
- The Walworth saturation area to be monitored and boundaries amended within the next analysis if appropriate.
- Owing to inaccuracy and inconsistency with the data, it is suggested that alcohol related ASB is no longer measured by police CAD data, unless the pilot study approach is adopted and therefore more qualitative data is available. Alternative ways of measuring this could be for the Partnership to make better use of the wardens' data, especially concerning alcohol confiscations. Overall, this will enable a more qualitative and well rounded report. Currently, there are mapping issues with the wardens' data but it is hoped that these can be overcome over the coming financial year.
- The data received from Southwark's licensing register took a long time to analyse due to formatting issues and inconsistencies. It is recommended that officers examine this database over the coming months and try to establish a more efficient way of extracting and analysing the data.

1.3 Key findings

| Table 1: Alcohol related violence – key findings – 2012 | |
|---|---|
| Licensed premises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1023 licensed premises borough wide, 49.2% are located in one of the saturation areas ➤ Cathedrals and surrounding wards are the primary location of licensed premises in Southwark, with Camberwell Green, The Lane and East Dulwich secondary areas. ➤ There has not been a great deal of business change in 2012; indeed, there were just 37 fewer premises than in 2011, with public houses, convenience stores, and restaurant/café's of note. ➤ Areas particularly affected by closures were SE16 and SE15 |
| Cost of crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence cost approximately £9,661,244 in 2012, a reduction of 3.4% (£340,000) on the previous year. ➤ Alcohol related violent crime in the saturation areas cost £169,897 more than in 2011, an increase of 3.2%) going against the borough trend. ➤ The estimated cost to each Southwark resident concerning alcohol related admissions is £29.90 based on an average of 74 bed days per 1,000 population. Clearly this money and bed spaces could be better used elsewhere |
| Crime | <p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 53.1% of alcohol related violent crime took place within one of the saturation areas. ➤ 6.5% decrease in alcohol related violent crime between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Almost 40% of all violence considered alcohol related <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 48.9% of alcohol related violent crime took place within one of the saturation areas ➤ Increase of 3.3% when comparing 2012 with the previous year ➤ Overall, 19.2% of violence in this period is considered to be alcohol related <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 58.5% of all violence occurs in one of the saturation areas ➤ There was a decrease of 5.9% when comparing 2012 figures with those from 2011 ➤ The current proportion of violence that is alcohol related is of concern, at 52.2% |
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Higher rates of mortality from chronic liver disease than national and regional averages ➤ Significantly better than those averages for under 18 and female alcohol specific hospital admissions, but significantly worse for males. ➤ Significantly worse than all averages when considering all types of alcohol related crime ➤ Significantly worse averages for claimants of incapacity benefit, (for alcoholism) <p>In terms of Southwark clients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 475 clients in treatment, where alcohol is the primary drug used (to the end of Q2) ➤ Most clients are aged from 40 to 54, which is the same for both males and females ➤ 17% of clients state that they drink 1000+ units of alcohol per month ➤ Almost half of clients use a secondary drug, mostly cannabis. |
| CAD ASB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant decrease in CAD ASB between 2012 and 2011 (almost 10% fewer calls) ➤ Summer months (June – August) are the busiest, potentially because of warmer weather ➤ A pilot study has been started, in which 70% of CAD calls were related to alcohol. There is the potential to harness this data, to provide a more qualitative report in 2014. ➤ Hotspots for ASB are at Elephant and Castle, Camberwell Green and Rye Lane ➤ Currently, 39.5% of CAD ASB occurs in one of the saturation areas |
| Ambulance service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol is predominantly an issue in the evening in all saturation areas; however, in Walworth and Peckham, it is also a problem in the daytime. ➤ Though Cathedrals experienced the most LAS call outs, numbers increased by just 0.1%, whereas Chaucer, which neighbours Cathedrals increased by 2.5%. ➤ 17.8% increase in alcohol related calls when comparing 2012 with the previous year ➤ Southwark is ranked fourth of all boroughs, behind Westminster, Camden and Lambeth ➤ Peak times are overnight on Fri/Sat and Sat/Sun, correlating with MPS crime/CAD data ➤ Just under three quarters of patients are males, with a peak age range of 25 to 29, followed by those aged 40 to 44 and 30 to 34. ➤ Until the age of 19, there are more female patients than male |

1.4 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 2012.

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.

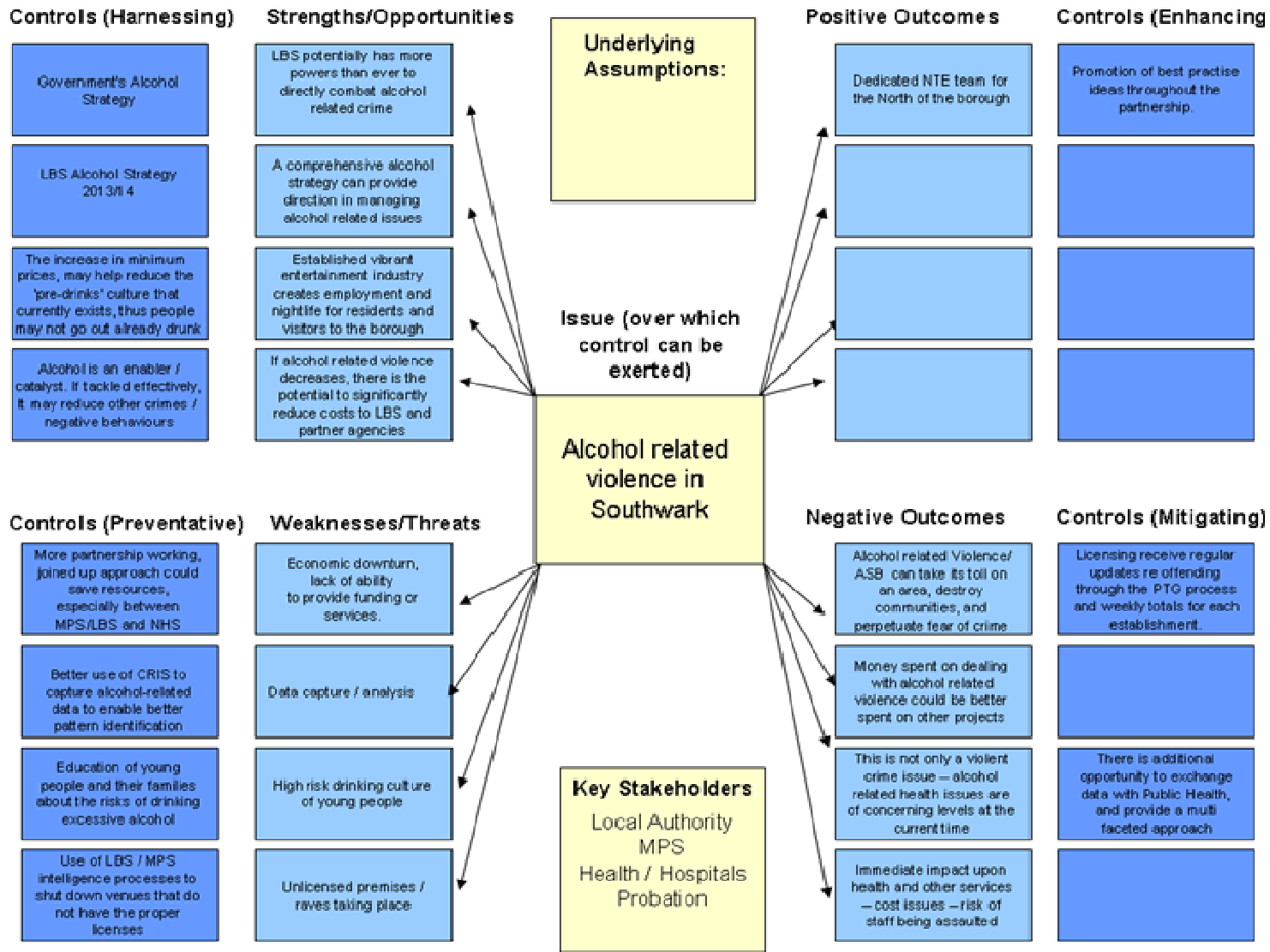
Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform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

Finally, all maps have been reproduced from the Map Info Professional system. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ((0) 100019252) 2013

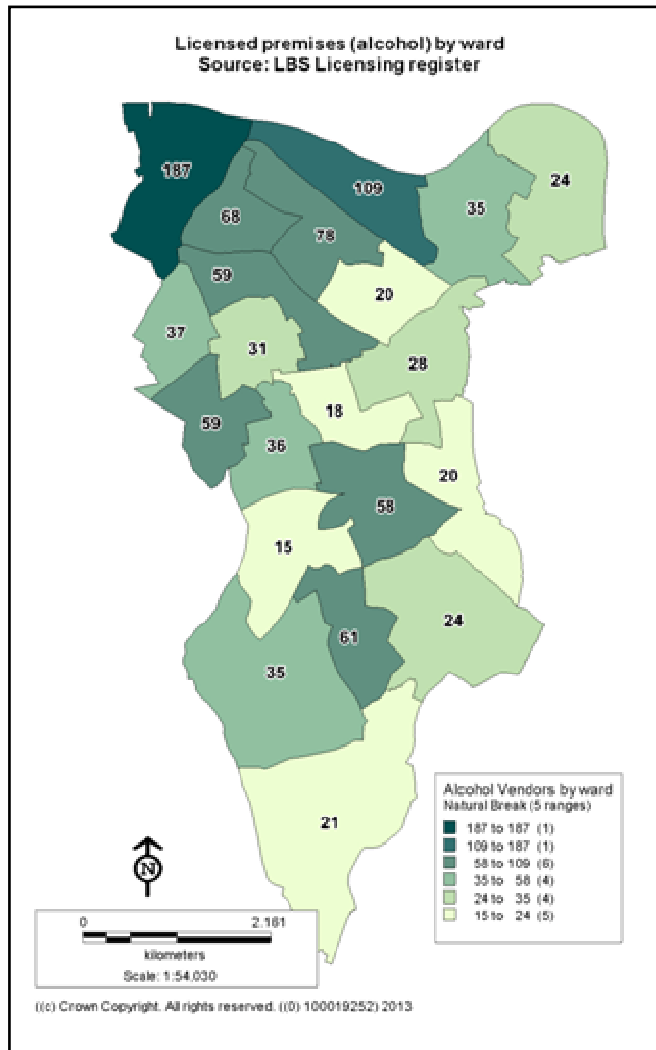
2.0 Context

2.1 Horizon scanning and PESTELO analysis

| Table 2: PESTELO Factors for alcohol related violence | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| PESTELO | FACTOR | CONSIDERATIONS |
| Political | MOPAC | May change governance methods. Impact on financial and business planning for MPS. Will impact upon Partnership priorities |
| | “Big Society” | The stated priorities are to give communities more power, encourage people to take an active role in their communities, to transfer power from central to local government, to support social enterprise and to publish government data |
| Economic | Further economic downturn | All public sector organisations will be receiving substantial reductions in their budgets from central government, which will have a further impact on the budget shortfall. |
| | Partnerships | Partners may be equally affected by the economic downturn, which may impact upon their ability to undertake partnership activities and ability to provide funding |
| Socio-economic | Street Population | Marked increase in homeless migrants noted in the borough, particularly in Cathedrals. Recent profiles have shown that a high proportion have some sort of dependence on alcohol. A number have come to attention for ASB or crime. |
| | Drinking patterns | Nationwide shift in drinking patterns from drinking in pubs to drinking at home before going out. A variety of reasons have been suggested for this, with the most recent being the proposed increase in minimum price for a unit of alcohol |
| | Binge drinking culture / health | As the binge drinking culture continues, it is likely that health related problems will be generated in the future. Unless the attitude towards drinking alcohol radically shifts, the damage caused by alcohol, both in terms of health and crime is likely to increase. |
| Technological | Clubscan | Some nightclubs in the borough are running ‘Clubscan’ as a condition of entry, which reduces the ability of underage people to enter. It records personal data of those entering, enabling suspects for violence to be apprehended much easier. |
| | CCTV | An increase in the number and quality of the borough’s CCTV cameras will improve public safety, increase police detections, and reduce the fear of crime. |
| Environmental | Regeneration | Urban regeneration will impact upon the environment. More people may be attracted to Southwark to visit new venues, most notably the Shard. |
| Legal | Government Alcohol Strategy | Home Office is in consultation regarding proposed commitments, including minimum pricing, banning ‘multipacks’, stronger local powers, and sobriety schemes. The late night levy legislation was amended in October 2012. There are current concerns voiced in the media that though raising the minimum price of alcohol will reduce drinking, many pubs may be forced to cease trading. Guidance on EMRO’s (early morning restriction orders) and for the levy itself available from http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/alcohol-drugs/alcohol/alcohol-supporting-guidance/late-night-levy-guidance |
| Organisational | Relocation of public health | Changes to structure result in new priorities and ways of working. |
| | Night time economy team | This is a partnership team consisting of police and council officers working in a specific area within the north of the borough to reduce violent and other crime and make the area safer for residents, visitors and businesses. |



2.2 Licensed premises in Southwark



Premises serving alcohol in Southwark must be licensed by Southwark Council in order to do so. By filtering out those premises which are licensed for other activities (such as to serve hot food throughout the night or to provide public entertainment) and using the main premises types, those premises which currently sell alcohol to the public in each ward or saturation area have been highlighted.

Data within this chapter has been obtained from Southwark's licensing team.

There are 1023 licensed premises in Southwark, 49.2% of which are located within one of the borough's six saturation areas.

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

It can be seen that Cathedrals ward contains the most licensed premises. This is 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/other counties, it forms the

central business district of the borough, and is a hub for commuters / tourists alike.

Wards adjoining Cathedrals have, in the main, a proportionally higher amount of licensed premises than others, and Riverside, an adjoining ward, 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 of them, in Camberwell Green and The Lane are monitored by saturation areas. East Dulwich is not however. Premises here are largely located in and around the Lordship Lane area.

| Use | Borough & Bankside | Camberwell | Elephant & Castle | Old Kent Road | Peckham | Walworth |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 24 hour store | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Convenience store | 16 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| Hostel / hotel | 11 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Leisure | 12 | 1 | 3 | | 5 | |
| Members club | 8 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | |
| Nightclub | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | |
| Off licence | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Other | 14 | | | | | |
| Petrol station | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Public house | 73 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 13 |
| Restaurant/cafe | 90 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 11 |
| Supermarket | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Grand total | 249 | 67 | 43 | 42 | 57 | 45 |

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 (though it should also be noted that it also covers the largest area). This area, unsurprisingly, comes in the realm of Cathedrals ward with small portions of surrounding wards also included.

Camberwell, Walworth and Peckham have similar amounts of public houses within them (though only Camberwell has a significant number of alcohol licensed cafés). Peckham and Camberwell also have more 24hr convenience stores (indeed, more convenience stores in total) than other areas (not including Borough and Bankside).

| Type of premises | Borough & Bankside | Camberwell | Elephant & Castle | Old Kent Road | Peckham | Walworth |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 24 hour store | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Convenience store | -1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -2 |
| Hostel / hotel | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leisure | 1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Members club | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nightclub | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Off Licence | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 0 |
| Other | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Petrol station | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public house | -4 | 0 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -2 |
| Restaurant/cafe | -1 | -1 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Supermarket | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand total | 1 | 0 | -2 | -2 | -1 | -3 |

There was little or no change in the amount of licensed premises within the saturation area boundaries, with most reporting a slight decrease. Of note, seven public houses within these areas closed their doors and just two opened. Four restaurants/cafés also closed within the Elephant and Castle, Borough and Bankside and Camberwell boundaries.

When considering the remainder of the borough, there were 37 fewer premises licensed to sell alcohol in 2012 than in 2011 (16.6% decrease), with three types of premises of particular note; these being public houses (12), restaurant/cafés (10) and convenience stores (9). The areas predominantly affected by these closures were the SE16 (Southwark Park Road / Albion Street) and SE15 (Gibbon Road / Bellenden Road) postal areas.

2.2.1 Time bands for licensed premises.

| Time Range | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | SUN |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0000 - 0100 | 228 | 259 | 259 | 267 | 291 | 380 | 389 |
| 0100 - 0200 | 139 | 140 | 140 | 146 | 164 | 214 | 213 |
| 0200 - 0300 | 95 | 89 | 89 | 93 | 100 | 125 | 126 |
| 0300 - 0400 | 88 | 79 | 79 | 84 | 88 | 100 | 103 |
| 0400 - 0500 | 80 | 76 | 76 | 78 | 80 | 88 | 88 |
| 0500 - 0600 | 79 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 79 | 85 | 87 |
| 0600 - 0700 | 123 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 123 |
| 0700 - 0800 | 183 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 185 | 183 | 170 |
| 0800 - 0900 | 402 | 404 | 403 | 403 | 407 | 403 | 237 |
| 0900 - 1000 | 439 | 457 | 457 | 456 | 460 | 461 | 294 |
| 1000 - 1100 | 703 | 705 | 706 | 703 | 711 | 711 | 568 |
| 1100 - 1200 | 887 | 888 | 890 | 888 | 890 | 889 | 664 |
| 1200 - 1300 | 939 | 940 | 939 | 940 | 943 | 943 | 930 |
| 1300 - 1400 | 940 | 941 | 942 | 942 | 946 | 945 | 932 |
| 1400 - 1500 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 946 | 949 | 950 | 939 |
| 1500 - 1600 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 946 | 949 | 950 | 939 |
| 1600 - 1700 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 948 | 951 | 950 | 937 |
| 1700 - 1800 | 947 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 954 | 951 | 936 |
| 1800 - 1900 | 948 | 949 | 951 | 951 | 955 | 950 | 931 |
| 1900 - 2000 | 947 | 949 | 951 | 951 | 956 | 952 | 932 |
| 2000 - 2100 | 936 | 938 | 940 | 940 | 944 | 941 | 922 |
| 2100 - 2200 | 921 | 779 | 925 | 924 | 930 | 927 | 899 |
| 2200 - 2300 | 901 | 902 | 905 | 904 | 911 | 909 | 871 |
| 2300 - 0000 | 548 | 548 | 550 | 563 | 599 | 601 | 503 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 10% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | 90% | 100% |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

Of the 1023 premises open in the borough, there were 64 which did not have their opening times displayed in the licence register.

The table above shows that generally between 90 and 100 per cent of licensed premises in the borough are open between 1100 and 2300. In the early evening the proportion is particularly high, around 97%.

There are far fewer premises open in the early hours (between 0200 and 0600) 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.

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 being given in 2010/11. The costs are presented in three categories, these being:

- Costs incurred in anticipation of crime, such as defensive expenditure
- Costs as a consequence of crime – these include the physical and emotional impact upon the victim, and the value of any property taken
- Costs incurred in response to crime, including the costs to the criminal justice system

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types included below are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury, thus harassment, other violence and possession of offensive weapon have not been included.

The average costs of crime vary between offence categories. Personal crimes, with a large estimated emotional and physical impact, such as wounding, are far more costly on average than property crime.

It is good practise not to include murder in the analysis, as this will skew any results seen, as the estimated emotional and physical impact is so high.

Using the Home Office calculator, the value of serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury in Southwark in 2012 was £24,894,295. Approximately £9.6m of this was alcohol related.

Using the same technique, it has been estimated that alcohol related violent crime cost Southwark (residents, businesses et al) approximately £9,661,244 in 2012.

This is £340,000 less than the previous year (equating to 3.4%).

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 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Assault with Injury | £4,102,010 | £3,455,870 | £5,081,010 | £5,913,160 | £5,355,130 | £5,012,480 |
| Common assault | £344,750 | £353,500 | £460,250 | £689,500 | £553,000 | £477,750 |
| Serious wounding | £2,291,483 | £4,299,749 | £5,741,581 | £4,299,749 | £4,093,773 | £4,171,014 |
| Total violence | £6,738,243 | £8,109,119 | £11,282,841 | £10,902,409 | £10,001,903 | £9,661,244 |
| Difference from previous year | | £1,370,876 | £3,173,722 | -£380,432 | -£900,506 | -£340,659 |
| % change from previous year | | 20.3% | 39.1% | -3.4% | -8.3% | -3.4% |

Drilling down into the data, it has been possible to estimate the costs of these three crime types in the saturation areas. This will be explored further in the relevant documents, but a summary table is below, comparing 2012 with the previous year.

| Table 7: Estimated costs of alcohol related violence in the saturation areas | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Saturation area | Cost 2011 | Cost 2012 | Difference | % change |
| Borough & Bankside | £1,283,899 | £1,086,142 | -£197,757 | -15.4% |
| Camberwell | £605,873 | £819,928 | £214,055 | 35.3% |
| Elephant & Castle | £913,713 | £1,030,483 | £116,770 | 12.8% |
| Old Kent Road | £730,985 | £922,793 | £191,808 | 26.2% |
| Peckham | £1,144,759 | £1,129,971 | -£14,788 | -1.3% |
| Walworth | £673,240 | £533,049 | -£140,191 | -20.8% |
| Total (saturation areas) | £5,352,469 | £5,522,366 | £169,897 | 3.2% |

As the table on the previous page showed, there was a 3.4% reduction across the whole borough (in terms of the spend on alcohol related violence).

The cost of crime reduced in Peckham, Borough and Bankside and Walworth (significantly so in the latter two). In Borough and Bankside this was owing to a significant reduction in alcohol related assault with injury offences, whilst in Walworth all three crime types reduced. In Peckham however, though assault with injury and common assault decreased, the level of serious wounding increased – which as aforementioned costs more money.

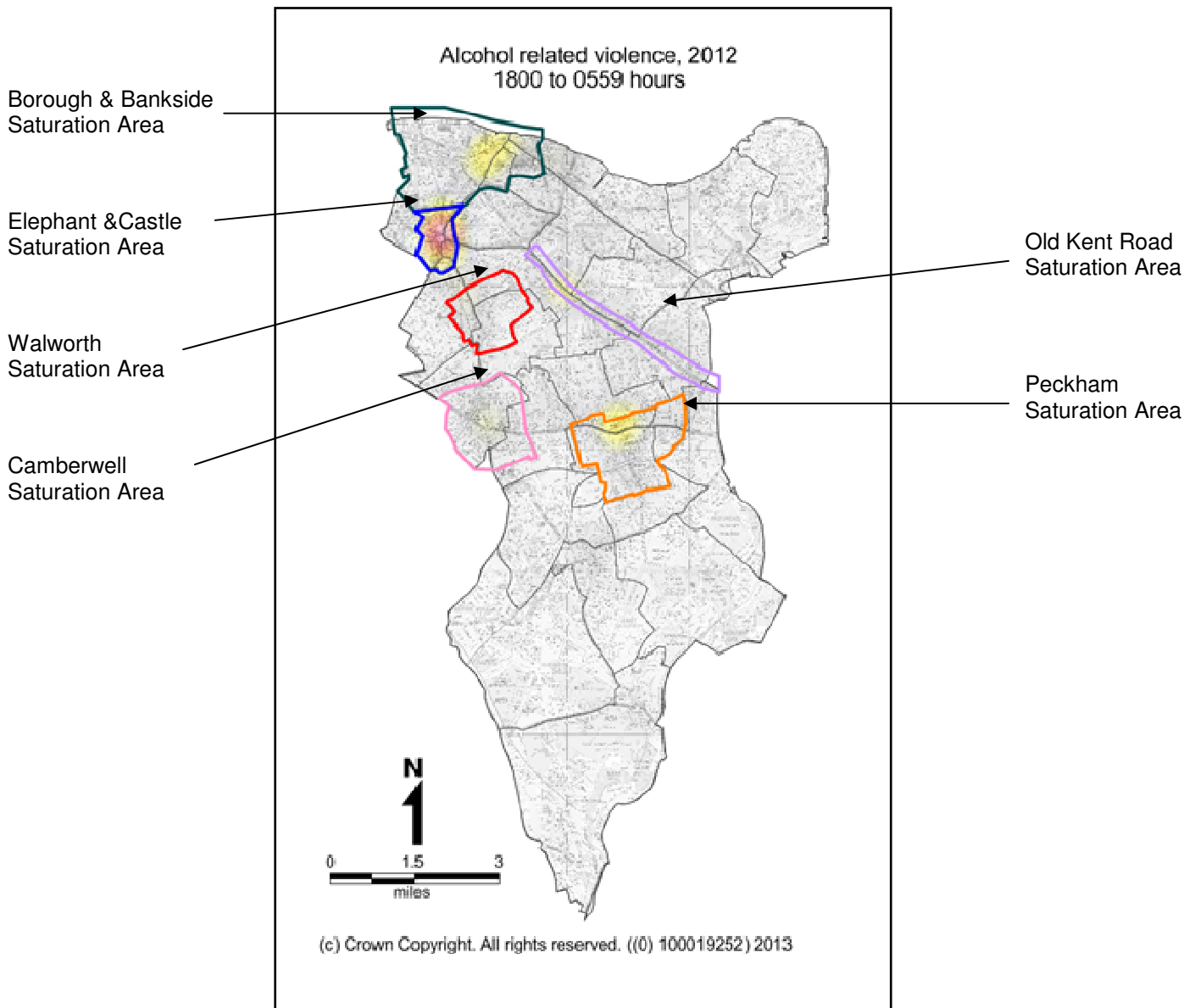
The cost of crime increased in Camberwell, Elephant and Castle and Old Kent Road, by significant sums.

All three crime types increased in Camberwell, though the two of note were serious wounding and assault with injury. There was a slight increase in assault with injury in Elephant and Castle, which was mostly responsible for that saturation area's overall increase. Although all crime types increased in the Old Kent Road saturation area, serious wounding and assault with injury were responsible for the higher costs.

Overall, alcohol related violent crime in the saturation areas in 2012 cost £169,897 more than in 2011 (an increase of 3.2%), which goes against the borough overall trend, of a 3.4% reduction.

3.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 1800 to 0559

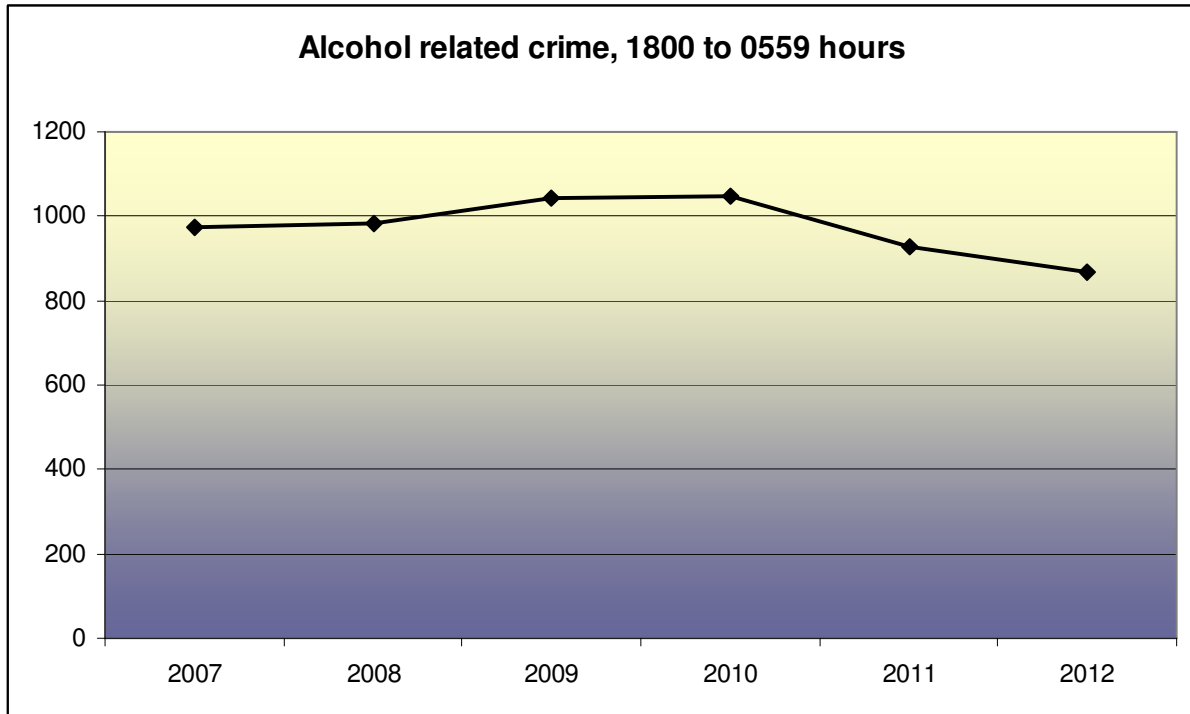
3.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 53.1% of alcohol related violent offending occurs within the saturation areas in this time period
- Limited amounts of alcohol related violence against the person (VAP) apparent in Walworth and Camberwell at this time as well as the southern part of the Old Kent Road
- The Elephant and Castle hotspot extends past the boundary of the saturation area to the east
- The Peckham hotspot extends past the northern boundary of the saturation area

3.2 Statistics



The level of alcohol related violent crime between 1800 and 0559 was maintaining a steady rate until 2010, from which point it dropped in both 2011 and further still in 2012. (There has been a 6.5% decrease from 2011 to 2012).

Table 8: Proportion of violence between 1800 and 0559 that is alcohol related

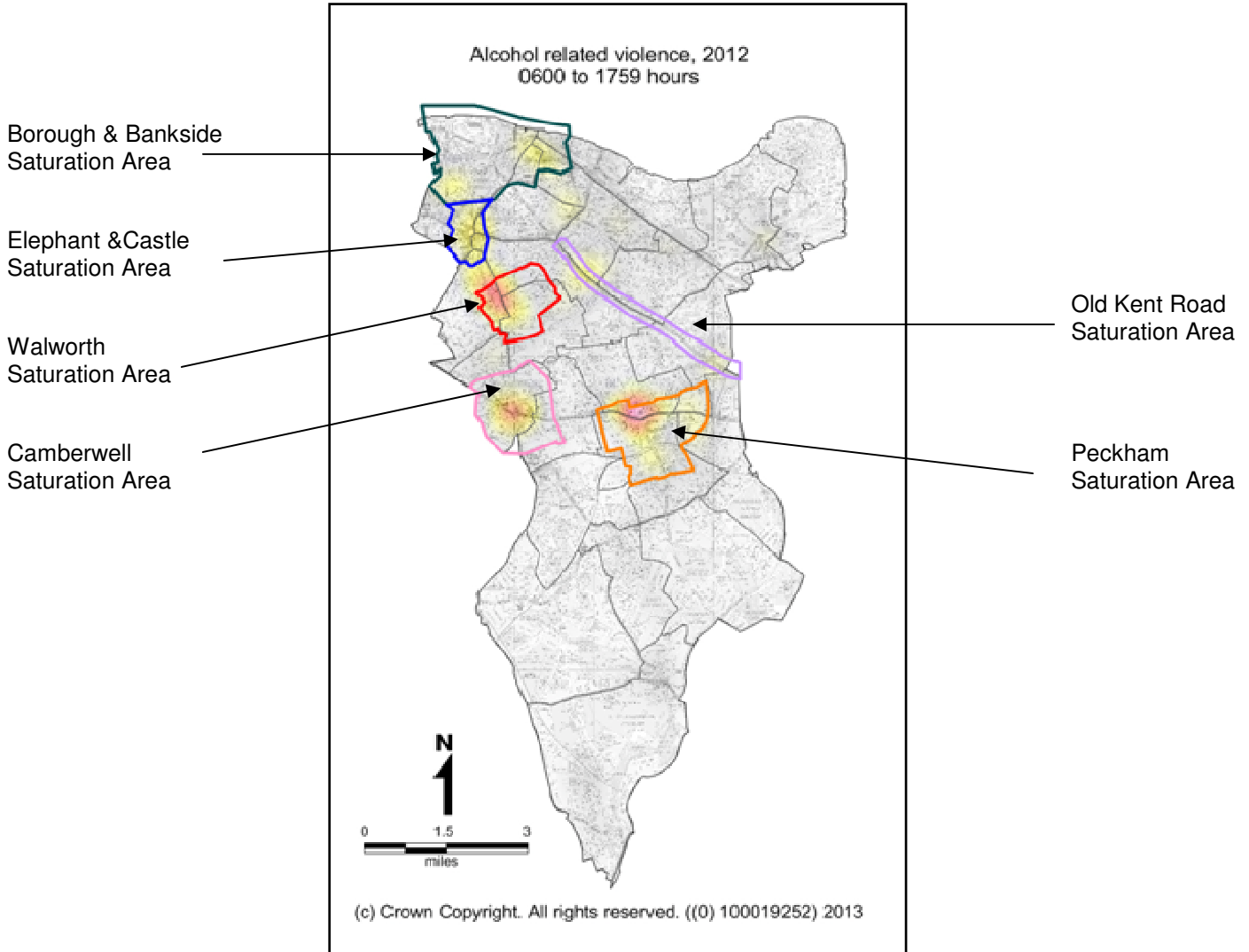
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| No. Alcohol | 974 | 982 | 1041 | 1047 | 927 | 867 |
| All VAP | 3138 | 3026 | 3093 | 2698 | 2335 | 2192 |
| % VAP alcohol related | 31.0% | 32.5% | 33.7% | 38.8% | 39.7% | 39.6% |

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. Though alcohol related violence in this time period is currently decreasing (indeed, is at its lowest level in six years) it is not decreasing at the same rate as violence as a whole, and thus the proportion of violence that is alcohol related has maintained at a similar level to 2011 figures. The proportion of violent offences that are alcohol related is at a higher level in 2011 and 2012 than at any point since 2007.

In the evening period, alcohol related violent crime represented 39.6% of all violent crime borough wide in 2012 which is at a similar level to 2011.

4.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 0600 to 1759

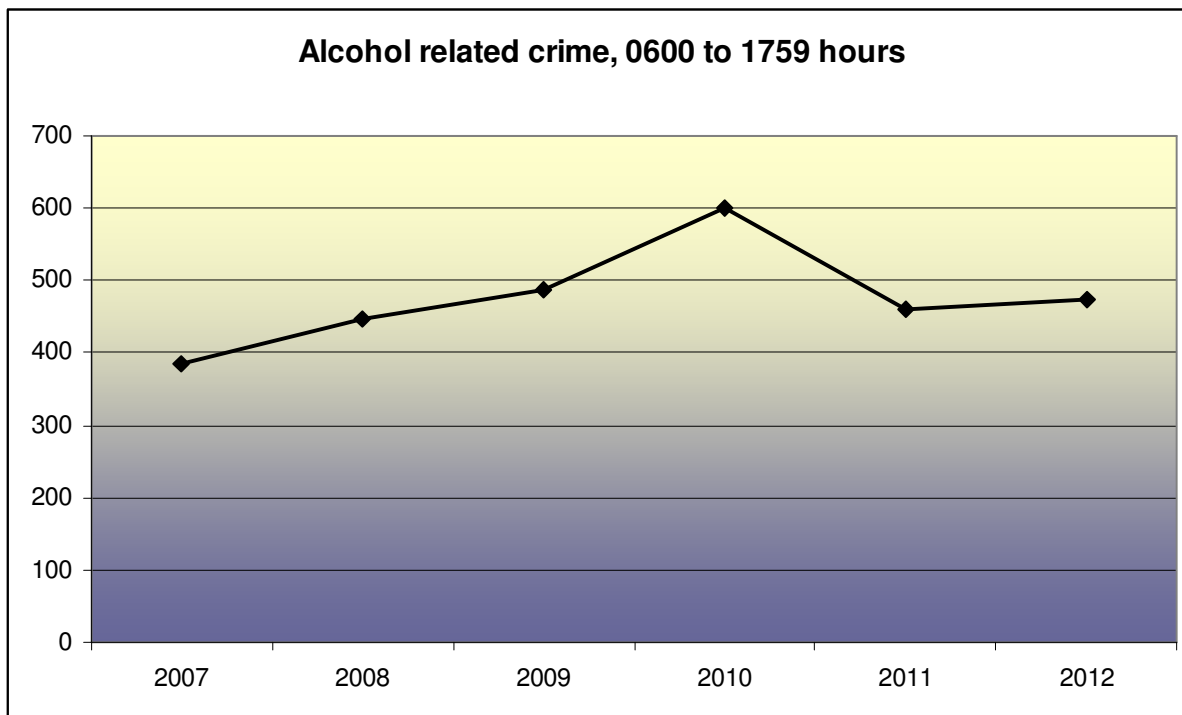
4.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 48.9% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas.
- Hotspots evident to some degree in all saturation areas.
- Slight hotspots 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 is moving north, past the boundary, towards Elephant and Castle, as noted in the previous assessment.
- The spread past the northern boundary of the Peckham saturation area experienced in the evening is also apparent in the daytime.

4.2 Statistics



The number of daytime alcohol related offences slightly increased in 2012, having fallen considerably from 2010 to 2011. Prior to 2010, there had been four years of increasing numbers within this time period.

Overall there has been an increase of 3.3% (15 offences) when comparing 2012 with 2011.

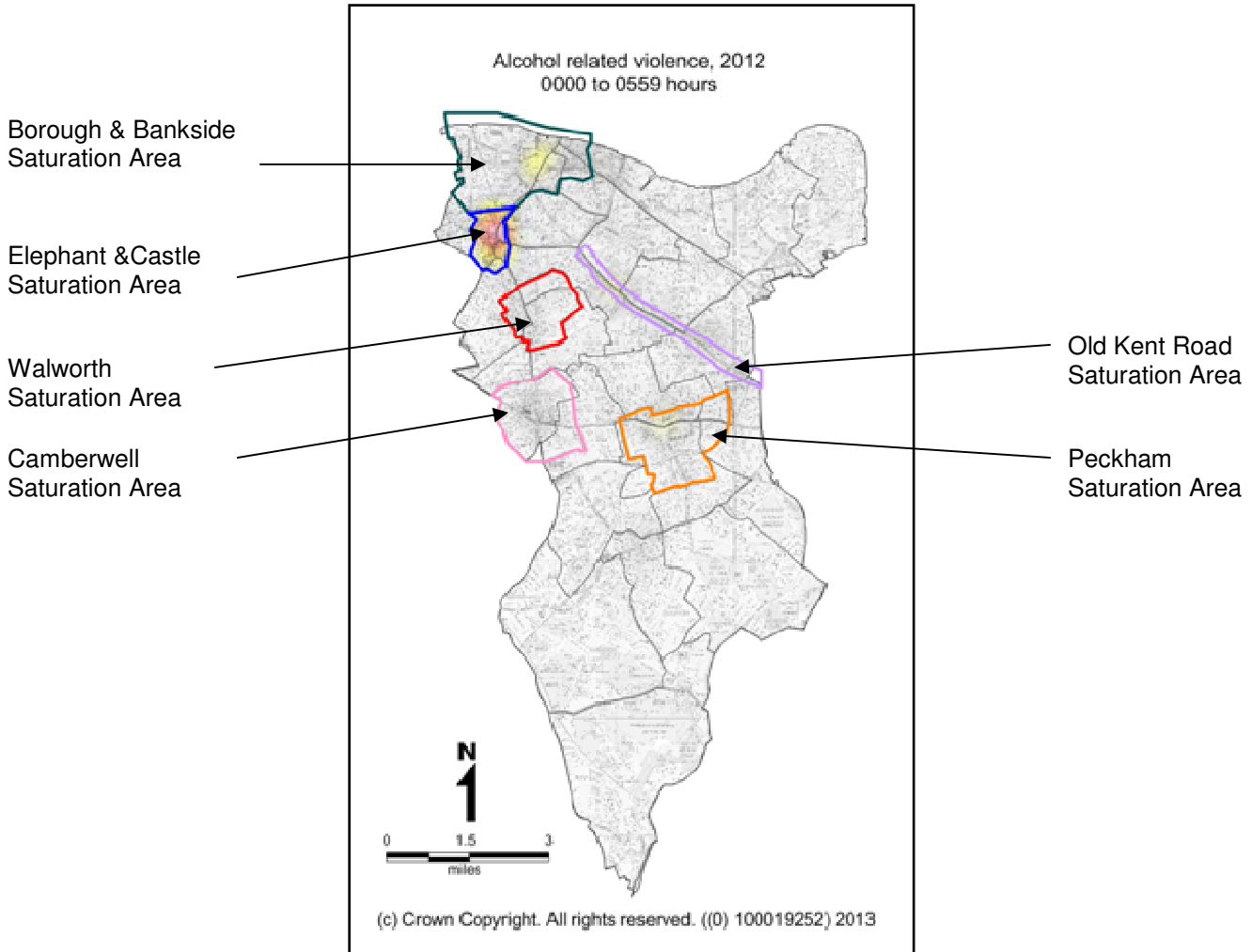
Table 9: Proportion of violence between 0600 and 1759 that is alcohol related

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| No of alcohol VAP incidents | 386 | 448 | 486 | 601 | 460 | 475 |
| All VAP | 3031 | 3327 | 3095 | 2999 | 2253 | 2470 |
| % VAP alcohol related | 12.7% | 13.5% | 15.7% | 20.0% | 20.4% | 19.2% |

There was little significant change when considering the proportion of alcohol related violence in the daytime with a reduction seen of just 1.2%. In 2012, 19.2% of violent offences recorded in the 'daytime' were related to alcohol.

5.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 0000 to 0559

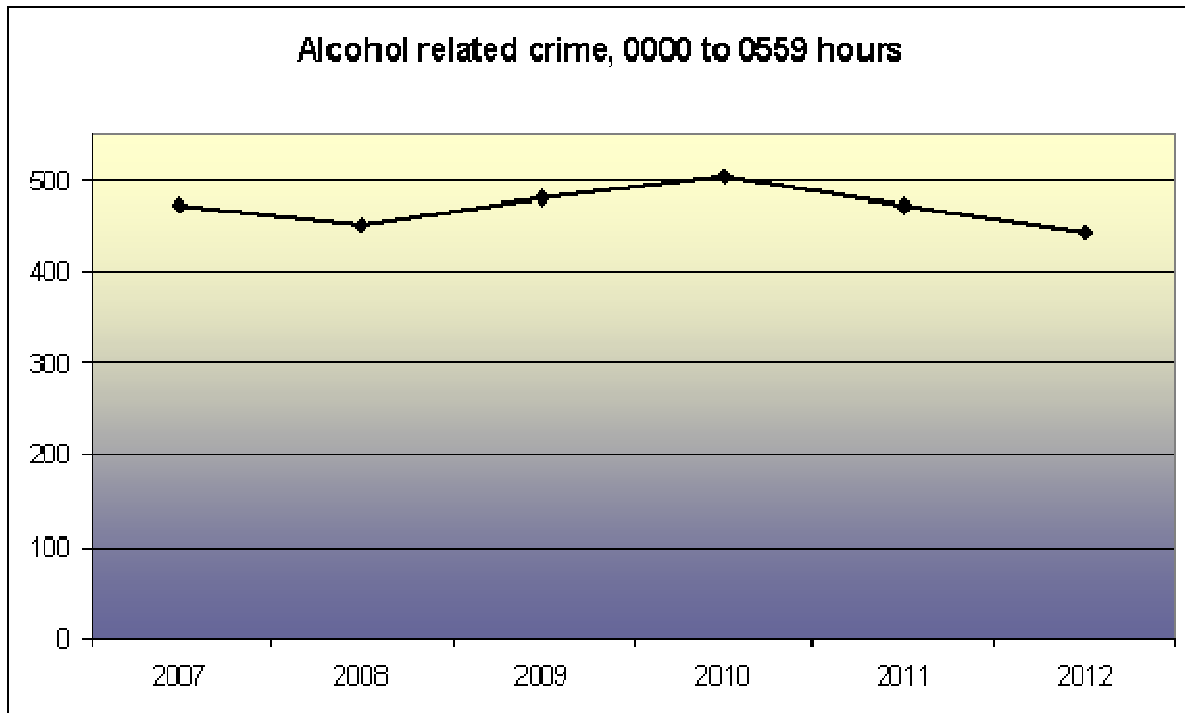
5.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 58.5% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas
- No hotspot evident in Walworth, Camberwell and Old Kent Road
- Almost all offending in this area appears to take place within the Elephant and Castle boundary (in fact over 10% of all alcohol related violent offending in this period takes place within this small area)
- Small hotspots noted around London Bridge (Borough and Bankside saturation area) and Peckham Space (Peckham saturation area).
- Majority of offending noted in Walworth, Peckham and Camberwell Green

5.2 Statistics



The number of alcohol related violent offences in this period have slightly fallen over the past two years, though not by a significant margin.

Overall there was a decrease of 5.9% (28 offences) when comparing 2012 with 2011.

Table 10: Proportion of violence between 0600 and 1759 that is alcohol related

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| No of alcohol related incidents | 472 | 451 | 481 | 503 | 471 | 443 |
| All VAP | 1146 | 1056 | 1052 | 955 | 861 | 848 |
| % VAP alcohol related | 41.2% | 42.7% | 45.7% | 52.7% | 54.7% | 52.2% |

Since 2010, over 50% of violence recorded between 0000 and 0559 has been classified as alcohol related. Though there has been a slight decrease between 2011 and 2012 of the proportion of violent offences that are alcohol related, the decrease is not statistically significant. The current level of offending is of concern.

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,

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 16th (of 32 boroughs) for males and 6th for females (1st is worst).

Mortality from chronic liver disease

Southwark has a higher rate of mortality from chronic liver disease (both males and females) than both regional and national averages (though again the LAPE have judged that this is not statistically significant). Southwark currently ranks 12th in London for males and 9th for females.

Alcohol attributable mortality

Southwark has higher rates of alcohol attributable mortality for males and females than regional and national averages, ranking 11th in London for males, and 6th in London for females.

Alcohol specific hospital admissions

Southwark is significantly better than the regional and national averages for those admissions in the under 18 age group (indeed, it has the fewest of all boroughs). The rate for males aged over 18 however is significantly worse than regional and national averages (9th in London) yet for females is significantly better (than the national average).

Alcohol attributable hospital admissions

Figures for females show that Southwark is significantly better than the national average (and slightly better than the regional average). The same is not true for males, where the deviation from the national average is not significant (yet is similar to the regional average).

Admission episodes for alcohol attributable conditions

Southwark is significantly better than both national and regional averages for this indicator.

Crime

Southwark is significantly worse than national and regional averages when considering all types of alcohol related crime. Measures used are:

- Alcohol related recorded crimes (16th in London)
- Alcohol related violent crimes (14th in London)
- Alcohol related sexual crimes (joint 3rd in London, behind City of London and Westminster, and with the same number as Tower Hamlets, Lambeth and Newham).

Claimants of incapacity benefits (whose main reason is alcoholism) – working age

Southwark is significantly worse than both national and regional averages (6th in London).

Binge drinking, synthetic estimate

This refers to those people who drink twice the recommended intake per drinking session. Southwark is close to the national average, though ranks 11th in London.

6.2 Tier 3 alcohol data (NHS)

Data for this section is only available to the end of Q2, FY 2012/13.

There are 475 clients in treatment FYTD where alcohol is the primary drug used. 39% of these (n=185) were clients who were new to treatment.

There are currently 24 clients receiving an alcohol specific intervention FYTD (where alcohol is **not** the primary drug used).

FYTD, there have been 126 clients to have exited the treatment system (where alcohol is the primary drug used).

Self referrals or those from friends/family make up just over a quarter of all referrals, with the next highest level being referrals from the GP (24%) and referrals from the criminal justice system (15%).

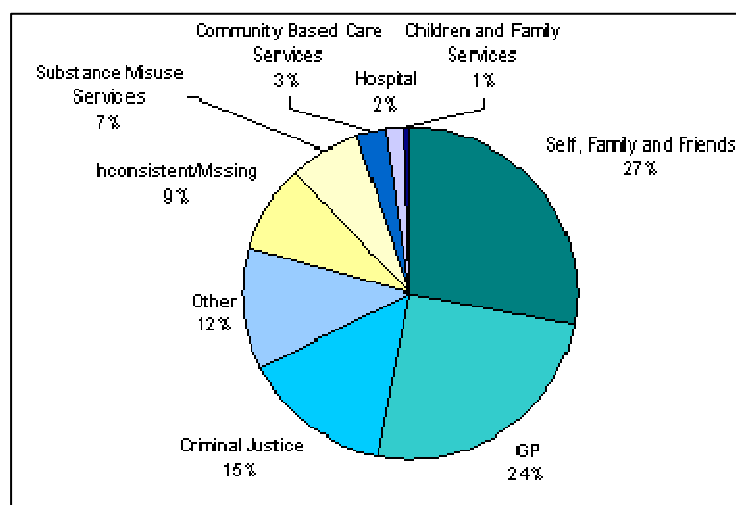


Table 11: Common treatment pathways – (clients latest treatment journey FYTD)

| | No | % | | No | % |
|---|-----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Structured psychosocial intervention only | 43 | 8% | Psychosocial and SDP | 6 | 1% |
| Other structured treatment (OST) only | 217 | 38% | Residential rehabilitation only | 13 | 2% |
| Young person intervention only | 6 | 1% | IP and psychosocial | 7 | 1% |
| Prescribing only | 6 | 2% | SDP and OST | 24 | 4% |
| Psychosocial and OST | 13 | 7% | Inpatient, psychosocial and OST | 6 | 1% |
| Structured day programme (SDP) only | 9 | 2% | Prescribing, psychosocial and OST | 1 | 0% |
| Inpatient treatment only | 35 | 6% | Psychosocial, SDP and OST | 13 | 2% |
| Prescribing and psychosocial | 2 | 0% | All other combinations (inc IP/RR) | 71 | 13% |
| IP and OST | 24 | 4% | All other combinations | 4 | 1% |
| Prescribing and OST | 9 | 2% | No intervention commenced | 24 | 4% |

As the table above shows there are a number of different treatment routes, dependent upon the patient themselves and their needs. The most common treatments are 'other structured treatment' (38% of all clients) or 'all other combinations' (13% of all clients).

Over half the clients who have left treatment made a 'planned exit', taking on average 319 days to complete their programs (this equates to 101 clients). Almost a third (n=60) made an 'unplanned exit', with this taking, on average 153 days of treatment. In 30 cases, the client was transferred to other services etc, with very few transferred because they were in custody (approximately 1%, spending, on average, 57 days on the program).

Clients

At the mid point of the year, two thirds of the clients were male. There was a wide age range for male clients, but 38% of them were aged between 40 and 54. Numbers increase from the age of 40 onwards, and diminish after 55.

62% of clients being treated for alcohol are White British, with the second highest grouping being 'White Other' (10%) and 'White Irish' (8%). There are very few other ethnicities going through the alcohol treatment system

| | Male | | Female | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 18 – 24 | 10 | 2% | 12 | 3% |
| 25 – 29 | 19 | 4% | 8 | 2% |
| 30 – 34 | 32 | 7% | 15 | 3% |
| 35 – 39 | 30 | 6% | 21 | 4% |
| 40 – 44 | 57 | 12% | 27 | 6% |
| 45 – 49 | 56 | 12% | 25 | 5% |
| 50 – 54 | 66 | 14% | 22 | 5% |
| 55 – 59 | 27 | 6% | 11 | 2% |
| 60 – 64 | 17 | 4% | 8 | 2% |
| 65+ | 8 | 2% | 4 | 1% |
| Total | 322 | 69% | 153 | 33% |

Almost all clients had had at least one drink over the past 28 days, with over half (54%, n=254) 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.

Approximately 21% of clients drink between 1 and 199 units per month, and a further 20% between 200 and 599. A worrying 17% state that they drink 1000+ units per month.

| No units on typical drinking day | No drinking days in the past 28 days | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|----|---------|
| | 0 | 1-7 | 8-14 | 15-27 | 28 | Missing |
| 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 – 9 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 0 |
| 10 – 19 | 0 | 32 | 10 | 20 | 64 | 0 |
| 20 – 29 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 19 | 74 | 0 |
| 30 – 39 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 37 | 0 |
| 40 – 49 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 0 |
| 50 – 99 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 0 |
| Missing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

| Units per month | Male | | Female | | All | |
|-----------------|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| 0 | 22 | 7% | 11 | 7% | 33 | 7% |
| 1 – 199 | 70 | 22% | 31 | 20% | 101 | 21% |
| 200 – 399 | 51 | 16% | 29 | 19% | 80 | 17% |
| 400 – 599 | 57 | 18% | 37 | 24% | 94 | 20% |
| 600 – 799 | 33 | 10% | 15 | 10% | 48 | 10% |
| 800 – 999 | 24 | 7% | 6 | 4% | 30 | 6% |
| 1000+ | 60 | 19% | 23 | 15% | 83 | 17% |
| Missing | 5 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 6 | 1% |

Secondary and tertiary drug use

Almost half of clients use a secondary drug (where data was recorded). This was mostly cannabis (11% of clients), though in 3% of cases heroin was the secondary drug, and in a further 3% the secondary drug was Cocaine. A third of all clients also have a tertiary drug use, the most common of which were Cocaine, Crack and Cannabis, each of which represented 3% of the total client base.

In total, 35% of clients have a dual diagnosis (both drugs and alcohol).

6.3 Estimating the cost of alcohol issues to the NHS

The most recent report published concerning the costs to the NHS of alcohol related issues was published by the London Health Observatory in March 2012. The report utilised data from FY 2008/09 and all statistics below are based upon that dataset.

The key messages from this report were that alcohol misuse imposes a major **preventable** burden on hospital services in London. The key findings for both Southwark and London as a whole are outlined below:

London

- There were 111,000 hospital admissions in London attributable to alcohol, which represented about 6% of the total hospital admissions in the capital.
- These admissions cost the NHS in London an estimated 3264 million, or £34 for every London resident.
- The report found that hospital admissions (and thus the costs) varied from borough to borough, and in all probability reflected that distinctive and different drinking behaviours amongst London's diverse communities.
- Just over 585,000 hospital bed days were estimated to have been used for alcohol attributable admissions, equivalent to 1,600 beds. Over three quarters of these bed days were used by patients who had an emergency admission.

Southwark

- The estimated cost of alcohol attributable hospital admissions was **£8,464,000**, representing **£29.90** per Southwark resident. Southwark ranked the 13th highest in terms of the total cost of alcohol related hospital admissions (of 33 boroughs, including the City of London).
- Southwark had the 8th highest amount of alcohol attributable hospital admissions in London. The data excludes admissions which did not involve an overnight stay in hospital.
- These alcohol related hospital admissions equated to an average of 74 bed days used per 1,000 population.

7.0 Police disorder calls

7.1 Statistics

| 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 % |

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).

However, there have been no such changes within the past 12 months and a 9.8% reduction has been achieved.

The chart below refers solely to calls made in 2012. It must be remembered once more that some calls will be classified as both street drinking and rowdy behaviour for example.

| Type | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Rowdy behaviour | 556 | 570 | 603 | 588 | 639 | 670 | 735 | 746 | 657 | 584 | 496 | 487 |
| Licensing | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Street drinking | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

Legend (in order of ranking)

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Months 1-3 | Months 4-6 | Months 7-9 | Months 10-12 |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|

By far the 'busiest' months in terms of rowdy behaviour are in the summer between June and August. This is perhaps to be expected, owing to the longer daylight hours and warmer weather. The Olympics (July and August) may also have contributed to the slightly higher figures.

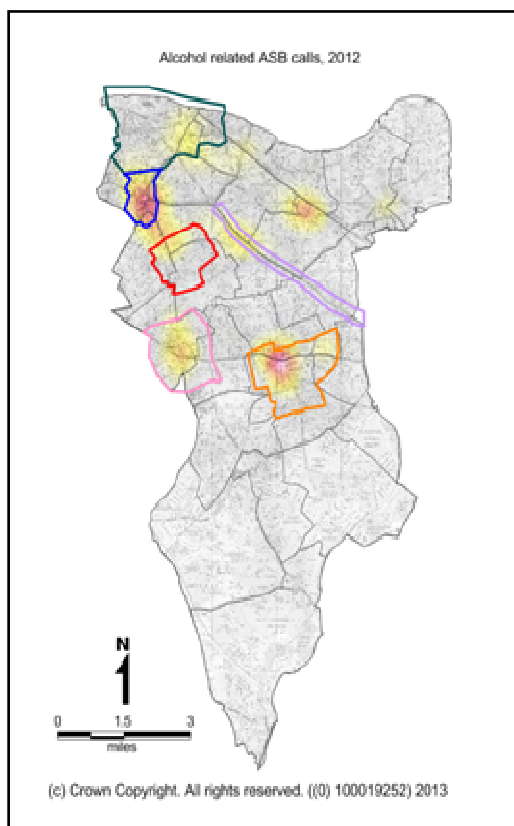
Over 98% of this type of ASB is attributable to 'rowdy behaviour', though it cannot easily be assessed what proportion of these calls is alcohol related. As with previous years, it is the belief of this author that there is a significant need for the MPS to develop some sort of flagging system in which 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. A pilot study has been completed for one month (December 2012) in which it was found that 70% of ASB calls were related to alcohol, though clearly this merits further research. It is anticipated that this pilot will continue and perhaps a clearer picture of alcohol related ASB will be possible in the 2014 study.

CAD calls largely followed last years trends, with a steep decrease in recorded calls since the heights of June to August with November to January again recorded as the lowest scoring months.

Licensing issues and street drinking remained at a fairly similar rate throughout the year; though again, there appears to be slightly higher numbers in the spring (February to May).

In total, rowdy behaviour made up over 98% of calls, whereas street drinking and licensing each made up just less than 1%.

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 has diminished since the last assessment, though those in Elephant and Castle and Peckham show little sign of abating.

Activity along the main roads is restricted to the Old Kent Road and the northern part of the Walworth Road, connecting Elephant and Castle with Camberwell.

The hotspot area in the Blue remains. This has been a significant issue for the Partnership over the past year and the area is part of an intensive SASBU project. The issues are centred upon youth ASB within local shops and estates and have not been identified as alcohol related.

7.3 Saturation areas

Between 1800 and 0559, 36.3% of all calls occur in one of the six saturation areas. This increases to 43.6% in the daytime period (between 0600 and 1759). When considering the 0000 - 0559 period, this slightly decreases to 42.3%.

Table 17: Proportion of CAD calls made to each saturation area

| Saturation Area | Overnight | % overnight | Day | % day | Early hours | % early hours |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Borough & Bankside | 382 | 9.0% | 251 | 7.8% | 142 | 10.6% |
| Camberwell | 270 | 6.4% | 255 | 7.9% | 95 | 7.1% |
| Elephant & Castle | 201 | 4.8% | 161 | 5.0% | 87 | 6.5% |
| Old Kent Road | 166 | 3.9% | 158 | 4.9% | 62 | 4.6% |
| Peckham | 344 | 8.1% | 386 | 12.0% | 107 | 8.0% |
| Walworth | 173 | 4.1% | 187 | 5.8% | 73 | 5.5% |
| No saturation area | 2690 | 63.7% | 1811 | 56.4% | 771 | 57.7% |
| Total | 4226 | 100% | 3209 | 100% | 1337 | 100% |

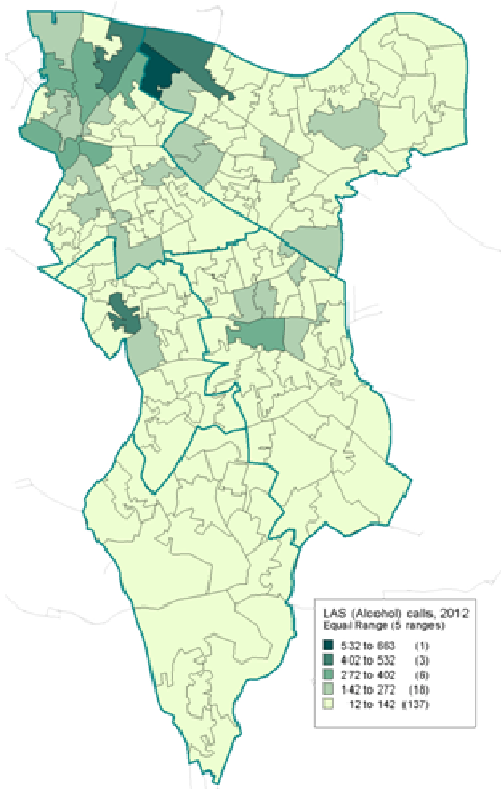
Table 18: Proportion of CAD calls made to a saturation area per year

| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Proportion in saturation area | 43.1% | 44.2% | 44.0% | 43.9% | 41.5% | 39.5% |

8.0 Ambulance data (alcohol related calls)

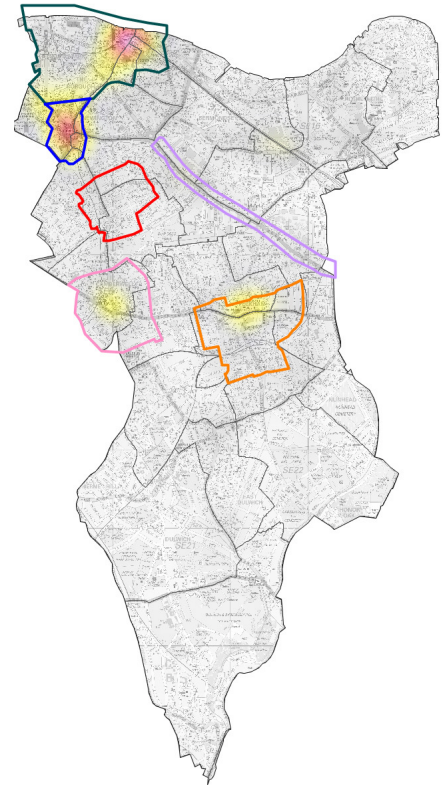
8.1 Location

Between 2007 and 2011, between 41% and 45% of ASB CAD calls occurred within one of the saturation areas. When considering 2012, this decreased to 39.5%.



The areas with highest call outs are in the north of the borough. Camberwell Green, which was the highest ranking LSOA in the previous assessment, has slipped to second this year; the LSOA with the most calls is located in Grange ward.

The hotspot map (to the right) shows that all London Ambulance Service (LAS) alcohol related hotspots are generally located within current alcohol saturation areas; although alcohol related LAS calls extend to the north of the Peckham boundary and also to the west of the Borough and Bankside / Elephant and Castle boundaries.



46.1% 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 20% 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 and Walworth there is little significant change, implying that alcohol is an issue in these areas throughout the day / evening.

Table 19: Number of LAS calls per saturation area

| Saturation Area | Overnight | % overnight | Day | % day | Early hours | % early hours |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Borough & Bankside | 392 | 19.6% | 149 | 12.0% | 162 | 17.8% |
| Camberwell | 107 | 5.4% | 84 | 6.8% | 60 | 6.6% |
| Elephant & Castle | 165 | 8.3% | 79 | 6.4% | 86 | 9.5% |
| Old Kent Road | 84 | 4.2% | 51 | 4.1% | 49 | 5.4% |
| Peckham | 130 | 6.5% | 127 | 10.2% | 52 | 5.7% |
| Walworth | 42 | 2.1% | 40 | 3.2% | 18 | 2.0% |
| No saturation area | 1076 | 53.9% | 711 | 57.3% | 482 | 53.0% |
| Total | 1996 | 100% | 1241 | 100% | 909 | 100% |

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, with levels currently at their lowest since 2008.

| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Proportion in saturation area | 41.2% | 43.8% | 46.3% | 47.4% | 46.7% | 44.8% |

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

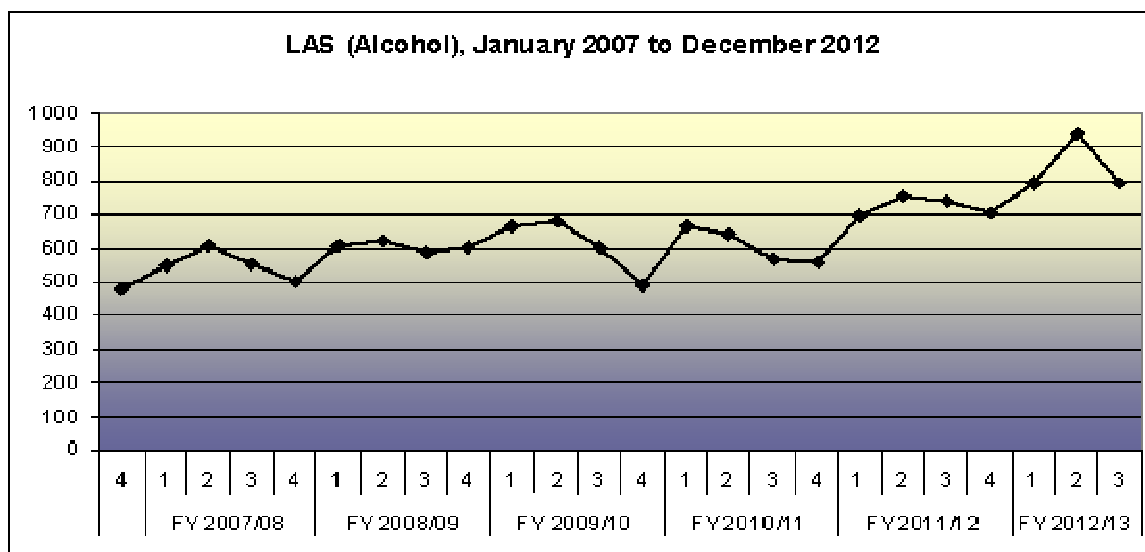
| Ward | 2011 | % 2011 | 2012 | % 2012 | % change | Proportion Change |
|------------------|------|--------|------|--------|----------|-------------------|
| Chaucer | 150 | 5.5% | 258 | 8.0 | 72.0% | 2.5% |
| Rotherhithe | 95 | 3.5% | 148 | 4.6 | 55.8% | 1.1% |
| Newington | 100 | 3.6% | 144 | 4.4 | 44.0% | 0.8% |
| Nunhead | 75 | 2.7% | 108 | 3.3 | 44.0% | 0.6% |
| South Camberwell | 38 | 1.4% | 61 | 1.9 | 60.5% | 0.5% |
| Surrey Docks | 53 | 1.9% | 78 | 2.4 | 47.2% | 0.5% |
| South Bermondsey | 103 | 3.7% | 136 | 4.2 | 32.0% | 0.5% |
| Peckham | 117 | 4.3% | 148 | 4.6 | 26.5% | 0.3% |
| The Lane | 201 | 7.3% | 244 | 7.5 | 21.4% | 0.2% |
| Brunswick Park | 78 | 2.8% | 99 | 3.1 | 26.9% | 0.2% |
| Cathedrals | 418 | 15.2% | 497 | 15.4 | 18.9% | 0.1% |
| College | 40 | 1.5% | 49 | 1.5 | 22.5% | 0.1% |
| Livesey | 108 | 3.9% | 125 | 3.9 | 15.7% | -0.1% |
| Village | 54 | 2.0% | 60 | 1.9 | 11.1% | -0.15 |
| Riverside | 167 | 6.1% | 184 | 5.7 | 10.2% | -0.4% |
| Peckham Rye | 69 | 2.5% | 63 | 1.9 | -8.7% | -0.6% |
| Faraday | 95 | 3.5% | 91 | 2.8 | -4.2% | -0.6% |
| East Dulwich | 89 | 3.2% | 83 | 2.6 | -6.7% | -0.7% |
| Grange | 237 | 8.6% | 250 | 7.7 | 5.5% | -0.9% |
| East Walworth | 205 | 7.5% | 210 | 6.5 | 2.4% | -1.0% |
| Camberwell Green | 257 | 9.3% | 201 | 6.2 | -21.8% | -3.1% |

Cathedrals is unsurprisingly the highest scoring ward, Last year, it represented 15.2% of all calls, but this proportion slightly increased in 2012 to 15.4% (an overall increase of 69 calls). However, with a proportional change of just 0.1%, Cathedrals ranks mid table.

Cathedrals neighbouring ward, Chaucer represented 5.5% of all calls in 2011, which increased to 8% in 2012. In real terms, that was an increase of 108 calls (a 72% increase for that particular ward). Other wards with large percentage increases were Rotherhithe and Newington (which also showed proportional increases of over 1%) and South Camberwell, which generated 60.5% more calls than it did in the previous year.

In fact, there were only four wards which reduced the amount of calls from 2011 to 2012. East Dulwich, Faraday and Peckham Rye all reduced by small numbers (fewer than ten). Camberwell Green however, though numbers are higher in this ward than for most, experienced a reduction of 21.8%, equating to 56 calls.

8.2 Statistics



- 18.7% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls when comparing FY 2011/12 with the previous year. This represents 456 more calls than in FY 2010/11.
- FYTD, there has been a 15.6% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls (Apr-Dec 2012 compared to the same period in 2011), equating to 342 more call outs.
- **When examining calendar years, there was a 17.8% increase in alcohol related calls between 2011 and 2012 (488 more calls).**

When comparing Southwark to the rest of London, Southwark is currently fourth in the borough rankings and has been since 2007. Boroughs ahead of Southwark are Westminster, Camden and Lambeth.

The table below shows the percentage change experienced by both Southwark and London as a whole. It is apparent that though levels of alcohol related calls have increased by a greater proportion in Southwark than London in previous years, this is not the case in 2012 here an extremely large percentage increase was noted by both the borough and London

| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Southwark | 3237 | 2749 | 2370 | 2550 | 2322 | 2187 |
| % change from previous year | 17.8% | 16.0% | -7.1% | 9.8% | 6.2% | |
| London | 65272 | 56001 | 54546 | 52499 | 51371 | 49708 |
| % change from previous year | 16.6% | 2.7% | 3.9% | 2.2% | 3.3% | |

Temporal analysis

Monthly totals show that in Southwark, the London Ambulance Service are called to alcohol related incidents mostly in the spring/summer months, with less busy periods in the winter.

Southwark played a large part in the Diamond Jubilee events (June), and the Olympics (July and August) with many visitors attending the borough, particularly riverfront areas. Unusually, there was an increase in call outs in March. This was the third warmest March on record and

the warmest since March 1997 (source: BBC & Weathercast.co.uk). Over a third of calls were to Cathedrals and Chaucer wards.

| 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 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Legend (in order of ranking) | | | |
| Months 1-3 | Months 4-6 | Months 7-9 | Months 10-12 |

Timings

| Time range | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Total |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 0000 – 0100 | 20 | 28 | 23 | 27 | 32 | 61 | 44 | 235 |
| 0100 – 0200 | 23 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 23 | 54 | 45 | 192 |
| 0200 – 0300 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 54 | 32 | 157 |
| 0300 – 0400 | 15 | 8 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 36 | 37 | 144 |
| 0400 – 0500 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 24 | 103 |
| 0500 – 0600 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 23 | 78 |
| 0600 – 0700 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 19 | 60 |
| 0700 – 0800 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 64 |
| 0800 – 0900 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 18 | 68 |
| 0900 – 1000 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 16 | 70 |
| 1000 – 1100 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 91 |
| 1100 – 1200 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 102 |
| 1200 – 1300 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 96 |
| 1300 – 1400 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 123 |
| 1400 – 1500 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 24 | 12 | 14 | 108 |
| 1500 – 1600 | 15 | 14 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 155 |
| 1600 – 1700 | 22 | 16 | 27 | 14 | 30 | 16 | 18 | 143 |
| 1700 – 1800 | 28 | 21 | 14 | 26 | 29 | 21 | 22 | 161 |
| 1800 – 1900 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 26 | 22 | 150 |
| 1900 – 2000 | 21 | 25 | 15 | 28 | 30 | 15 | 18 | 152 |
| 2000 – 2100 | 18 | 14 | 31 | 19 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 163 |
| 2100 – 2200 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 36 | 21 | 26 | 164 |
| 2200 – 2300 | 26 | 18 | 32 | 38 | 47 | 37 | 17 | 215 |
| 2300 – 0000 | 35 | 27 | 30 | 41 | 58 | 31 | 21 | 243 |
| Total | 413 | 349 | 405 | 416 | 507 | 602 | 545 | 3237 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Legend (no. of calls) | | | | | | |
| 0-9 | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 |

Peak times are overnight Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, which correlates with police CAD and crime data.

The overall peak time is between 2300 and 0000, with 7.5% of all calls made within this time period. 27.3% of all calls (885) occur between 2200 and 0200.

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

10.7% of all calls are made between 2100 on Friday and 0400 on Saturday.

7% of all calls are made between 2200 on Saturday and 0400 on Sunday.

In terms of the hours monitored by the licensing team:

- 61.6 % (n=1996) between 1800 and 0559
- 38.4 % (n=1241) between 0600 and 1800
- 28.1% (n=909) between 0000 and 0559

Patients

| Age Range | Female | % female | Male | % Male | Total |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Under 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 10-14 | 6 | 54.5 | 5 | 45.5 | 11 |
| 15-19 | 80 | 58.4 | 57 | 41.6 | 137 |
| 20-24 | 143 | 51.3 | 136 | 48.7 | 279 |
| 25-29 | 122 | 30.7 | 276 | 69.3 | 398 |
| 30-34 | 104 | 30.0 | 243 | 70.0 | 347 |
| 35-39 | 65 | 20.6 | 250 | 79.4 | 315 |
| 40-44 | 63 | 17.4 | 299 | 82.6 | 362 |
| 45-49 | 60 | 20.1 | 238 | 79.9 | 298 |
| 50-54 | 56 | 18.5 | 247 | 81.5 | 303 |
| 55-59 | 37 | 20.4 | 144 | 79.6 | 181 |
| 60-64 | 45 | 31.3 | 99 | 68.8 | 144 |
| 65+ | 36 | 18.3 | 161 | 81.7 | 197 |
| Total | 817 | 27.5 | 2156 | 72.5 | 2973 |

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

NB - There were 261 patients for whom the LAS did not record (or estimate) their age or gender. This represents 8% of the total.

Treatment

Vast improvements have been made with the LAS data within the last year and it is now possible to see what happened to the patients after the LAS were called. In the 2011 Alcohol Saturation Analysis 90% of calls had this field filled in. This has increased to 95% in 2012.

Patients are taken in equal measure to either St Thomas's or Kings Cross Hospitals (approximately a third of all patients going to each). These are the A & E departments closest to Southwark, and as such, this is to be expected. Of the remaining third, the most common results were 'declined assistance against medical advice' (10.1%, n=328) and 'assisted but not conveyed' (5.2%, n=168).

54 patients were taken home by the LAS at their own request and a further 36 were taken home by police.

In 2012, just under three quarters of patients attended to re alcohol related issues are male, with 27.5 % female.

The peak age range is 25-29, followed by 40 to 44 and 30 to 34. The peak age range is younger than in the previous report, which showed that the peak age range was 40 to 44.

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