

## Safer Stockton Partnership

### Alcohol Related Offending In-Depth Discussion

Tuesday 6 November 2012

#### Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide information to members to enable a discussion regarding alcohol related offending in the Borough of Stockton.

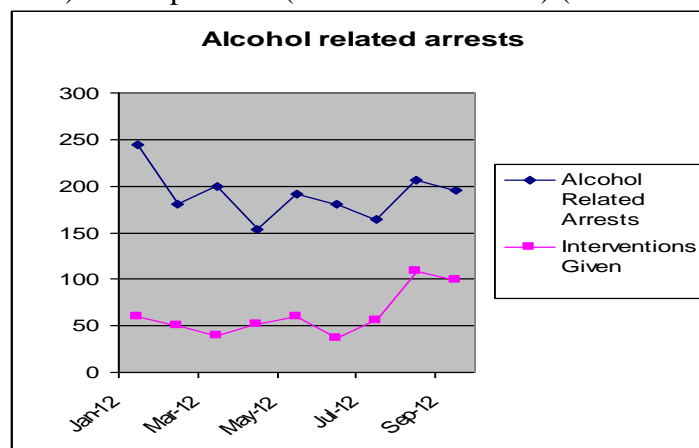
#### Information Sources

Information has been gathered from the Arrest Referral Service based in the Custody Suite in Middlesbrough; Stockton Police; the Community Safety Team; the Stockton Alcohol Treatment Service and the Local Alcohol Profiles for Stockton on Tees. Probation data has not been used within this report as a more in-depth analysis of Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs)/Alcohol Specified Activity Requirements (ASARs) and the wider Probation (alcohol) caseload is to take place at a future SSP meeting.

#### Arrest Referral

The following information is a snapshot of arrest referral activity relating to alcohol from April to September 2012. Where available, comparisons have been given to 11/12 data.

- The proportion of arrests that are alcohol related has fallen from 41% (2399 of 5515 arrests) in 11/12 to 38% (1093 of 2912 arrests) in 2012/13 YTD.
- The proportion of alcohol related arrests that receive a full intervention within custody has been stable throughout 2011/12 at just under 22% (on average 45 per month). This rose to 27% from June 2012.
- The introduction of Brief interventions has increased the proportion of alcohol related arrests being seen by a key-worker to over 50% in August (108 individuals seen) and September (99 individuals seen) (see chart below).



### **2012/13 Year To Date**

- 77% (230) of those assessed are drinking at higher risk levels
- 37% (115) of those assessed were in the age range 18-24.
- 84% male (250)
- 26% of under 18s arrested were for alcohol related offences (38 individuals)
- 41% (116 of 284) of those receiving a full intervention indicated that Domestic Violence was one of the consequences of their drinking behaviour (of all individuals arrested for alcohol not only those arrested for DV related incident)

### **Arrest Referral - Domestic Violence**

The following are figures for alcohol related domestic violence arrests from July 2012 and numbers of those that received an intervention.

- In July 17% (4 of 24) of those arrested for DV were seen by Arrest Referral. This was raised as a concern as DV should be a priority.
- 26% (8) were seen in August and 31% (9) in September.
- 25% of all alcohol interventions resulted in a referral to Lifeline (102 of 411 since April 2012).

### **Violent Crime – Stockton Police**

Figures supplied by Stockton Police highlight that from September 2011 to September 2012 there were 2,142 violent crimes. Of these, 622 (29%) were marked as being committed by an offender under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Broken down these figures are:

Crime Prevention :	10 crimes (18%)
Public Disorder :	51 crimes (21%)
Violence with Injury:	388 crimes (34%)
Violence without Injury:	173 crimes (24%)

The top six wards in terms of *number* of violent crimes under the influence of alcohol or drugs are:

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Number</b>
Stockton Town Centre	(194)
Mandale & Victoria	(55)
Newtown	(45)
Parkfield & Oxbridge/Hardwick	(both 39)
Billingham Central	(32)

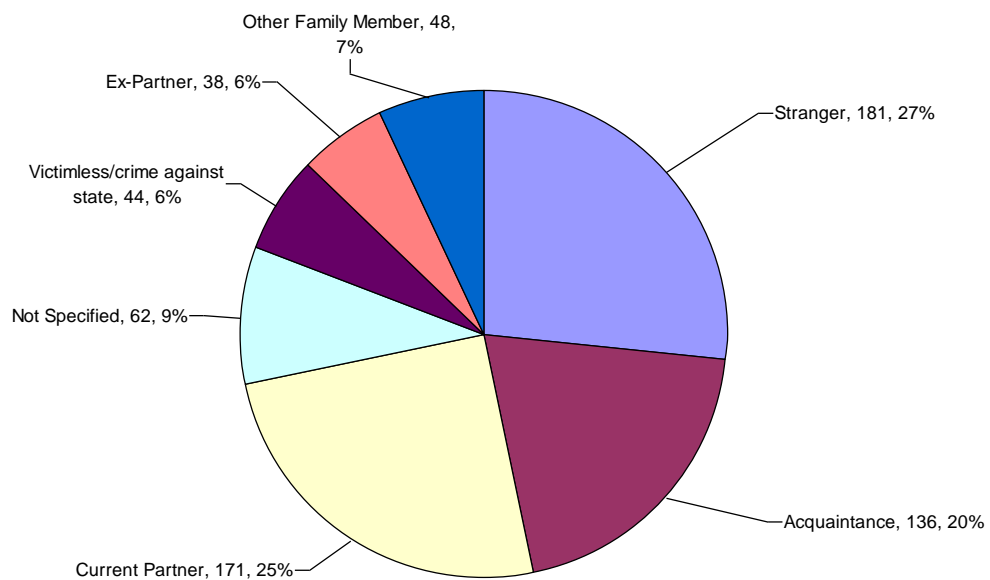
However, the top six wards change when looking at the *proportion* of violent crimes under the influence of alcohol or drugs:

Ward	Proportion
Yarm	(41%)
Stockton Town Centre	(39%)
Norton West	(38%)
Hardwick	(35%)
Billingham East/Roseworth	(both 32%)

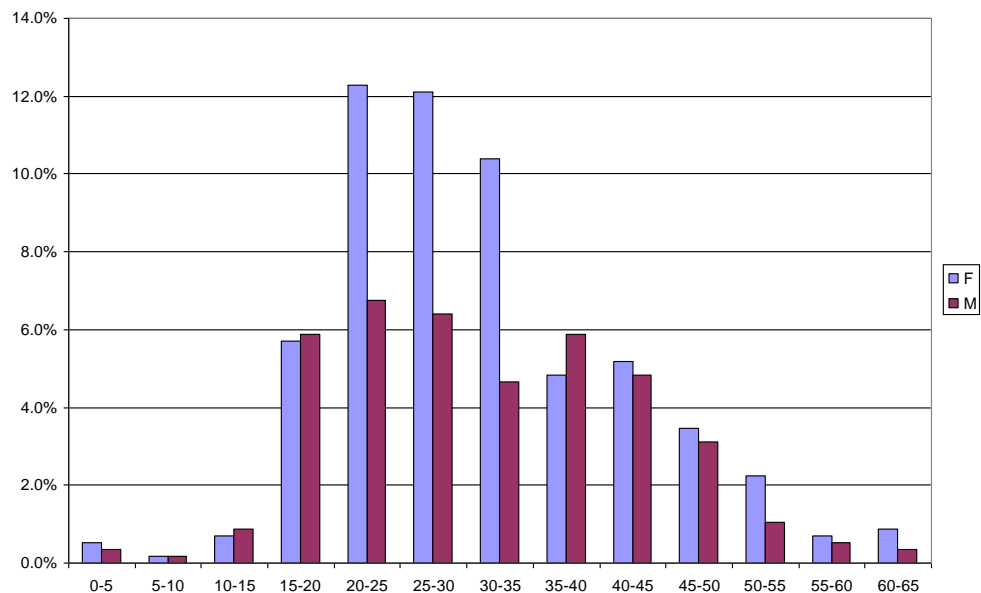
Of those violent crimes identified as under the influence:

- 41% are marked as Domestic Related
- 32% are committed by a stranger
- 20% are committed at license premises

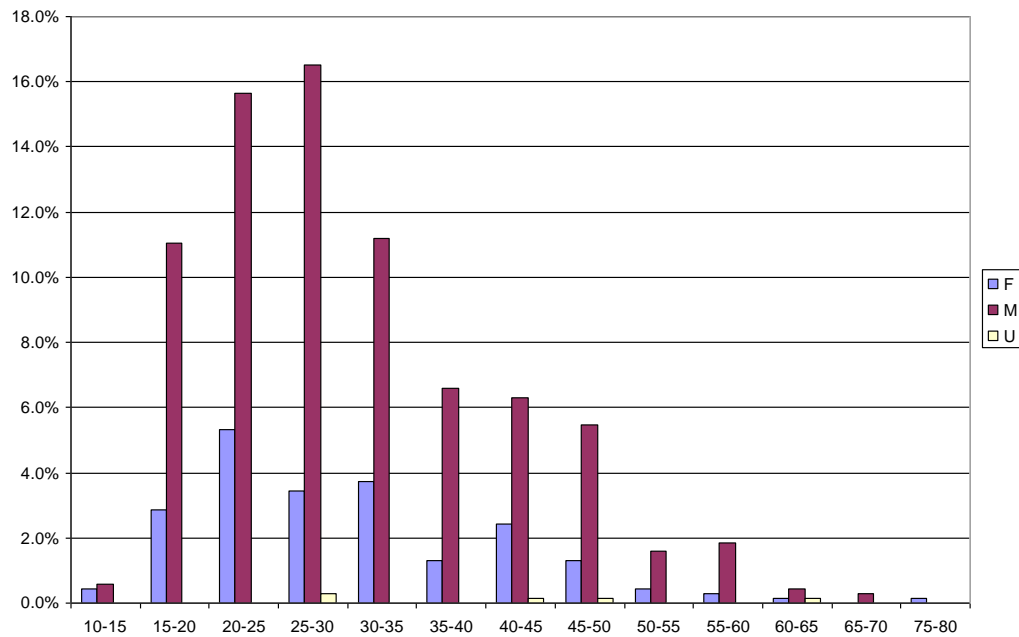
The following pie chart shows the relationship of the victim to the offender in violent crime under the influence



Victim Profile



### Suspect Profile



Further information supplied by Stockton Police identifies that from April 2012 to September 2012 there were:

- 41 Alcohol Enforcement seizures by Officers
- 223 Section 27's issued
- 159 AS-13s and Cupid Forms issued
- 206 individuals are barred from license premises via Pubwatch (September 2012)
- 64 test purchase operations have taken place with a zero sales rate.

### Health Data (Adults)

The North West Public Health Observatory produces Local Alcohol Profiles for every Borough and ranks each Local Authority from 1 to 326, with 326 being worst. The 11/12 profile for Stockton identifies the following (*\*Rates are standardised per 100,000 population*):

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	Measure*	Rank (out of 326 LAs)
Months of life lost – Males (M)	9.6	212
Months of life lost – Females (F)	4.3	214
Alcohol Specific Mortality – M	14.8	233
Alcohol Specific Mortality – F	5.7	191
Liver Disease Mortality – M	17.2	253
Liver Disease Mortality – F	7.7	221
Alcohol Specific Hospital Admission (under 18s)	60.4	213
Alcohol Specific Hospital Admission - M	682.4	293

Alcohol Specific Hospital Admission – F	348.9	293
Lower Risk Drinking (% of drinkers)	73.7	233
Increasing Risk (% of drinkers)	19.8	102
Higher Risk (% of drinkers)	6.5	95
Binge Drinking (synthetic estimate)	28.0	312

The definitions for levels of alcohol consumption are as follows:

Lower risk drinkers (who are at a low risk of alcohol-related illness) are defined as:

- Men who regularly drink no more than 3 to 4 units a day
- Women who regularly drink no more than 2 to 3 units

Increasing risk drinkers (who are at an increasing risk of alcohol-related illness) are defined as:

- Men who regularly drink more than 3 to 4 units a day but less than the higher risk levels
- Women who regularly drink more than 2 to 3 units a day but less than the higher risk levels

Higher risk drinkers (who have a high risk of alcohol-related illness) are defined as:

- Men who regularly drink more than 8 units a day or more than 50 units of alcohol per week
- Women who regularly drink more than 6 units a day or more than 35 units of alcohol per week

### ***Accident & Emergency Department – University Hospital of North Tees***

From April to June 2012 there were 344 presentations to A&E in North Tees that were due to assault. This rose to 367 presentations from July to September 2012.

### ***Lifeline***

The Stockton Alcohol Service caseload is 389 at August 2012, this is slightly higher than at the same point last year (373)

### ***General Practice***

In 11/12, 1182 individuals received interventions for alcohol in 13 GP practices. There are 26 GP practices in the Borough.

## **Young People**

From April to September 2012, 51 letters have been sent to young people and parents regarding alcohol related ASB.

Police, ASB and Enforcement team data from April to September 2012 suggests that the wards with the highest number of young people using alcohol or drugs are Norton North (24 individuals) and Stockton Town Centre (23 individuals) with ages ranging from 12 years onwards.

A social norms project undertaken in schools in 2011 identified that:

- 84% of 14 year olds had at some point drunk alcohol, rising to 88% by age 16.
- 22% of 14 year olds said they drank two to three times a month.
- 34% of 16 years olds said they had their last alcoholic drink in the last 2-7 days.
- 61% of 14 year olds and 80% of 16 year olds felt that occasional drinking is alright as long as it doesn't interfere with school work.
- 60% of 14 year olds said they got their alcohol from their parents
- 56% of 16 year olds said they got their alcohol from their parents

## ***STASH***

From April 2011 to March 2012 the following interventions were delivered by the young persons substance misuse service. Primary substances used are alcohol and cannabis:

- 102 Young People received Tier 3 Interventions
- 40 Families received Interventions
- 78 Young People received Tier 2 Brief/Early Interventions

In September 2012 there were 49 young people receiving interventions at Tier 3 within STASH.

## **Summary**

As can be seen from the data presented above, alcohol consumption is occurring at levels that are causing harm to individuals, families and communities within the Stockton Borough. The data would suggest there are particular points for discussion:

1. A significant proportion of individuals assessed within arrest referral are drinking at higher risk levels. *Is there sufficient co-ordinated activity to increase the number of individuals seen in the custody suite relating to alcohol consumption?*
2. Domestic Violence is being identified as a consequence of alcohol consumption within the custody suite for 41% of alcohol related arrests who are assessed by the arrest referral team. This figure excludes those who are not assessed and, more importantly, those who are arrested for DV and not

assessed. *Is there sufficient co-ordinated activity within the custody suite to identify and respond to alcohol related DV?*

3. *Are we doing enough to prevent violent crime committed under the influence of alcohol?*
4. *26% of under 18s arrested were for alcohol related offences; victim profiles for violence indicate a doubling of risk of being a victim from ages 10-15 to 15-20 and then 20-25; and more than double the risk of becoming an offender from 10-15 to 20-25. Are we doing enough to identify and intervene with young people who are at risk of harm and causing harm as a consequence of alcohol use?*
5. *Stockton does not perform well on the health data collated via the North West Public Health Observatory. Are we doing enough to tackle the culture of binge drinking (Stockton ranked 312 out of 326 Local Authorities), that could be linked to the violent crime statistics above?*
6. *What messages do we want to send to parents regarding alcohol consumption when 60% of 14 years olds and 56% of 16 year olds said they got their alcohol from their parents?*

**Report prepared by:**

**Emma Champley, Public Health**  
**Steven Hume, Community Safety**  
**Lynn Beeston, Stockton Police**