

Calls to Police related to alcohol

Carterton District

Released 23 January 2014



Contents

Key Findings.....	3
Introduction.....	4
Analysis.....	5
Possible Prevention Measures	6
Appendix – Hotspot Maps and Data clocks.....	7
2008	8
2009	12
2010	16
2011	20
2012	24
Appendix – Licensed Premises	28

CAVEAT

Police data examined in this report is drawn from a dynamic operational database and is subject to change as new information is continually recorded. It is only as accurate as the information contained in the databases at the time that it is sourced. Statistics from provisional data are counted differently than official statistics and should not be compared.



Key Findings

Analysis of calls to Police was conducted in relation to events occurring within Carterton District from January 2008 to December 2012. During that time, within this area, Police received 1,228 calls for types of events that are typically related to alcohol (approximately 245 per year).

The following has been identified:

- Many of the alcohol related calls to police occur within the current Carterton central business district (CBD), bounded by Belvedere Road, High Street North and South, and Brooklyn Road.
- A number of other hotspots to the west and south of the main CBD have also been noted and likely to be linked to social gatherings at private premises or licensed premises outside of the main CBD area.
- Calls to police have fluctuated, trending upwards and peaking in 2012 over the past five years.

Police would like to strengthen partnerships with the Carterton District Territorial Authority (TA) to develop solutions that will reduce the demand currently placed on police resources. This can be achieved by:

- Introduce consistency to on-licence premises closing hours, of 1 am. This will reduce the window in which offending and social harm can occur and bring on-licence premises in line with other on-licensed premises in the Carterton TA area.
- Reducing off-licence alcohol trading hours by one hour to between 7am and 9pm is likely to limit the opportunities for purchasing alcohol for sole purpose of becoming intoxicated. It will require patrons to plan their evening better, lowering the chances of offending and victimisation.
- Introducing a one-way door policy at 12am for on-license premises, across the Carterton TA area. International research supports this to be an effective tool in reducing alcohol related offending, within an overall robust alcohol policy.
- Collaboration between community partners on maximum numbers or 'capping' of both on and off-licensed premises is likely to assist with reducing levels of alcohol related harm. Careful consideration on location of any future premises, to ensure vulnerable communities are not further exposed to alcohol related harm.
- Consideration should be given to extending the current alcohol ban area to include other high risk areas within the Carterton central business area. Consideration should also be given to clearly identify on-licence 'outside space' and signage to allow police to effectively police any alcohol ban area introduced.



Introduction

1. The operating strategy for New Zealand Police to 2015 is *Prevention First*. The strategy is aimed at preventing crime before it happens using targeted policing, partnerships, and focusing on the drivers of crime.
2. The new Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 states that when developing a draft or provisional Local Alcohol Policy, a Territorial Authority must consider a range of factors set out in the Act, including the nature and severity of the alcohol-related problems arising in the district¹. To that end, Police (along with Licensing Inspectors and Medical Officers of Health) must make reasonable efforts to give the Territorial Authority any relevant information they may hold².
3. This report analyses calls made by the public to police. In each case the Police employee who takes the call, categorises the incident based on what the caller tells them into basic event types such as violence, disorder, etc. These calls are then recorded in the Police Communications and Resource Deployment database (CARD). An event can be re-categorised into different types throughout the life of a call, so for the purposes of this analysis, event types are considered at the time of call closure.
4. Although CARD does not hold information on whether alcohol was consumed by the offender or by the victim, certain types of events are typically considered to be related to alcohol. These are:

Grievous Assaults	Sexual Affronts	Disorder
Serious Assaults	Abduction For Sex	Breach Of The Peace
Minor Assaults	Sexual Attacks	Obstructing/Hindering/Resisting
Intimidation/Threats	Rape	Unlawful Assembly
Crimes Against Personal Privacy	Domestic Dispute	Breach Of Local Council Liquor Ban
Drunk Custody/Detox Centre	Domestic Violence	Sale of Liquor offences (old Act)
Drunk Home	(Sale and Supply of Alcohol offences – new Act)	

5. The calls analysed in this report were made between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2012 and fall into the categories listed above. They are presented visually in the attached maps by individual years. In the future, yearly updates will be provided. The calls do not include those initiated by Police (ie, officer-discovered contact with the Communications Centre) and exclude duplicate calls.
6. In this analysis, the calls to Police were spatially analysed using a hotspotting technique called Gi*. The Gi* technique aggregates events to a grid, the size of which depends on the area of analysis. The totals within each grid square are then compared with each other across the entire study area.
7. Gi* compares local averages with global averages, identifying those areas where the local averages (eg, concentrations of crime) are significantly different from the global averages (ie, in comparison to what is generally observed across the whole study area).
8. Gi* identifies if the local pattern of crime is different from what is generally observed across the whole study area, and produces a level of significance. The areas identified as not significant are those where clustering would likely have occurred due to chance and not due to the location itself.
1. As Gi* adds statistical significance to hotspot analysis, it shows which hotspots are significant, and alerts to something unusual occurring at specific locations.

¹ Sections 78 and 79(2) of the Act

² Section 78(4) of the Act



9. Hotspots identified as 99.9% significant using the Gi* technique are most likely to be locations that are generators, attractors, or enablers of crime. Focusing on these locations and determining the underlying causes of crime happening there is likely to reduce the level of crime across the overall study area.
10. The Appendix includes:
 - Map one – first level hotspots; Gi* analysis of alcohol-related events in the given year for the entire Territorial Authority.
 - Map two – second level hotspots; Gi* analysis of alcohol-related events that occurred only in those locations that were identified as 90% significant hotspots from map one. If multiple second level hotspots are present, multiple maps are provided.
 - Data clocks – time distribution of events that occurred within the second-level hotspots, showing when those events took place.
 - Map of licensed premises – the data (current as at 2011) was sourced from the Local Licensing Authority and provided to Police by Massey University in May 2013. The displayed licensed premises are only of those types that Massey University consider contribute to alcohol-related harm; these are supermarkets, bottle stores, grocery stores, night clubs, and taverns. The map shows the distribution and number of on-licensed and off-licensed premises. As the data relates to 2011, there may have been some changes to the licensed premises since that time.

Analysis

HIGH RISK AREAS

11. The first level yearly hotspots for Carterton shows alcohol related calls to police across much of the urban area of Carterton. This pattern has been prevalent throughout the reporting period of 2008 to 2012.
12. The second level yearly hotspots show a more localised and persistent pattern of alcohol related calls to police along High Street North and South, boarded by Belvedere Road to the north and Victoria Street, to the south. The majority of this hotspot area does not have a current alcohol ban in place.
13. Linked to this area is Carrington Park, situated at the southern end of the second level hotspot. This has been an area of concern in the past, resulting in an alcohol ban being put in place throughout the environs of the park.
14. Other smaller hotspots include a pocket along High Street South and residential streets of Brooklyn Road; Charles, Phillip and Frederick Streets.

RECENT OBSERVATIONS

15. During December 2013 a number of alcohol related calls to police were received relating to the area known as The Square. This area is not currently covered by an alcohol ban. The calls related to disorder and fighting offences.

TEMPORAL ANALYSIS

16. Alcohol related calls to police in terms of number of days in the month, is relatively static. However multiple calls within specific days tend to occur during the spring and summer months. Multiple calls in a given days have also occurred during August. This may be linked to the end of the winter sports season.
17. Calls to police predominantly occur Thursday through Sunday between 6pm and 3am; peaking between 10pm and 3am, particularly across Thursday, Friday Saturday nights and Sunday morning.



COLLABORATION BETWEEN WAIRARAPA TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES

18. All three Wairarapa territorial authority (TA) licensing inspectors, police and health representatives meet together regularly to discuss licensing issues. The Wairarapa Area TAs have chosen to collaborate to ensure agreements made are consistent across the region. A recent decision between TAs will see those wishing to hire community premises controlled by any of the Wairarapa TAs, will be supplied with guidelines outlining their responsibilities under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. This is seen as a valuable tool in reducing the alcohol related harm by educating hirers of their responsibilities, giving rise enforcement opportunities should breaches occur, throughout all three TAs.

FIVE YEAR TREND

19. Calls to police have fluctuated during the reporting period, peaking in 2012.

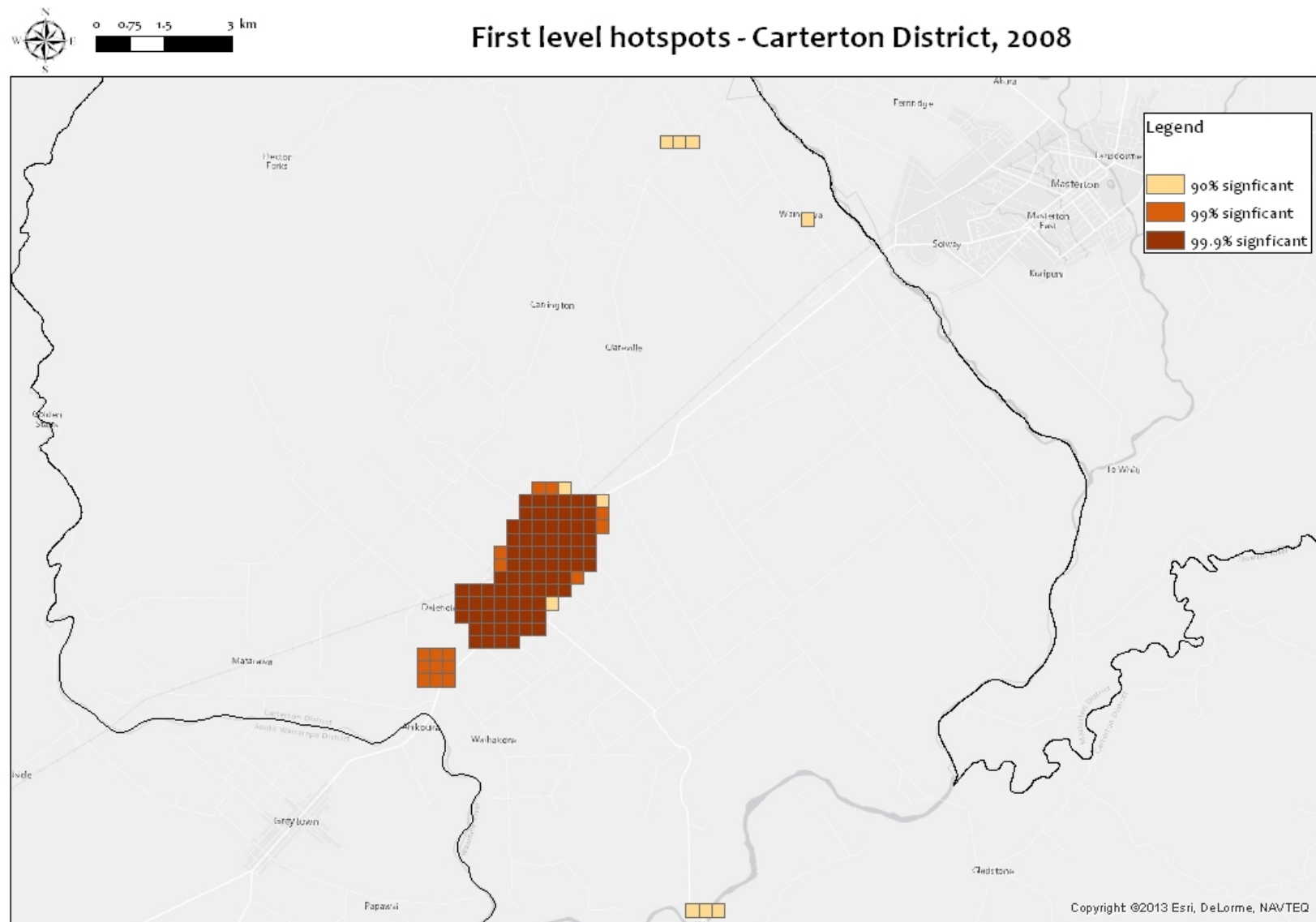
Year	Alcohol-related events
2008	250
2009	227
2010	252
2011	225
2012	274
Total	1,228

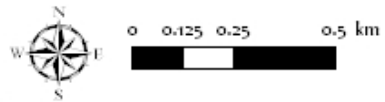
Possible Prevention Measures

20. Wairarapa Police ask that consideration be given to the following measures to assist with reducing calls to police relating to alcohol.
- Reducing trading hours of on-licence premises to 1am is likely to reduce the levels of calls to police between 1am and 3am, particularly during weekends. International research suggests the longer licensed premises trade the greater alcohol-related harm can result in communities.
 - Adopt maximum trading hours for off-licence premises from between 7am and 10pm, to between 7am and 9pm, a reduction of one hour. This will reduce opportunities for alcohol to be purchased with the sole purpose of becoming intoxicated, leading to less offending and victimisation.
 - Adopt a one-way door policy for all on-licence premises from 12am. This is considered to be a good tool within a robust alcohol policy, with both local and international studies suggesting this measure assists with reducing alcohol related harm in communities.
 - An education programme involving community partners could be developed, intended to inform local and visiting patrons and owner operators of licensed premises about Wairarapa TAs alcohol policies, designed to reduce alcohol-related harm. The use of print, digital, social and hypermedia could be used to deliver this information to patrons of all age groups giving access to this information at home or on the go.
 - Collaboration between community partners when considering granting further alcohol off-licences, to ensure proposed new premise are not located in vulnerable areas of the community. Consideration should also be given to maximum numbers of on and off-licences within the Carterton community.
 - Consideration should be given to increasing the alcohol ban area to include the Carterton CBD, encompassing a portion of Belvedere Road, High Street North (including the public space known as The Square and High Street South, to Victoria Street with signage clearly identifying any on-licence premise which has outside space for the use of patrons. A well delineated area between on-licence area and public space will assist in identifying breaches of any future alcohol ban area.

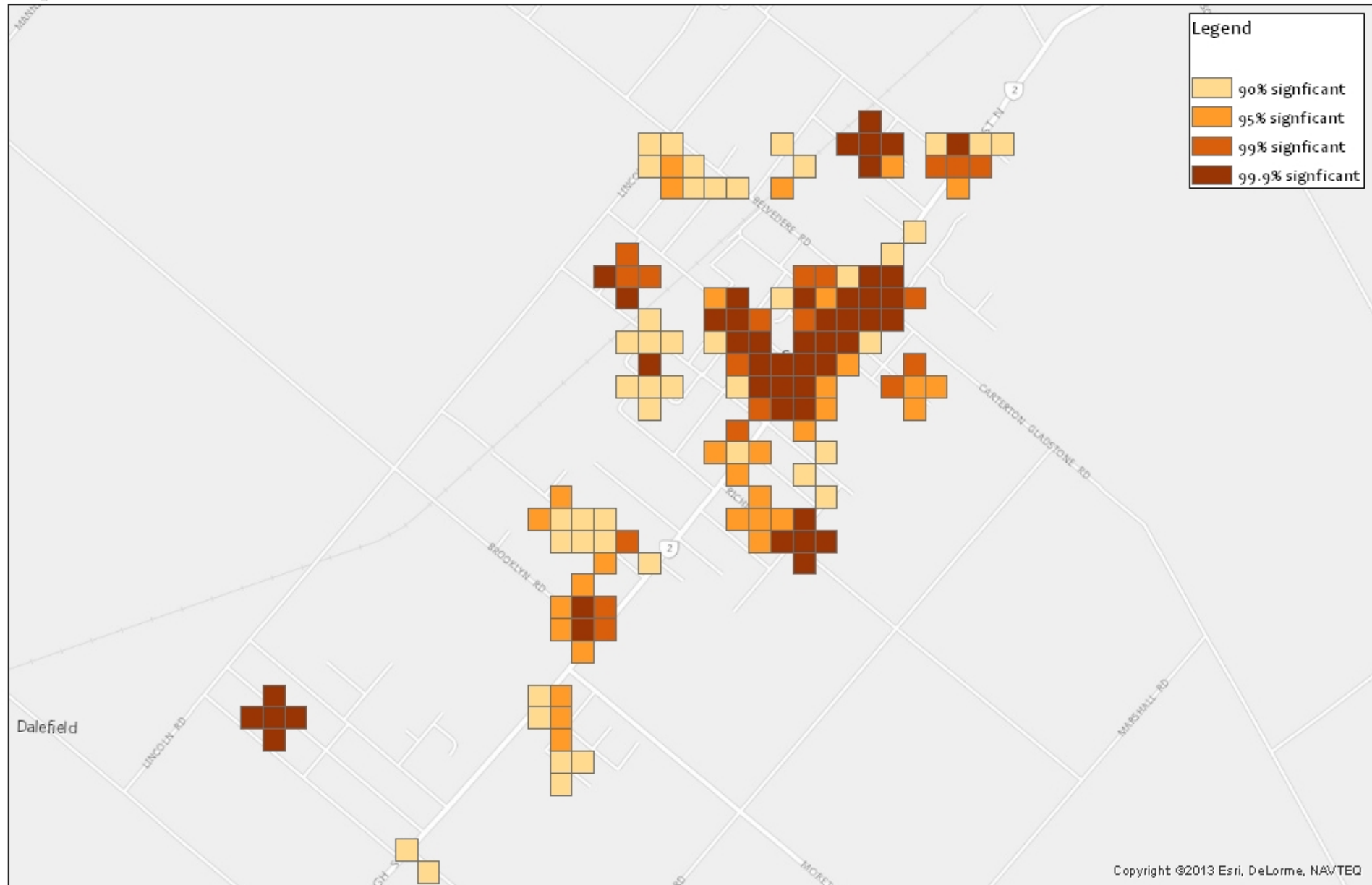
Appendix – Hotspot Maps and Data clocks

2008

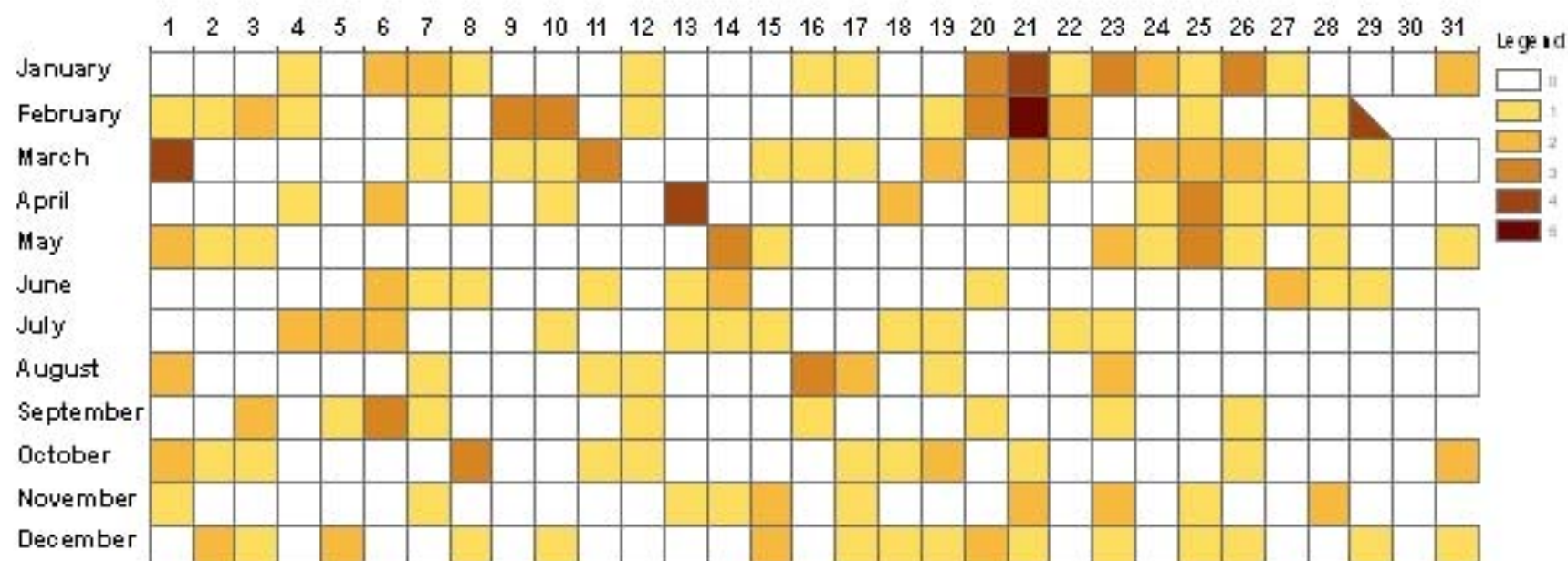




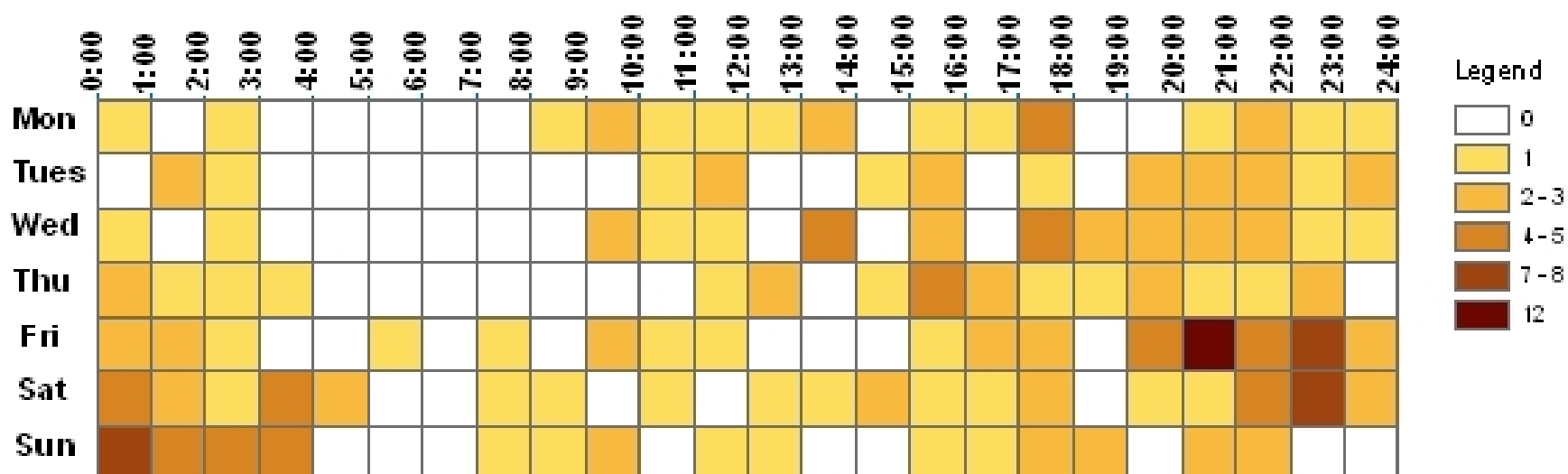
Second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2008



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2008

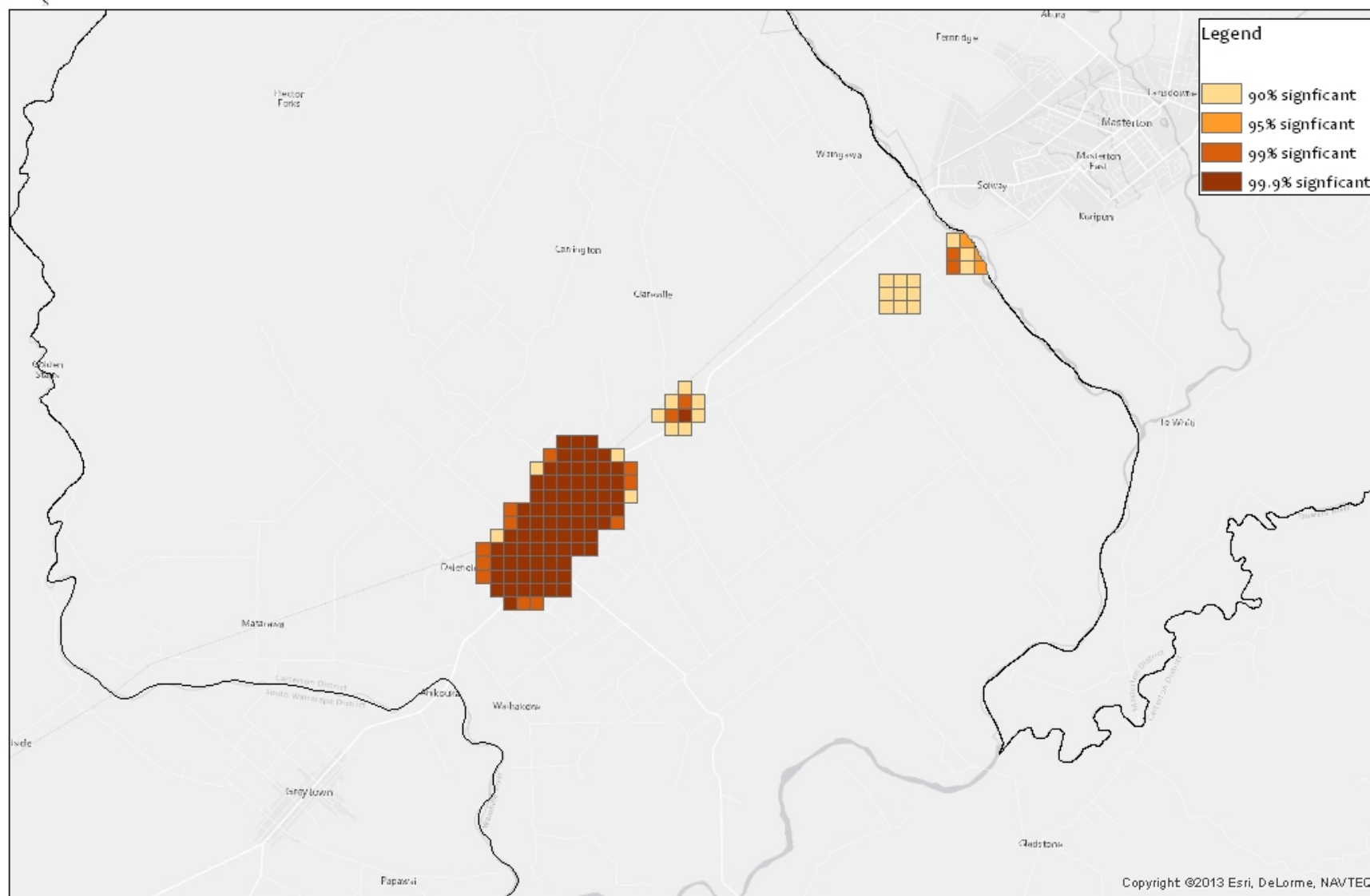


Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2008



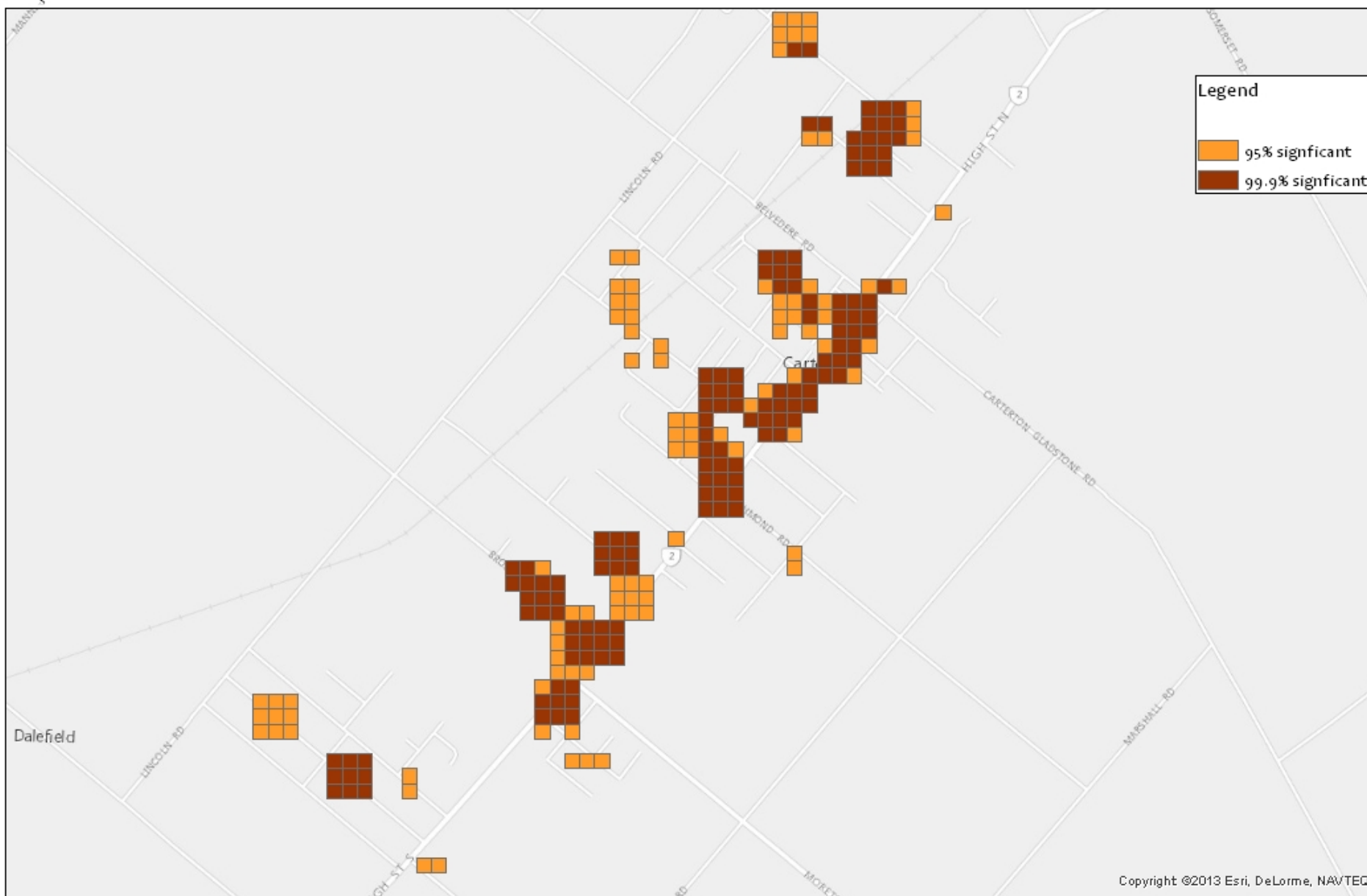


First level hotspots - Carterton District, 2009

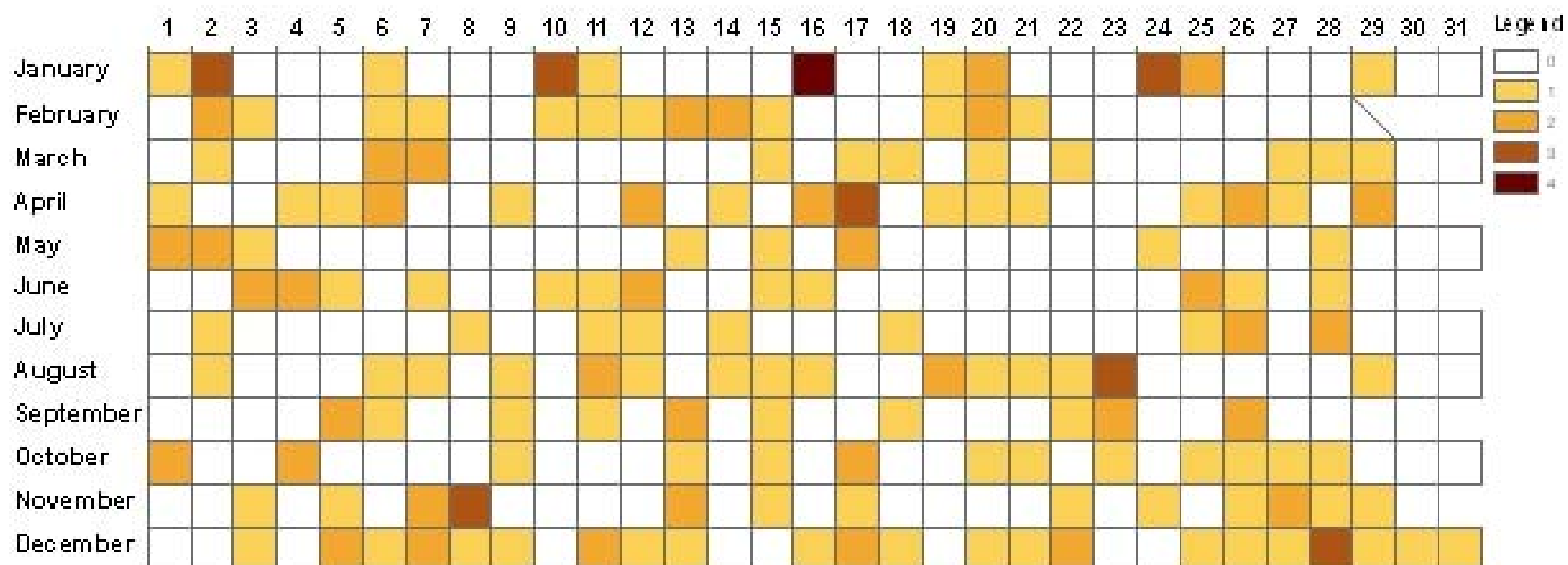




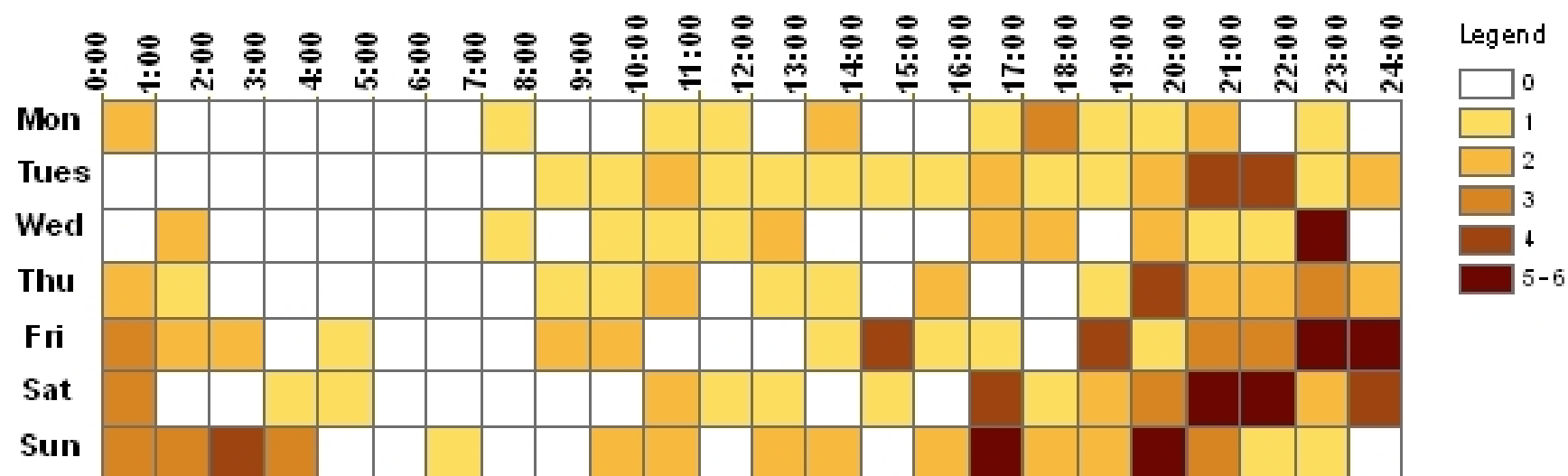
Second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2009

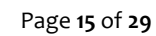


Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2009



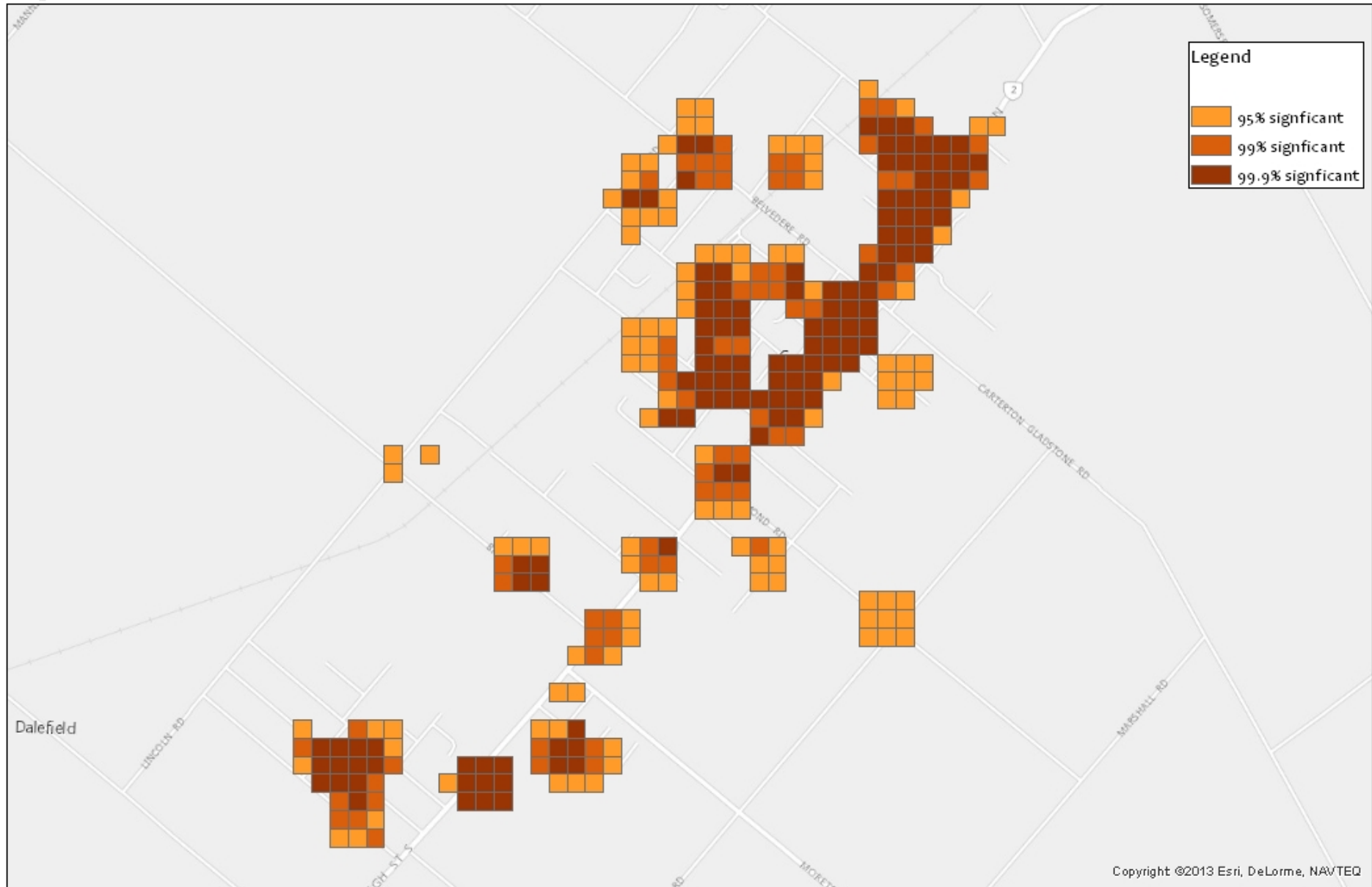
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2009



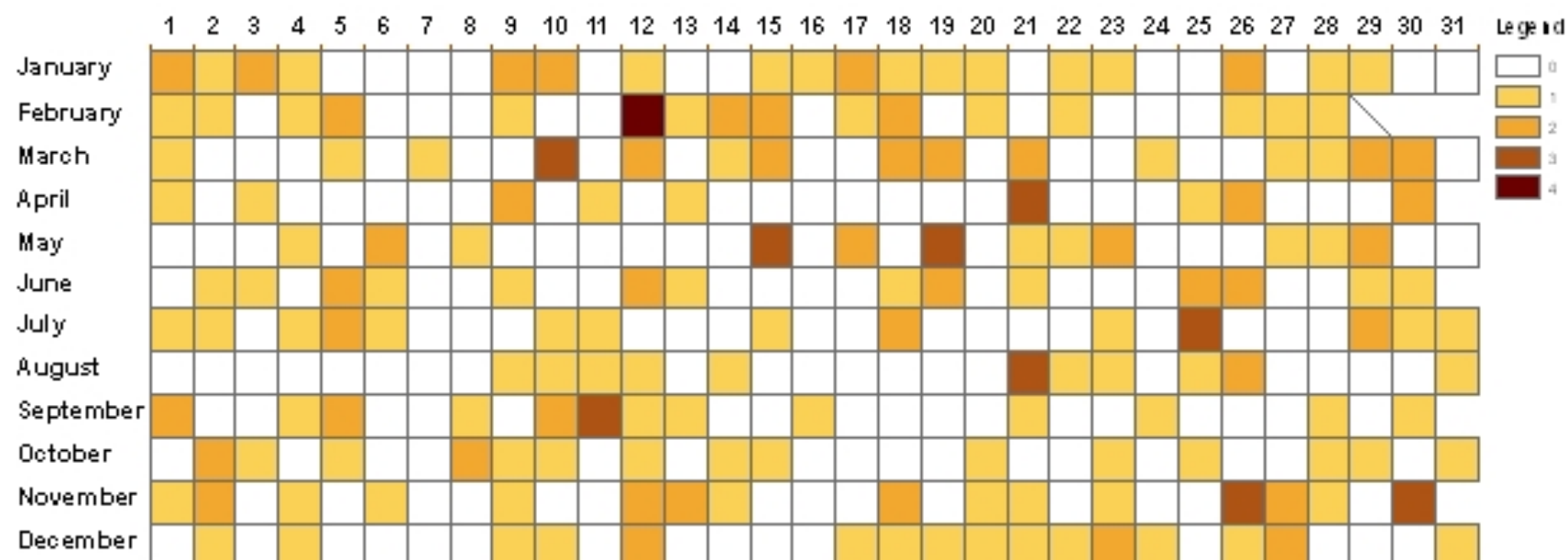




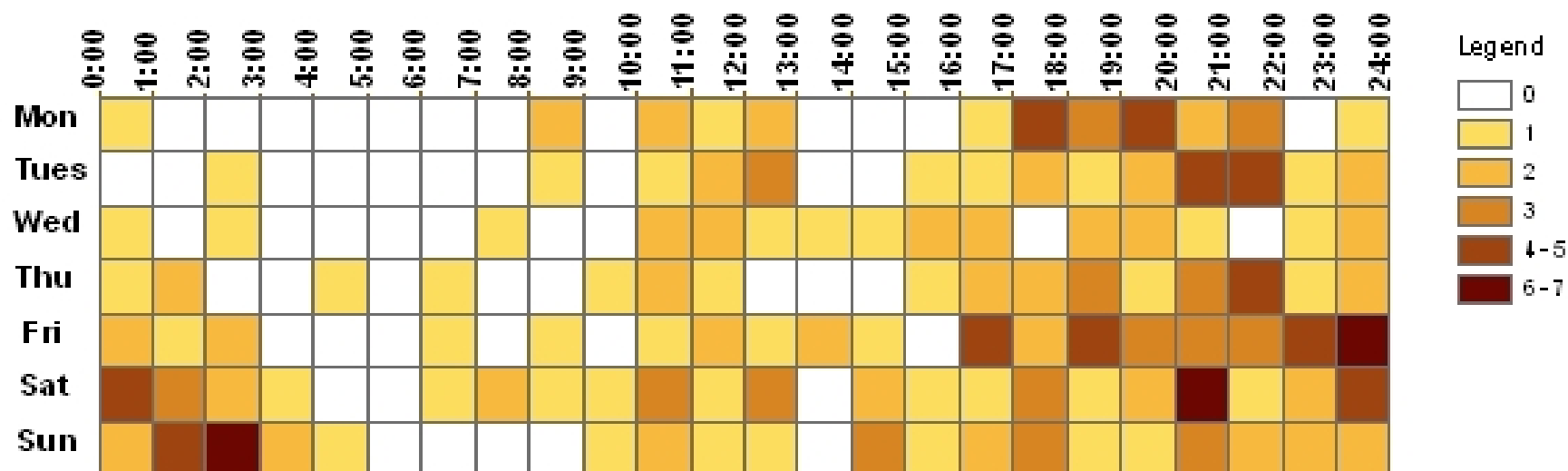
Second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2010

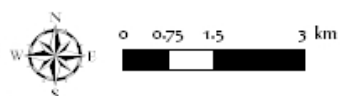


Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2010

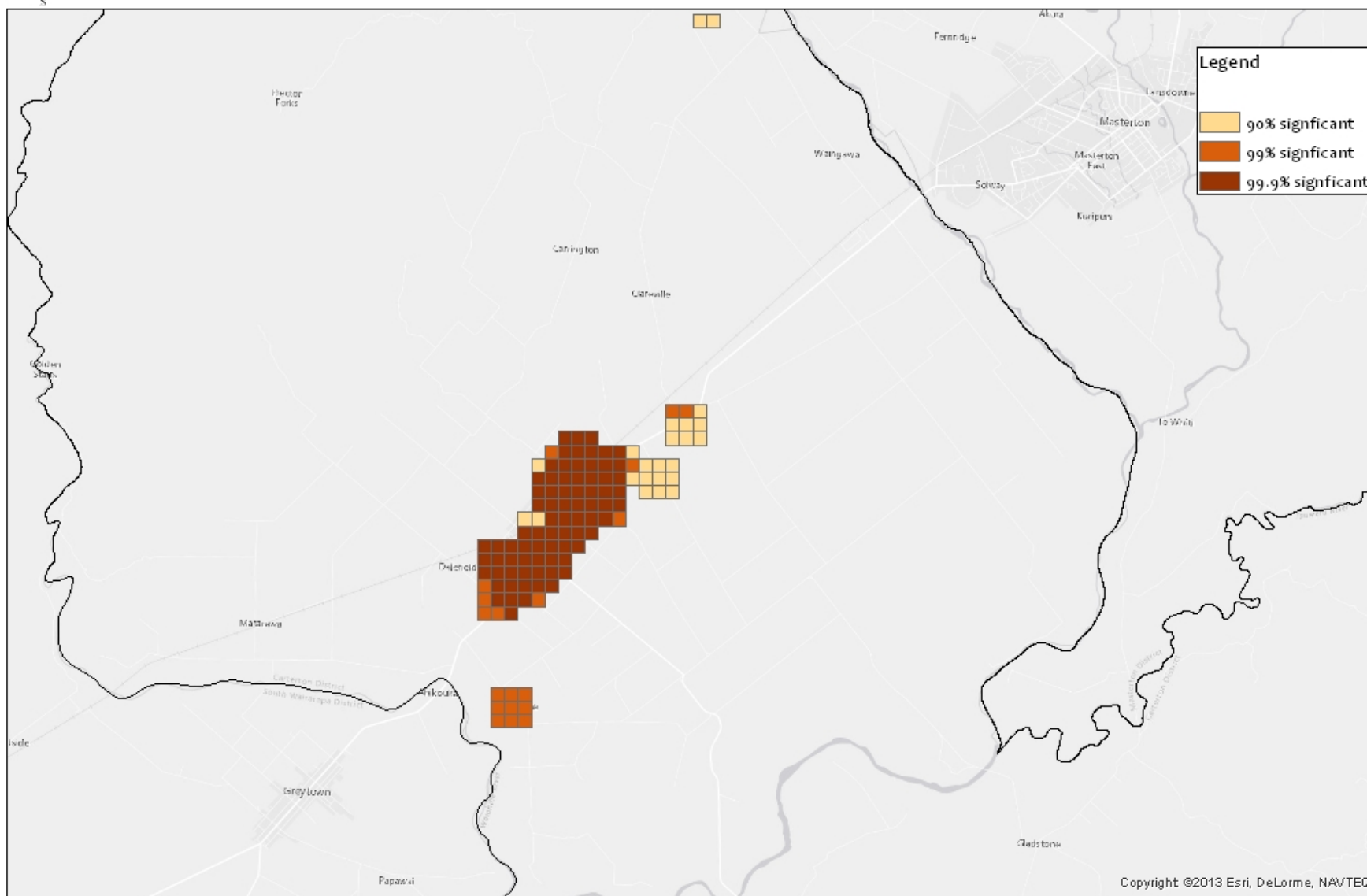


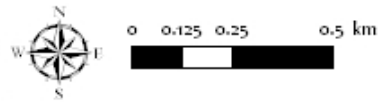
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2010



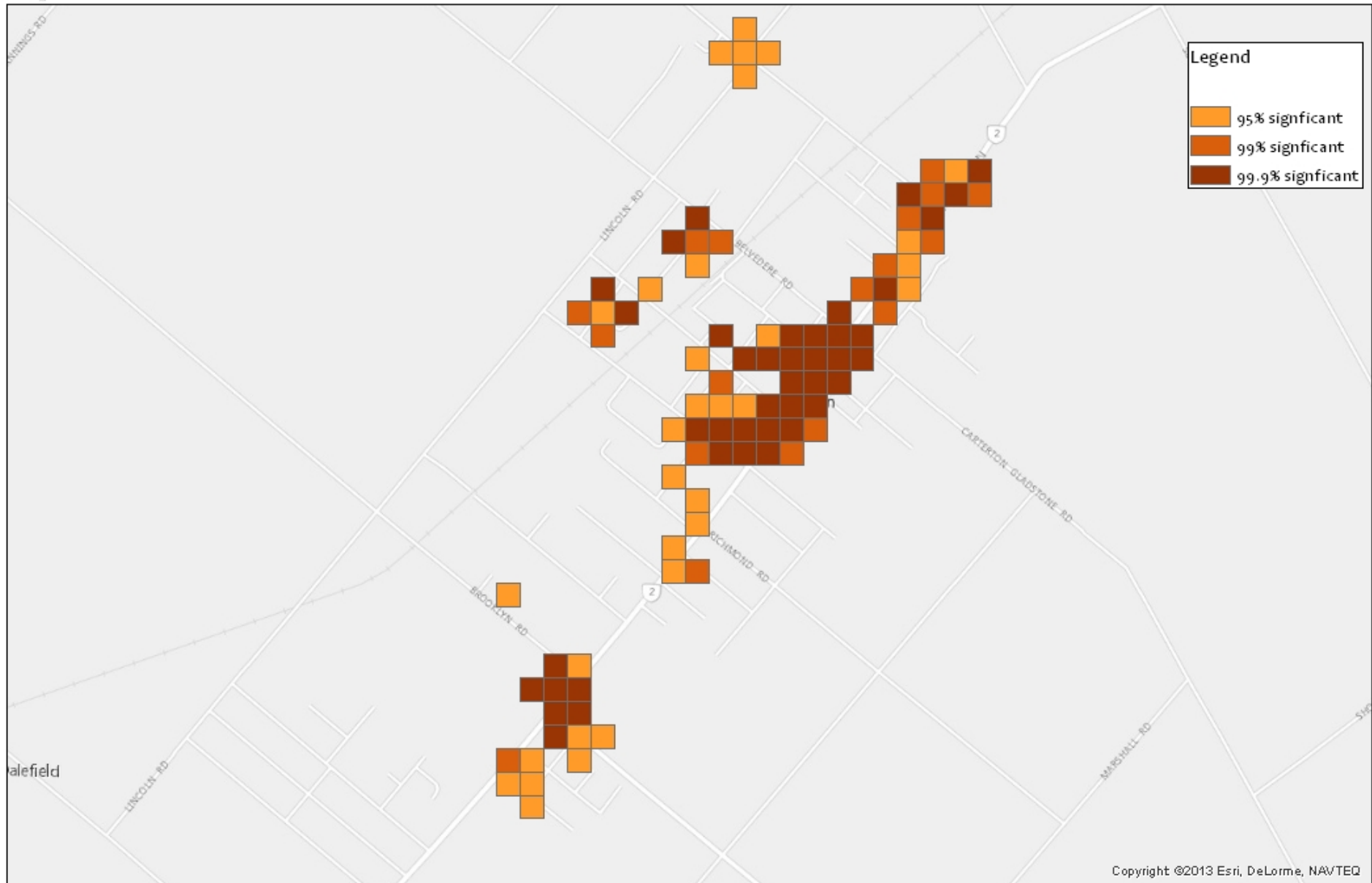


First level hotspots - Carterton District, 2011

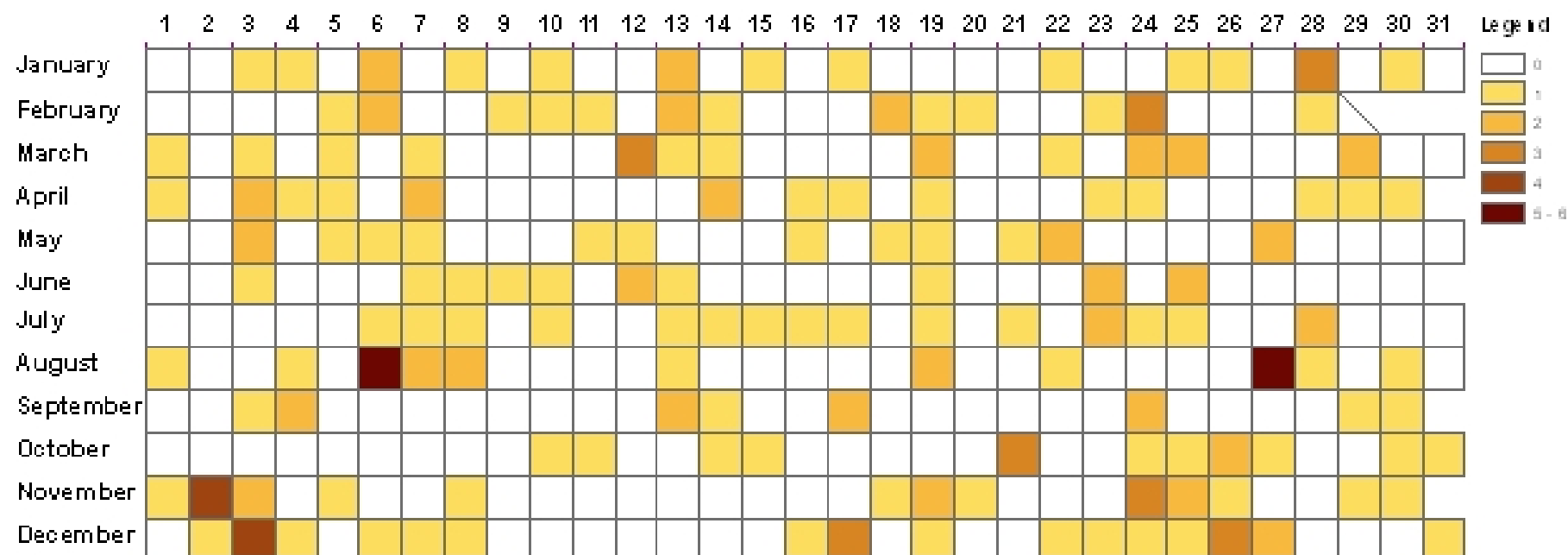




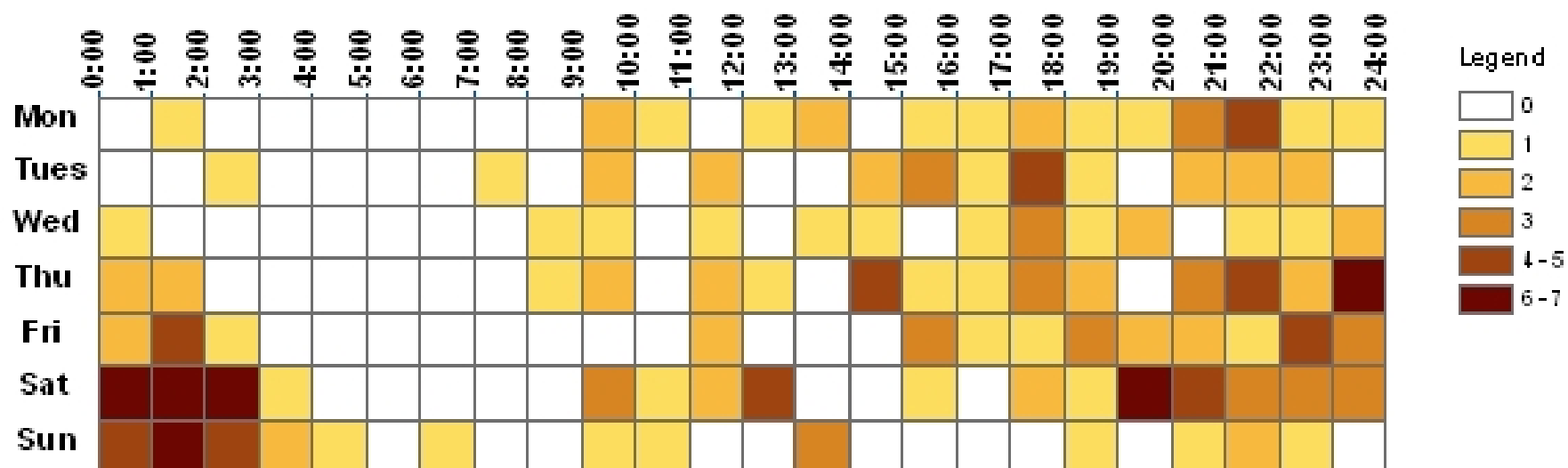
Second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2011



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2011

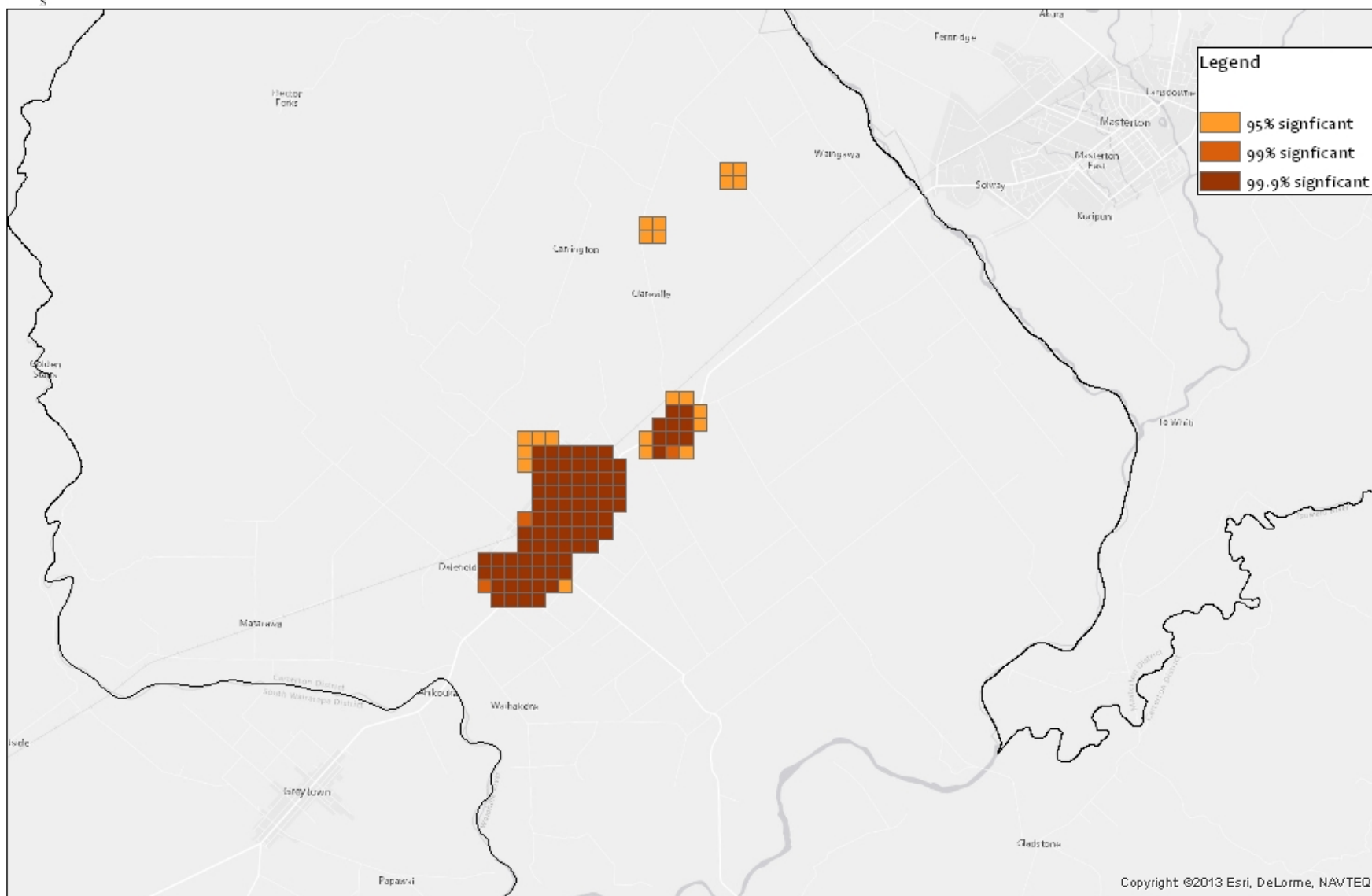


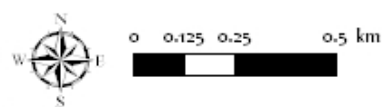
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2011



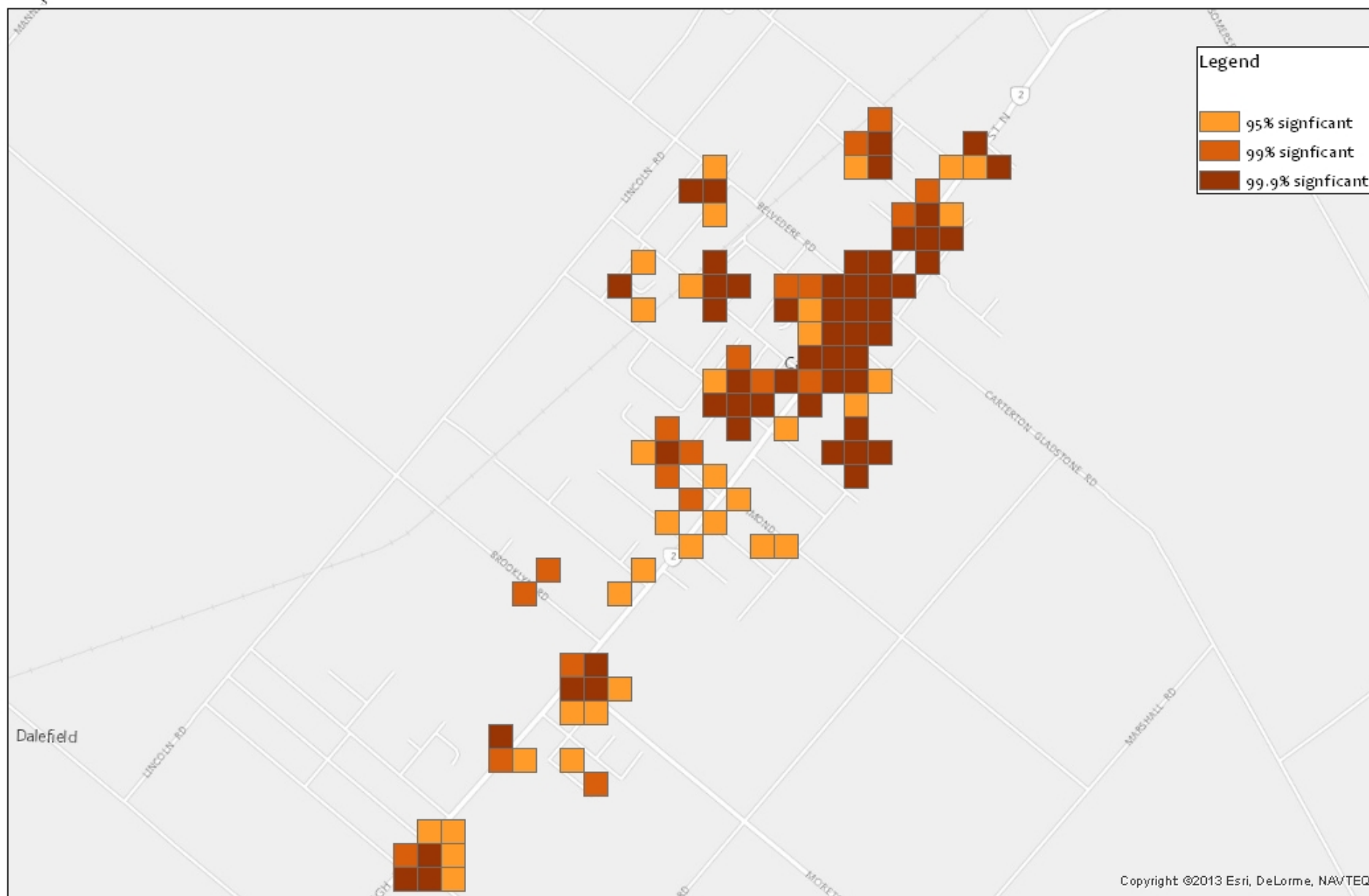


First level hotspots - Carterton District, 2012

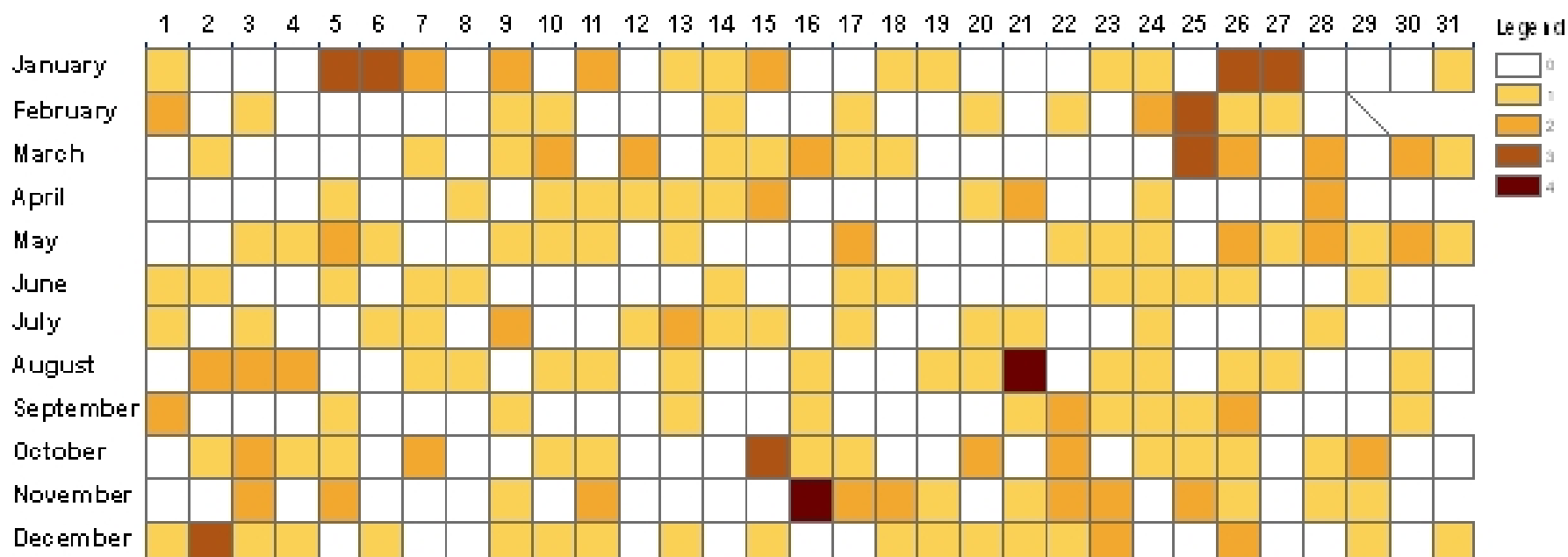




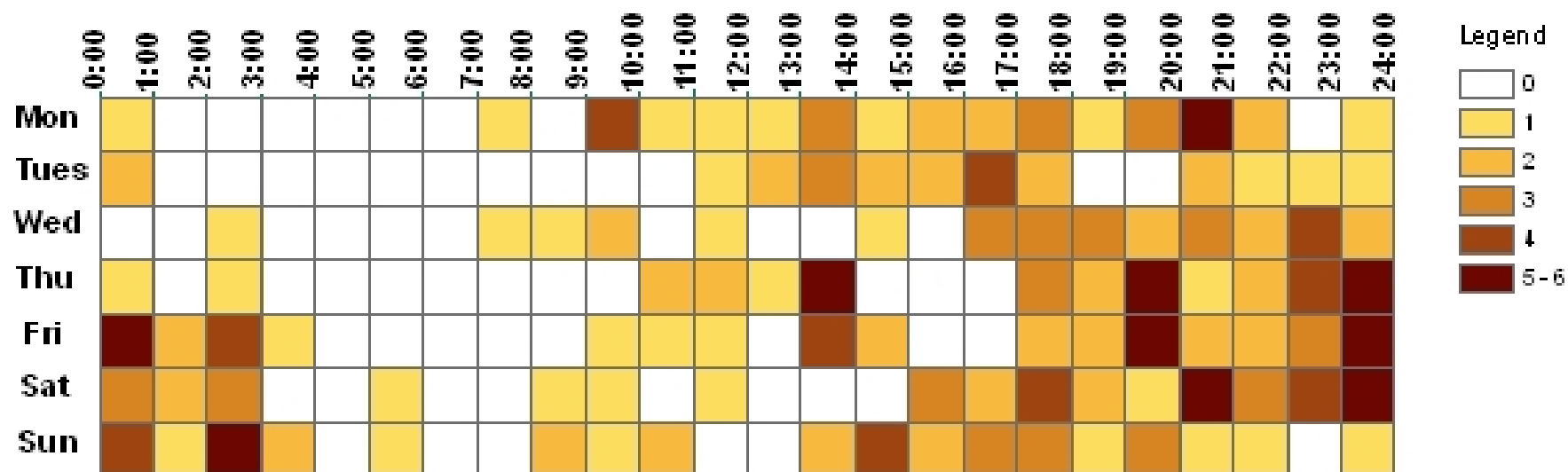
Second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2012



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2012

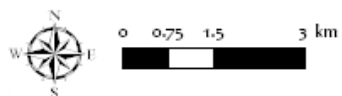


Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Carterton District, 2012

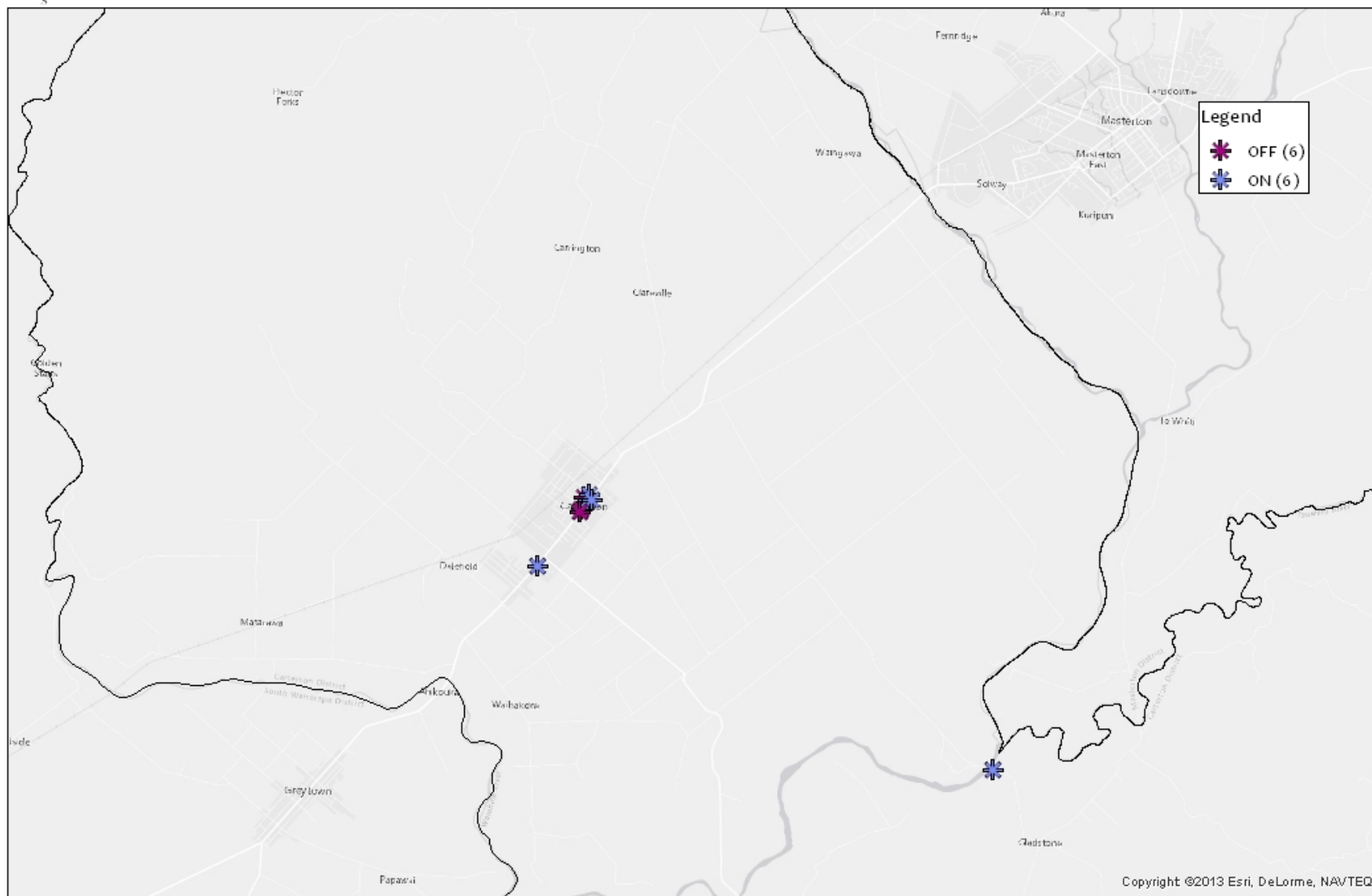




Appendix – Licensed Premises



Carterton District - licensed premises





Carterton District - licensed premises (Carterton)

