

Calls to Police related to alcohol

Manawatu District

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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 Manawatu District from January 2008 to December 2012. During that time, within this area, Police received 4,896 calls for types of events that are typically related to alcohol (approximately 980 per year).

The following has been identified:

- Calls to Police for alcohol-related events are typically higher between approximately 1900-0400 hours Friday night to Sunday morning. Calls peak on Friday night/Saturday morning and Saturday night/Sunday mornings.
- Hotspots identified were either centrally located in the community or in areas that are known to Police for a problematic drinking culture. Demographics likely play a part in these residential hotspots.

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

- A greater liability placed on licensees to reduce the impact of excessive alcohol consumption and subsequent alcohol related harm would likely result in fewer calls to Police e.g. management and security requirements, restrictions on the types and amounts of alcohol served at certain times; staff training; and responsibility for public areas.
- Density of both on-licensed and off-licensed premises should be a consideration for licensing applications, especially in areas already experiencing high levels of alcohol related harm.
- Areas found to be at higher risk of alcohol related harm for socio-economic reasons could be categorised as high risk and considered sensitive areas for future licensing applications.



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 Sections 78 and 79(2) of the Act

² Section 78(4) of the Act



9. As Gi* adds statistical significance to hotspot analysis, it shows which hotspots are significant, and alerts to something unusual occurring at specific locations.
10. 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.
11. 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 to 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

Year	Alcohol-related events
2008	907
2009	1,011
2010	975
2011	990
2012	1,013
Total	4,896

12. The second level data clocks indicate significant Police resources are used in responding to calls for service in these areas, particularly during 'entertainment hours.
13. The following areas have been identified as key areas for alcohol-related calls for service, as indicated by the third level hotspot analysis:

Feilding Central Business District

14. The Feilding Central Business District is a key area for alcohol related offending within the Feilding District.
15. This area has eight licensed premises - The Denbigh Hotel, Murray's Bar, The Empire Hotel, Drover's Bar, The Feilding Hotel, The Feilding Club, Gruntar's Bar and the Kiwi Tavern.
16. Local Police report they do not have many problems with the majority of the bars. Most licensed premises calls to service takes place at the Kiwi Tavern.

McCorkindale Street, Taylor Avenue and Seddon Street

18. Hotspots include around McCorkindale Street, Taylor Avenue and Seddon Street. These areas are well known for having cheap accommodation, housing a lower socio-economic population. It is believed that these factors contribute significantly to alcohol issues in this area.

Warwick Street

19. Local Police state the Warwick Street hotspot almost certainly relates to some well known alcohol related offenders in the area.



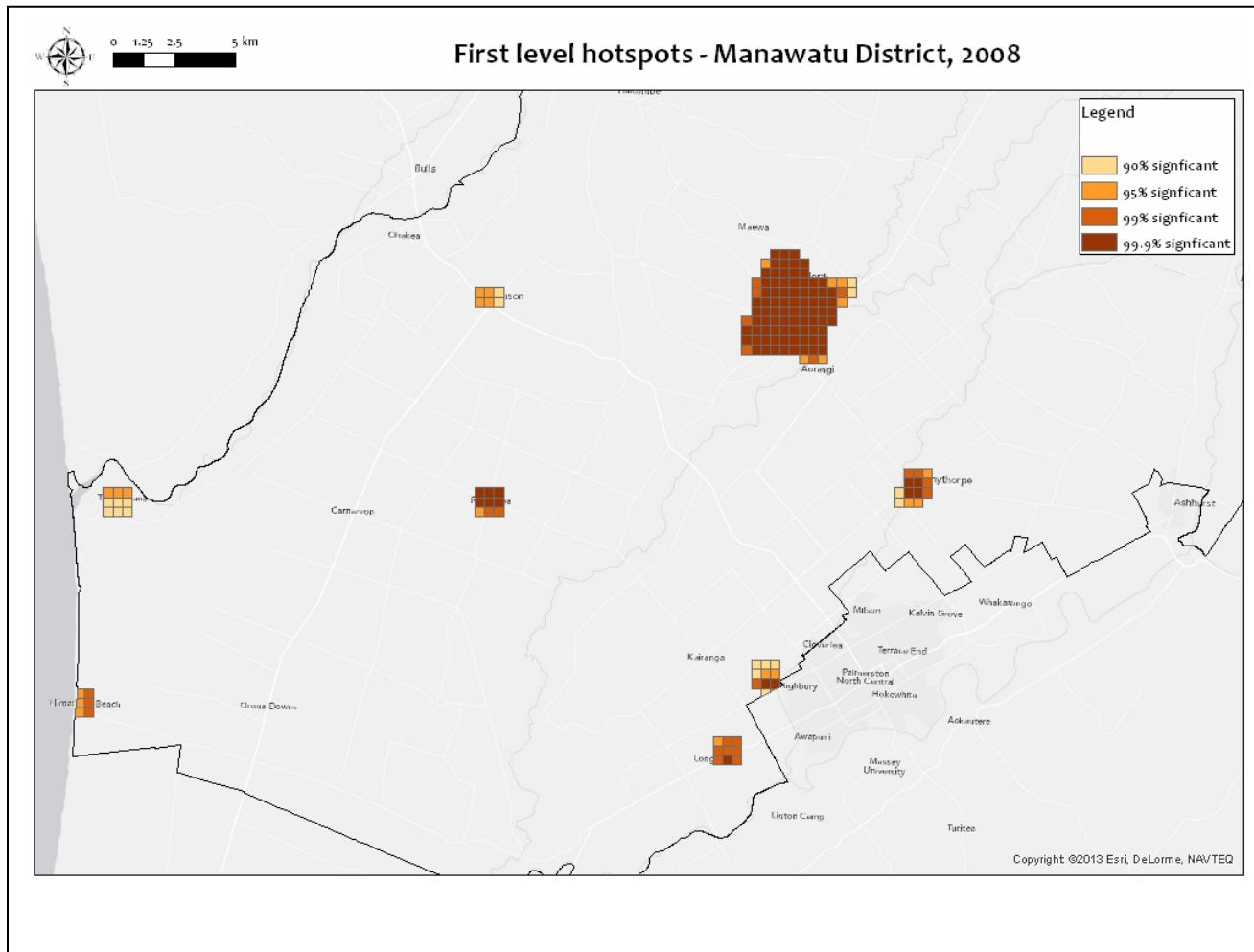
Possible Prevention Measures

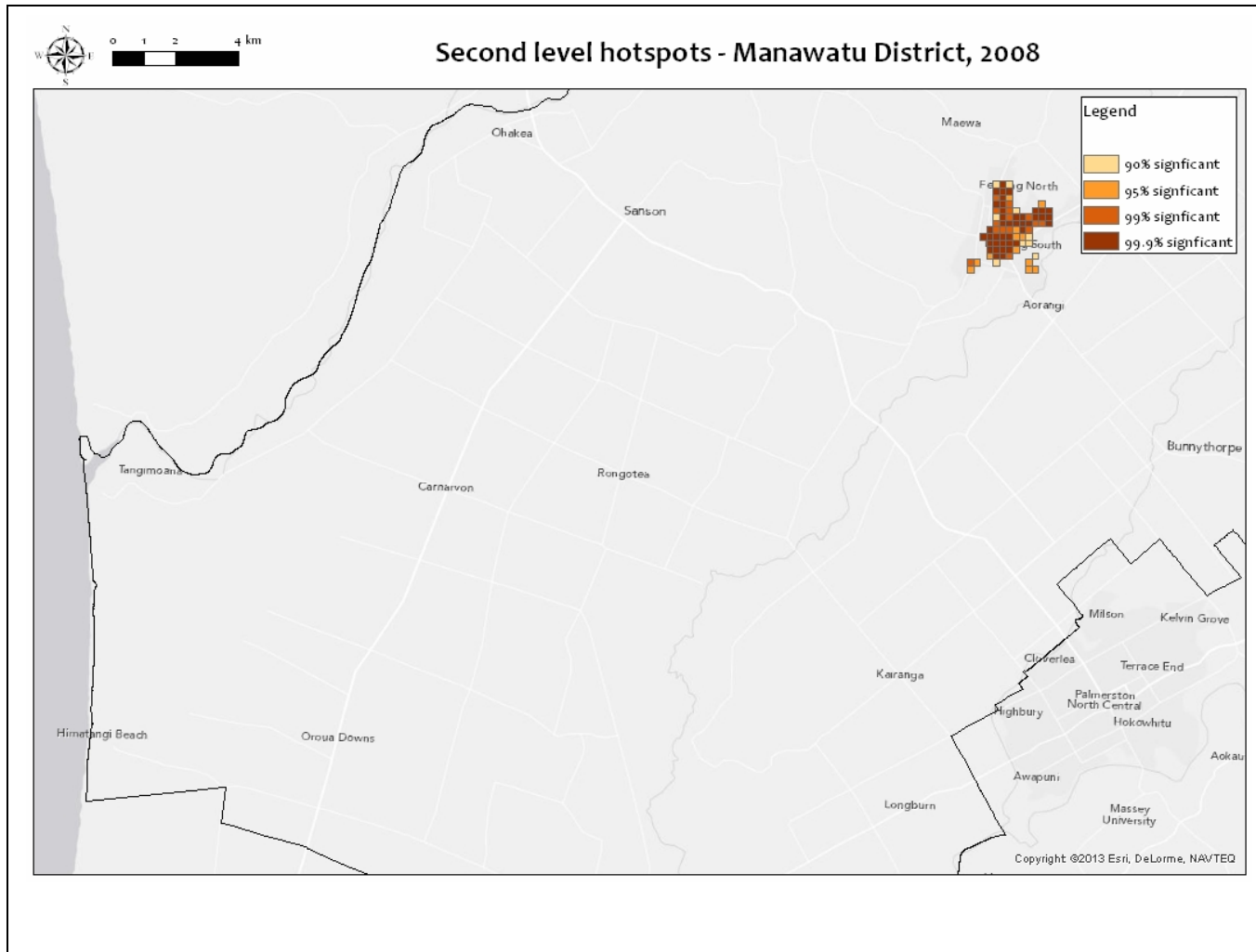
20. The following measures are considered likely to have a positive impact on reducing alcohol related calls for service to police across the Manawatu District.

- One way door policies and a reduction in the availability of alcohol from off-licensed premises (through reduced opening hours) may minimise opportunities for pre-loading and side-loading.
- Licensee responsibility for patron management and the public areas immediately outside their premises.
- Proximity of proposed licensed premises to "sensitive sites" (including reserves, schools etc) should be a consideration for new license applications.
- Prescribed ratio of security staff to patrons.
- Training requirements for staff.
- Management requirements (e.g. number of staff, duty managers)
- Free non-alcoholic drinks to designated drivers.
- Transport for patrons.
- Use of CCTV.
- Ten minutes of no alcohol service every hour.
- No shots served after midnight.
- Limits on number of drinks sold in one transaction.
- Restrictions on discounting.
- Restrictions on activities (e.g. happy hour, drinking games, shots).
- Minimum wind-down periods, or closing for short durations to encourage a break in drinking.

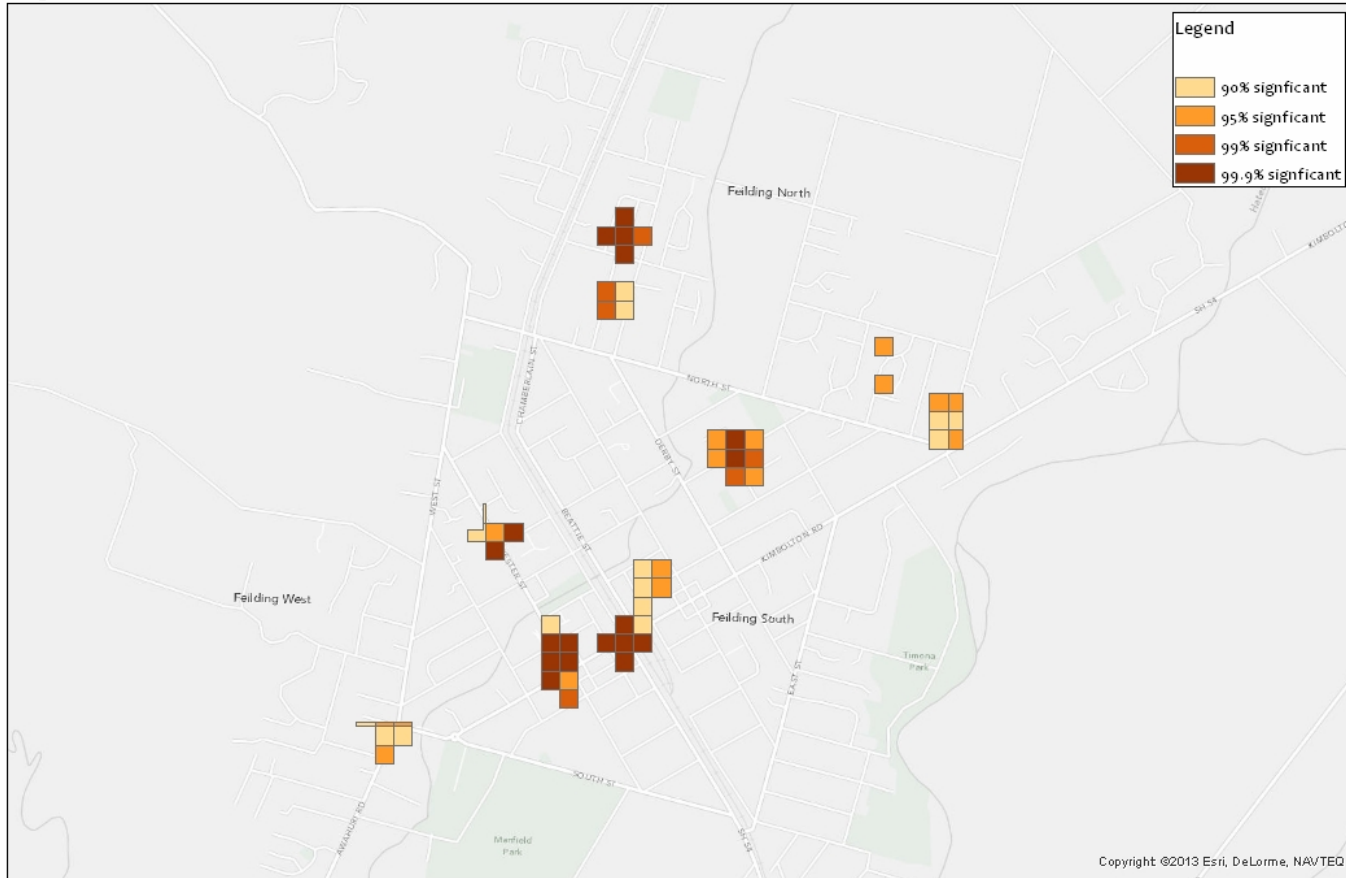
Appendix – Hotspot Maps and Data clocks

2008

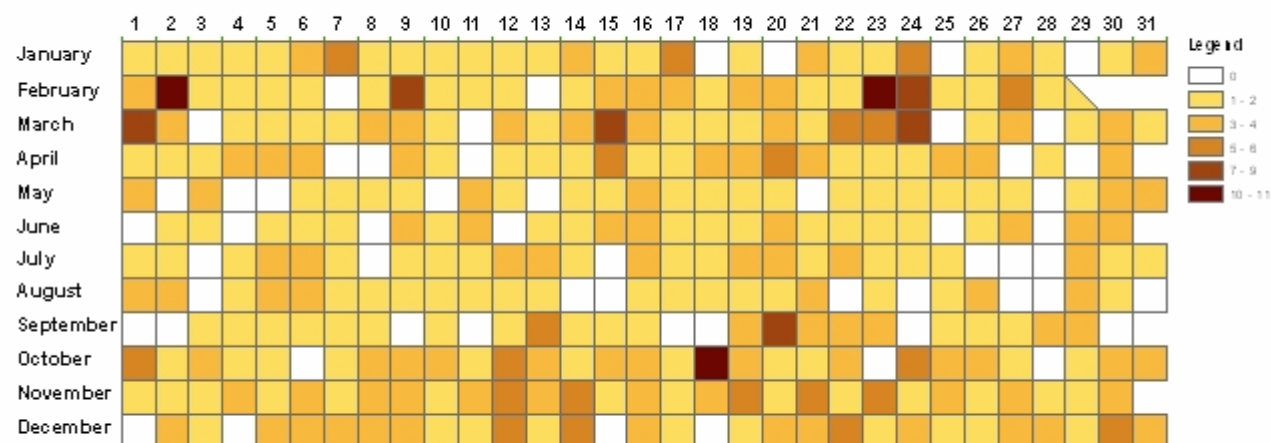




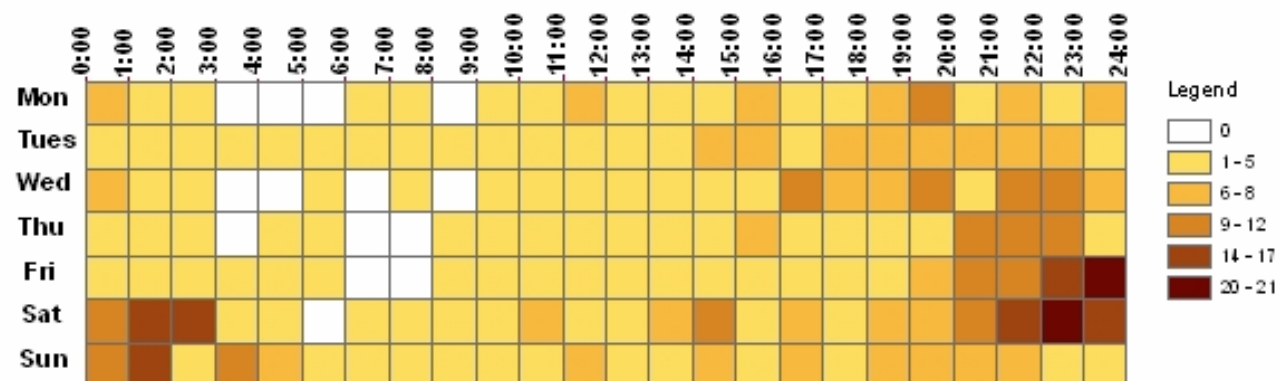
Third level hotspots - Manawatu District, 2008



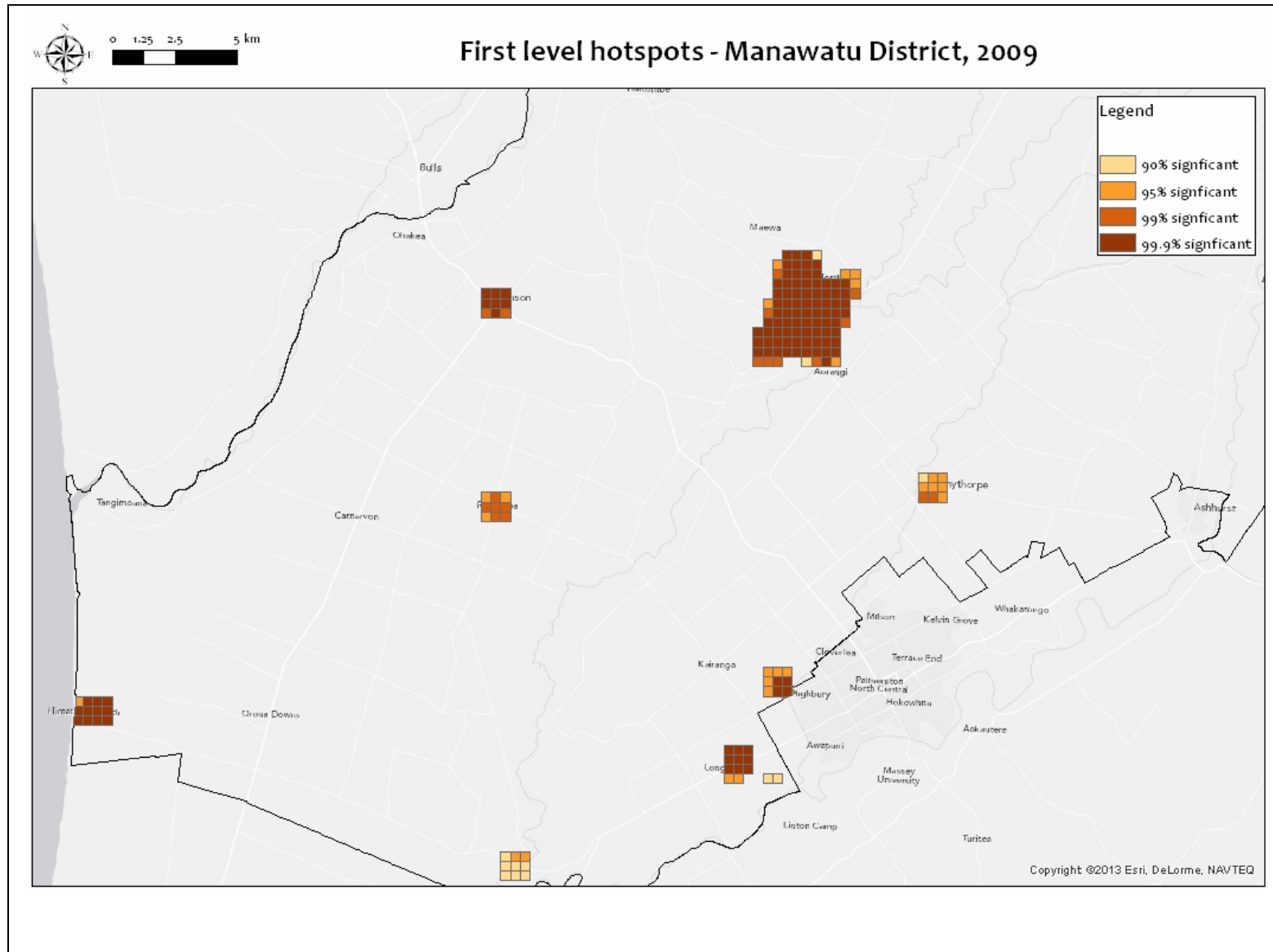
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots -
Manawatu District, 2008

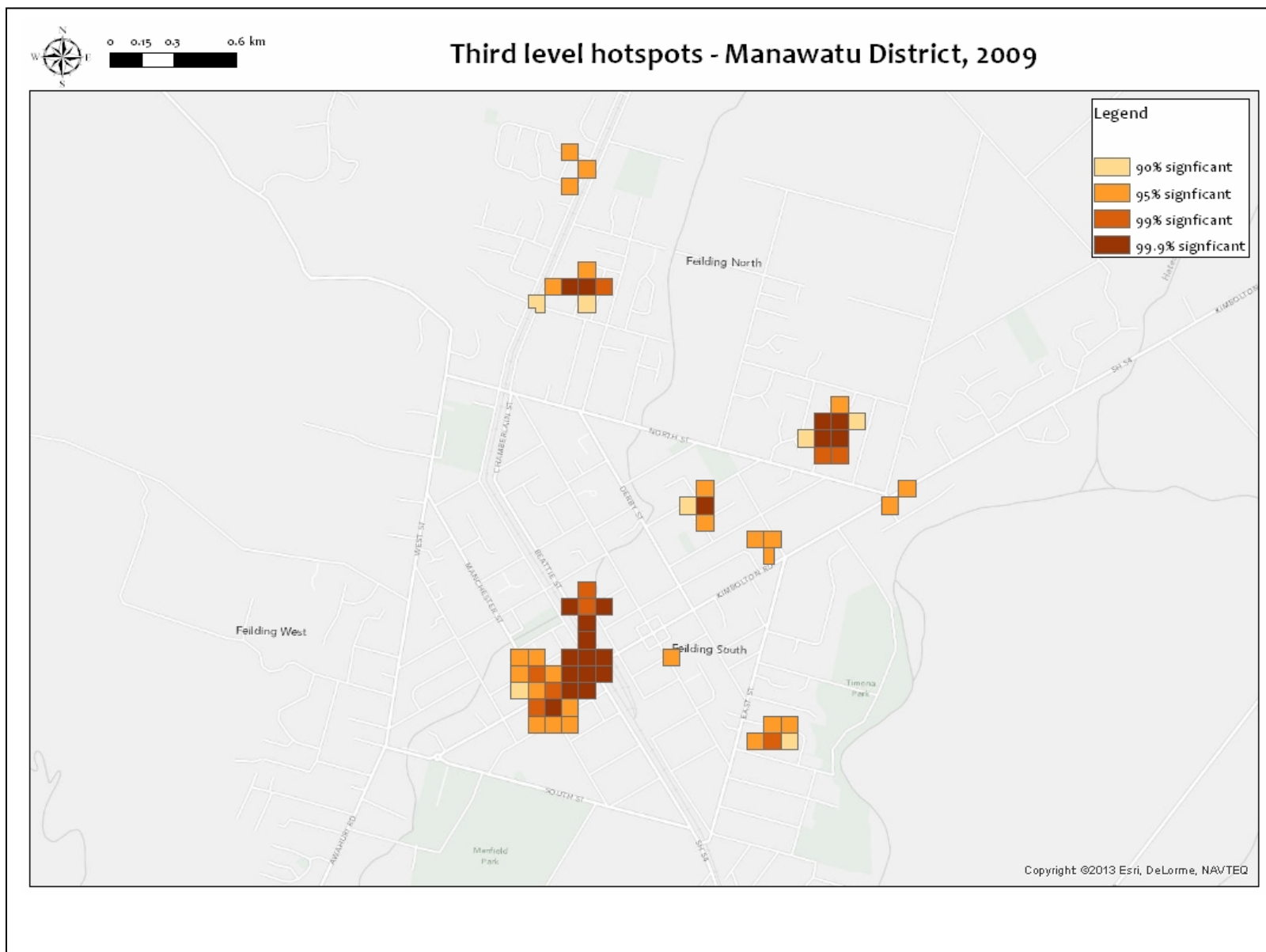


Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Manawatu District, 2008

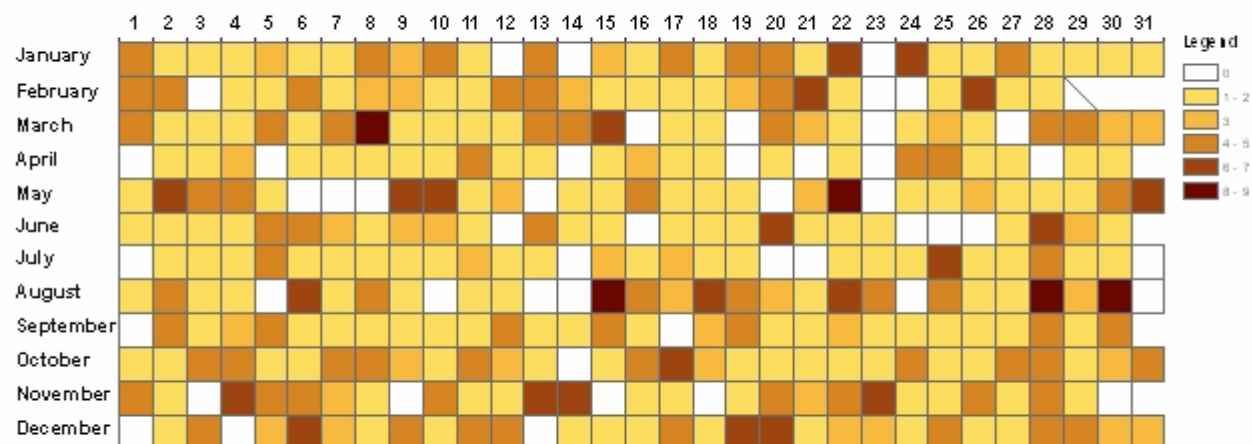


2009

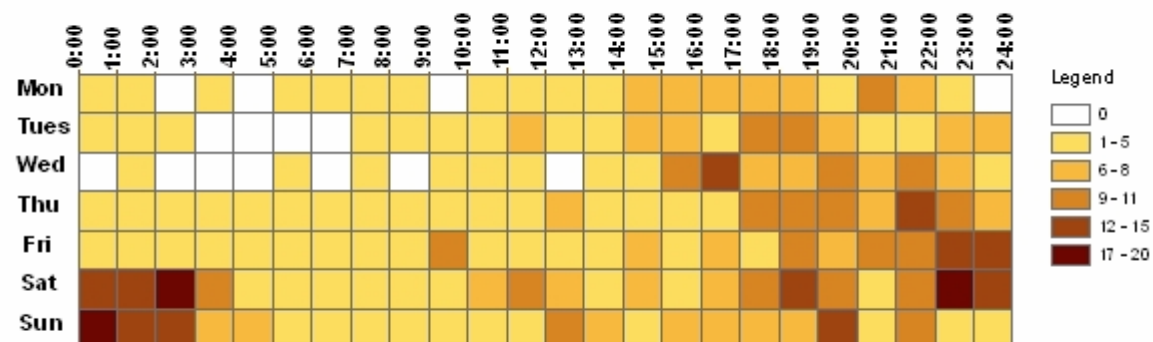




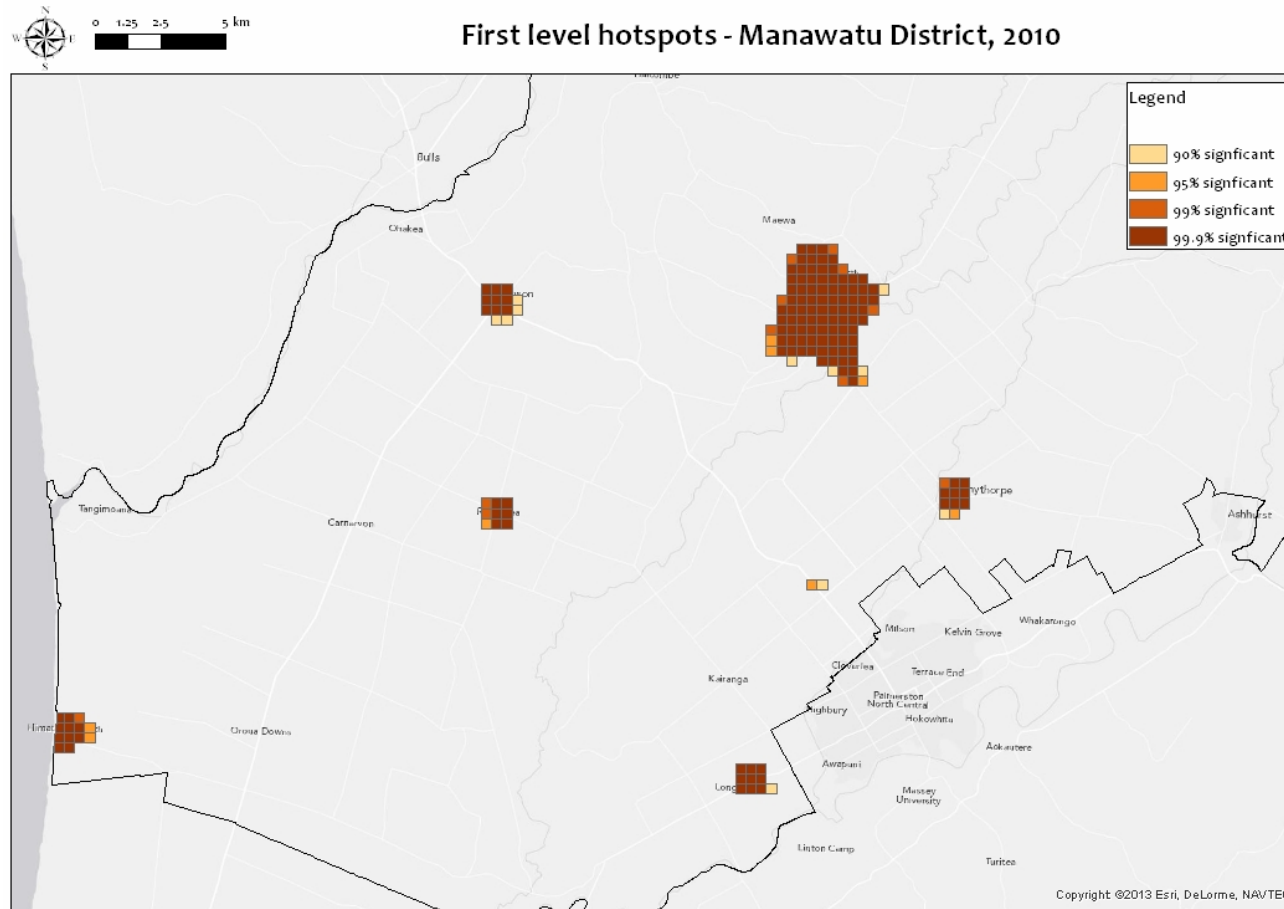
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots -
Manawatu District, 2009



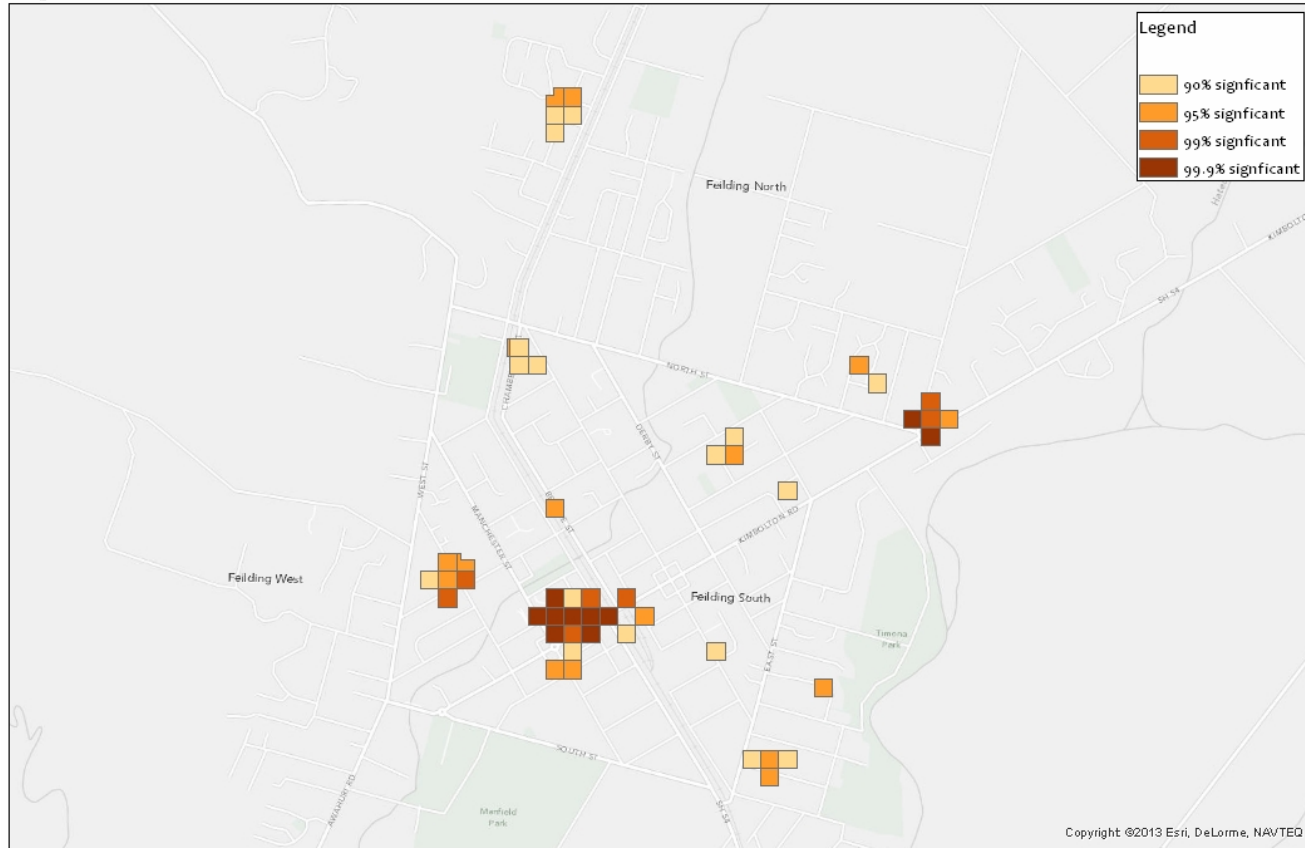
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Manawatu District, 2009



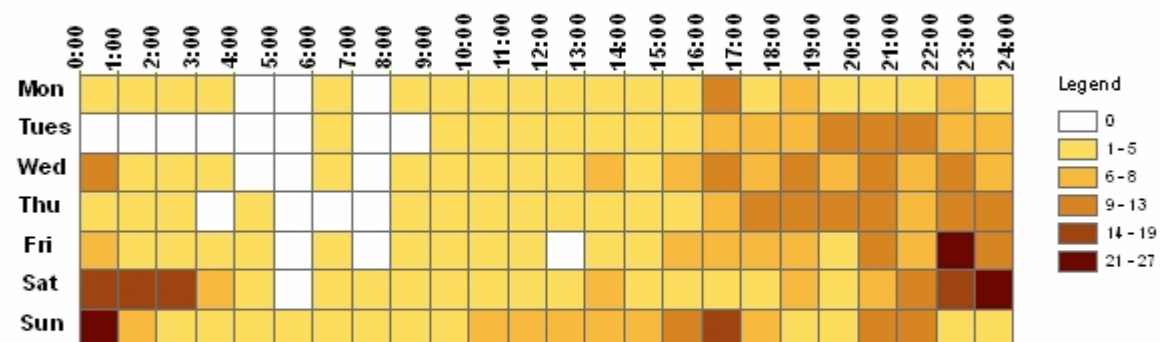
2010



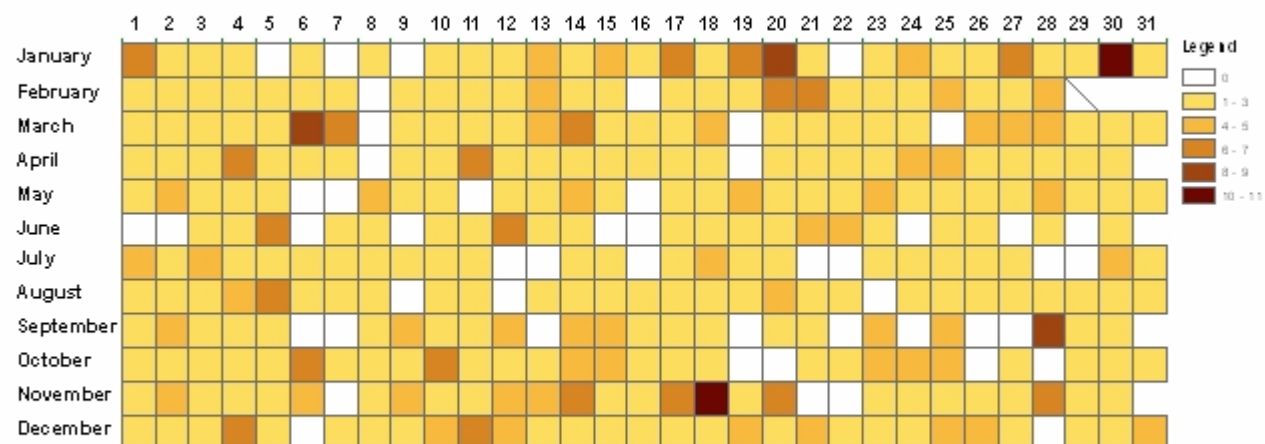
Third level hotspots - Manawatu District, 2010



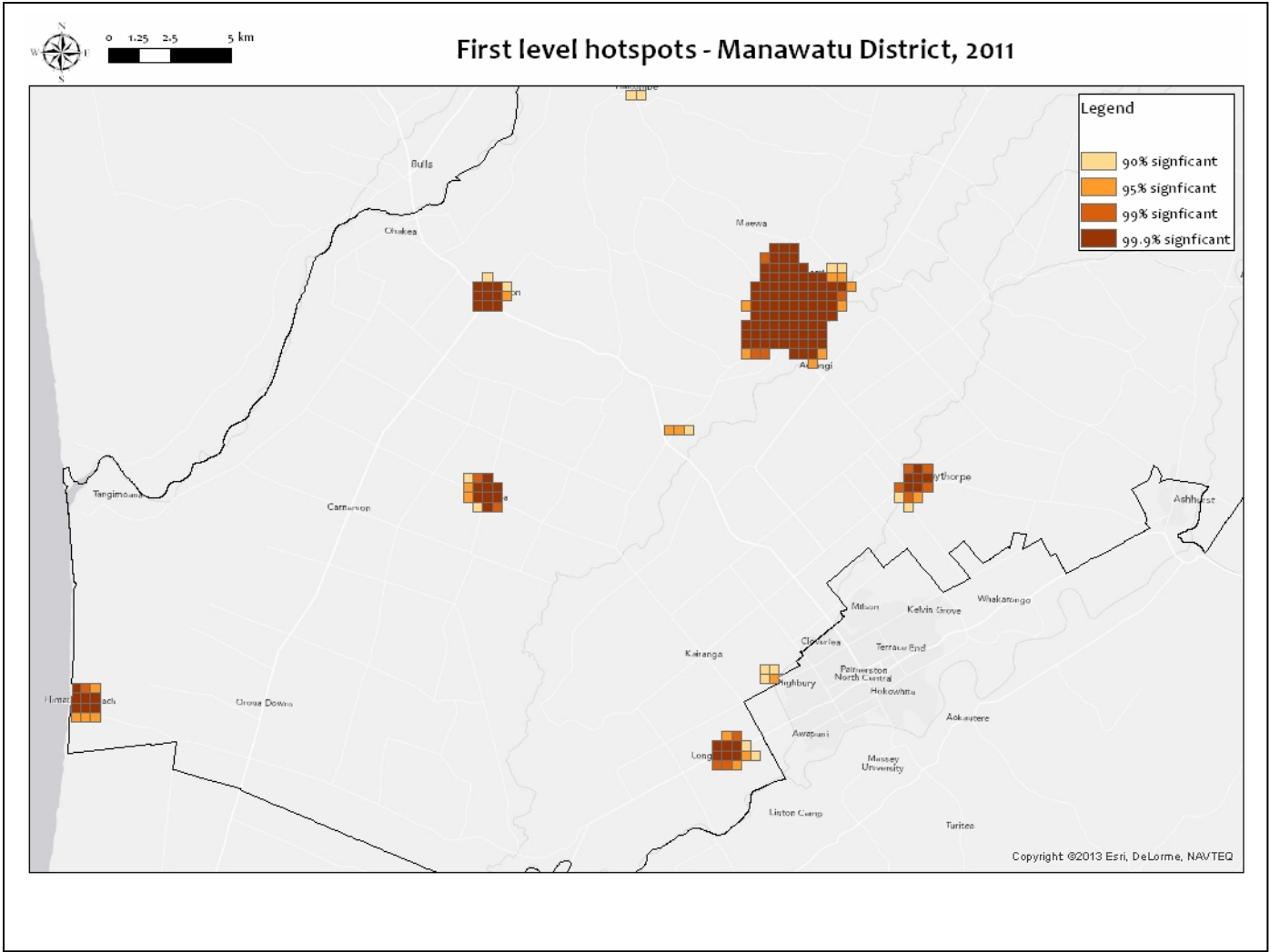
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots -
Manawatu District, 2010

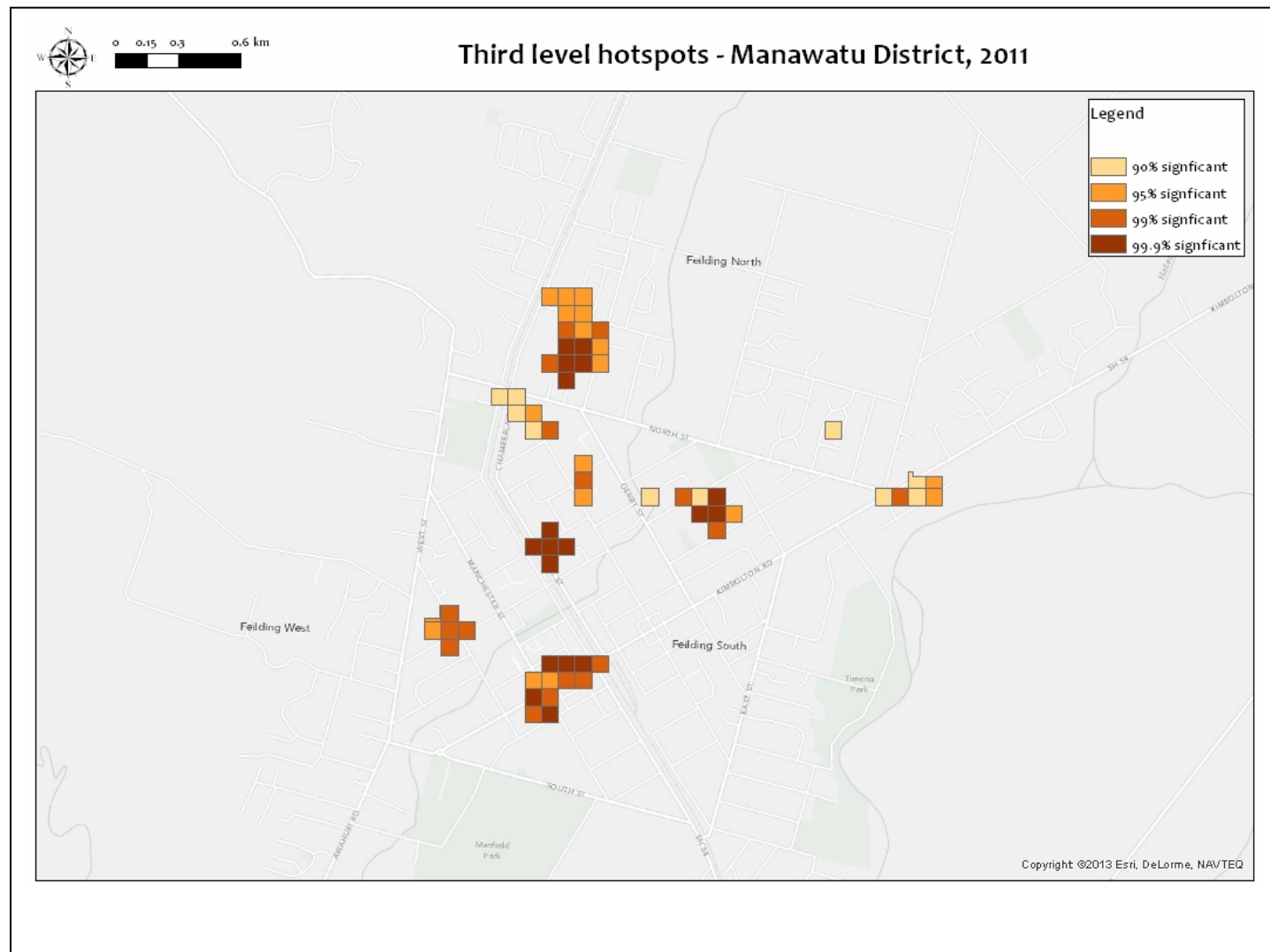


Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots -
Manawatu District, 2010

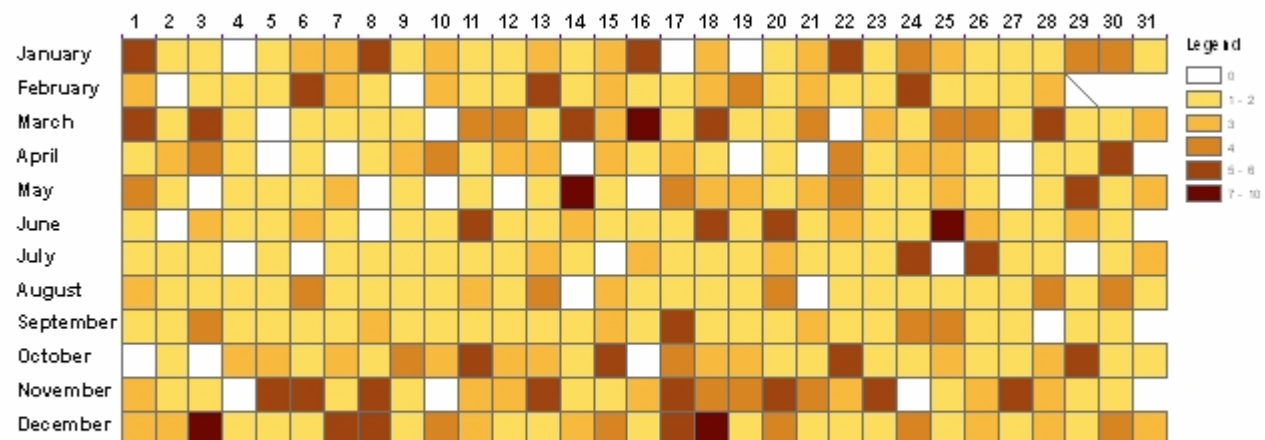


2011

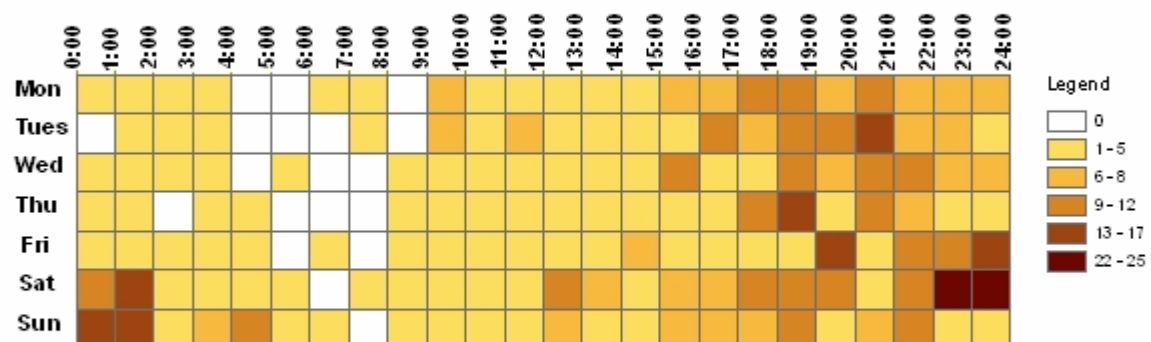




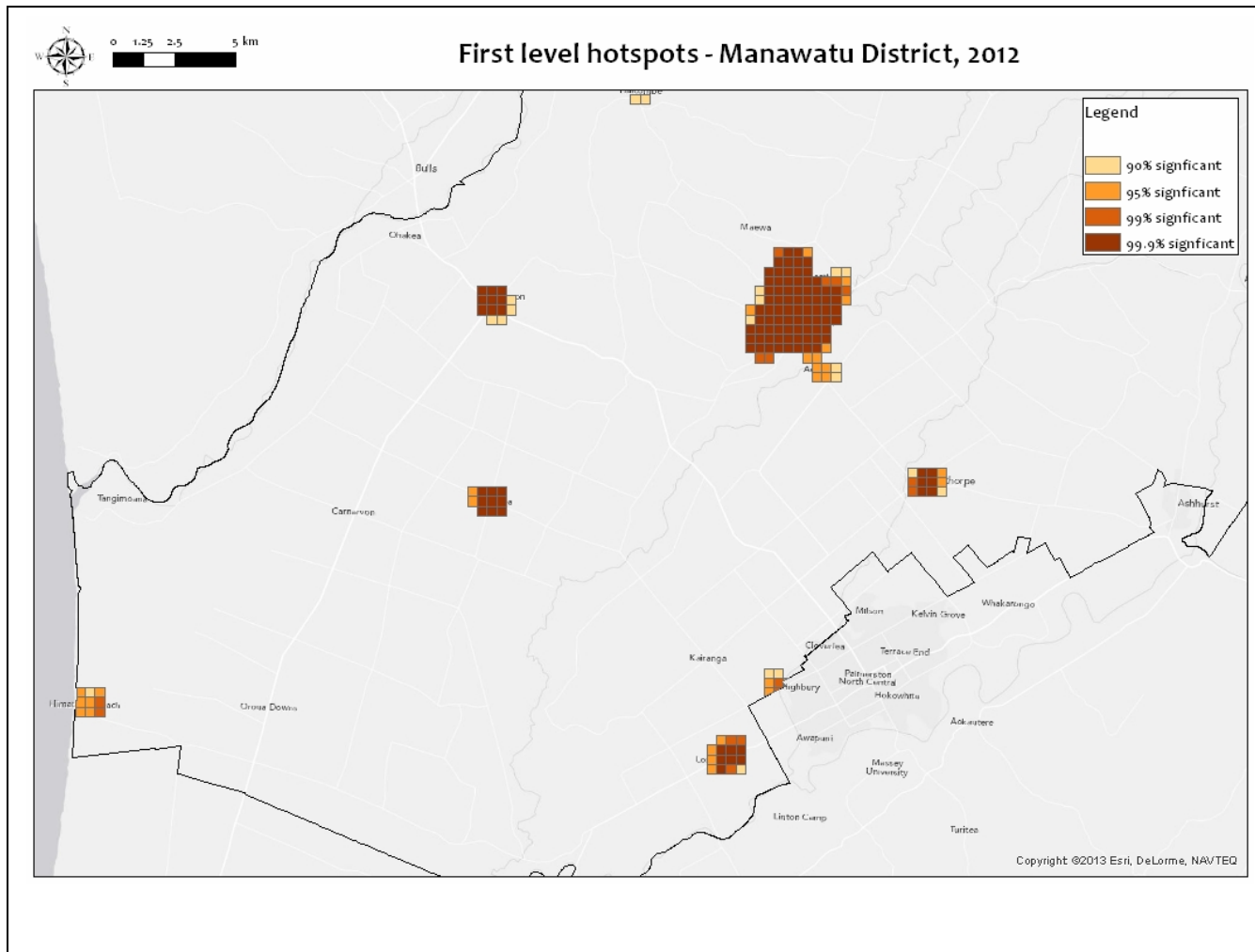
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots -
Manawatu District, 2011

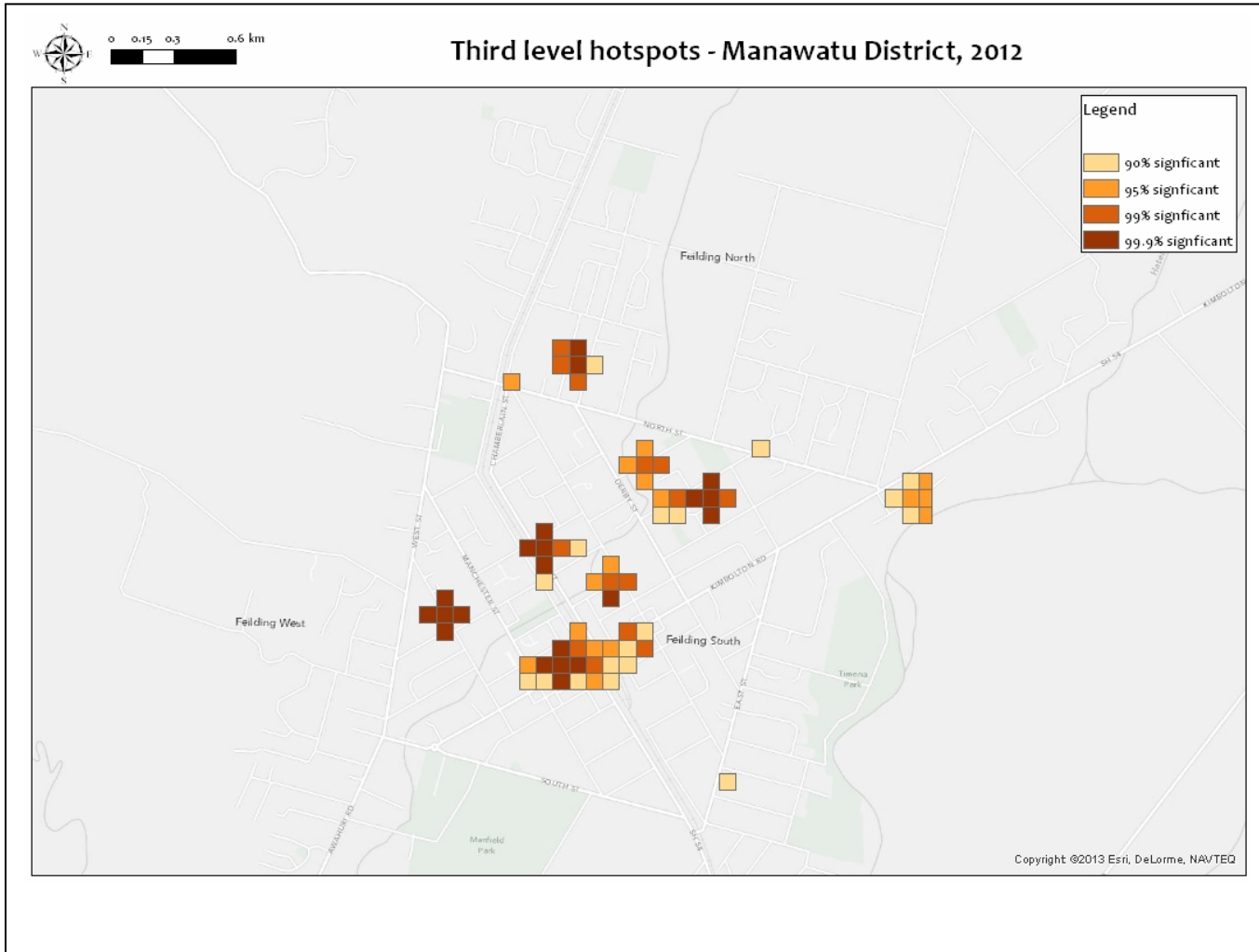


Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Manawatu District, 2011

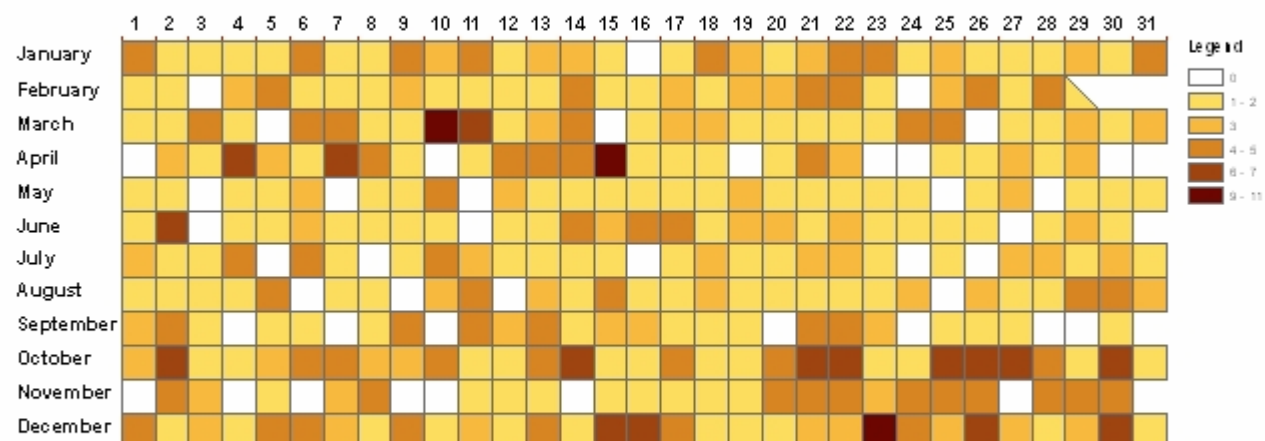


2012

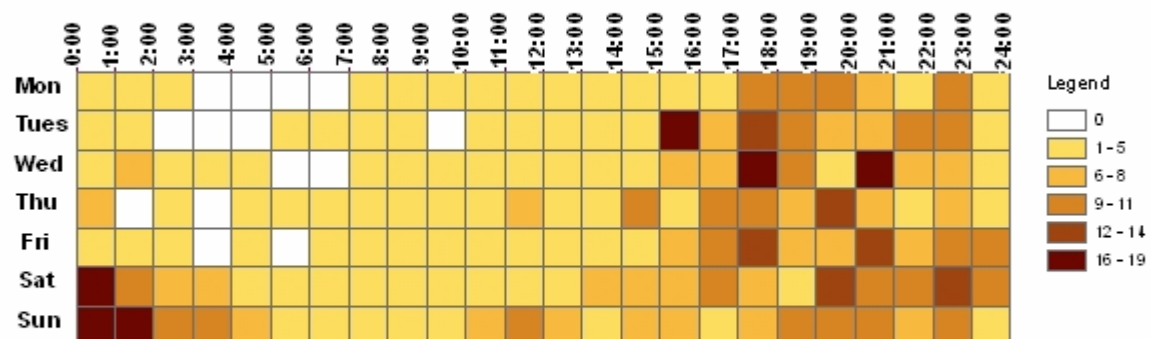




Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots -
Manawatu District, 2012



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



Appendix – Licensed Premises

