

Calls to Police related to alcohol

Upper Hutt City

Released 29th November 2013



Contents

Key Findings	3
Introduction	4
Analysis.....	5
Possible Prevention Measures	6
Appendix – Hotspot Maps and Data clocks	7
2008	7
2009	15
2010	23
2011	31
2012	39
Appendix – Licensed Premises	47

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 Upper Hutt City from January 2008 to December 2012. During that time, within this area, Police received 9,183 calls for types of events that are typically related to alcohol (approximately 1,840 per year).

The following has been identified:

- The predominant areas for calls to Police are the Central Business District (CBD), Trentham and Timberlea.
- The CBD has the majority of alcohol outlets bars and clubs. Trentham has one hotel generating calls to Police.
- Residential areas of the CBD, Trentham and Timberlea are areas of low cost housing with transient and gang associated residents who were identified as generators for calls to Police.
- Calls to Police for alcohol-related events are typically higher between 2100 - 0400hrs over the weekend period from Friday night through to Sunday morning.

Police would like to strengthen partnerships with the Upper Hutt City 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, security and queue management requirements; restrictions on types and amounts of alcohol served at certain times; staff training; responsibility for public areas.
- Alignment of closing times and one way door policies would likely reduce migration and opportunities for pre-loading and side-loading.
- A continuation/expansion of the Top Suburbs project by Upper Hutt City Council and partners, where the community in these areas are engaged across several levels to make them safer.
- Residential areas found to be at a higher risk of alcohol-related harm could be categorised as high risk and considered as sensitive sites 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 occurs 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 (i.e., 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 (e.g., concentrations of crime) are significantly different from the global averages (i.e., 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.
9. 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



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

12. The first level hotspot maps cover most of the suburban Upper Hutt area and remain similar over the five years shown. It shows that calls to Police are evenly distributed over the entire city.
13. The second level hotspot maps cover the suburbs of Central Upper Hutt, Clouston Park, Silverstream, Timberlea and Trentham. Of these the suburbs with consistent calls to Police over the five years are Central Upper Hutt, Trentham and Timberlea.

Central Upper Hutt calls to Police are centred on the Central Business District where most of the city's alcohol outlets are concentrated as well as around the residential areas of Bonnie Glen Crescent, McParland and Gibbons Street.

The Trentham hotspots mark the area around the hotel in Trentham with a large concentration in the residential areas of Rimutaka, Ruahine and Merton Street.

Timberlea has no liquor outlets but is also noticeable with calls for Police to residential areas of Speargrass, Aniseed and Edelweiss Groves.

The residential areas listed in these suburbs have cheaper rental housing attracts a proportion of occupants that are transient or belong to local gangs. In 2013, a large proportion of Housing New Zealand properties in the Trentham area were marked for demolition or renovation and the occupants have been relocated to other areas. This may have an affect on future calls for Police to this area.

14. Analysis of the data clocks shows calls to Police for alcohol-related events are typically higher between 2100 - 0400hrs over the weekend period from Friday night through to Sunday morning.
15. The total calls to Police in Upper Hutt for the 2008 – 2012 period is 9,183. The average number of calls to Police is 1837 per year. The difference between the highest (n=1949) and Lowest (n=1764) is 10% against the average. This is partly due to a 6% increase over the average in 2012.

Year	Alcohol-related events
2008	1,817
2009	1,764
2010	1,788
2011	1,865
2012	1,949
Total	9,183



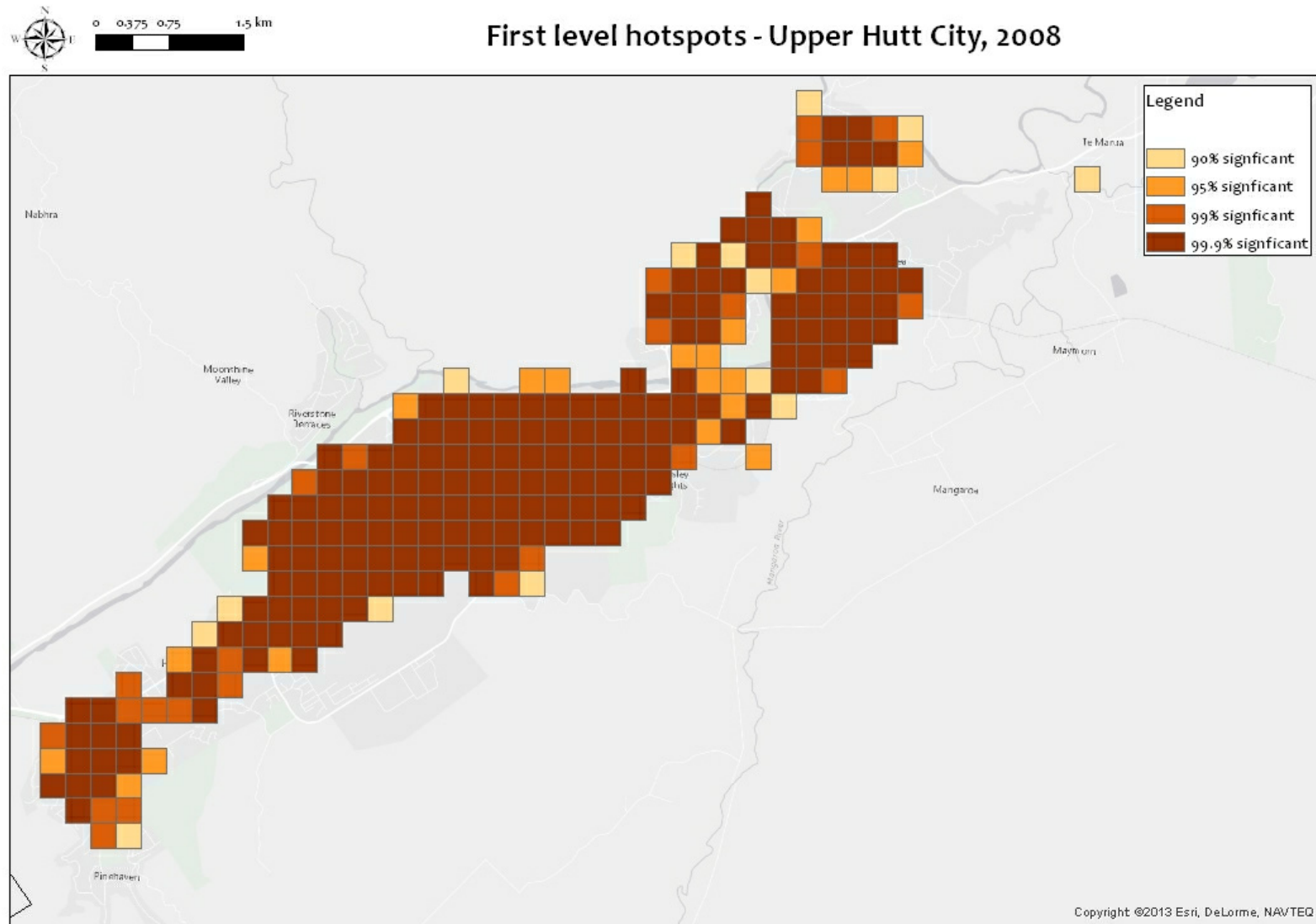
Possible Prevention Measures

16.

- A continuation/expansion of the Top Suburbs project by Upper Hutt City Council and partners where the community in some of these areas is engaged across several levels.
- An embargo to be placed on the creation of any new premises for the sale of alcohol given that the Upper Hutt City area is well serviced at present.
- Promotion of transport for patrons by all main bars and clubs.
- Free non-alcoholic drinks to designated drivers
- Cleaning the outside of the premises, removal of litter, vomit, etc
- Advertising and signage restrictions
- Restrictions on use of audio outside
- Use of CCTV
- Ten minutes of no alcohol service every hour
- Restrictions on use of glass vessels after 2300 hrs
- No shots served after midnight
- Limits on number of drinks sold in any one transaction
- Restrictions on discounting
- Restrictions on activities, e.g., happy hours, drinking games, shots, cage fights
- Minimum wind-down periods, or closing for short durations to encourage a break in drinking and food consumption
- Licensee to keep register of incidents
- Notification to Police of violent incidents

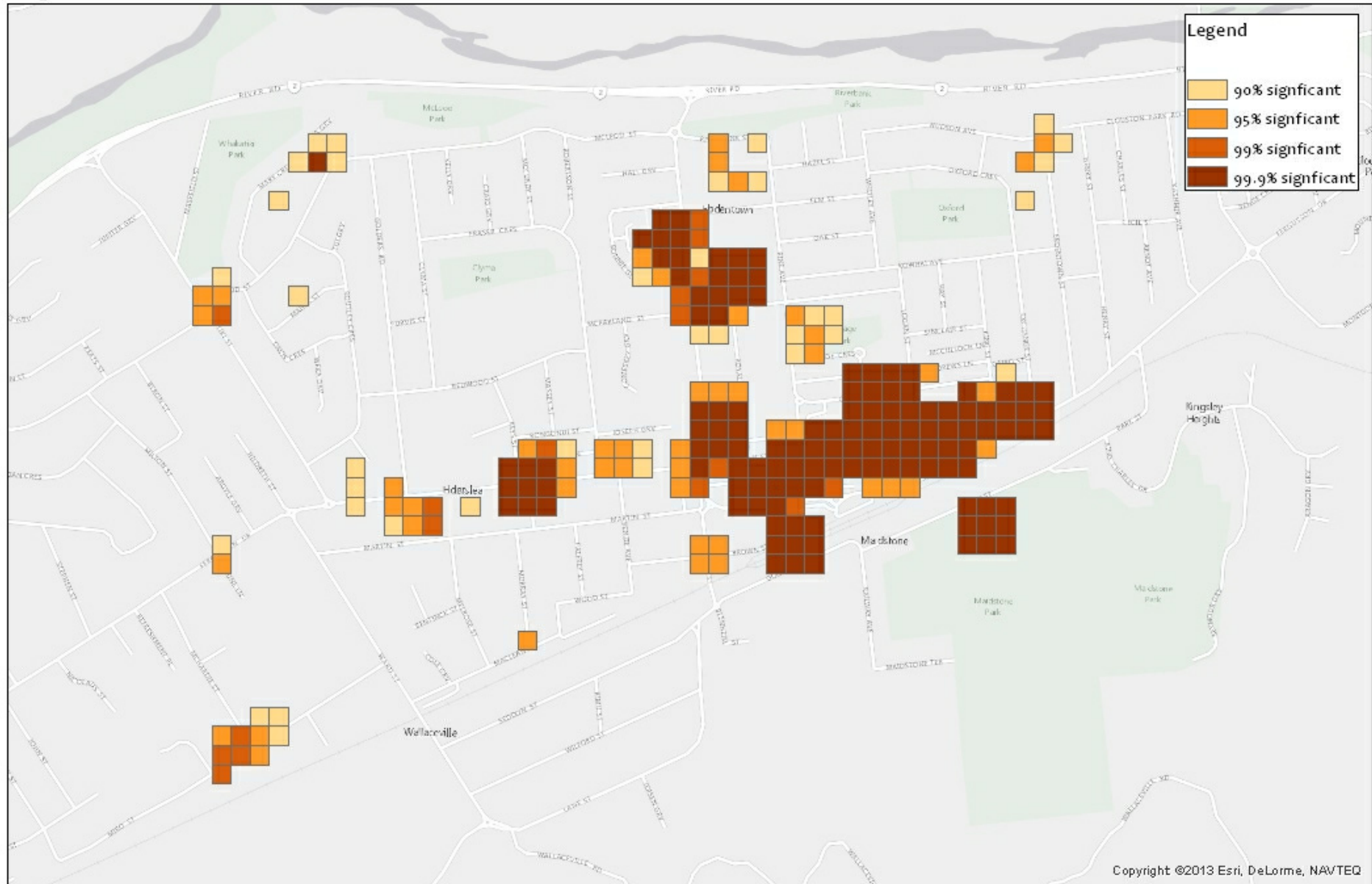
Appendix – Hotspot Maps and Data clocks

2008



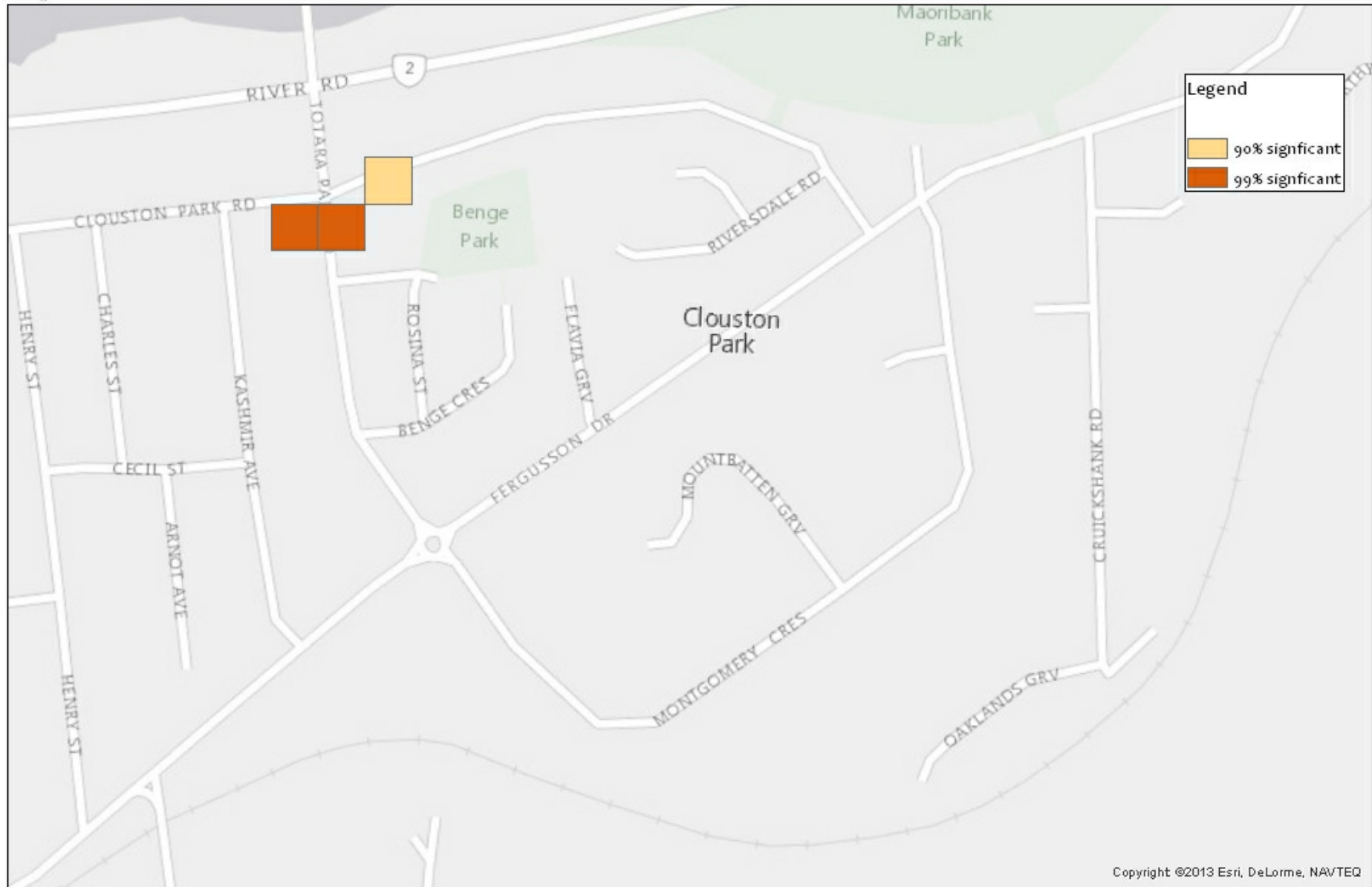


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2008 (Central)



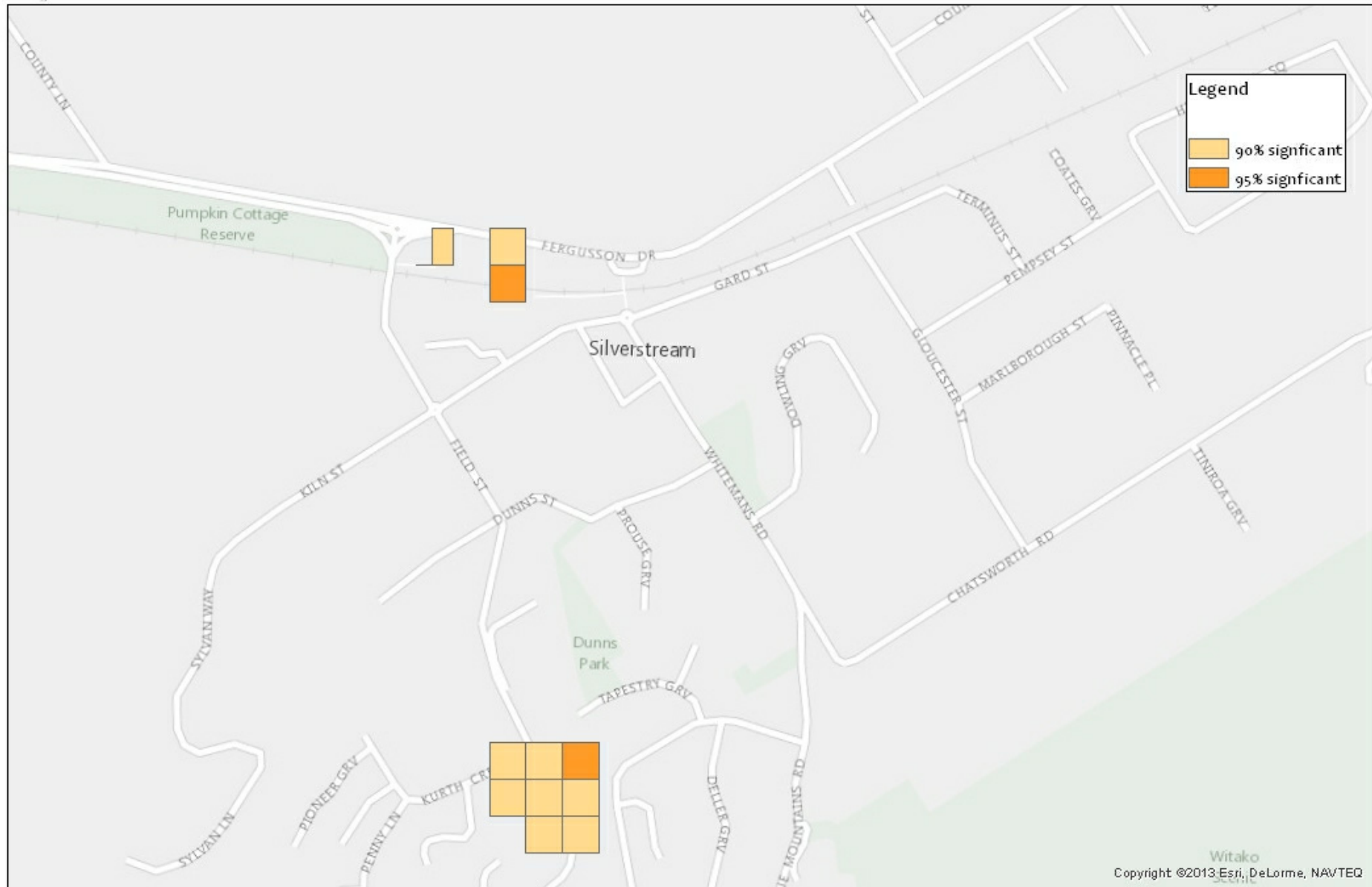


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2008 (Clouston Park)



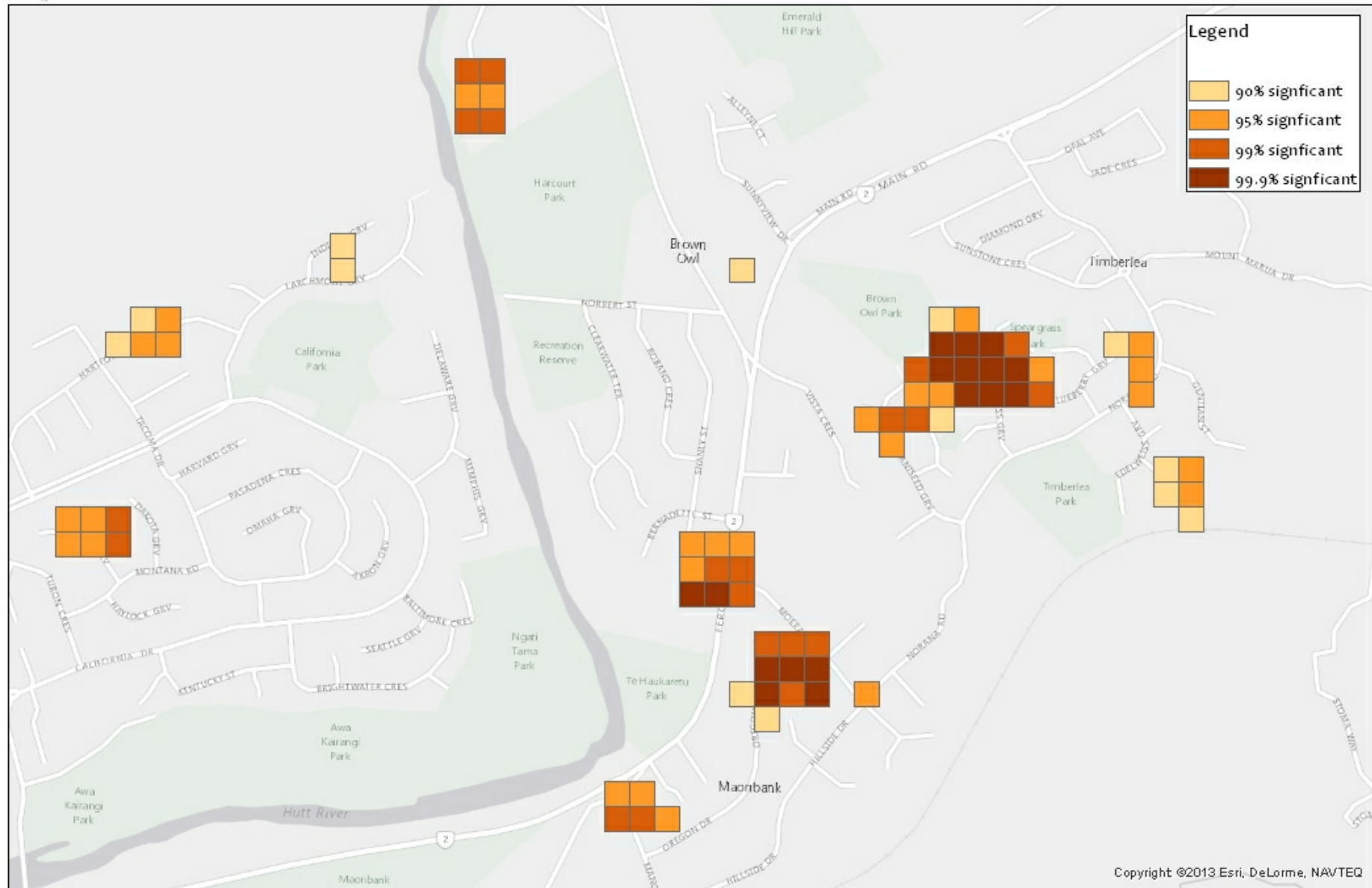


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2008 (Silverstream)



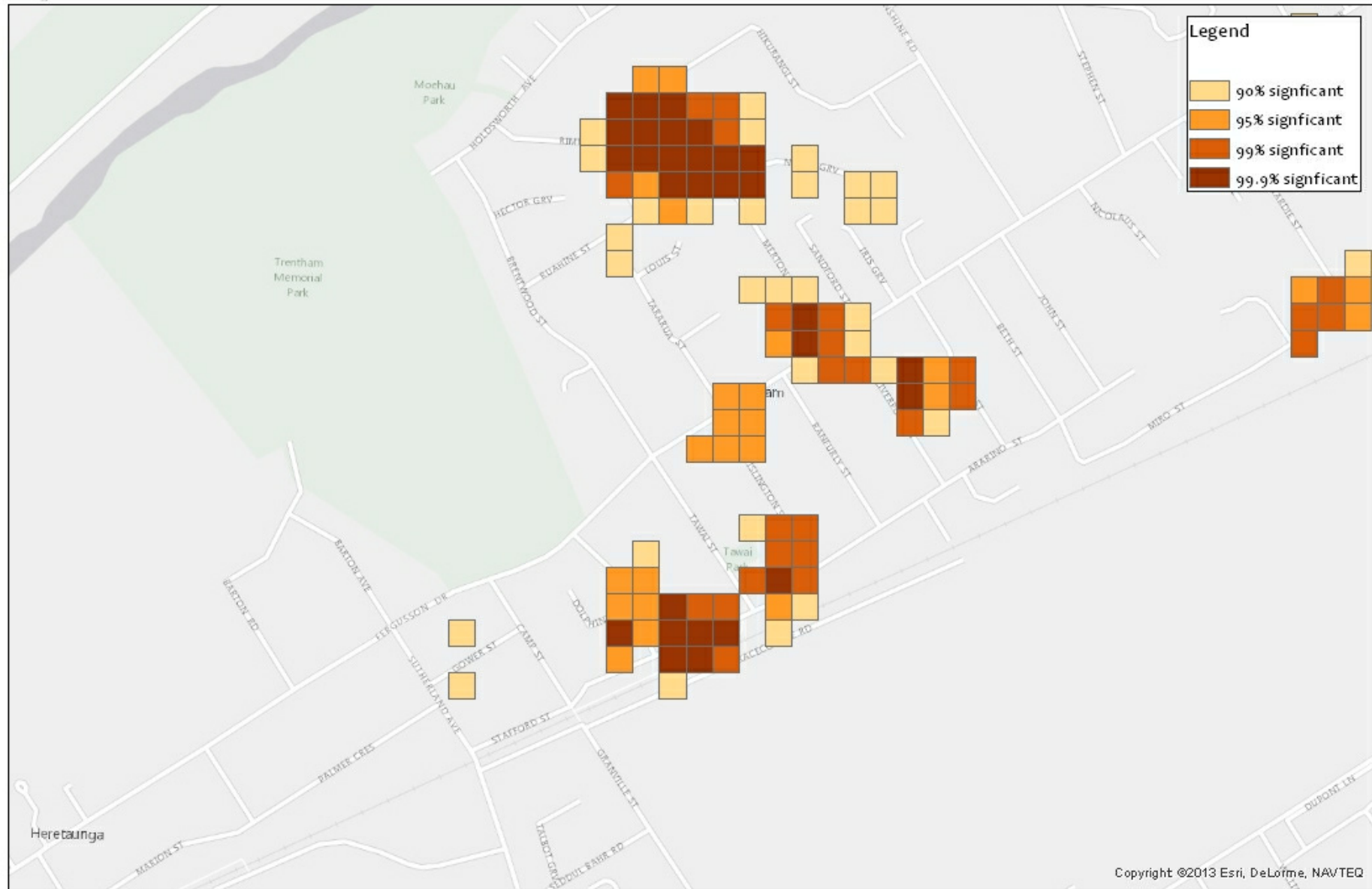


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2008 (Timberlea)

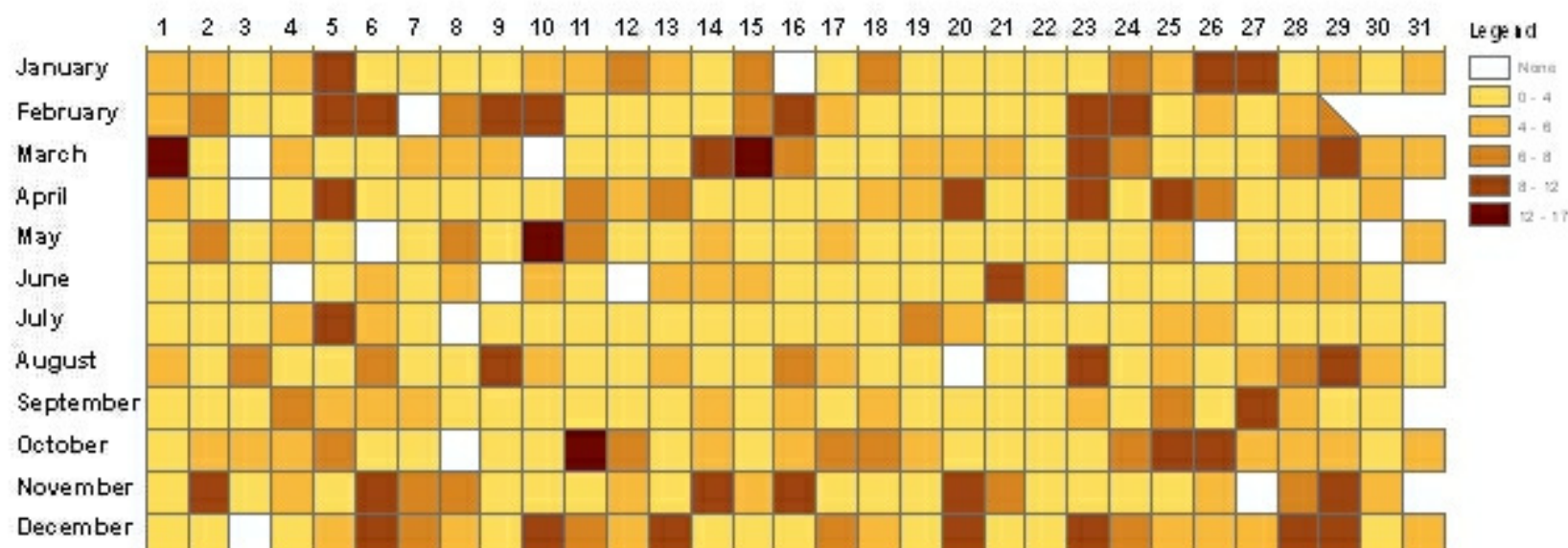




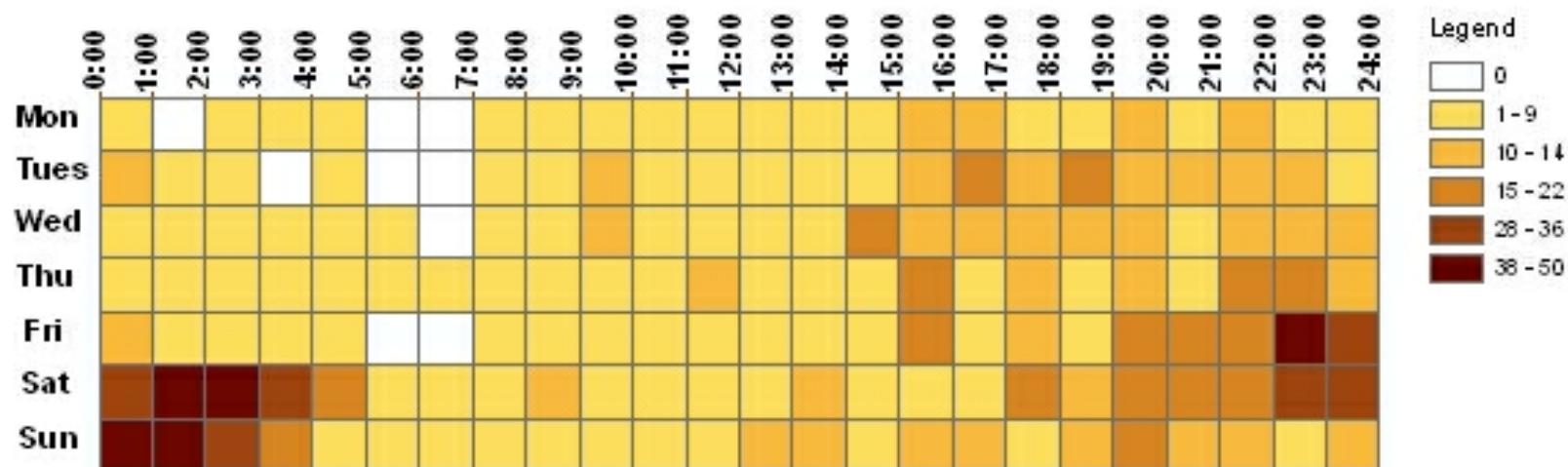
Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2008 (Trentham)



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2008



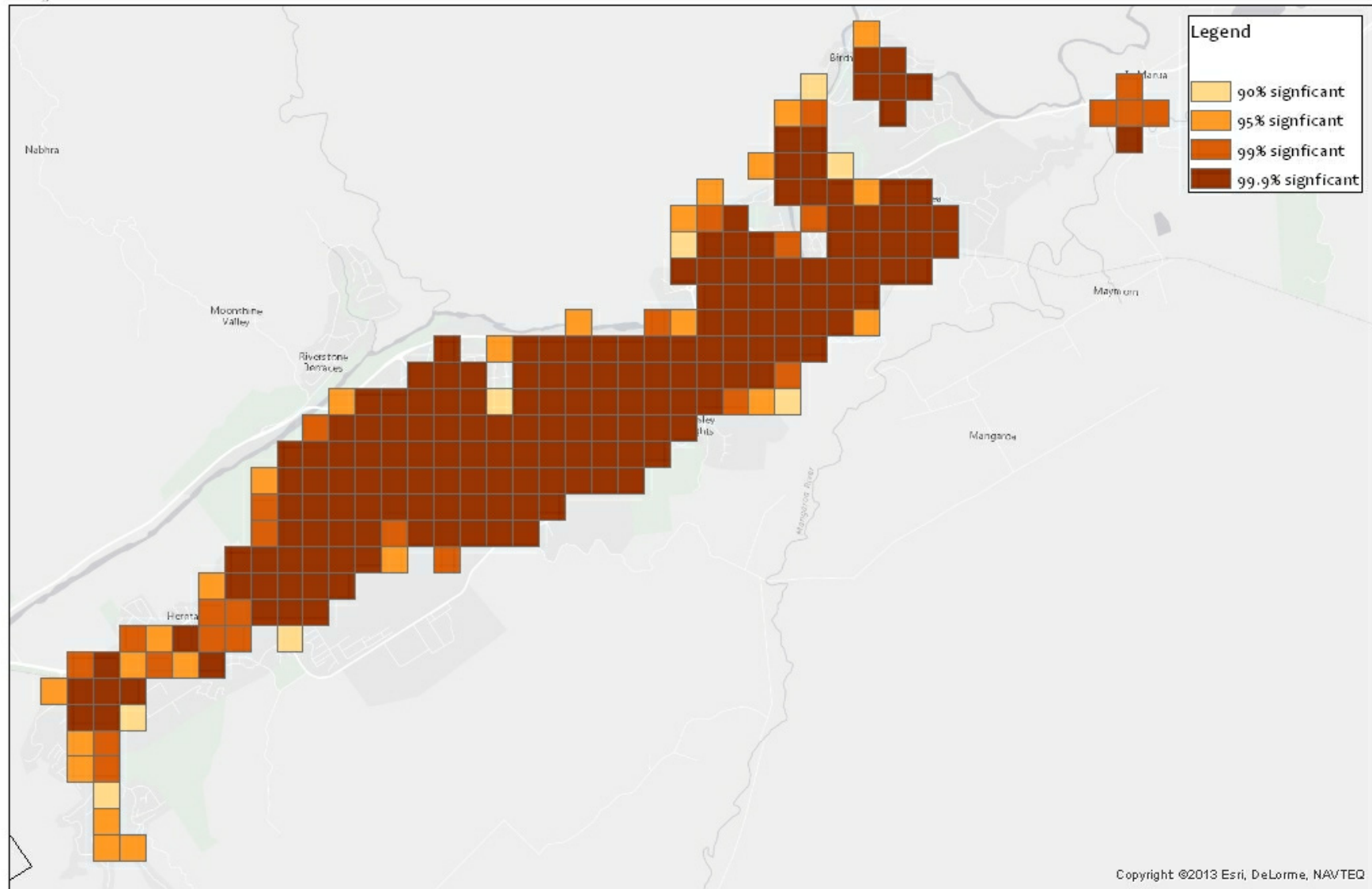
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2008



2009

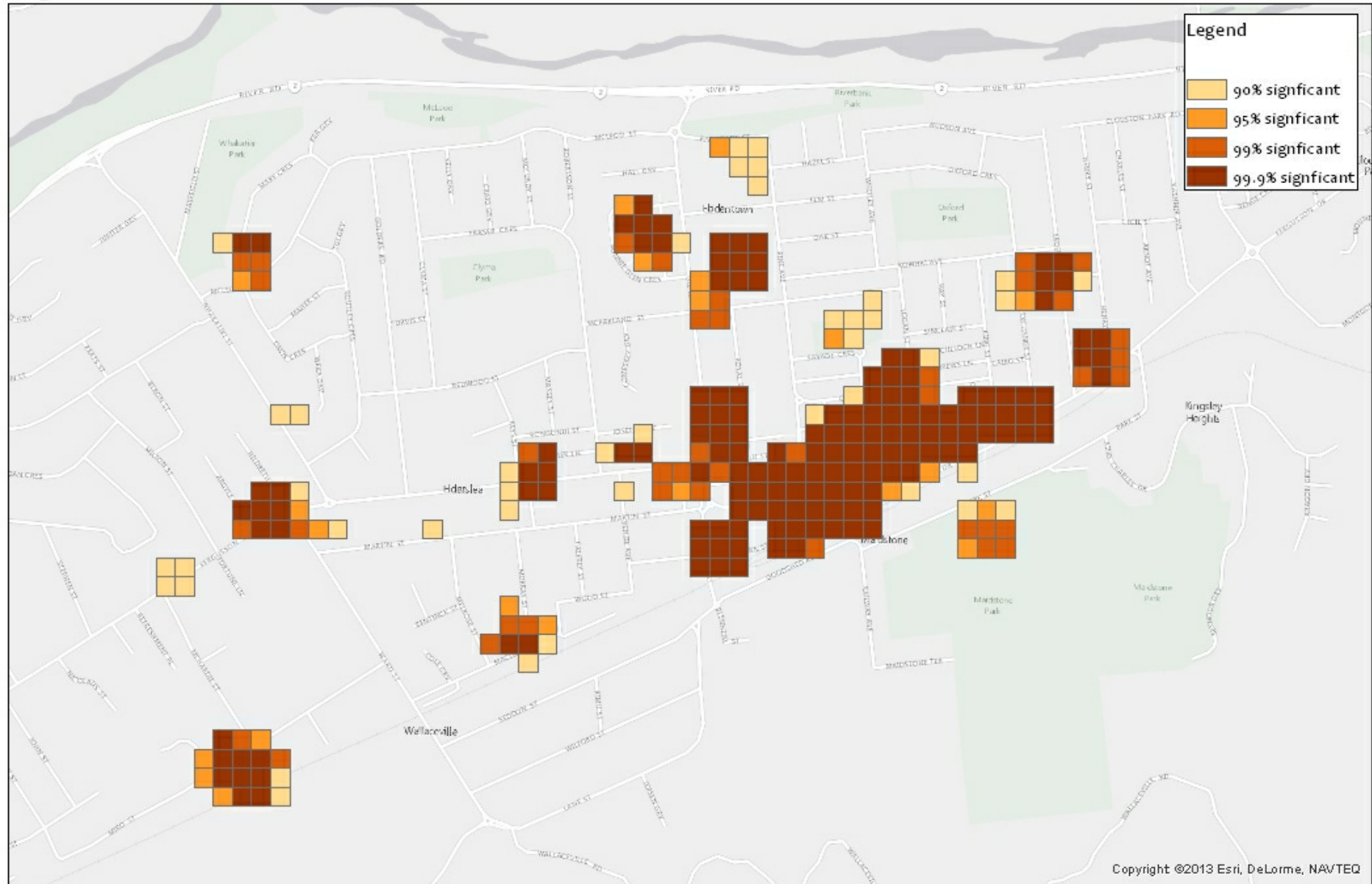


First level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2009



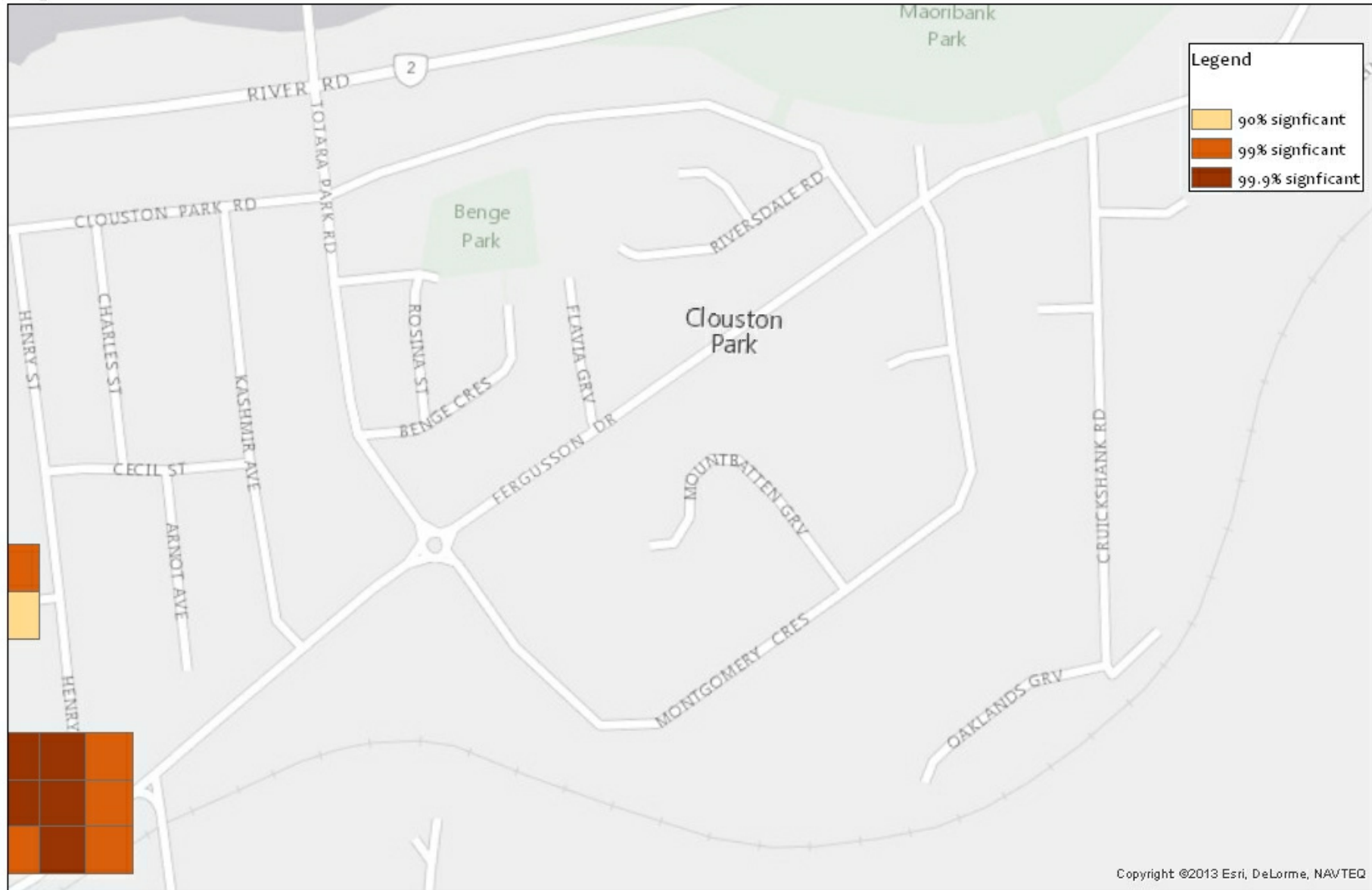


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2009 (Central)



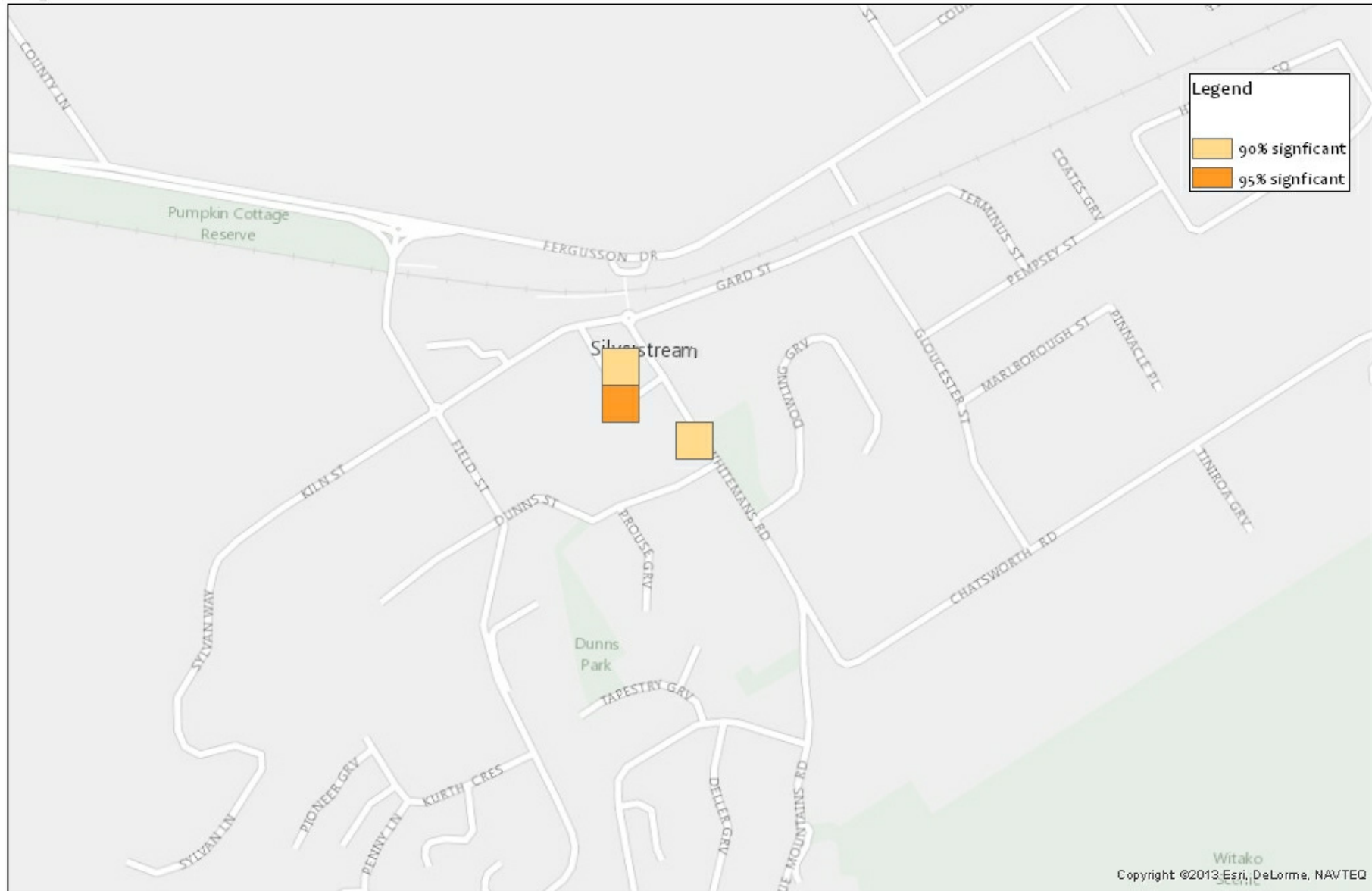


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2009 (Clouston Park)



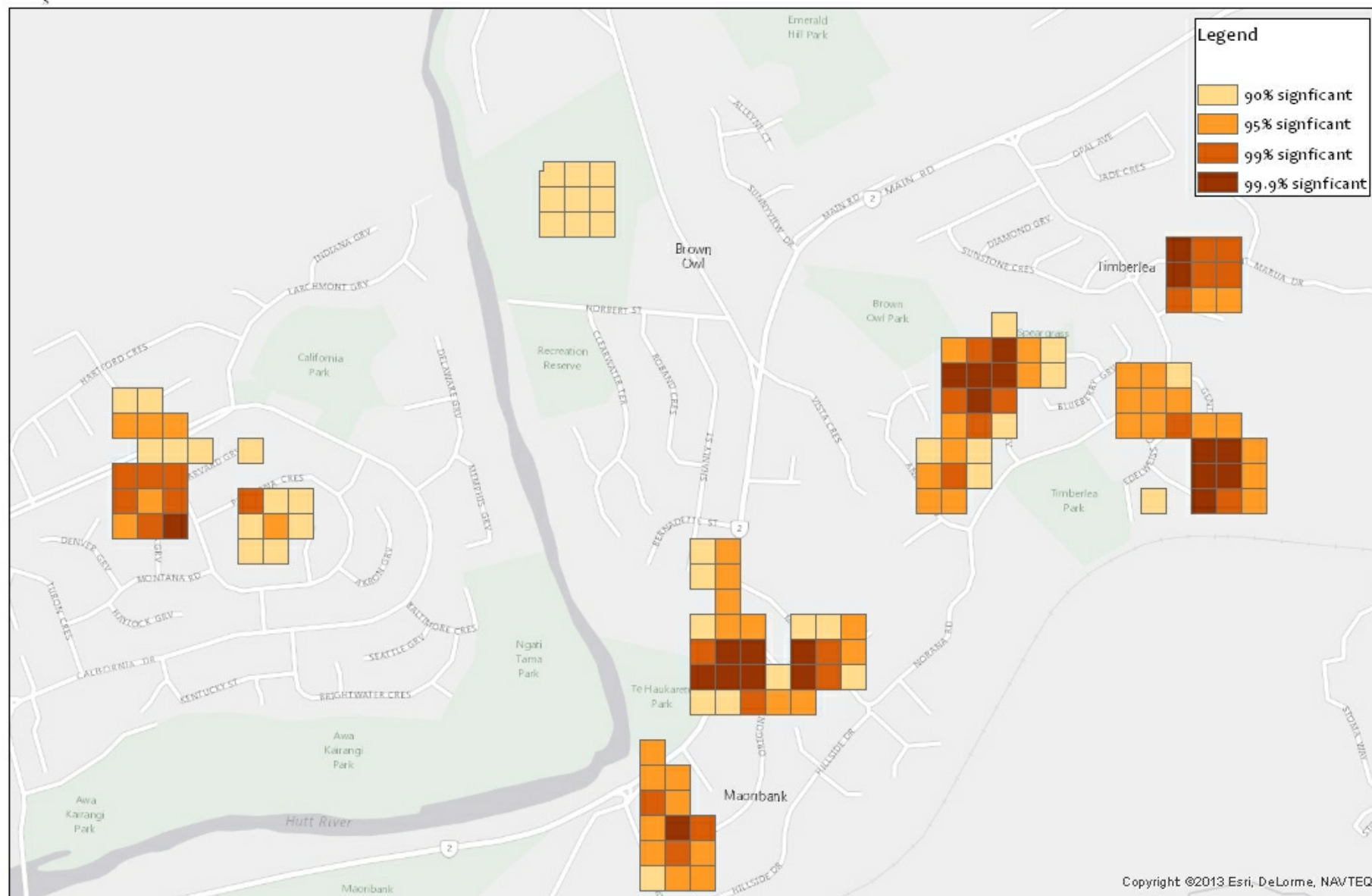


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2009 (Silverstream)



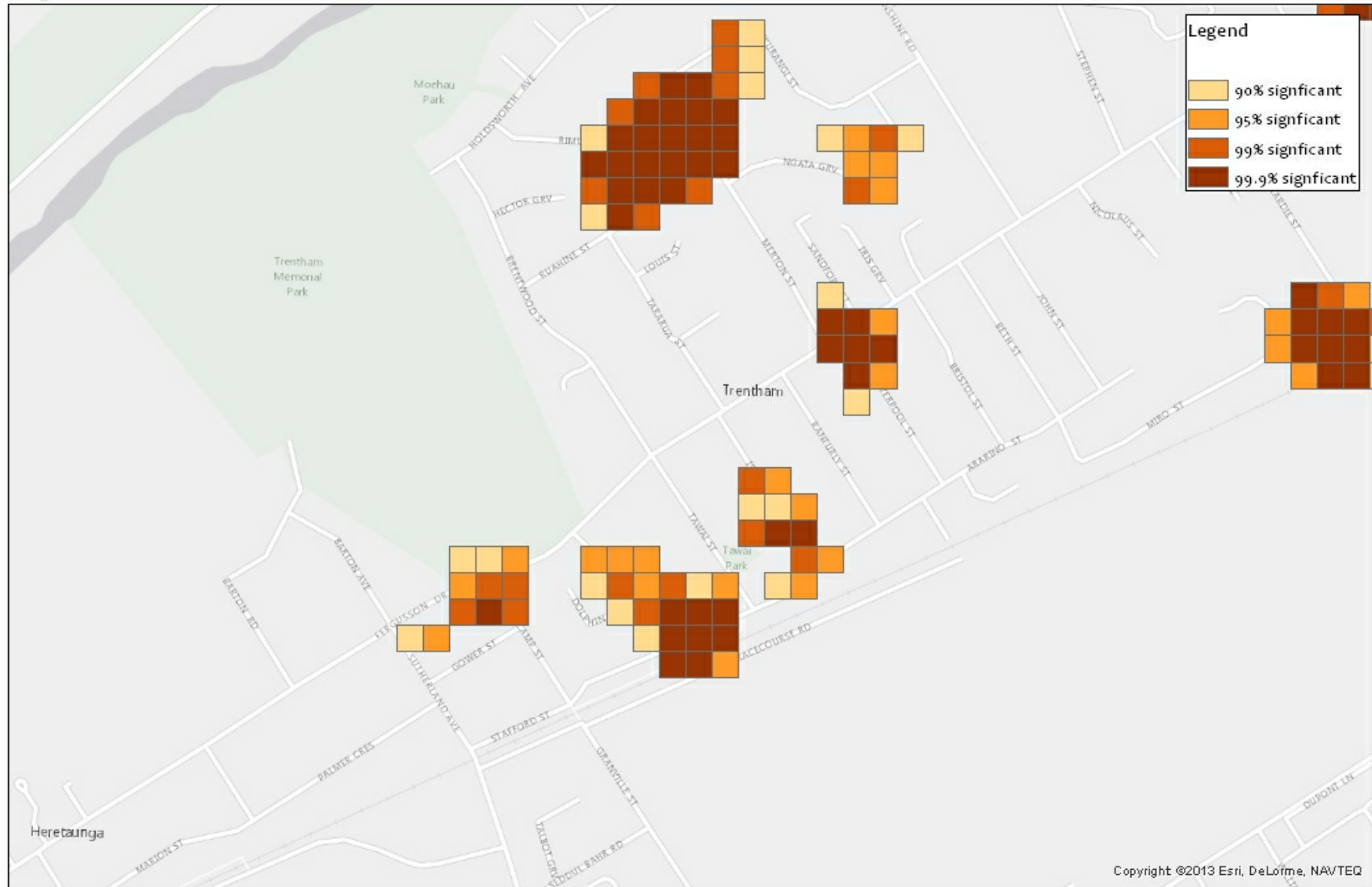


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010 (Timberlea)

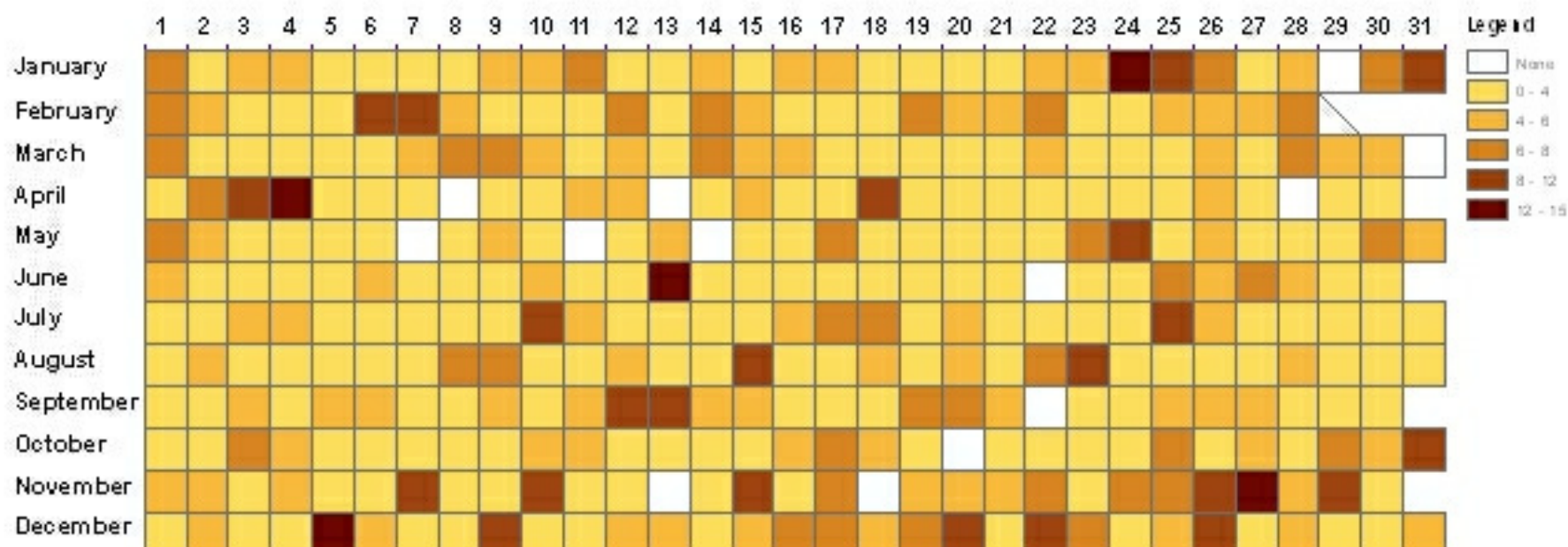




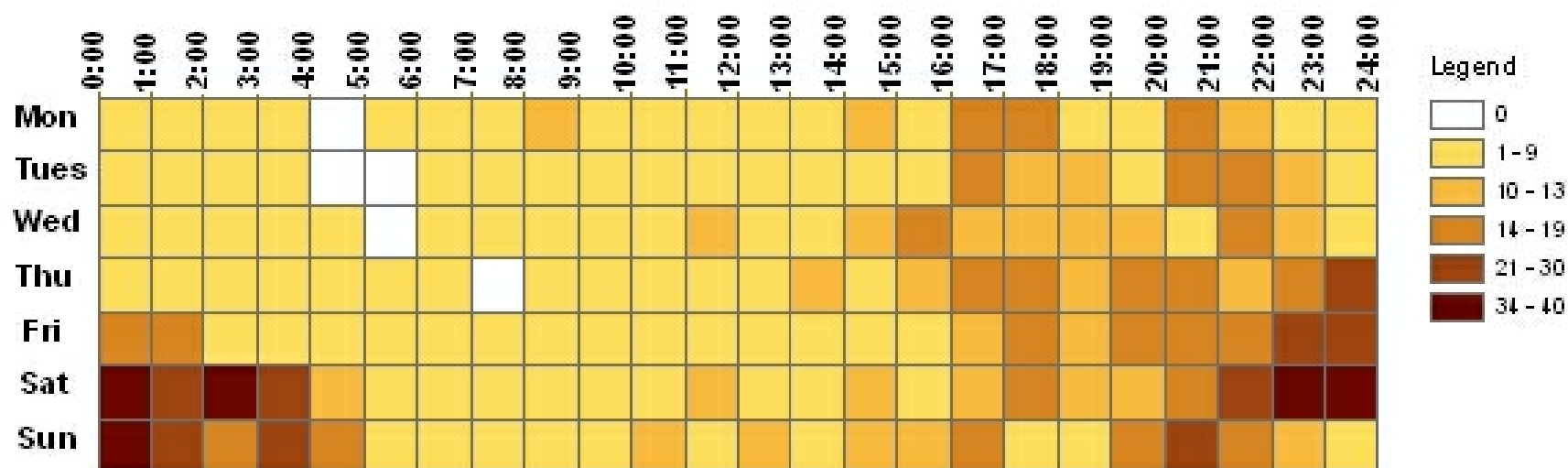
Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2009 (Trentham)



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2009



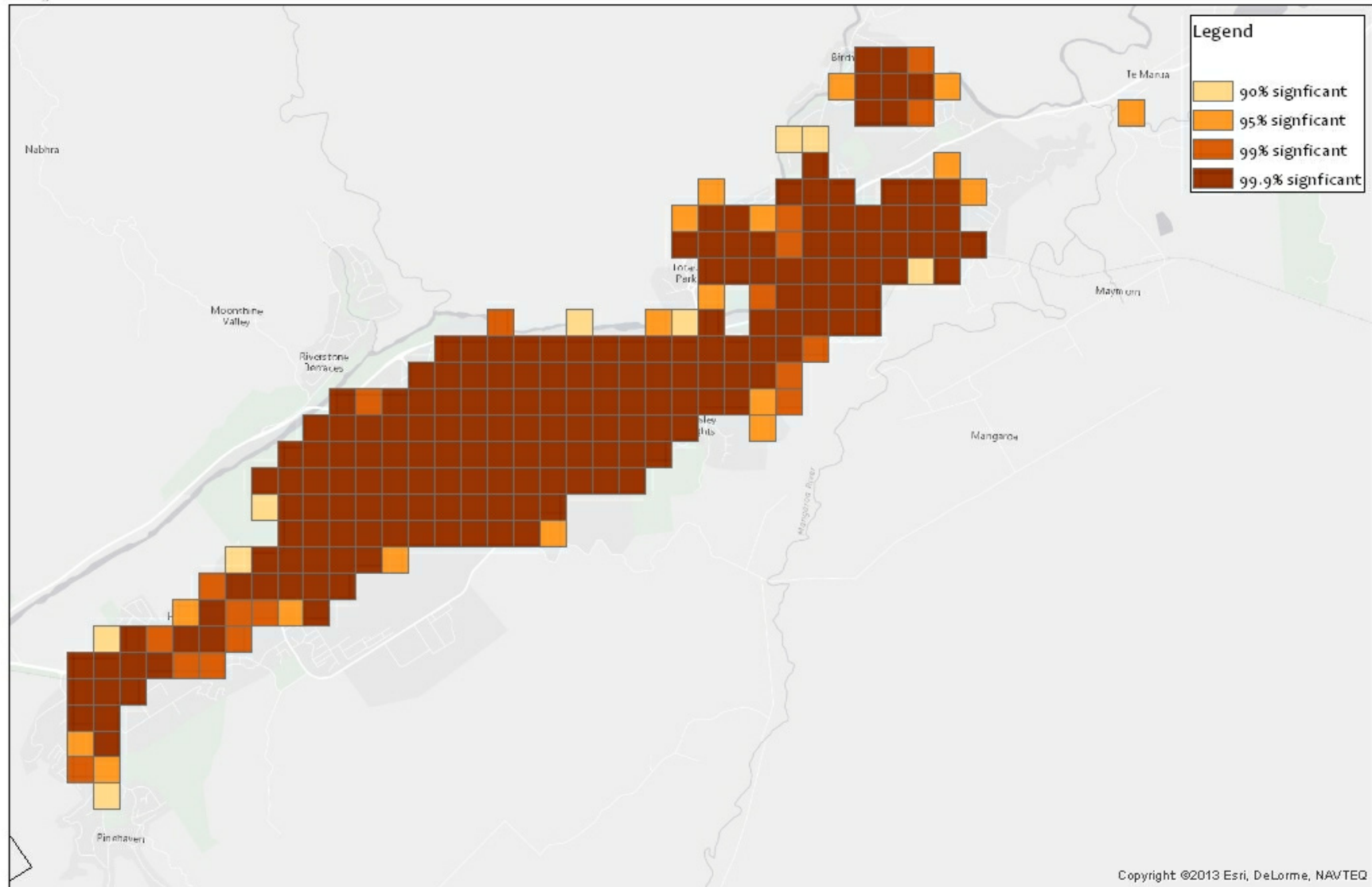
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2009



2010



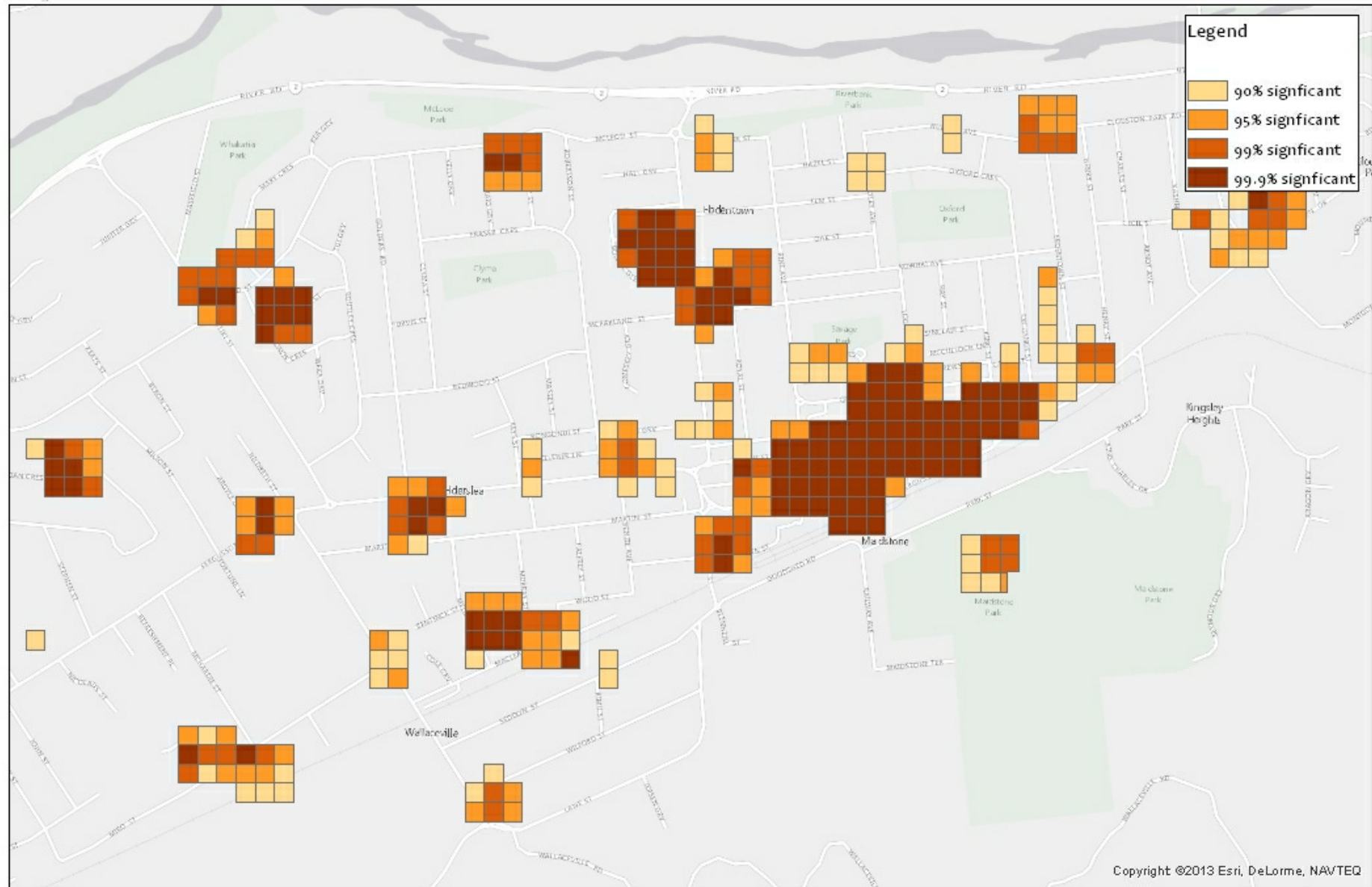
First level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010





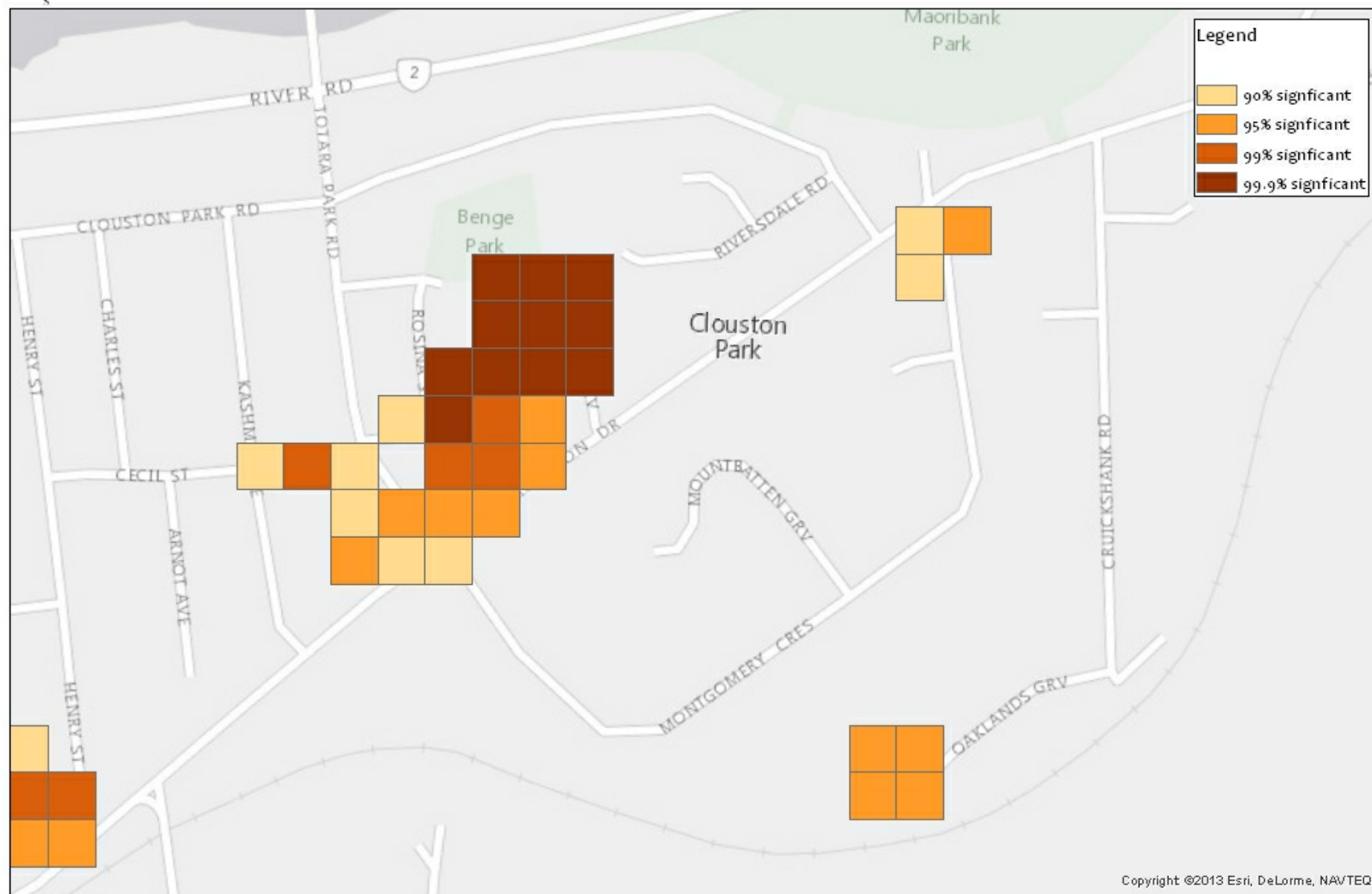
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Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010 (Central)



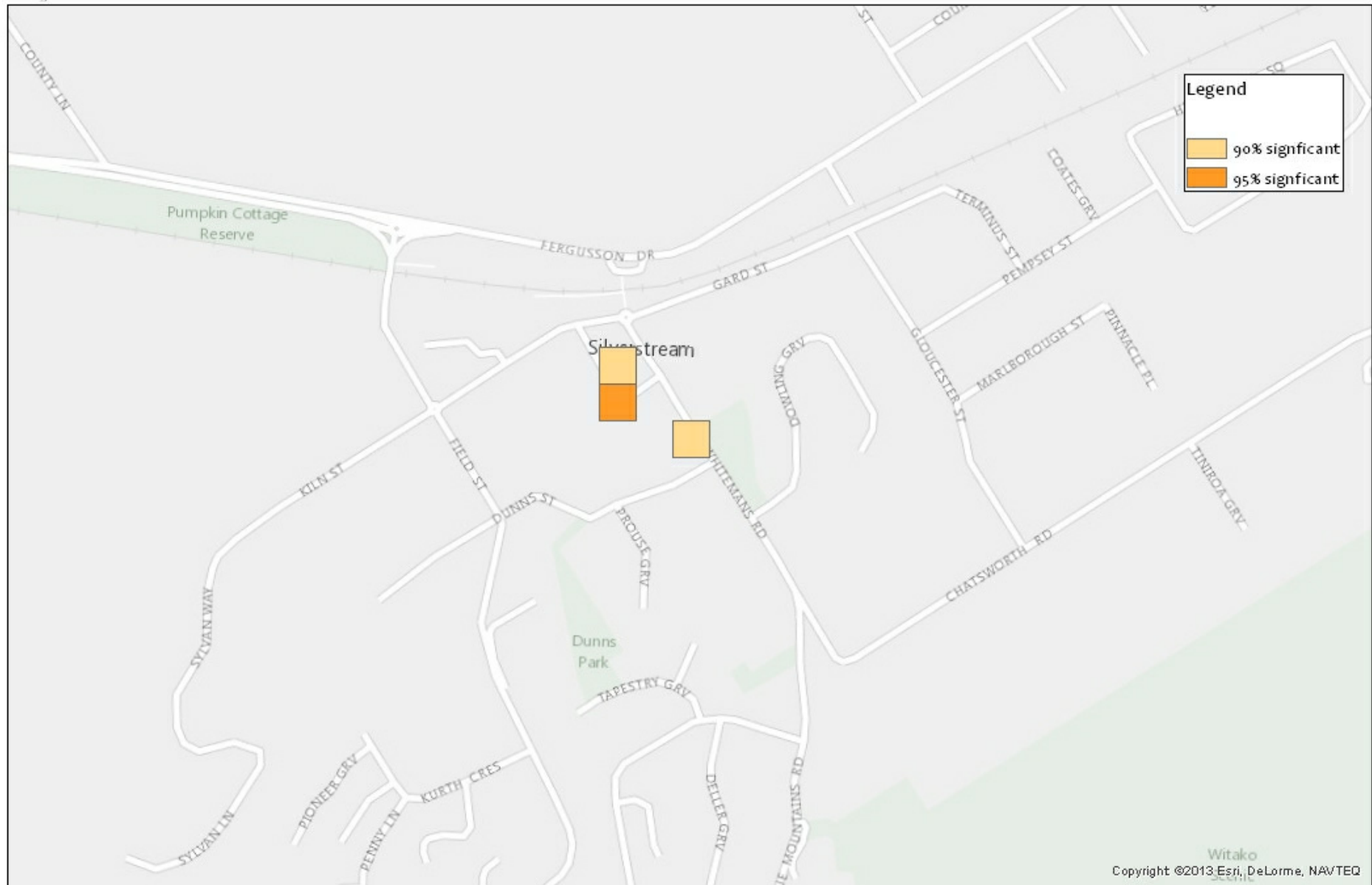


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010 (Clouston Park)



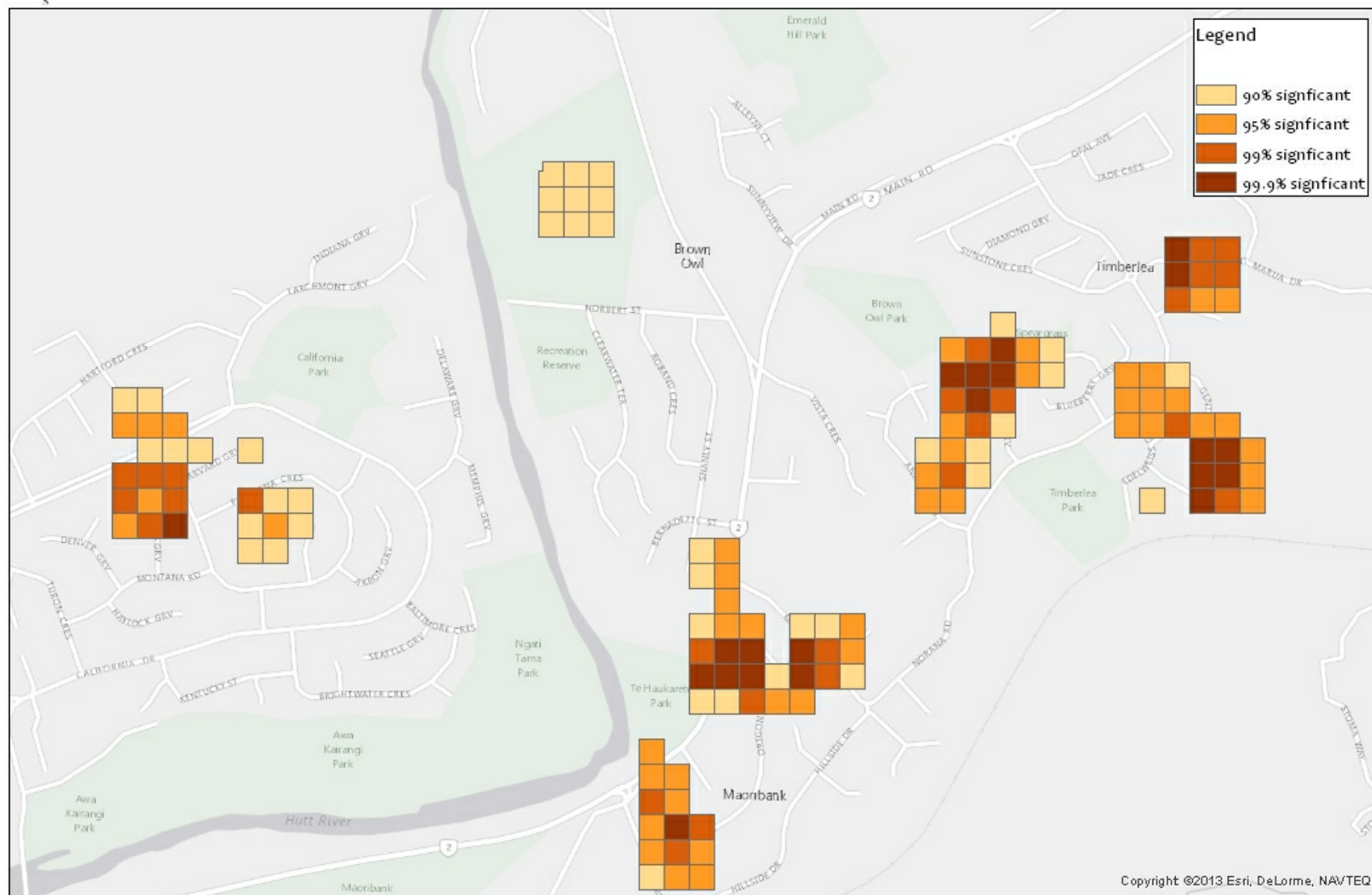


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2009 (Silverstream)



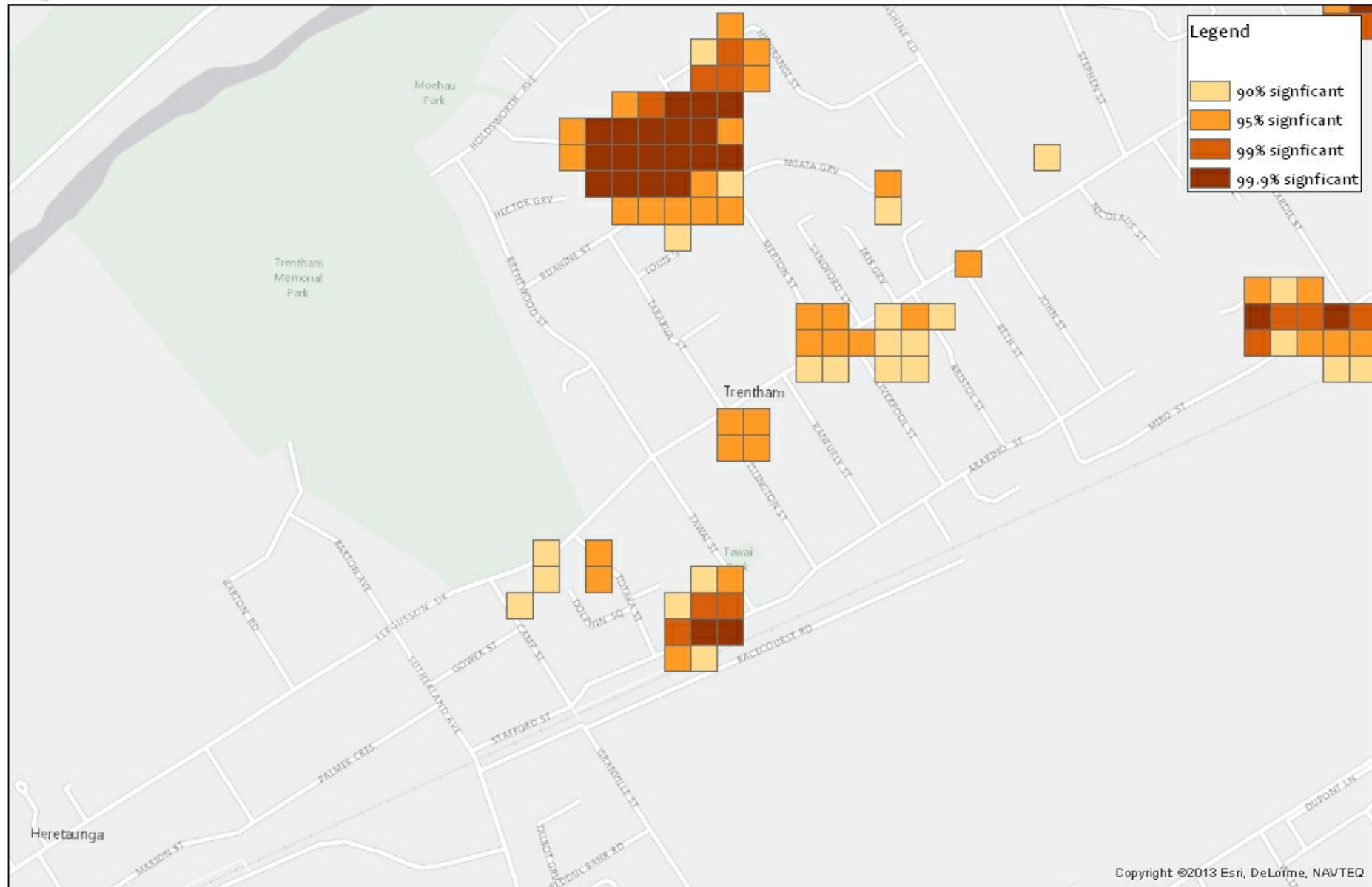


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010 (Timberlea)

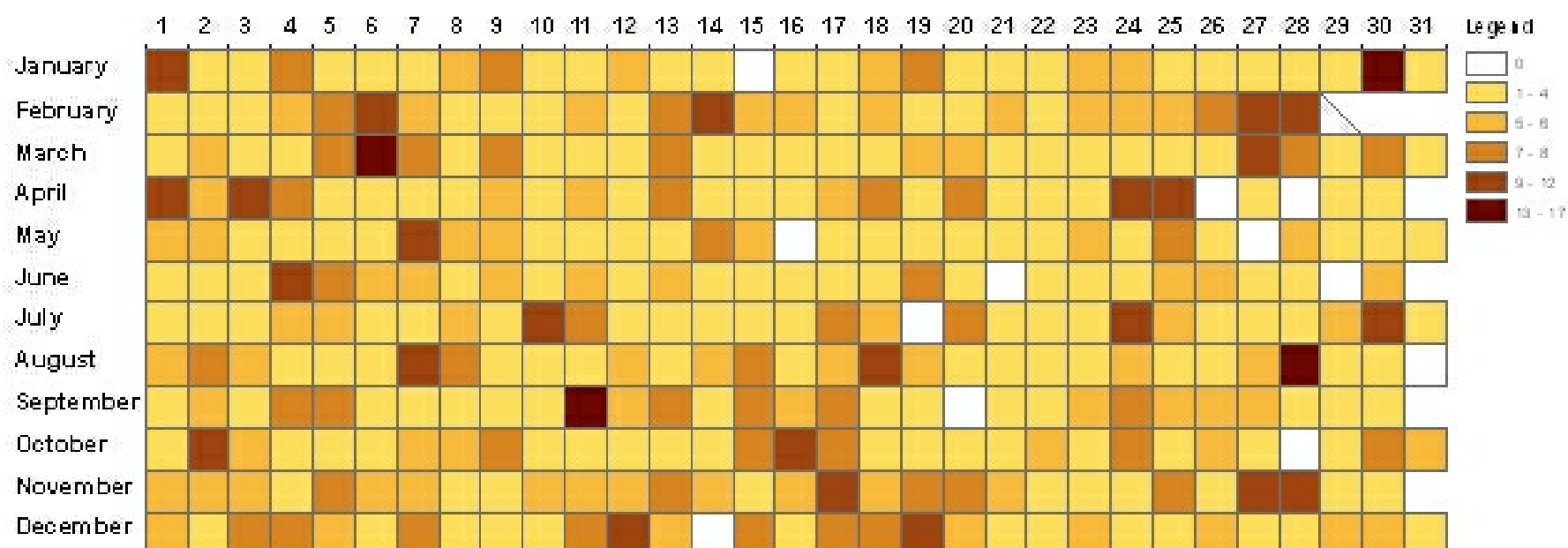




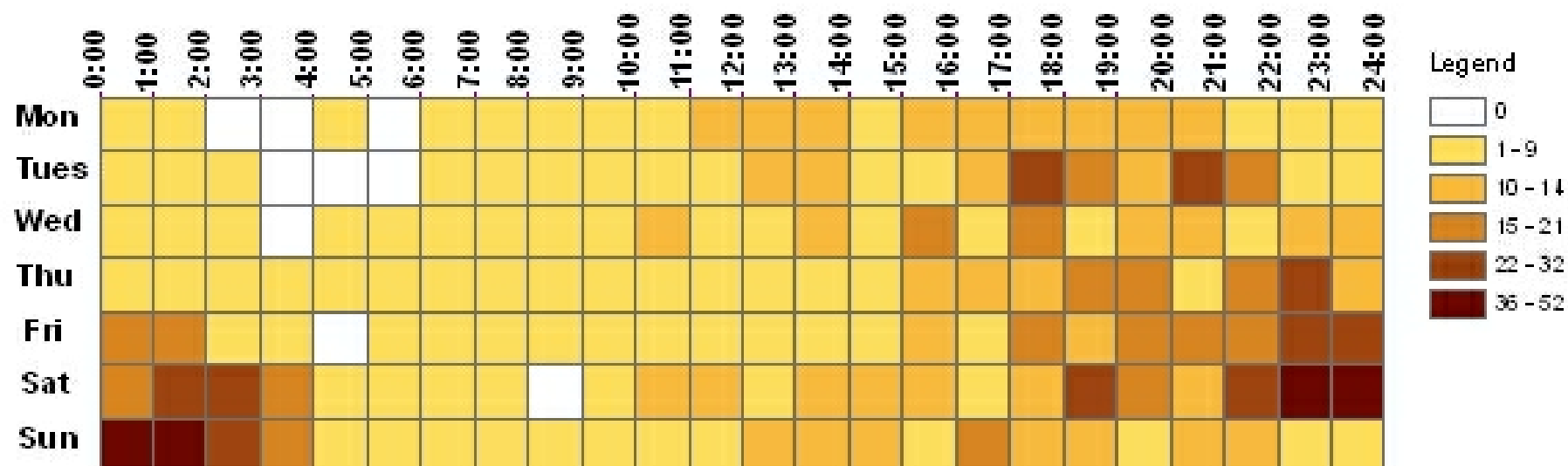
Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010 (Trentham)



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010



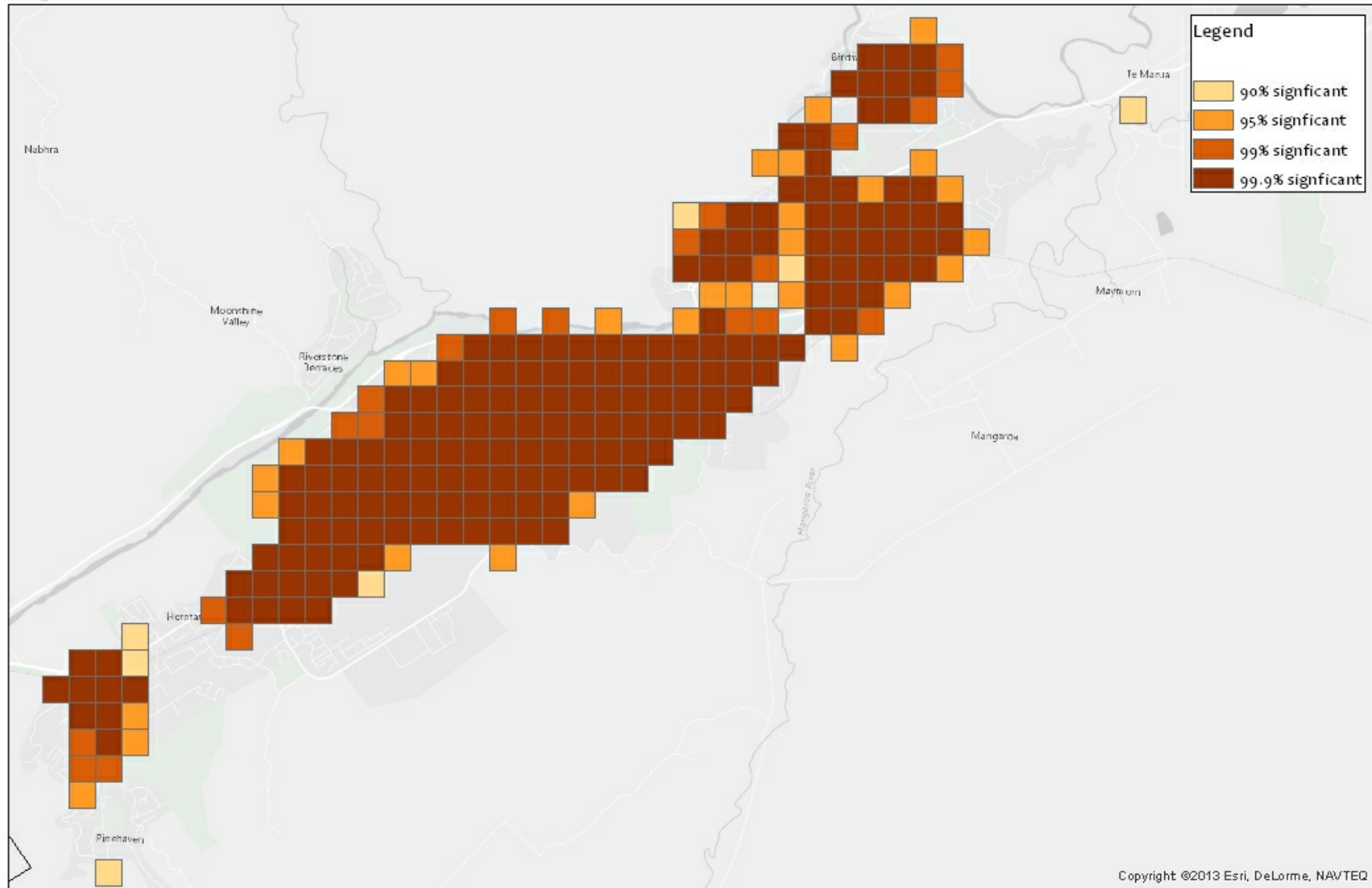
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010



2011

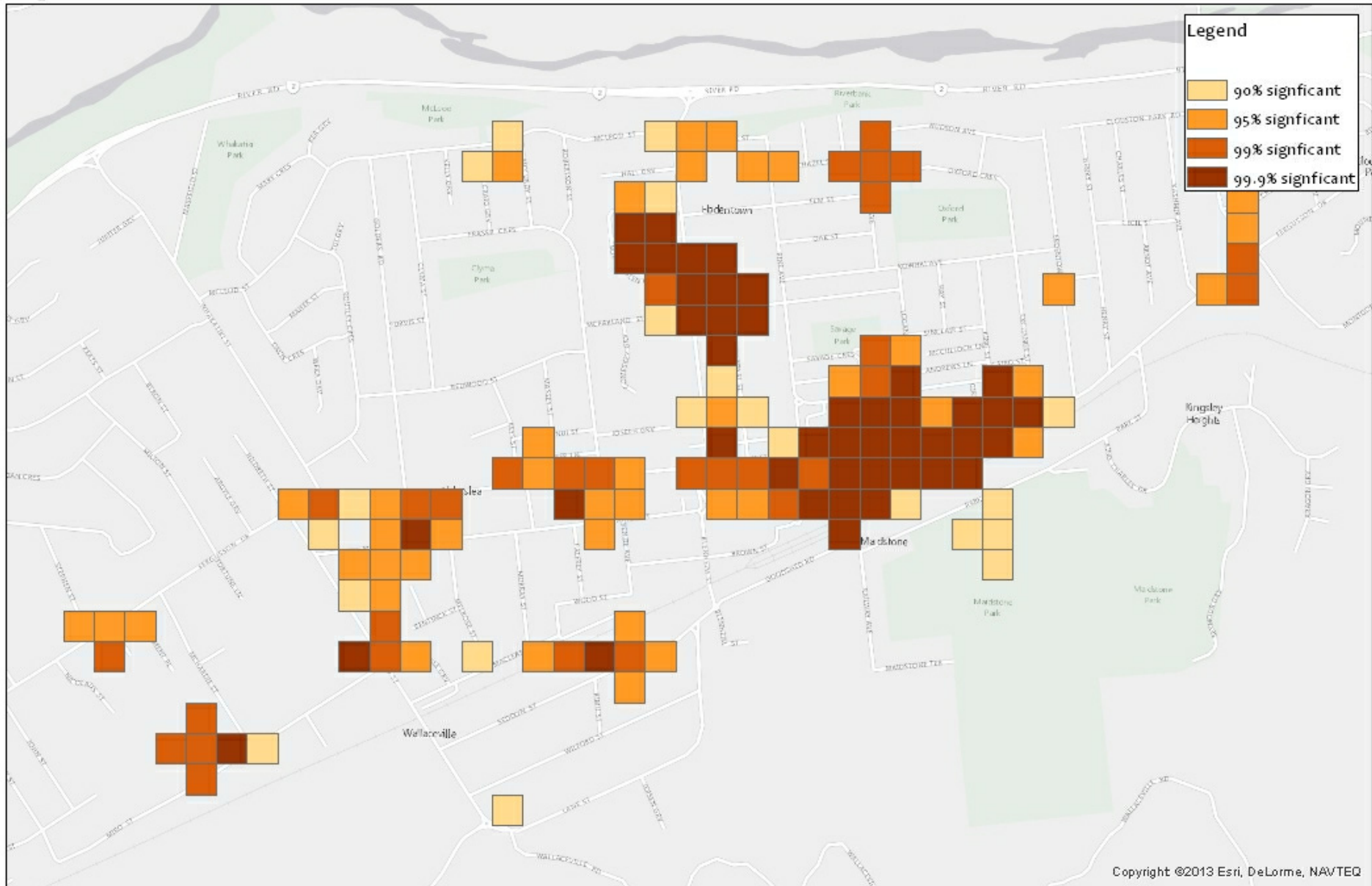


First level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2011



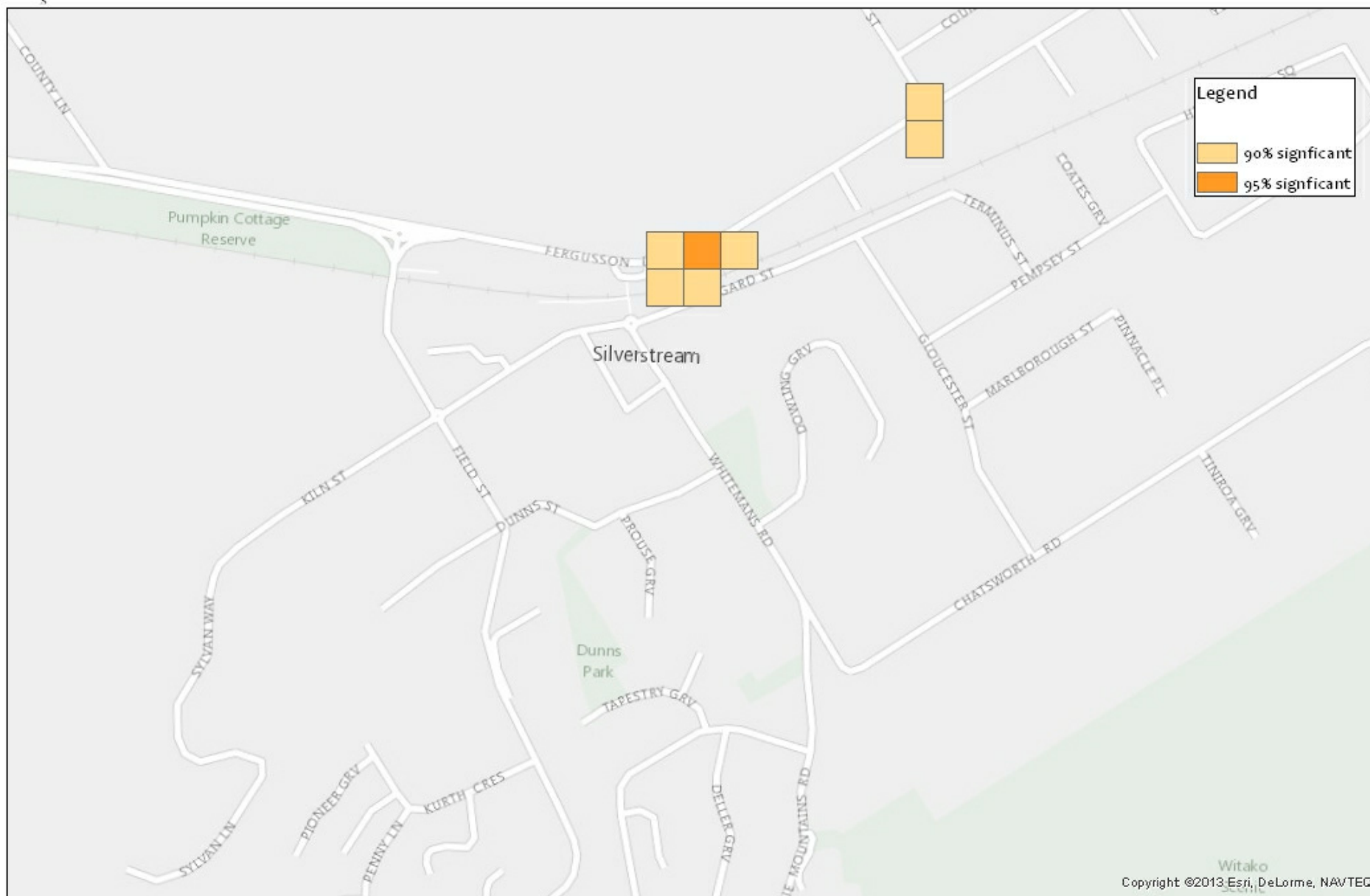


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2011 (Central)



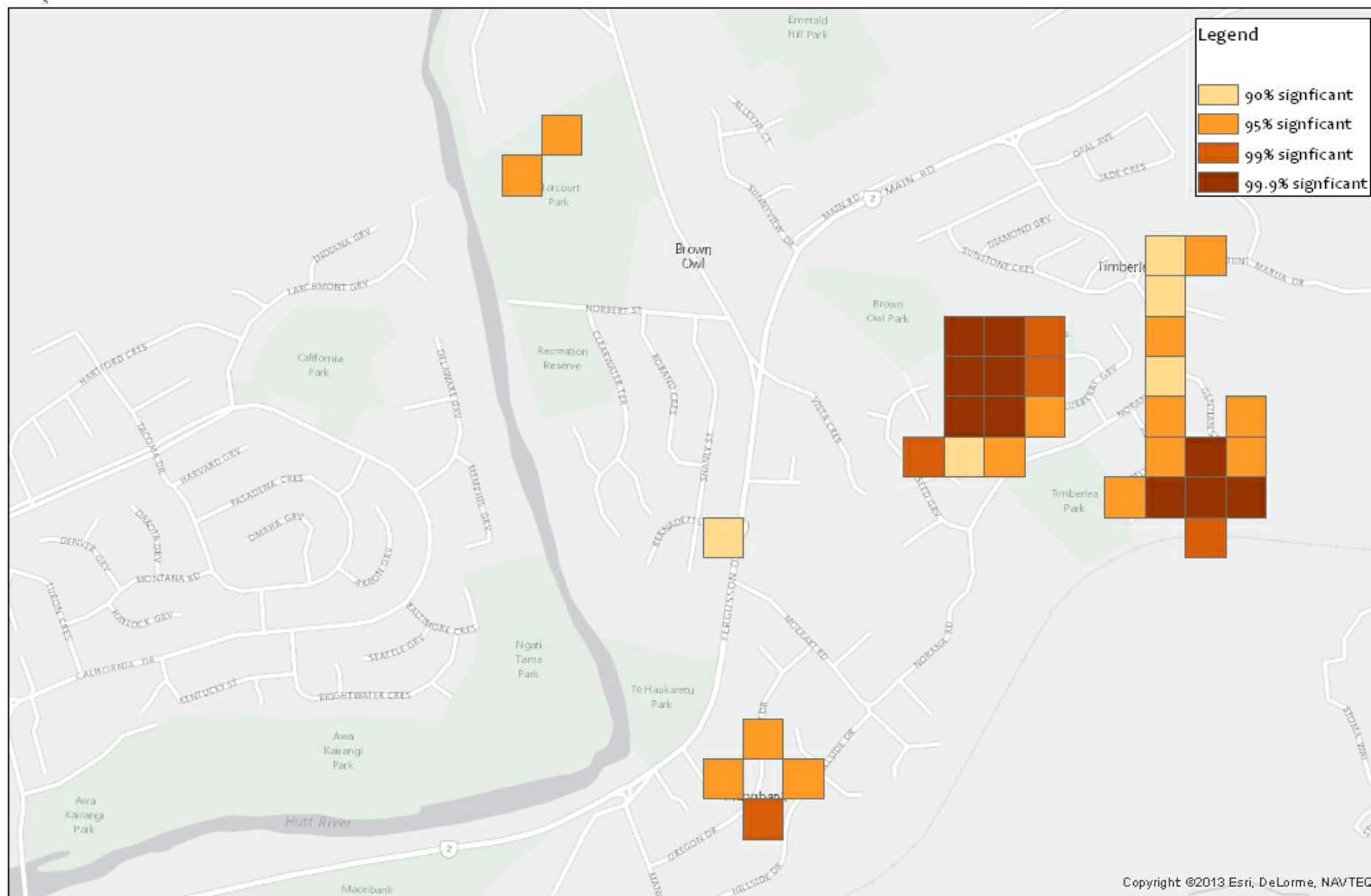


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2010 (Silverstream)



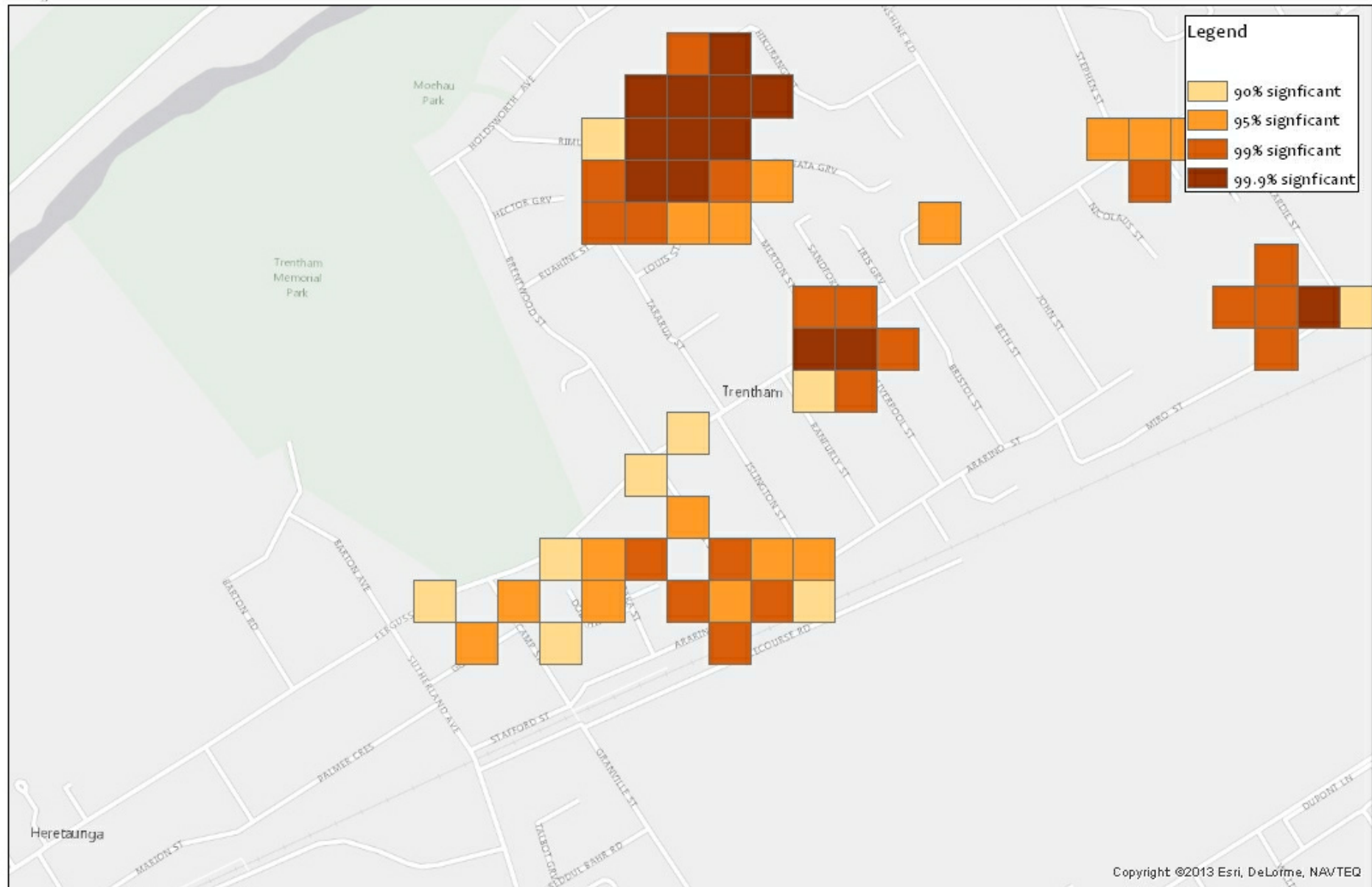


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2011 (Timberlea)

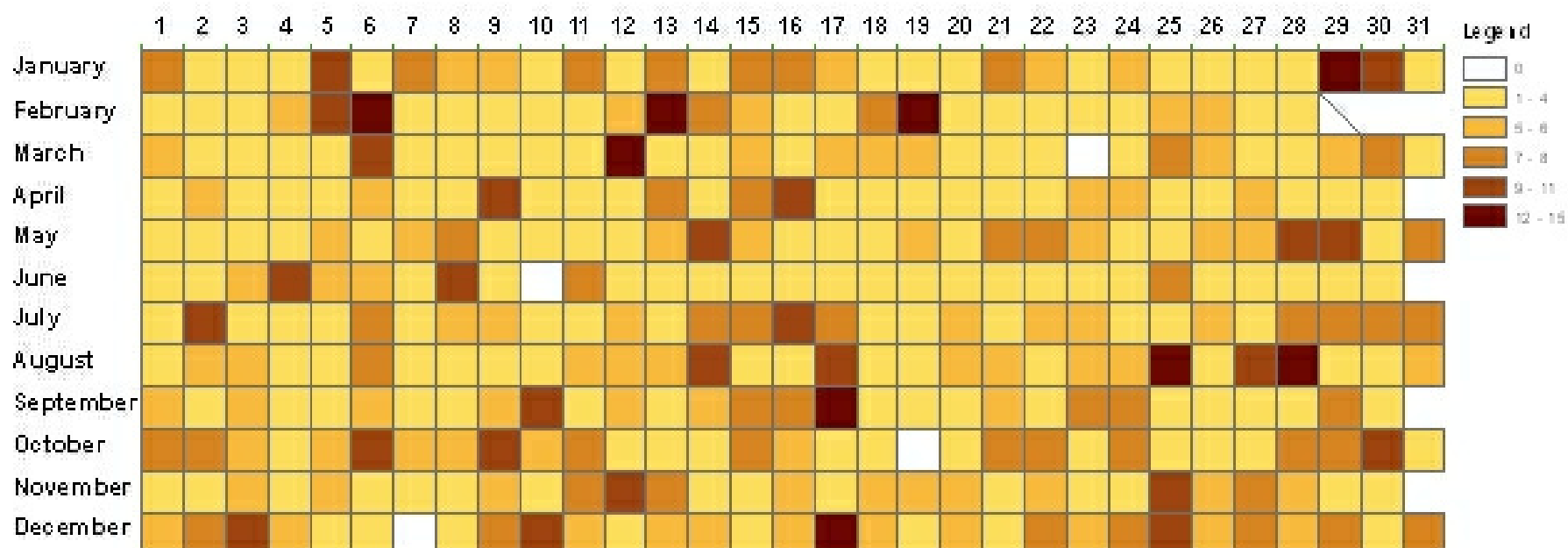




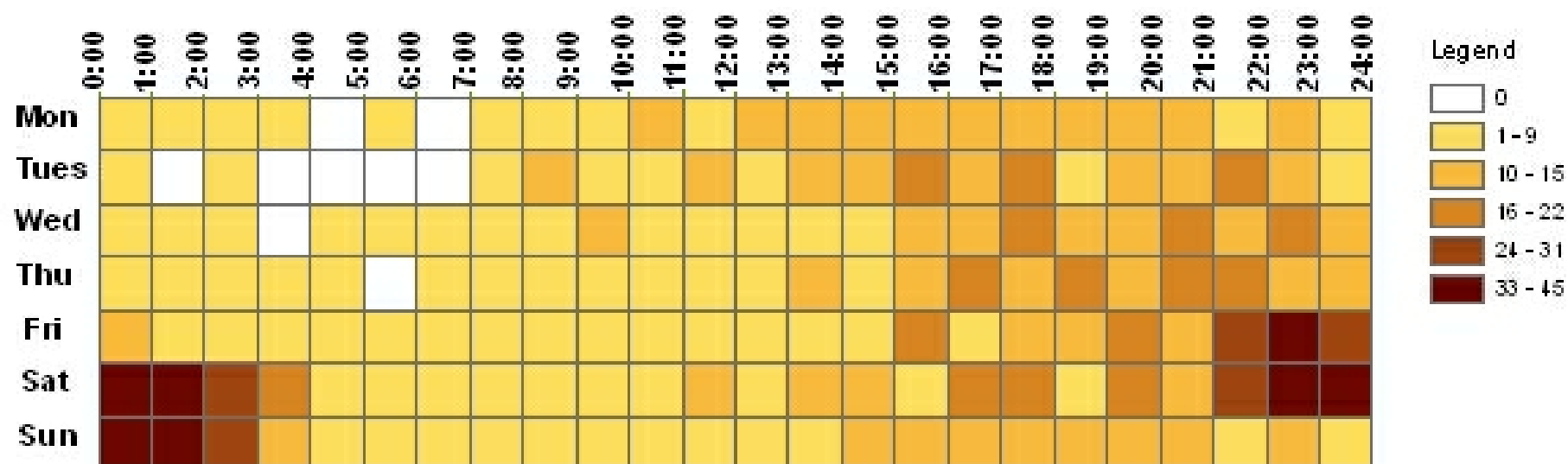
Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2011 (Trentham)



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2011



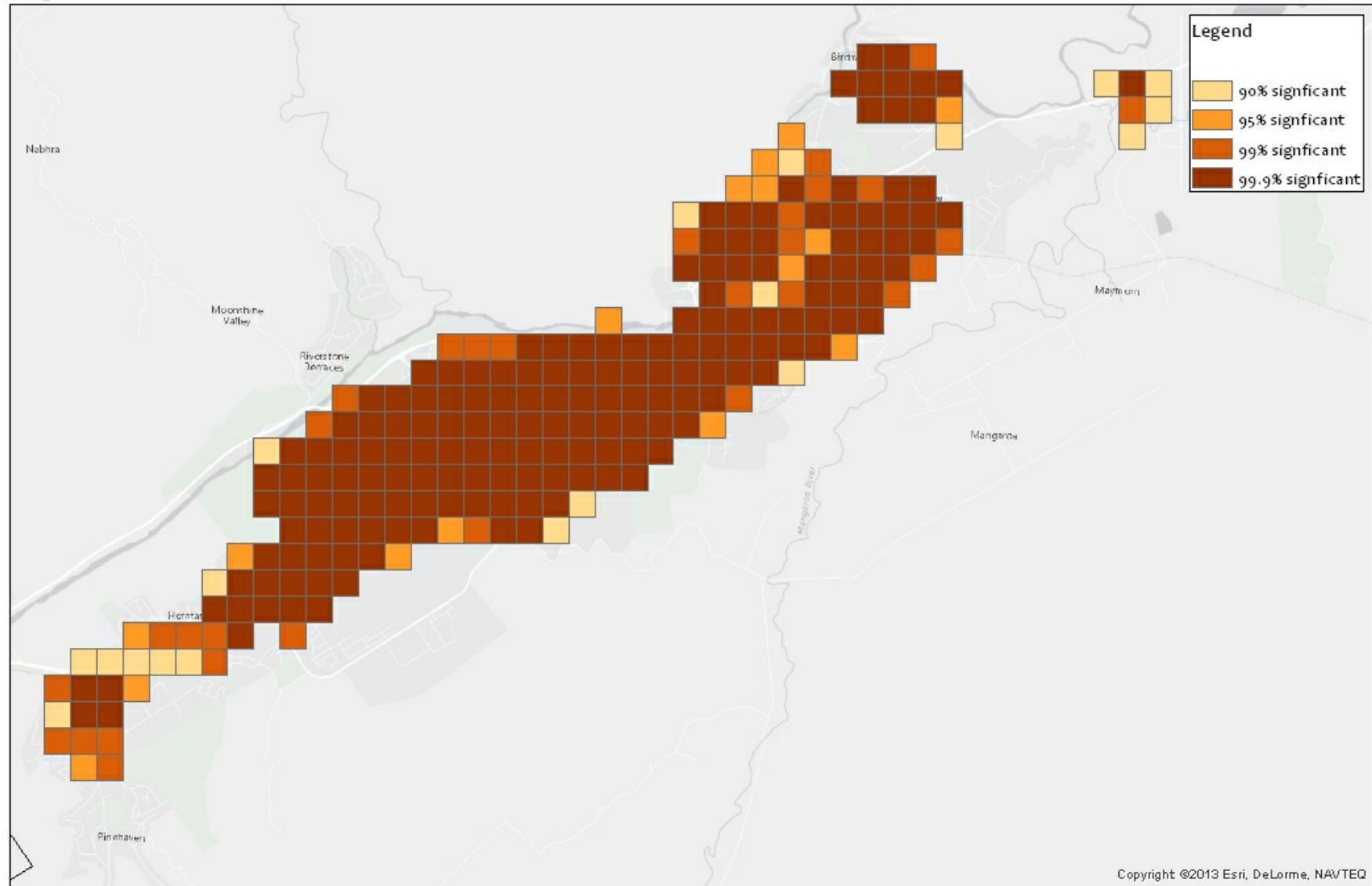
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2011



2012

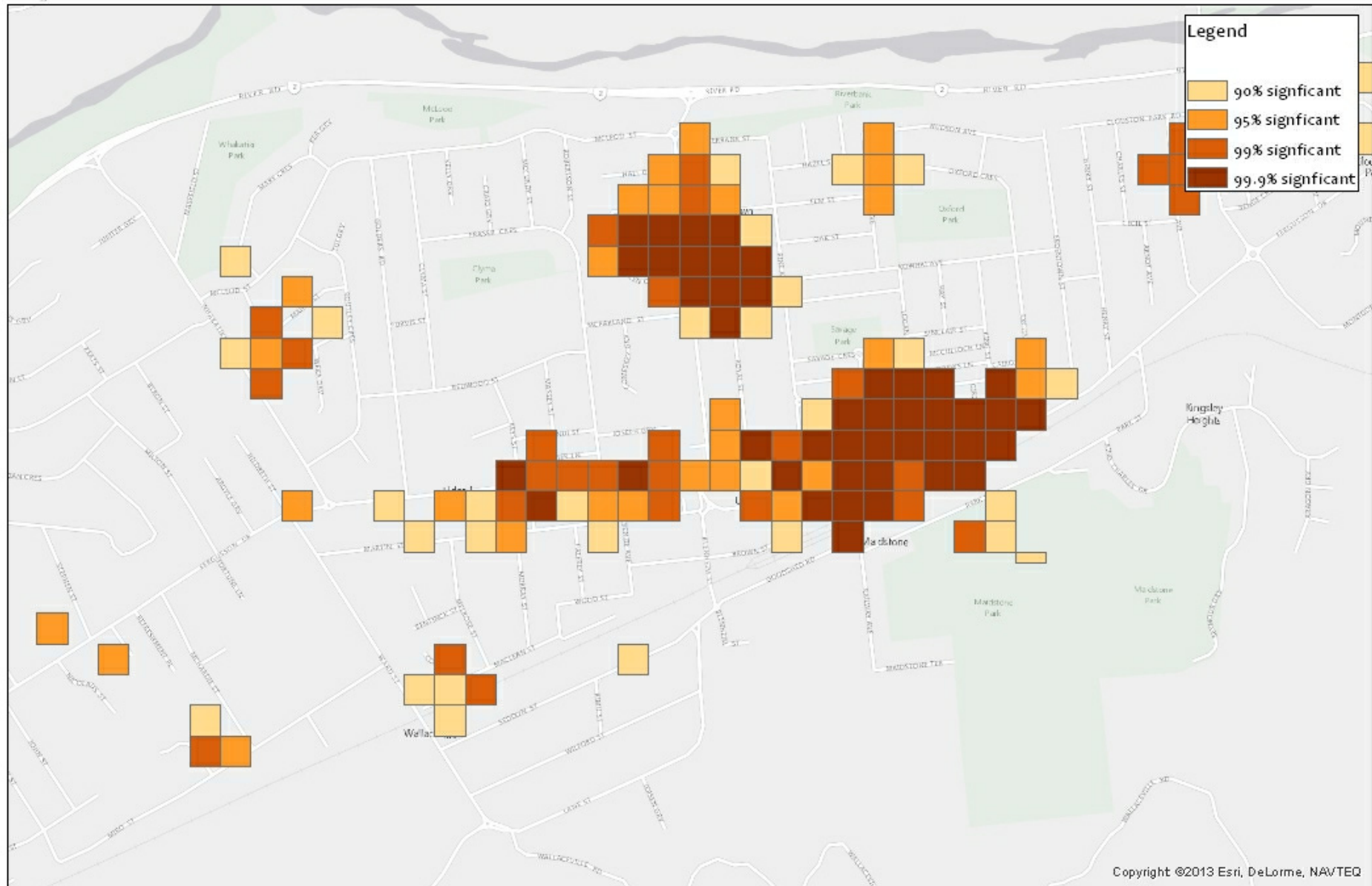


First level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2012



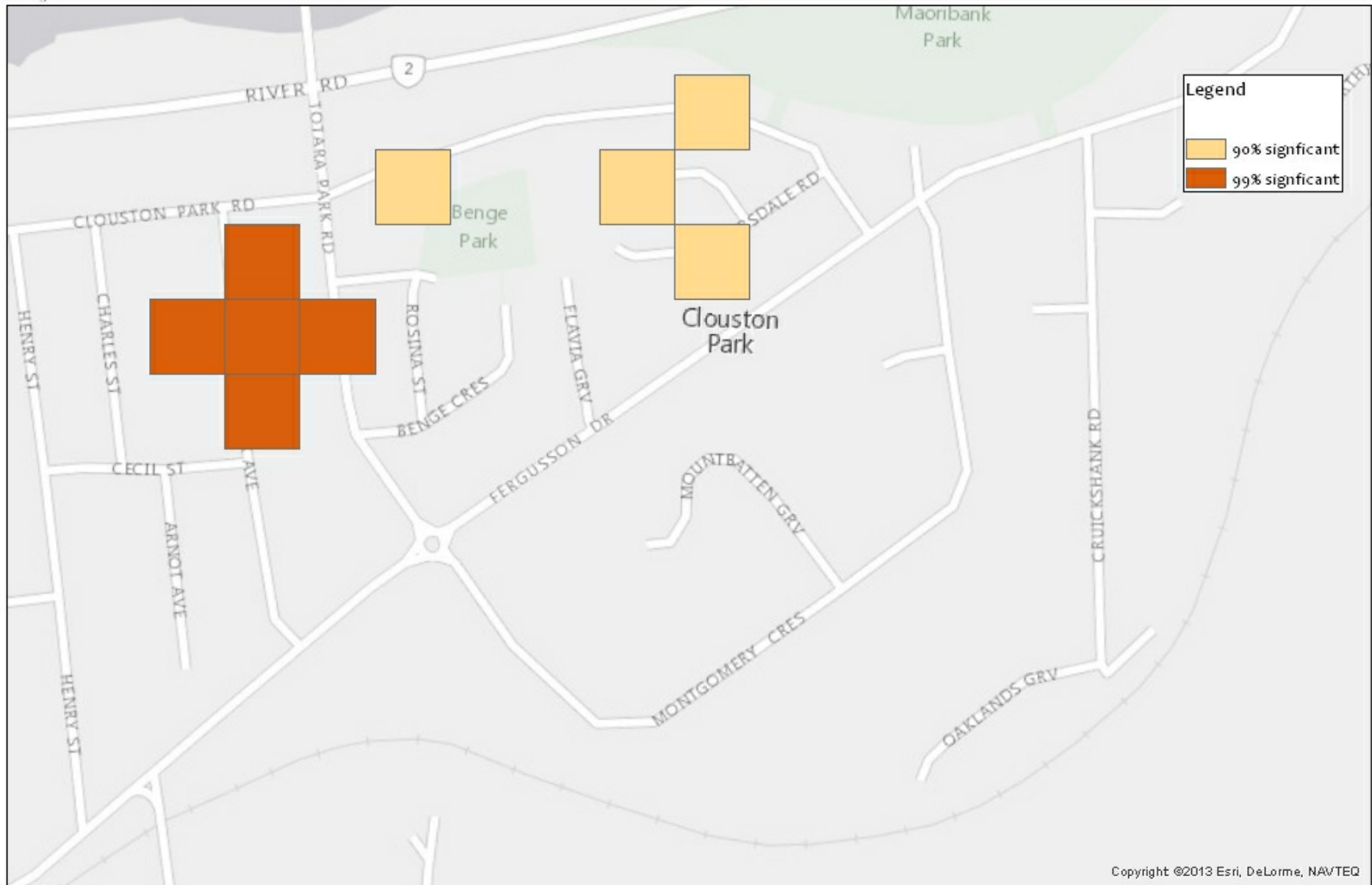


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2012 (Central)



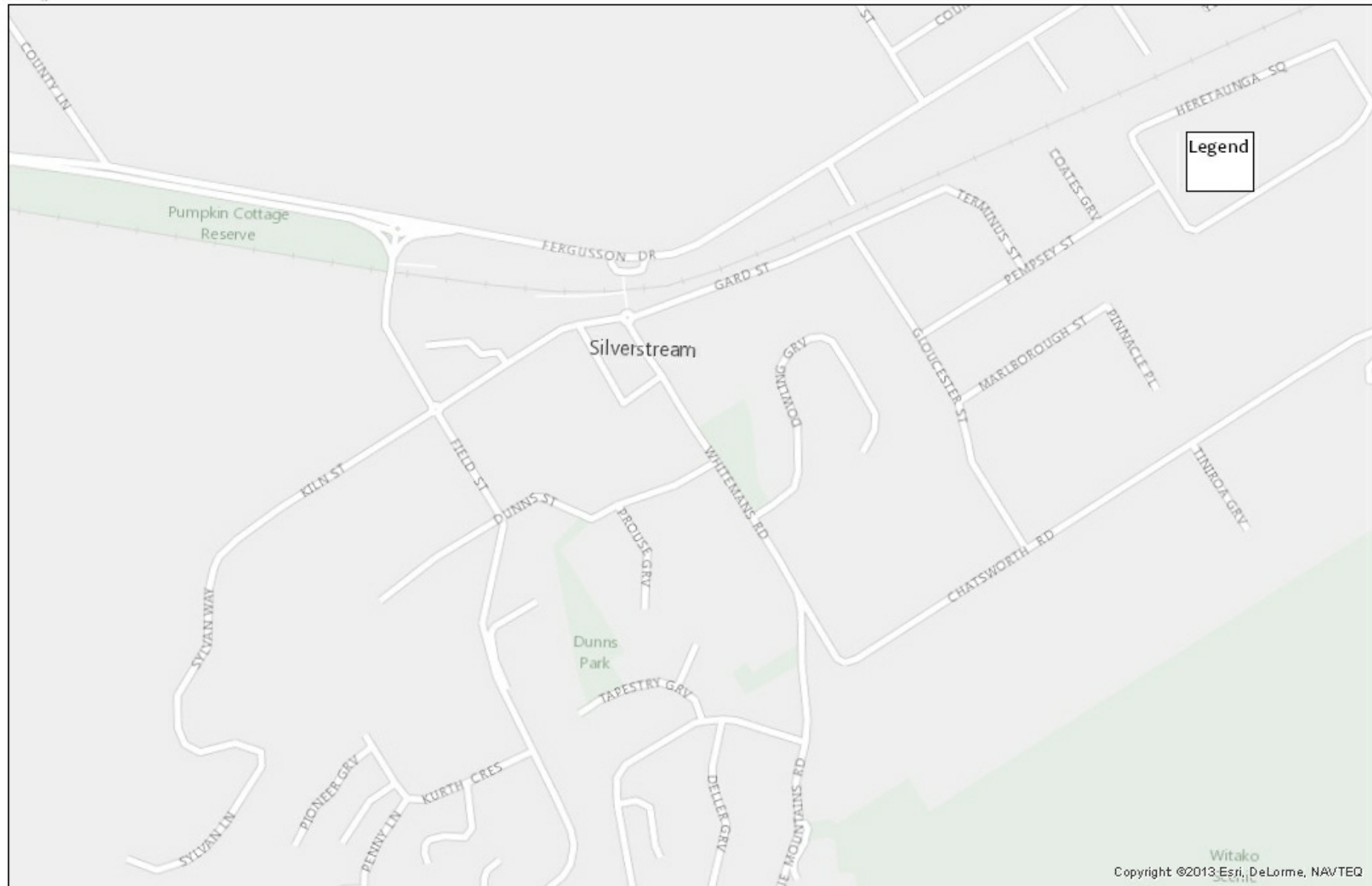


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2012 (Clouston Park)



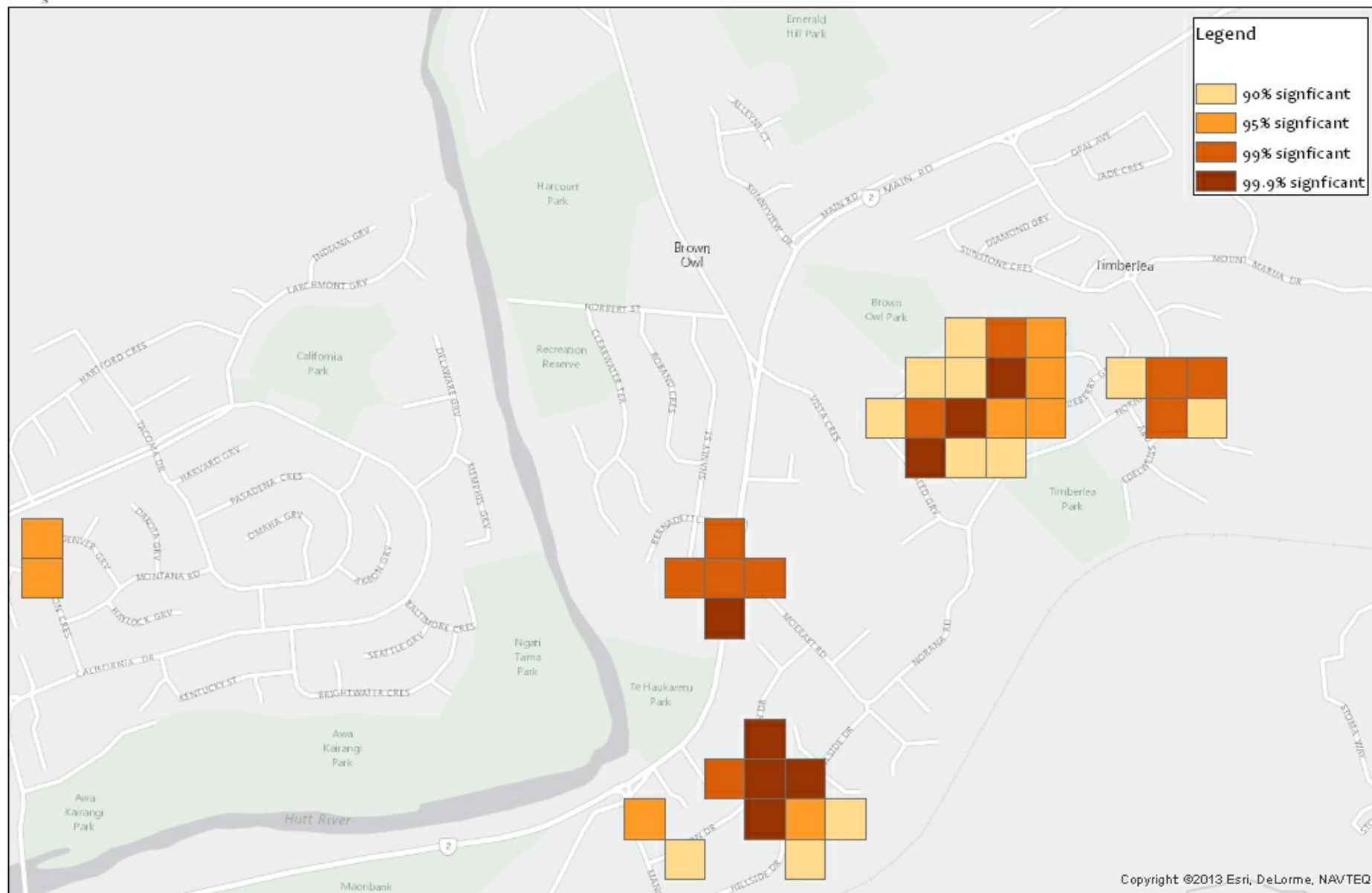


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2012 (Silverstream)



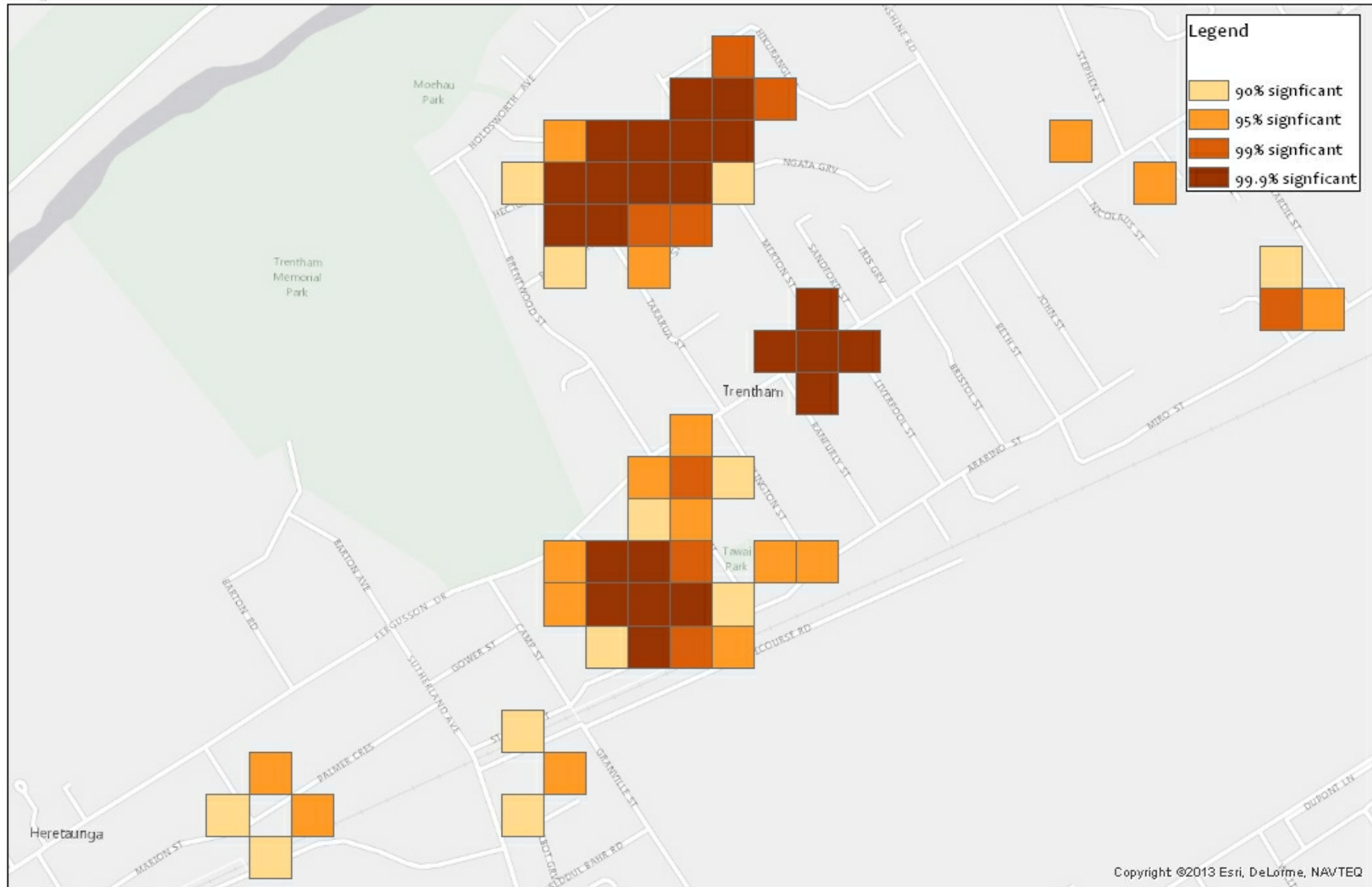


Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2012 (Timberlea)

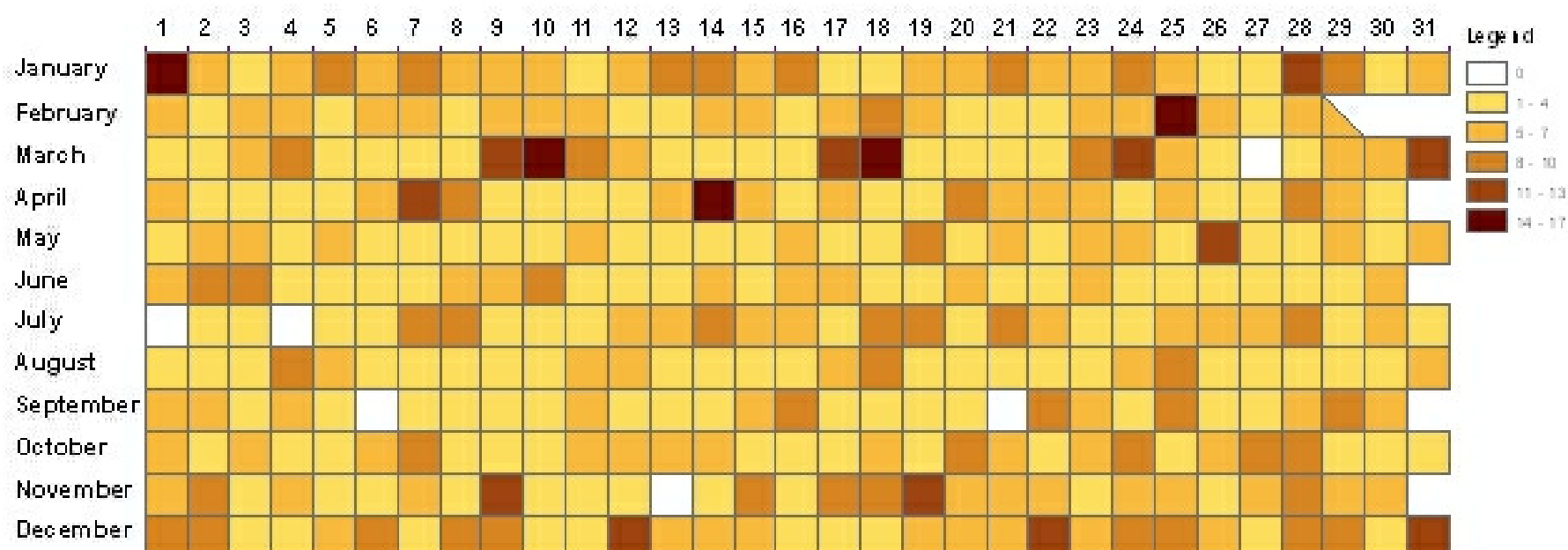




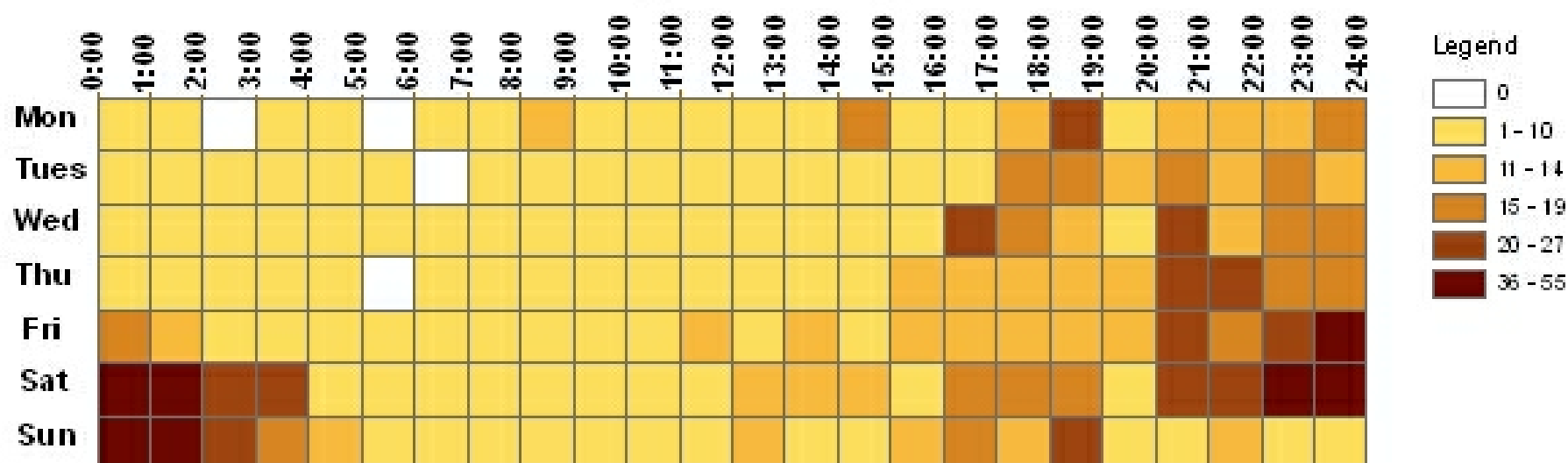
Second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2012 (Trentham)



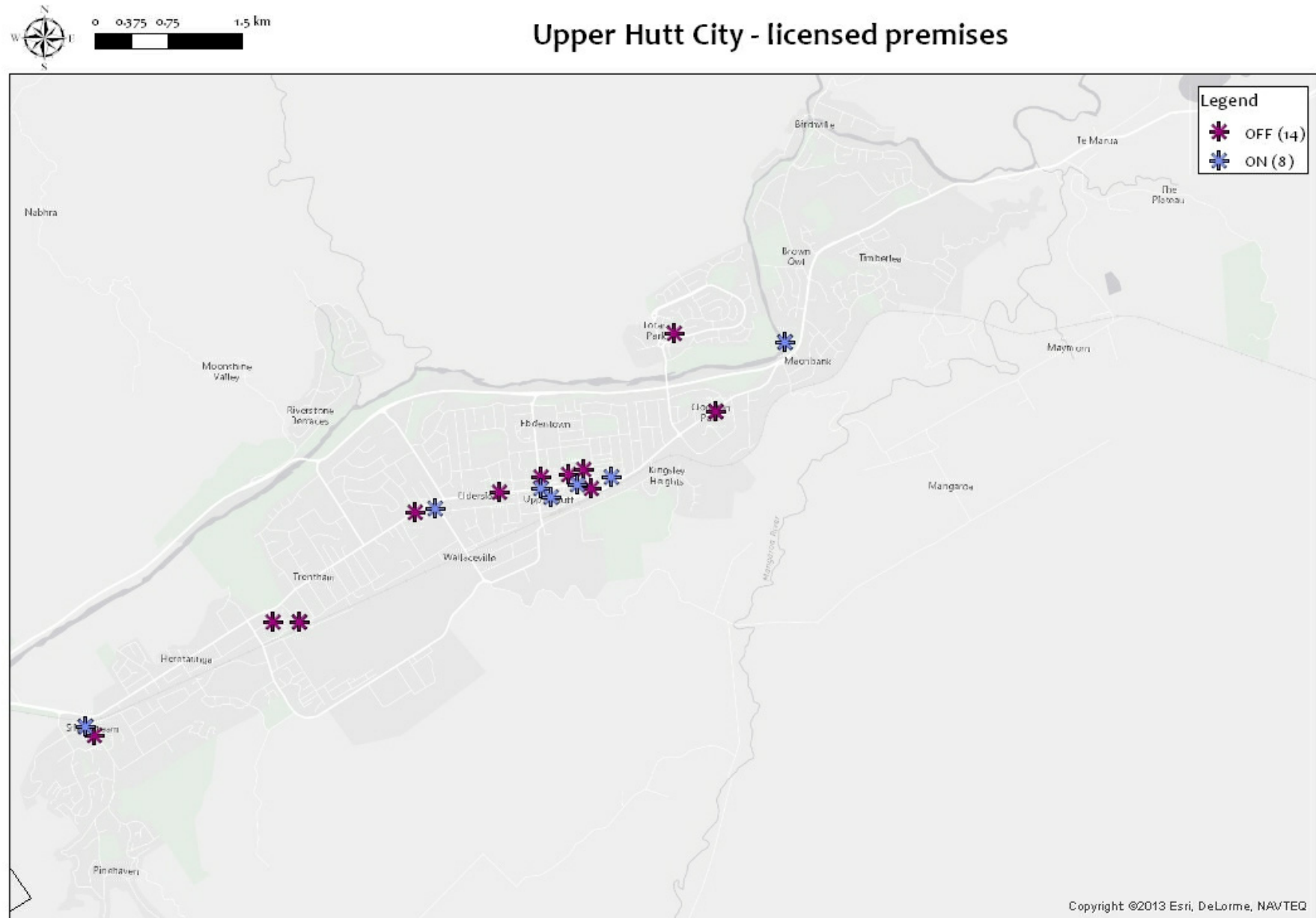
Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2012



Alcohol-related calls that occurred in second level hotspots - Upper Hutt City, 2012



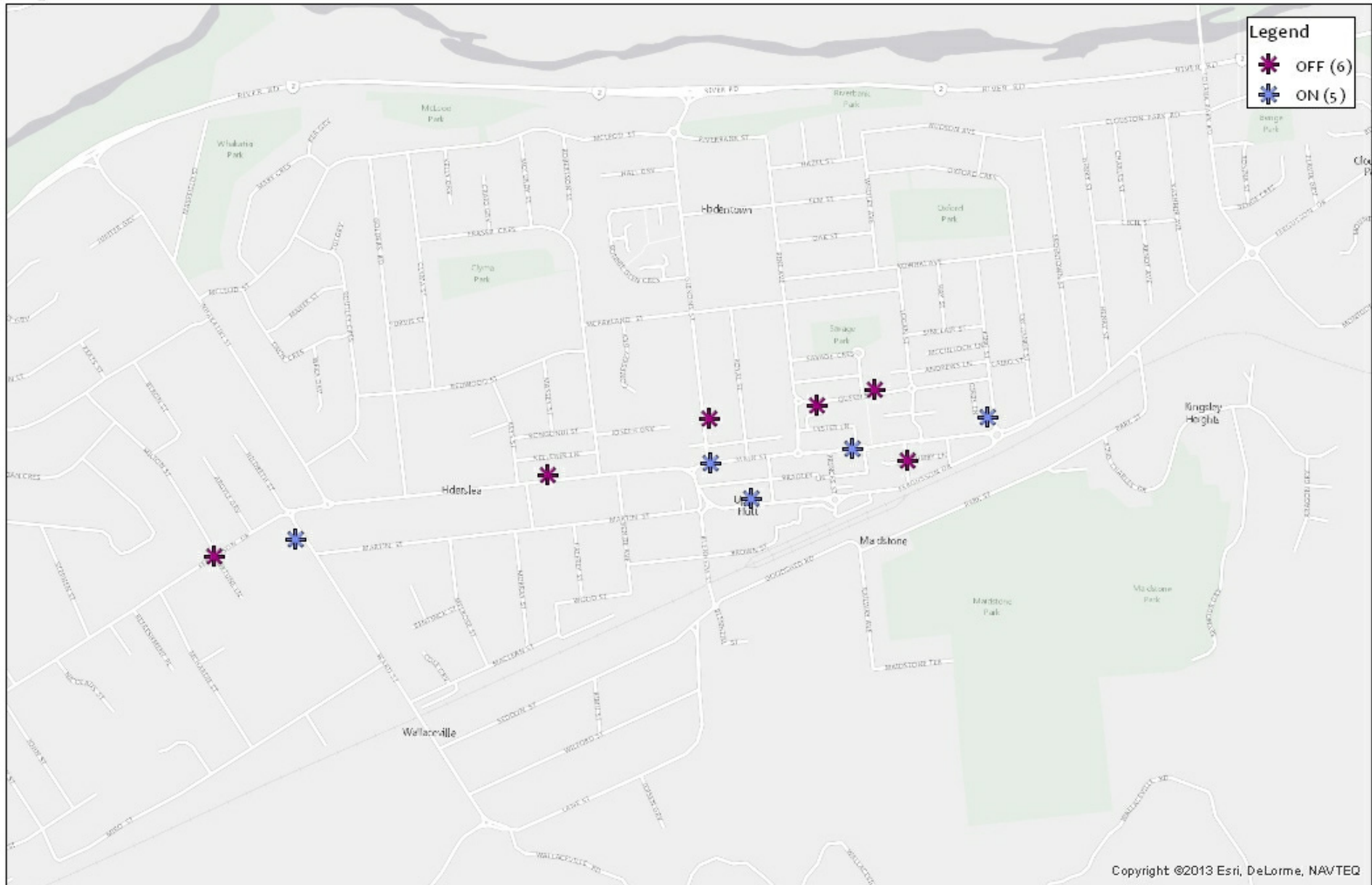
Appendix – Licensed Premises





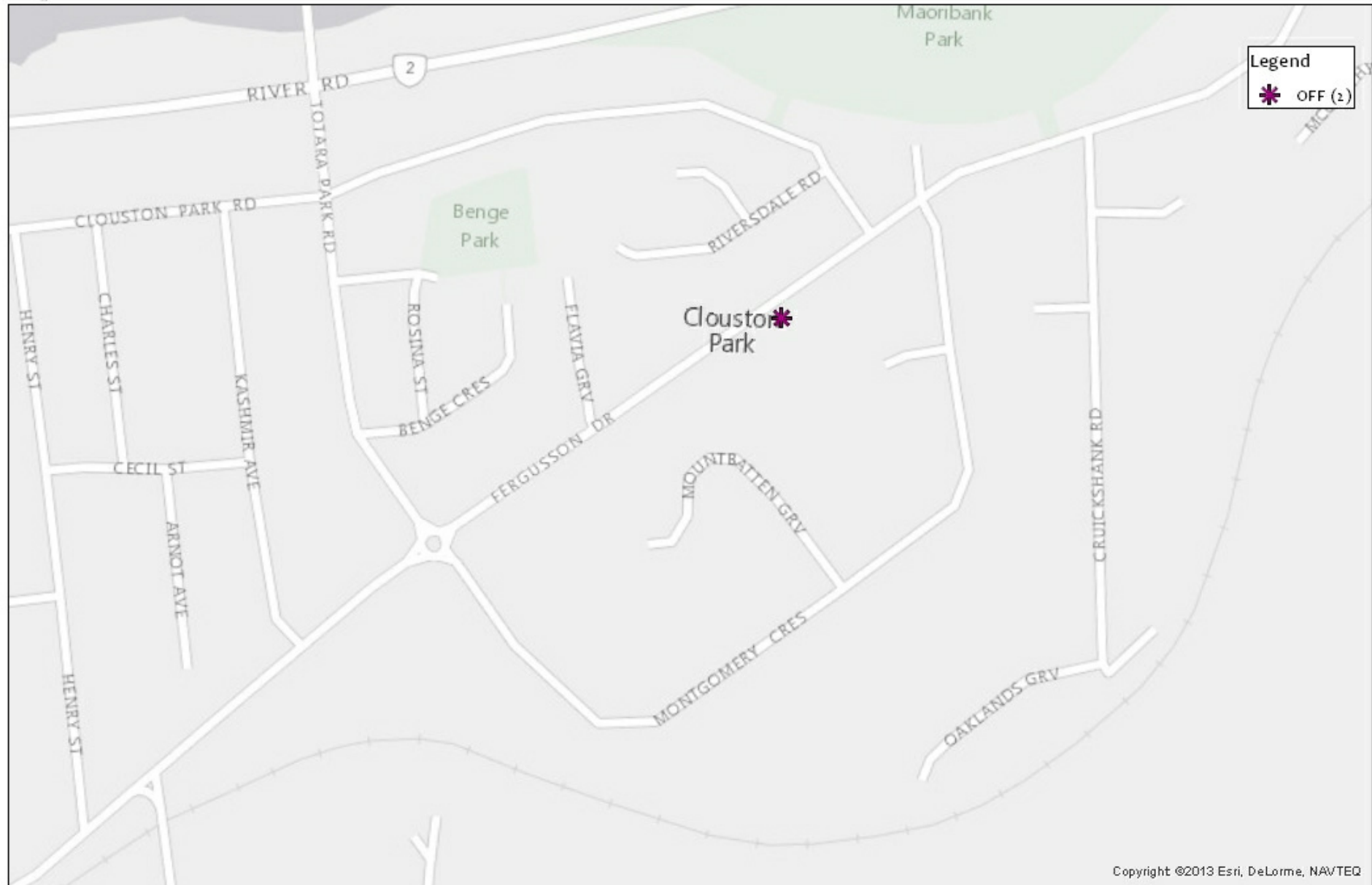
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

Upper Hutt City - licensed premises (Central)



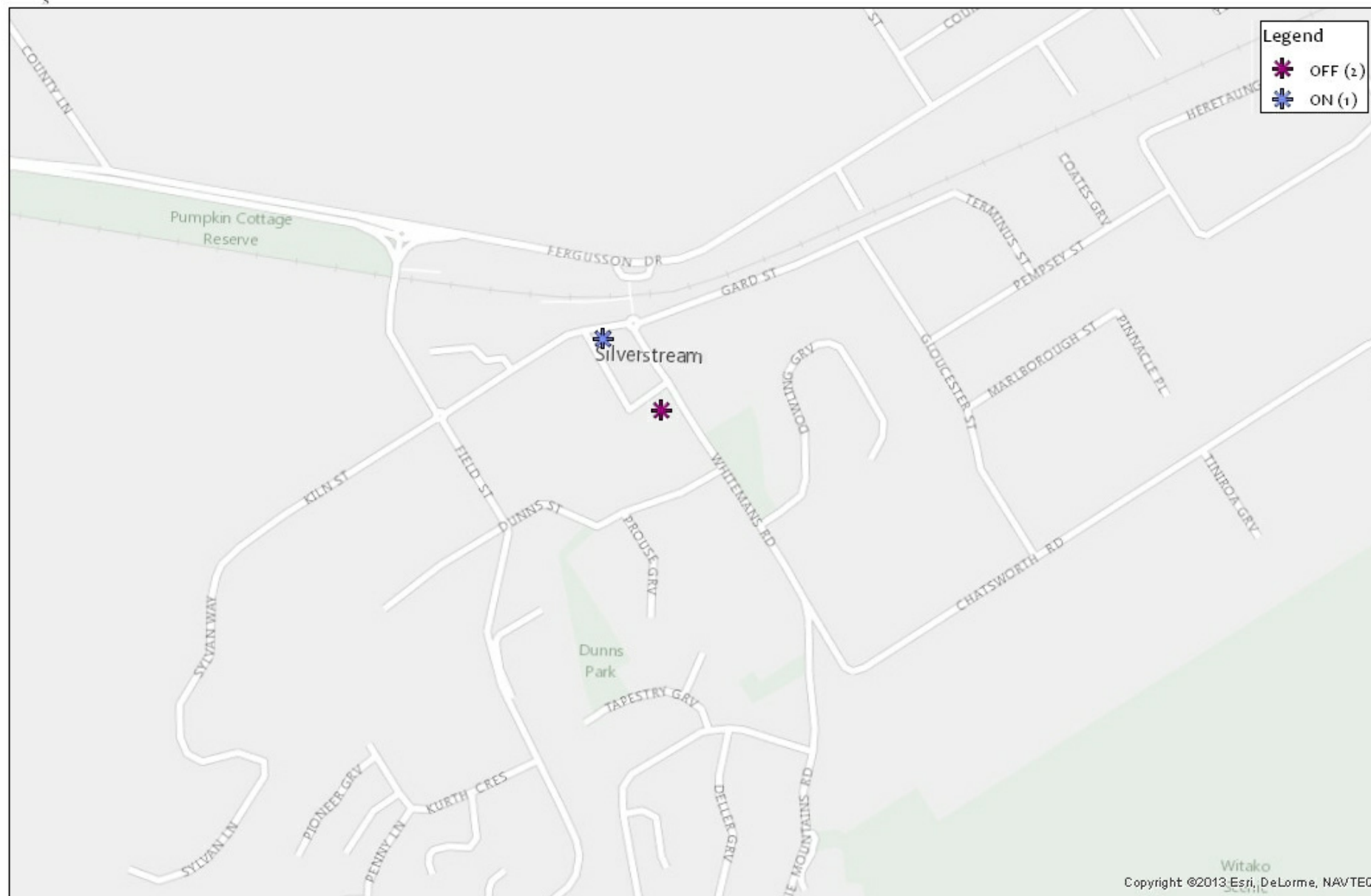


Upper Hutt City - licensed premises (Clouston Park)



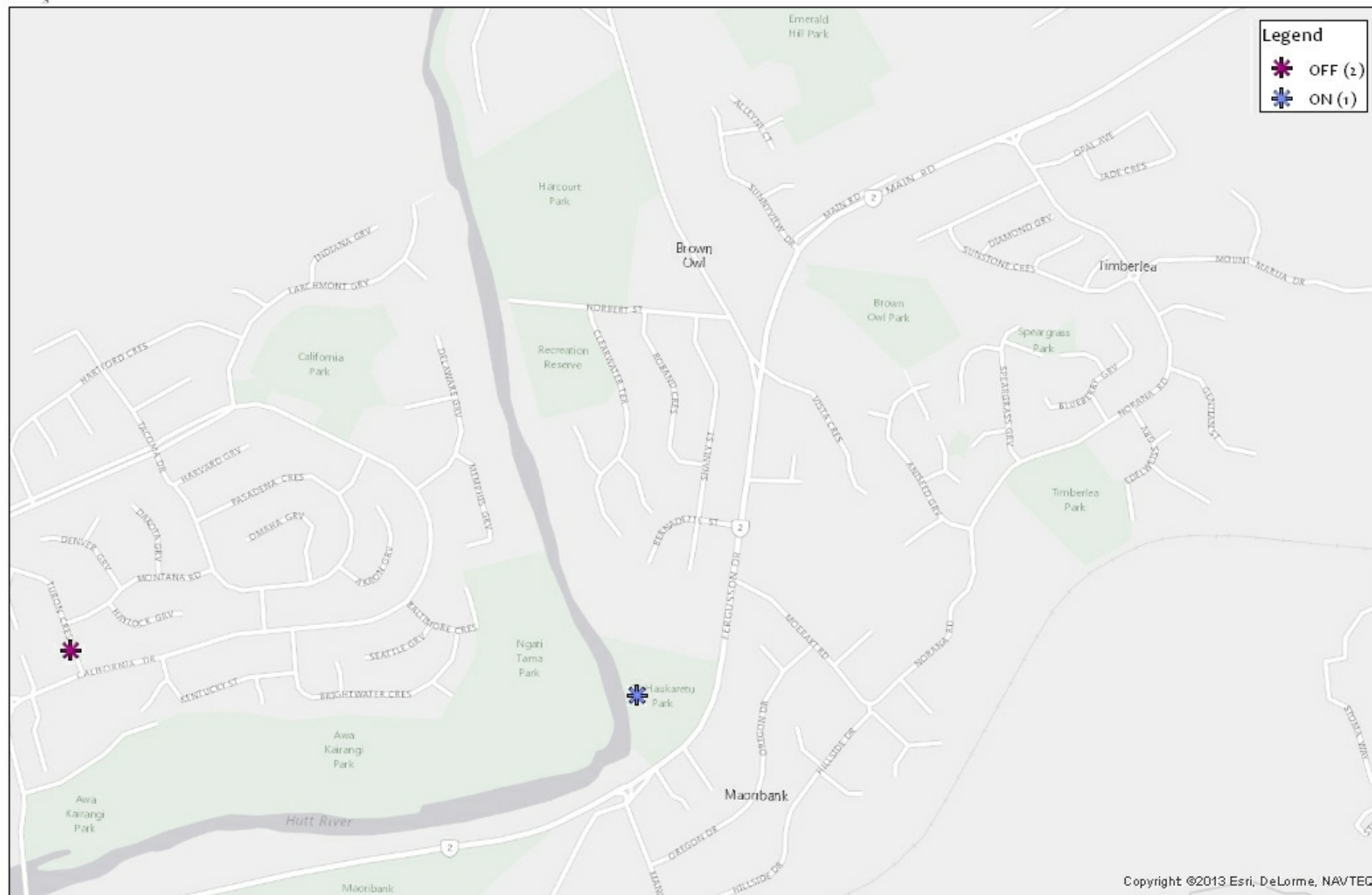


Upper Hutt City - licensed premises (Silverstream)





Upper Hutt City - licensed premises (Timberlea)





Upper Hutt City - licensed premises (Trentham)

