

Improving Intelligence for Managing Areas with Alcohol Supply Points (ASPs)

Presentation to the 7th International
Conference on Nightlife, Substance Use
and Related Health Issues

Tuesday 13th December 2011

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Overview

- **Present Findings of 12 month Project (2009)**
 - Set in context (Licensing Act 2003)
- **Purpose of Funding (dual)**
 - Developing People: Managing the NTE environment
 - Research interest: How alcohol supply influence 'crime opportunity' and 'routine activities'
- **Briefly discuss**
 - Data and methods
- **Key findings and implications**
 - Data Sharing and Intelligence: practice and policy
 - Relationship between *Alcohol Supply* and *Crime*

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Evaluation of LA03

- **Came into effect on 24th November 2005**
 - First change to "drinking laws" in England and Wales in over 50 years
- **Change in regulation**
 - from courts to local authorities
- **Regulate licenses under 4 duties of care**
 - *the prevention of crime and disorder*
 - *public safety*
 - *the prevention of public nuisance*
 - *and the protection of children from harm*
- **Potentially licenses up to 24 hours per day, 7 days per week**
 - Range of additional police powers

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Evaluation of LA03

- **Old system (6 licenses)**
 - Consolidated into single license (premise/designated person)
- **Responsible authorities who could object to license or place conditions on license (re duties of care)**
 - Police, Fire Service, Health and Safety, Planning, Environmental Services, Children's Services
 - Without objection – license granted
 - (Note different to responsible authorities re C&D Act 1998)
- **Included Cumulative Impact Policy**
 - **Saturation** (Livermore, 2011/Alcohol Concern 2011)
 - But if licensee could **prove** not impact on duties of care license granted

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Evaluation of LA03

- Evaluation for Home Office into impact of Licensing Act 2003 (LA03) on crime
- Findings covered in number of publications
 - Hough et al (2008)
 - Hadfield and Newton (2010)
 - Newton (2011)

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Evaluation of LA03

- Very few pubs changed their opening hours
 - Average 21 minutes (DCMS 08)
- Those that did so only opened for an extra hour or so
- No significant change in violence, vandalism or disorder
 - Small 3% fall in violence against person
 - background of reduction over past 10 years
- Peak time for violence shifted forward **by an hour**
- More so in areas of **concentrated drinking** and at **weekend**
- **Neither the reduction in violence and disorder hoped for by some nor the significant increase in crime feared by others materialised (Hough, 2008)**

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Improving Intel for Managing NTE

- **12 Month Project funded by AERC (March 2009 to Mar 2010)**
- **Aims to:**
 - Create **single** consistent useable system on ASPs for **managing NTE**
 - **shared resource** for all partner agencies and avoid duplication of effort
 - demonstrate how end users **support decision-making**
- **Guided by end users**
 - sought to develop project through the needs of **potential users**
- **Research element**
 - Relationship between crime and mix and density alcohol supply points

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- **Identified number of *Stakeholders/ End Users***
 - Local Authority Licensing
 - Police Licensing
 - Community Safety Teams
 - Trading Standards
 - Town and City Centre Managers
 - Environmental Health (noise pollution and street cleansing)
 - Primary Care Trust(PCT) (Public Health)
 - Ambulance Service
 - CCTV/Public Transport/Fire Service

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- Study in 3 phases in three case study areas
- Phase One:
 - 28 semi-structured interviews with a number of stakeholder organisations
- Phase Two:
 - Set out specification and functions of single system and identify core datasets,
- Phase Three:
 - To test the **usability** of system and demonstrate **potential added value**
 - Difficulties in accessing the minimum datasets required (2 areas for analysis)
 - No A&E or ambulance data
 - Time consuming manual capture of licensing data
 - Captured into a Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

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- Phase One Findings (Interviews)
- Need improve quality of information
 - more comprehensive and consistent data collection;
 - increased sharing of data between partner agencies;
 - the nature of information sharing was generally ad hoc
 - relied on individuals (unstructured sharing at partnership meetings)
 - Relies on analysis by each organisation
- Need to improved standards of analysis
 - To inform policy enforcement,
 - For implementing prevention strategies
 - For deploying of resources and for monitoring/evaluation

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- Organisations issues
 - data collected for range of purposes
 - comprehensive capture resource intensive;
 - current systems not allow easy data exported,
 - limitations in current data collection;
 - organisations store their data on more than one system,
 - (perceived) legislative and cultural barriers to sharing data (individual level/location and time specific data)

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- Resource constraints:
 - The cost needed to develop such a system;
 - the extent and level of training required;
 - a lack of time and resources to interrogate the data; and
 - the task would be too complicated and might not contribute sufficient added value to justify the effort.

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- Phase Two Findings:
- Key/minimum data:
 - licensed premise (location, opening hours, capacity, conditions)
 - police recorded crime and reported crime
 - trading standards
 - A&E and ambulance
- Key Functions for single system
 - short-term operational responses
 - mid to longer-term strategic policy decision making;
 - research functions.

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- Roles of system to:
 - administer licensing applications;
 - monitor individual premises, individual persons (both irresponsible managers and repeat offenders), and areas with high concentrations of premises;
 - To compile evidence for licensing hearings and reviews
 - to identify, prioritise and carry out targeted enforcement activity
 - to corroborate and share knowledge
 - to remove duplication of effort.

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- Phase Three Findings
- Concentrations of ASPs:
 - ASPs are spatially concentrated
 - one ward in case study area: density was 7 households per ASP
 - The number of ASPs and levels of crime in these areas of concentrated ASP disproportionately higher than share of residential population.
 - Crime rates: Residential population may not be the most appropriate denominator
 - Nighttime population; premise density; size of area

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- The relationship between ASPs and crime:
 - Correlation analyses to examine relationship between crime and ASPs
 - In both case study areas,
 - higher numbers of ASPs associated with higher crime rates
 - accounting for densities of ASPs and the population rate
 - higher levels of violent crime statistically more likely in areas with higher numbers of ASPs

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- **The relationship between ASP type and crime**
 - The overall mix of all premise types not related to the ward's crime rate
 - Regression analyses to explore extent specific combinations of ASP types explained variations in crime
 - Certain combinations of ASPs accounted for large proportion of the variation in crime rates.
 - Pubs, bars and nightclubs were the strongest predictors of variations in crime
 - The only other categories to predict variations were 'Takeaways'; 'Stores and off-licences', and 'Members/social clubs'
 - Neither restaurants, supermarkets, nor other types of licensed premise strong enough predictors of crime

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Next Steps

- **Analysis at smaller geographical units**
 - Further explore relationship between crime and density/premise mix
 - Examine at smaller levels
 - Street level design
 - Bar, bar, bar
 - Bar, commercial prop, commercial prop, commercial prop, bar
 - Bar, restaurant, commercial prop, hotel
- **How explore relationship between internal and external environment**
- **Under-researched: highly relevant to cumulative impact policy**

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Next Steps

- **Internal Characteristics**
 - Design
 - Layout
 - Capacity
 - Drink prices
 - Place management
- **External Characteristics**
 - Premise density and mix (urban design and planning)
 - Crime rates/consumption levels
 - Geodemographics and social environment
 - Policing and enforcement and licensing regulation
 - Transport and infrastructure
- **What is relationship between internal design and management, and external environmental influences?**

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Questions?

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