

THE IMPACT OF ALCOHOL UPON COMMUNITY SAFETY

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 Whilst it is generally acknowledged that alcohol contributes negatively to the levels of crime and anti social behaviour that occur within all communities there are few performance indicators which are in place to measure the extent of its contribution.
- 1.2 There is one National Indicator which measures the level to which Wirrals communities perceive alcohol to be a contributory factor to anti social behaviour, (National Indicator 42). However, there are no “**National**” indicators which measure the actual impact that alcohol is having upon community safety levels.
- 1.3 Wirral has three “**local**” performance indicators specifically relating to alcohol which have been included within Wirrals Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy;
- Local Indicator 4275 Youth Alcohol Referral – Arrests
 - Local Indicator 4276 Youth Alcohol Referral - Stop Search
 - Local Indicator 4277 Youth Alcohol Referral - Parents Advised
- 1.4 The information contained within this report includes data that is obtained from incidents reported to public sector agencies. The report acknowledges that not all incidents come to the attention of agencies.
- 1.5 This report details;
- The number of methods by which the impact of alcohol is measured
 - The types of alcohol related crimes and anti social behaviour that we are able to monitor
 - A profile of victims of alcohol related crime or anti social behaviour
 - A profile of offenders responsible for alcohol related crime or anti social behaviour
 - Temporal analysis of alcohol related crime and anti social behaviour incidents
 - Geographic analysis of alcohol related crime and anti social behaviour incidents on Wirral
 - What action is being taken to minimise the impact of inappropriate alcohol use on crime and anti social behaviour

2.0 THE NUMBER OF METHODS BY WHICH THE IMPACT OF ALCOHOL ON COMMUNITY SAFETY IS MEASURED

2.1 The Police can indicate where alcohol has been an influencing factor in every crime or anti social behaviour incident which is reported to them. This information is available to the Joint Community Safety Team analysts.

2.2 The Accident and Emergency Department at Arrowse Park Hospital request information from patients attending with assault injuries which helps in identifying

- Where the assault took place,
- The last place they had a drink,
- If their attackers had been drinking alcohol.

2.3 This information is shared with the Joint Community Safety Team analysts every two weeks.

2.4 The Joint Community Safety Team manages on behalf of partners a data base for reporting incidents of domestic violence. This system has the ability to identify where relevant the influence of alcohol within the domestic violence incident.

2.5 Partner agencies on Wirral have established a programme, the Young Peoples Alcohol Intervention Programme, (YAIP) which provides support to young people and their parents when the young person has been found in illegal possession of alcohol or they have been arrested and alcohol has been an influencing factor in the commission of that offence.

2.6 Analysts within Wirrals Joint Community Safety Team collate and analyse all of these data sources. That analysis is then shared with partners as part of the intelligence lead approach to reducing crime and anti social behaviour on Wirral.

2.7 A further source of monitoring information is available via the North West Public Health Observatory (NWPHO). This data is not in sufficient detail to be combined with other data sources but does provide useful benchmarking information.

2.8 The latest analysis on the NWPHO web site shows that Wirral performs “Significantly Better” than the England average in relation to levels of alcohol related;

- recorded crime
- violent crime
- sexual offences.

3.0 TYPES OF ALCOHOL RELATED CRIMES AND ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR THAT ARE CAPABLE OF BEING MONITORED

3.1 During the period September 2008 – August 2009 the extent to which alcohol impacted upon reported crime and anti social behaviour is as follows;

3.2 Arrests/Prosecutions

- Drunk and Disorderly arrests by Police 2,372
- Drink driving arrests by Police 350

Reported Crimes

- Assaults with less serious injury. Of the 1394 crimes, 33% (464) were alcohol related.
- Most serious violence. Of the 208 most serious violent crimes; 31% (65) were alcohol related

3.3 Number of alcohol related anti social behaviour incidents 2,320.

3.4 Community safety matters not reported to the Police but further indicating the impact of alcohol upon community safety issues.

- Domestic violence incidents not reported to Police
 - 55% (432) of perpetrators indicate alcohol as an aggravating factor
 - 61% (264) of this group of perpetrators with alcohol problems are repeat offenders

3.5 The average number of people attending the Accident and Emergency Department for alcohol related assault injury treatment each month is 81 which represent 44% of all people requiring assault injury treatment.

4.0 A PROFILE OF VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME OR ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

4.1 Alcohol was a factor in 1,276 or 8% of all recorded crimes in the 12 months ending August 2009. Analysis has been undertaken into the gender and age profile of these victims.

4.2 Generally female victims and male victims experienced similar levels of alcohol related crime. Table 1 below illustrates that the primary type of offence for which females become victims of alcohol fuelled crime is Violence. Table 2 shows this to be the same for male victims of alcohol fuelled crime.

Table 1 **Female Victims by Crime Type (alcohol related)**

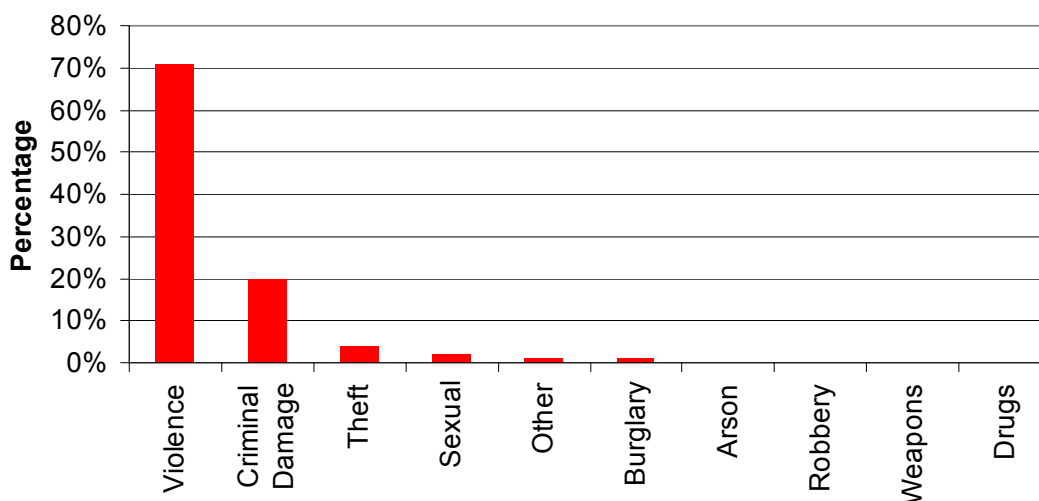
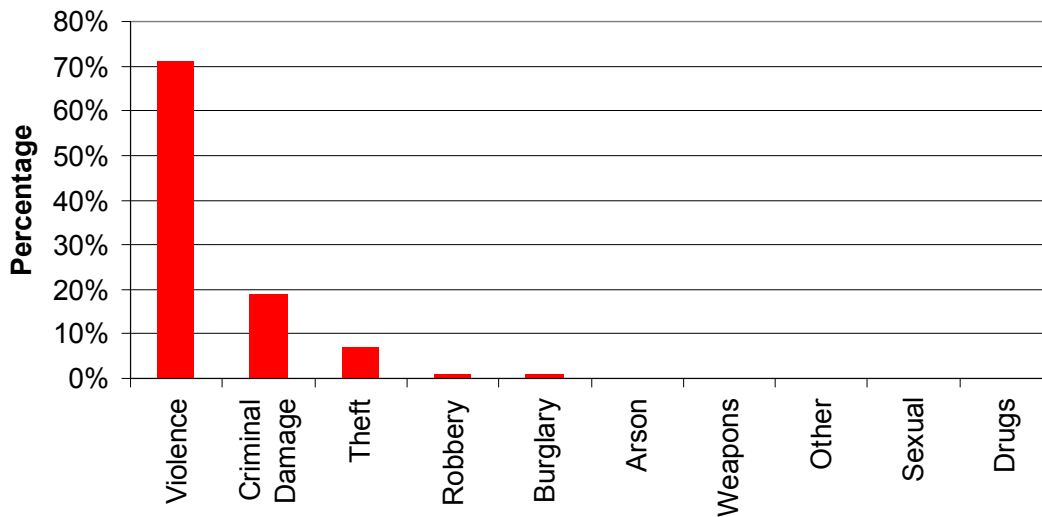
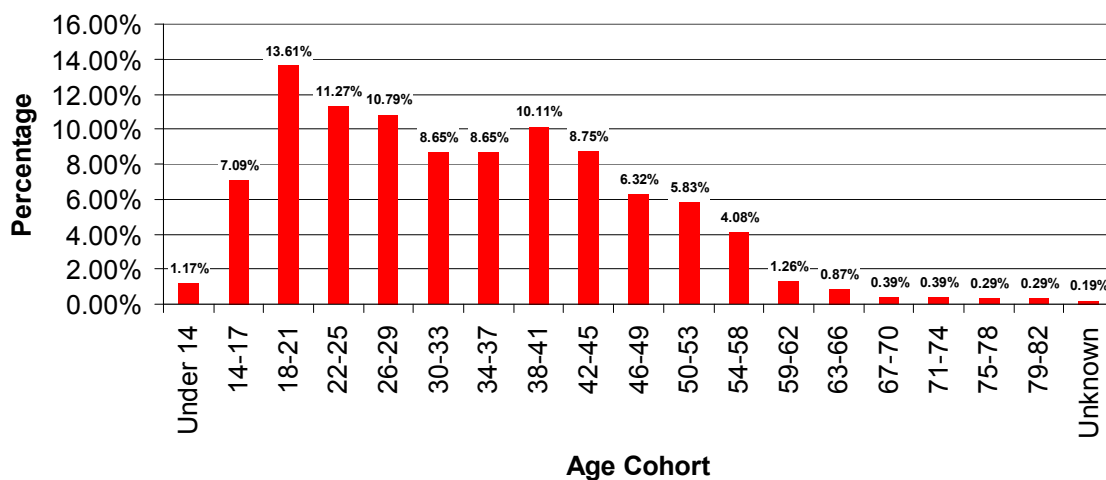


Table 2 Male Victims by Crime Type (alcohol related)



4.3 Table 3 below illustrates the age profile of victims of alcohol related crime. The 18 – 21 year, (13.61%) and 22 – 25 year (11.27%) age groups experienced the highest levels of victimisation from alcohol fuelled crime.

Table 3 Victim Age Groups



5.0 A PROFILE OF ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENDERS

5.1 Analysis has taken place regarding the impact that alcohol has upon the number of offenders arrested on Wirral.

5.2 This analysis uses two sources of data; evidence provided

1. from the Police Officer arresting the perpetrator.
2. by the Probation Trust when interviewing the perpetrator as part of the Court Reporting process.

5.3 Police data.

Of the 1774 offenders which were under the influence of alcohol when committing an offence, 121 were responsible for committing more than one offence. Both male and females commit offences whilst under the influence of alcohol and as previously shown

within the profile of victims the primary offence committed by people which is influenced by alcohol is violence.

Table 4 **Female alcohol influenced offender by crime type**

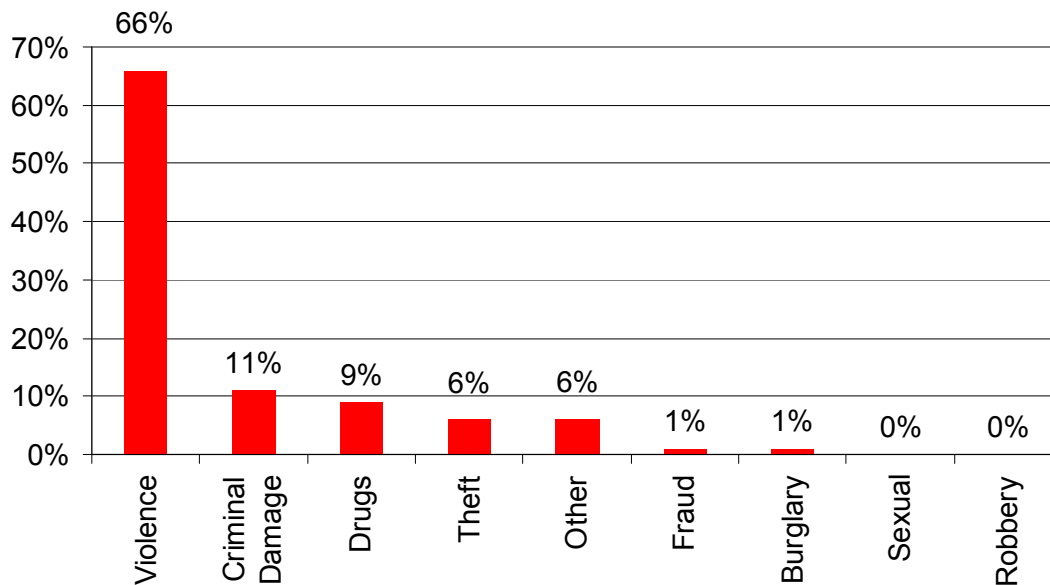
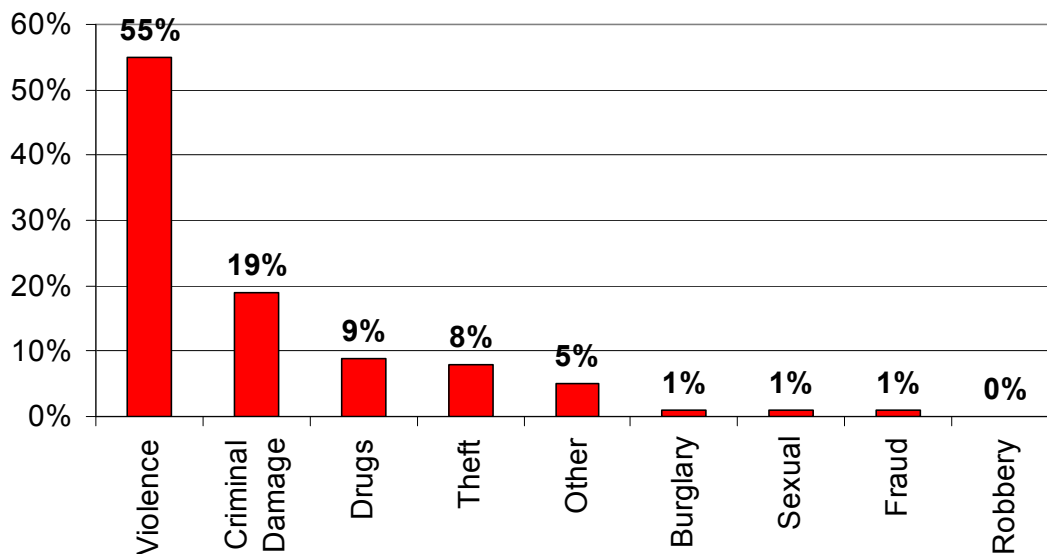
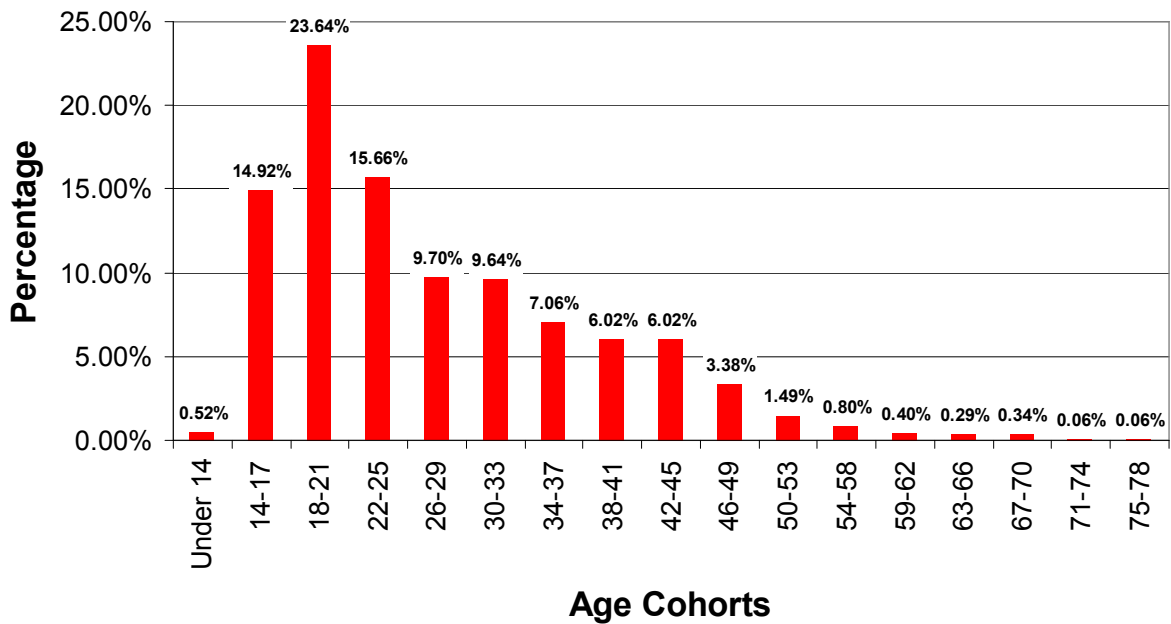


Table 4 **Male alcohol influenced offender by crime type**



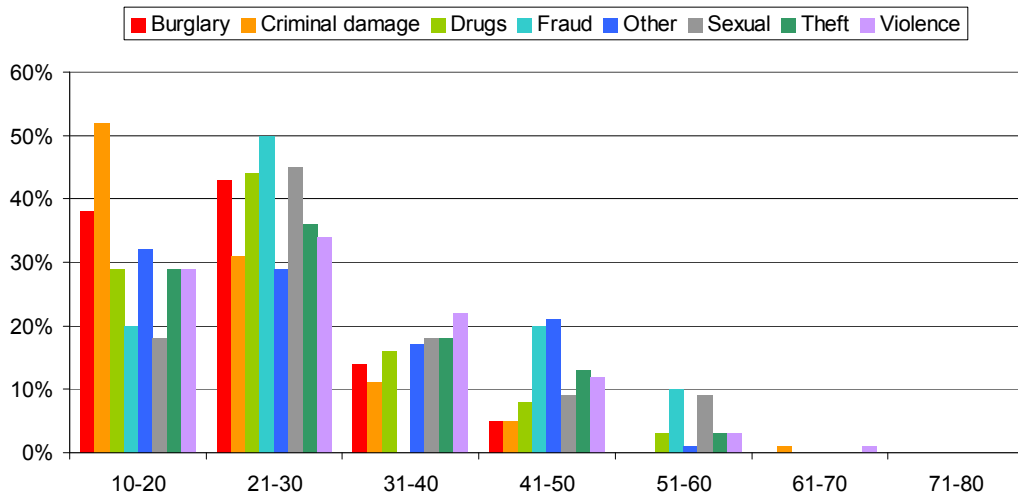
5.4 The age group with the highest offending rate was 18-21 year olds with 28.64% of all arrests. The 22 – 25 years and 14 – 17 year cohorts also contain significant percentages of alcohol fuelled offenders.

Table 5



5.5 Table 6 below illustrates the proportion of each crime type committed by the alcohol influenced offenders.

Table 6 Alcohol Related Offender analysis by Age and Contribution to Crime Categories



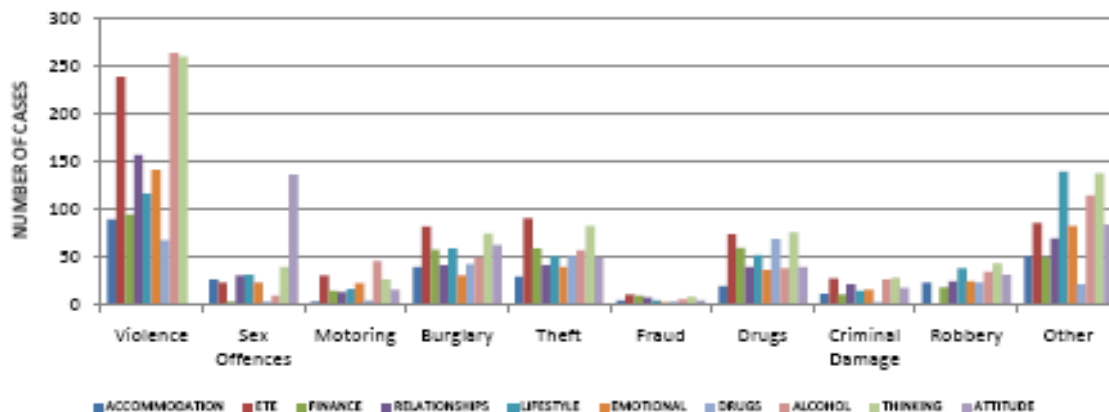
5.6 The primary crime type committed by each age cohort is as follows;

- 10-20 - Criminal damage
- 21-30 - Fraud
- 31-30 - Violence
- 41-50 - Other
- 51-60 - Fraud and Sexual offence

Probation Trust Alcohol Influenced Offenders

5.7 Table 7 below illustrates the factors which the perpetrator advises the Probation Officer interviewing them, after being charged, has influenced their commission of the offence.

Table 7



5.8 Taken at two different points within the criminal justice process evidence from both Police and Probation Trust illustrate the impact that alcohol has upon offenders behaviour, in particular the impact it has upon Violent offences committed on Wirral.

6.0 TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME AND ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR INCIDENTS

6.1 Analysis of the time of year and time of day when alcohol fuelled community safety issues occur has been completed. This analysis has been subdivided into the parts of Wirral covered by a Designated Public Place Order, (DPPO) more commonly known as Alcohol Free Zones (AFZ) and the remainder of Wirral.

6.2 Designated Public Place Orders (DPPO)/(AFZ).
Section 13(2) of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 and related regulations, enables the Council to make an Order designating specific areas in the Borough as being subject to a Designated Public Place Order (DPPO).

6.3 Before designating a DPPO area Council must prove;

- (a) nuisance or annoyance to members of the public or a section of the public;
- or
- (b) disorder; which is associated with the consumption of intoxicating liquor in that place.

6.4 DPPO provides the Police with additional powers to confiscate alcohol from people drinking.

6.5 Any person who;

- Continues drinking intoxicating liquor in a designated area when asked to desist by a Police Officer/Community Support Officer
- or
- Fails to surrender any intoxicating liquor in his/her possession when asked to do so by a Police Officer/Community Support Officer.

commits an offence.

6.6 A DPPO does not make it an offence to drink alcohol in a designated public place for law abiding citizens. Once a designation is in force it remains in place until it is revoked by the local authority.

6.6 Tables 8 to 9 below illustrate that over the 12 months of this study the trend for alcohol related anti social behaviour and crime has increased.

6.7 Table 8 **Alcohol fuelled anti social behaviour committed by young people**

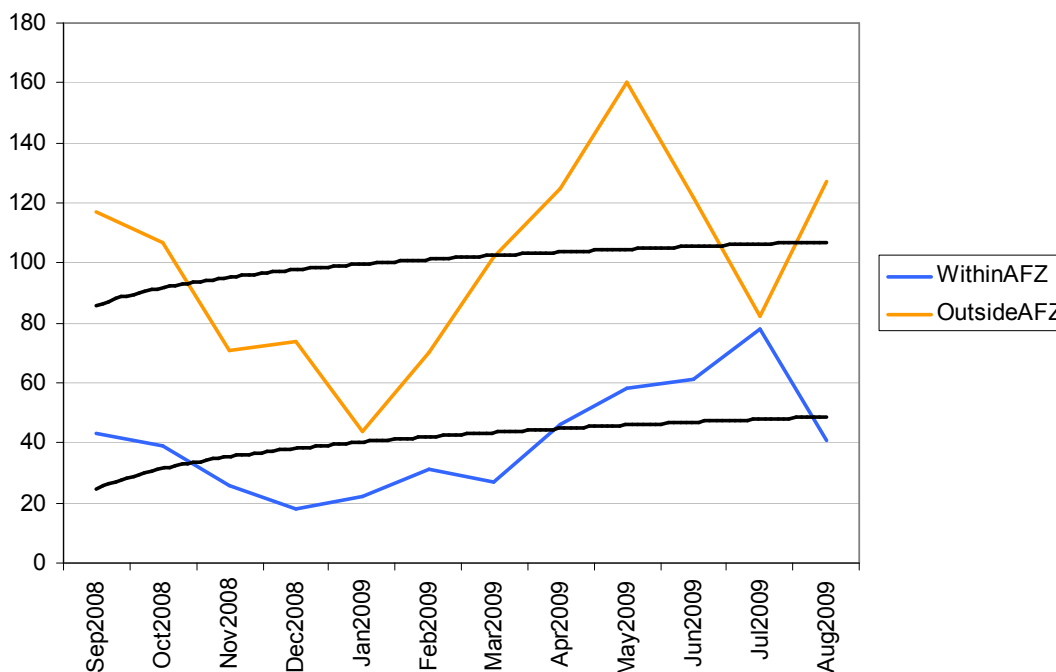
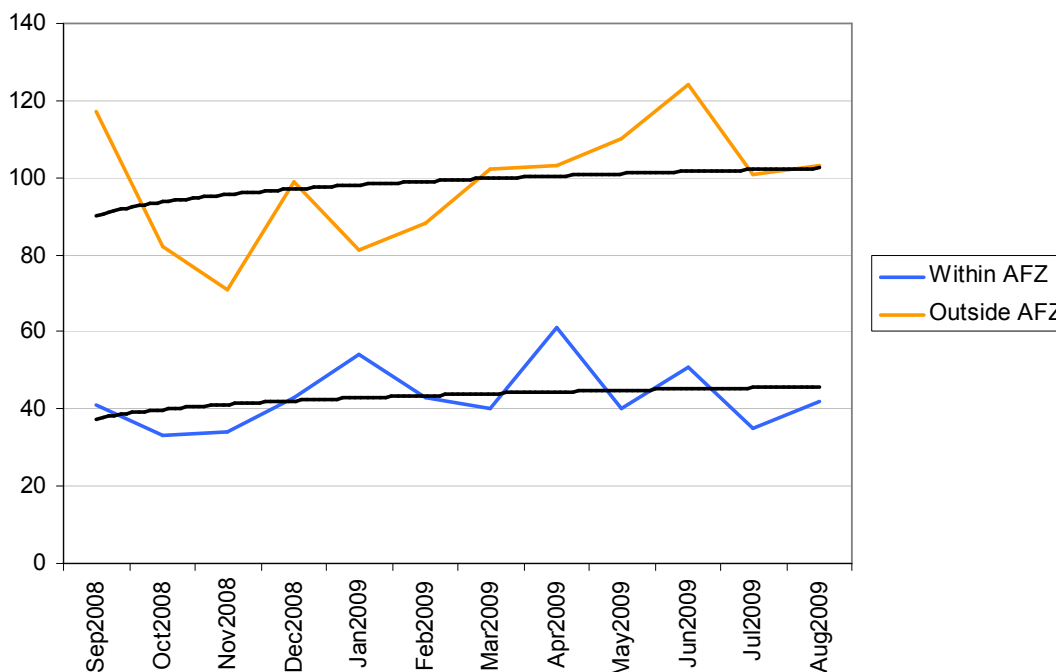
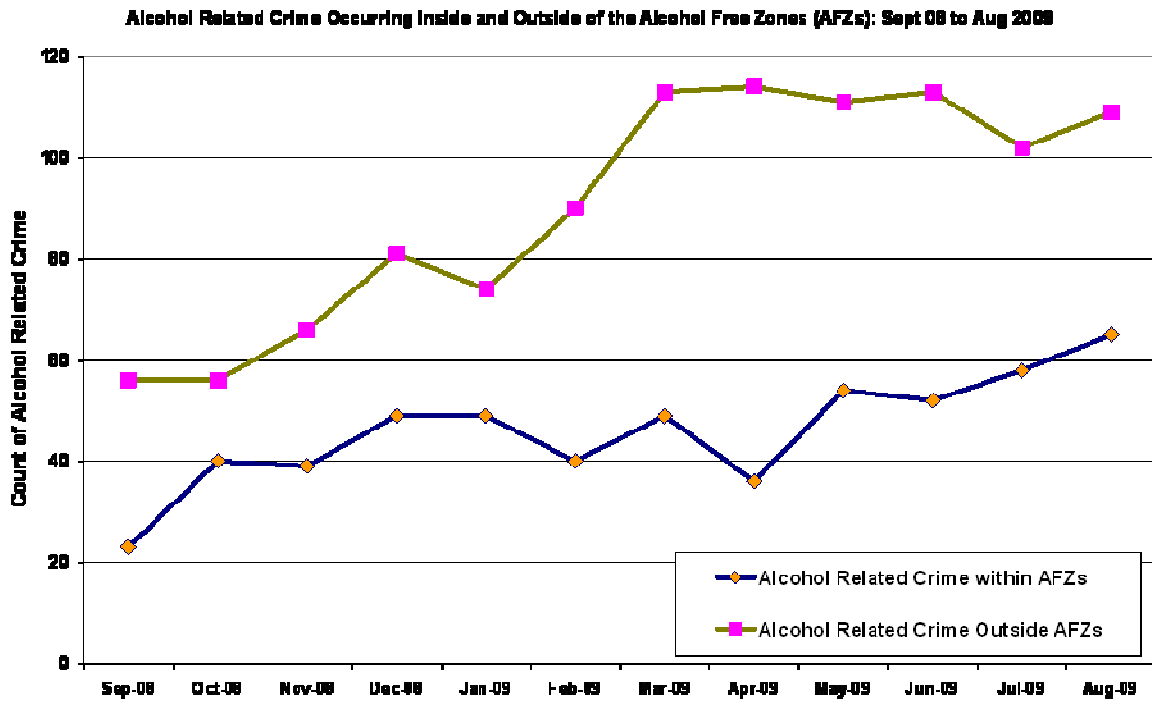


Table 9 **Alcohol fuelled anti social behaviour committed by adults**



6.8 On average a total of 2,100 crimes are committed each month on Wirral. Analysis included in table 10 below illustrates the number of alcohol related crimes committed during the period of study. On average 6% or 135 crimes are alcohol related.

Table 10



6.9 Analysis the time of day when alcohol related crimes are committed shows peak times of 16 – 18.000 hours and 22.00 hours within the DPP0 areas and the remainder of Wirral. A peak occurs in the time band 00- 01.00a.m. which reflects the influence of the night-time economy.

Table 11

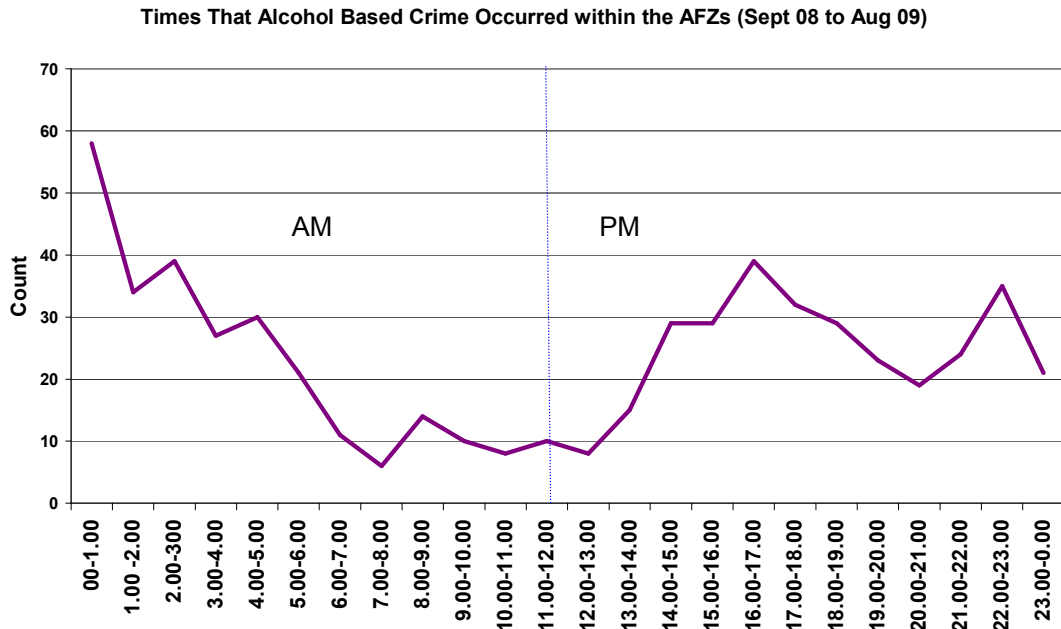
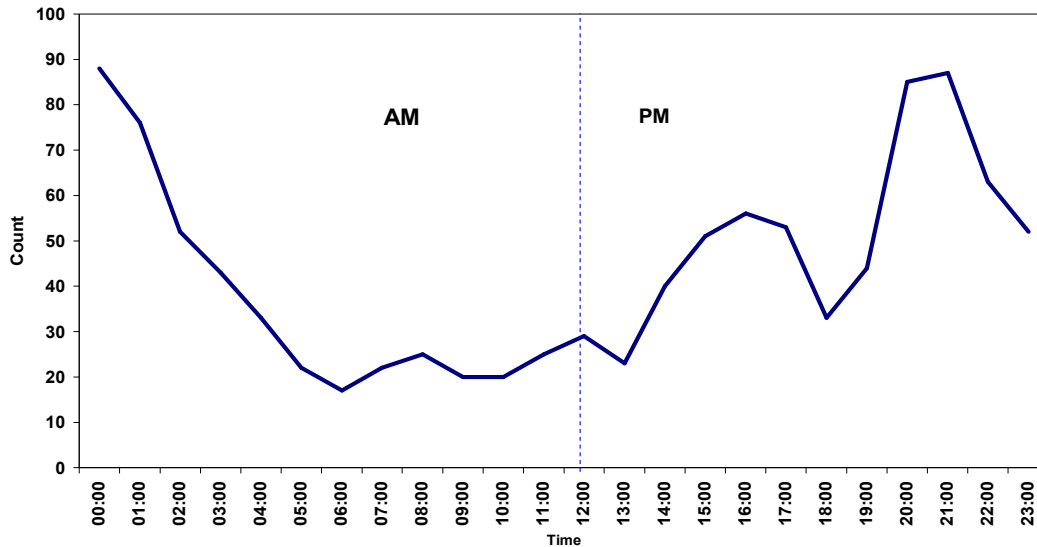


Table 12

Times That Alcohol Based Crime Occurred Outside the AFZs (Sept 08 to Aug 09)

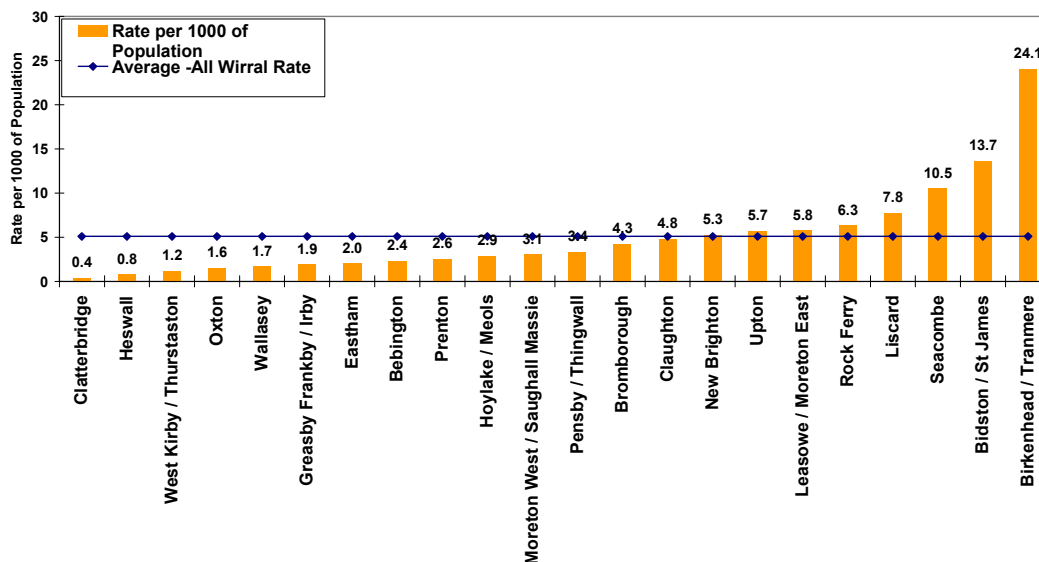


7.0 GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME AND ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR INCIDENTS

- Of the 1624 alcohol related crimes, 346 or 21% occurred within the Birkenhead and Tranmere Ward during the stated period. The rate of alcohol related crime on Birkenhead and Tranmere was five times higher than the Wirral average for these offences.
- In terms of violent crime where alcohol is a factor; there were 961 such cases in Wirral over the 12 month period and 201 occurred in the Birkenhead and Tranmere ward which represents 21% of the total alcohol fuelled violence on Wirral.
- Over the 12 month period of this report there were 2380 arrests made for public drunkenness and of these 859 occurred within the Birkenhead and Tranmere North which is 36% of the total. The peak period for these arrests was December to March

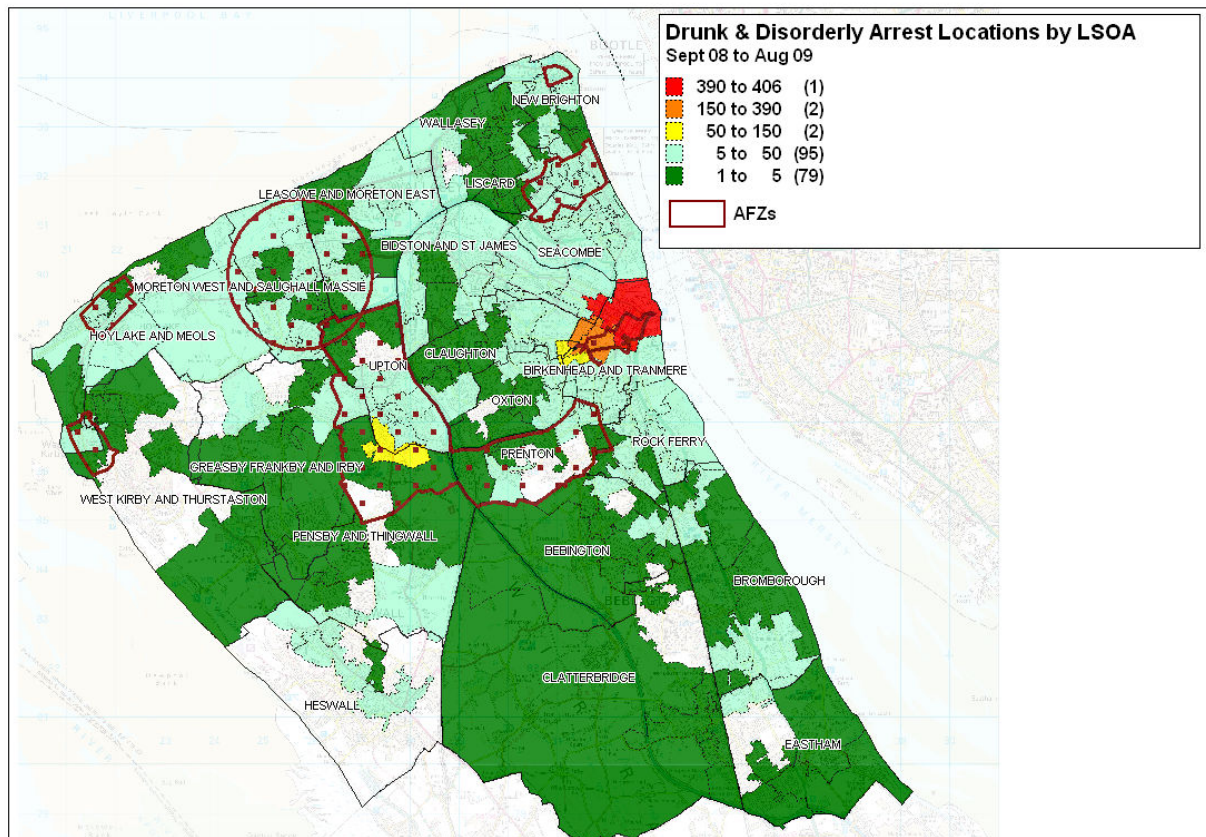
Table 13

(All) Crime Rate Where Alcohol a Factor by Ward: Sept 08 to Aug 09

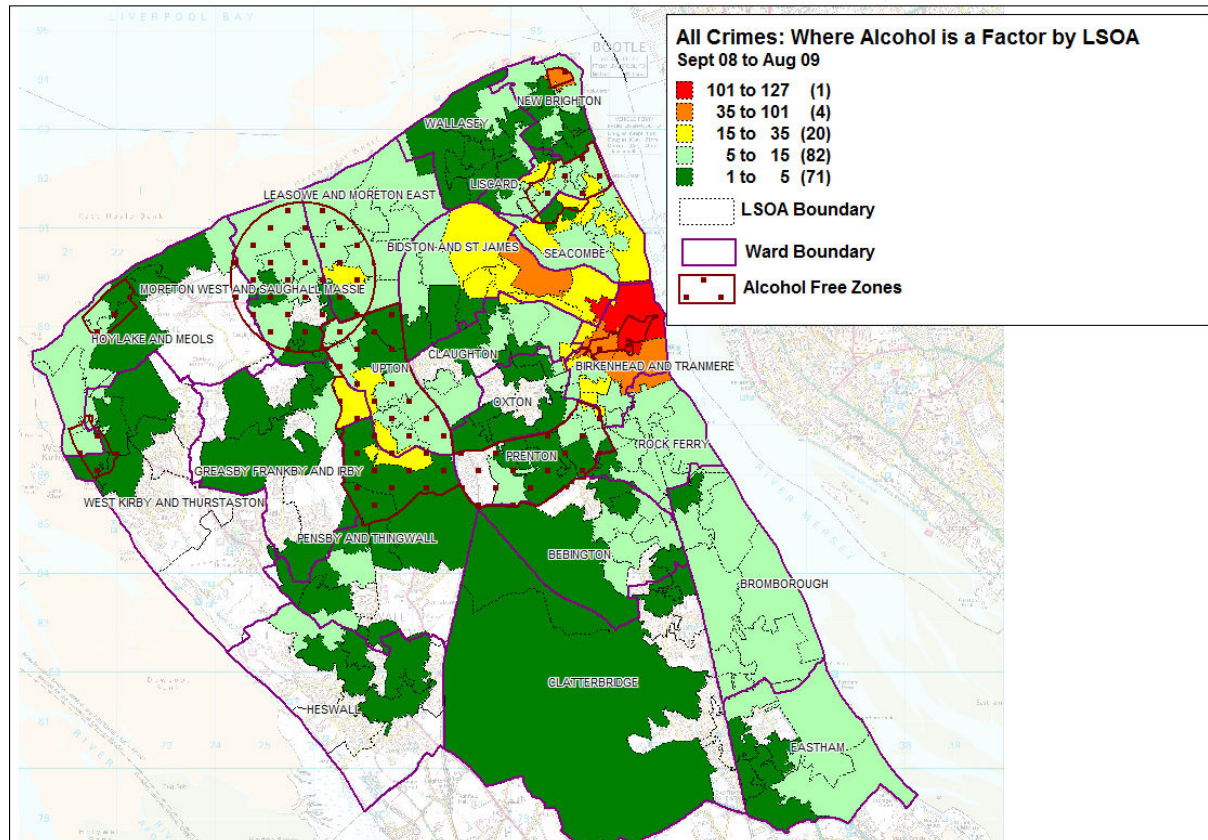


7.1 The following tables illustrate for Members the areas of Wirral where individual crime types influenced by alcohol are most prolific. These areas are indicated in red. As a means of comparison the DPPO areas are also highlighted within the map.

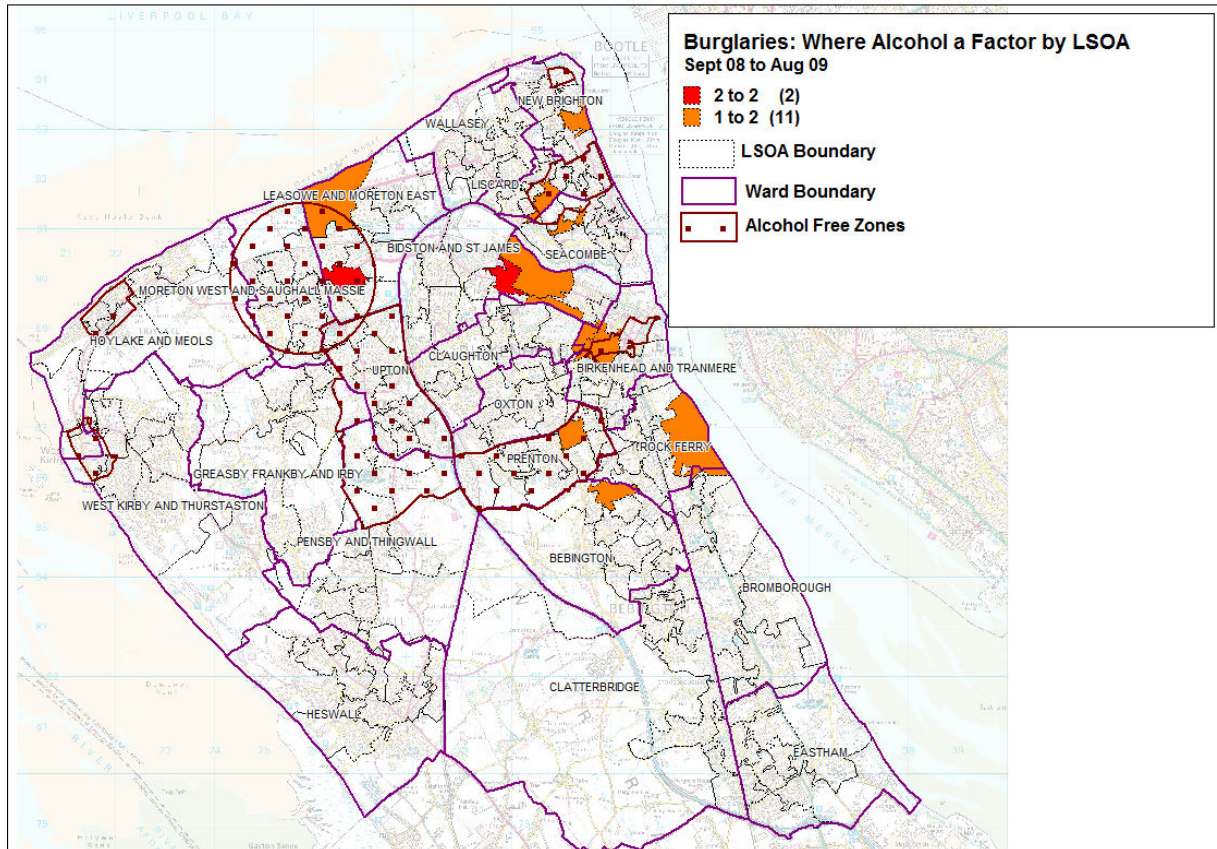
Drunk and Disorderly Arrests



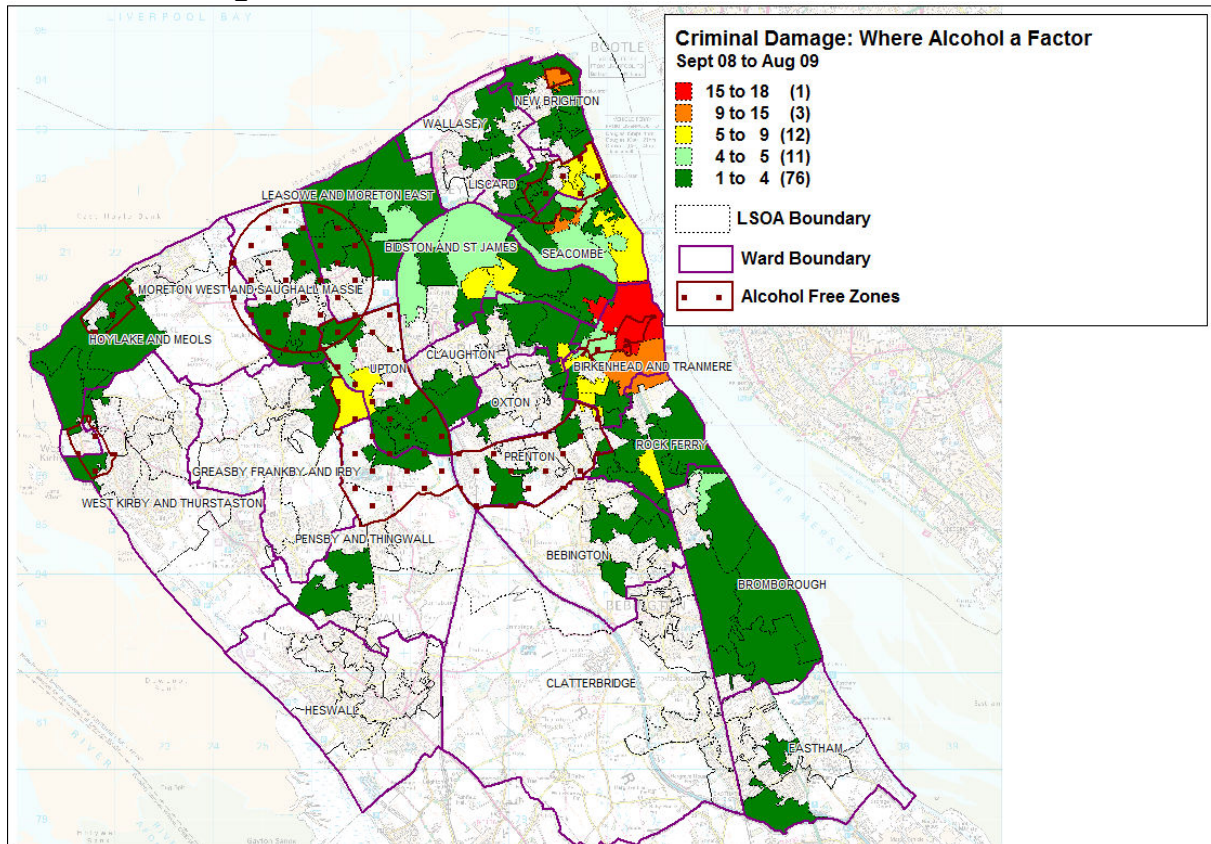
All crime



Burglary



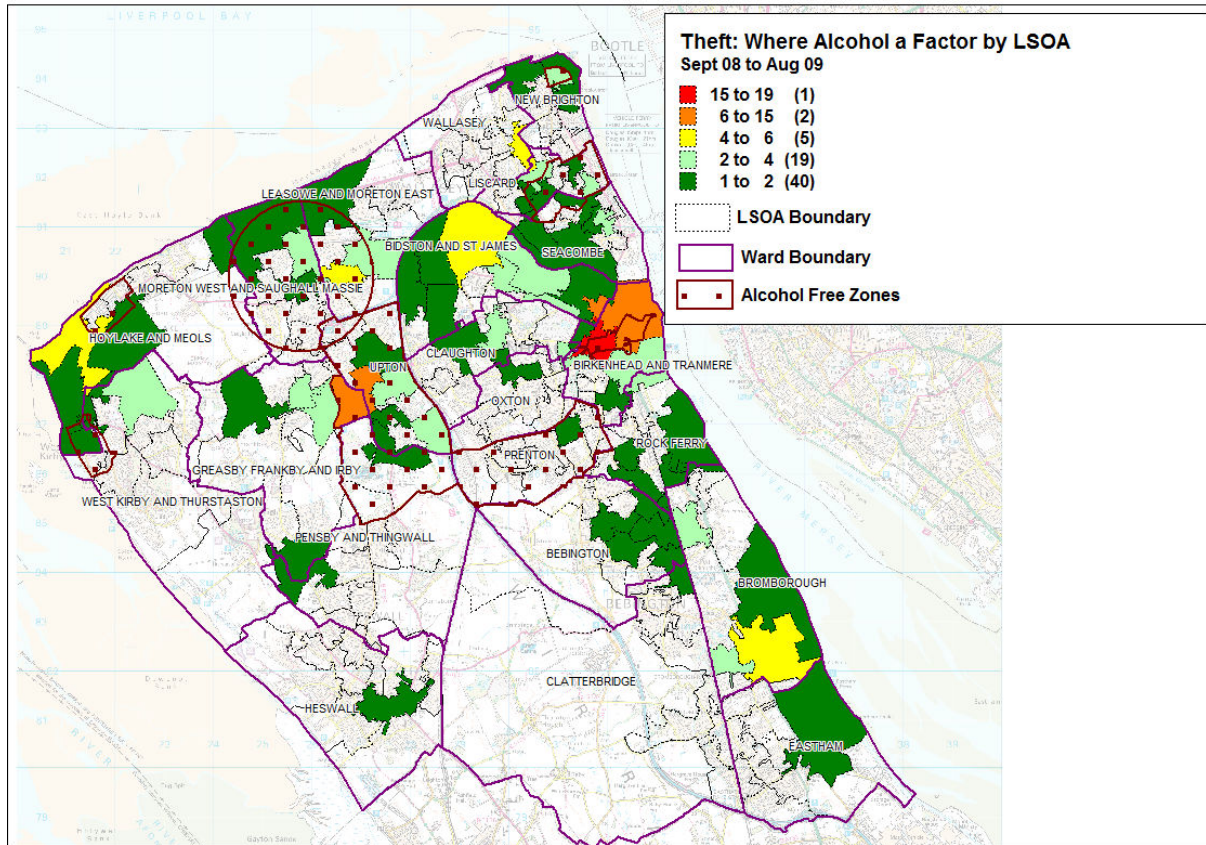
Criminal Damage



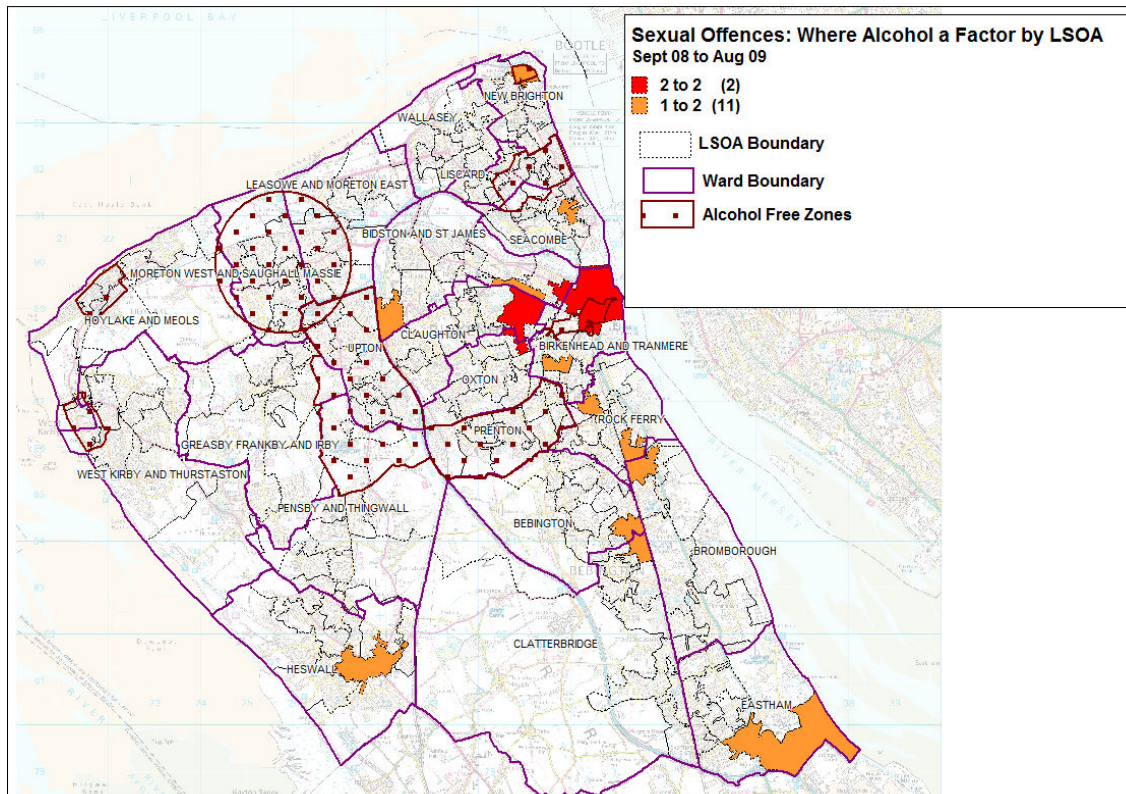
Drugs

Other Crimes (inc Fraud)

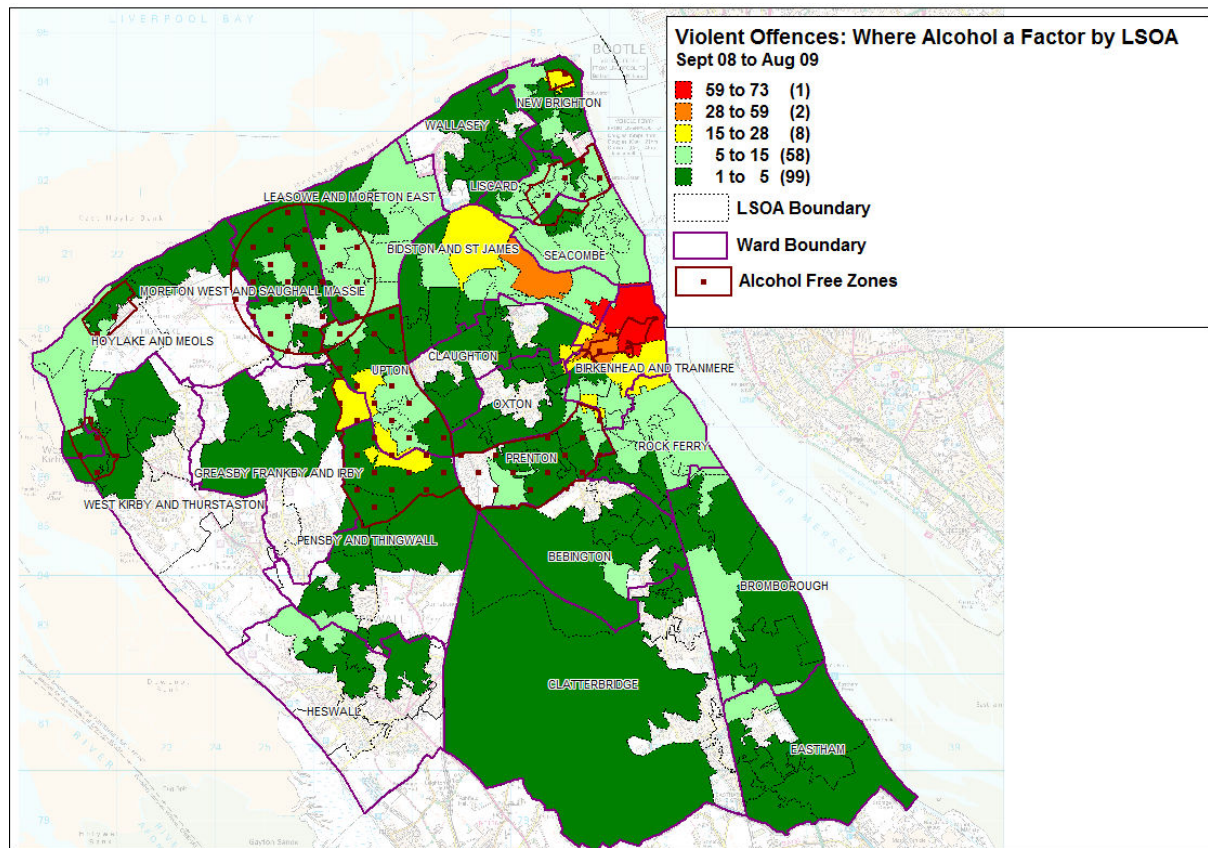
Theft



Sexual



Violence



8.0 WHAT ACTION IS BEING TAKEN TO MINIMISE THE IMPACT OF INAPPROPRIATE ALCOHOL USE ON COMMUNITY SAFETY

8.1 Wirral's Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy

Wirral's Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy 2007-2010 was produced by Wirral Drug and Alcohol Action Team and seeks to address the harms caused by alcohol misuse in the borough. The strategy aims to tackle these problems by co-ordinating efforts and working closely alongside local agencies to educate young people about the risks of alcohol misuse through effective prevention campaigns; redesigning treatment services to meet demands especially for those most at risk; to tackle alcohol related crime and disorder through the introduction of criminal justice interventions and to provide the community with information, advice and guidance on how to drink sensibly.

8.2 The Strategy has three strategic aims

- To promote a multi agency response to tackling alcohol misuse among young people. Lead, Youth Offender Service.
- To reduce alcohol related harm to the individual, to others directly affected by their behaviour and to the wider community. Lead, Primary Care Trust.
- To reduce levels of crime and disorder associated with alcohol. To provide an effectively managed night time economy to minimise alcohol related harm. Work in co-operation with communities to tackle issues related to alcohol. Lead, Police and Regulation Division, Regeneration Department.

8.3 Crime disorder and communities was chosen as one of the three themes within the strategy and a subsequent three year action plan has been drawn up to tackle the key objectives within the strategy which are;

- To better co-ordinate partners activity (for responses to alcohol related crime, disorder and the delivery of community initiatives)
- To reduce crime and disorder where alcohol is a contributing factor in respect of
 - Domestic violence / abuse
 - Anti-social behaviour
 - Other aspects of crime
- To reduce alcohol related crimes of violence
- To secure compliance with relevant legislation within the licensed trade and promote the licensing objectives
- To provide support for communities and vulnerable groups experiencing issues relating to alcohol
- To develop and implement a multi partnership performance management framework to measure and monitor alcohol related crime, disorder and its impact on communities

8.4 Some of the key achievements within the crime disorder and communities action plan have been:

- The development of a data collection system to collect alcohol and domestic violence related incidents within the Family Safety Unit Police Family Crime Investigation Unit and Wirral Alcohol Service.
- The use of the common screening tool AUDIT in mainstream and voluntary domestic agencies.
- Improved partnership working and referral pathways through the MARAC and the use of the Inter Agency Monitoring Form to include drugs and alcohol.
- Development of the young people's Alcohol Intervention programme which is an initiative with Merseyside Police and the Children and Young People's department which seeks to work with young people who are drinking in public spaces across the borough providing prevention and deterrent messages along with referral into specialist substance misuse services for young people with.
- Development of an arrest referral scheme for adult alcohol misusers who are accessing the custody suite. The scheme provides onward referral and interventions for offenders into Arch initiatives.
- Development of a conditional cautioning scheme for alcohol misusers
- Development of alcohol treatment requirements for alcohol misusers
- Working with Probation to support them in the delivery of the ASRO (Addressing substance misuse offending) and the DID's (Drink Impaired Driver's) courses.
- Reduction in the proportion of underage sales within the borough and a decline in the proportion of successful test purchases.
- Successful use of licensing legislation and powers in targeting problem premises within the night time economy.

8.5 Currently Wirral Drug and Alcohol Action Team are working in conjunction with partner agencies to review the current strategy and re-draft the forthcoming strategy for 2010-2013. The next strategy will look to build on the ever developing evidence base and guidance documents and will look to address some of the following emerging themes:

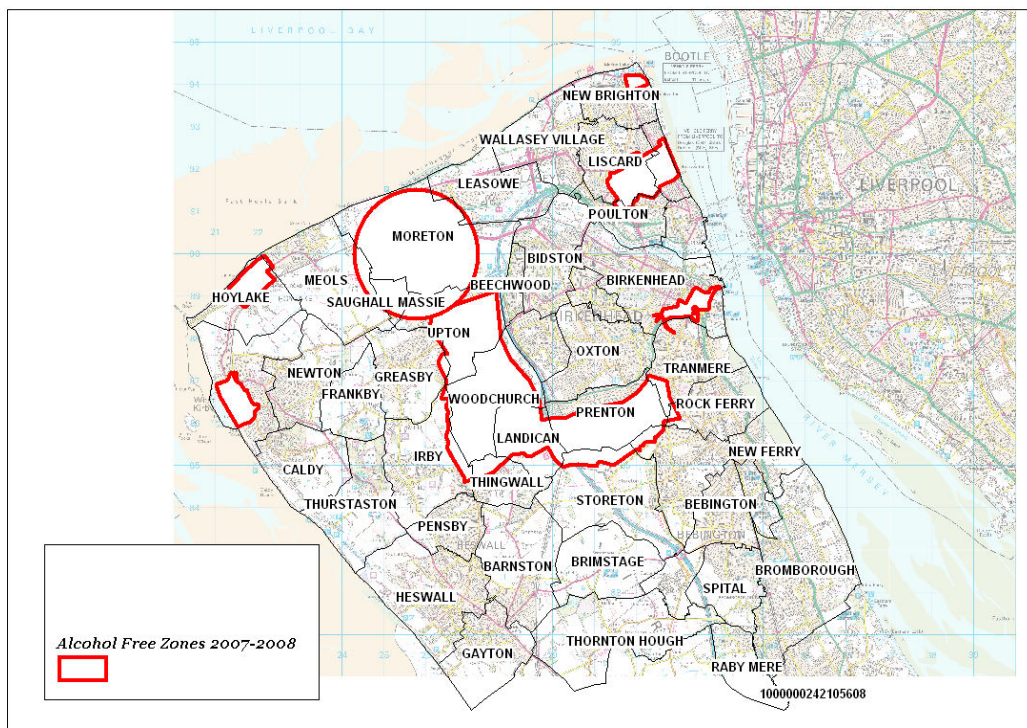
- Minimum Pricing

- New licensing legislation
- High Impact Changes
- Anti-social Behaviour
- Alcohol related violence.

8.6 Wirral has designated 7 areas as DPPO's Designated Public Place Orders (DPPO) more commonly known as Alcohol Free Zones (AFZ). These are detailed on Table 14 below and include parts of:

- Hoylake and West Kirby
- Moreton, Leasowe and Upton
- Upton and Woodchurch
- Central Birkenhead
- New Brighton
- Liscard and Central Park Wallasey

Table 14



Wirral Alcohol Free Zones

8.7 **The Alcohol Intervention Programme for Young People**

The Alcohol Intervention Programme for Young People came in to operation in July 2008. This programme is a multi-agency process which provides a response to young people identified by the police from their involvement in alcohol misuse.

8.8 There are three levels of response to young people involved in alcohol misuse.

1. Young people found in possession of alcohol on the street or engaged in alcohol-related ASB will be visited by PCSO at their home with their parent/carer and provided with a brief intervention around alcohol misuse.

Those requiring greater support will be referred to Response (a confidential support service within the Youth & Play Service)

2. Young people who have committed an offence or been subject to legislative enforcement due to alcohol misuse, will be provided with appropriate interventions through Wirral Youth Offending Service
3. Young people who are found intoxicated and a risk to themselves and, or others, will be taken to a place of safety or Accident & Emergency Department if medical intervention is required. Support interventions in relation to alcohol then follow.

8.9 **Licensing**

Wirral Councils Licensing Department conduct a planned programme of visits to Licensed premises across Wirral. All Licensed Premises are graded as being:

- A (High),
- B (Medium)
- C (low risk)

8.10 The risk measures the potential adverse effect on members of the public and other businesses should the business not comply with Licensing Legislation.

8.11 Detailed below is the risk assessment process followed by the Licensing Department officers.

8.12 **Licensable Activity Alcohol/Late Night Refreshment**

This factor starts the broad consideration of the business activity

Score	Guidance on the Scoring System
20	On sales of alcohol
10	Off sales of alcohol and/or late night refreshment
0	No sale of alcohol and no late night refreshment

8.13 **Other Licensable Activity**

This factor considers the specifics of the business activity and its potential adverse effect on members of the public and other businesses should the business fail to comply with licensing legislation.

Score	Guidance on the Scoring System
30	Live music, recorded music, performance of dance or similar activity.
20	Plays, films. Indoor sporting events, boxing or wrestling.
10	Making music, dancing or similar activity.
0	None of the above.

8.14 **Hours of operation**

This factor considers the times a business is able to operate and identifies more potentially sensitive times of the day that the business operates.

Score	Guidance on the Scoring System
40	02.00 – 05.00
30	00.00 – 02.00
20	23.00 – 00.00
10	05.00 – 23.00

8.15 **Rateable Value**

This factor considers the likely location of the business. This can significantly impact on the difficulty of the task that the business may face when attempting to comply with licensing legislation.

Score	Guidance on the Scoring System
50	Band E
40	Band D
30	Band C
20	Band B
10	Band A

8.16 Part 2 Level of current compliance

This factor considers the level of compliance observed during the inspection and or during recent complaint investigations. Adherence to the Operating Schedule and to relevant Government or Industry Guides to Good Practice and other similar guidance should be considered.

Score	Guidance on the Scoring System
40	Evidence of serious breaches of Licensing conditions and or a number of justifiable complaints received by Members and the public.
20	Failure to satisfy some statutory obligations, standards generally low and or a justifiable complaint received by Members and the public.
10	A business with some minor non-compliance with statutory obligations.
0	High standard of compliance with statutory obligations and industry codes of practice and conforms to relevant trade good practice.

8.17 Part 3

As a result of the scoring system all premises will be placed within 3 bands shown in the table below, (with A being the highest and C being the lowest):

Category	Inspection Rating	Number of Premises
A	Over 100	
B	50 – 100	
C	Less than 50	

8.18 The minimum inspection frequency will be as follows:

Category	Minimum Inspection frequency	Number of Premises
A	At least every 12 months	
B	At least every 24 months	
C	Alternative enforcement strategy	

8.19 During the period scrutinised in this report 88 inspections have been carried out by the Licensing Department at high risk premises which equates to 96.7% of the total premises scored as high risk.

8.20 A further 219 inspections have been carried out at medium risk premises which equates to 48.45% of the total premises scored as medium risk.

8.21 The Licensing Department has also reacted to 127 complaints alleging Licensed premises have been breaching their licence conditions and to 25 complaints about unlicensed premises that have been reported as carrying out licensable activities.

- 8.22 Since the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003 provisions the licences of 41 premises have been reviewed by the Licensing Act 2003 Sub Committee. The outcomes from these reviews include the suspension of the licence, the addition of further conditions to licences and in four cases the licence was revoked.
- 8.23 The Licensing Department also interview and or visit all new Designated Premises Supervisors (DPS) to ensure compliance with the conditions of the Security Industries Association licence.
- 8.24 **Trading Standards**
It is a criminal offence under the Licensing Act 2003 to sell alcohol to a person under the age of 18. Wirral's Trading Standards Team work closely with Merseyside Police to minimise the sale of alcohol to young people and reduce the consequent potential for anti-social behaviour and harm to young people, including regretted sexual behaviour and long term health risks.
- 8.25 In 2007 Wirral NHS provided funding for 2 officers to work on reducing alcohol sales to young people. This funding ceases on the 31st March 2010. The two additional posts enabled Trading Standards to set up a team of three to tackle under age sales of alcohol (and also to make progress into the sale of tobacco to young people).
- 8.26 The objective of reducing sales of alcohol was approached through a mixture of advice to businesses and enforcement action (which is taken in accordance with the Council's enforcement policy). The activity involved;
- Setting up a telephone tip off line to allow anonymous reporting of instances of alcohol being sold to young people.
 - Providing best practice advice to businesses, particularly small off licence premises, on how to avoid selling alcohol to young people.
 - Providing training packages to businesses to give staff knowledge of their legal responsibilities, information on the harm alcohol does to young people and the confidence to refuse to sell alcohol.
 - Conducting test purchasing surveys using under age volunteers to detect if premises will sell alcohol to young people.
- 8.27 If alcohol is sold to a young person a number of enforcement options are available;
- An £80 fixed penalty notice to the person who sold the alcohol.
 - Prosecuting the management of the business in the magistrates Court.
 - Bringing the alcohol licence into review to consider if conditions should be imposed on the licence or if the licence should be revoked.
- 8.28 This approach has been successful in reducing the number of sales at off licences to under age volunteers.
- In 2007 the sale rate was 38%, one of the highest in the North West
 - During 2008 the sale rate averaged 15%

- In 2009 the sale rate reduced to single figures with no sales recorded in the last quarter.

8.29 Trading Standards Officers and Merseyside Police have introduced operations to observe proxy sales by adults on behalf of under 18s; outside targeted premises. As this operation is ongoing, results have not yet published. Any adult found to have purchased alcohol for under 18s is issued with an £80 Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND), and the children dealt with accordingly.

8.30 **Domestic Violence**

Provision exists on Wirral for any case of domestic violence reported to the Family Safety Unit (FSU), where alcohol is an influencing factor, for the staff within that team to refer the victim to Wirral Alcohol Service for support in overcoming any alcohol issues they may have.

8.31 In this regard all FSU staff have been trained to identify alcohol misuse and use the alcohol AUDIT screening process, created by alcohol treatment services, to provide a clear pathway into alcohol services for clients.

8.32 Wirral Alcohol Service also attend and play an important role in the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committees to which all high and very high risk cases of domestic violence are referred for multi agency support in order to reduce risk and prevent a repeat incident.

8.33 A domestic violence perpetrator entering the criminal justice system can be referred into an alcohol treatment programme.

8.34 **Probation Trust Interventions**

The Probation Trust complete a number of interventions with offenders following their conviction at court aimed at reducing their alcohol related offending behaviour. Since April 2009 a total of 66 Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATR) have been made attached either to Community or Suspended Sentence orders. There is capacity for another 14 made before the end of the financial year. The Probation Trust has a target to achieve of 25 successful treatment programme completions in this financial year. To date 34 have been achieved. The ATR is commissioned by the NHS. It is delivered in partnership with Wirral Alcohol Services (WAS). It is an intensive intervention and the resource is targeted as follows. Offenders must::

- have committed a violent or domestic abuse related offence.
- be assessed as being a harmful or dependent drinker.
- give their consent to be treated

8.35 Offenders will be under the supervision of a Probation Officer and are required to see the specialist alcohol worker from WAS on a fortnightly basis. There is regular liaison between the staff from the two agencies in order to ensure the offender is complying. Treatment can include access to community and inpatient de- tox facilities as well as individual work with the specialist alcohol worker.

8.36 If the offender has been convicted of a violent offence they may also be required to attend the Controlling your Anger and Learning to Manage It (CALM) accredited group work Programme. Alternatively if the offence is linked to domestic abuse they will be required to attend the Community Domestic Violence Group-work programme.

8.37 The Probation Trust offers a number of other interventions to address alcohol related offending namely:

- Drink Impaired Drivers Accredited Group-work Programme
- Addressing Substance Related Offending Accredited Group-work Programme
- Alcohol Choices and Change one to one programme.

The offender manager preparing their report for court will decide which intervention is most appropriate for the individual based on set eligibility/suitability criteria for each programme.

9.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Finance to deliver the range of work detailed within this report comes from a variety of sources. Mainstream resources are provided by the Council, (Joint Community Safety Team, Children and Young Peoples Department, Regeneration Department) Drugs and Alcohol Action Team, (DAAT) Police and Primary Care Trust.

9.2 External grant funding supports the work of the Joint Community Safety Team, Youth Offending Service, Police, DAAT and Children and Young Peoples Department. Specifically; the Safe and Strong Communities Fund Youth Crime Action Plan and the Pooled Treatment Budget.

10.0 STAFFING IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no staffing implications arising from this report.

11.0 EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES/EQUALITY IMPACT IMPLICATIONS

11.1 The Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Strategy has been subject to and Equality Impact Assessment and available at the Wirral Council website

12.0 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

12.1 There is a direct impact upon the communities of Wirral arising from the inappropriate use of alcohol ranging from members of the community having their quality of life disturbed through alcohol related anti social behaviour. Youth and adult crime influenced by consumption of alcohol and people becoming victims of alcohol fuelled crime.

12.2 There may also be a direct health and personal cost to people involved in alcohol fuelled crime and anti social behaviour when the behaviour directly involves elements of risk taking.

13.0 LOCAL AGENDA 21 IMPLICATIONS

13.1 There are no local agenda 21 implications arising from this report.

14.0 PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

14.1 There are no planning implications arising from this report.

15.0 ANTI-POVERTY IMPLICATIONS

15.1 There are no anti poverty implications arising from this report

16.0 **SOCIAL INCLUSION IMPLICATIONS**

16.1 This report highlights the significant role that alcohol plays in influencing offenders to commit crime in particular crimes of violence.

17.0 **LOCAL MEMBER SUPPORT IMPLICATIONS**

17.1 There are no local Member support implications arising from this report.

18.0 **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

18.1 There are no background papers to this report.

19.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

19.1 That Members note the contents of this report.

Alan Stennard
Director of Regeneration

This report was prepared by Steve McGilvray who can be contacted on 606 5485.