

Policing alcohol-related incidents: A study of time and prevalence

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There are 6 tables and no figures.

THE PREVALENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL-RELATED INCIDENTS REQUIRING POLICE ATTENDANCE

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The current research project was conducted at the Centre for Accident Research (CARRS-Q), within the School of Psychology and Counselling, Queensland University of Technology. It was part of a larger study The ‘Alcohol and Drug Incident Management Survey (ADIMS)’ which was funded through the Queensland Police Service Alcohol and Drug Coordination Unit via the National Drug Strategy Law Enforcement Funding Committee (NDSLEFC) grants program (Granting Scheme 746)

Key words: Alcohol-related crime, prevalence, police.

Abstract

Objective: To examine the prevalence of alcohol-related incidents attended by operational police within three of the largest cities of Queensland e.g., Brisbane, Gold Coast and Townsville ($N = 7398$). There have been only a relatively small proportion of Australian studies that have examined the prevalence and characteristics of alcohol-related incidents requiring police attention and most are based on small sample sizes that are representative of specific populations. **Method:** Participants in the current study were first response operational police officers who completed a modified activity log over a 5 week period, identifying the type, prevalence and characteristics of alcohol-related incidents that were attended ($N = 31090$).

Results: Overall, approximately one in four incidents attended by police during the study period, involved alcohol while only 3% were drug related. The most common incidents police attended were vehicle and/or traffic matters, disturbances and offences against property. A closer examination revealed that disturbances and vehicle/traffic type incidents were almost twice as likely to be alcohol-related as compared to the overall percentage of incidents. Similar findings were evident between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas which highlights the consistent impact of alcohol on police resources. Offenders were more likely to be young males, while victims consisted of a relatively even number of males and females.

Conclusions: The findings highlight the pervasive nature of alcohol across a range of criminal incidents, demonstrating the tremendous impact alcohol-related incidents have on police resources and can potentially contribute to the development of more effective, problem-oriented strategies to address alcohol-related crime.

Key words: Alcohol-related crime, prevalence, police.

Introduction

The social acceptance and prevalent use of alcohol in Australia has been well documented (AIHW, 2002; NDRI, 2002; NHMRC, 2001; Williams, 2000) and a considerable body of research has indicated the various physical and psychological harms associated with alcohol misuse (Boles and Miotto, 2003; Bryant and Williams 2000; Chikritzhs et al., 1999; Sinha and Easton, 1999). Current evidence suggests that a wide variety of individuals are at risk of alcohol-related harm including; young people (especially males but increasingly young females), indigenous persons and those living in rural and remote regions (Doherty and Roche, 2003). However, at present relatively few studies have examined the subsequent impact alcohol has on police resources. Despite this research limitation, it is generally acknowledged that a considerable proportion of police work involves attendance at alcohol-related incidents that often consist of violence, public intoxication, traffic offences or property offences (Doherty and Roche, 2003). Not surprisingly, police are becoming increasingly concerned about problems associated with alcohol in the community as well as the welfare of operational officers who are often the first to attend these types of incidents. In summary, it is generally acknowledged that the presence of alcohol generally increases the overall difficulty of police work (NPRU, 1993).

The few studies in Australia that have examined the nature and extent of alcohol-related incidents requiring police attention have demonstrated that alcohol is implicated in a considerable proportion of events attended by police (Arro et al., 1992; Davey and French, 1995; Ireland & Thommeny, 1993). In regards to domestic violence, which remains one of the most difficult of all alcohol-related incidents for police to manage (Findlay et al., 2000), research has indicated that 40% of police

attendance at domestic violence complaints in New South Wales involved alcohol (Ireland and Thommeny, 1993), and a similar figure was reported in an earlier Queensland study e.g., 53% (Arro et al., 1992).

Other alcohol-related incidents that often require police attendance include assaults, especially those that occur in and around licensed premises. Recent research has shown that between 8% and 16% of licensed premises in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong were associated with a disproportionate amount of assaults reported to police e.g., 60% to 78% (Briscoe and Donnelly, 2001a; Briscoe and Donnelly, 2003). Other evidence suggests that the frequency of assaults in licensed premises appears to increase after midnight and around closing times, especially where premises have extended trading hours (Briscoe and Donnelly, 2003; Chikritzhs et al., 1997; Cohen and Felson, 1979; Homel et al., 1991).

Another prevalent alcohol-related crime involving police attendance is drink driving. While alcohol-related crashes have been steadily decreasing over the last 20 years, the percentage of drivers and riders killed with a blood alcohol content (BAC) over the legal limit of .05 has remained at approximately 25% (Queensland Transport, 2003). For example, in 2002, it was reported that alcohol was a contributing factor in 29% of fatal crashes and 13% of all crashes in Queensland (Queensland Transport, 2003). When combined with the considerable cost of implementing drink driving campaigns and interventions (e.g., random breath testing), driving after drinking remains a major policing burden. As a result, the high incidence of alcohol-related crashes has major resource implications for police who are required to attend these types of crashes.

However, Australian studies that have examined the impact of alcohol are rare and often based on relatively small sample sizes that are representative of specific populations. While attending incidents associated with alcohol misuse may, anecdotally, be a daily occurrence for many operational police, there has been relatively little attention given to examining the true prevalence of these incidents. Currently there is a need for large scale studies that provide accurate information about the nature and extent of police attendance at alcohol and other drug related incidents. Such studies could make practical contributions to the development of effective, tailored countermeasures to address alcohol-related crime at a state-wide and regional level.

This paper reports on part of a large scale study that investigated the occurrence and resource impact of alcohol and other drug related incidents on operational (i.e., general duties) policing within areas of Queensland. Policing areas chosen for the study were representative of metropolitan (Brisbane City & South East Queensland) rural and regional vicinities in Queensland (Gold Coast District & Townsville and surrounding areas). While the predominant focus of the current paper remains alcohol, in some criminal events police report that both alcohol and drugs are contributing factors, and thus the prevalence of both substances will also be reported. The following results specifically focus on:

- The prevalence of alcohol-related incidents attended by police;
- The major alcohol-related incident categories; and
- The predominant characteristics of offenders and victims associated with alcohol-related incidents.

Method

Participants, Materials and Procedure

The participants in the current study were first response operational police officers from the Metropolitan North Police Region, Gold Coast Police District and Townsville Police District. There were a total of 820 operational police officers who participated in the study which was comprised of 180 in the Gold Coast District, 500 in Metropolitan North Region and 140 in the Townsville Police District. Most police officers were experienced with their level of service ranging from 2 years to 14 years. The average level of service experience was 5 years and the rank of officers ranged from constable to sergeant. The specific age of the police officers were not recorded, but the age range of officers was between 20 years and 50 years with the majority of operational officers attending to incidents aged between their mid twenties to mid thirties.

Over the survey study period, general duties police officers completed a modified activity log identifying the type, time spent on, and the number of direct and indirect alcohol and other drug related incidents that were attended. In the course of their daily duties operational police officers are required to complete an activity log book. The routine practice involves recording the incident as well as details related to the time and location of the incident. In the current study the officers' normal activity log book was modified requiring them to record and identify the offences and incidents that were specifically associated with alcohol and other illicit substances. Officers were required to make a subjective experience-based decision regarding the involvement of alcohol. The associated limitations of this process are highlighted in the discussion section. In addition, officers also recorded other demographic data such

as the age and gender of persons, as well as the time and location of offences and incidents.

The study was conducted over a five week period through March to May 2004. Officers received training regarding how to complete the modified activity logs. Prior to the commencement of the major study period, a four week pilot study was conducted in order to ensure that officers involved in the study had an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the modified activity log, understand their instructions with regard to completing the activity log, and obtain experience in accurately recording incidents in which the consumption of alcohol or illicit substances was a factor.

Data Analysis

All incidents across the study areas related to police work were recorded during the survey period onto a modified police activity log and then entered into a computer database. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 12.5 (SPSS V 12.5) was used for the data analysis. The majority of data was descriptive and categorical and recorded as percentage frequencies, and thus, chi-square tests were performed where appropriate. However, it is noted that police officers were not able to record characteristics related to age and gender for all offences. In addition, it would have been desirable to perform a cluster analysis given that the same police officers made multiple observations possibly resulting in a clustering of dependent sets of observations. However, due to the design of the study a cluster analysis was not

possible. This limitation is more fully elaborated upon in the discussion section below.

Results

Characteristics of Sample

During the study period, a total of 53,211 individual log entries were recorded by all officers involved in the study. An initial screening of these entries identified two main categories. The first and major category of activities was those incidents which involved officers attending to a specific matter or scene ($n = 31,090$). As a result, these events were categorised by their incident type. The second general type of activity may be described as associated activities. These incidents consisted of 22,121 individual log entries and included related tasks such as patrolling and correspondence. The 31,090 primary incidents that were attended by police officers will remain the major focus of this paper. Some tables may not total 31,090 due to small amounts of missing data in sub-categories.

The Involvement of Alcohol in Crime

Of the 31,090 incidents, 23% were alcohol-related, 2% were drug related, 1% involved both alcohol and drugs and 0.3 % involved a volatile substance e.g., paint or glue (see table 1). Therefore overall, the data indicate that approximately one in four incidents attended by police during the study period involved alcohol. In comparison to alcohol, only 3% of all incidents involved other drugs.

In regards to the distribution of alcohol incidents, there were 3,089 incidents recorded in the Metropolitan North Police Region, 1,916 incidents recorded in the Gold Coast

Police District and 2,111 incidents recorded in the Townsville Police District. Although there were differences in the number of incidents between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas involved in the study, a test for equal proportions revealed a similar percentage distribution of incident types between the study areas. (see table 2) In other words, regardless of the location, approximately one in four incidents attended by police was alcohol-related, while in contrast around 2-3% involved other drugs. However, it is acknowledged some variations were identified at the local level (e.g., between stations).

INSERT TABLE ONE HERE

INSERT TABLE 2 HERE

Major Incident Categories

Table 1 displays the total number of incidents throughout the study period for the regions, and indicates that one in four of all incidents attended by police were vehicle or traffic related. Such vehicle and other traffic related incidents predominantly consisted of driving under the influence and other ticket-able traffic offences such as speeding and general traffic infringements (23.5%). The next most common incident type was disturbances (20.6%) such as noise complaints, domestic violence and street disturbances, followed by offences against property (15.1%) and stealing offences (12.8%). Combined, these four incident types accounted for almost three quarters of all incidents attended by police.

Alcohol-related incidents

A closer examination of the above incident categories was undertaken to determine what proportion of offences were alcohol-related. Table 3 reveals that alcohol and other drugs were more likely to be involved in disturbances, vehicle or traffic

incidents and offences against the person. While approximately 25% of all incidents attended by police were alcohol and drug related (as highlighted above), a number of specific incident types recorded higher percentages. For example, more than 40% of disturbances and vehicle/traffic type incidents were alcohol-related. In other words, over four in every ten disturbances, as well as four in ten vehicle/traffic incidents were alcohol-related. In addition, almost one third of offences against the person were alcohol-related (which were predominantly assaults), and a similar percentage of offences against property also involved alcohol.

INSERT TABLE 3 HERE

Occurrence of alcohol- related incidents

In general, the data revealed that a greater number of alcohol-related incidents occur on the weekend (Table 4). In regard to the time of day, analysis of the distribution of alcohol-related incidents across a 24 hour period indicates that the period from midnight to 6am is the busiest for police. In contrast, alcohol-related incidents decline considerably after 6am and average about 12% throughout the day, increasing to 25% between 6pm-8pm and continue to increase again from about 8pm (see Table 5). Consequently, almost 50% of police work is alcohol-related between midnight and 4am. Furthermore, even at the quietest times during the 24 hour period, approximately one in every ten incidents are still alcohol-related.

INSERT TABLES 4 AND 5 HERE

Characteristics of Offenders

In regards to offenders, young males aged between 15-19 years were the most prevalent group involved across all of the incidents in the study areas. However in regards to alcohol-related incidents, a series of between group analyses revealed that those aged between 20 and 24 years were significantly more likely to be involved in an incident than other age groups (see Table 6). Not surprisingly, it was also noted that a significantly greater proportion of individuals across all incidents regardless of whether the incident involved alcohol were males compared to females $X^2 (1, N = 9715) = 15.99, p = .000$ (Table 7).

INSERT TABLE 6 HERE

INSERT TABLE 7 HERE

Characteristics of Victims

An alternative investigation that focused on the victims during the data collection period indicated that the gender of victims tended to be evenly distributed among males and females (see Table 8), regardless of whether or not the incident involved alcohol (e.g., males = 49.5% & females = 50.5%). However, individuals aged between 30 and 39 years were significantly more likely to be a victim when compared to individuals in their 20's $X^2 (1, N = 2187) = 8.45, p = .010$. As a result, it appears that overall, perpetrators tended to be younger than their victims.

INSERT TABLE 8 HERE

Discussion

The present paper aimed to report on a large scale investigation into the prevalence of alcohol-related incidents that were attended by operational (general duties) police. The study focused on identifying the prevalence of incidents and major incident categories that are alcohol-related, and to a lesser extent, examine the characteristics of offenders and victims associated with such incidents.

Overall the findings suggest that a substantial proportion of current police work involves attendance at alcohol-related incidents. Firstly, the results indicate that alcohol is involved in approximately one in four incidents attended by police. The results are similar to previous Australian research (Arro et al., 1992; Davey and French, 1995; Ireland and Thommeny, 1993), and suggests that alcohol currently remains a major contributor to events within the community that require police attendance. Furthermore, as research continues to demonstrate the high consumption levels of alcohol within Australia (AIHW, 2002), it appears that such consumption levels may prove to subsequently impact on policing operations. In addition, the study provided preliminary evidence that there is a relatively high level of consistency across urban, regional and rural policing areas regarding the prevalence of alcohol and other drug related incidents. The results suggest that the initial impact alcohol has on police resources through the necessity of police to attend disturbances/offences remains relatively high in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions.

An examination of offence type revealed that the majority of alcohol-related incidents consisted of disturbances, vehicle/traffic matters and offences against the person.

Importantly, these types of incidents were also the most common incidents attended by police overall, regardless of alcohol involvement. The results suggest that alcohol is implicated in a number of the most prevalent offences committed by individuals in the community. More specifically, alcohol-related disturbances (e.g., public drunkenness) and offences against persons (e.g., serious assaults) remain a major police resource issue as police are required to attend a disproportionate amount of these incidents.

In addition, vehicle/traffic events such as drink driving also proved to be a prevalent alcohol-related offence, which reinforces the common belief that driving after drinking remains a major road safety concern that often results in substantial injuries, fatalities and property damage. While the proportion of police attended incidents that relate to drink driving may not be surprising, the results highlight this offence continues to have major resource implications for police. The study also clearly indicates that alcohol-related incidents are more likely to occur between Friday and Sunday in the late evenings and early mornings. Hence it is these periods that place tremendous pressure on police resources.

In regards to the characteristics of offenders and victims, the overall results confirm the general assumption that young people, especially males, are more likely to be involved in alcohol-related crime (Doherty and Roche, 2003). However, interestingly in regards to victims of alcohol-related crime, a relatively even distribution of males and females appeared evident, with the greatest proportion aged between 30 and 39 years of age. Thus, the results indicate that for the current study, perpetrators tended to be younger than their victims.

Some methodological limitations associated with the program of research should be borne in mind when interpreting the findings. Firstly, although the database was large it was limited to focusing on one police region and two police districts (e.g., three cities and the surrounding areas), and therefore, the findings may not be generalisable to the larger population. Secondly, the data collected only included information provided by first response operational (i.e., general duties) police attending actual incidents. Other sections of the police service such as detectives, specialist groups, Random Breath Test Units and general duties police who were on rostered correspondence days were not included in the study. Thirdly, the study required officers to make a subjective decision as to whether alcohol and/or other drugs were involved in a recorded incident. As a result, it is anticipated that some level of error (i.e., under or over reporting of alcohol) in the labelling of incident types may be evident despite the efforts to train officers with the data collection process.

However, it should be noted that in the present study the majority of police officers were very experienced in policing alcohol-related incidents. In addition, prior to the study commencing training was provided and a pilot study implemented in order to minimise the possible misclassification of the incident types and categories of offences as well as to improve the overall accuracy of the data collection. During the main study period two officers attended each incident and were able to confer with each other when some doubt arose in classifying the type of incident or category of offence. There was an overall co-ordinator for the present research study that was available to provide advice and guidance regarding the classification of incident types

and offences. Finally, as researchers encoded the data the circumstances of each incident was analysed in order to identify possible classification errors.

Although the authors believe that misclassification errors were minimised due to the design of the study it is acknowledged that certain inherent biases are associated with observational studies similar to the present one. It is possible that future similar research could significantly reduce the chance of classification errors by employing independent observers or obtaining a breath analysis on a sample of offenders in order to verify the observation of the police officers attending to the incident. However, in the present study it was not possible to use these strategies due to legislative constraints.

Another limitation of the study may relate to the lack of independence of observations on the various incident types. For example, the same police officers made multiple observations which could have possibly introduced a clustering of dependent sets of observations resulting in an under estimation of the standard error. It was not possible to perform a cluster analysis of the data in the current study due to the research design. In this study each individual officer's data recordings (e.g., number of alcohol vs non alcohol events) were entered into the data base without identifying the officer to ensure anonymity/confidentiality and thus it was not possible to identify each separate cluster of data. Furthermore, given that approximately 820 police officers participated in the study, it is anticipated that any strong clustering effect from a minority of officers would be diminished. Observations by police officers were spread fairly evenly across the work shift time periods. Consequently, no one group of officers made a substantial proportion of observations.

Despite the limitations of the present study it is one of the few programs of research to provide quantifiable data to confirm a common belief regarding the pervasiveness of alcohol across a range of crimes. By utilising operational police and log-book entries, this research project has attempted to provide an accurate representation regarding the link between alcohol and events in the community that require police attention. In doing so, this study may provide direction for the training and staffing of operational police. For example, there remains a clear need to ensure police are adequately trained and resourced to respond to large numbers of alcohol-related incidents. This may include comprehensive knowledge regarding the effect that alcohol has on human behaviour as well as how to intervene effectively with individuals who display alcohol-related violence. On a broader scope, further research that focuses on identifying high alcohol-related times and locations would greatly assist in developing appropriate problem-oriented policing strategies such as “targeted policing” approaches.

Taken together, what appears evident is that despite considerable efforts to reduce alcohol-related harms, a substantial proportion of policing activities remain heavily focused on incidents involving alcohol. Researchers have previously suggested that the implementation of effective strategies to reduce the impact of alcohol will prove less effective unless public awareness of the issue is high (Heather and Stockwell, 2003). Whilst it often proves a difficult task, raising public awareness through the dissemination of accurate information regarding alcohol-related harm, and the subsequent impact on police resources may prove to be an important step in combating the impact that alcohol has on the community.

In addition, further collaboration appears needed to reduce alcohol-related harm which may require a number of interconnected interventions such as identifying the social and physical facets of drinking locations that lead to alcohol-related problems, organisational support for operational police, research-driven improved knowledge of factors that lead to alcohol-related problems, and the provision of support and guidance to licensed premises to address the factors that often lead to harm (Doherty and Roche, 2003). While patterns of drinking, especially to intoxication, will always be a precursor to violence and other related crime (Babor et al., 2004), continual efforts are required to develop and implement effective interventions that reduce the impact of alcohol on policing resources and therefore the personal and economic effect on the wider community.

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Tables

Table 1: *Overall prevalence of alcohol and other drug related incidents*

Incident Type	Number of Incidents	Percentage of Total Incidents
Non-alcohol	<i>N</i> = 22915	73.7%
Alcohol-related	<i>N</i> = 7116	23%
Drug related	<i>N</i> = 639	2%
Alcohol & drug related	<i>N</i> = 282	1%
Volatile substances	<i>N</i> = 138	.3%

Table 2: *Proportion of alcohol and other drug related incidents across policing areas*

Incident Type	Metro North		Gold Coast		Townsville	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Alcohol-related	3089	22	1916	21	2111	26
Both alcohol and drug related	110	1	115	1	57	1
Drug related	336	2	197	2	106	1
Neither	10492	74	6763	75	5660	71
Volatile substance	93	1	6	0.1	38	0.5
TOTAL	14120	100	8997	99.1	7972	99.5

Table 3. *Number of incidents and proportion alcohol-related*

Incident Category	Number of Incidents	% of Total Incidents	% Alcohol
Vehicle/Traffic Related Incidents	7,321	23.5	41
Disturbances	6,414	20.6	42
Offences Against Property	4,685	15.1	32
Stealing Offences	3,973	12.8	6
Community Assistance	2,532	8.1	7
Miscellaneous	1,428	4.6	14
Prowler Related Offences	962	3.1	12
Police Support	789	2.5	19
Offences Against the Person	736	2.4	32
Personal Trauma	676	2.2	17
Absconders	503	1.6	4
Clarification Codes	310	1.0	32
Sexual Offences	162	0.5	17
Fire	159	0.5	4
Crisis Situation	132	0.4	11
Supplementary Codes	106	0.3	30
Assist Emergency Services	96	0.3	31
Explosives	80	0.3	3
Aviation/Marine/Rail	16	0.1	13
Spill Leak	10	0.03	30
Total	31, 090	100	

Table 4. *The distribution of alcohol-related incidents across the week*

Day	Total Number of Incidents	% Alcohol Related
Monday	4,197	19
Tuesday	4,020	16
Wednesday	4,059	18
Thursday	4,359	21
Friday	4,880	26
Saturday	4,981	31
Sunday	4,592	32

Table 5. *The total number of alcohol- related incidents over a 24 hour period*

Time of Day	Total Number of Incidents	% Alcohol Related
00:00 - 02:00	3,137	43
02:00 - 04:00	2,162	45
04:00 - 06:00	1,200	36
06:00 - 08:00	1,381	15
08:00 - 10:00	2,832	9
10:00 - 12:00	2,853	9
12:00 - 14:00	2,529	11
14:00 - 16:00	2,983	14
16:00 - 18:00	3,296	16
18:00 - 20:00	2,634	25
20:00 - 22:00	2,866	31
22:00 - 24:00	3,211	37

Table 6. *Number of offenders by age and involvement in alcohol and other substances*

Age of Offender	Incident Type									
	Alcohol		Both		Drugs		Neither		Volatile	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Below 10	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	1.9	0	0.0
10 - 14	21	1.4	3	2.3	6	2.1	246	10.8	18	26.5
15 - 19	279	18.8	23	17.6	55	19.1	594	25.9	37	54.4
20 – 24*	377	25.4	21	16.1	55	19.1	345	15.0	8	11.8
25 - 29	205	13.8	23	17.5	68	23.6	279	12.2	2	2.9
30 - 39	304	20.4	34	25.9	72	25.0	387	16.9	2	2.9
40 - 49	189	12.7	19	14.5	25	8.7	193	8.4	1	1.5
50 - 59	75	5.1	5	3.8	7	2.4	103	4.5	0	0.0
60+	32	2.1	3	2.3	0	0.0	102	4.4	0	0.0
Total	1486	100	131	100	288	100	2292	100	68	100

Note: *<.01

Table 7. Number of alcohol-related offenders by gender

Gender	Incident Type										Total
	Alcohol		Both		Drugs		Neither		Volatile		
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	
Male	2505	32.3	159	2.0	324	4.2	4614	60.2	63	0.83	7665
Female	550	26.8	43	2.1	86	4.2	1347	65.7	24	1.17	2050
Both	352	35.3	30	3.0	62	6.2	529	53.1	23	2.3	996
Group	21	34.4	0	0	1	1.5	38	62.3	1	1.5	61
Total	3428		232		473		6528		111		10772

Note: Both = incidents that involved both a male and a female, Group = incidents that involved a group of males and females.

Table 8. Age of victims involved in alcohol and or other drug incidents

Age of Victim	Incident Type									
	Alcohol		Both		Drugs		Neither		Volatile	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Below 10	9	2.8	1	2.8	5	10.6	60	5.0	0	0.0
10 - 14	8	2.5	0	0.0	3	6.4	75	6.2	0	0.0
15 - 19	43	13.4	5	13.9	3	6.4	140	11.6	0	0.0
20 - 24	47	14.6	7	19.4	5	10.6	154	12.7	0	0.0
25 - 29	42	13.1	4	11.1	4	8.5	103	8.5	0	0.0
30 - 39*	90	28.1	10	27.8	11	23.4	227	18.8	1	100.0
40 - 49	38	11.8	8	22.2	10	21.3	187	15.5	0	0.0
50 - 59	27	8.4	1	2.8	4	8.5	119	9.9	0	0.0
60+	17	5.3	0	0.0	2	4.3	142	11.8	0	0.0
Total	321	100	36	100	47	100	1207	100	1	100

Note: * <.01