

Additional information re. 311-313 High Street Gateshead

In information provided by the applicants' representative, further detail of the alcohol delivery proposed within the licence application has been given. In light of this, local evidence is provided below to support the Public Health representation.

The alcohol deliveries are proposed to be between the hours of 09.00 and 03.00 and may be a stand alone purchase with a minimum spend of £10. I have not been provided information about the timescales from the ordering of the alcohol to the delivery and my concerns are that granting of this application with the delivery element would result in people being able to quickly access cheap alcohol direct to their homes for prolonged hours.

The following section will explore the link between alcohol, inequalities and domestic-related violence and provide Gateshead specific data to evidence the local impact.

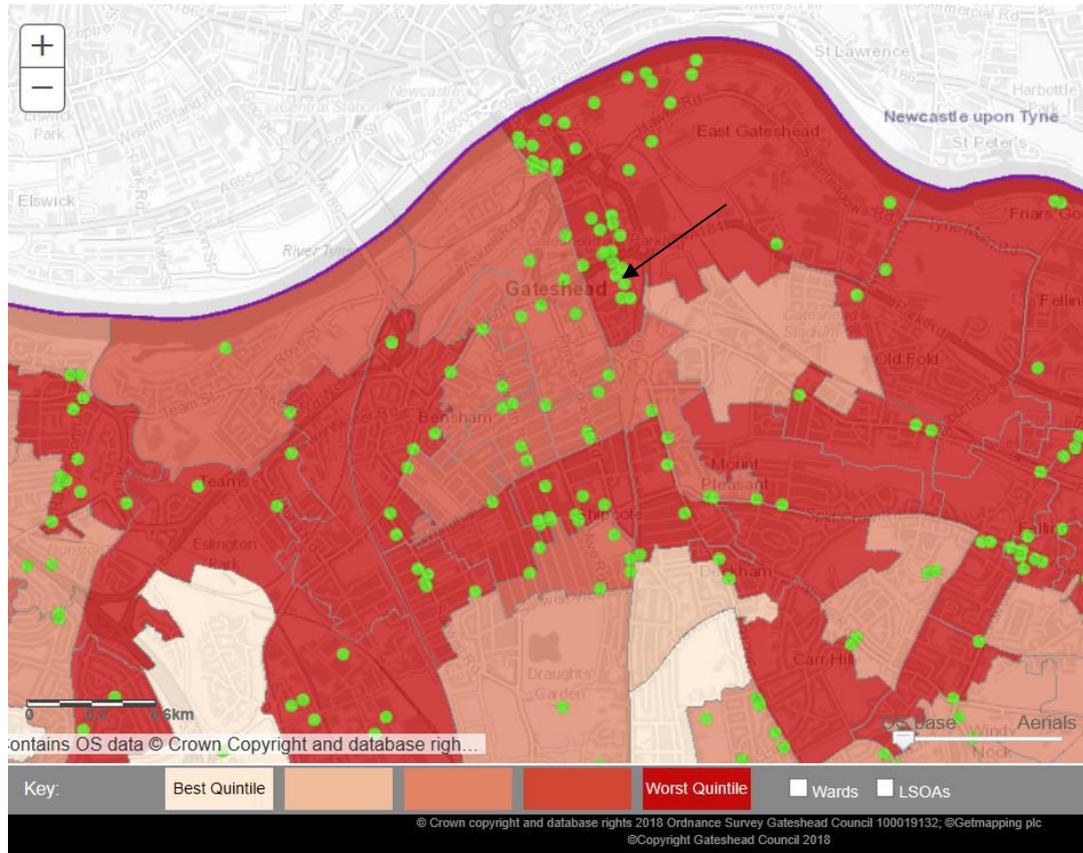
It is the public health view that by including alcohol delivery in the manner proposed, the impact may be felt in our most vulnerable communities and not promote the licensing objectives of the prevention of crime and disorder and the protection of children from harm.

Alcohol and Health Inequalities

There is a strong body of research identifying the link between alcohol and health inequalities; however interestingly, alcohol-related health inequalities are more complicated than those linked to other substances, such as tobacco. At the heart of this sits the 'alcohol harm paradox' – which shows that although lower socioeconomic groups often report lower average levels of alcohol consumption than more affluent groups, lower socioeconomic status (SES) is associated with higher mortality for alcohol attributable causes and higher rates of alcohol-related hospital admissions.

Table 1 shows the area where the premises is situated, with the darker colours highlighting the areas with higher levels of deprivation. The black arrow points to the location of the premises. In England, Gateshead is ranked 47th out of 317 local authorities in England in the overall IMD 2019, where 1 is the most deprived (rank of average score). Around 32,700 or 16% of Gateshead residents live within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England. Gateshead's rank moved 26 places from a rank of 73 in 2015.

Table 1 Index Multiple Deprivation Overall



Green dots – licensed premises, Black arrow point to approximate location of premises

Alcohol, violence, anti-social behaviour and health inequalities

A recently released report by the Institute of Alcohol Studies (IAS), 'Inequalities in victimisation: alcohol, violence and anti-social behaviour' looked at several types of alcohol-related violence. It found that for domestic violence, the most deprived groups experience 14 times as many alcohol-related incidents every year, compared with the least deprived. This has taken on new urgency in recent weeks, as there are reports that domestic violence incidents have risen dramatically under the Covid-19 restrictions nationally.

The report also revealed most deprived groups were seven times more likely to experience alcohol-related violence from someone they know and were most likely to be on the receiving end of 'high frequency' alcohol-related anti-social behaviour in the last year. Of those who experienced alcohol-related anti-social behaviour in the lowest socio-economic groups, as many as half were victims of this on a weekly basis.

How is domestic abuse related to alcohol use?

Alcohol (and other drugs) do not cause domestic abuse. However, both perpetrators and victims of domestic abuse may drink alcohol. Research (Gadd et al., 2019; Graham et al., 2011) shows that alcohol can:

- increase the risk of perpetrating domestic abuse

- increase the risk of being a victim of domestic abuse
- increase the severity of domestic abuse

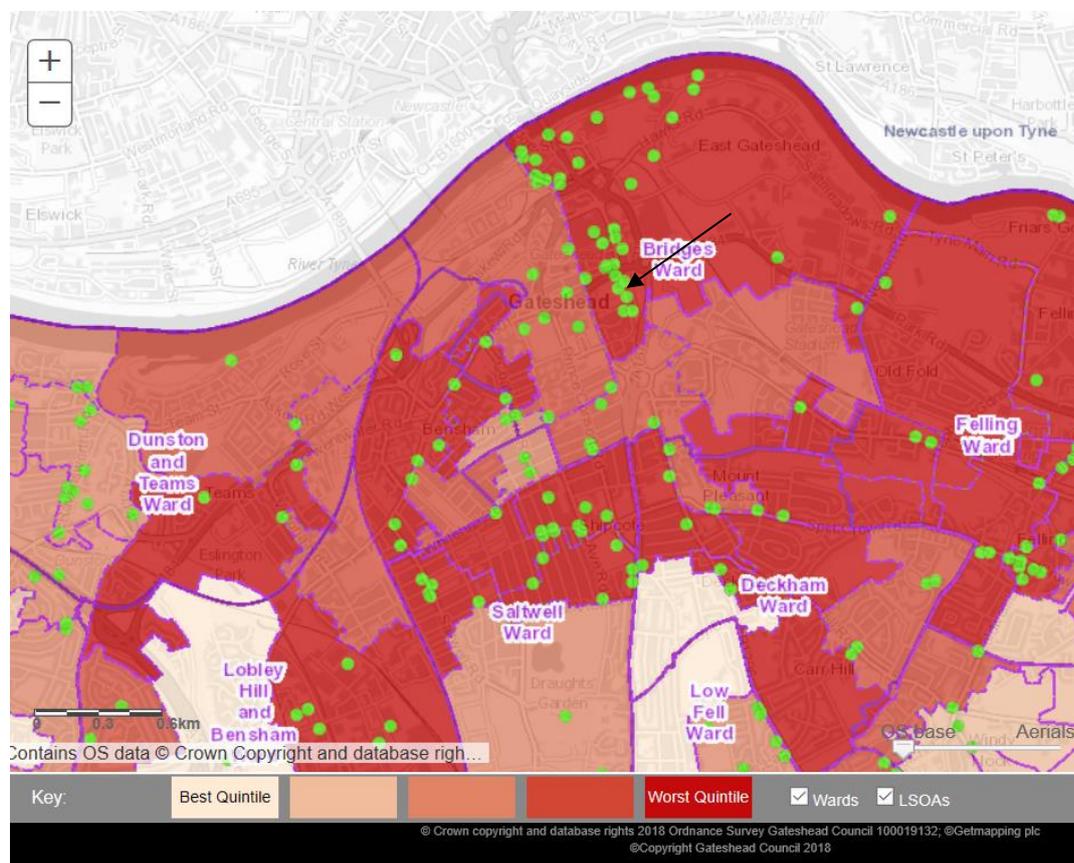
Gateshead Domestic Abuse Information

The following statistics show the levels of recorded domestic related violence and alcohol related domestic crime in Gateshead. Referrals to the Domestic Abuse team are also provided as not all domestic related incidents are reported to the police.

- 793 crimes recorded between April and June 2020 believed to be domestic-related; 19% of all crime
- 915 crimes recorded between April and June 2019 believed to be domestic-related; 18% of all crime
- Figures for April – June 2020 show that 22% of domestic-related crime is also alcohol-related and 42% of all alcohol-related crime recorded is also domestic-related
- 2613 domestic incidents recorded between April and August 2020 (April-August 2019 = 2411 incidents)
- Gateshead Council’s Domestic Abuse team received 1,263 referrals between April and August 2020, an 8% increase on the previous year (1,172 referrals)

Table 2 shows the same area as Table 1, again with the darker colours showing the higher levels of reported domestic violence.

Table 2 Police Reported Domestic Violence



Harm to Children from Domestic-related incidents

Children are often the forgotten victims of violence in the home. The findings of a Unicef study show that children who are exposed to violence in the home may suffer a range of severe and lasting effects. Children who grow up in a violent home are more likely to be victims of child abuse. Those who are not direct victims have some of the same behavioural and psychological problems as children who are themselves physically abused. Children who are exposed to violence in the home may have difficulty learning and limited social skills, exhibit violent, risky or delinquent behaviour, or suffer from depression or severe anxiety.

References

Index of Multiple Deprivation. <https://www.gateshead.gov.uk/article/2869/Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation> and https://www.gateshead.gov.uk/media/15968/IMD-2019-Briefing/pdf/Members_Briefing_-_Web_Version.pdf?m=637159844821930000

Inequalities in victimisation: alcohol, violence, and anti-social behaviour An Institute of Alcohol Studies report May 2020. Available at <http://www.ias.org.uk/uploads/pdf/IAS%20reports/rp41052020.pdf>

Manchester Metropolitan University. Alcohol Change UK. Briefing: Alcohol and domestic abuse in the context of Covid-19 restrictions. Available at <https://www.mmu.ac.uk/media/mmuacuk/content/documents/rcass/Briefing-on-alcohol-and-domestic-abuse-in-context-of-Covid-19-1st-April-2020.pdf>

Probst. C., Roerecke. M., Behrendt. Rehm. J., (2014) 'socioeconomic differences in alcohol-attributable mortality compared with all-cause mortality: a systematic review and meta-analysis.' Int. J. Epidemiology. Oxford University Press. Available at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24618188/>

Behind Closed Doors; The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children <https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/BehindClosedDoors.pdf>