

Gwent Needs Assessment 2014

Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

Monmouthshire

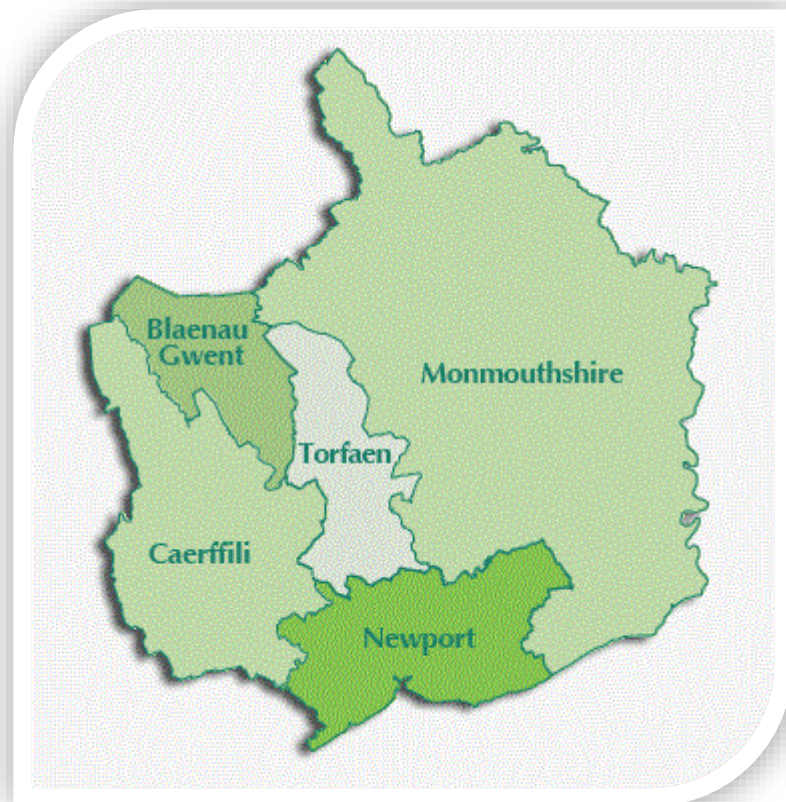


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Overview

Safer Gwent was set up early in 2015 to provide collaborative opportunities to inform and redesign the regional community safety landscape in support of local delivery. Safer Gwent is a partnership made up of agencies and organisations which provide services to support community safety in Gwent.

This Strategic Assessment was written to provide a 'snap shot' of recent data covering a variety of matters affecting the safety of inhabitants of Gwent. This document provides a baseline of information that enables partners to make decisions that ensure joined up delivery in support of the Police and Crime Plan and individual organisational requirements.

Sources for each data set are listed. A multi-agency approach to data sharing has contributed significantly to the production of this document. Historical data has been used where available in order to determine any current trends in in each subject heading.

This document contains crime data covering the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14 and will be reviewed regularly as new data becomes available.

Crime

The crime section has been broken down into:

- All Recorded Crime
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Violent Crime
- Criminal Damage and Arson
- Cybercrime
- Domestic Abuse, and
- Anti-Social Behaviour

All Recorded Crime

Gwent wide figures, broken down by local authority area (LAA), for the last two full financial years are shown below.

LAA	Total Crimes (2012-2013)	Total Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Newport	11505	11258	- 2%
Caerphilly	9209	9678	+ 5%
Torfaen	5160	5686	+ 10%
Blaenau Gwent	4592	4923	+ 7%
Monmouthshire	3628	3686	+ 2%
Total	34094	35231	+ 3%

Table 1 - Source: Gwent Police

The following table highlights Gwent wide figures across the 18 crime types for the last two full financial years.

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Criminal Damage & Arson	6290	6503	+ 3%
All Other Theft	4421	5039	+ 14%
Vehicle Crime	3604	3491	- 3%
Violence With Injury	3351	3576	+ 7%
Shoplifting	3272	3152	- 3%
Burglary – Non Dwelling	2930	2702	- 7%
Violence Without Injury	2474	3331	+ 35%
Drug Offences	2388	2063	- 8%
Burglary – Dwelling	1871	1783	- 35%
Public Order Offences	1326	1465	+ 10%
Bicycle Theft	403	498	+ 24%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	380	497	+ 31%
Fraud	364	1	N/A

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Other Sexual Offences	316	372	+ 18%
Rape	191	230	+ 20%
Possession of Weapons	186	158	- 18%
Robbery	166	171	+ 3%
Theft From The Person	142	193	+ 36%
Unclassified	14	1	- 3%
Homicide	5	5	Unchanged
Total	34094	35231	+ 3%

Table 2 - Source: Gwent Police

Total Crime by LAA

The following table highlights a breakdown of crime for the Monmouthshire area.

Crime Priority Offences	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2012-2013)	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2013-2014)	Recorded Crime Gwent Wide (2013-2014)	Monmouthshire % of Total Recorded Crime
Criminal Damage & Arson	551	571	6503	8.78%
All Other Theft	596	572	5039	11.35%
Vehicle Crime	426	402	3491	11.52%
Violence With Injury	327	336	3576	9.40%
Shoplifting	266	333	3152	10.56%
Burglary – Non Dwelling	418	430	2702	15.91%
Violence Without Injury	227	338	3331	10.15%
Drug Offences	279	189	2063	9.16%
Burglary – Dwelling	174	188	1783	10.54%
Public Order Offences	135	127	1465	8.67%
Bicycle Theft	49	60	498	12.05%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	36	43	497	8.65%
Fraud	50	0	1	0.00%
Other Sexual Offences	36	39	372	10.48%
Rape	19	22	230	9.57%
Possession of Weapons	15	17	158	10.76%
Robbery	16	6	171	3.51%
Theft From The Person	6	11	193	5.70%
Unclassified	2	0	1	0.00%
Homicide	0	0	5	0.00%
Total	3628	3684	35231	10.46%

- Overall, Total Crime increased by 2%.
- Recorded crime increase include: Bicycle Theft (+22%), Shoplifting (+25%), Violence Without Injury (+49%), and Theft From The Person (+83%).
- Monmouthshire's proportion to the All Gwent Total Crime figures reduced from 11% to 10%.

Data published by Gwent Police on 21/05/2015 provide Monmouthshire CC with Crime and ASB data for 2014/15. This newly released data shows a slight variation in crime figures for 2013/14 which may be as a result of reclassification of crimes, no crimes etc.

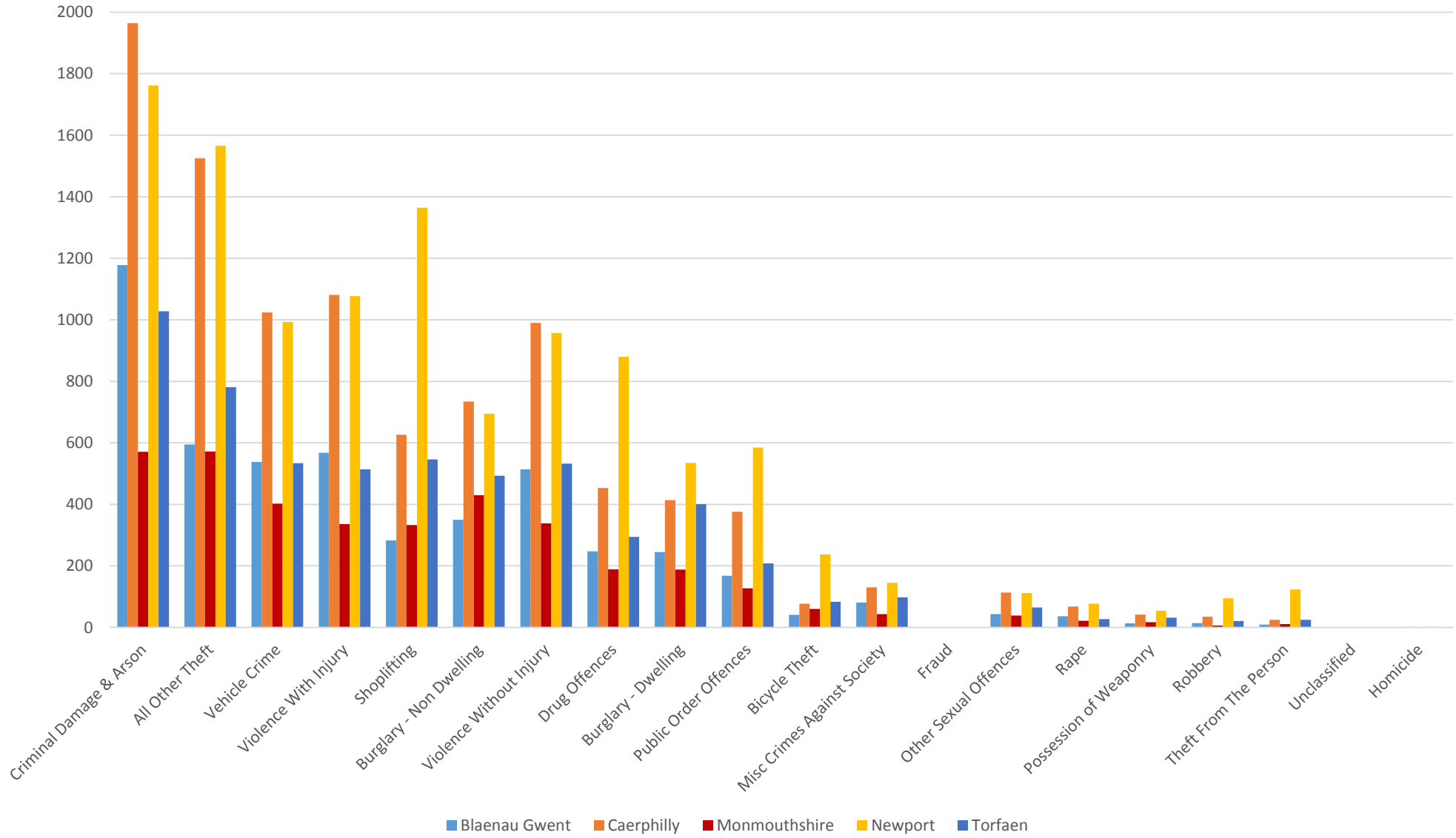
Crime Priority Offences	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2012-2013)	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2013-2014) (Updated)	Recorded Crime Monmouthshire (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Criminal Damage & Arson	551	568	629	+ 10.7%
All Other Theft	596	552	586	+ 6.2%
Vehicle Crime	426	397	418	+ 5.3%
Violence With Injury	327	328	344	+ 4.9%
Shoplifting	266	332	375	+ 13.0%
Burglary – Non Dwelling	418	426	326	- 23.5%
Violence Without Injury	227	321	465	+ 44.9%
Drug Offences	279	183	235	+ 28.4%
Burglary – Dwelling	174	186	211	+ 13.4%
Public Order Offences	135	125	190	+ 52.0%
Bicycle Theft	49	58	35	- 39.7%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	36	37	49	+ 32.4%
Fraud	50	0	0	-
Other Sexual Offences	36	32	73	+ 128.1%
Rape	19	11	20	+ 81.8%
Possession of Weapons	15	15	11	- 26.7%
Robbery	16	6	7	+ 16.7%
Theft From The Person	6	11	17	+ 54.5%
Unclassified	2	0	0	-
Homicide	0	0	1	-
Total	3628	3588	3992	+ 11.3%

Table 3 - Information based on 21/05/2015 verified data

Offences of notable increase are as follows:

- Rape (+81.8%)
- Other Sexual Offences (+128.1%)
- Violence Without Injury (+44.9%)
- Public Order Offences (+52%)
- Theft From The Person (+54.5%)

Total Crime by Local Authority Area (2013-2014)



Serious Acquisitive Crime

Whilst there is no formal government definition of Serious Acquisitive Crime, Safer Peterborough (saferpeterborough.org.uk) defines it as consisting of domestic burglary (residence), theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle and robbery (people and business).

These crimes frequently have a high impact on their victims, are often heard about locally, can make local / national media and can decrease the public's feelings of a safe environment. In reviewing the Gwent Police and Crime Plan for 2015/16, the Commissioner asked the Chief Constable to look specifically at the areas of Acquisitive Crime, Violence, Criminal Damage & Arson, Cybercrime and Child Sexual Exploitation.

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Burglary – Dwelling	1871	1783	- 5%
Vehicle Crime	3604	3491	- 3%
Robbery	166	171	+ 3%
Total	5641	5445	- 3%
Percentage of Total Crime	17%	15%	- 2%

Table 4 - Source: Gwent Police

Whilst robbery has increased in the last two years, Vehicle Crime and Burglary (Dwelling) have both respectively decreased. In addition, the proportion that robbery contributes to the Serious Acquisitive Crime total is relatively small compared with the other offences.

The relative proportion that Serious Acquisitive Crime contributes to the All Crime picture is reducing from 17% to 15% over the reporting period.

Burglary

Data published by Gwent Police on 21/05/2015 provide Monmouthshire CC with Crime and ASB data for 2014/15. This newly released data shows a slight variation in crime figures for 2013/14 which may be as a result of reclassification of crimes, no crimes etc.

Burglary – Dwelling

Station	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	No. of Crimes (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Caldicot	21	43	+ 104.8%
Monmouth	54	74	+ 37.0%
Abergavenny	66	59	- 10.6%
Chepstow	45	35	- 22.2%
Burglary – Dwelling Total	186	211	+ 13.4%

Burglary – Dwelling has increased by 13.4% across Monmouthshire; most notably within Caldicot and Monmouth.

Burglary – Other

Station	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	No. of Crimes (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Monmouth	152	113	- 25.7%
Abergavenny	156	124	- 20.5%
Caldicot	60	44	- 26.7%
Chepstow	58	45	- 22.4%
Burglary – Other Total	426	326	- 23.5%

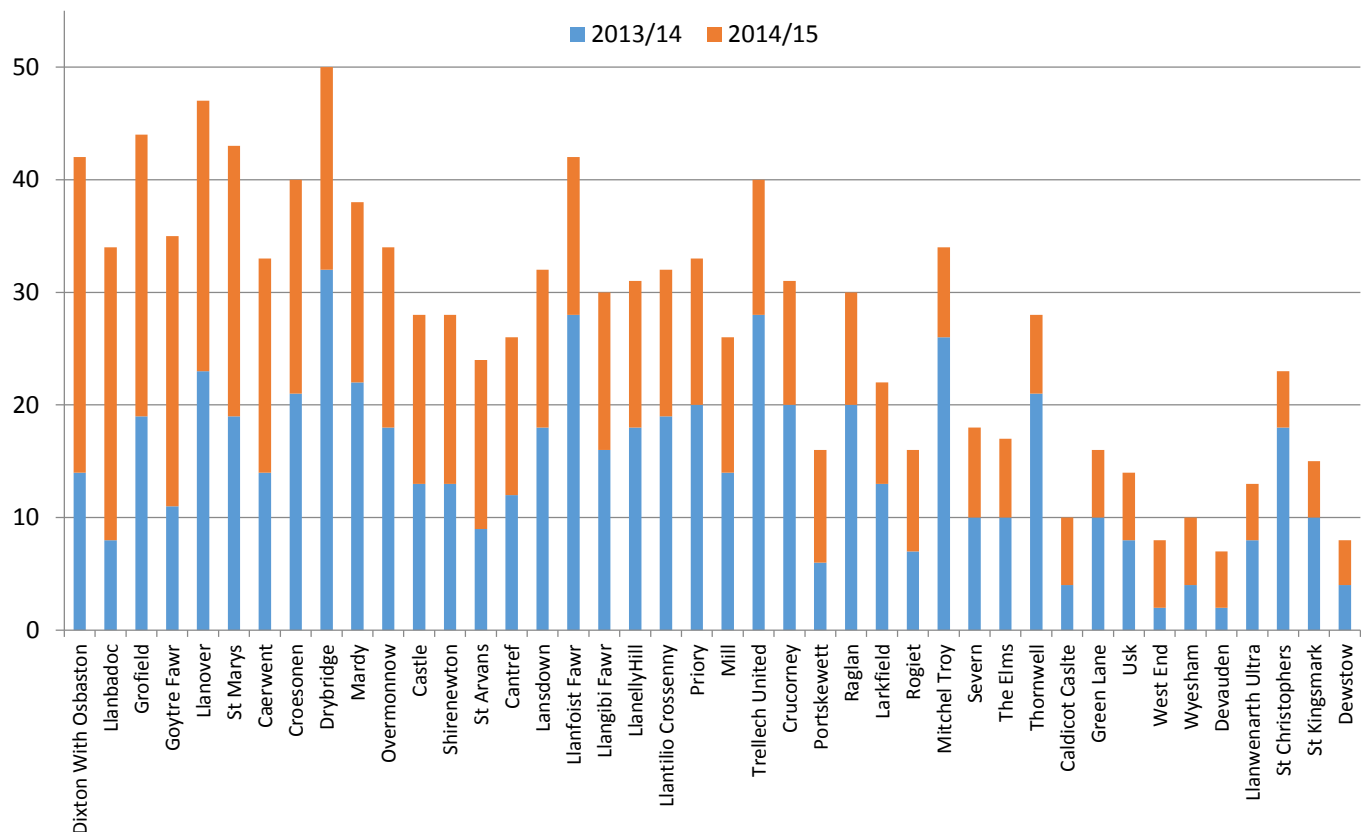
Burglary – Other has seen a decrease across Monmouthshire by 23.5% with decreases of over 20% in all areas.

Burglary – Ward Comparisons

Ward Name	Burglary - Dwelling		Burglary - Other		Total Burglary	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
Dixton With Osbaston	7	26	7	2	14	28
Llanbadoc	4	7	4	19	8	26
Grofield	5	5	14	20	19	25
Goytre Fawr	2	7	9	17	11	24
Llanover	3	8	20	16	23	24
St Marys	3	8	16	16	19	24
Caerwent	3	6	11	13	14	19
Croesonen	6	7	15	12	21	19
Drybridge	7	3	25	15	32	18
Mardy	3	4	19	12	22	16
Overmonnow	11	9	7	7	18	16
Castle	5	10	8	5	13	15
Shirenewton	7	4	6	11	13	15
St Arvans	1	5	8	10	9	15
Cantref	7	6	5	8	12	14
Lansdown	8	3	10	11	18	14
Llanfoist Fawr	9	4	19	10	28	14
Llangibi Fawr	2	3	14	11	16	14
LlanellyHill	5	4	13	9	18	13
Llantilio Crossenny	3	7	16	6	19	13
Priory	5	6	15	7	20	13
Mill	2	5	12	7	14	12
Trellech United	4	4	24	8	28	12
Crucorney	4	2	16	9	20	11

Ward Name	Burglary - Dwelling		Burglary - Other		Total Burglary	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
Portskewett	0	7	6	3	6	10
Raglan	5	3	15	7	20	10
Larkfield	8	6	5	3	13	9
Rogiet	1	3	6	6	7	9
Mitchel Troy	5	2	21	6	26	8
Severn	4	5	6	3	10	8
The Elms	2	2	8	5	10	7
Thornwell	11	5	10	2	21	7
Caldicot Caslte	1	4	3	2	4	6
Green Lane	4	4	6	2	10	6
Usk	3	0	5	6	8	6
West End	1	5	1	1	2	6
Wyesham	0	2	4	4	4	6
Devauden	1	0	1	5	2	5
Llanwenarth Ultra	6	0	2	5	8	5
St Christophers	8	4	10	1	18	5
St Kingsmark	7	3	3	2	10	5
Dewstow	3	2	1	2	4	4
Total	186	210	426	326	612	536

Table 5 - Information based on 21/05/2015 verified data



Violent Crime

An 18% increase in All Violent Crime was recorded across the Gwent region during the reporting period. The most significant increase recorded was for Violence Without Injury (+35%). This should be noted with reference to the increase in Domestic Abuse By Crime Type Violence Without Injury (+28%).

The relative proportion that Violent Crime contributes to the All Crime picture is increasing from 18% to 20% over the reporting period.

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Violence With Injury	3351	3576	+ 7%
Violence Without Injury	2474	3331	+ 35%
Robbery	166	171	+ 3%
Homicide	5	5	Unchanged
Total	5996	7083	+ 18%
Percentage of Total Crime	18%	20%	+ 2%

Table 6 - Source: Gwent Police

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse Incidents

LAA	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Caerphilly	3336	2822	- 15%
Newport	3182	2630	- 17%
Torfaen	1690	1511	- 11%
Blaenau Gwent	1638	1390	- 15%
Monmouthshire	909	706	- 22%
ZZ Outside Force	10	23	+ 130%
Total	10765	9082	- 16%

Gwent Domestic Abuse Incidents dropped 16% over the recorded period with all five LAAs showing significant reductions.

Domestic Abuse Crimes

LAA	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Caerphilly	980	1111	+ 13%
Newport	976	968	- 1%
Torfaen	574	648	+ 13%
Blaenau Gwent	532	638	+ 20%
Monmouthshire	287	293	+ 2%

LAA	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Total	3349	3658	+ 9%
% of Total Crime	10%	10%	Unchanged

An increase of 9% for recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes was attributed to notable rises in Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen and Caerphilly.

Domestic Abuse by Crime Type (Crime Types with a Domestic Abuse element)

Crime Category / Offence	Total Crimes (2012-2013)	Total Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Violence With Injury	1324	1274	- 4%
Violence Without Injury	1173	1506	+ 28%
Criminal Damage & Arson	416	416	Unchanged
All Other Theft	108	124	+ 15%
Public Order Offences	82	75	- 9%
Vehicle Crime	54	41	- 24%
Rape	53	53	Unchanged
Misc. Crimes Against Society	41	63	+ 54%
Burglary - Dwelling	32	38	+ 19%
Other Sexual Offences	22	28	+ 27%
Fraud	18	0	N/A
Drug Offences	12	25	+ 108%
Robbery	6	5	-17%
Burglary – Non Dwelling	3	2	- 33%
Unclassified	2	1	N/A
Possession of Weapons	1	1	Unchanged
Homicide	1	1	Unchanged
Theft From The Person	1	5	+ 400%
Total	3349	3658	+ 9%
% of Total Crime	10%	10%	Unchanged

Table 7- Source: Gwent Police

The relationship between Domestic Abuse Incidents and Domestic Abuse Crime shows that on average, one in three Domestic Abuse Incidents results in a related crime being recorded.

Domestic Abuse Incidents across the Gwent region are in decline by 16% during the reporting period with the greatest drop seen in Monmouthshire (22%). However the numbers of crimes with a domestic abuse element to them are on the increase. Specifically there were significant rises reported in Blaenau Gwent (+20%), Torfaen (+13%) and Caerphilly (+13%). In essence, whilst the numbers of reports of domestic abuse incidents to Gwent Police are on the decline, the numbers of post-incident recorded domestic abuse crimes is on the increase.

The relative proportion that Domestic Abuse By Crime Type contributes to the All Crime picture is static at 10% over the reporting period; i.e. some 10% of all crime has a domestic abuse element to it. However, Domestic Abuse

(Crime Types With A Domestic Abuse Element) contributes to an average of 46% of all Violence Without Injury figures.

Criminal Damage & Arson

There was a slight increase in Criminal Damage & Arson of 3% over the reporting period. This crime type contributes to a static figure of 18% during this time.

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Criminal Damage & Arson	6290	6502	+ 3%
% of Total Crime	18%	18%	Unchanged

Criminal Damage & Arson are grouped together as one crime type. These figures should be viewed in light of the section on Fires detailed later in this document.

Data published by Gwent Police on 21/05/2015 provide Monmouthshire CC with Crime and ASB data for 2014/15. This newly released data shows a slight variation in crime figures for 2013/14 which may be as a result of reclassification of crimes, no crimes etc.

Station	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	No. of Crimes (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Abergavenny	230	275	+ 19.6%
Chepstow	104	110	+ 5.8%
Caldicot	112	117	+ 4.5%
Monmouth	122	127	+ 4.1%
Criminal Damage & Arson Total	568	629	+ 10.7%

Table 8 - Information based on 21/05/2015 verified data

Criminal Damage & Arson has increased by 10.7% across Monmouthshire in all sections but most notably in Abergavenny and Chepstow.

Cybercrime

Following the Strategic Policing Requirement, published in 2015¹, it is recognised that cybercrime is an area of growing concern with linkage into child sex exploitation. Gwent Police has a long-established methodology for dealing with these crime types which includes a Hi-Tech Crime Unit that investigates all cyber-related crimes.

¹ www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/408600/Strategic_Policing_Requirement_March_2015.pdf

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (By Type)

Closing Category	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Nuisance	13888	14931	+ 8%
Personal	10170	10342	+ 2%
Environmental	1396	1379	- 1%
Total	25454	26652	+ 5%

Table 9 - Source: Gwent Police

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by LAA

LAA	No. of Incidents (2012-2013)	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Newport	7796	7869	+ 1%
Caerphilly	7083	7556	+ 7%
Torfaen	4827	4821	- 1%
Blaenau Gwent	3419	3888	+ 14%
Monmouthshire	2274	2460	+ 8%
ZZ Outside Force	49	48	- 2%
ZZ M'Way	6	12	+ 100%
Total	25454	26654	+ 5%

Table 10 - Source: Gwent Police

Gwent recorded a general increase in ASB incidents during the reporting period with a 5% rise across the region. ASB reporting tends to fall into one of three sub-categories: Nuisance, Personal and Environmental. Of these, the largest proportion was recorded under Nuisance and Personal.

ASB incidents with a closing category of Nuisance experienced the highest increase by type, with only Torfaen experiencing a decrease in the number of recorded incidents.

Data published by Gwent Police on 21/05/2015 provide Monmouthshire CC with Crime and ASB data for 2014/15. This newly released data shows a slight variation in crime figures for 2013/14 which may be as a result of reclassification of crimes, no crimes etc.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Section

Station	No. of Incidents (2013-2014)	No. of Incidents (2014-2015)	Percentage Change
Chepstow	538	673	+ 25.1%
Monmouth	484	552	+ 14.0%
Abergavenny	855	878	+ 2.7%
Caldicot	582	577	- 0.9%
Anti-Social Behaviour Total	2459	2680	+ 9.0%

ASB has increased by 9% across Monmouthshire; most notable increased seen in Chepstow, Monmouth and Abergavenny.

The table below indicates the total number of Anti-social behaviour incidents reported to Monmouthshire Council, for the period 01/04/13 to 31/03/14 and for the period 01/04/15 to 31/03/15 (no data exists prior to 01/04/13); arranged by Area. All areas are returning a reduction in ASB with Abergavenny (Bryn-y-Cwm) the most significant with 60 less incidents reported overall. Caldicot (Severnside), Monmouth (Central Monmouthshire) and Chepstow (Lower Wye) show a slight reduction year on year.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Locality

Area Name	01/04/2013 To 31/03/2014	01/04/2014 To 31/03/2015	Year on Year Change #	% Change
Bryn-y-Cwm	244	184	-60	- 24.6%
Severnside	148	146	-2	- 1.4%
Lower Wye Valley	137	129	-8	- 5.8%
Central Monmouthshire	118	114	-4	- 3.4%
Total	647	573	-74	- 11.4%

Table 11 - Source: Monmouthshire CC Environmental Health

The following table indicates the type of anti-social behaviour in categories over the same period. The most complained about ASB act is Fouling by dogs, highest over the two periods and remaining quite constant. This is followed by Dogs barking and Fly-tipping. Smoke from Domestic Bonfires which, although have slightly reduced are still quite prevalent. Unfortunately, the information obtained by MCC does not record down to street/ward level.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by Category

ASB Category	01/04/2013 To 31/03/2014	01/04/2014 To 31/03/2015	Year on Year Change #	% Change
Fouling By Dogs	169	147	-2	- 13%
Noise: Domestic Barking Dog	127	97	-30	- 23.6%
Fly-Tipping	106	109	+3	+ 2.8%
Smoke, Domestic Bonfires	73	65	-8	- 11%
Noise: Domestic Amplified Music	62	51	-11	- 17.7%
Noise: Domestic Disturbance	41	35	-6	- 14.6%
Litter	30	28	-2	- 6.7%
Odour / Fumes Domestic	14	14	0	Unchanged
Noise: Domestic DIY / Car Repair	7	9	+2	+ 28.6%
Noise: From Vehicle (Specific)	8	6	-2	- 25%
Noise: Domestic Other Animal	4	6	+2	+ 50%
Syringes	4	3	-1	- 25%
Noise: Illumination	4	2	-2	- 50%
Total	649	572	-77	- 11.9%

Table 12 - Source: Monmouthshire CC Environmental Health

The discrepancy in total figures given against Locality and Category are due to a “County Wide Code” being used giving a slightly different total % change.

Alcohol

In this section, data is examined in a number of ways including alcohol related crime data, alcohol and the NHS, provision of treatment and alcohol and driving. Welsh Government strategy is described in Appendix 1.

Effects of Alcohol in Gwent

Alcohol & Crime: Crime Data

Gwent Police data systems provide the capacity to identify recorded crime with an “Alcohol” tag. This tag may be applied where either the victim or the offender were under the influence of alcohol. The following tables indicate how alcohol plays a part in All Crime by both LAA and by Crime Type.

Alcohol Related Crime by LLA

LAA	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Newport	851	754	- 11%
Caerphilly	811	742	- 9%
Blaenau Gwent	405	456	+ 11%
Torfaen	360	332	- 8%
Monmouthshire	282	221	- 22%
Total	2709	2505	- 8%
% of All Crime	8%	7%	

Table 13- Source: Gwent Police

Alcohol Related Crime by Crime Type

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Violence With Injury	1128	995	- 12%
Violence Without Injury	467	476	+ 2%
Public Order Offences	450	360	- 20%
Criminal Damage & Arson	330	349	+ 6%
Shoplifting	56	69	+ 23%
All Other Theft	46	51	+ 11%
Vehicle Crime	37	37	Unchanged
Drug Offences	33	32	- 3%
Rape	31	34	+ 10%
Possession of Weapons	28	18	- 36%
Other Sexual Offences	27	23	- 15%
Robbery	22	9	- 59%

Crime Priority Offences	No. of Crimes (2012-2013)	No. of Crimes (2013-2014)	Percentage Change
Misc. Crimes Against Society	21	15	- 29%
Theft From The Person	12	16	+ 33%
Burglary – Dwelling	12	16	+ 33%
Fraud	4	0	N/A
Burglary – Non Dwelling	3	5	+ 67%
Bicycle Theft	2	0	N/A
Total	2709	2505	- 8%
% of All Crime	8%	7%	- 1%

Table 14 - Source: Gwent Police

Across Gwent the data suggests that, where either the victim or the offender was under the influence of alcohol there is a slight reduction on 1% in the proportion of Alcohol-related crime relative to the numbers of Total Crime. However, within this were increases in recorded crime for some crime types, including Violence Without Injury, Criminal Damage and Arson, Shoplifting and All Other Theft.

In addition, there was a reduction in numbers across the LAAs with the exception of Blaenau Gwent, where there was an 11% increase.

Alcohol & Health Services: NHS, Accident & Emergency (A&E) Data / Sources

The following data has been sources from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) covering the whole of Gwent.

Total New A&E Attendances – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Grand Total
Total	161692	159114	160685	481491

Total New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Grand Total
Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

Proportion of Alcohol Related New A&E Attendances Compared to Total New A&E Attendances – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Average
Total	3.7%	2.8%	2.2%	2.9%

Therefore, attendances to A&E for alcohol related cases showed a reduction over the reported period 2011 to 2014, from 3.7% to 2.2%.

Total New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – Male to Female Ratio – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Year	Male	Female	Total	Ratio (Male to Female)
2011/12	3666	2262	5928	1.62 : 1

Year	Male	Female	Total	Ratio (Male to Female)
2012/13	2709	1725	4434	1.57 : 1
2013/14	2104	1432	3536	1.47 : 1
Total	8479	5419	13898	1.56 : 1

The relative ratio of Male : Female attendees to A&E suggests that whilst there are more Male than Female attendees for alcohol related cases, the relative proportion of male attendees is decreasing from a Male : Female ratio of 1.62:1 to 1.47:1.

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Age & Financial Year – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	Financial Year			% Change 2011/12 to 2013/14	Grand Total
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		
Age on Arrival					
0	2	2	2	0%	6
1	10	1	5	- 100%	16
2 – 4	22	5	13	- 69%	40
5 – 9	17	14	11	- 55%	42
10 – 16	277	216	211	- 31%	704
17 – 44	3914	2861	2232	- 75%	9007
45 – 59	1135	926	717	- 58%	2778
60 – 74	422	305	256	- 65%	983
75 – 84	98	77	63	- 56%	238
85+	31	27	26	- 19%	84
Grand Total	5928	4434	3536	- 68%	13898

The largest number and percentage decrease in alcohol attendees 2011/12 to 2013/14 is in the 17 – 44 years age category (75%).

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Days of Week – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Day of Week				
Monday	816	597	498	1911 (14%)
Tuesday	614	481	355	1450 (10%)
Wednesday	551	450	341	1342 (10%)
Thursday	649	489	356	1494 (11%)
Friday	669	497	443	1609 (12%)
Saturday	1240	937	719	2896 (21%)
Sunday	1389	983	824	3196 (23%)
Grand Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Time of Day – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
Day of Week	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
00:00 – 02:00	1250	910	721	2881 (21%)
03:00 – 05:00	638	527	425	1590 (11%)
06:00 – 08:00	246	210	185	641 (5%)
09:00 – 11:00	590	463	389	1442 (10%)
12:00 – 14:00	653	505	430	1588 (11%)
15:00 – 17:00	740	551	411	1702 (12%)
18:00 – 20:00	788	531	393	1712 (12%)
21:00 – 23:00	1023	737	582	2342 (17%)
Grand Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

Sunday morning between 00:00 and 02:00 is the day and time when the greatest number of alcohol related cases will addend A&E (night time economy).

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Arrival Mode – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
Day of Week	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
01 – Ambulance	3251	2463	1947	7661 (55%)
03 – Private Motorised Vehicle	2078	1534	1260	4872 (35%)
04 – Private Non-Motorised Vehicle	3	2	2	7 (0%)
05 – Public Transport	129	79	80	288 (2%)
06 – Walked	147	86	54	287 (2%)
07 – Police Car	286	250	179	715 (5%)
20 – Other	34	20	14	68 (1%)
Grand Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

Percentage of New Attendances Brought Into A&E By Ambulance – Alcohol Related – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Average
Total	54.84%	55.55%	55.06%	55.15%

New A&E Attendances – Alcohol Related – By Attendance Group – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
Day of Week	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
11 – Accident	2086	1562	1251	4899 (35%)
12 – Assault	708	368	287	1363 (10%)
13 – Deliberate Self-Harm	756	539	405	1700 (12%)
14 – Not Known (Injury)	8	2	8	18 (0%)
15 – Not Given	36	29	23	88 (1%)

Attendances	Financial Year			Grand Total (%)
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Day of Week				
20 – Non Trauma	2318	1924	1557	5799 (42%)
99 – Not Known (Other)	16	10	5	31 (0%)
Grant Total	5928	4434	3536	13898

Alcohol related attendances to A&E tend to arrive by ambulance (55% of all attendances are via ambulance) with Accident, Self-Harm and Assault being the three most reported reason for attendance.

Hospital Admissions with Any Mention of Assault – 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014

(It is not possible to identify from these which were as a result of the third party being under the influence of alcohol)

Year	Female	Male	Total
2011/12	80	320	400
2012/13	84	245	329
2013/14	64	219	283
Total	228	784	1012

Summary

For the period 2011-2014, total A&E attendances fluctuated. However, the proportion of attendances for alcohol related issues steadily fell (3.7%-2.2%). The ratio of Male : Female A&E attendances reduced over this period suggesting less males, relative to females were attending. Some 75% of these alcohol related attendances to A&E were aged 17-44 years. Attendances tended to occur on Sunday, followed by Saturday, between 21:00 and 23:00 hours. Some 55% of all attendances arrived by ambulance. Attendance groups tended to be for Non Trauma (42%) followed by Accident (35%). Some 7% of all attendances (not just for alcohol) were related to assault.

Tackling Alcohol Abuse in Gwent

Treatment

When considering the treatment of alcohol abuse in Gwent, there is a huge gap between the level of treatment available and the perceived level of treatment need. Figures below compare data for the total population for Gwent against estimates for different categories of problem drinkers. This is then considered in light of the actual numbers of treatment places.

Estimated Proportion of Adults Assessed for Alcohol

Local Authority	Adult Pop. 2011 census	Dependent Drinkers est. 5.9%	Harmful Drinkers est. 3.8%	Hazardous Drinkers est. 14.5%	Binge Drinkers est. 28%	Total At Risk Through Drinking	Assessed by alcohol services 2012/13	Proportion of potential cohort assessed
Blaenau Gwent	55503	3275	2109	8048	15541	28973	265	0.9%
Caerphilly	139616	8237	5305	20244	39092	72880	481	0.7%
Monmouthshire	72829	4297	2768	10560	20392	38017	150	0.4%
Newport	112719	6650	4283	16344	31561	58840	268	0.5%

Torfaen	71500	4218	2717	10367	20020	37323	376	1.0%
Total	452168	26678	17182	65564	126607	236032	1363	0.6%

Table 15 - Sources: ONS, WNDSM & Peter Thomas

When utilising the Rush Model (www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/_library/rush_article.pdf) the assumption that 20% of the population is some form of problem drinker produces the following data when applied to Office of National Statistics (ONS) data.

Estimated Number of Adult Alcohol Treatment Places Needed

Local Authority	Total Adults At Risk Through Drinking	RUSH Model Est Treatment Places Needed (20%)	Adults Assessed for Alcohol (2012/13)	Proportion of Est Treatment Places Assessed
Blaenau Gwent	28973	5795	265	4.6%
Caerphilly	72880	14576	481	3.3%
Monmouthshire	38017	7603	150	2.0%
Newport	58840	11768	268	2.3%
Torfaen	37323	7465	376	5.0%
Total	236032	47206	1363	2.9%

Table 16 - Sources: ONS, WNDSM & Peter Thomas

Overall, the data suggests there are far greater numbers of problem drinkers than there are treatment places. This gap can be explained by people's perception of what problem drinking really is. If the assumptions of this data are correct, there is insufficient resourcing for alcohol treatment even if there was inherent recognition in the issue amongst the Gwent population.

Further expansion of the alcohol assessment figures are contained in the Substance Misuse section, broken down by age category.

Alcohol & Driving in Wales

The overall picture is that there are fewer casualties involved in road traffic accidents in Wales between 2009 and 2013 as the data suggests.

All Casualties Involved in Accidents With At Least One Positive Breath Test By Month

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
January	22	9	34	26	10	20
February	47	25	29	22	21	29
March	33	29	17	29	39	29
April	38	36	27	15	15	26
May	45	32	31	30	19	31
June	24	39	24	27	23	27
July	35	38	26	25	35	32
August	26	33	35	31	26	30
September	40	30	20	24	32	29
October	36	56	42	35	20	38

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
November	42	34	18	22	39	31
December	36	14	31	36	23	28
All Months	424	375	334	322	302	351

Table 17 - Source: Welsh Government STATS19 Statistical Form from Police (<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/2014/141127-drinking-driving-2013-en.xlsx>)

Substance Misuse

Alcohol & Substance Misuse Treatment

Over the next few pages, data obtained from Welsh Government highlights the nature and number of assessments for differing substances, including alcohol, from 2009 to 2014 across different adult age categories. For those age categories under 18, the data is in the Children and Young Persons section. Monmouthshire data is given as a subset of Gwent-wide data.

All data, unless otherwise stated, has been obtained from Welsh Government (WNDSM).

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 18 – 24

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	15	96	12	79	1	56	3	63	0	50
Opiates	6	62	19	75	11	67	7	50	9	53
Cannabis	9	40	8	57	7	64	12	76	10	70
Other Named Drugs	4	53	8	56	8	66	13	57	8	37
Other Drugs	0	5	2	12	1	12	9	67	5	54
Total	34		49		28		44		32	

For this age group there is a reduction in alcohol, opiates and other named drugs. Cannabis and other drugs show an increase in usage.

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 25 – 39

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	54	336	41	324	12	250	6	288	8	304
Opiates	52	316	54	337	77	372	81	380	68	343
Cannabis	11	43	10	44	13	75	6	55	8	63
Other Named Drugs	8	69	10	81	20	118	23	106	14	99
Other Drugs	1	15	0	9	1	19	7	38	6	45
Total	126		115		123		123		104	

For this age grouping, the numbers of assessments for all drug types show an increase with the exception of alcohol. This age grouping shows the greatest total numbers of assessments across all age groupings.

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 40 – 59

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	24	356	43	366	7	340	6	348	1	367
Opiates	15	78	13	90	15	128	13	122	24	125
Cannabis	1	9	0	14	2	12	1	9	2	17
Other Named Drugs	1	17	2	27	3	31	3	28	2	25
Other Drugs	0	11	0	11	1	4	1	5	0	6
Total	41		58		28		24		29	

For this age grouping, alcohol related assessments have tended to stabilise over this period but remain the highest recorded number of all assessments. Opiates, cannabis and other named drugs show increases in totals of assessments whilst other drugs are reducing over the recorded period.

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 60+

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	3	44	2	41	3	35	0	34	0	46
Opiates	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	0
Cannabis	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Named Drugs	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
Other Drugs	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3		4		4		1		1	

Alcohol is the dominant substance recorded for this age grouping.

Summary

For the age grouping 18-24, there is a general spread of substance usage. Alcohol, opiates and other named drugs showed reductions whilst cannabis and other drugs showed an increase.

For the age grouping 25-39, the total numbers of assessments were between three and four times that of the 18 - 24 category. Alcohol and opiate usage tended to be the most numerous of drugs assessments recorded and were on par with each other. Cannabis, Other Drugs and Other Named Drugs fluctuated year on year in the assessment totals.

For the age grouping 40-59, alcohol was the highest recorded assessment substance. Opiates, whilst recording much lower in totals, showed a tendency to rise for this age grouping. More people in this age grouping were using opiates over the recorded period.

For the age grouping 60+, alcohol was the significant substance recorded over all others.

Reoffending / Integrated Offender Management (IOM) / Public Protection Orders (PPO)

National Picture

The latest Ministry of Justice data (published in January 2015) on proven reoffending rates relates to data for the period 2012-13. The data suggests the following:

- For England and Wales, between April 2012 and March 2013, around 538,000 adult and juvenile offenders were cautioned, convicted or released from custody.
- Approximately 140,000 of this number went on to commit a proven re-offence within one year.
- This provides an overall reoffending rate of 26.1%.
- This rate tends to fall within figures from the previous year but also represents a fall in the reoffending rate or 2.8% when compared with 2002 data.
- Trending data for reoffending rates between 2002 and 2013 tends to be broadly flat, stable and fluctuates between 26-29% annually.
- Adult proven reoffending rates (based on a population of 485,000) for those cautioned, convicted or released from custody, for this period, were calculated to be 25.0%. Adult reoffending rates between 2002 and 2013 tended to fluctuate between 24-28% and have remained fairly steady at around 25%.
- For those adults released from custody during this reporting period, the reoffending rate was 45.1%. This represented the lowest level of proven reoffending in this cohort since 2002.
- Youth proven reoffending rates (based on a population of 53,000) for those cautioned, convicted or released from custody, for this period, were calculated to be 36.1%. This figure was slightly higher than the previous year.
- For those juveniles released from custody during this period the proven reoffending rate was 67.9%. This also represented the lowest reoffending rate since 2002.

In essence, the latest (2012-13) Ministry Of Justice data suggests combined adult and juvenile proven re-offending rates for offenders either cautioned, convicted or released from custody were 26.1% or one in four of that cohort. By comparison for those released from custody, proven adult reoffending rates were 45.1% and juveniles 67.9%. High as these figures are, they are both improvements when viewed against data from 2002.

Source: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/399300/proven-reoffending-apr12-mar13.pdf

Children & Young People

Crime

The following tables highlight crime data for juvenile offenders in the Gwent area, broken down by LAA. The data is recent (2014-15) but comparisons with previous years' data are untenable for a variety of reasons.

2014 - 2015	Blaenau Gwent	Caerphilly	Monmouthshire	Newport	Torfaen
Crime Category					
Violence With Injury	42	93	19	56	44
Violence Without Injury	35	67	41	55	59
Criminal Damage & Arson	16	36	26	45	28
Public Order Offences	11	16	9	16	6
Other Sexual Offences	6	16	15	22	21
Rape	5	6	2	7	4
All Other Theft	4	15	2	13	9
Robbery	3	4	0	3	1
Vehicle Crime	2	3	0	4	1
Bicycle Theft	0	0	0	6	1
Shoplifting	2	7	23	26	13
Burglary – Dwelling	1	1	1	0	0
Burglary – Non Dwelling	0	2	1	3	1
Possession of Weapons	1	0	0	1	2
Drug Offences	1	4	5	14	4
Theft From The Person	0	2	0	1	0
Misc. Crimes Against Society	0	3	2	3	1
Total	129	275	146	275	195

For each of the regions, the proportion that juvenile crime plays in the overall crime figures is less than 1%.

Violence With Injury, Violence Without Injury and Criminal Damage and Arson are the dominant crimes which juveniles are involved in.

Re-Offending

An unpublished IOM Cymru document (August 2014) entitled “Gwent Crime, Re-offending And Needs Profile Report” examines data from the Ministry Of Justice on its ‘proven re-offending’ measure for the 2011 and states:

For those released from custody, receiving a non-custodial conviction at Court, or receiving a caution, reprimand or warning between January and December 2011, purely for Gwent, there was a cohort 1,195 young people. Of these, 416 (34.8%) had committed a proven re-offence within a 12 month period. The Wales average was 37.0%. Collectively, this group of offenders committed 1,192 proven re-offences over the period of a year.

The highest rates of reoffending amongst young people in the 2011 cohort in Gwent were recorded in Torfaen (38.4%), Newport (36.2%) and Monmouthshire (36.0%).

Alcohol & Substance Misuse

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 0 – 11

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Opiates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other Named Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	0	7	0	3	0	1	1	2

This age group has historically been assessed for Alcohol and then Cannabis.

Assessments by Substance: Age Group 12 – 17

Substance	Year									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent	Mon	Gwent
Alcohol	9	92	45	159	15	78	12	81	1	48
Opiates	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	1
Cannabis	7	46	20	179	18	90	31	171	33	254
Other Named Drugs	0	3	1	14	2	9	1	10	1	16
Other Drugs	1	5	2	13	1	13	12	94	3	36
Total	17	148	68	367	36	194	56	357	38	355

For this age grouping, assessments for Alcohol, Cannabis and also Other Drugs were predominantly conducted.

Summary

Juvenile-related crime tends to centre on Violence With and Without Injury, Criminal Damage and Arson, Shoplifting and Other Sexual Offences. Of those convicted of offences, approximately 34% had committed a proven re-offence, which is below the national average. Alcohol and Cannabis tended to be a feature of juvenile substance misuse.

Fires

Data supplied by South Wales Fire and Rescue (SWF&R) shows a general decrease in the total numbers of fires, year on year. The exception to this is data for the year 2013/14 where total numbers of fires increased relative to the previous year.

The data supplied is divided into both the Gwent Police East / West Policing areas and also by local authority.

Per Local Policing Area [Current Structure]	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
East	1250	1033	613	666
West	2994	2016	1210	1568

Per Local Policing Area [Current Structure]	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Total	4244	3049	1823	2234

Table 18- Source: SWF&R

Per Unitary Authority Area	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Blaenau Gwent	863	597	340	455
Caerphilly	1581	1034	585	757
Monmouthshire	181	122	77	101
Newport	1069	911	536	565
Torfaen	550	385	285	356

Table 19 - Source: SWF&R

The Ward areas experiencing an increase in total numbers of fires in the 2013-14 period alone were identified in the following table. All areas showed a decrease in fires 2010/11 to 2013/14 except for three: Cwm, Cwmtillery and Graig (Newport).

Per Ward Area	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% Change 2010/11 to 2013/14
Aber Valley	95	36	30	34	- 64%
Abersychan	97	57	29	46	- 53%
Always	90	81	25	31	- 66%
Badminton	39	27	8	28	- 28%
Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen	136	65	32	42	- 69%
Cefn Fforest	27	10	8	18	- 33%
Crumlin (Caerphilly)	40	23	21	24	- 40%
Cwm	32	24	14	33	+ 3%
Cwmtillery	44	43	35	50	+ 14%
Ebbw Vale North	48	44	17	41	- 15%
Graig (Newport)	18	14	6	21	+ 17%
Greenmeadow	36	19	14	35	- 3%
Liswerry	119	88	81	67	- 44%
New Tredegar	69	39	29	40	- 42%
Penyrheol (Caerphilly)	69	49	43	40	- 42%
Pontllanfraith	47	60	43	45	- 4%
Ringland	120	79	54	50	- 58%
Risca West	34	15	16	22	- 35%
Sirhowy	91	52	23	62	- 32%
St. Dials	34	26	21	27	- 21%
Stow Hill	52	41	34	41	- 21%

Per Ward Area	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% Change 2010/11 to 2013/14
Tredegar Central & West	99	90	47	56	- 43%
Tredegar Park	98	64	26	66	- 33%
Twyn Carno	51	23	11	34	- 33%
Total	1585	1069	667	953	- 40%

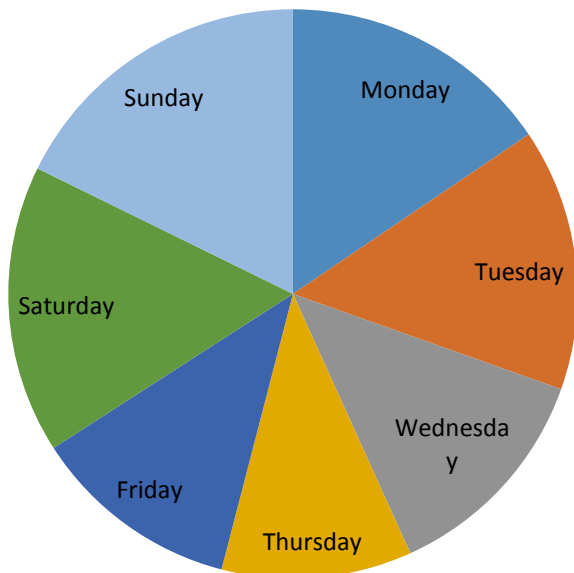
Further examination of the data for the year 2013-14 (953 total fires) for the day of week, time of week and fire type is also provided:

Day of Week	Total
Monday	148
Tuesday	142
Wednesday	122
Thursday	103
Friday	113
Saturday	156
Sunday	169
Total	953

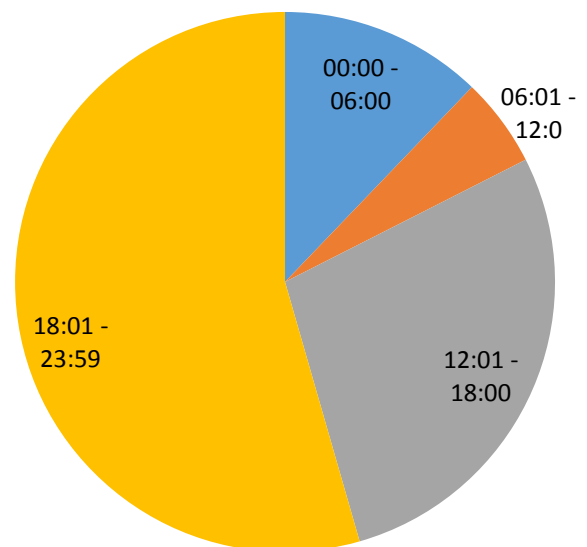
Time of Day	Total
00:00 – 06:00	116
06:01 – 12:00	51
12:01 – 18:00	267
18:01 – 23:59	519
Total	953

Table 20- Source: SWF&R

Day of Week



Time of Day



Fire Type

Fire Type	Total
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Bus / Coach	2
Car	38
Dwelling	16
Grassland, Woodland & Crops	398
Lorry / HGV	2
Motor Home	1
Motorcycle	14
Non Residential	30
Other	2
Other Outdoors (Incl. Land)	297
Outdoor Equipment & Machinery	4
Outdoor Structures	143
Towing Caravan Elsewhere (Not On Tow)	2
Trailers – Trailer Unit (Not Attached to Tractor)	2
Van	2
Total	953

Table 21 - Source: SWF&R

Summary

The general trend across the reporting period has been a gradual reduction in total numbers of fires between 2010/11 and 2012/13 followed by an increase in the year 2013-14. The overall trend from 2010/11 to 2013/14 has been a reduction in numbers. Those Wards that experienced increases in fire totals were identified together on the most populous day of the week (Sunday), and time of day (18:01 – 23:59). The most common types of fire were grassland, woodland and crops.

Appendix 1: Welsh Government Alcohol Strategy

The Welsh Government set out its strategy for a joint approach to tackling both alcohol and drugs in the document “Working Together to Reduce Harm - The Substance Misuse Strategy For Wales 2008-2018”. A joint approach in tackling both alcohol and substance misuse was based on a number of factors:

- *In accordance with good practice, a large proportion of the education, prevention, early intervention and treatment services are designed to be able to respond to both drugs and alcohol misuse.*
- *Combining the approaches to managing substance misuse ensures the needs of the many substance users who use alcohol in combination with illegal drugs are addressed effectively.*
- *It enables local commissioners to target resources in proportion to the relative harms of drug misuse and alcohol misuse in their area.*
- *Children and young people who are regular drinkers*

The harm caused by alcohol abuse has been examined and the results of which suggest:

- *Those at risk of harm as a result of alcohol abuse come from all sections of society and include children and young persons.*
- *The health effects include a higher mortality rate than breast cancer, cervical cancer and MRSA combined.”*
- *The cost to health services in Wales of alcohol related chronic disease and alcohol related acute incidents was between £70 and £85 million annually at 2006 prices.*

A review of Welsh Government strategy undertaken in 2013 suggests that, whilst the original strategy was broadly well received and commended the joint approach to tackling alcohol and substance misuse, there was further scope for improvement in terms of evaluation and monitoring of implementation of the strategy and refinement of data collected. It was recognised that a number of key changes had or were taking place in the field of substance misuse since the introduction of the strategy.

These included:

- *A shift from local to regional level commissioning of services,*
- *A revision of the national [Welsh Government] Key Performance Indicators,*
- *The bedding in of a new data recording system, and*
- *The transfer of control of Home Office funds (distributed via the Welsh Government) for substance misusing offenders from the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) to the incoming elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs).*