

2012/13



Leicestershire & Rutland

Substance Misuse Strategic Team

Adult & Young Persons Comprehensive Substance
Misuse Needs Assessment- APPENDICES



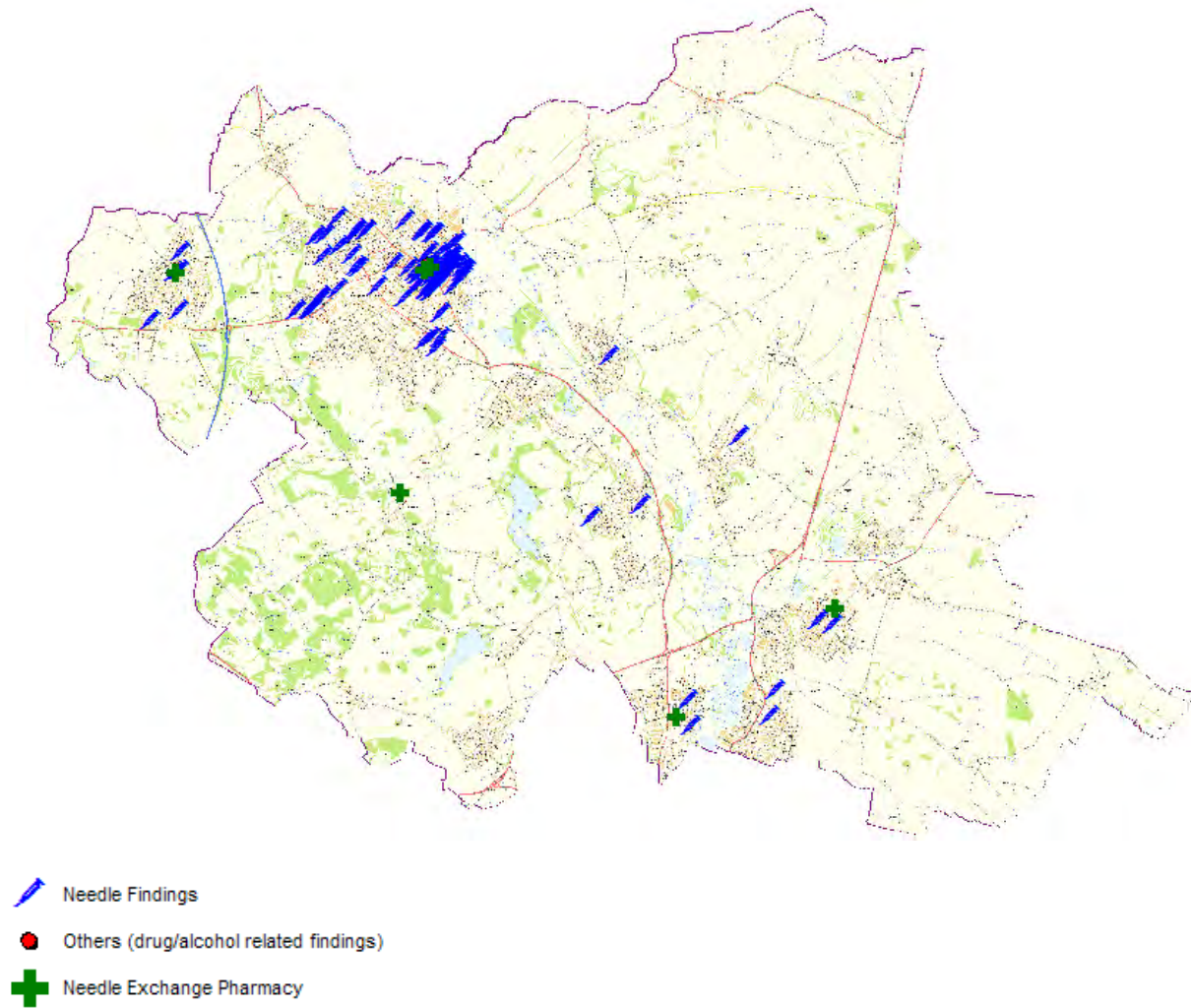
Appendices

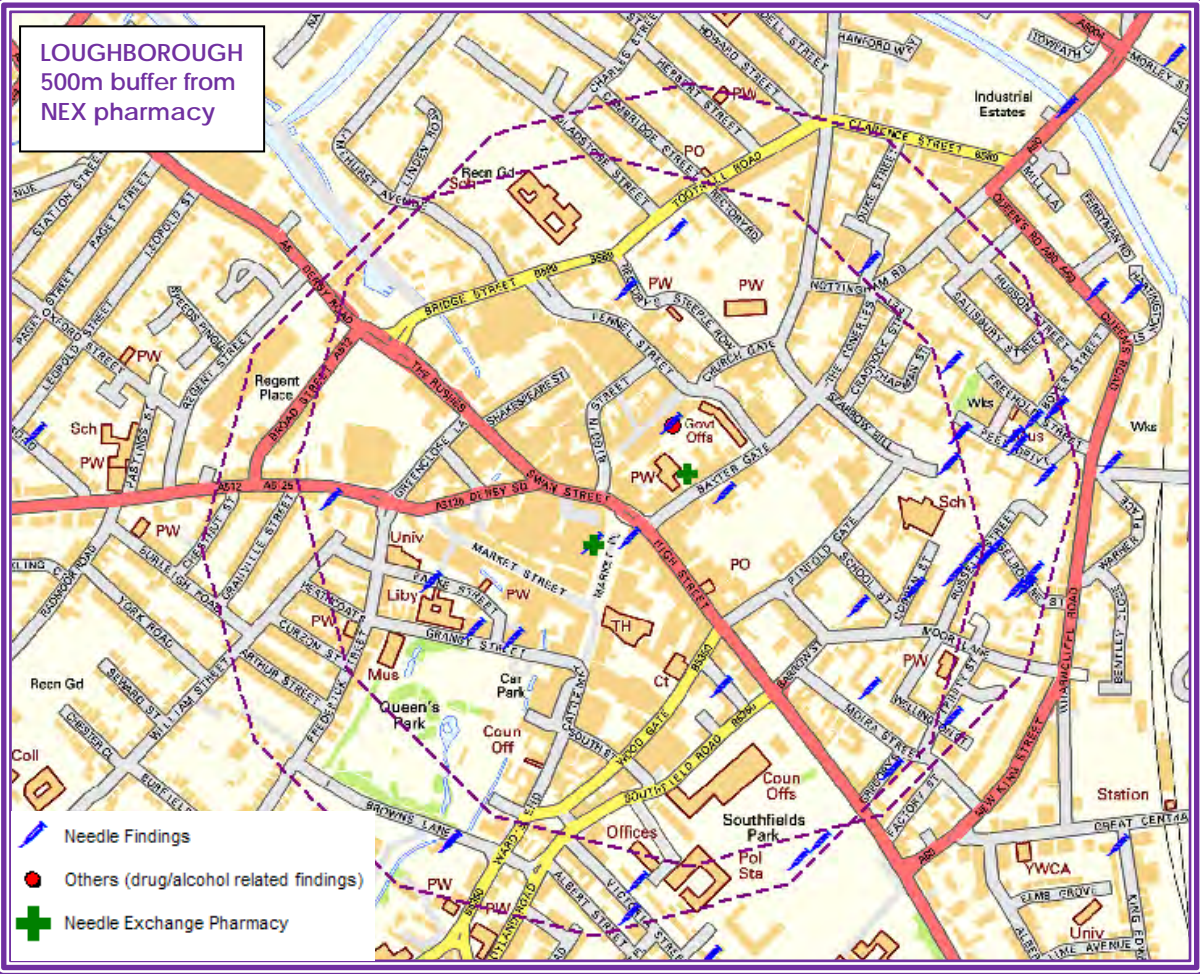
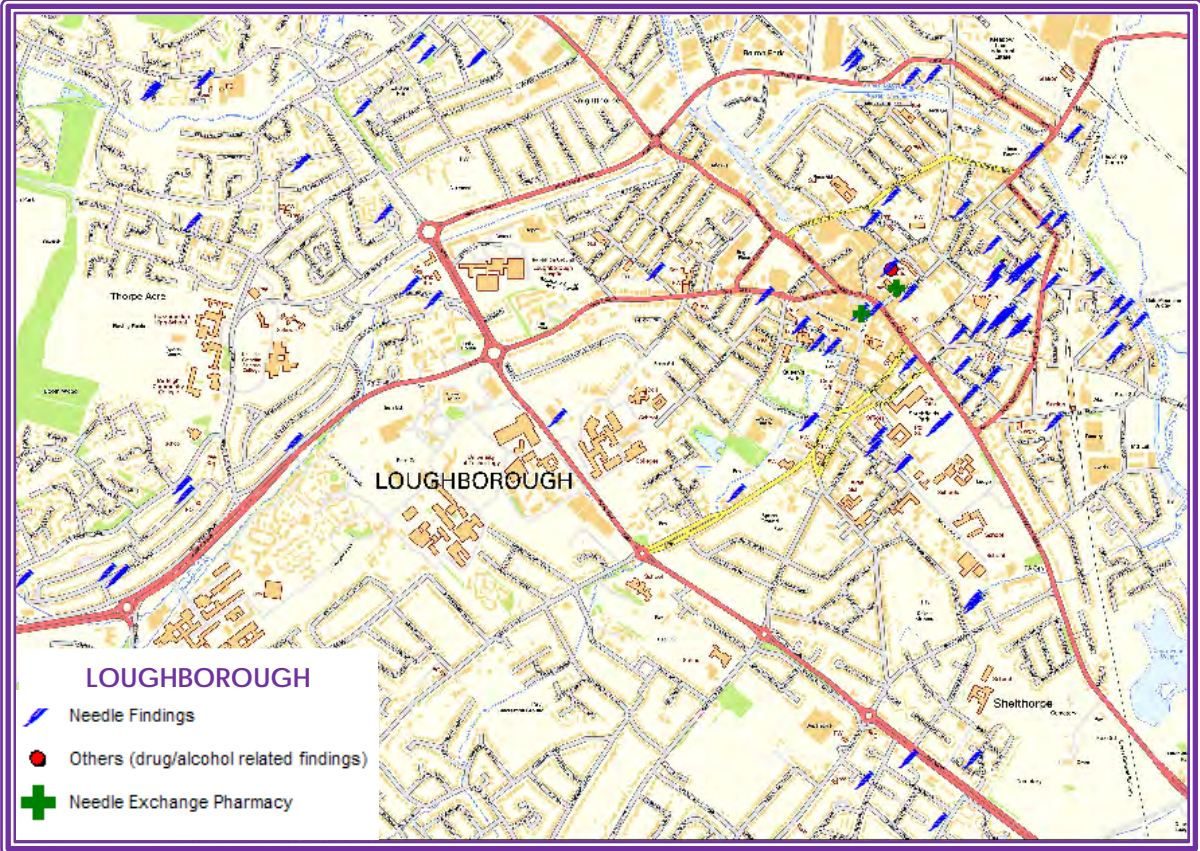
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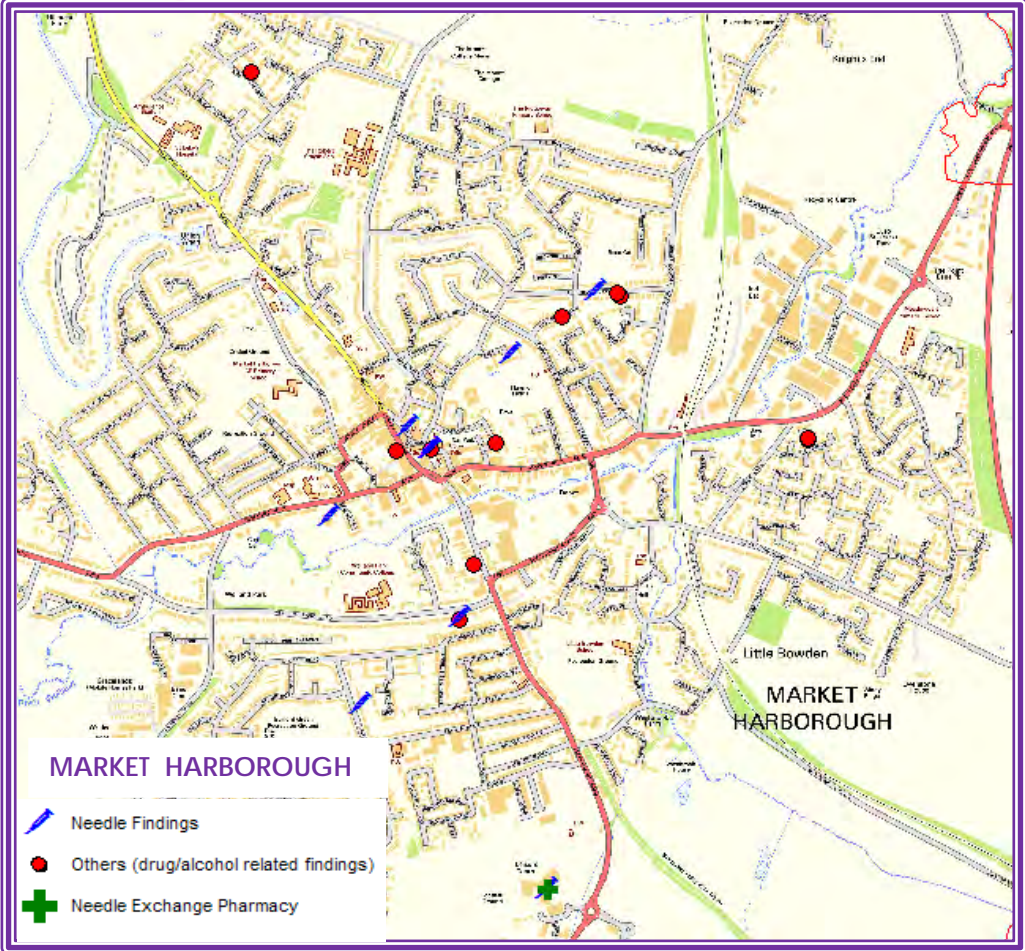
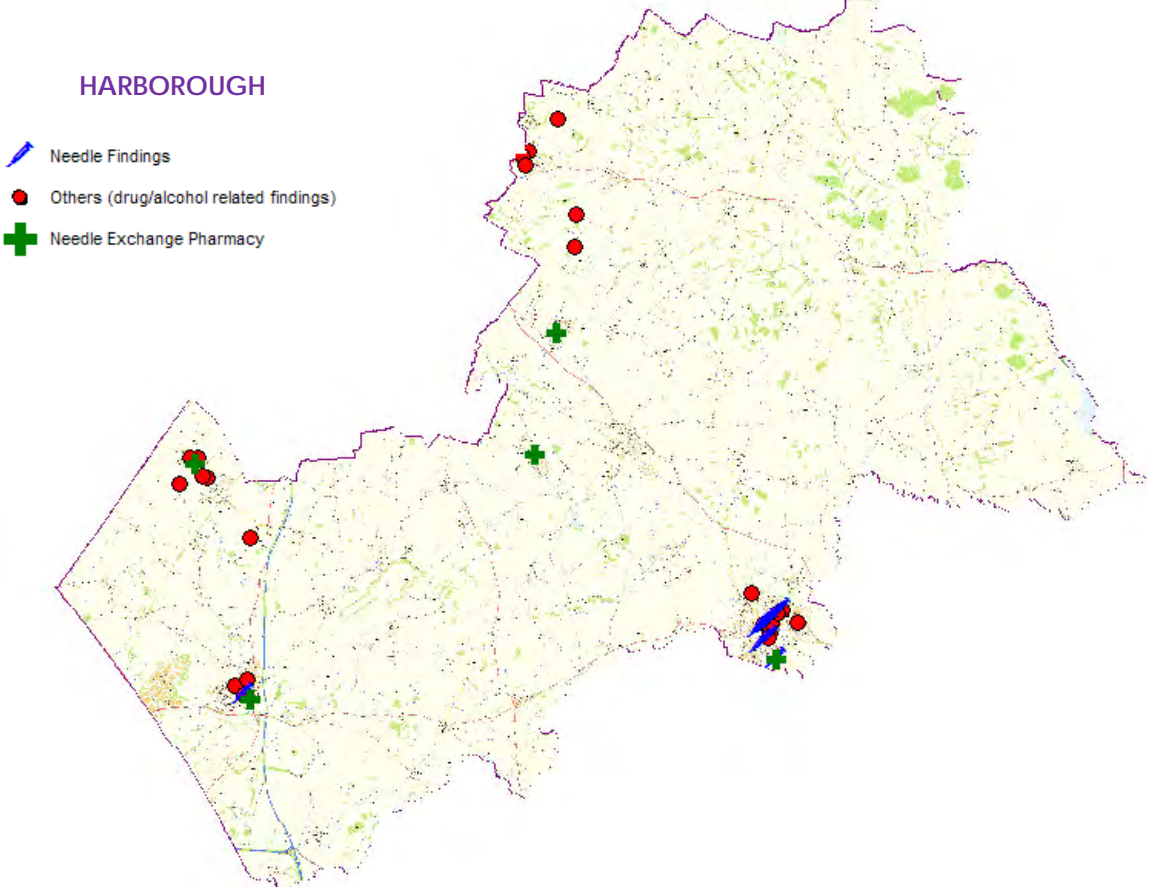


Appendix 1- Needle Exchange Pharmacies vs Environmental Health Data
(December 2012)




CHARNWOOD

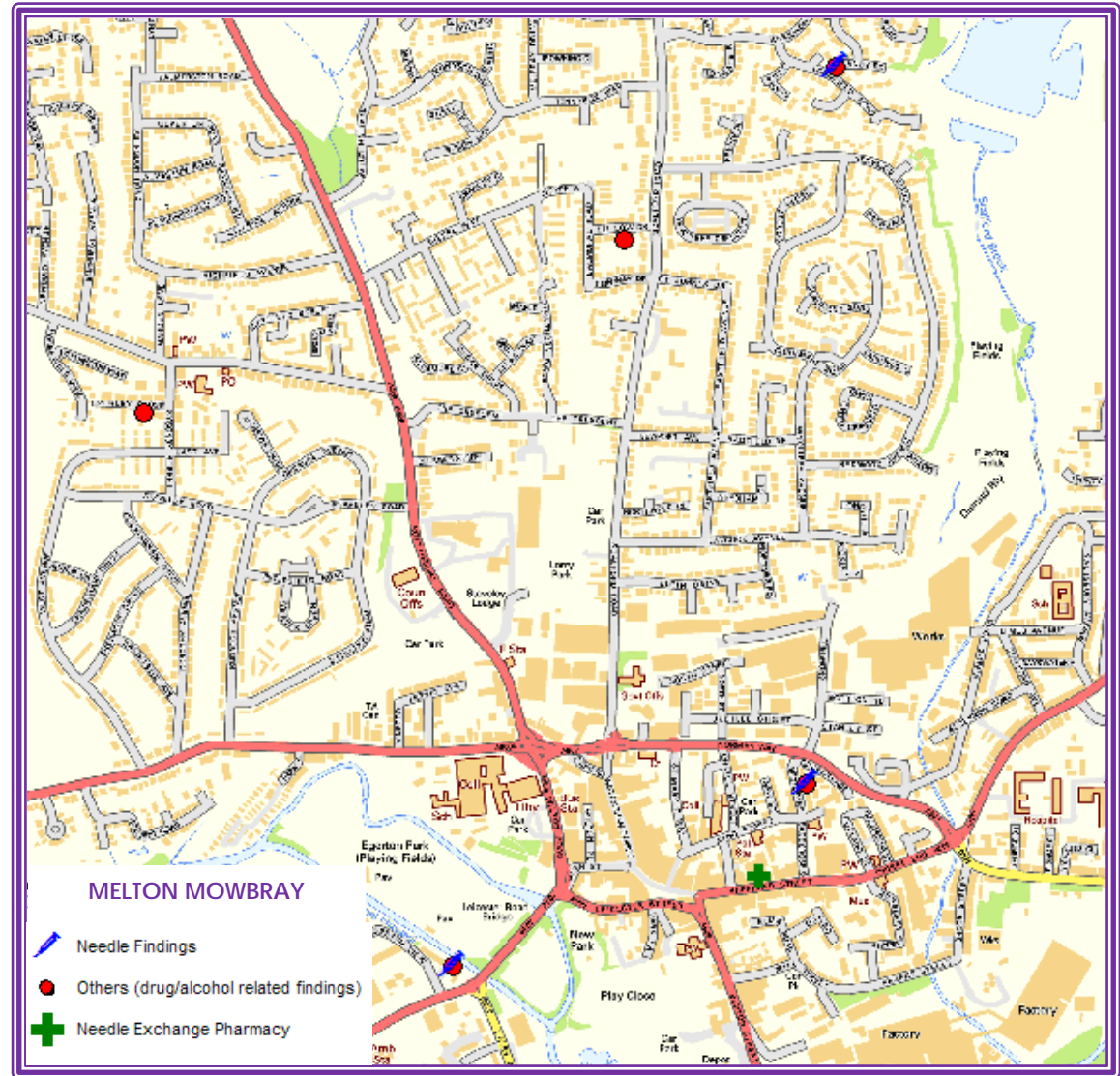
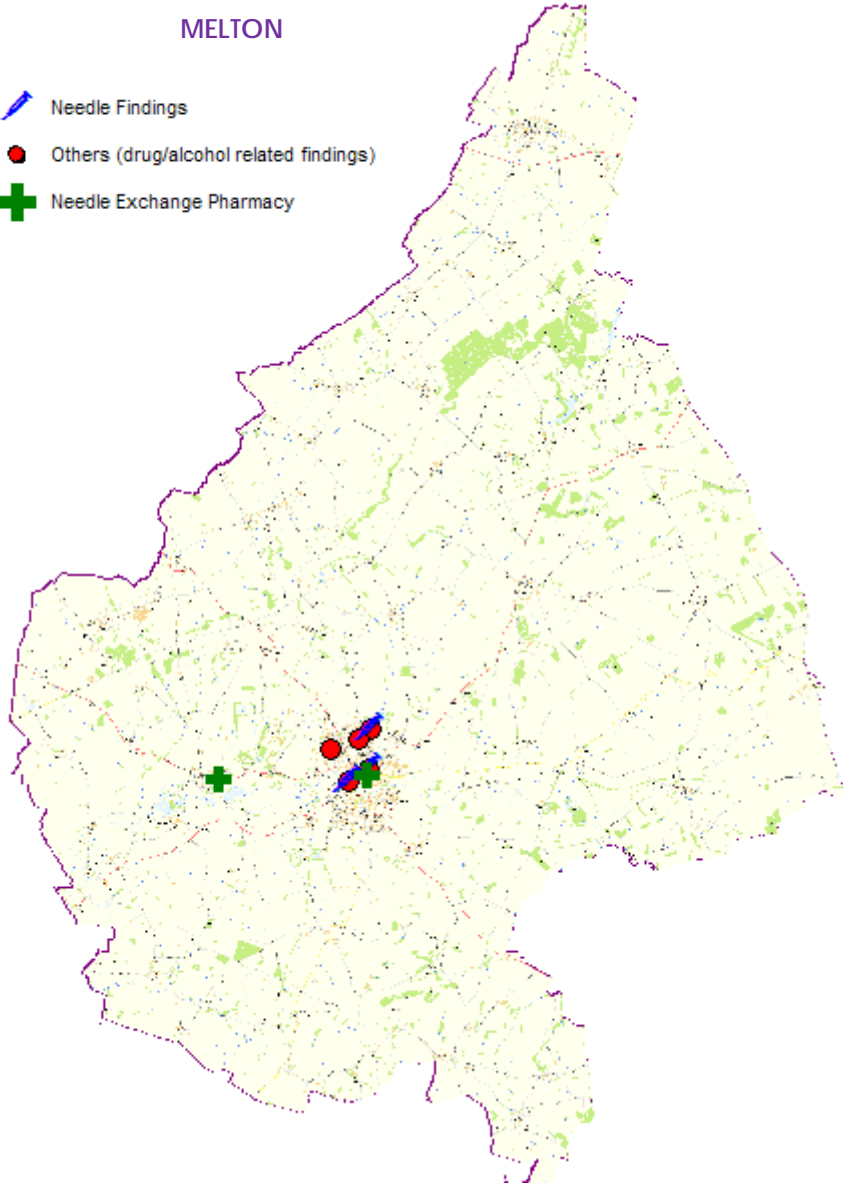









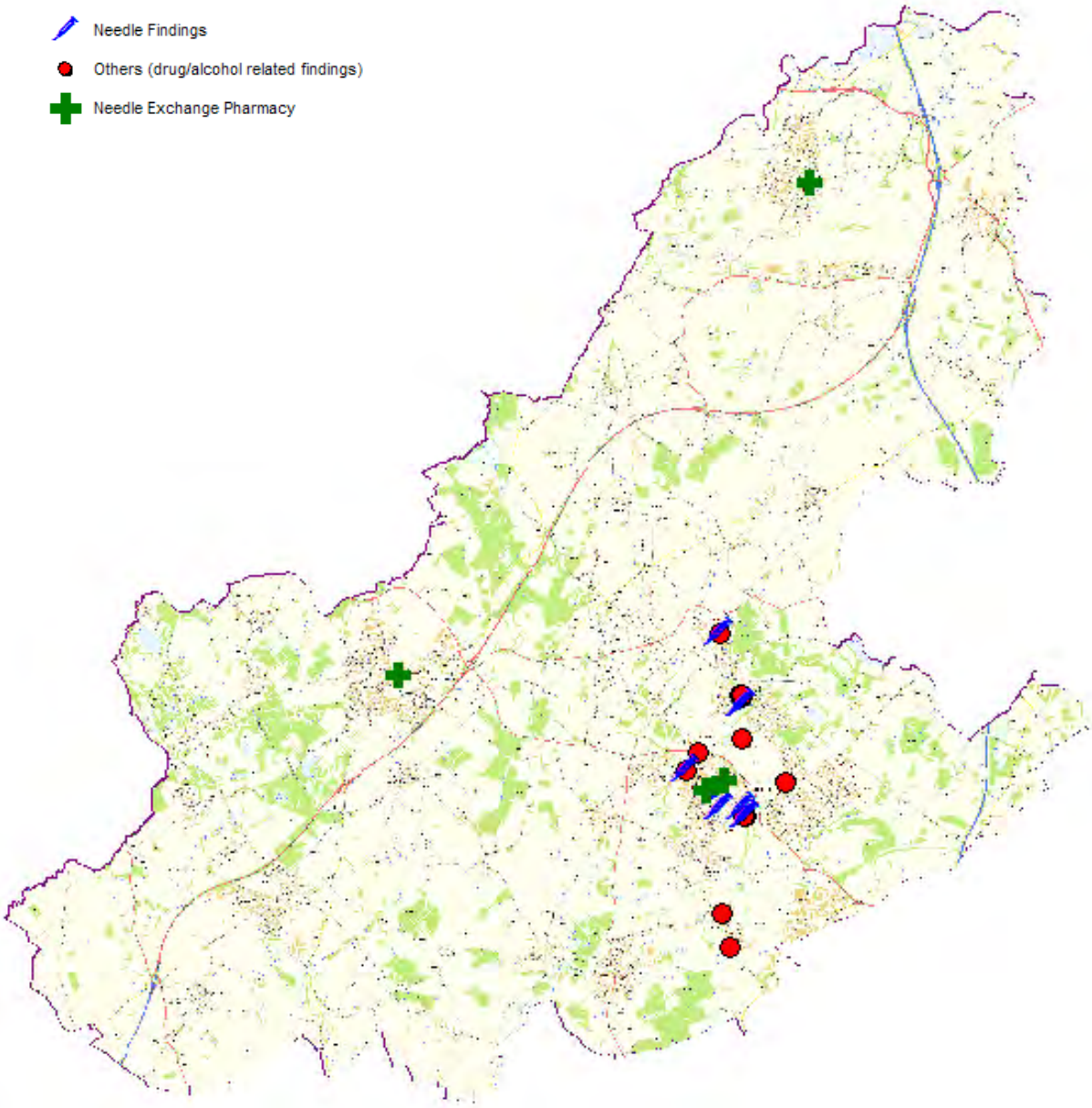
MELTON

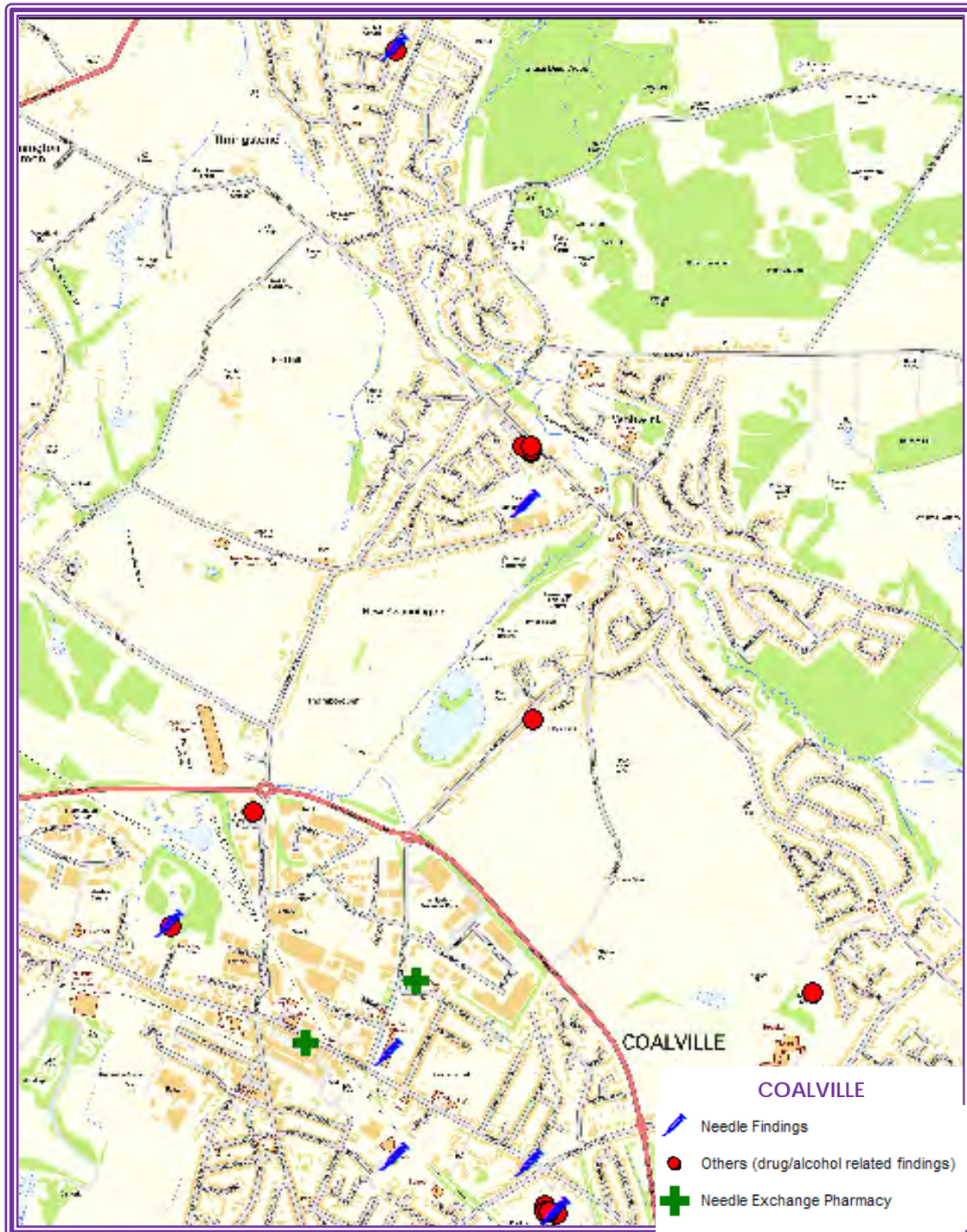
-  Needle Findings
-  Others (drug/alcohol related findings)
-  Needle Exchange Pharmacy



NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE

-  Needle Findings
-  Others (drug/alcohol related findings)
-  Needle Exchange Pharmacy





Appendix 2- Alcohol related Admissions in Leicestershire & Rutland
Rate of Alcohol Related Admissions per 100,000 population (EASR)

	2011/12				TOTAL	% change from 2010/11
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Blaby	322	318	350	331	1321	-14%
Charnwood	329	340	348	354	1372	-11%
Harborough	322	321	357	366	1366	-1%
Hinckley & Bosworth	343	342	381	380	1446	2%
Melton	330	311	335	312	1288	0%
NWL	359	372	356	375	1462	-8%
Oadby & Wigston	374	388	384	407	1553	-10%
Rutland	341	372	351	317	1381	10%
Leicestershire County & Rutland	334	340	355	355	1384	-6%
East Midlands	438	446	454	454	1791	-1%
England	482	498	496	498	1974	4%
	2010/2011				TOTAL	% change from 2009/10
Blaby	395	402	374	361	1532	0%
Charnwood	384	387	381	395	1546	7%
Harborough	354	357	351	320	1383	9%
Hinckley & Bosworth	375	355	347	338	1414	2%
Melton	323	309	338	313	1283	7%
NWL	407	398	383	399	1587	6%
Oadby & Wigston	426	433	436	430	1726	13%
Rutland	313	376	324	322	1335	5%
Leicestershire County & Rutland	375	374	366	362	1477	5%
East Midlands	457	462	447	446	1813	6%
England	466	481	474	474	1895	9%
	2009/2010				TOTAL	%change from 2008/09
Blaby	382	396	371	377	1526	6%
Charnwood	356	353	377	365	1451	2%
Harborough	287	313	309	359	1267	15%
Hinckley & Bosworth	346	349	327	360	1382	9%
Melton	257	333	313	296	1200	20%
NWL	377	375	380	368	1500	1%
Oadby & Wigston	396	365	377	392	1530	-4%
Rutland	294	303	318	358	1273	8%
Leicestershire County & Rutland	342	350	350	361	1403	6%
East Midlands	416	428	434	436	1714	9%
England	426	438	441	438	1743	10%

	2008/2009				TOTAL
Blaby	386	351	369	340	1446
Charnwood	371	362	347	339	1419
Harborough	285	263	272	281	1101
Hinckley & Bosworth	308	332	316	313	1269
Melton	243	249	239	267	997
NWL	384	356	368	381	1488
Oadby & Wigston	396	390	428	386	1600
Rutland	265	282	342	288	1177
Leicestershire County & Rutland	338	329	333	327	1327
East Midlands	384	386	397	403	1571
England	388	399	395	400	1582



Number of admissions

	2011/12				TOTAL	% change from 2010/11
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Blaby	396	391	424	413	1,624	-11%
Charnwood	643	662	690	704	2,699	-9%
Harborough	339	354	392	402	1,488	1%
Hinckley & Bosworth	474	469	516	530	1,989	4%
Melton	218	208	231	204	861	5%
NWL	412	243	418	432	1,685	-7%
Oadby & Wigston	269	284	286	301	1,141	-7%
Rutland	173	183	183	164	704	5%
Leicestershire County & Rutland	2,923	2,974	3,141	3,151	12,189	-4%
East Midlands	23,597	24,028	24,551	24,694	96,870	4%
England	296,924	306,864	306,720	309,538	1,220,046	4%
	2010/2011				TOTAL	% change from 2009/10
Blaby	471	471	443	431	1,816	3%
Charnwood	747	742	738	755	2,981	8%
Harborough	372	379	373	350	1,474	9%
Hinckley & Bosworth	499	488	478	455	1,920	4%
Melton	200	198	217	202	817	6%
NWL	455	454	440	463	1,813	8%
Oadby & Wigston	305	312	306	303	1,226	13%
Rutland	165	177	160	166	669	3%
Leicestershire County & Rutland	32,515	3,220	3,156	3,124	12,715	7%
East Midlands	24,541	24,830	24,144	24,065	97,581	7%
England	286,376	295,263	293,496	293,131	1,168,266	11%
	2009/2010				TOTAL	% change from 2008/09
Blaby	436	452	426	445	1,760	8%
Charnwood	679	666	720	703	2,768	5%
Harborough	308	332	338	377	1,354	19%
Hinckley & Bosworth	458	465	439	477	1,839	11%
Melton	165	207	198	198	767	25%
NWL	426	419	426	415	1,686	4%
Oadby & Wigston	280	256	272	276	1,085	-2%
Rutland	151	153	163	184	652	21%
Leicestershire County & Rutland	2,904	2,949	2,982	3,075	11,911	9%
East Midlands	21,991	22,524	23,060	23,224	90,798	11%
England	257,096	264,272	268,670	266,924	1,056,962	12%

	2008/2009				TOTAL
Blaby	435	401	410	383	1,630
Charnwood	691	664	652	636	2,644
Harborough	293	271	280	296	1,141
Hinckley & Bosworth	400	428	412	409	1,651
Melton	151	152	148	163	615
NWL	412	393	402	420	1,629
Oadby & Wigston	276	268	295	270	1,112
Rutland	126	129	148	136	539
Leicestershire County & Rutland	2,787	2,710	2,751	2,718	10,965
East Midlands	20,015	20,045	20,827	21,125	82,011
England	231,146	237,305	237,321	239,698	945,469



Appendix 3- EMAS Alcohol call outs in Leicestershire & Rutland (April-October 2012)

	Apr			May			Jun		
	Alcohol call outs	All call outs	% alcohol flagged	Alcohol call outs	All call outs	% alcohol flagged	Alcohol call outs	All call outs	% alcohol flagged
Leicester UA	16	4720	0.3%	91	4982	1.8%	317	4679	6.8%
Rutland UA	*	*	0.0%	*	*	0.7%	12	328	3.7%
Blaby CD	*	*	0.4%	7	814	0.9%	24	766	3.1%
Charnwood CD	11	1632	0.7%	47	1832	2.6%	104	1625	6.4%
Harborough CD	*	*	0.4%	10	737	1.4%	29	698	4.2%
Hinckley and Bosworth CD	6	964	0.6%	11	969	1.1%	33	1004	3.3%
Melton CD	*	*	0.4%	*	*	1.0%	16	492	3.3%
North West Leicestershire CD	10	986	1.0%	23	942	2.4%	40	969	4.1%
Oadby and Wigston CD	*	*	0.2%	15	605	2.5%	22	522	4.2%
LCR	52	11177	0.5%	211	11666	1.8%	597	11083	5.4%

	Jul			Aug			Sep		
	Alcohol call outs	All call outs	% alcohol flagged	Alcohol call outs	All call outs	% alcohol flagged	Alcohol call outs	All call outs	% alcohol flagged
Leicester UA	278	4989	5.60%	320	4576	7.00%	299	4586	6.50%
Rutland UA	8	375	2.10%	10	312	3.20%	*	*	0.30%
Blaby CD	24	784	3.10%	41	778	5.30%	48	822	5.80%
Charnwood CD	94	1733	5.40%	101	1613	6.30%	105	1646	6.40%
Harborough CD	17	733	2.30%	32	680	4.70%	29	702	4.10%
Hinckley and Bosworth CD	19	975	1.90%	27	900	3.00%	32	896	3.60%
Melton CD	21	497	4.20%	27	469	5.80%	*	*	4.90%
North West Leicestershire CD	38	903	4.20%	57	917	6.20%	59	957	6.20%
Oadby and Wigston CD	30	597	5.00%	28	611	4.60%	23	595	3.90%
LCR	529	11586	4.60%	643	10856	5.90%	620	11002	5.60%
	Oct								
	Alcohol call outs	All call outs	% alcohol flagged						
Leicester UA	230	4945	4.7%						
Rutland UA	*	*	1.1%						
Blaby CD	26	909	2.9%						
Charnwood CD	100	1719	5.8%						
Harborough CD	16	757	2.1%						
Hinckley and Bosworth CD	13	981	1.3%						
Melton CD	*	*	4.4%						
North West Leicestershire CD	39	1022	3.8%						
Oadby and Wigston CD	23	634	3.6%						
LCR	473	11771	4.0%						

Appendix 4- Percentage of population aged 16+ that binge drink (2006-2008)



Indicator: Percentage of the population aged 16+ that binge drink, modelled estimate, 2006-2008

Unit: %

Source: APHO NHS IC © Copyright 2010

Wards (2011)	Binge drinking adults	District
Muxloe Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	14.5	Blaby
Ellis Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	14.9	Blaby
Fairestone Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	14.9	Blaby
Millfield Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	14.9	Blaby
Ravenhurst and Fosse Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	14.9	Blaby
Forest Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	16.2	Blaby
Normanton Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	17	Blaby
Blaby South Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	17.8	Blaby
Saxondale Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	18.8	Blaby
Croft Hill Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	19	Blaby
Cosby with South Whetstone Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	19.7	Blaby
Stanton and Flamville Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	19.8	Blaby
Enderby and St. John's Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	19.9	Blaby
Pastures Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	20	Blaby
Narborough and Littlethorpe Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	20.1	Blaby
Winstanley Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	20.1	Blaby
Countesthorpe Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	21	Blaby
North Whetstone Ward, Blaby, Leicestershire	21	Blaby
Thurmaston Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	13.6	Charnwood
Birstall Wanlip Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	13.8	Charnwood
Birstall Watermead Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	15	Charnwood
Loughborough Outwoods Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	15.6	Charnwood
Loughborough Lemyngton Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	15.7	Charnwood
Forest Bradgate Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	16	Charnwood
Loughborough Dishley and Hathern Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	16	Charnwood



Loughborough Hastings Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	16.5	Charnwood
Syston West Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	16.5	Charnwood
Loughborough Garendon Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	16.9	Charnwood
The Wolds Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	17.5	Charnwood
Wreake Villages Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	17.5	Charnwood
Rothley and Thurcaston Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	18.2	Charnwood
Loughborough Shelthorpe Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	18.4	Charnwood
Syston East Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	19.3	Charnwood
Shepshed West Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	19.7	Charnwood
Mountsorrel Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	20.4	Charnwood
East Goscote Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	20.7	Charnwood
Queniborough Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	20.7	Charnwood
Shepshed East Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	21.8	Charnwood
Barrow and Sileby West Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	21.9	Charnwood
Loughborough Nanpantan Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	22	Charnwood
Quorn and Mountsorrel Castle Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	22.6	Charnwood
Sileby Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	23.6	Charnwood
Anstey Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	23.9	Charnwood
Loughborough Ashby Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	24.2	Charnwood
Loughborough Southfields Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	29.4	Charnwood
Loughborough Storer Ward, Charnwood, Leicestershire	35.3	Charnwood
Thurnby and Houghton Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	15.5	Harborough
Dunton Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.3	Harborough
Misterton Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.3	Harborough
Peatling Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.3	Harborough
Ullesthorpe Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.3	Harborough
Lubenham Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.4	Harborough
Billesdon Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.5	Harborough
Nevill Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.5	Harborough
Tilton Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.5	Harborough
Bosworth Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.7	Harborough
Fleckney Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.7	Harborough
Market Harborough - Logan Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	18.7	Harborough
Market Harborough - Great Bowden and Arden Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	19.1	Harborough
Market Harborough - Welland Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	19.4	Harborough



Market Harborough - Little Bowden Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	19.8	Harborough
Kibworth Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	20.2	Harborough
Glen Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	20.6	Harborough
Lutterworth Brookfield Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	22.3	Harborough
Lutterworth Orchard Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	22.3	Harborough
Lutterworth Springs Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	22.3	Harborough
Lutterworth Swift Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	22.3	Harborough
Broughton Astley - Astley Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	25	Harborough
Broughton Astley - Broughton Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	25	Harborough
Broughton Astley - Primethorpe Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	25	Harborough
Broughton Astley - Sutton Ward, Harborough, Leicestershire	25	Harborough
Burbage St. Catherines and Lash Hill Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leic	17	Hinckley and Bosworth
Ambien Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire	17.4	Hinckley and Bosworth
Groby Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire	17.4	Hinckley and Bosworth
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicesters	17.6	Hinckley and Bosworth
Earl Shilton Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire	18.7	Hinckley and Bosworth
Hinckley De Montfort Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire	19.1	Hinckley and Bosworth
Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershi	19.2	Hinckley and Bosworth
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leices	19.7	Hinckley and Bosworth
Barwell Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire	19.9	Hinckley and Bosworth
Hinckley Trinity Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire	20.4	Hinckley and Bosworth
Hinckley Castle Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire	20.8	Hinckley and Bosworth
Markfield, Stanton and Fieldhead Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leiceste	21.3	Hinckley and Bosworth
Hinckley Clarendon Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire	21.4	Hinckley and Bosworth
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth,	21.6	Hinckley and Bosworth
Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston Ward, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leices	21.7	Hinckley and Bosworth
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone Ward, Hinckley a	21.7	Hinckley and Bosworth
Bottesford Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.5	Melton
Croxton Kerrial Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.5	Melton
Long Clawson and Stathern Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.5	Melton
Melton Craven Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.5	Melton



Melton Warwick Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.5	Melton
Asfordby Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.6	Melton
Frisby-on-the-Wreake Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.6	Melton
Old Dalby Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.6	Melton
Melton Newport Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.7	Melton
Melton Sysonby Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	18.9	Melton
Melton Dorian Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	19.1	Melton
Gaddesby Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	19.3	Melton
Somerby Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	19.3	Melton
Waltham-on-the-Wolds Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	19.3	Melton
Wymondham Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	19.3	Melton
Melton Egerton Ward, Melton, Leicestershire	19.5	Melton
Greenhill Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	18.1	North West Leicestershire
Moira Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	18.4	North West Leicestershire
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	18.4	North West Leicestershire
Ravenstone and Packington Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	18.6	North West Leicestershire
Ashby Ivanhoe Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	18.7	North West Leicestershire
Valley Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	18.9	North West Leicestershire
Whitwick Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	18.9	North West Leicestershire
Thringstone Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	19.5	North West Leicestershire
Bardon Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	20.1	North West Leicestershire
Ashby Castle Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	20.3	North West Leicestershire
Snibston Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	21	North West Leicestershire
Hugglescote Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	21.4	North West Leicestershire
Kegworth and Whatton Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	21.5	North West Leicestershire
Appleby Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	21.7	North West Leicestershire
Measham Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	21.7	North West Leicestershire
Ibstock and Heather Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	22	North West Leicestershire
Ashby Holywell Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	22.4	North West Leicestershire
Breedon Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	22.4	North West Leicestershire
Coalville Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	23	North West Leicestershire
Castle Donington Ward, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire	23.4	North West Leicestershire
Oadby Woodlands Ward, Oadby and Wigston,	11	Oadby and Wigston



Leicestershire		
Oadby Uplands Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	11.2	Oadby and Wigston
Oadby Grange Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	11.7	Oadby and Wigston
Oadby Brocks Hill Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	12.5	Oadby and Wigston
Oadby St. Peter's Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	12.5	Oadby and Wigston
Wigston St. Wolstan's Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	16.1	Oadby and Wigston
Wigston Fields Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	17.1	Oadby and Wigston
Wigston Meadowcourt Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	17.7	Oadby and Wigston
Wigston All Saints Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	17.8	Oadby and Wigston
South Wigston Ward, Oadby and Wigston, Leicestershire	21.4	Oadby and Wigston
Ketton Ward, Rutland	15.9	Rutland
Ryhall and Casterton Ward, Rutland	15.9	Rutland
Normanton Ward, Rutland	16.3	Rutland
Cottesmore Ward, Rutland	16.8	Rutland
Exton Ward, Rutland	16.8	Rutland
Greetham Ward, Rutland	16.8	Rutland
Oakham North East Ward, Rutland	19.4	Rutland
Oakham South East Ward, Rutland	19.4	Rutland
Oakham South West Ward, Rutland	19.4	Rutland
Langham Ward, Rutland	21	Rutland
Oakham North West Ward, Rutland	21	Rutland
Whissendine Ward, Rutland	21	Rutland
Braunston and Belton Ward, Rutland	22.4	Rutland
Lyddington Ward, Rutland	22.4	Rutland
Martinsthorpe Ward, Rutland	22.4	Rutland
Uppingham Ward, Rutland	22.4	Rutland



Appendix 5- Local Alcohol Profiles for England data- Leicestershire & Rutland



	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Males aged less than 75 years (2008-2010)	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Males aged less than 75 years (2004-2006)	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Males aged less than 75 years (2005-2007)	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Males aged less than 75 years (2006-2008)	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Males aged less than 75 years (2007-2009)
Blaby	7.58	5.73	6.39	6.22	6.40
Charnwood	7.44	7.06	6.25	6.55	7.23
Harborough	9.55	5.91	6.44	6.56	7.57
Hinckley and Bosworth	6.24	5.03	5.54	5.49	5.72
Melton	9.22	5.92	6.85	8.38	8.83
North West Leicestershire	8.37	10.15	9.63	9.91	8.68
Oadby and Wigston	8.93	7.34	6.38	6.41	7.41
Rutland	8.31	5.52	6.19	7.64	8.97
East Midlands	9.23	8.70	8.80	9.13	9.14
England	9.11	9.30	9.24	9.25	9.14

	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Females aged less than 75 years (2008-2010)	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Females aged less than 75 years (2004-2006)	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Females aged less than 75 years (2005-2007)	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Females aged less than 75 years (2006-2008)	Months of Life Lost due to alcohol: Females aged less than 75 years (2007-2009)
Blaby	4.23	2.52	3.17	3.66	3.93
Charnwood	4.40	4.51	4.43	4.16	4.28
Harborough	3.29	3.44	3.80	3.25	3.42
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.08	4.00	3.74	4.18	3.77
Melton	1.26	4.32	5.10	3.91	3.14
North West Leicestershire	4.36	3.95	4.34	5.07	5.17
Oadby and Wigston	4.61	4.64	4.20	3.66	4.42
Rutland	3.30	3.85	4.37	4.07	4.24
East Midlands	4.18	4.38	4.26	4.27	4.34
England	4.20	4.32	4.31	4.28	4.23



	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008-2010)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of male deaths specifically due to alcohol, all ages (2008-2010)	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2004-2006)	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2005-2007)	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006-2008)	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007-2009)
Blaby	7.69	3.95	13.47	12	9.43	9.84	8.43	6.65
Charnwood	12.20	8.25	17.38	31	8.89	8.18	8.23	10.75
Harborough	7.77	3.72	14.17	11	6.47	6.40	6.70	3.91
Hinckley and Bosworth	7.97	4.43	13.19	15	6.36	7.71	7.70	7.85
Melton	4.48	1.21	11.50	4	7.50	9.00	9.05	8.92
North West Leicestershire	12.34	7.36	19.37	19	10.36	11.90	13.52	11.90
Oadby and Wigston	16.05	7.76	28.87	12	12.87	12.00	9.34	11.35
Rutland	9.45	3.42	20.66	6	1.46	2.53	4.05	8.74
East Midlands	13.07	12.24	13.95	935	10.41	11.06	11.98	12.30
England	13.16	12.91	13.42	10579	12.38	12.71	13.12	13.06



	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008-2010)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of female deaths specifically due to alcohol, all ages (2008-2010)	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2004-2006)	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2005-2007)	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006-2008)	Alcohol-Specific Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007-2009)
Blaby	8.05	4.24	13.82	13	2.10	3.14	3.31	5.63
Charnwood	6.81	4.02	10.79	18	5.59	7.28	6.93	6.65
Harborough	2.75	0.74	7.07	4	4.03	3.33	2.70	2.01
Hinckley and Bosworth	7.30	3.96	12.31	14	5.46	5.45	5.98	5.59
Melton	1.01	0.03	5.61	1	5.89	6.92	5.65	5.59
North West Leicestershire	6.16	2.77	11.78	9	6.45	7.68	8.92	7.72
Oadby and Wigston	9.02	3.85	17.86	8	6.30	7.30	5.72	7.89
Rutland	1.88	0.05	10.47	1	1.93	3.17	3.09	2.99
East Midlands	5.90	5.35	6.49	433	5.84	5.80	5.98	6.07
England	6.04	5.87	6.21	5029	5.75	5.92	6.12	6.12



	Mortality from Chronic Liver Disease: Male, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008-2010)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of male deaths, all ages, from chronic liver disease (2008-2010)
Blaby	8.85	4.28	13.42	15
Charnwood	9.86	5.96	13.75	25
Harborough	7.61	2.91	12.31	11
Hinckley and Bosworth	6.62	2.97	10.26	13
Melton	10.95	4.12	17.78	10
North West Leicestershire	12	6.51	17.49	19
Oadby and Wigston	11.63	4.08	19.17	10
Rutland	4.79	0	10.26	3
East Midlands	13.4	12.56	14.25	984
England	13.71	13.46	13.97	11267

	Mortality from Chronic Liver Disease: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008-2010)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of female deaths, all ages, from chronic liver disease, (2008-2010)
Blaby	9.17	4.58	13.75	16
Charnwood	8.53	4.94	12.12	22
Harborough	3.77	0.73	6.81	6
Hinckley and Bosworth	7.9	4.03	11.77	17
Melton	1.87	0	4.47	2
North West Leicestershire	6.36	2.28	10.45	10
Oadby and Wigston	9.29	3	15.57	9
Rutland	2.93	0	6.92	3
East Midlands	6.78	6.19	7.37	549
England	6.99	6.81	7.17	6341



	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2010)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of male deaths attributable to alcohol (2010)	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006)	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007)	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008)	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2009)
Blaby	28.71	15.89	47.01	16	28.53	17.44	27.19	29.67
Charnwood	28.33	17.95	41.1	26	27.44	23.85	30.27	33.38
Harborough	51.86	32.36	77.48	25	20.56	29.44	28.7	24.32
Hinckley and Bosworth	31.11	18.6	47.27	21	30.39	26.14	22.76	28.45
Melton	30.41	12.07	57.36	9	29.08	32.77	39.13	26.02
North West Leicestershire	30	16.86	47.67	17	45.19	30.45	37.91	30.25
Oadby and Wigston	42.64	21	74.79	13	49.05	23.56	20.17	54.28
Rutland	28.61	10.14	61.28	7	22.72	31	23.03	28.59
East Midlands	35.49	33.19	37.91	921	35.78	34.2	36.94	34.69
England	35.48	34.79	36.19	10339	37.43	36.13	37.11	35.86

	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2010)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of female deaths attributable to alcohol (2010)	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006)	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007)	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008)	Alcohol-Attributable Mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2009)
Blaby	20.9	10.43	35.62	13	8.91	14.53	13.98	14.25
Charnwood	15.84	8.82	25.91	17	19.09	14.87	13.49	17.24
Harborough	7.85	0.88	20	4	13.46	9.63	9.15	14.03
Hinckley and Bosworth	14.31	6.47	25.48	11	19.05	10.38	15.16	17.06
Melton	8.85	1.12	23.31	4	10.44	24.51	4.83	5.09
North West Leicestershire	13.29	5.38	25.89	10	16.19	18.28	17.94	14.67
Oadby and Wigston	10.89	2.13	26.68	4	12.35	9.95	14.93	18.21
Rutland	9.48	1.17	27.89	4	10.9	15.37	21	11.23
East Midlands	14.08	12.7	15.57	438	14.83	14.93	15.31	15.53
England	14.7	14.27	15.14	5140	15.52	15.18	15.28	14.87



	Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Persons, crude rate per 100000 population (2008/09-2010/11)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of under 18s admitted for alcohol specific causes (2008/09-2010/11)	Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Persons, crude rate per 100000 population (2004/05-2006/07)	Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Persons, crude rate per 100000 population (2005/06-2007/08)	Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Persons, crude rate per 100000 population (2006/07-2008/09)	Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Persons, crude rate per 100000 population (2007/08-2009/10)
Blaby	45.59	30.04	66.32	27	44.74	41.61	40.15	43.71
Charnwood	53.25	39.65	70.01	51	47.42	53.77	56.97	56.16
Harborough	21.67	11.20	37.84	12	43.76	49.00	27.11	21.64
Hinckley and Bosworth	57.02	39.94	78.93	36	65.31	81.33	76.99	71.00
Melton	29.46	13.47	55.92	9	16.03	35.41	38.84	45.60
North West Leicestershire	37.64	23.59	56.99	22	51.06	55.93	61.03	51.01
Oadby and Wigston	51.18	30.33	80.87	18	46.32	49.31	41.49	44.85
Rutland	21.68	7.96	47.17	6	11.28	11.04	14.48	28.77
East Midlands	48.07	45.53	50.71	1343	55.81	57.79	56.10	54.91
England	55.79	54.98	56.60	18444	69.62	71.34	66.41	61.81



	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2010/11)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of males admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions (2010/11)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006/07)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007/08)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008/09)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2009/10)
Blaby	297.11	249.47	351.05	143	266.20	259.47	249.74	322.51
Charnwood	373.07	331.72	418.04	314	301.24	279.12	320.00	362.53
Harborough	267.20	217.76	323.99	115	229.00	188.75	188.32	272.40
Hinckley and Bosworth	246.31	205.12	293.12	135	279.98	247.91	241.05	274.24
Melton	283.49	217.22	362.89	68	190.50	245.09	259.98	234.83
North West Leicestershire	323.76	272.56	381.55	151	265.18	277.91	286.58	344.35
Oadby and Wigston	465.51	379.64	563.75	122	378.69	385.17	364.34	412.16
Rutland	185.72	127.27	260.99	35	190.06	251.54	224.46	221.28
East Midlands	404.40	396.14	412.79	9338	333.56	338.52	358.14	394.58
England	450.90	448.35	453.47	121182	383.00	391.39	390.18	430.15



	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2010/11)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of females admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions (2010/11)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006/07)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007/08)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008/09)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2009/10)
Blaby	177.18	140.31	220.59	83	128.98	205.07	137.99	195.81
Charnwood	221.90	190.90	256.42	190	196.41	201.75	177.49	174.75
Harborough	151.99	112.05	200.74	56	125.02	151.44	137.12	130.49
Hinckley and Bosworth	202.06	164.19	245.82	106	132.16	180.96	165.58	230.57
Melton	176.79	127.63	237.91	47	110.57	127.11	90.48	148.94
North West Leicestershire	200.95	160.57	248.02	94	169.51	198.12	176.92	184.38
Oadby and Wigston	188.24	140.68	246.18	57	137.11	191.87	157.00	137.57
Rutland	151.14	86.80	238.52	24	206.40	91.73	164.63	117.21
East Midlands	211.15	205.15	217.28	4853	161.93	192.94	187.85	203.39
England	225.01	223.19	226.84	60400	178.31	192.97	192.47	210.52



	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2010/11)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of males admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions, all ages (2010/11)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006/07)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007/08)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008/09)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Males, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2009/10)
Blaby	1194.13	1103.50	1290.03	688	1004.61	1048.44	1061.50	1173.68
Charnwood	1202.27	1130.85	1276.91	1125	1052.43	1053.70	1087.57	1128.94
Harborough	1088.02	994.62	1187.41	567	893.49	889.06	920.57	1042.34
Hinckley and Bosworth	1078.21	997.21	1163.83	712	997.91	994.16	1014.91	1053.07
Melton	1008.63	891.62	1134.23	307	778.67	863.51	897.87	949.51
North West Leicestershire	1245.62	1150.65	1346.13	683	1004.86	1077.53	1152.95	1173.54
Oadby and Wigston	1394.65	1259.32	1539.59	467	1178.63	1203.50	1213.35	1261.11
Rutland	985.04	856.25	1122.79	246	842.65	990.11	985.08	1037.58
East Midlands	1409.90	1395.22	1424.69	36957	1100.46	1172.66	1249.55	1346.02
England	1485.29	1480.82	1489.77	439231	1190.04	1243.90	1288.32	1400.32



	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2010/11)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of females admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions, all ages (2010/11)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006/07)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007/08)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008/09)	Admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable conditions: Females, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2009/10)
Blaby	714.32	643.23	790.67	433	566.21	722.54	609.39	728.06
Charnwood	741.62	686.78	799.48	760	634.09	653.47	632.02	664.30
Harborough	612.82	539.73	691.78	331	518.88	547.79	549.00	588.79
Hinckley and Bosworth	708.55	641.30	780.51	478	546.29	591.73	608.05	713.48
Melton	599.99	509.31	697.28	199	429.19	451.51	457.05	516.30
North West Leicestershire	751.65	677.23	831.53	440	582.91	678.50	670.03	711.13
Oadby and Wigston	771.49	677.98	872.04	308	584.27	679.53	669.42	626.91
Rutland	675.77	549.17	812.92	166	563.22	526.19	639.51	593.27
East Midlands	824.96	813.78	836.24	23438	624.44	704.36	733.59	783.36
England	845.63	842.31	848.97	277099	662.58	701.99	729.00	790.12



	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): All ages, DSR per 100000 population (2010/11)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39) (2010/11)	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): All ages, DSR per 100000 population (2006/07)	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): All ages, DSR per 100000 population (2007/08)	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): All ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008/09)	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): All ages, DSR per 100000 population (2009/10)
Blaby	1532.26	1459.23	1607.86	1816	1243.20	1447.78	1445.60	1526.32
Charnwood	1546.47	1489.29	1605.22	2981	1362.86	1387.83	1418.70	1451.10
Harborough	1383.00	1307.58	1461.38	1474	1072.41	1100.93	1101.41	1267.30
Hinckley and Bosworth	1414.47	1348.57	1482.64	1920	1190.17	1204.30	1269.18	1382.27
Melton	1282.69	1190.09	1380.21	817	990.93	1052.88	997.31	1199.88
North West Leicestershire	1586.83	1511.03	1665.32	1813	1201.96	1343.20	1488.33	1499.59
Oadby and Wigston	1725.69	1620.22	1835.73	1226	1505.67	1539.91	1599.72	1529.84
Rutland	1335.24	1223.13	1453.96	669	1079.80	1061.76	1177.28	1272.59
East Midlands	1812.63	1800.86	1824.46	97581	1345.57	1451.06	1570.69	1714.37
England	1895.18	1891.63	1898.73	1168266	1389.28	1472.69	1582.41	1742.78



	Recorded crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2011/12)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of all recorded crime attributable to alcohol (2011/12)	Recorded crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2007/08)	Recorded crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2008/09)	Recorded crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2009/10)	Recorded crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2010/11)
Blaby	4.53	4.11	4.98	426	5.56	5.39	5.49	4.92
Charnwood	6.49	6.11	6.89	1083	8.42	8.62	7.97	7.00
Harborough	3.28	2.90	3.69	276	4.94	4.34	4.30	3.68
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.89	4.47	5.33	514	6.72	6.41	6.39	5.63
Melton	5.10	4.48	5.76	252	6.43	6.97	5.89	5.29
North West Leicestershire	5.22	4.76	5.71	474	8.19	8.08	6.66	5.77
Oadby and Wigston	4.68	4.14	5.27	274	5.73	6.11	6.46	5.49
Rutland	2.96	2.44	3.55	114	4.01	4.37	4.08	3.10
East Midlands	6.58	6.50	6.65	29482	9.02	8.51	7.91	7.12
England	7.02	7.00	7.04	366791	9.14	8.54	8.01	7.58



	Violent crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2011/12)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of all violent crimes attributable to alcohol (2011/2012)	Violent crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2007/08)	Violent crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2008/09)	Violent crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2009/10)	Violent crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2010/11)
Blaby	2.86	2.53	3.22	269	3.56	3.37	3.62	3.27
Charnwood	5.01	4.68	5.37	837	6.16	6.43	5.90	5.43
Harborough	2.40	2.08	2.76	202	3.65	3.13	3.10	2.66
Hinckley and Bosworth	3.51	3.16	3.88	369	4.94	4.68	4.56	4.15
Melton	4.07	3.52	4.66	201	4.49	5.02	4.56	4.20
North West Leicestershire	3.77	3.38	4.19	343	6.04	5.93	4.93	4.41
Oadby and Wigston	3.65	3.17	4.17	214	4.57	4.74	5.21	4.52
Rutland	1.95	1.53	2.44	75	2.58	3.17	3.11	2.35
East Midlands	4.94	4.88	5.01	22160	6.34	5.92	5.75	5.31
England	5.03	5.01	5.05	262792	6.48	6.04	5.79	5.46



	Sexual crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2011/12)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of all sexual crimes attributable to alcohol (2011/12)	Sexual crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2007/08)	Sexual crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2008/09)	Sexual crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2009/10)	Sexual crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2010/11)
Blaby	0.06	0.02	0.13	6	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08
Charnwood	0.09	0.05	0.15	15	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12
Harborough	0.08	0.03	0.16	6	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.07
Hinckley and Bosworth	0.10	0.05	0.18	10	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11
Melton	0.07	0.01	0.18	3	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.09
North West Leicestershire	0.11	0.05	0.20	10	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.11
Oadby and Wigston	0.07	0.02	0.17	4	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.08
Rutland	0.09	0.02	0.25	4	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05
East Midlands	0.12	0.11	0.13	535	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
England	0.13	0.12	0.13	6548	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13



	Claimants of IB/SDA whose main medical reason is alcoholism: Persons, crude rate per 100000, working-age population (Aug 2011)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of claimants of IB/SDA whose main medical reason is alcoholism (Aug 2011)
Blaby	35.57	21.72	54.93	20
Charnwood	37.22	26.59	50.68	40
Harborough	20.33	9.75	37.39	10
Hinckley and Bosworth	31.65	19.33	48.87	20
Melton	34.07	16.34	62.66	10
North West Leicestershire	55.29	37.30	78.92	30
Oadby and Wigston	28.08	13.47	51.64	10
Rutland	45.61	21.87	83.87	10
East Midlands	75.66	72.44	78.98	2080
England	91.52	90.48	92.57	29520

	Deaths from land transport accidents due to alcohol: Persons, all ages, DSR per 100000 population (2008-2010)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of observed deaths due to land transport accidents attributable to alcohol (2008-2010)
Blaby	2.11	1.03	3.18	6
Charnwood	1.31	0.71	1.91	7
Harborough	2.78	1.28	4.29	5
Hinckley and Bosworth	1.17	0.42	1.92	4
Melton	5.34	2.92	7.76	7
North West Leicestershire	2.33	1.14	3.52	6
Oadby and Wigston	0.81	0.00	1.81	1
Rutland	2.91	0.91	4.90	4
East Midlands	1.77	1.63	1.91	242
England	1.30	1.27	1.33	2143



	Mid 2009 synthetic estimate of the percentage within the total population aged 16 years and over who report in abstaining from drinking	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Blaby	15.44	10.01	19.37
Charnwood	16.36	11.09	20.17
Harborough	13.75	8.65	17.54
Hinckley and Bosworth	13.80	8.95	17.47
Melton	13.46	8.58	17.36
North West Leicestershire	13.41	8.49	17.17
Oadby and Wigston	19.93	13.64	24.49
Rutland	13.65	8.68	17.56
East Midlands	15.81	10.52	19.80
England	16.53	11.11	20.62

	Mid 2009 synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in lower risk drinking	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Blaby	73.48	51.94	87.42
Charnwood	72.63	51.12	85.55
Harborough	72.25	49.70	85.48
Hinckley and Bosworth	72.72	50.53	85.97
Melton	72.34	49.41	85.70
North West Leicestershire	73.23	51.63	86.91
Oadby and Wigston	74.38	53.17	88.54
Rutland	71.93	48.59	85.21
East Midlands	73.27	51.32	86.30
England	73.25	51.12	86.44



	Mid 2009 synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in increasing risk drinking	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Blaby	20.24	10.46	39.88
Charnwood	20.42	11.02	38.79
Harborough	21.06	11.22	40.79
Hinckley and Bosworth	20.69	10.88	39.79
Melton	20.81	11.15	40.16
North West Leicestershire	20.38	10.66	39.12
Oadby and Wigston	19.46	10.38	37.82
Rutland	21.05	11.49	40.63
East Midlands	20.06	10.82	38.68
England	20.00	10.83	38.54

	Mid 2009 synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in higher risk drinking	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Blaby	6.28	2.14	20.52
Charnwood	6.95	2.48	21.90
Harborough	6.69	2.29	20.75
Hinckley and Bosworth	6.59	2.34	21.05
Melton	6.85	2.39	22.07
North West Leicestershire	6.38	2.29	20.92
Oadby and Wigston	6.16	2.17	19.93
Rutland	7.02	2.33	22.26
East Midlands	6.68	2.36	21.50
England	6.75	2.38	21.77



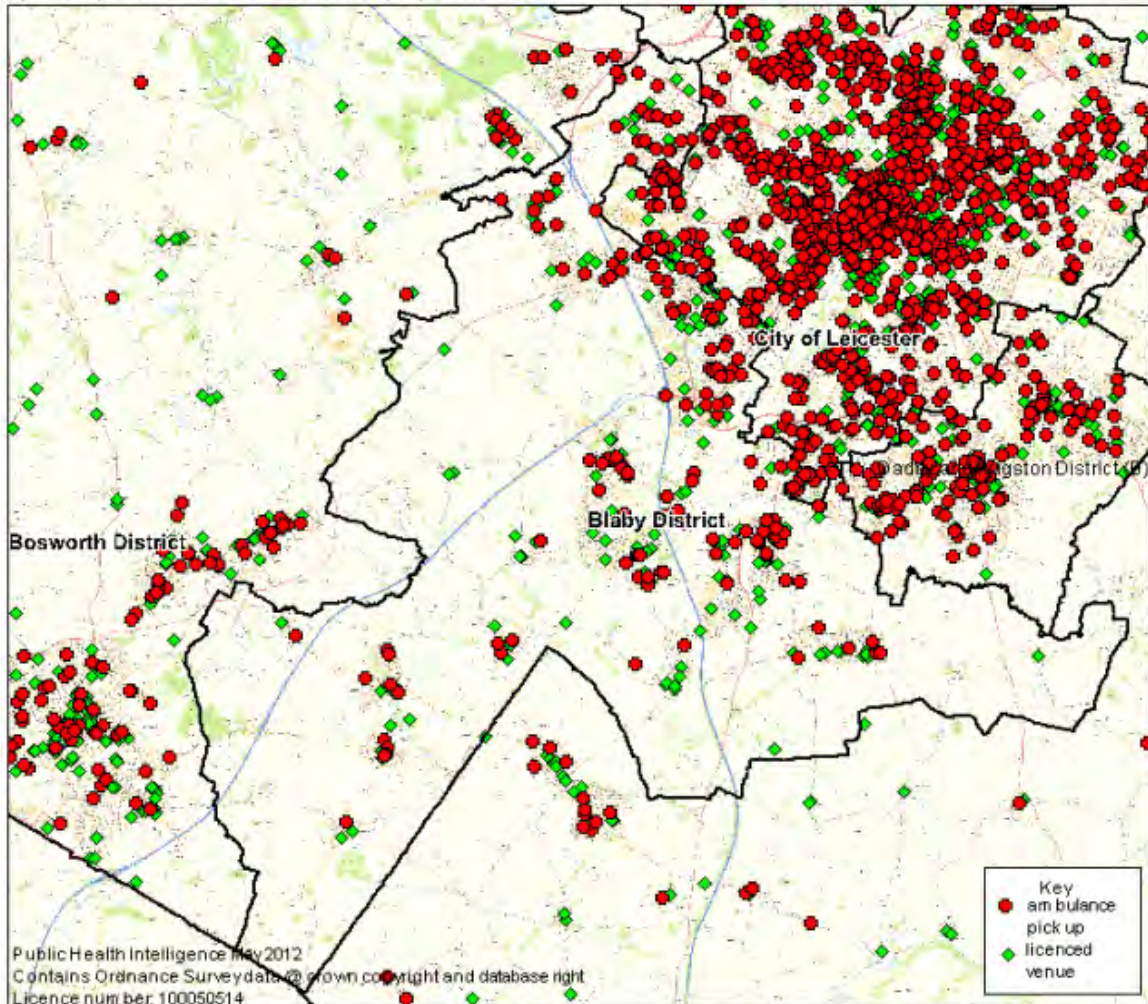
	Synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in binge drinking (2007-2008)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Blaby	18.2	15.3	21.5
Charnwood	20.0	17.5	22.7
Harborough	19.8	16.4	23.7
Hinckley and Bosworth	19.6	16.7	22.8
Melton	18.8	14.8	23.7
North West Leicestershire	20.6	17.5	24.1
Oadby and Wigston	15.5	12.3	19.4
Rutland	19.1	14.6	24.6
East Midlands	20.1	18.4	22.0
England	20.1	19.4	20.8

	Percentage of all employees, employed in bars (2010)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Number of employees in bars (2010)
Blaby	1.34	1.24	1.45	700
Charnwood	2.17	2.06	2.28	1400
Harborough	2.82	2.66	3.00	1000
Hinckley and Bosworth	2.25	2.11	2.40	900
Melton	2.12	1.94	2.33	400
North West Leicestershire	1.27	1.18	1.37	700
Oadby and Wigston	1.79	1.62	1.99	400
Rutland	2.29	2.07	2.54	400
East Midlands	1.82	1.80	1.84	35600
England	1.96	1.95	1.96	465900

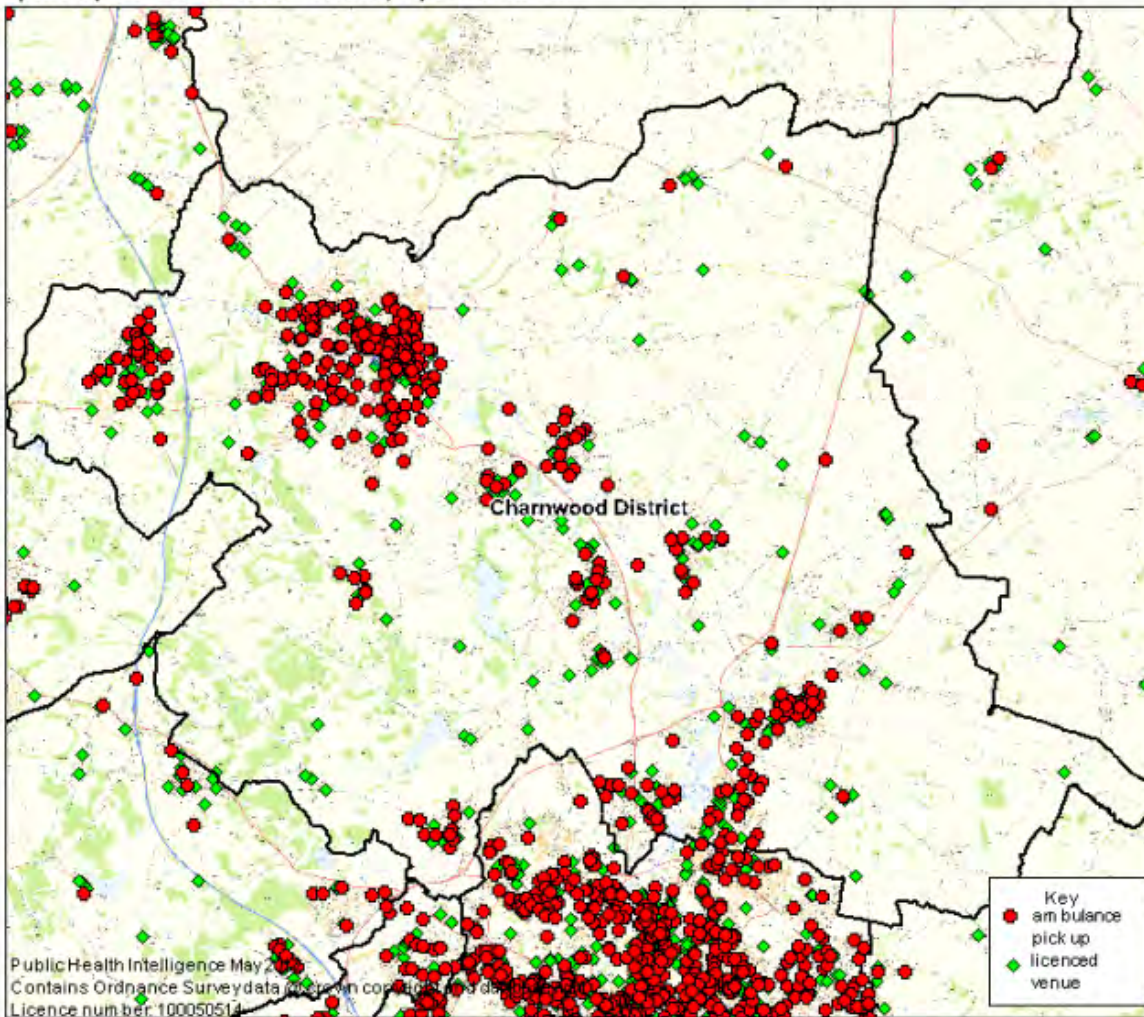


Appendix 6- Alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups in Leicestershire

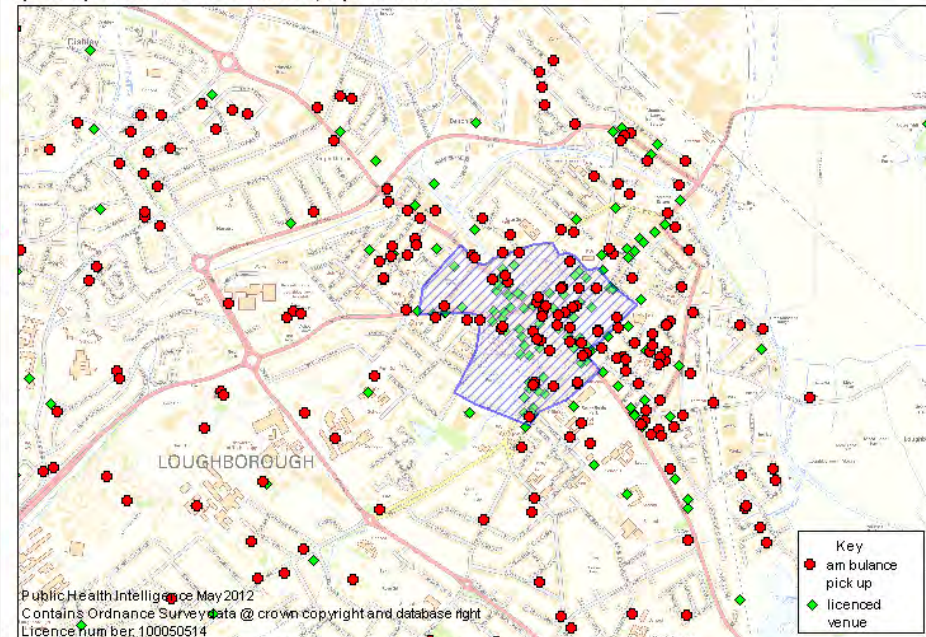
Blaby district showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



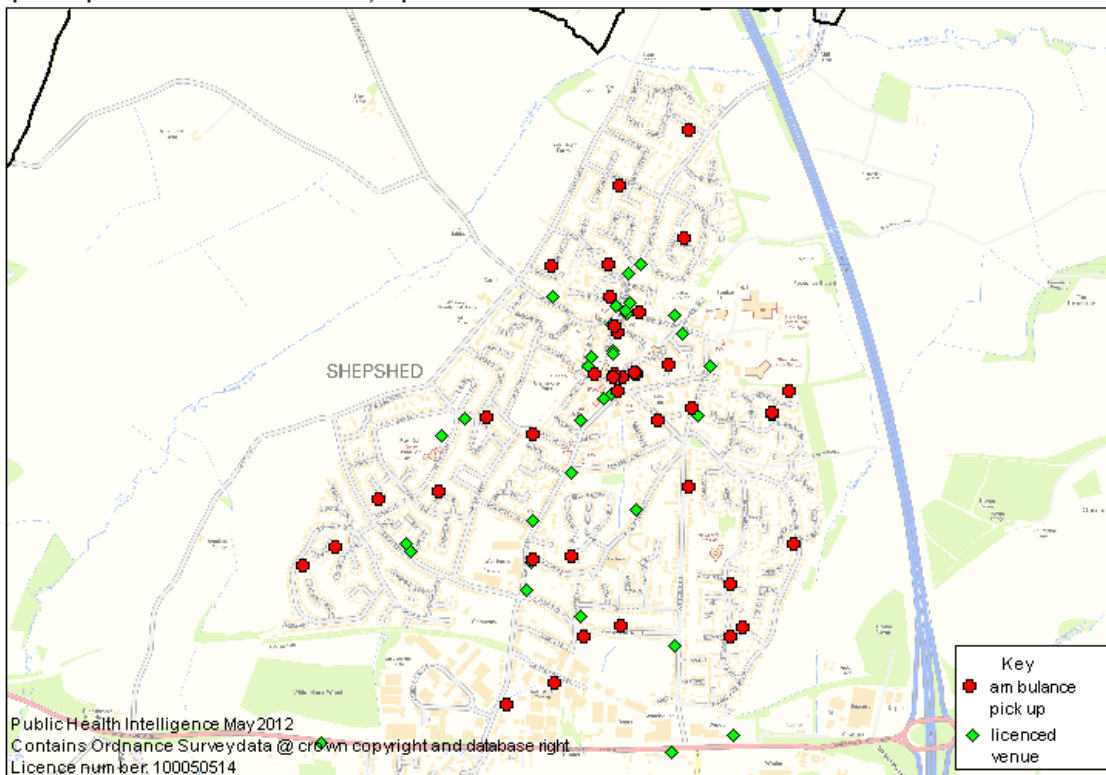
Charnwood showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



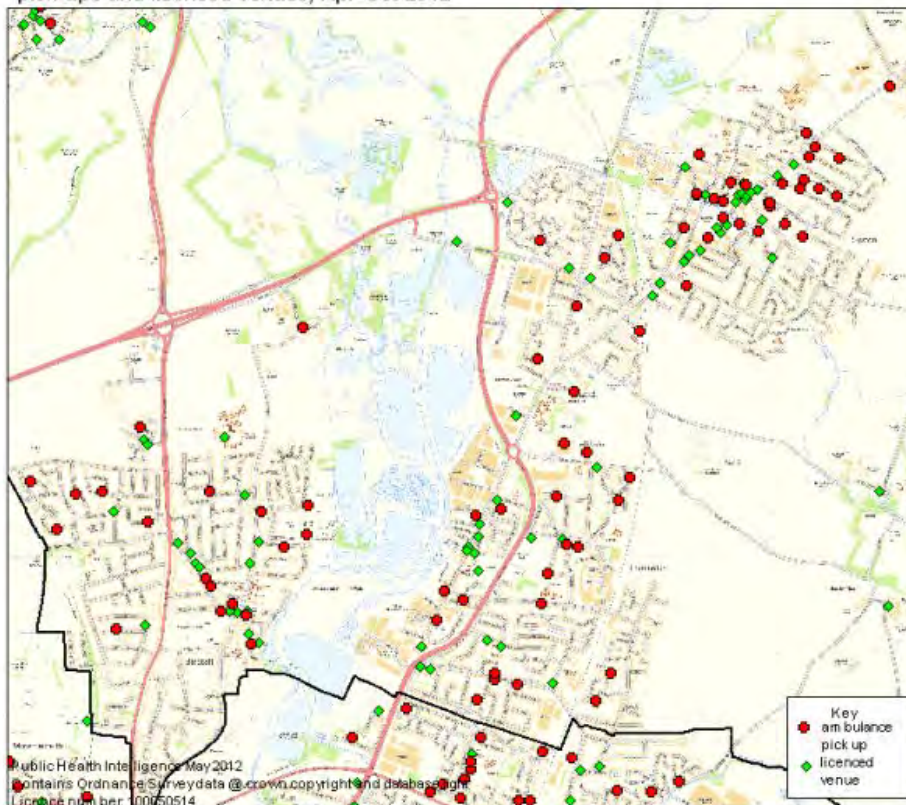
Loughborough Town Centre showing exclusion zone, alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



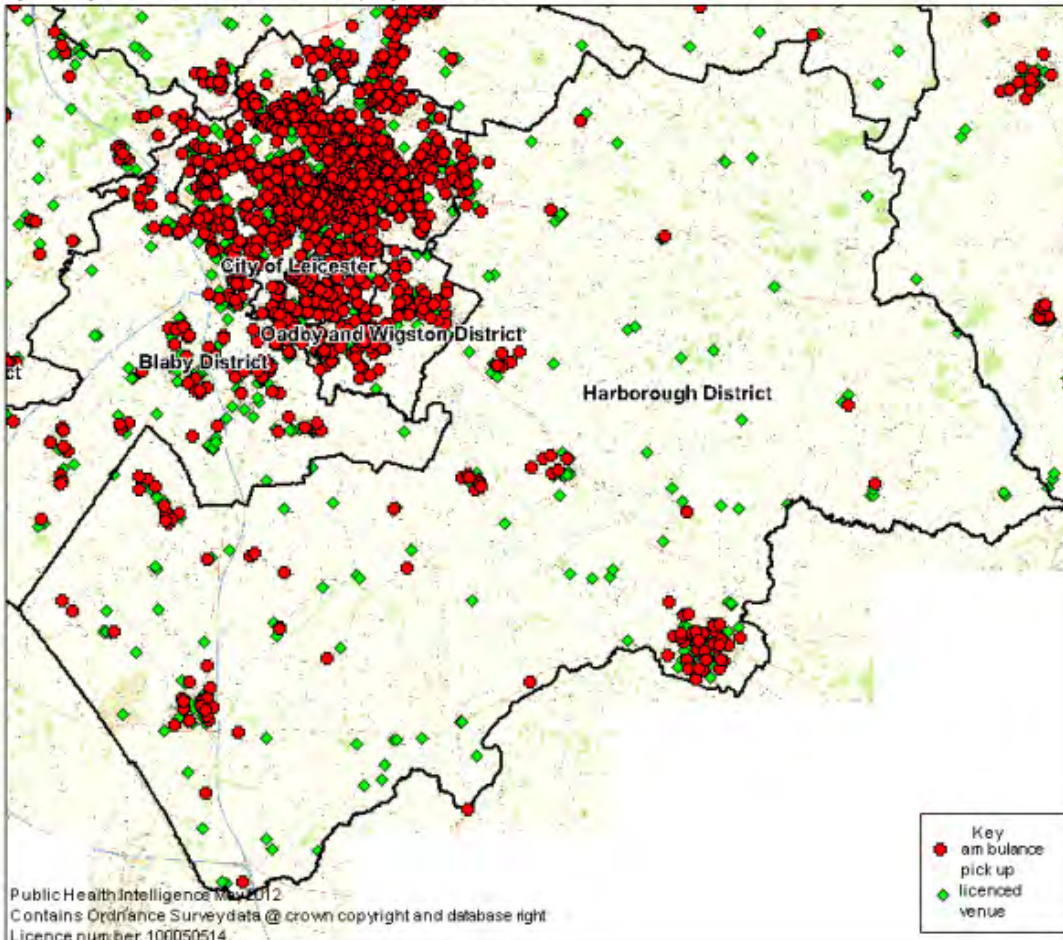
Shepshed showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



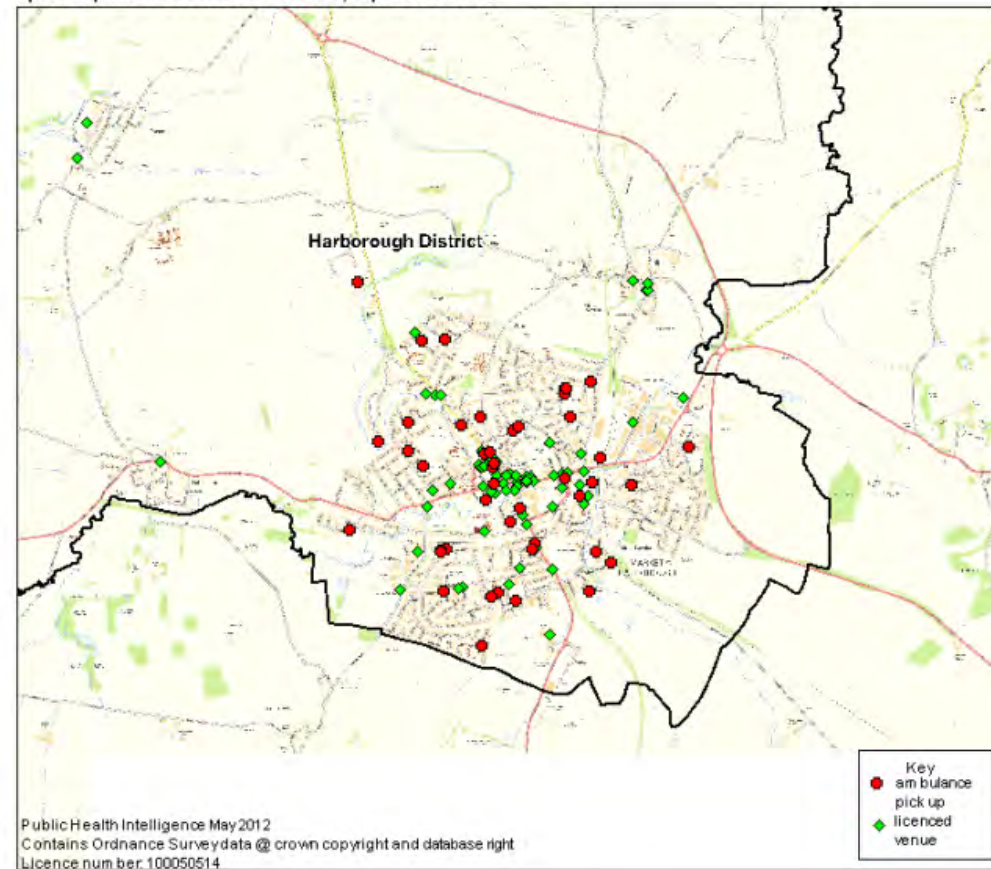
Syston and Birstall showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



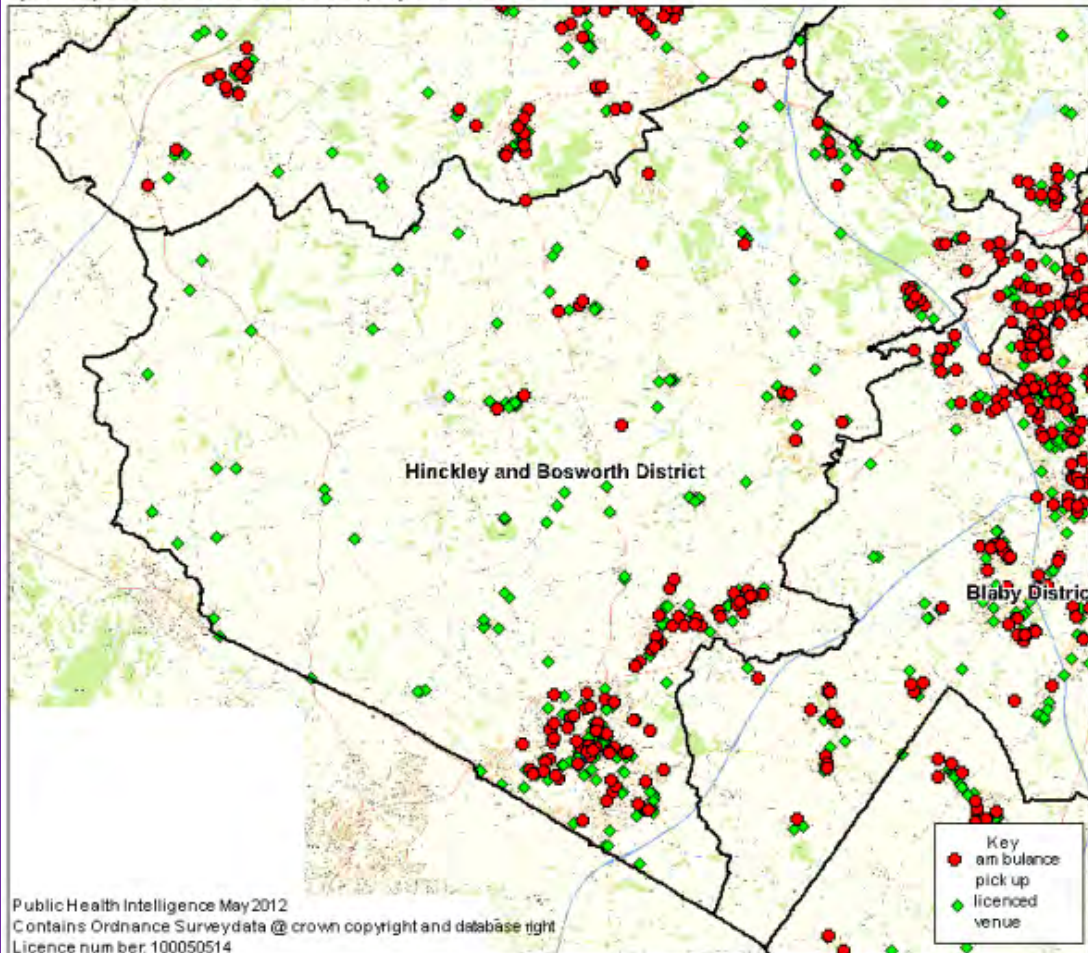
Harborough showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



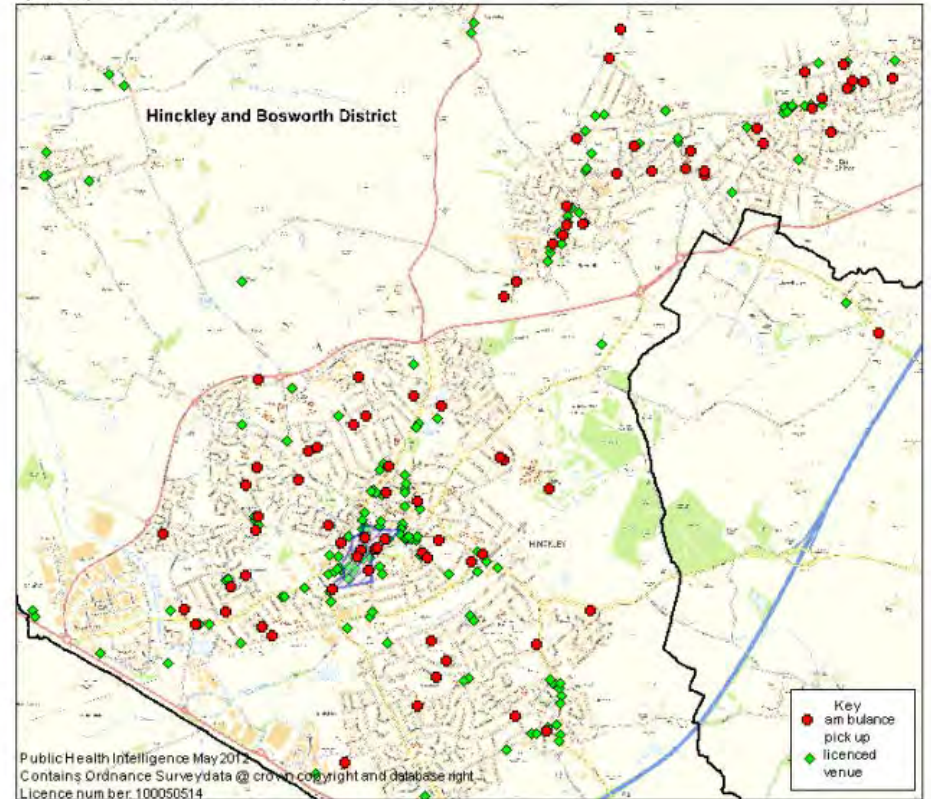
Market Harborough alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



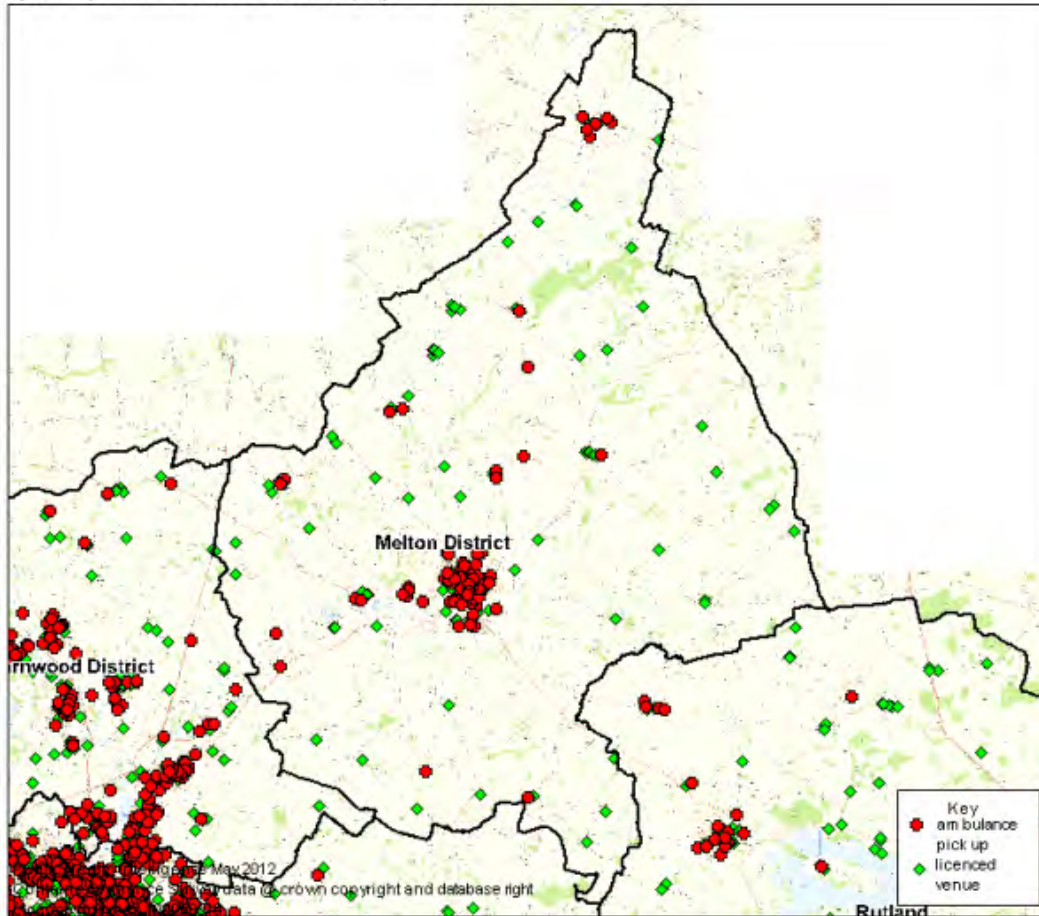
Hinckley and Bosworth showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



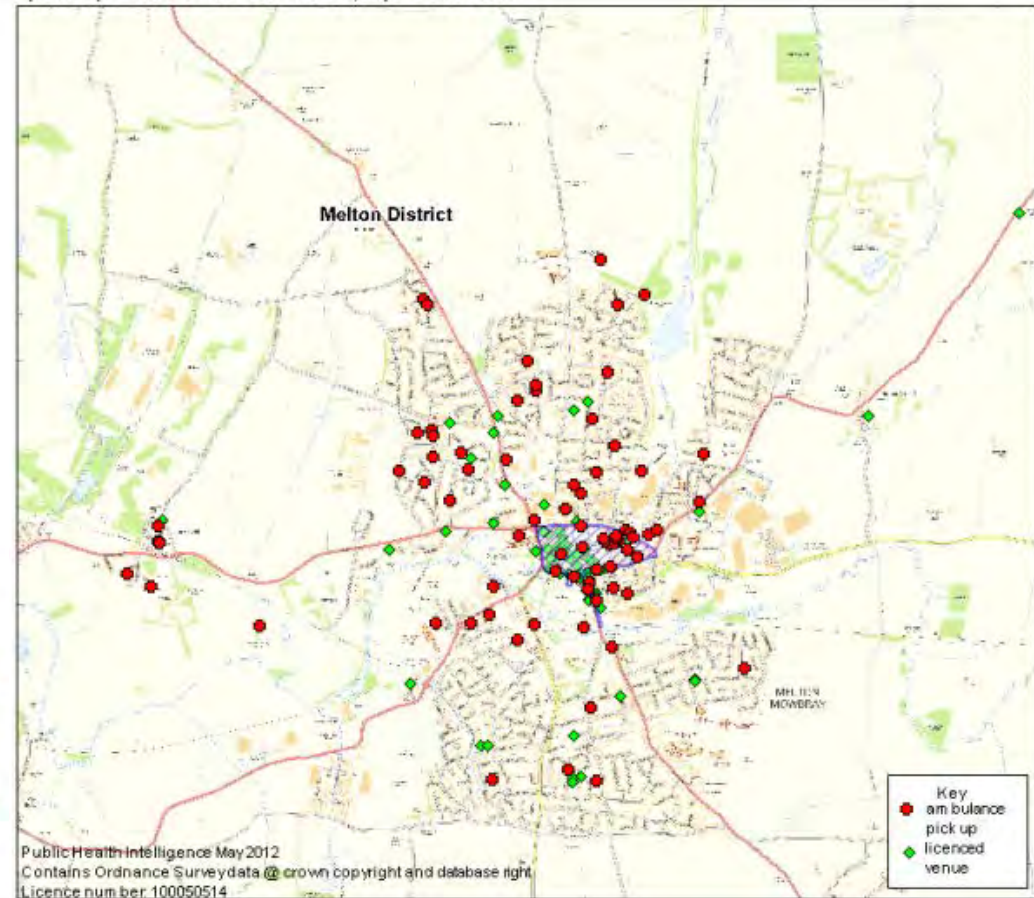
Hinckley showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



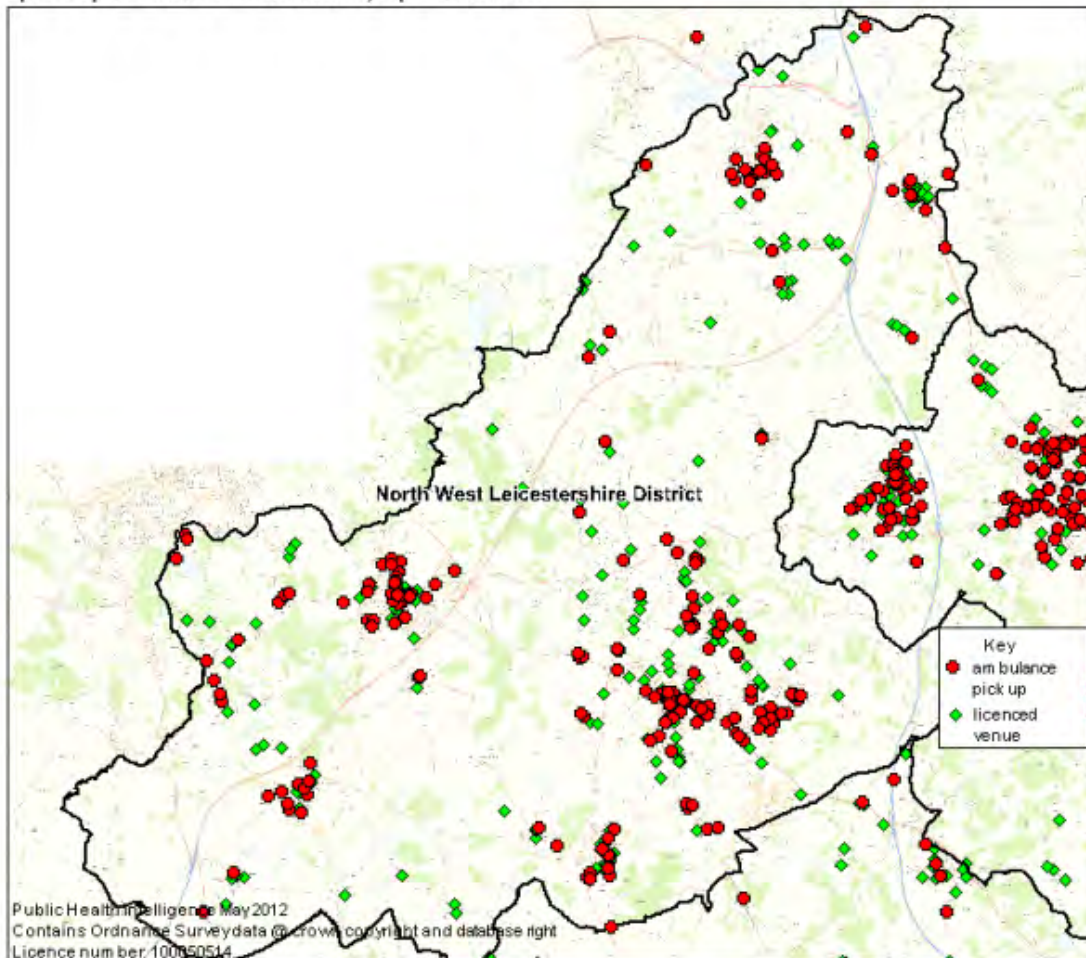
Melton showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



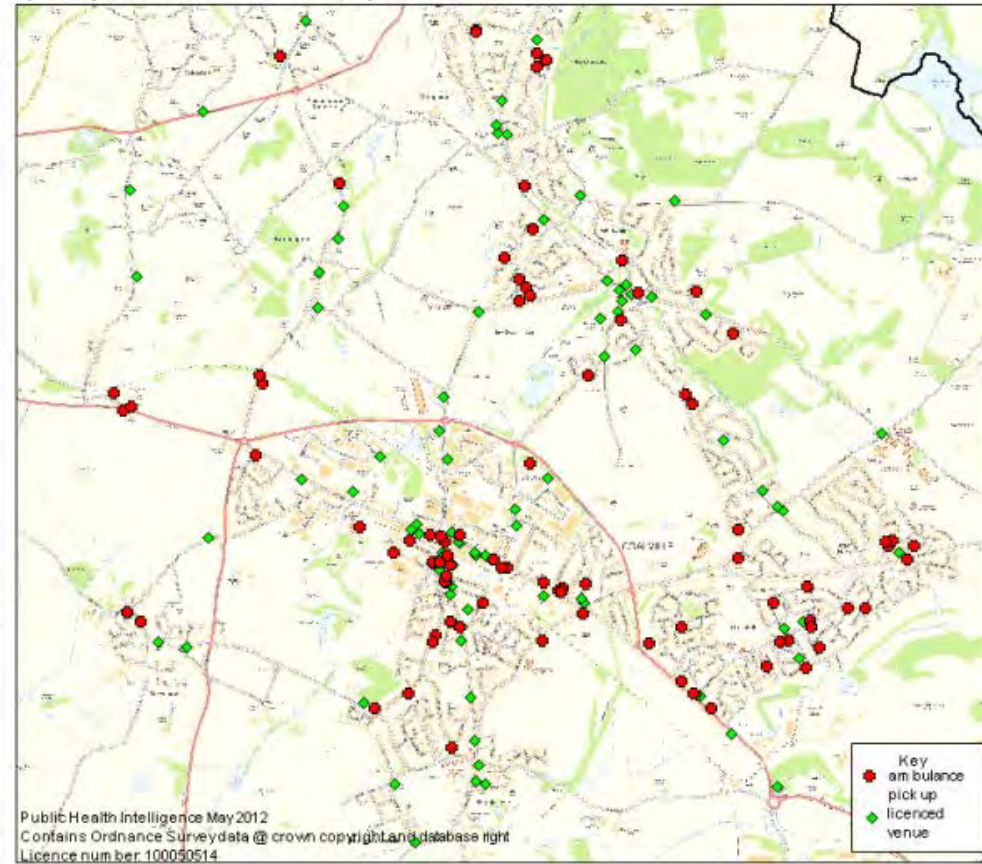
Melton showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



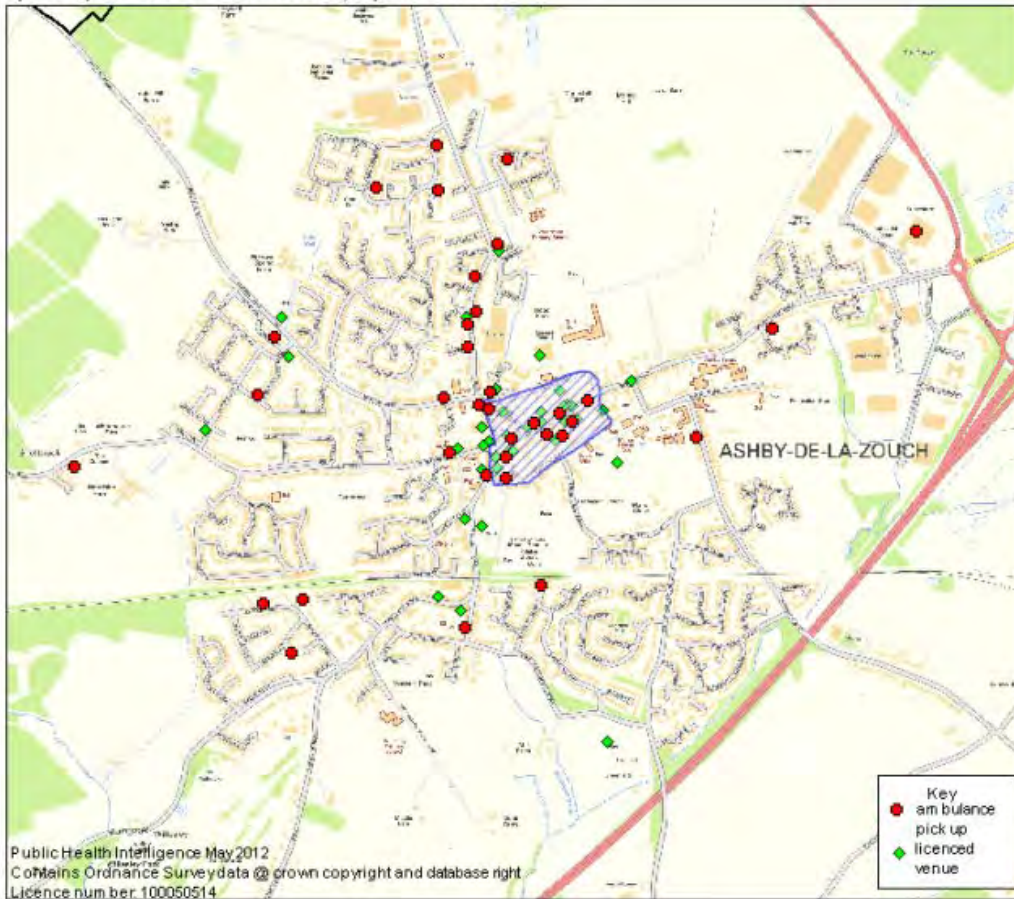
North West Leicestershire showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



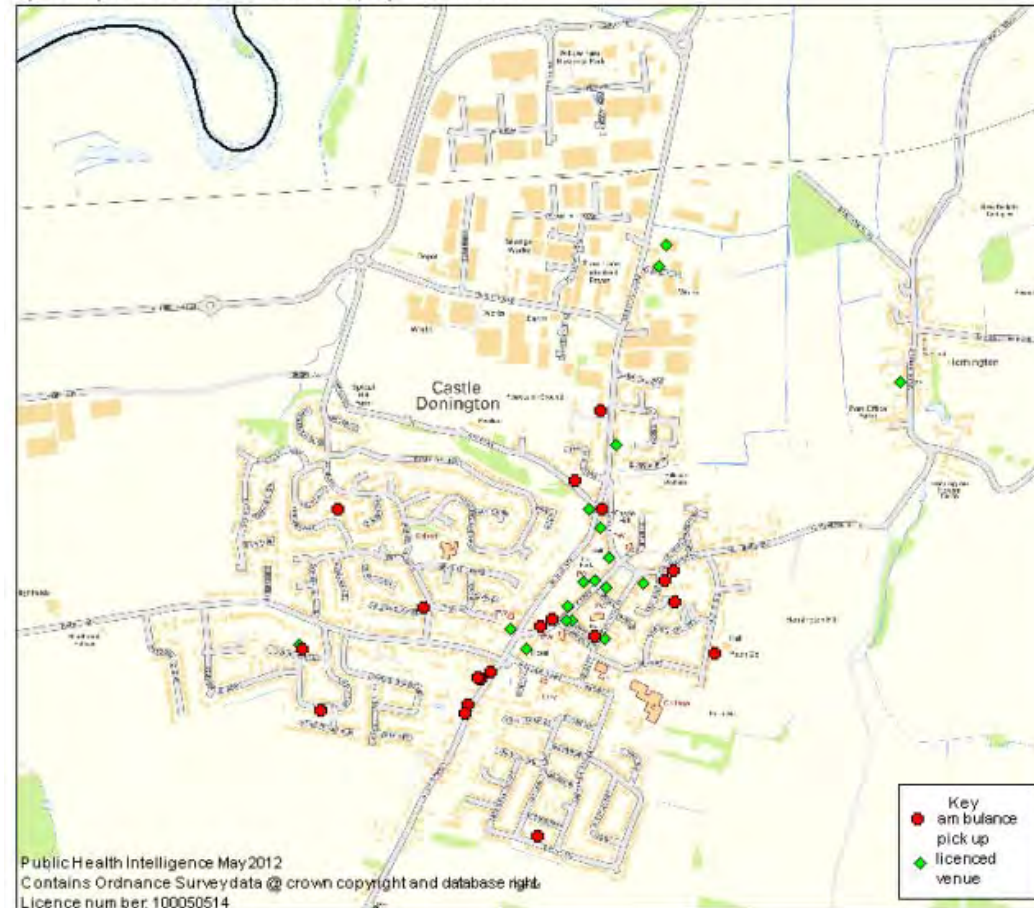
Coalville showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



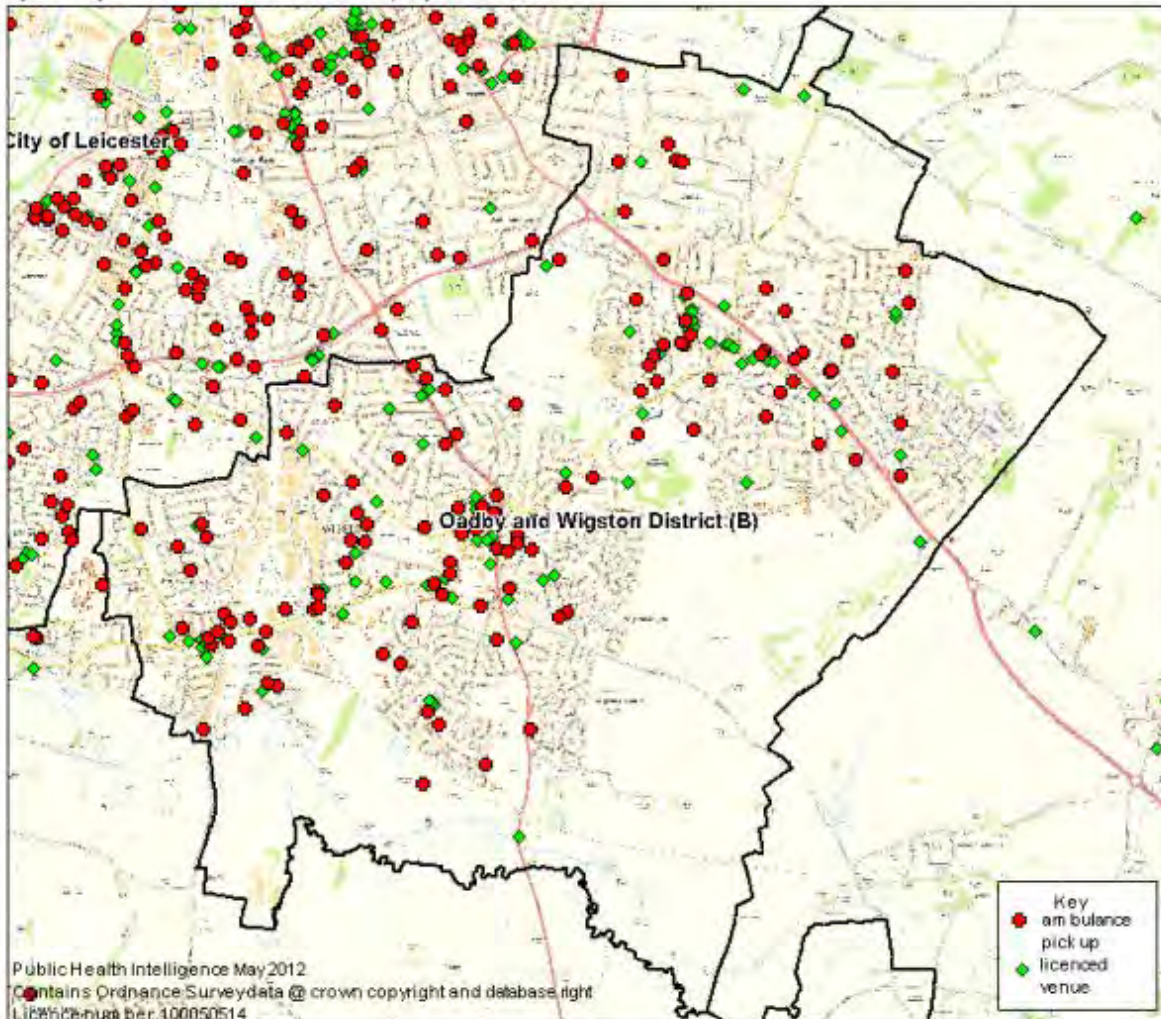
Ashby de la Zouch showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



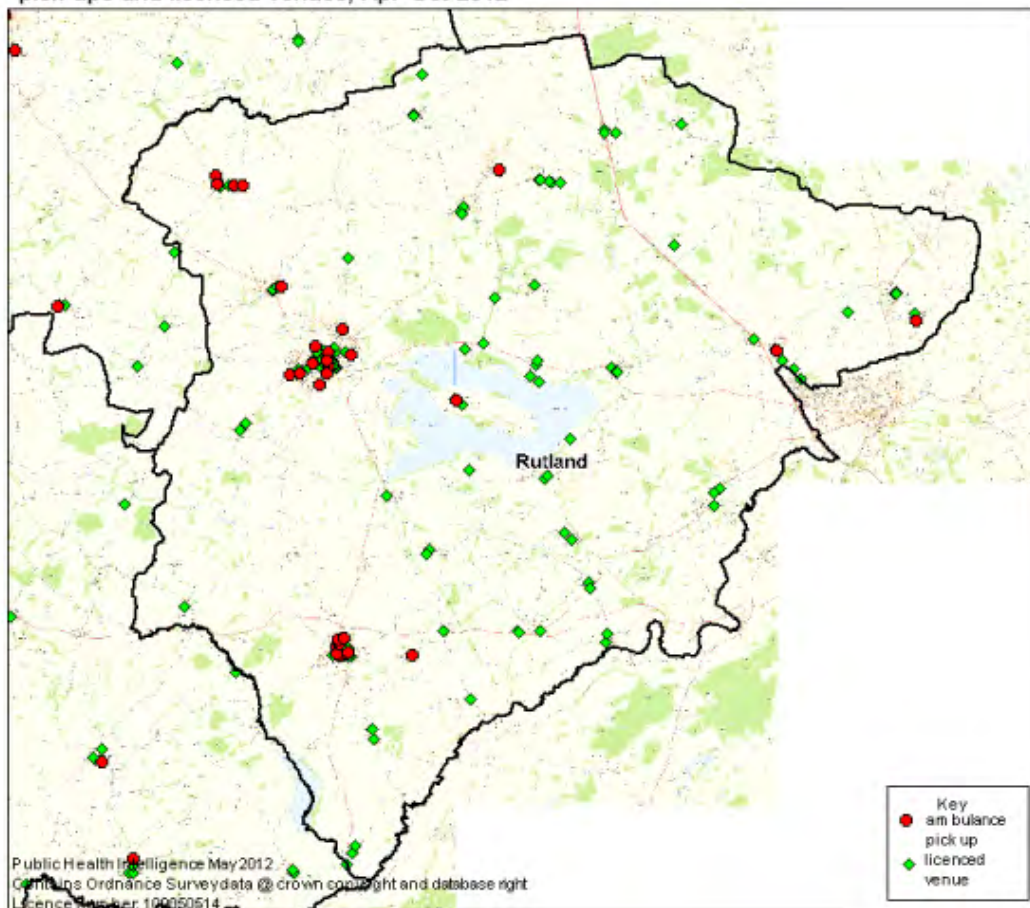
Castle Donington showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



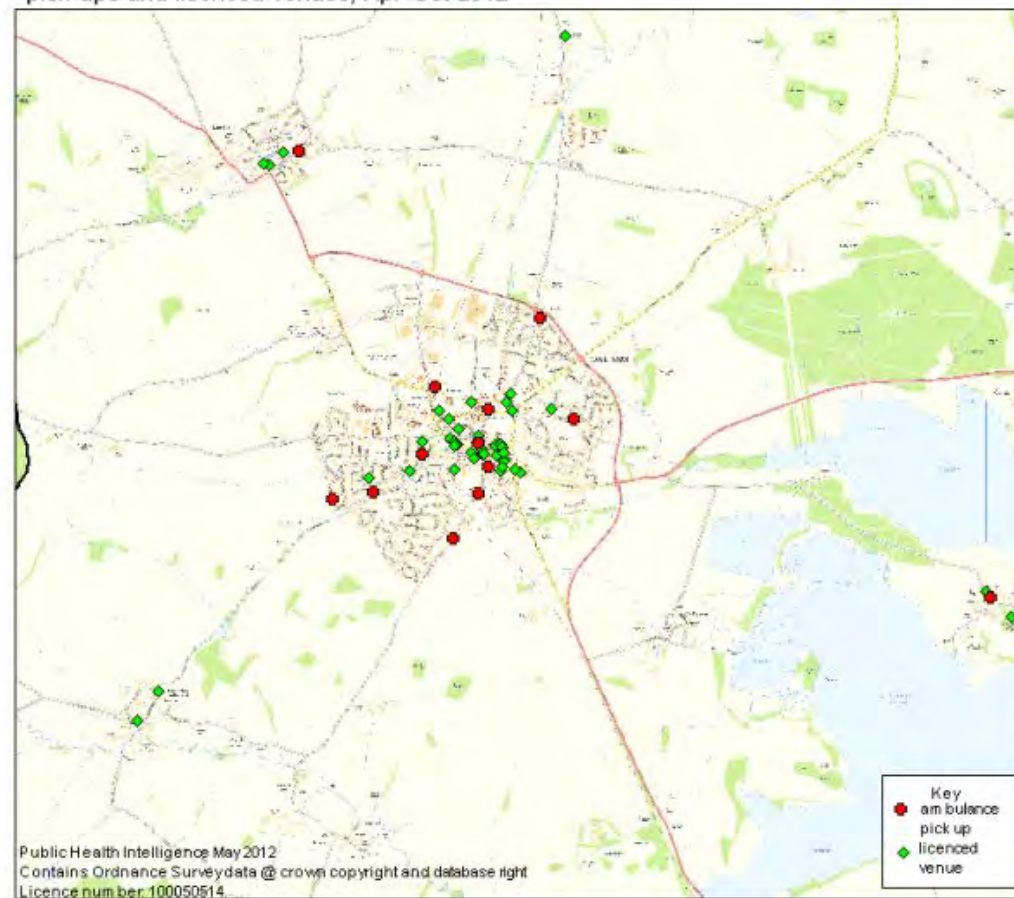
Oadby and Wigston showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



Rutland showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



Oakham showing alcohol flagged ambulance pick-ups and licenced venues, Apr-Oct 2012



Appendix 7- Alcohol-Related Crime & The Night-time Economy (Hotspots and Offender Analysis)



Alcohol-Related Crime & The Night-time Economy

Hotspots and Offender Analysis

Alex Lea
November 2012



Research and Insight Team
Leicestershire County Council



Alex Lea

Research & Insight Manager

Research & Insight Team
Community Planning Branch
Leicestershire County Council
County Hall, Glenfield
Leicester LE3 8RB

Tel 0116 305 6803

Email alex.lea@leics.gov.uk

Produced by the Research and Insight Team at Leicestershire County Council.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained within this report, Leicestershire County Council cannot be held responsible for any errors or omission relating to the data contained within the report.



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Further Information

Appendix 1 - Total night time alcohol-related crimes by LSOA

Appendix 2 - Probation alcohol offenders by LSOA



HOTSPOT MAPPING

The maps on the following pages show total night time offences (7.00pm to 7.00am, by offence finish time) by 2001 Census Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) for the financial year 2011/12. The 'alcohol related' crime flag suffers from inconsistent application depending on a number of factors, and therefore the filters of crime type and time are used to indicate those crimes more likely to be alcohol related. The following crime codes have been used as a proxy for alcohol-related offences:

00301 - Threats To Kill
 00501 - GBH With Intent Sec 18
 00801 - GBH Inflict Sec 20
 00806 - ABH Sec 47
 00830 - Putting People In Fear Of Violence
 00855 - Racially Aggravated Intentional Harassment (Words Or Writing)
 00856 - Racially Aggravated Harassment Without Violence
 00857 - Racially Aggravated Common Assault
 00858 - Racially Aggravated Harassment With Fear Of Violence
 00860 - Racially Aggravated ABH Assault
 06691 - Racially Aggravated Fear Or Violence (Words Or Writing)
 10400 - Assault On A Constable
 10501 - Common Assault
 12509 - Causing Intentional Harassment Alarm Or Distress
 12511 - Fear Or Provocation Of Violence
 12512 - Harassment, Alarm Or Distress
 12568 - Harassment Of A Person In Their Home
 12582 - Racially Aggravated Harassment (Words Or Writing)
 19594 - 2+ Harassment

Crimes have been allocated to an LSOA based on the reported Output Area location. these have then been aggregated and the thematic maps opposite have been created to pinpoint areas of the county with the highest overall incidence of alcohol-related night time crime. in total, six LSOAs were identified as hotspots, covering three distinct areas within the county. From the maps on the following pages, the following hotspots and corresponding LSOA codes have been identified:

Hinckley Town Centre (E01025852, 117 crimes in total)

Loughborough Town Centre (E01025703, E01025720, E01025699, E01025709, 368 crimes)

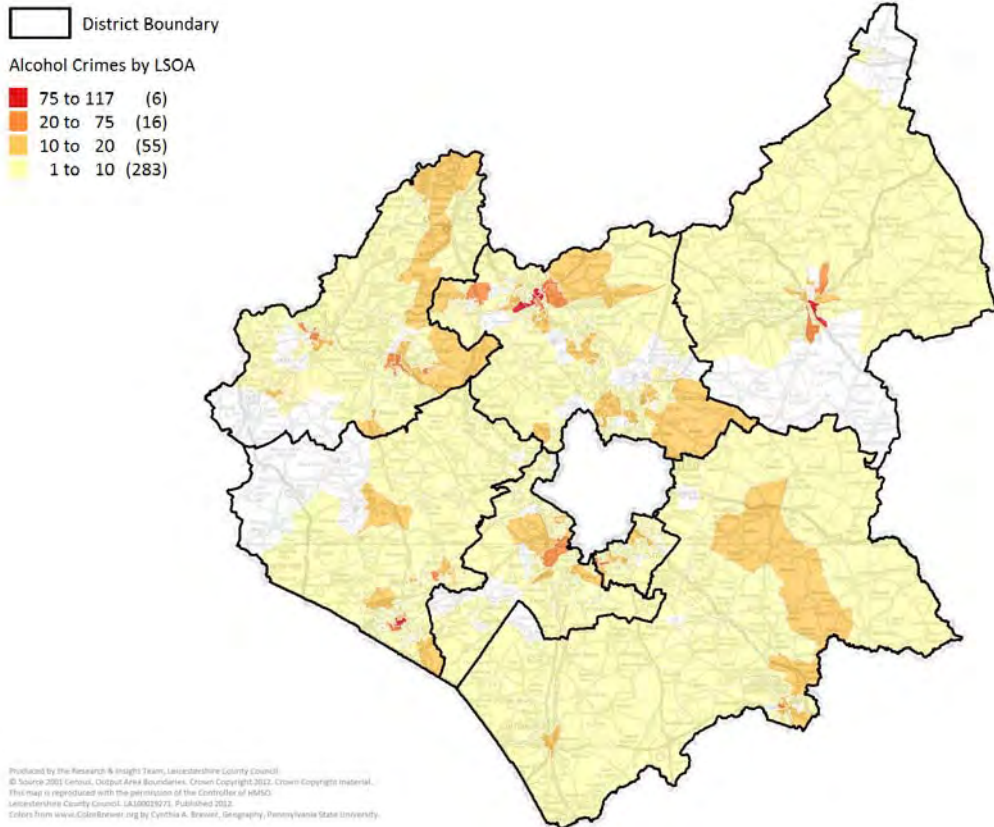
Melton Town Centre (E01025894, 99 crimes)

(Crime figures for individual LSOAs can be found in the appendix of this report)

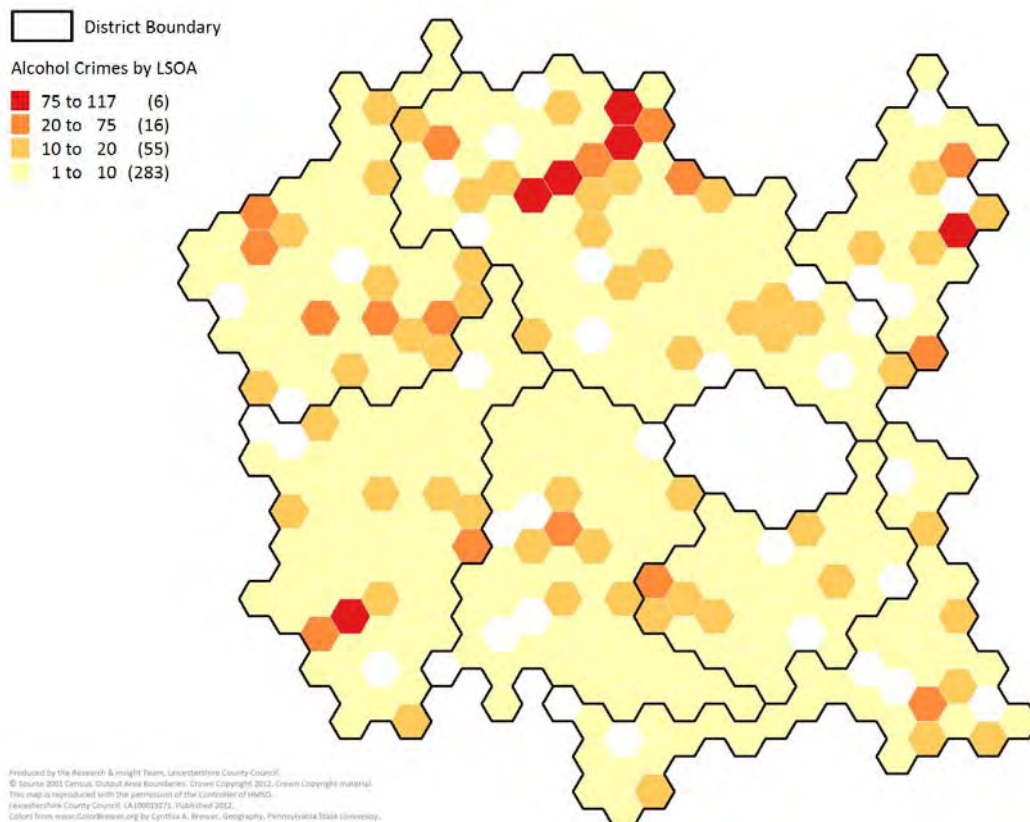
Two maps are included for each hotspot; one for the LSOAs covering the hotspot and one for the smaller output areas, which are used to pinpoint the exact part of the hotspot with the highest incidence of alcohol-related night time crime. in addition, graduated symbols overlaid onto the maps show the total number of licensed premises across the hotspot area.



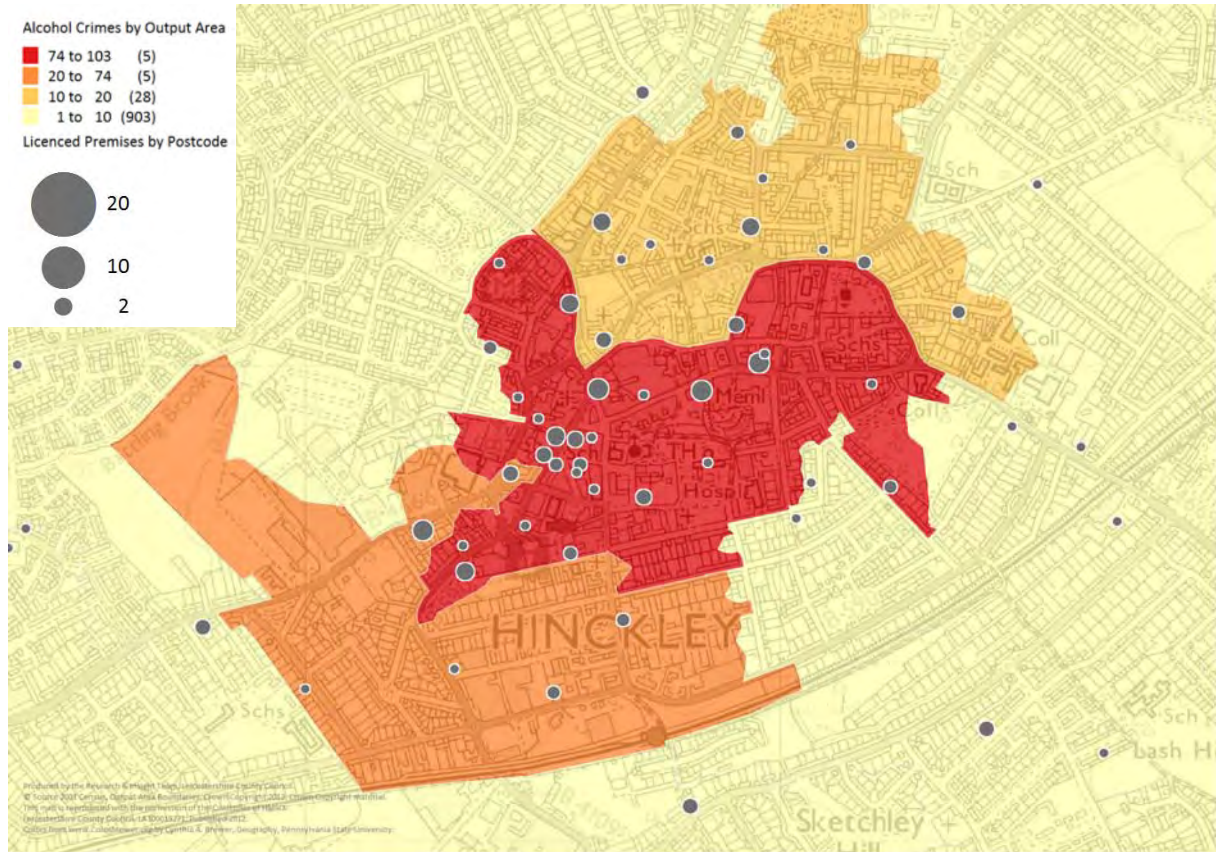
Map 1 - Alcohol-related crimes 2011-12 by Lower Super Output Area - County Map



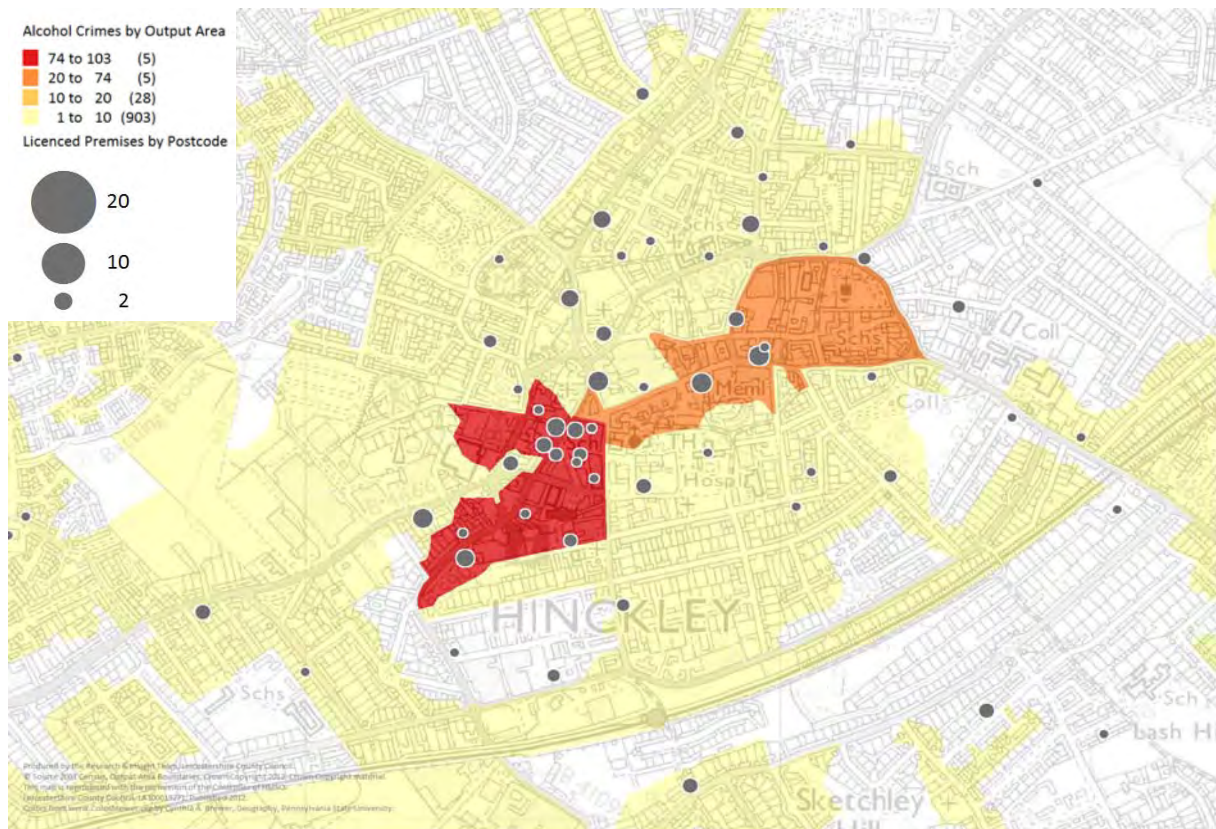
Map 2 - Alcohol-related crimes 2011-12 by Lower Super Output Area - Cartogram



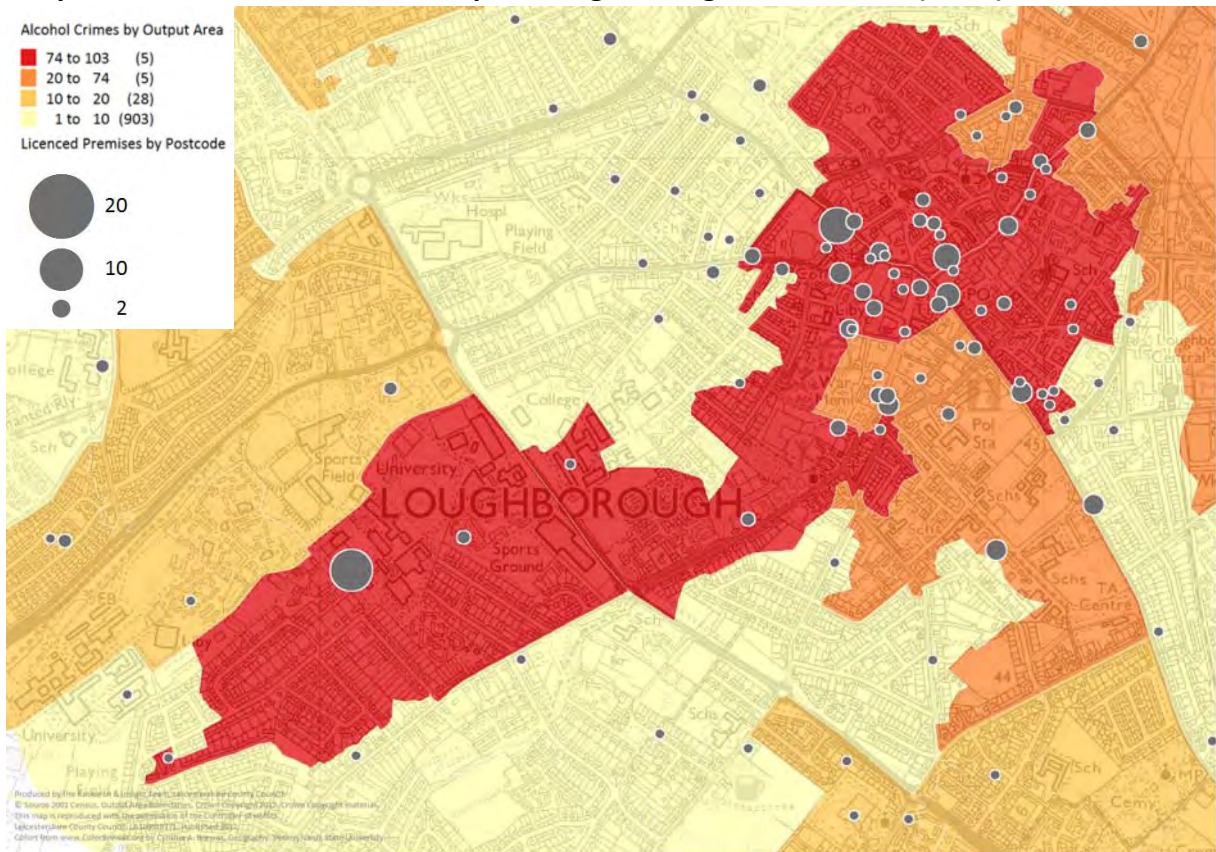
Map 3 - Alcohol-related crime hotspot - Hinckley Town Centre (LSOA)



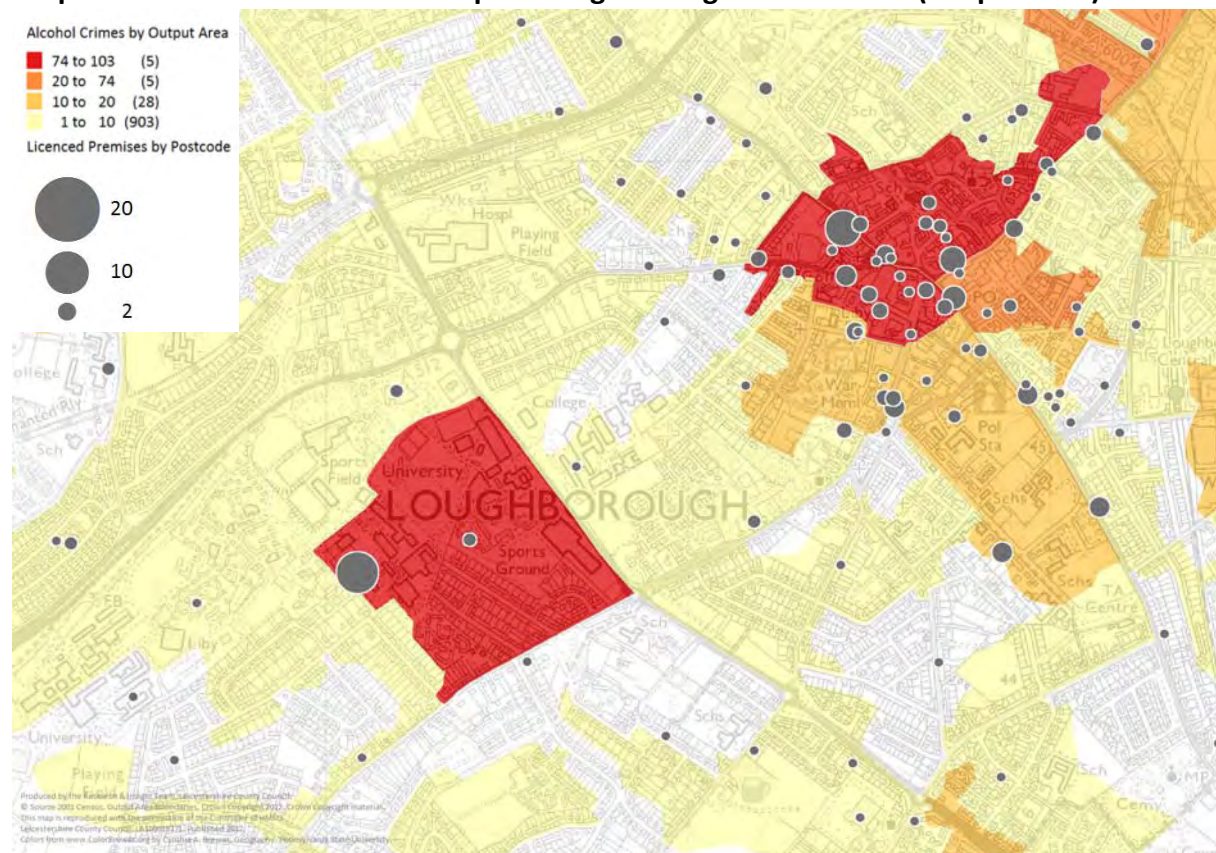
Map 4 - Alcohol-related crime hotspot - Hinckley Town Centre (Output Area)



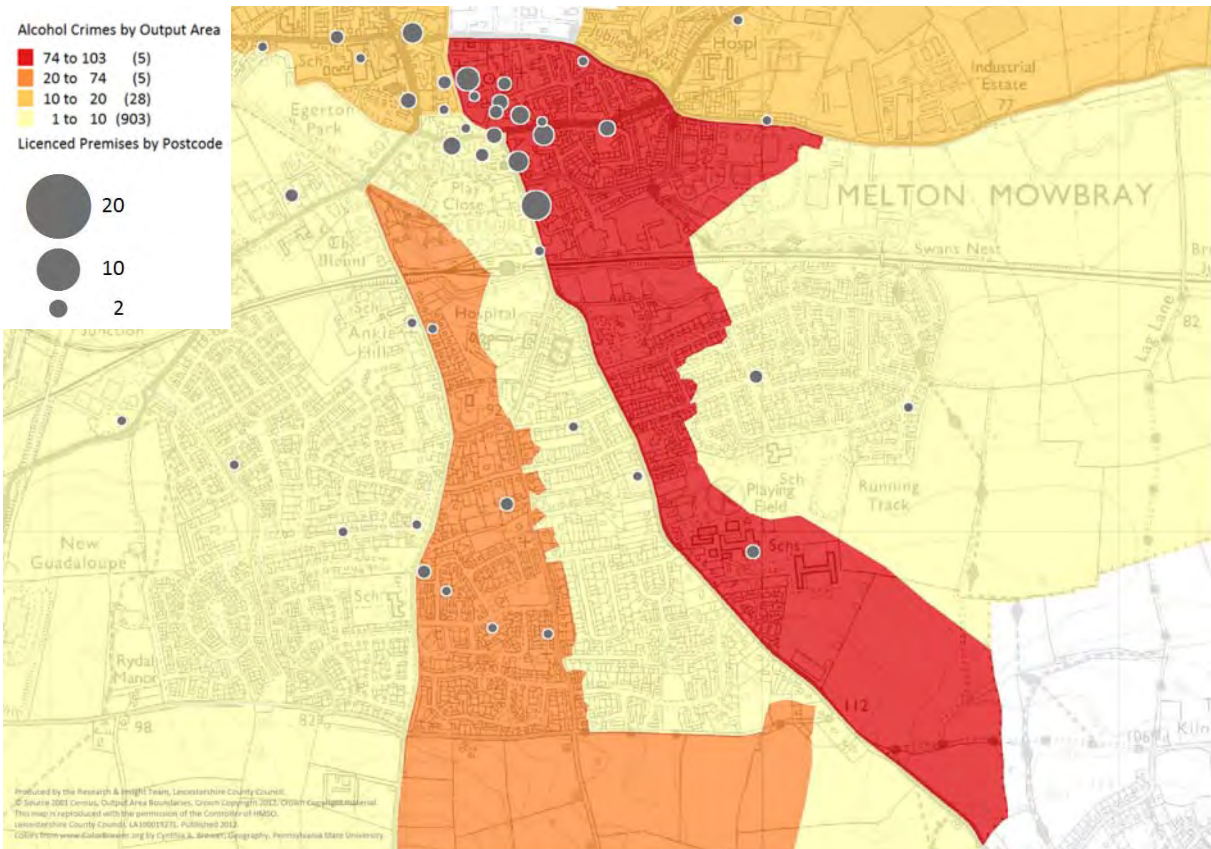
Map 5 - Alcohol-related crime hotspot - Loughborough Town Centre (LSOA)



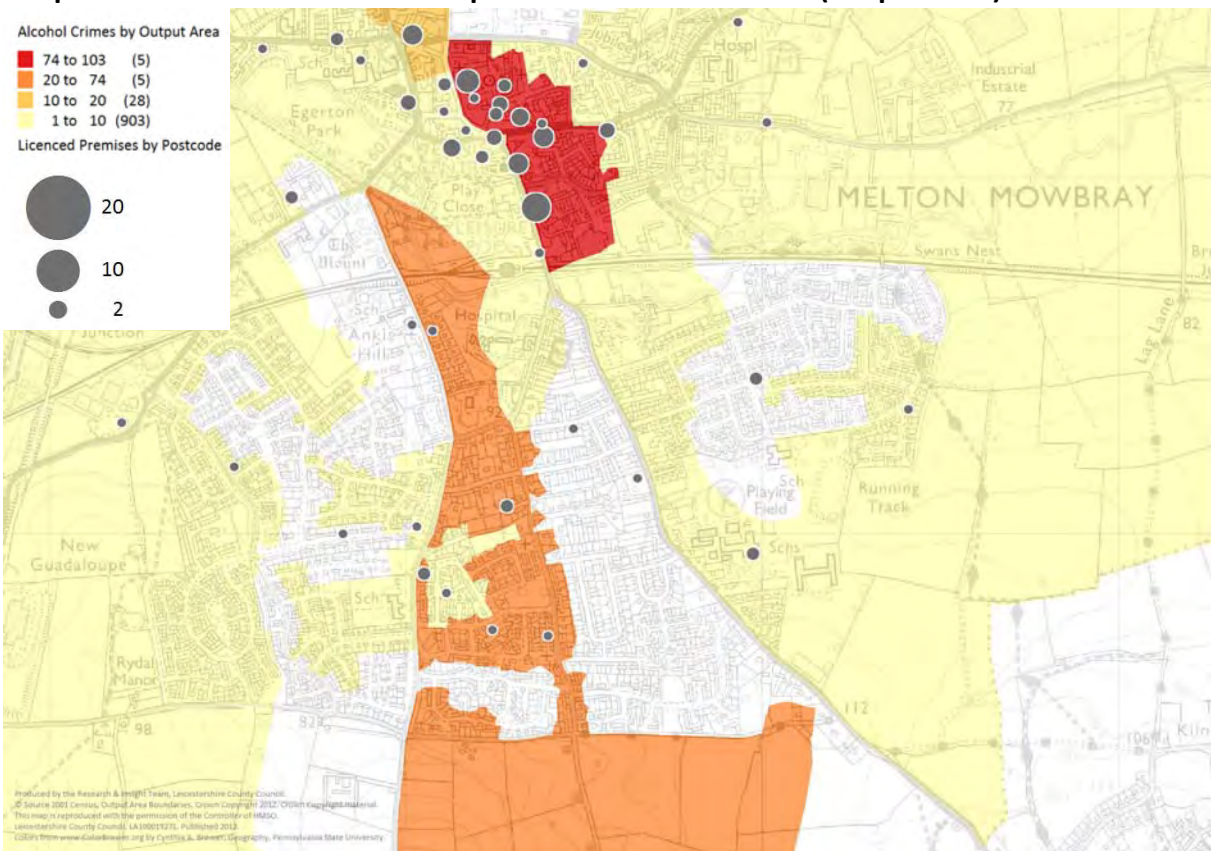
Map 6 - Alcohol-related crime hotspot - Loughborough Town Centre (Output Area)



Map 7 - Alcohol-related crime hotspot - Melton Town Centre (LSOA)



Map 8 - Alcohol-related crime hotspot - Melton Town Centre (Output Area)



OFFENDER ANALYSIS - POLICE DATA

The analysis below uses Police offender data from the financial year 2011/12, matched (where possible) to the crime data used to create the hotspot analysis in the previous section.

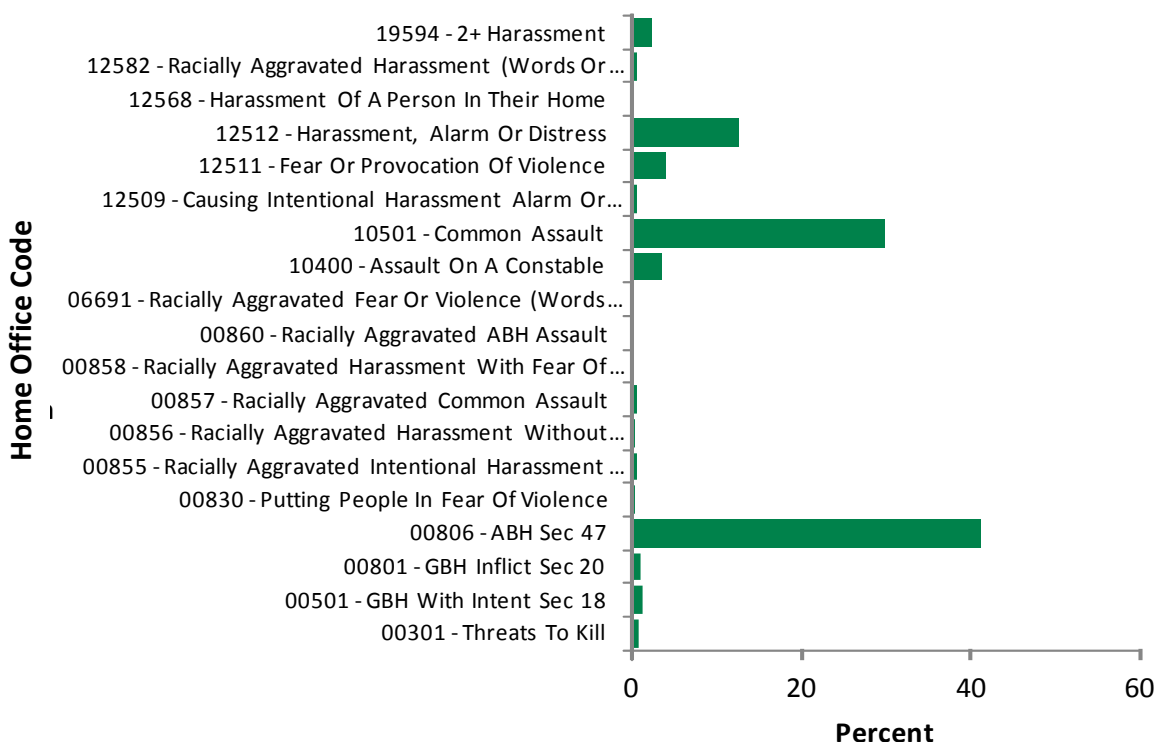
In total, the 2,835 total crimes were matched to 1,397 offender records. Of these, 742 records included an output area code which was used to attach relevant socioeconomic data (dependant upon the dataset coverage).

The analysis on the following pages show the percentage breakdown of the corresponding offender data by a range of socioeconomic data.

Please note: the total number of records in each analysis may vary due to the data coverage and number of relevant cases. There are also issues around the accuracy of the following criteria and caution should be used when drawing conclusions from the data:

- Age of offender
- Ethnicity (for example, 'British' may not necessarily mean 'White')
- Occupation
- Offence location

Chart 1 - Offenders by Home Office Code and Description - all offenders (n=2,835)



The majority of offences (41 percent) committed were classed as ABH Sec 47, followed by Common Assault (30 percent) and Harassment, Alarm or Distress (13 percent).



Chart 2 - Offenders by Age - all offenders (n=1,397)

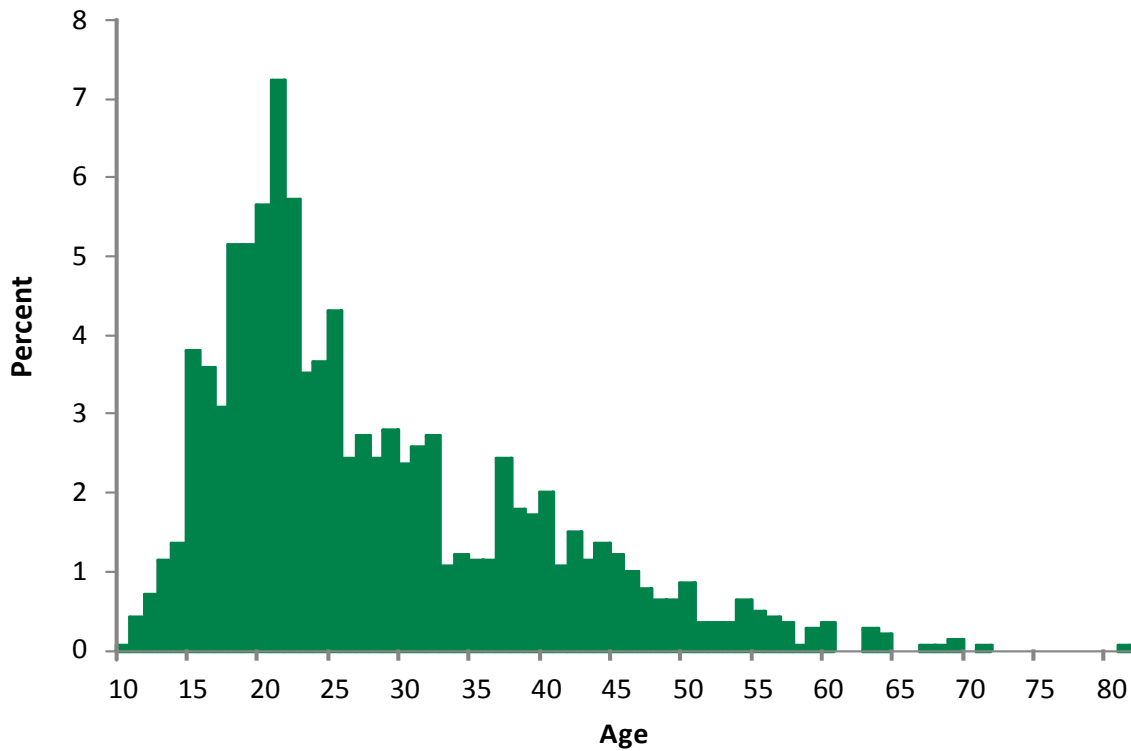


Chart 3 - Offenders by Gender - all offenders (n=1,397)

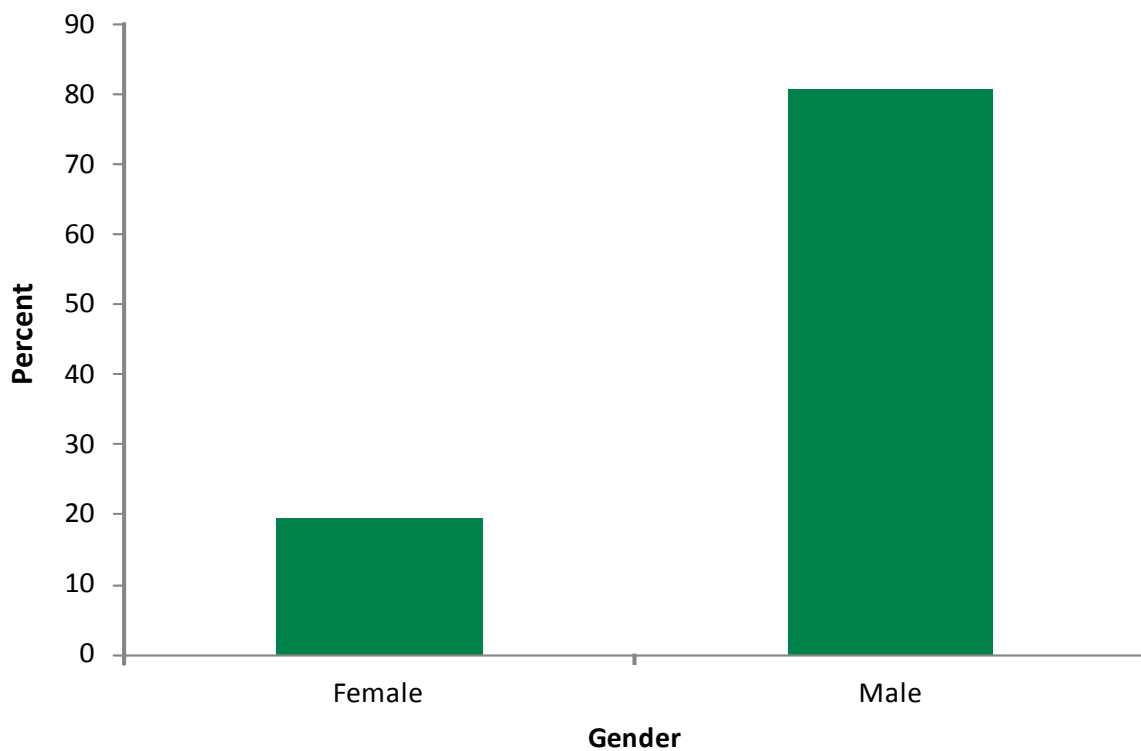
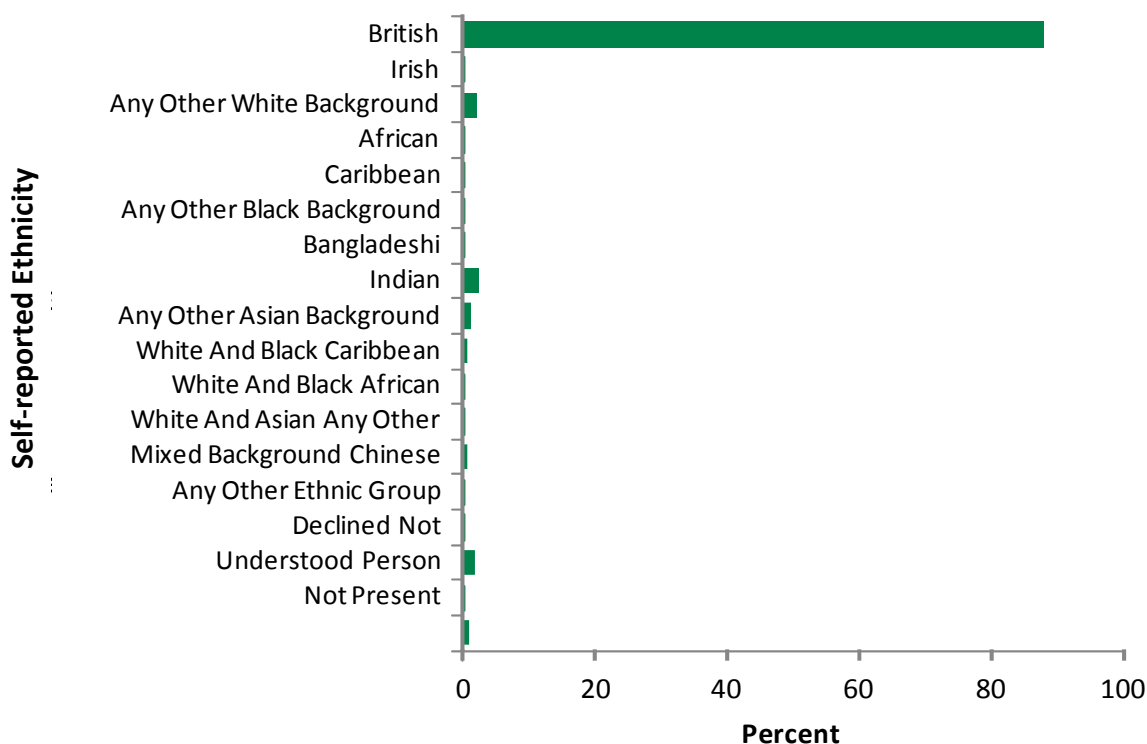


Chart 4 - Offenders by Self-reported Ethnicity - all offenders (n=1,395)



From the charts above and opposite, it is clear that the majority of offenders are from younger age groups, predominantly male and class their ethnicity as British.

In terms of age, 53 percent of offenders are between 18-30 years of age. The highest proportion of offenders (7 percent) are aged 21. Interestingly, there is a distinct drop in offenders between the ages of 33 and 36.

81 percent of offenders were male, compared to 19 percent female.

88 percent of offenders report their ethnicity as British. 2 percent classed their ethnicity as 'Other White Background' and 2 percent classed their ethnicity as Indian. a further 2 percent declined to provide their ethnicity.



Chart 5 - Offenders by Occupation - all offenders (n=1,397)

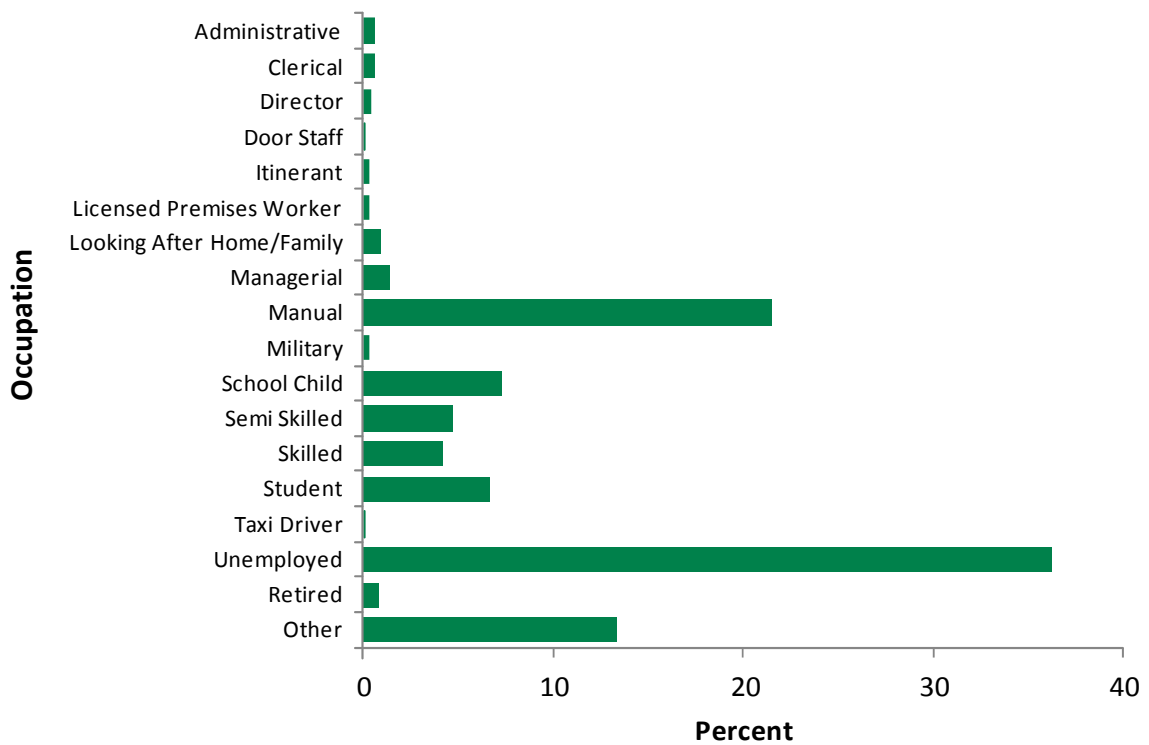


Chart 6 - Offenders by Relationship to Aggrieved - all offenders (n=1,397)

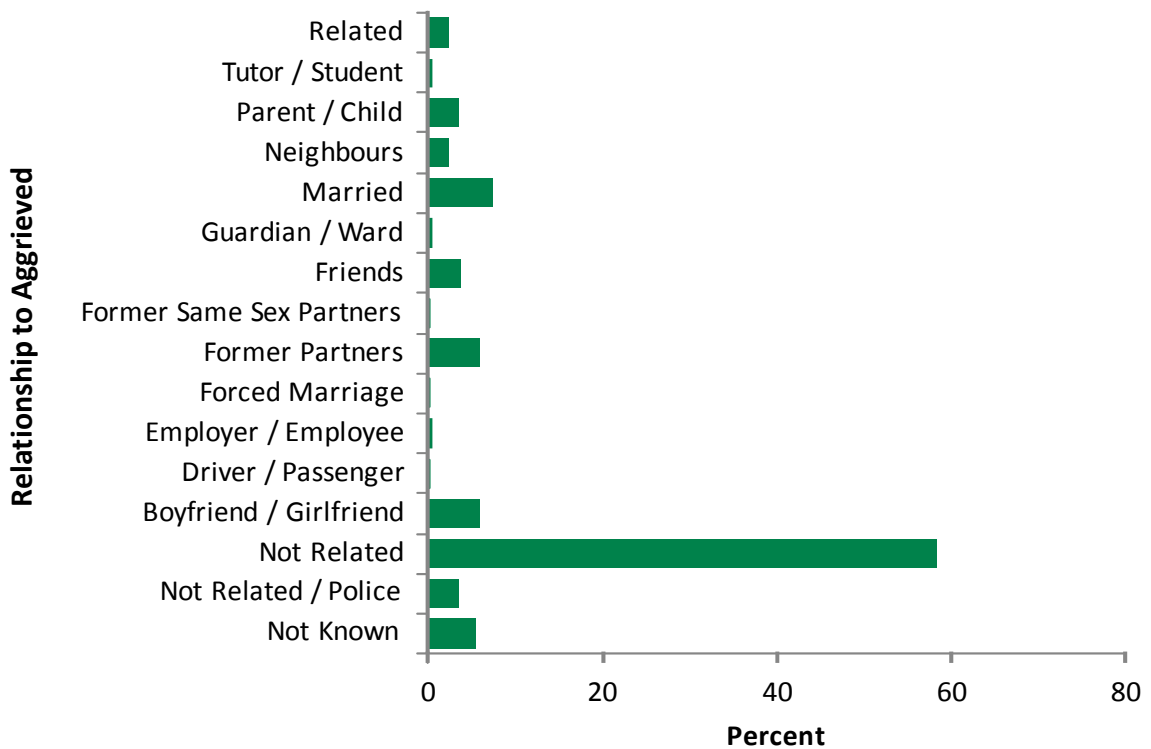
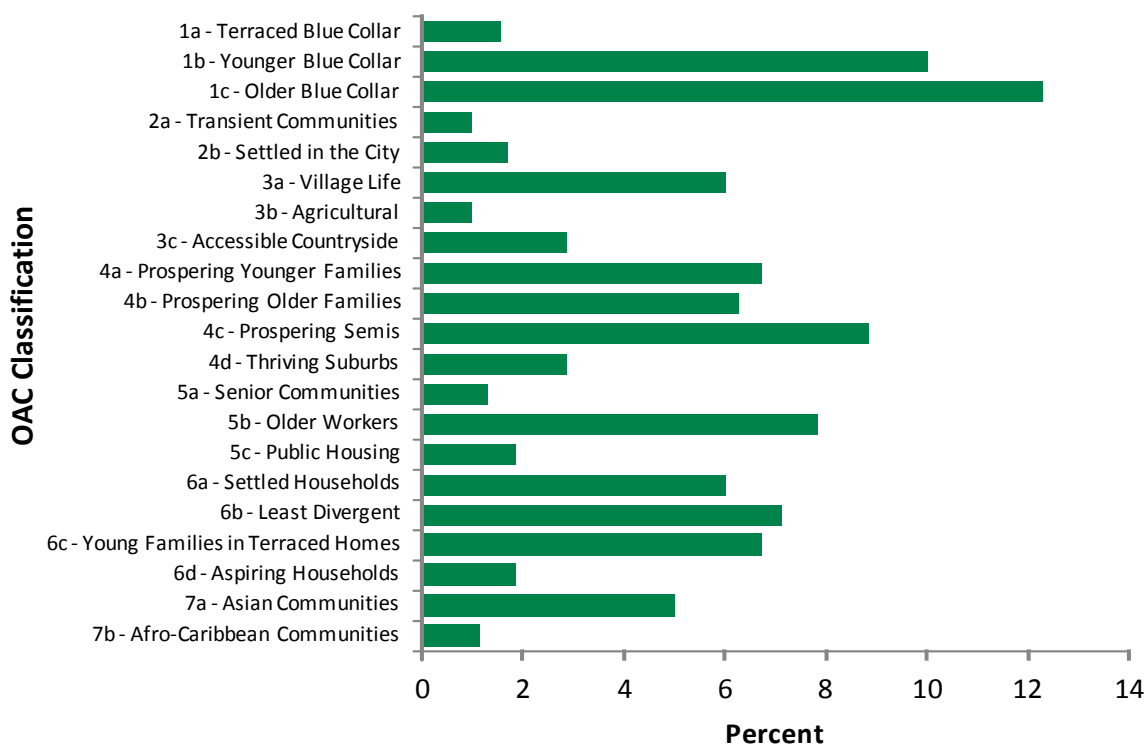


Chart 7 - Offenders by ONS Output Area Classification - Force Area address* (n=700)

* Analysis only includes offenders where an address is supplied, by dataset coverage

From the charts opposite and above, the majority of offenders are classed as unemployed, were not related to the aggrieved and live in areas classed as 'Older Blue Collar'.

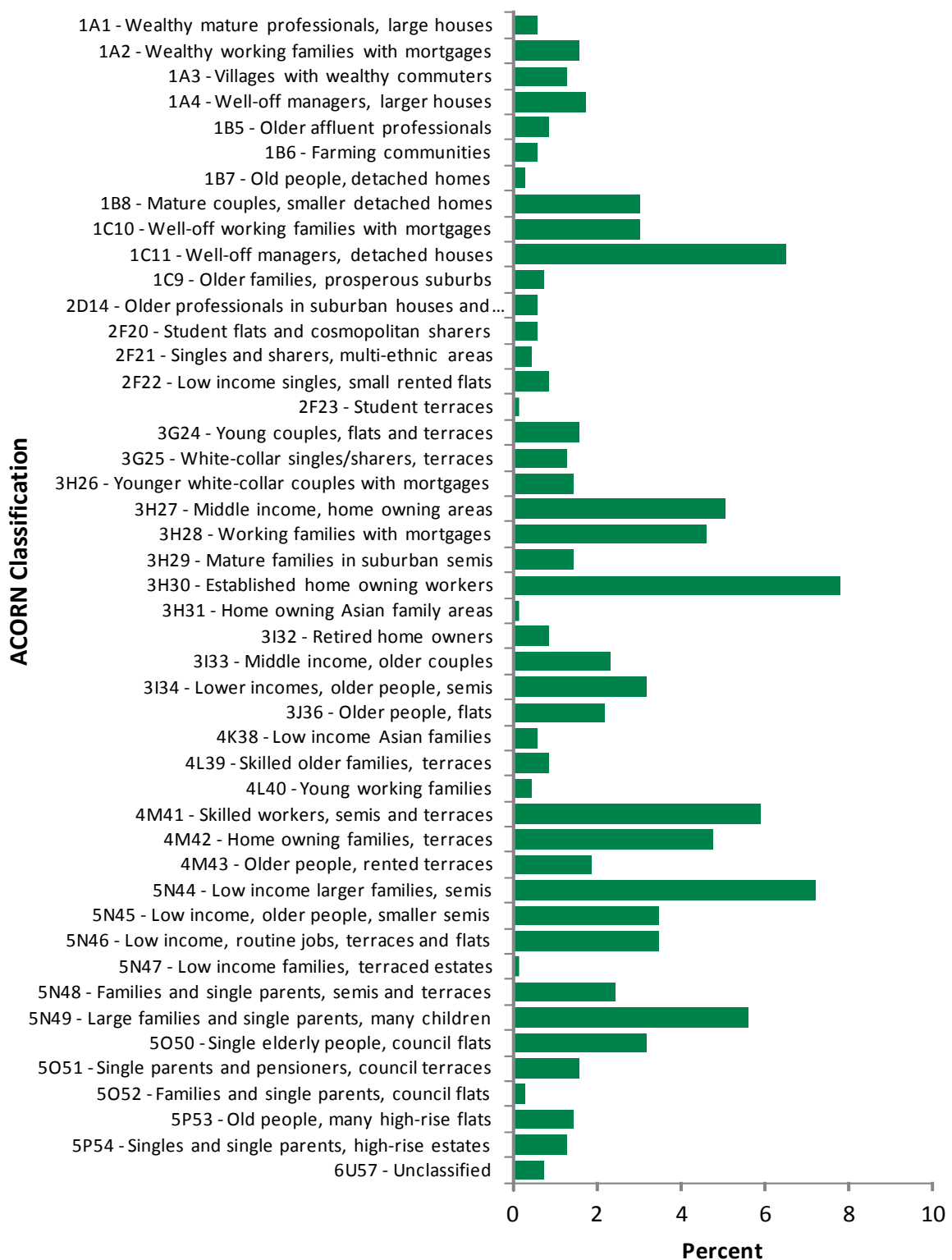
In terms of occupation, 36 percent of offenders were unemployed at the time of the offence, while 22 percent were employed in manual occupations.

The majority of offenders (58 percent) were unknown to the aggrieved at the time of the offence. 7 percent of offenders were married to the aggrieved and 6 percent were either their boyfriend or girlfriend or a former partner. In 6 percent of offenders, the relationship was not known.

The types of areas that offenders came from were varied, with the two highest categories being 'Older Blue Collar' (12 percent) and 'Younger Blue Collar' (10 percent of offenders). The areas with the smallest proportion of offenders were classed as Afro-Caribbean Communities, Senior Communities, Agricultural and Transient Communities (all 1 percent of offenders).



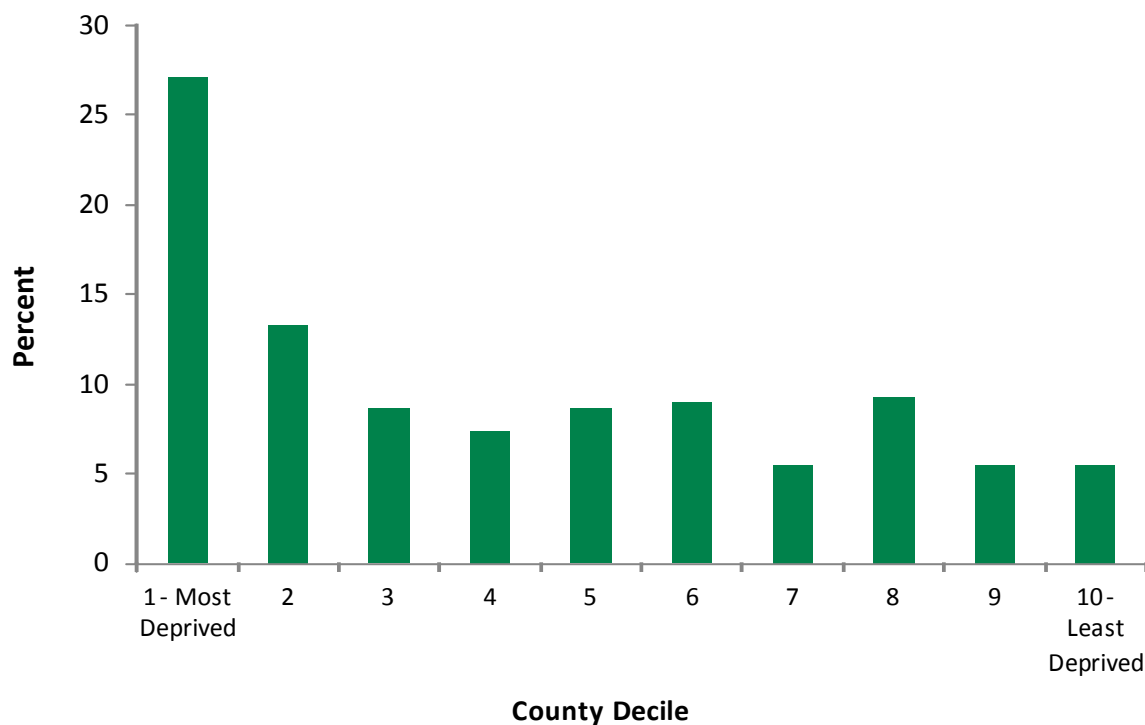
Chart 8 - Offenders by ACORN Area Classification - Force Area address* (n=693)



* Analysis only includes offenders where an address is supplied, by dataset coverage



Chart 9 - Offenders by Index of Multiple Deprivation Decile - county address* (n=634)



* Analysis only includes offenders where an address is supplied, by dataset coverage

In terms of the ACORN area classification, the majority of offenders lived in areas classed as 'Established home owning workers' (8 percent), followed by 'Low income larger families, semis' (7 percent).

'Large families and single parents, many children', 'Skilled workers, semis and terraces', 'Well-off managers, detached houses' accounted for 6 percent each.

The majority of offenders (27 percent) live in the most deprived 10 percent (first decile) of LSOAs in the county as classified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. 13 percent of offenders live in the second decile whilst the remaining deciles account for between 6 and 9 percent each.

For more information on deprivation deciles, please visit:

http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/indices_of_deprivation_2010_leicestershire_headline_results



Chart 10 - Offenders by location of offence (general) - all offenders (n=2,834)

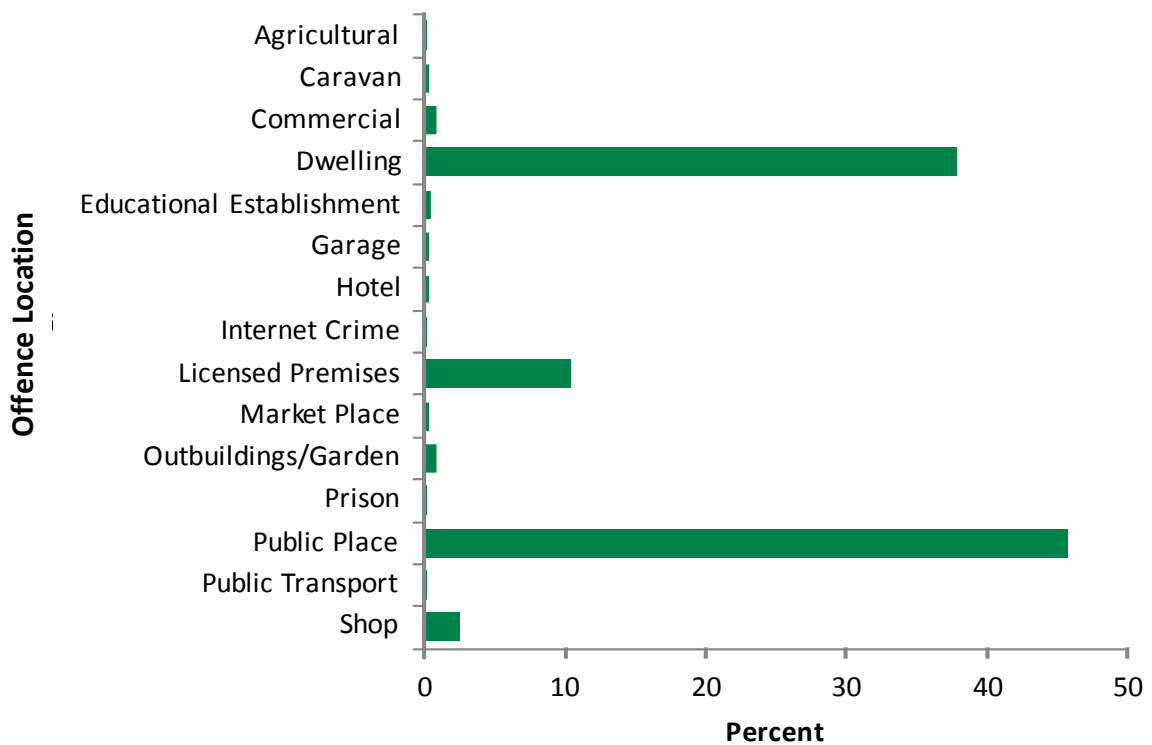
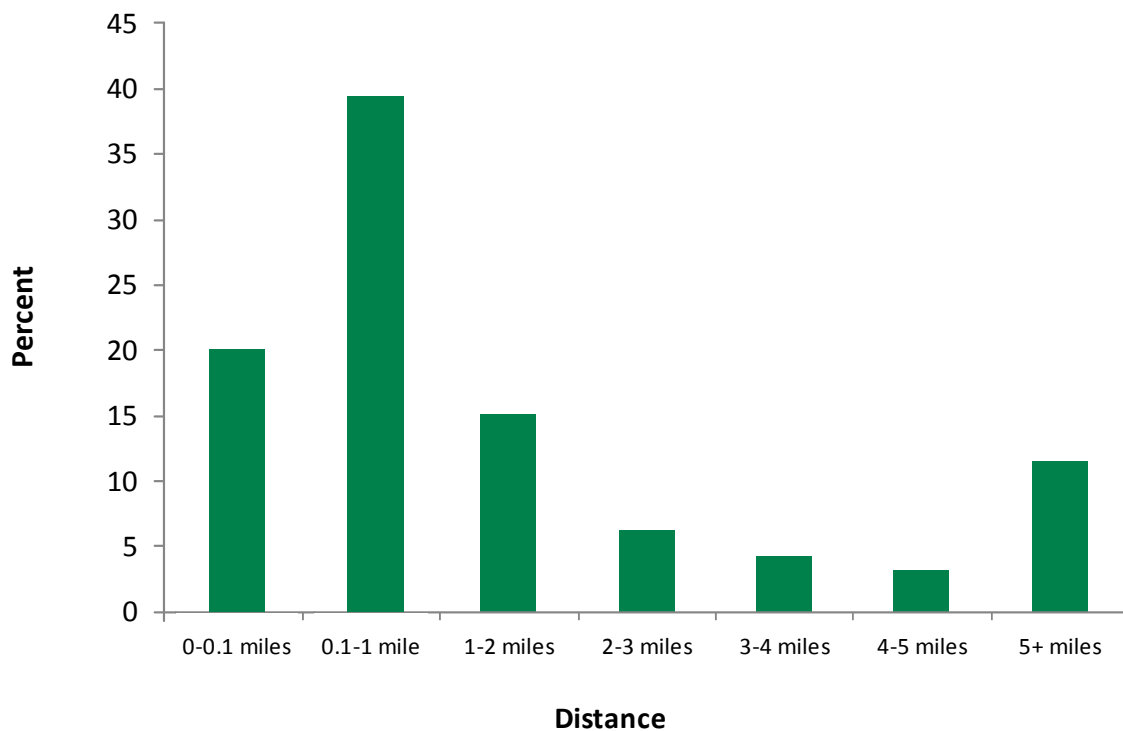


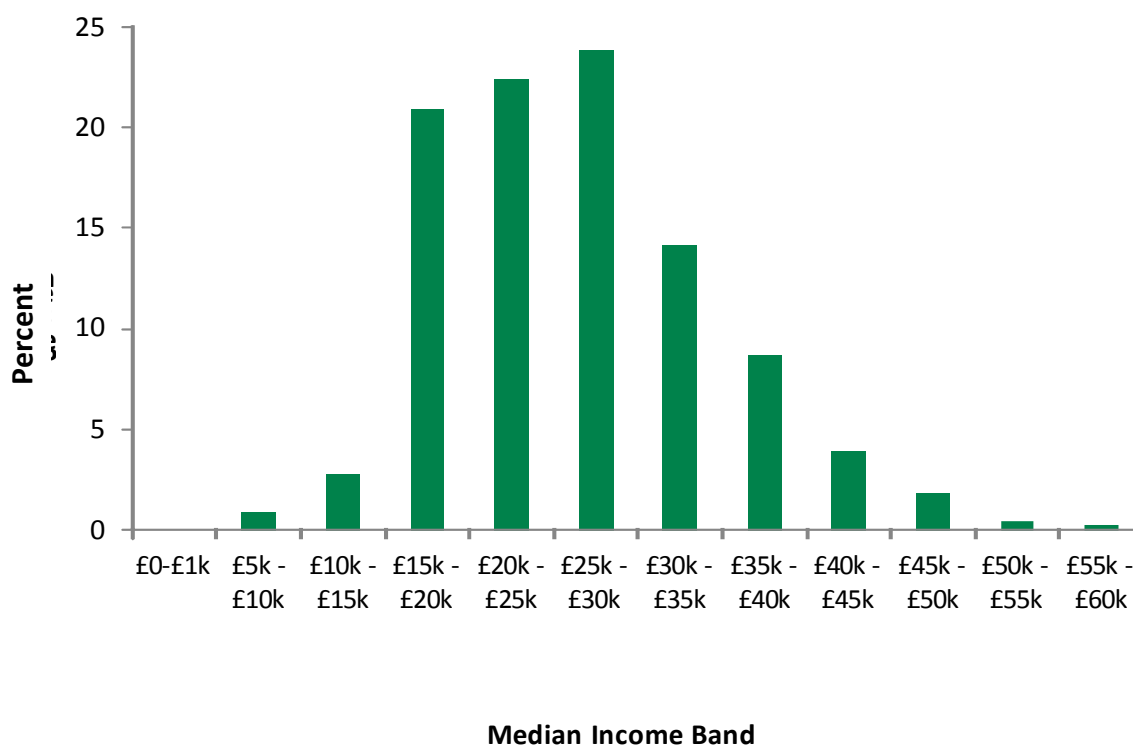
Chart 11 - Offenders by distance from home to offence location - Force Area address* (n=693)



* Analysis only includes offenders where an address is supplied, by dataset coverage



Chart 12 - Offenders by median income - Force Area address* (n=693)



* Analysis only includes offenders where an address is supplied, by dataset coverage

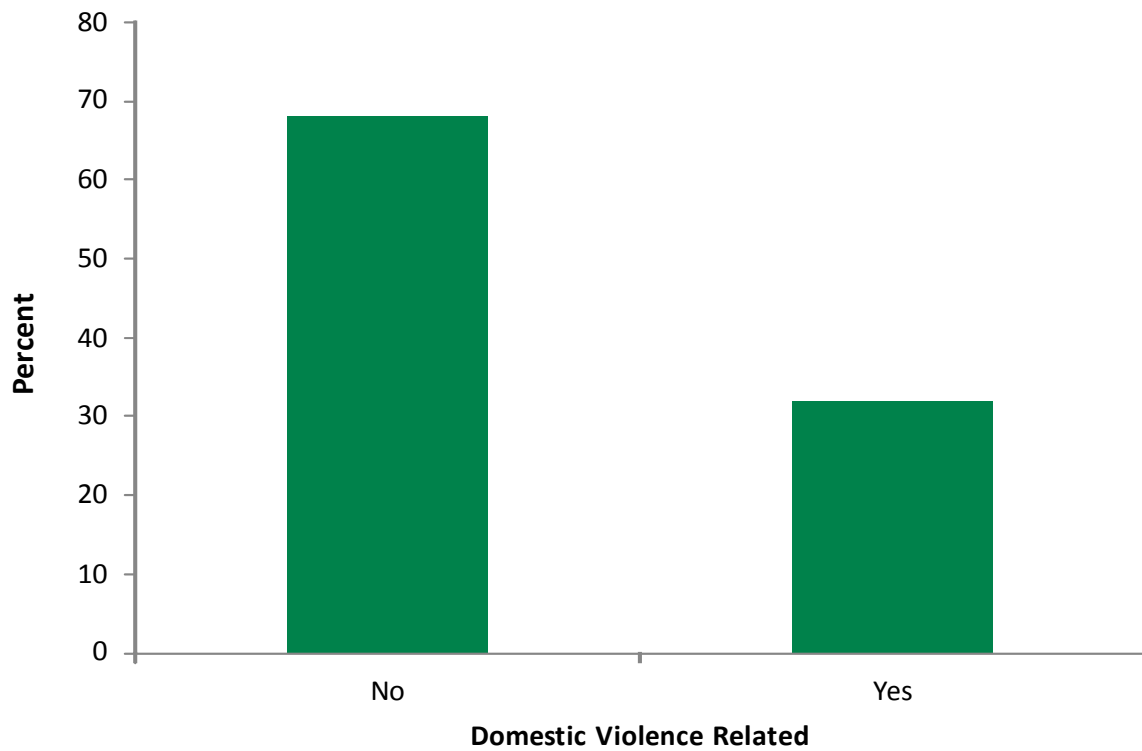
From the charts opposite and above, it is clear than the majority of offences take place in either a public place or dwelling and within one mile of the offenders home address. In terms of income, the majority of offenders live in middle-income areas.

Almost half of offenders commit their offence in a public place (46 percent) while 38 percent of offenders commit their offence in a dwelling. Interestingly, given the topic of this report, 10 percent of offenders commit their offence in a licensed premise.

Over half (59 percent) of all offenders are within a mile of their home when the offence takes place, compared to 15 percent, who are between one and two miles of their home. Of that 59 percent, 20 percent are within 0.1 mile of their home. Twelve percent are over five miles from their home when they committed the offence.

The highest incidence (24 percent) of offenders live in areas with a median income of between £25,000 and £30,000, followed by £20,000 to £25,000 (22 percent) and £15,000 to £20,000 (21 percent).



Chart 12 - Offenders by domestic violence connection (n=2,835)

From the chart above, it is clear that the majority of offenders do not commit crimes that are domestic violence related (68 percent compared to 32 percent that are domestic violence related).



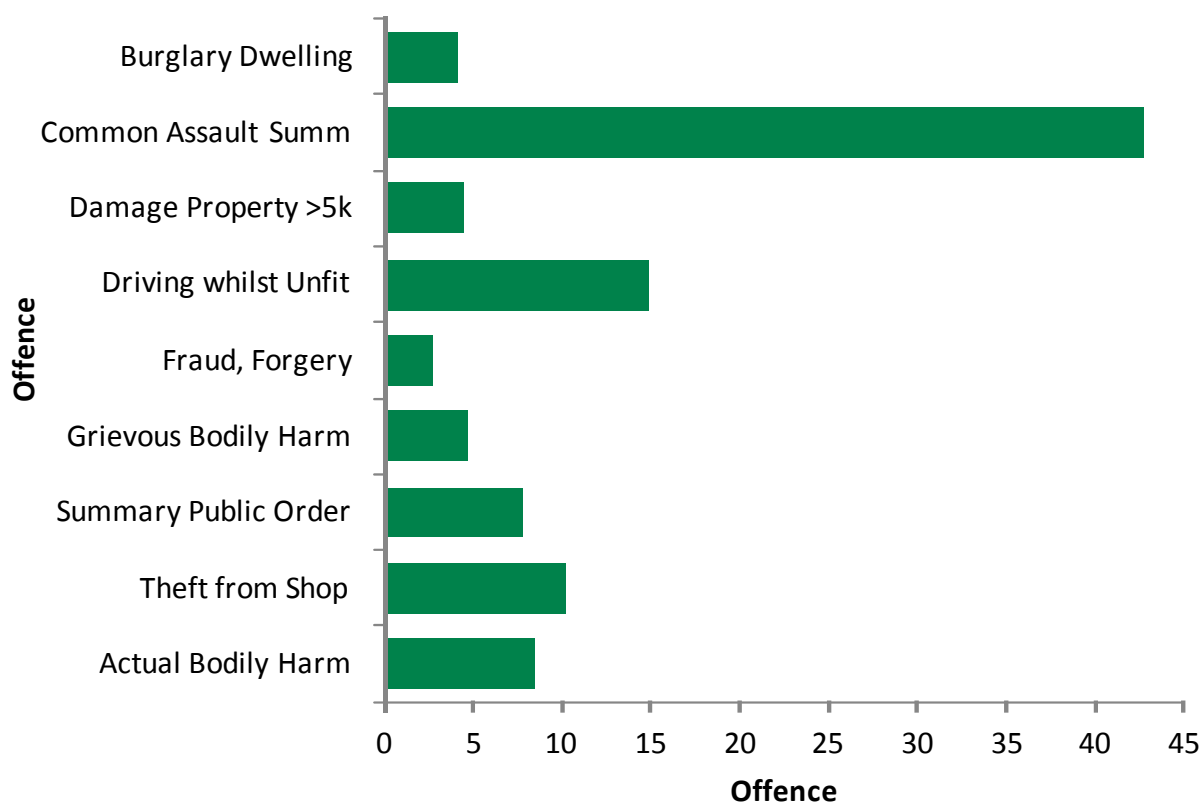
OFFENDER ANALYSIS - PROBATION DATA

The analysis below uses data provided by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust for the financial year 2011/12. It is based on orders that commenced in the period or where an offender was released from custody and having been identified as having either an alcohol need and, or that alcohol issues are linked to offending.

The filtered data set consisted of 326 offenders, all of which included a postcode which could be located and placed within an output area which was used to attach relevant socioeconomic data.

The analysis on the following pages show the breakdown of the corresponding offender data by a range of socioeconomic data.

Chart 13 - Offenders by Offence (n=295)*



* Excludes data for Breaches.

The largest proportion of offenders are those who have committed Common Assault (43 percent), followed by Driving Whilst Unfit (15 percent) and Theft from Shop (10 percent).



Chart 14 - Offenders by Age (n=326)

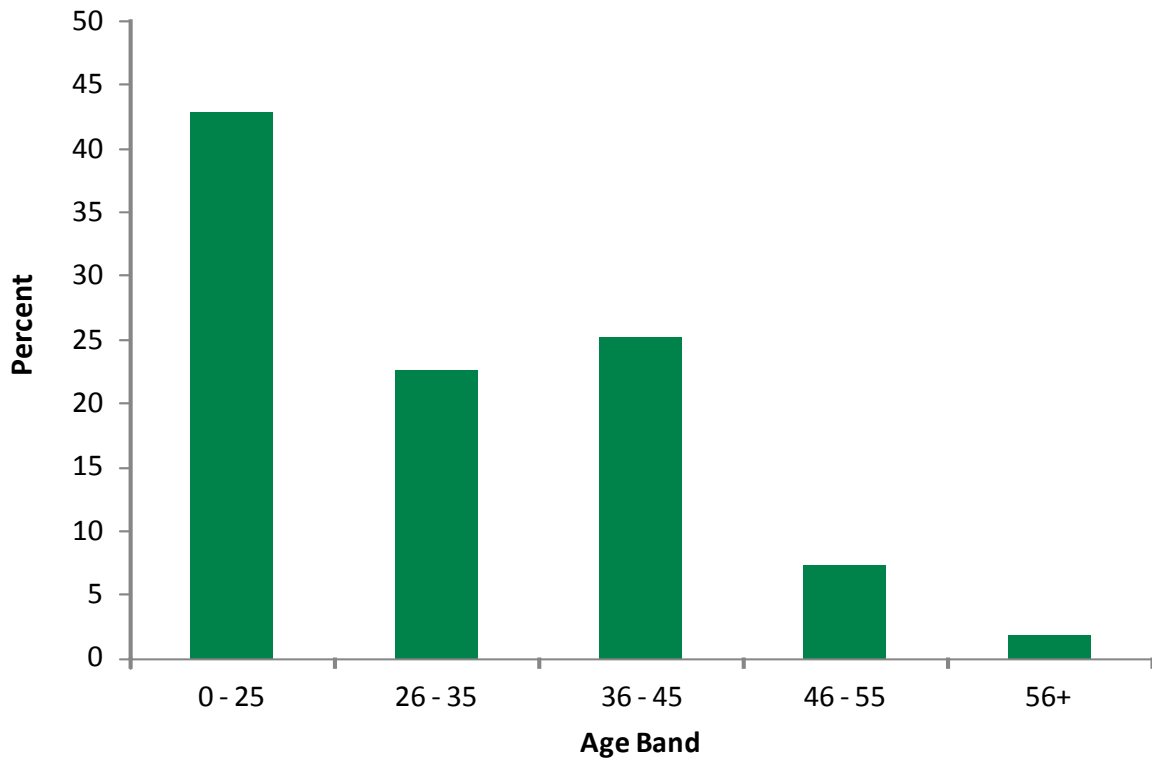


Chart 15 - Offenders by Gender (n=326)

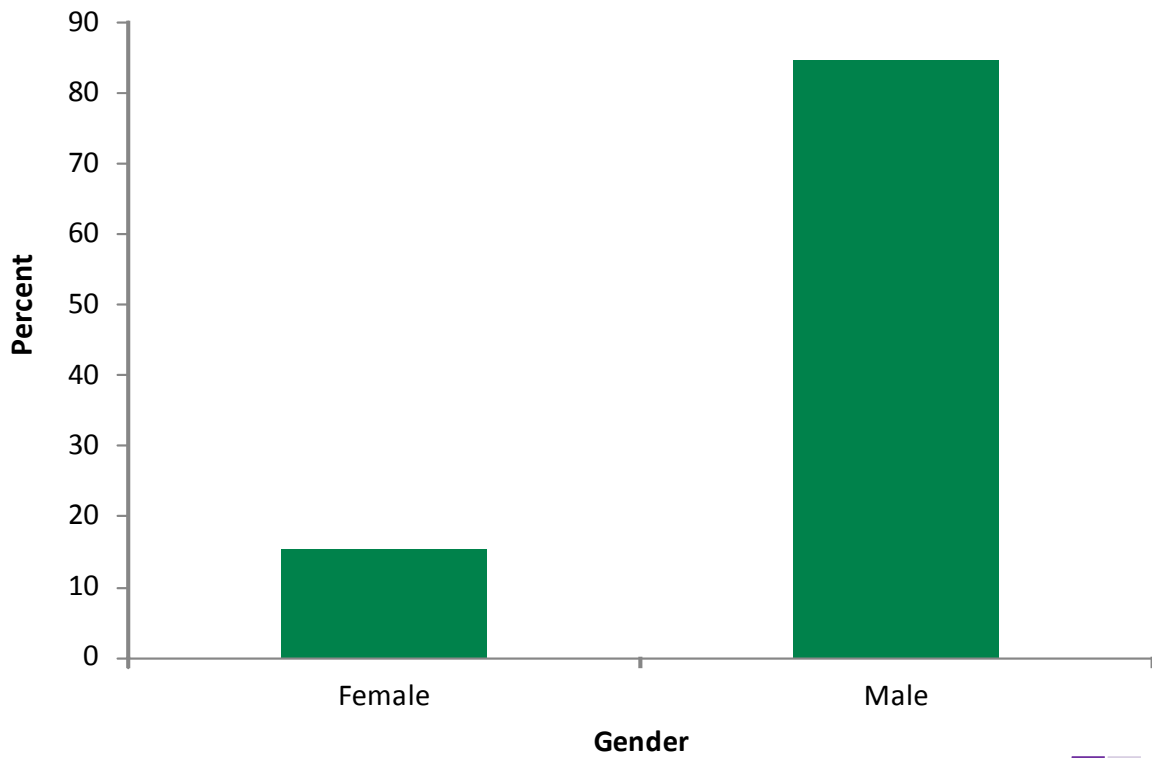
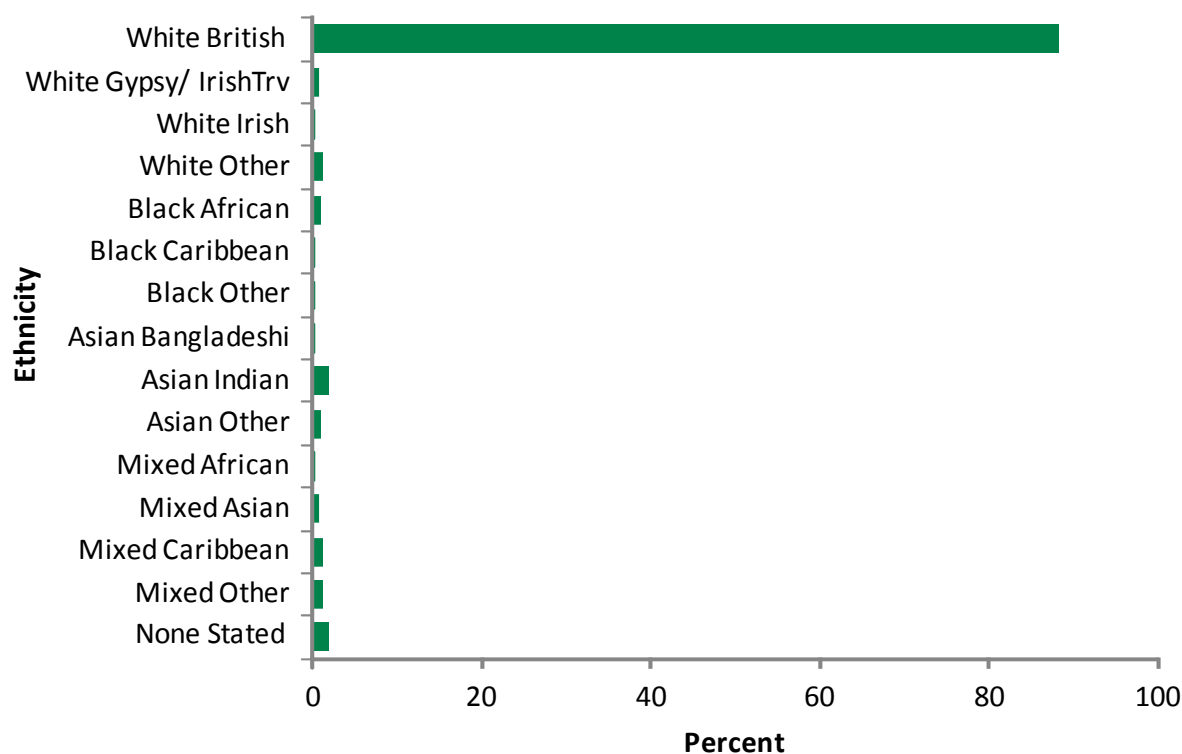


Chart 16- Offenders by Ethnicity (n=326)

The largest proportion of offenders are aged 25 years and under, are predominantly male and White British.

The largest proportion of offenders are aged 25 years and under (43 percent), followed by 36-45 (25 percent) and 26-35 (23 percent). Offenders aged 56 and over only account for 2 percent of offenders. this is broadly comparable with the results of the analysis of Police offender data presented earlier.

Offenders are predominantly male (85 percent). Females only make up 15 percent of offenders. The vast majority of offenders are classed as White British (88 percent) while 2 percent are classed as Asian British and a further 2 percent have no ethnicity stated. the results for gender and ethnicity are broadly comparable for the analysis for Police offender data.



Chart 17 - Offenders by ACORN Area Classification (n=326)

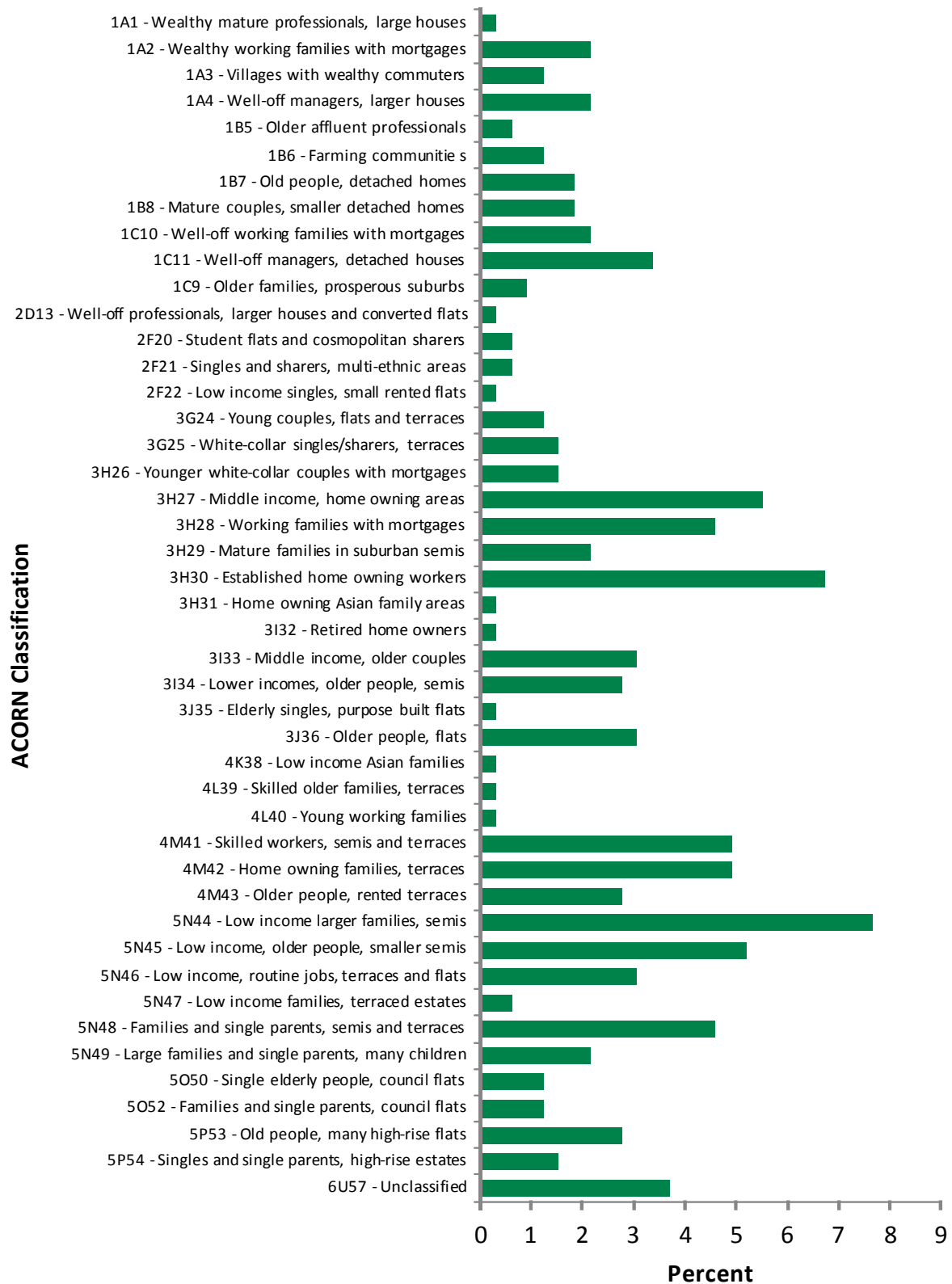
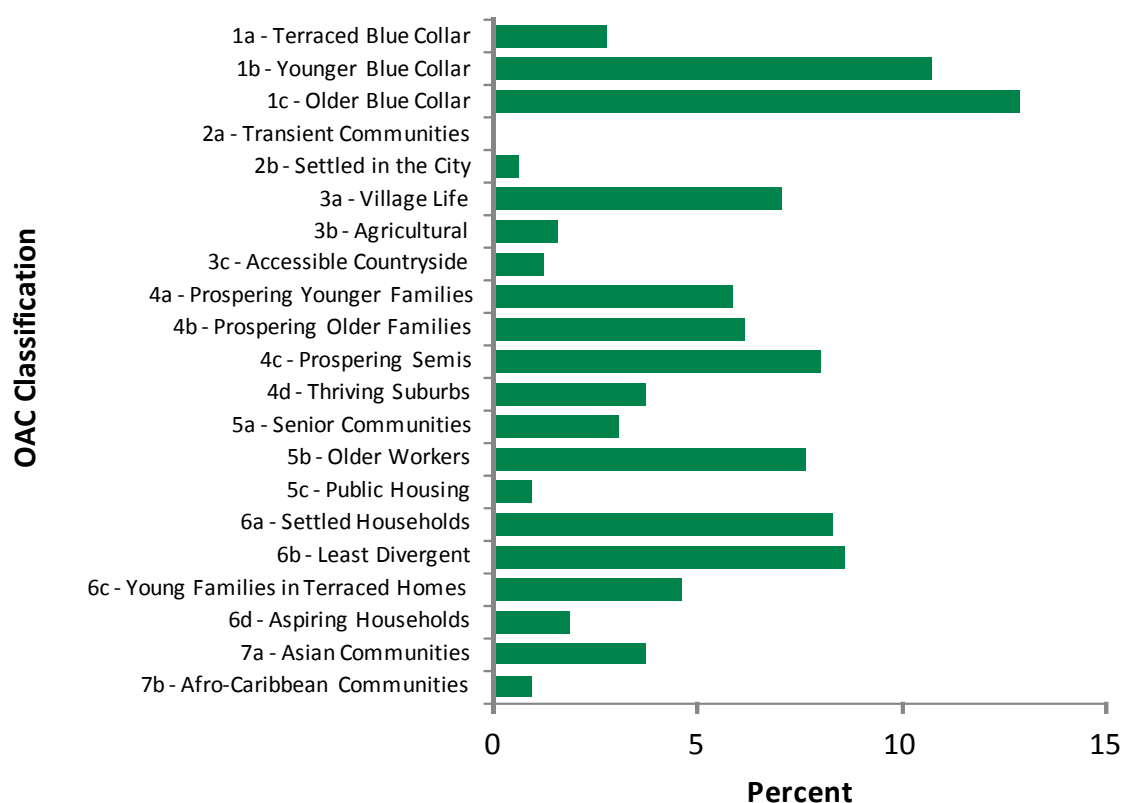


Chart 18 - Offenders by ONS Output Area Classification (n=326)



The largest proportion of offenders are from areas classed as 'Low income larger families, semis' using the ACORN classification. Using the OAC classification, the largest proportion of offenders live in areas classed as 'Older Blue Collar.'

Using the ACORN neighbourhood classification, the largest proportion of offenders come from areas classed as 'Low income larger families, semis' (8 percent), followed by 'Established home owning workers' (7 percent) and 'Middle income, home owning areas' (6 percent).

Using the OAC neighbourhood classification, the majority of offenders come from areas classed as 'Older Blue Collar' (13 percent), followed by 'Younger Blue Collar' (11 percent) and 'Least Divergent' (9 percent).



Chart 19 - Offenders by Index of Multiple Deprivation Decile (n=326)

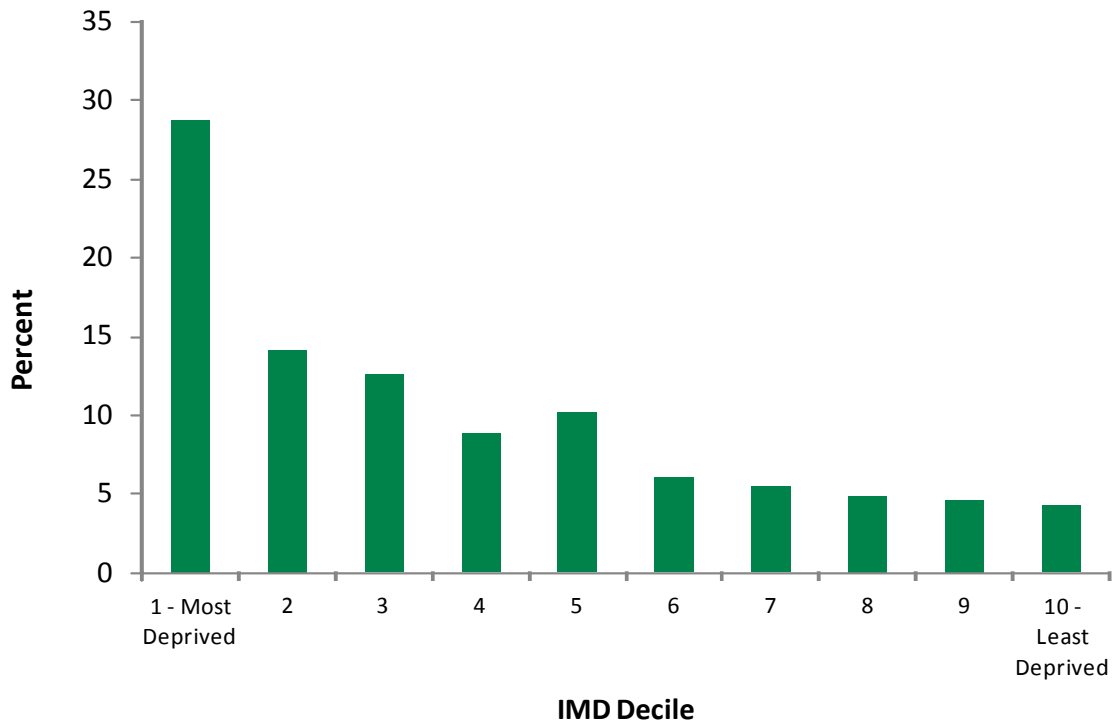


Chart 20 - Offenders by Alcohol Need (n=326)

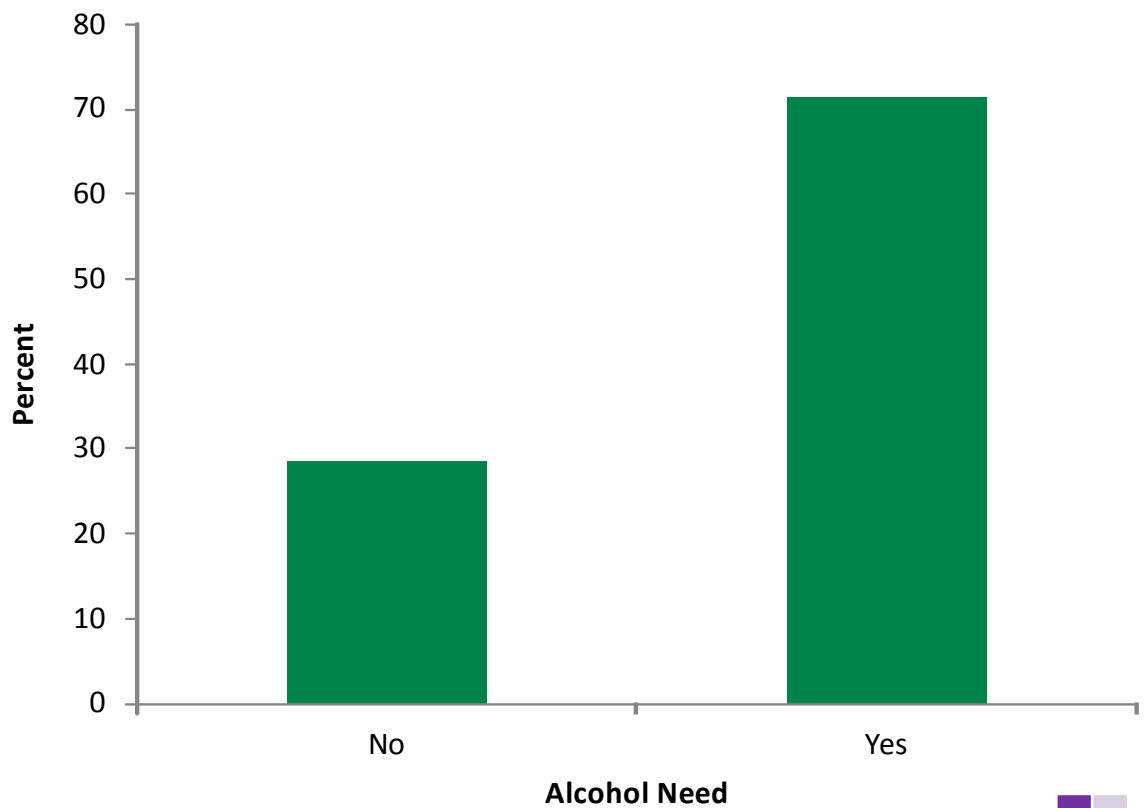
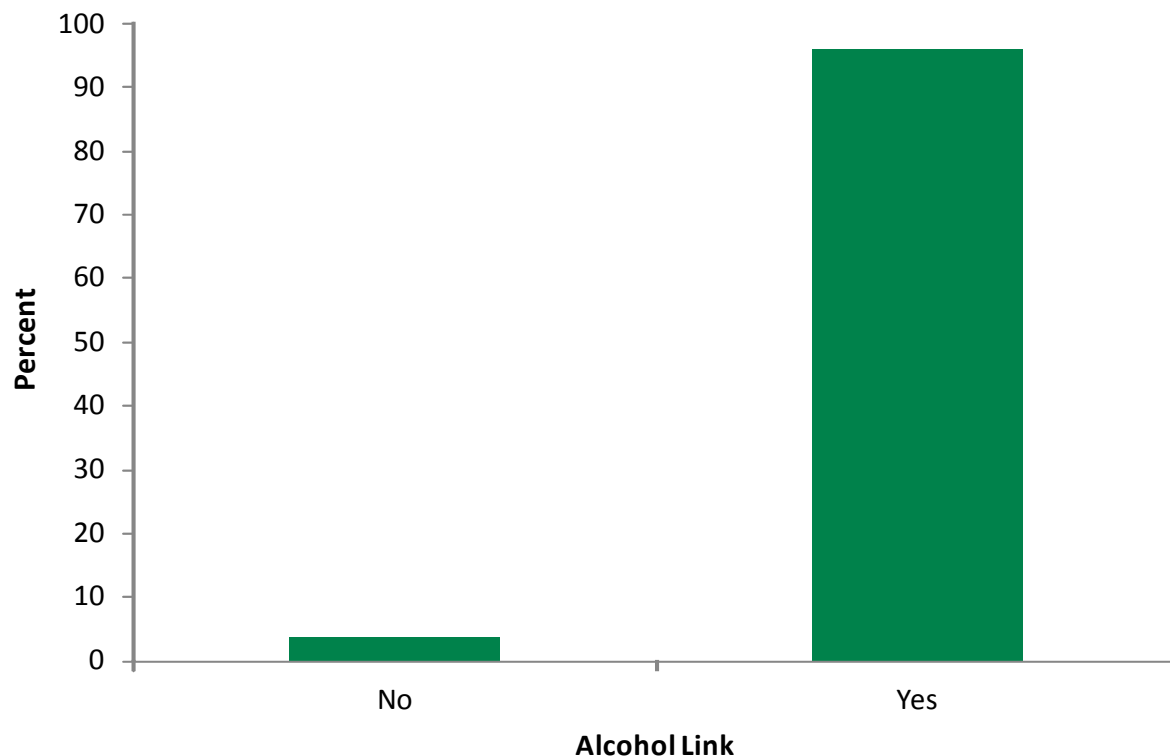


Chart 21 - Offenders identified where Alcohol misuse is linked to offending behaviour (n=326)



Offenders are over-represented in more deprived areas of the county and amongst those with identified alcohol needs or alcohol links to their offending.

Using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010, the largest group of offenders (29 percent) comes from LSOAs placed in the top decile (10 percent most deprived areas in the county). The proportion of offenders in each subsequent decile generally reduces as areas become less deprived. This is broadly comparable with the findings of the Police dataset analysis.

71 percent of offenders have an identified alcohol need, compared to 29 percent without. Almost all offenders have an alcohol link to their offending (96 percent), compared to 4 percent without. This is to be expected given the filtering criteria used to identify offenders for the dataset.

For more information on deprivation deciles, please visit:

http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/indices_of_deprivation_2010_leicestershire_headline_results



Chart 22 - Offenders by Order (n=326)

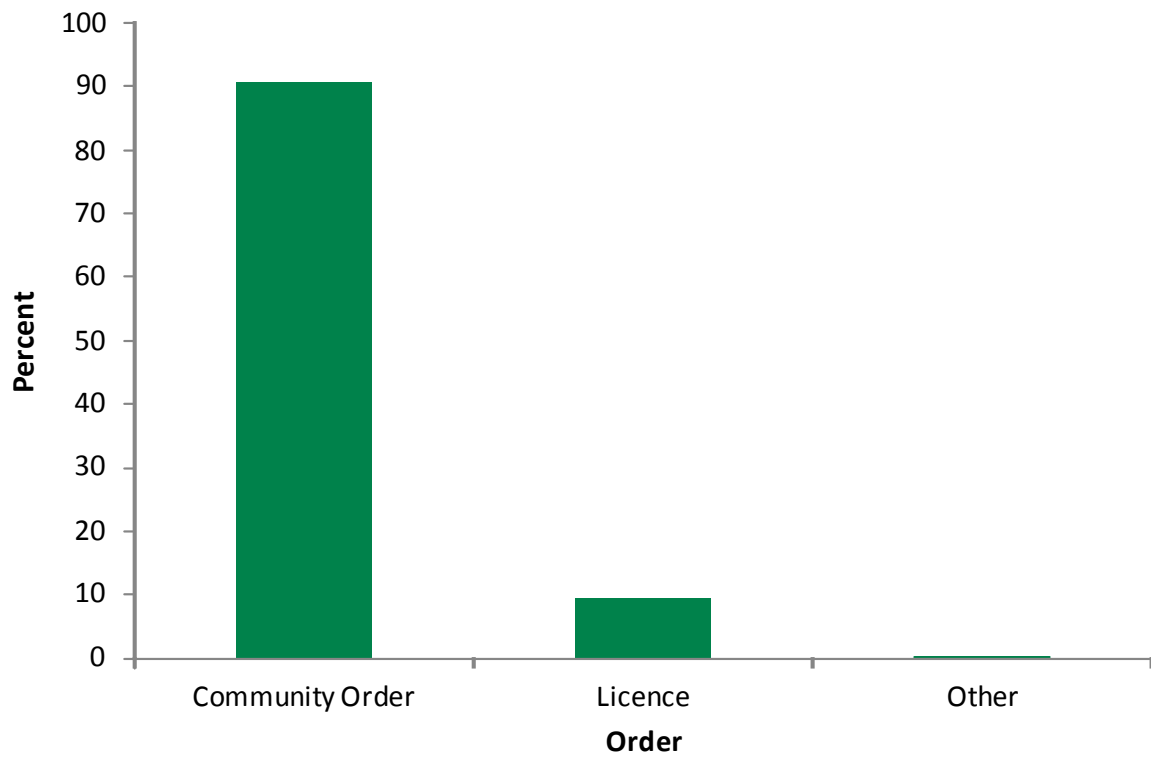


Chart 23 - Offenders by PPO (n=326)

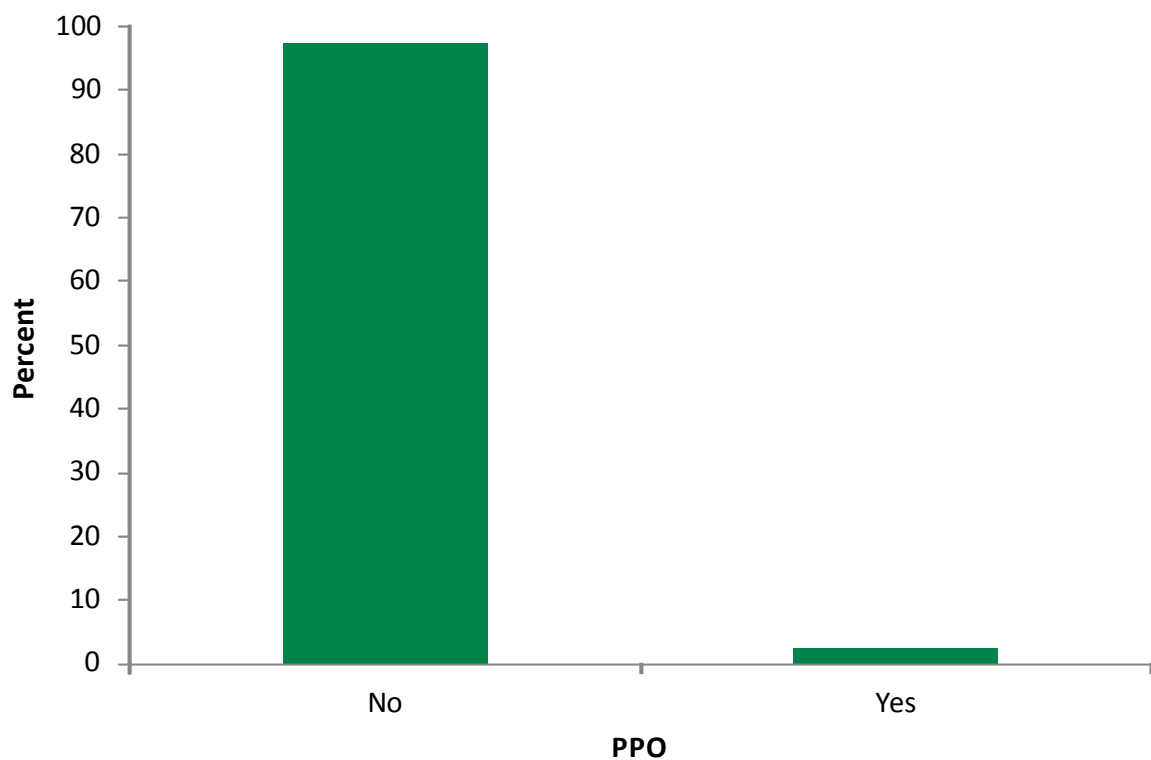
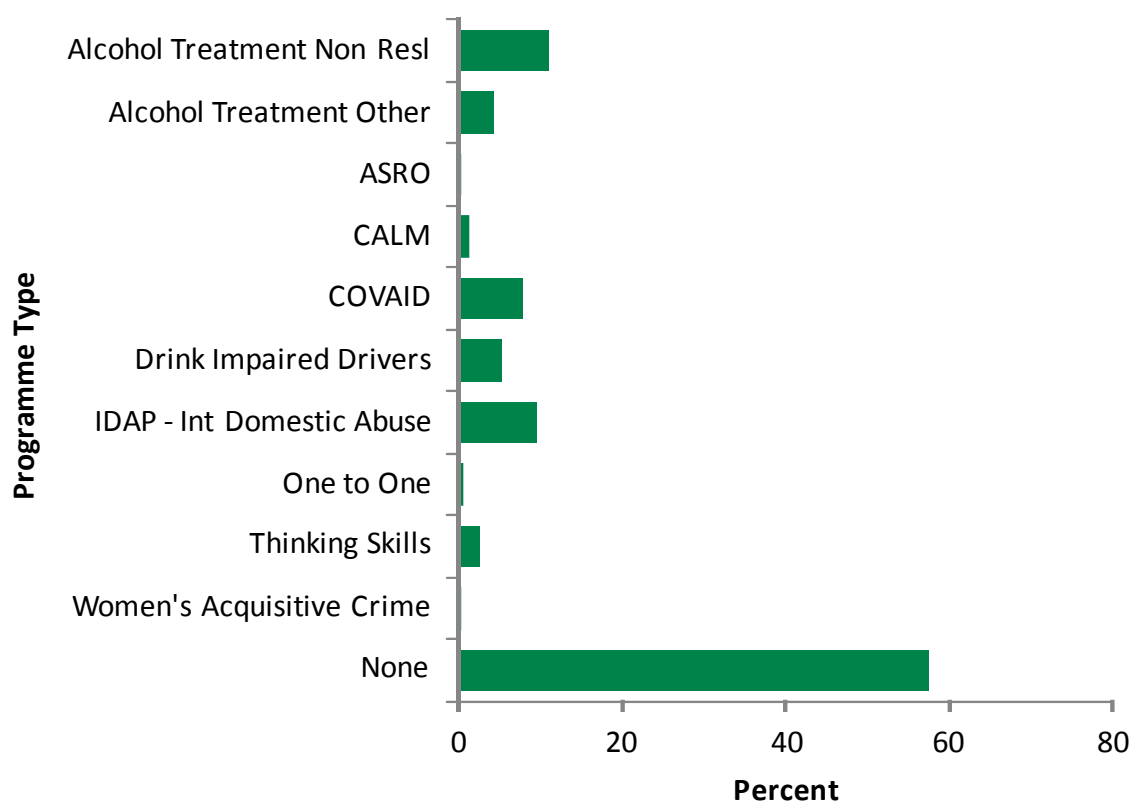


Chart 24 - Offenders by Programme (n=326)



The majority of offenders are made subject to a Community Order and are not Prolific and Priority offenders. The data above indicates a good proportion of offenders are not subject to a programme. Of those that are on a programme the highest proportion are required to attend a non Residential Alcohol Treatment programme.

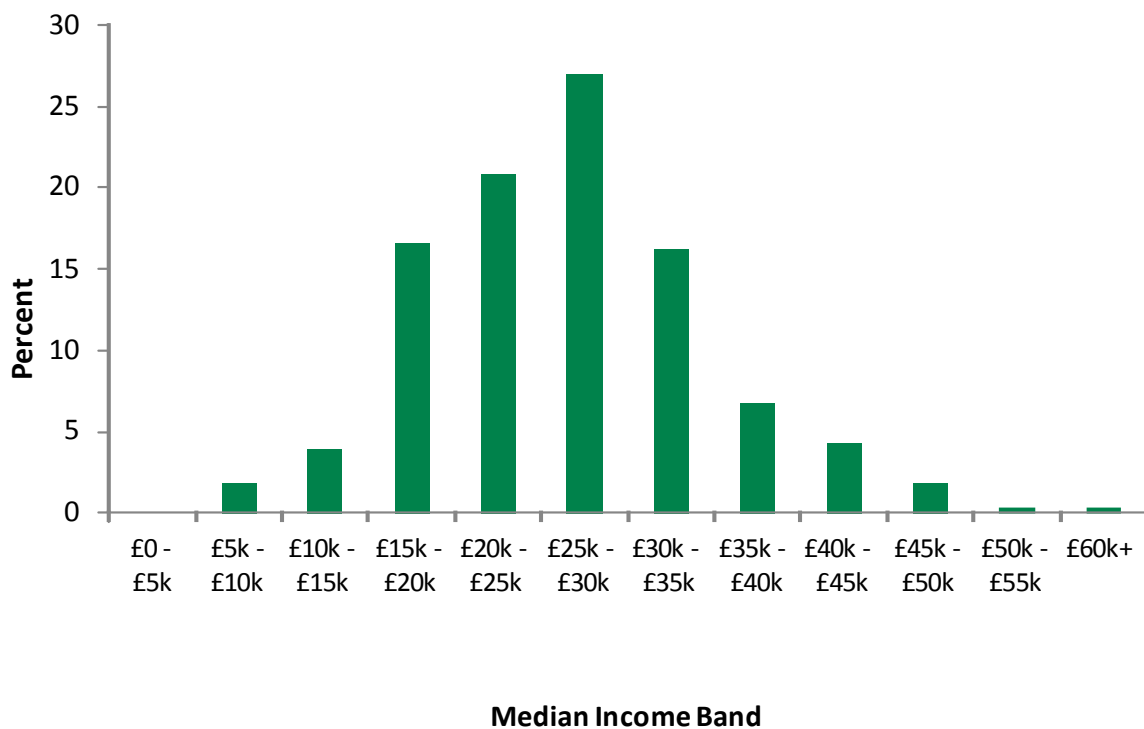
The largest proportion of offenders are made subject to a community order (90 per cent) while (9 per cent) are released on licence.

A very small percentage of offenders are Prolific and Priority as they tend to commit acquisitive crimes often related to drug misuse.

The data indicates that most offenders are not subject to a programme, however they could be subject to another type of intervention e.g. Community Punishment and further work is required to clarify this. Of those that were on a programme, 11 percent are on a non-residential alcohol treatment programme and 10 percent are on IDAP (Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme).



Chart 25 - Offenders by Median Household Income Band (n=326)



The largest proportion of offenders live in areas with a median household income of between £25,000 and £30,000 (27 percent), followed by £20,000 to £25,000 (21 percent). 2 percent of offenders come from areas with a median household income of between £5,000 and £10,000. this follows a similar distribution to the results of the analysis for Police offenders.



FURTHER INFORMATION

Output Areas

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/census/output-area--oas-/index.html>

Lower Super Output Areas

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/census/super-output-areas--soas-/index.html>

Indices of Deprivation 2010

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010-technical-report>

2001 Output Area Classification

<http://areaclassification.org.uk/getting-started/getting-started-what-is-the-output-area-classification/>

ACORN Classification

<http://www.caci.co.uk/acorn-classification.aspx>

CACI Paycheck Data

<http://www.caci.co.uk/incomeHomeValues.aspx>



APPENDIX 1 - TOTAL NIGHT TIME ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES BY LSOA

District	LSOA	LSOA Name	Crimes
Blaby	E01025610	Blaby Centre	9
Blaby	E01025611	Blaby South West	4
Blaby	E01025612	Blaby South East	2
Blaby	E01025613	Cosby South	3
Blaby	E01025614	Cosby North	1
Blaby	E01025615	Whetstone South West	4
Blaby	E01025616	Countesthorpe West	1
Blaby	E01025617	Countesthorpe East, Kilby & Foston	1
Blaby	E01025618	Countesthorpe Centre	6
Blaby	E01025619	Countesthorpe North	3
Blaby	E01025620	Croft	1
Blaby	E01025622	Glenfield West	2
Blaby	E01025623	Glenfield North West	4
Blaby	E01025624	Glenfield South West	3
Blaby	E01025625	Enderby Centre	8
Blaby	E01025626	Enderby North & Grove Park	11
Blaby	E01025627	Fosse Park	24
Blaby	E01025628	Glenfield South East	2
Blaby	E01025629	Glenfield East	7
Blaby	E01025633	Leicester Forest East - M1 Services	9
Blaby	E01025634	Leicester Forest East - West	3
Blaby	E01025635	Leicester Forest East - North	3
Blaby	E01025636	Braunstone Town The Osiers	6
Blaby	E01025637	Braunstone Town Lubbesthorpe Road	4
Blaby	E01025638	Kirby Muxloe South	6
Blaby	E01025639	Kirby Muxloe East	6
Blaby	E01025640	Kirby Muxloe West	1
Blaby	E01025641	Littlethorpe	4
Blaby	E01025642	Narborough East	12
Blaby	E01025643	Narborough South	4
Blaby	E01025644	Huncote East	1
Blaby	E01025645	Huncote West & Thurlaston	6
Blaby	E01025646	Whetstone North	7
Blaby	E01025647	Whetstone Centre	4
Blaby	E01025648	Whetstone South East	3
Blaby	E01025649	Narborough North	3
Blaby	E01025651	Enderby South Narborough Road	1
Blaby	E01025652	South Braunstone Town Henley	10
Blaby	E01025653	Crescent Meridian Leisure Park	15
Blaby	E01025654	Braunstone Town Cleveley Avenue	12
Blaby	E01025655	Braunstone Town Turnbull Drive	2
Blaby	E01025656	Glen Parva West	5
Blaby	E01025657		4

District	LSOA	LSOA Name	Crimes
Blaby	E01025658	Glen Parva South	8
Blaby	E01025659	Blaby North	19
Blaby	E01025660	Glen Parva North	1
Blaby	E01025661	Stoney Stanton West	1
Blaby	E01025662	Stoney Stanton South & Sapcote South	5
Blaby	E01025663	Stoney Stanton East	3
Blaby	E01025664	Aston Flamville & Sharnford	2
Blaby	E01025666	Braunstone Town Woodland Drive	7
Blaby	E01025667	Winstanley Community College	2
Blaby	E01025668	Thorpe Astley North	3
Blaby	E01025669	Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park	6
Charnwood	E01025670	Anstey North	3
Charnwood	E01025671	Anstey East	6
Charnwood	E01025672	Anstey West	12
Charnwood	E01025673	Anstey South	4
Charnwood	E01025674	Barrow South West	8
Charnwood	E01025675	Barrow South East	6
Charnwood	E01025676	Barrow North	3
Charnwood	E01025677	Barrow Centre	6
Charnwood	E01025678	Birstall South West	1
Charnwood	E01025679	Wanlip	12
Charnwood	E01025680	Birstall West	2
Charnwood	E01025681	Birstall South East	7
Charnwood	E01025683	Birstall North	3
Charnwood	E01025684	Birstall Centre	6
Charnwood	E01025686	East Goscote North	2
Charnwood	E01025687	Bradgate and Beacon	1
Charnwood	E01025688	Woodhouse & Woodhouse Eaves	2
Charnwood	E01025689	Loughborough Ashby East	17
Charnwood	E01025690	Loughborough Ashby West	18
Charnwood	E01025691	Loughborough Dishley East	6
Charnwood	E01025692	Loughborough Gorse Covert	6
Charnwood	E01025693	Hathern	5
Charnwood	E01025695	Loughborough Garendon East	3
Charnwood	E01025697	Loughborough Thorpe Acre East	4
Charnwood	E01025698	Loughborough Garendon West	4
Charnwood	E01025699	Loughborough Bell Foundry	75
Charnwood	E01025700	Loughborough Canal South	21
Charnwood	E01025701	Loughborough Central Station	3
Charnwood	E01025702	Loughborough Tuckers Road	2
Charnwood	E01025703	Loughborough Toothill Road	109
Charnwood	E01025704	Loughborough Derby Road East	7
Charnwood	E01025705	Loughborough Midland Station	31
Charnwood	E01025706	Loughborough Meadow Lane	6
Charnwood	E01025707	Loughborough Nanpantan East	1

District	LSOA	LSOA Name	Crimes
Charnwood	E01025709	Loughborough Holywell	75
Charnwood	E01025710	Loughborough Outwoods West	1
Charnwood	E01025711	Loughborough Outwoods East	6
Charnwood	E01025712	Loughborough Outwoods South	3
Charnwood	E01025713	Loughborough Outwoods North	1
Charnwood	E01025714	Loughborough Shelthorpe South	2
Charnwood	E01025715	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	16
Charnwood	E01025716	Loughborough Shelthorpe West	12
Charnwood	E01025717	Loughborough Woodthorpe	17
Charnwood	E01025718	Loughborough Centre South	24
Charnwood	E01025719	Loughborough Southfields South	2
Charnwood	E01025720	Loughborough Centre West	109
Charnwood	E01025721	Loughborough Southfields North	7
Charnwood	E01025722	Loughborough Knightthorpe Road	4
Charnwood	E01025723	Loughborough Rosebery	5
Charnwood	E01025724	Loughborough Oxford Street	5
Charnwood	E01025725	Loughborough Warwick Way	11
Charnwood	E01025726	Mountsorrel East	1
Charnwood	E01025727	Mountsorrel Centre	16
Charnwood	E01025728	Mountsorrel South	8
Charnwood	E01025729	Mountsorrel South West	5
Charnwood	E01025730	Queniborough East, Barkby & South Croxton	15
Charnwood	E01025731	Queniborough West	5
Charnwood	E01025732	Quorn North Quorn	3
Charnwood	E01025733	East Mountsorrel	9
Charnwood	E01025735	North Rothley East	16
Charnwood	E01025737	Swithland and Cropston West	4
Charnwood	E01025738	Rothley West	6
Charnwood	E01025739	Shepshed South	7
Charnwood	E01025740	Shepshed Central	5
Charnwood	E01025742	Shepshed North East	7
Charnwood	E01025743	Shepshed South West	21
Charnwood	E01025744	Shepshed North	5
Charnwood	E01025745	Shepshed North West	8
Charnwood	E01025746	Shepshed West	13
Charnwood	E01025747	Sileby South West	5
Charnwood	E01025748	Sileby North	6
Charnwood	E01025749	Sileby East	4
Charnwood	E01025750	Sileby South East	2
Charnwood	E01025751	Syston East	9
Charnwood	E01025752	Syston Central	6
Charnwood	E01025753	Syston South West	12
Charnwood	E01025755	Syston North East	7
Charnwood	E01025756	Syston Centre	10
Charnwood	E01025757		7

District	LSOA	LSOA Name	Crimes
Charnwood	E01025759	Syston North	12
Charnwood	E01025760	The Wolds West The	11
Charnwood	E01025761	Wolds East Thurmaston	6
Charnwood	E01025762	South East Thurmaston	4
Charnwood	E01025763	South West Thurmaston	8
Charnwood	E01025764	Central Thurmaston	3
Charnwood	E01025765	South Thurmaston North	2
Charnwood	E01025766	West Thurmaston North	14
Charnwood	E01025767	East	2
Charnwood	E01025768	Thrussington, Seagrave & Six Hills	3
Harborough	E01025770	Greater Billesdon	14
Harborough	E01025771	Bosworth, Kilworth & Mowsley	1
Harborough	E01025772	Broughton Astley West	7
Harborough	E01025773	Broughton Astley South	2
Harborough	E01025775	Primethorpe	3
Harborough	E01025777	Ashby, Frolesworth & Dunton	8
Harborough	E01025778	Fleckney Centre & South	1
Harborough	E01025779	Fleckney East	2
Harborough	E01025781	Wistow & Great Glen West	5
Harborough	E01025782	Great Glen Centre	3
Harborough	E01025783	Burton Overy, Carlton Curlieu & Great Glen	2
Harborough	E01025784	The Langtons	6
Harborough	E01025785	Greater Kibworth Harcourt	6
Harborough	E01025786	Kibworth Beauchamp	5
Harborough	E01025787	Smeeton Westerby & Kibworth Beauchamp	2
Harborough	E01025788	Foxton, Saddington & Theddingworth	1
Harborough	E01025789	Lubenham	3
Harborough	E01025790	Lutterworth West	3
Harborough	E01025791	Lutterworth South	2
Harborough	E01025792	Lutterworth Centre & East	11
Harborough	E01025793	Lutterworth North	8
Harborough	E01025794	Market Harborough North	3
Harborough	E01025795	Market Harborough Centre	17
Harborough	E01025796	Market Harborough East & Welland Industrial Estate	5
Harborough	E01025797	Great Bowden	19
Harborough	E01025798	Little Bowden South	10
Harborough	E01025799	Little Bowden East	2
Harborough	E01025801	Market Harborough Coventry Road	29
Harborough	E01025802	Market Harborough North West	1
Harborough	E01025804	Market Harborough South	2
Harborough	E01025805	Market Harborough - Farndon Market	4
Harborough	E01025806	Harborough - Welland Park Market	12
Harborough	E01025807	Harborough - Leisure Centre	6
Harborough	E01025808	Misterton, Gilmorton & Swinford	9
Harborough	E01025809	Hallaton, Great Easton & Medbourne	1

District	LSOA	LSOA Name	Crimes
Harborough	E01025810	Peatling, Bruntingthorpe, Kimcote & Walton	2
Harborough	E01025811	Scraptoft	4
Harborough	E01025812	Stoughton & Thurnby South	7
Harborough	E01025814	Houghton on the Hill Tilton,	1
Harborough	E01025815	Hungarton & Tugby	4
Harborough	E01025816	Ullesthorpe & Magna Park	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025817	Dadlington & Stoke Golding	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025818	Higham-On-The-Hill, Sibson & Sutton Cheney	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025819	Barlestone North, Nailstone & Osbaston	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025820	Barlestone South	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025821	Barwell Centre	14
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025822	Barwell East	6
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025823	Barwell North	7
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025824	Barwell South	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025825	Barwell West	8
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025826	Barwell North East	7
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025827	Burbage North	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025828	Burbage North East	5
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025829	Burbage North West	7
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025830	Burbage East	1
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025831	Burbage West	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025832	Burbage South West	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025833	Burbage South East	11
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025834	Burbage South	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025835	Sketchley	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025838	Market Bosworth & Cadeby	13
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025839	Earl Shilton Centre	7
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025840	Earl Shilton West	23
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025841	Earl Shilton South	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025842	Earl Shilton North East	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025843	Earl Shilton North	10
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025844	Earl Shilton East	18
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025846	Groby East	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025847	Groby South	1
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025848	Groby North	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025849	Hinckley Castle South West	23
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025850	Hinckley Castle South East	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025851	Hinckley Castle North West	7
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025852	Hinckley Town Centre	117
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025853	Hinckley Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estates	8
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025854	Hinckley Roston Drive	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025855	Hinckley Langdale Road	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025856	Hinckley Westfield Junior School	5
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025857	Hinckley Strathmore Road	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025858	Hinckley Town Centre North	12

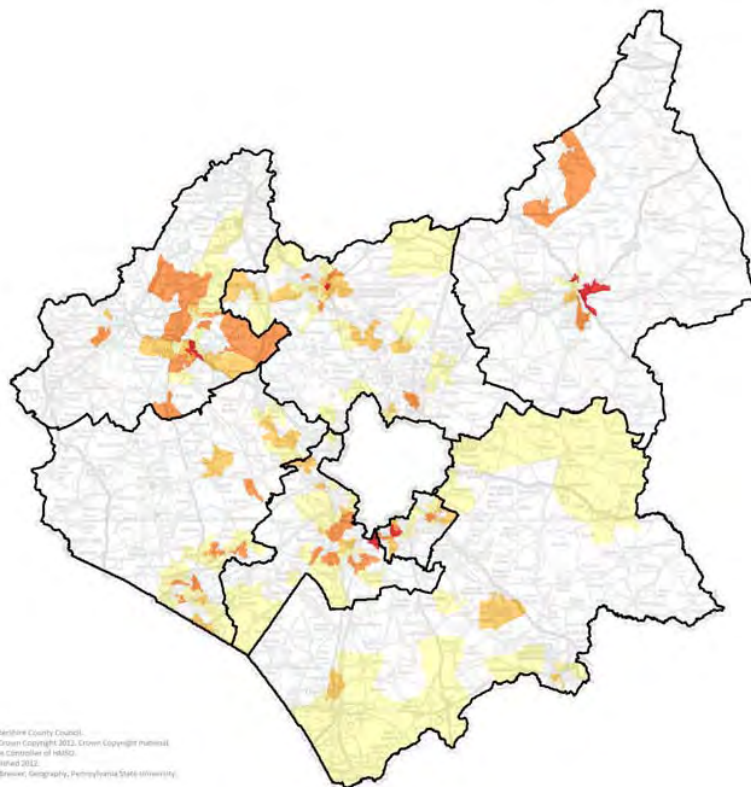
District	LSOA	LSOA Name	Crimes
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025860	Hinckley De Montfort North	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025861	Hinckley Barwell Lane	8
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025862	Burbage Common	1
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025863	Hinckley Middlefield Lane	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025864	Hinckley Fields	17
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025865	Hinckley Trinity East	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025866	Hinckley Trinity West	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025867	Hinckley Hollycroft	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025868	Markfield West	1
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025869	Markfield East	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025870	Fieldhead	1
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025871	Stanton Under Bardon & Copt Oak	1
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025872	Newbold Verdon South	6
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025873	Desford North & Peckleton	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025874	Desford West	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025875	Newbold Verdon North	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025876	Desford East, Botcheston & Newton Unthank	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025877	Ratby West	1
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025878	Bagworth & Thornton	6
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025879	Ratby North	1
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025880	Ratby East	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	E01025881	Witherley	1
Melton	E01025883	Asfordby West	2
Melton	E01025884	Asfordby East	2
Melton	E01025886	Bottesford	1
Melton	E01025887	Croxton Kerrial, Eaton and Belvoir	2
Melton	E01025888	Greater Frisby-on-the-Wreake	5
Melton	E01025890	Clawson, Hose & Harby East	1
Melton	E01025891	Clawson, Hose & Harby West	1
Melton	E01025892	Stathern & Redmile	1
Melton	E01025893	Melton Craven East	2
Melton	E01025894	Melton Craven West	99
Melton	E01025895	Melton Dorian South	5
Melton	E01025896	Melton Dorian Centre & East	6
Melton	E01025897	Melton Dorian North	7
Melton	E01025898	Melton Egerton South West	6
Melton	E01025899	Melton Egerton East	19
Melton	E01025900	Melton Egerton North West	12
Melton	E01025902	Melton Newport East	21
Melton	E01025903	Melton Newport South	16
Melton	E01025904	Melton Sysonby West	1
Melton	E01025905	Melton Sysonby South	6
Melton	E01025906	Melton Sysonby East	14
Melton	E01025907	Melton Warwick West	24
Melton	E01025908	Melton Warwick East	7

District	LSOA	LSOA Name	Crimes
Melton	E01025909	Broughton, Old Dalby & Ab Kettleby	2
Melton	E01025911	Waltham-on-the-Wolds & Scalford	8
Melton	E01025912	Greater Wymondham	2
North West Leicestershire	E01025914	Ashby Castle South	14
North West Leicestershire	E01025915	Ashby Castle North	20
North West Leicestershire	E01025916	Ashby Holywell West	23
North West Leicestershire	E01025917	Ashby Holywell East	3
North West Leicestershire	E01025918	Ashby Holywell Centre	3
North West Leicestershire	E01025919	Willesley	3
North West Leicestershire	E01025920	Ashby Ivanhoe East	3
North West Leicestershire	E01025922	Bardon	10
North West Leicestershire	E01025923	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	10
North West Leicestershire	E01025924	Breedon, Tonge, Wilson and Isley Walton	1
North West Leicestershire	E01025925	Castle Donington North East & Hemington	14
North West Leicestershire	E01025926	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	8
North West Leicestershire	E01025927	Castle Donington South	4
North West Leicestershire	E01025928	Castle Donington North West	2
North West Leicestershire	E01025929	Coalville Stephenson Way	11
North West Leicestershire	E01025930	Coalville Centre	40
North West Leicestershire	E01025931	Coalville Belvoir Road	5
North West Leicestershire	E01025932	Greenhill Centre	23
North West Leicestershire	E01025933	Greenhill East	12
North West Leicestershire	E01025934	Greenhill North East	12
North West Leicestershire	E01025935	Greenhill Castle Rock	6
North West Leicestershire	E01025936	Coalville Community Hospital	4
North West Leicestershire	E01025937	Hugglescote Centre	1
North West Leicestershire	E01025938	Donington le Heath	2
North West Leicestershire	E01025939	Ellistown & Battleflat	7
North West Leicestershire	E01025940	Ibstock East & Battram	4
North West Leicestershire	E01025941	Ibstock South West & Heather	6
North West Leicestershire	E01025942	Ibstock North West	2
North West Leicestershire	E01025943	Ibstock Centre	12
North West Leicestershire	E01025944	Long Whatton & Kegworth South West	1
North West Leicestershire	E01025945	Kegworth Central	3
North West Leicestershire	E01025946	Kegworth North	1
North West Leicestershire	E01025947	Measham South	2
North West Leicestershire	E01025948	Measham North	3
North West Leicestershire	E01025949	Measham Centre	10
North West Leicestershire	E01025950	Norris Hill, Ashby Wolds & Albert Village	5
North West Leicestershire	E01025951	Moira Central & Norris Hill South	6
North West Leicestershire	E01025952	Blackfordby & Norris Hill North	3
North West Leicestershire	E01025953	Donisthorpe North & Oakthorpe West	5
North West Leicestershire	E01025954	Donisthorpe South & Oakthorpe East	6
North West Leicestershire	E01025955	Normanton & Packington	1
North West Leicestershire	E01025956	Ravenstone Centre & Sinope	2

District	LSOA	LSOA Name	Crimes
North West Leicestershire	E01025958	Snibston North West	3
North West Leicestershire	E01025959	Snibston South West	5
North West Leicestershire	E01025960	Thringstone Centre	4
North West Leicestershire	E01025962	Thringstone East	6
North West Leicestershire	E01025963	Worthington, Osgathorpe & Newbold	4
North West Leicestershire	E01025964	Coleorton, Farm Town, Lount & Staunton Harold	5
North West Leicestershire	E01025965	Swannington & Peggs Green	4
North West Leicestershire	E01025966	Whitwick East	5
North West Leicestershire	E01025967	Whitwick South	2
North West Leicestershire	E01025968	Whitwick Centre	4
North West Leicestershire	E01025969	Whitwick West	13
Oadby and Wigston	E01025970	Oadby Beauchamp College	3
Oadby and Wigston	E01025971	Oadby Fairstone Hill	7
Oadby and Wigston	E01025972	Brocks Hill Environment Centre	4
Oadby and Wigston	E01025973	Oadby Bupa Hospital	6
Oadby and Wigston	E01025974	Oadby Stoughton Drive	6
Oadby and Wigston	E01025975	Oadby Stoughton Road	6
Oadby and Wigston	E01025976	Oadby Industrial Estate	9
Oadby and Wigston	E01025977	Oadby The Parade & Leicester Racecourse	10
Oadby and Wigston	E01025978	Oadby London Road	11
Oadby and Wigston	E01025979	Oadby Uplands Road	6
Oadby and Wigston	E01025980	Oadby Manor High School	1
Oadby and Wigston	E01025981	Oadby Windrush Drive	4
Oadby and Wigston	E01025982	Oadby Woodland Grange Primary School	2
Oadby and Wigston	E01025983	Oadby Hunters Way	1
Oadby and Wigston	E01025985	South Wigston Cornwall Business Centre	2
Oadby and Wigston	E01025986	South Wigston Kenilworth Road	3
Oadby and Wigston	E01025987	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road	29
Oadby and Wigston	E01025988	South Wigston Canal Street & Countesthorpe Road	7
Oadby and Wigston	E01025989	South Wigston Countesthorpe Road	16
Oadby and Wigston	E01025990	Wigston Little Hill Primary School	4
Oadby and Wigston	E01025991	Wigston Thythorn Primary School & Killy Bridge	1
Oadby and Wigston	E01025992	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	15
Oadby and Wigston	E01025993	Wigston Horsewell Lane	3
Oadby and Wigston	E01025994	Chartwell Drive Industrial Estate	13
Oadby and Wigston	E01025995	Wigston Water Leys Primary School	1
Oadby and Wigston	E01025996	South Wigston Burleigh Avenue	4
Oadby and Wigston	E01025997	Wigston Rolleston Road	6
Oadby and Wigston	E01025998	Wigston Harcourt	1
Oadby and Wigston	E01025999	Wigston Meadow Primary School	8
Oadby and Wigston	E01026001	Wigston Newton Lane	9
Oadby and Wigston	E01026003	Wigston Centre	8
Oadby and Wigston	E01026004	Wigston Glenmere Primary School	2
Oadby and Wigston	E01026005	Wigston Willow Park Drive	5

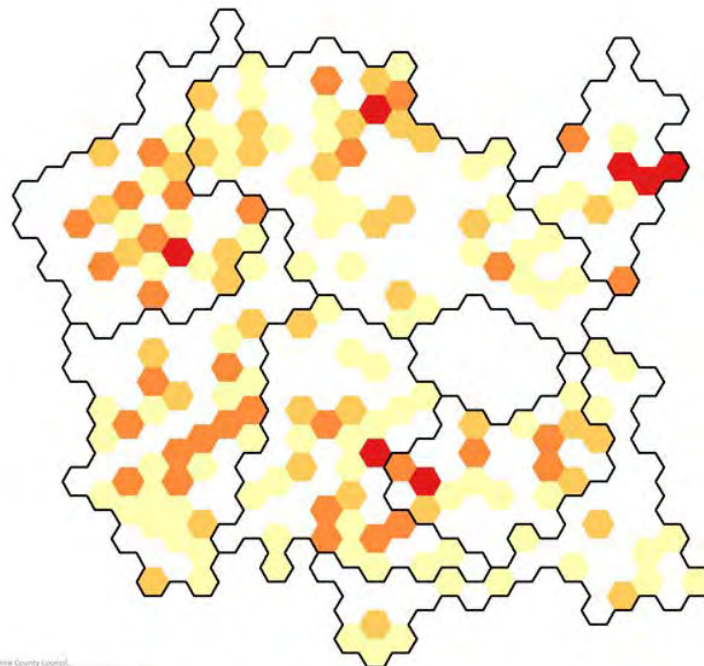
APPENDIX 2 - PROBATION ALCOHOL OFFENDERS BY LSOA

Map 9 - Probation Alcohol Offenders by LSOA - County Map



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 Colors from www.ColorBrewer.org by Cynthia A. Brewer, Geography, Pennsylvania State University.

Map 10 - Probation Alcohol Offenders by LSOA - Cartogram



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If you require information contained in this leaflet in another version e.g. large print, Braille, tape or alternative language please telephone: 0116 305 6803, Fax: 0116 305 7271 or Minicom: 0116 305 6160.

જો આપ આ માહિતી આપની ભાષામાં સમજવામાં થોડી મદદ ઇચ્છતાં હો તો 0116 305 6803 નંબર પર ફોન કરશો અને અમે આપને મદદ કરવા વ્યવસ્થા કરીશું.

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਮਦਦ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ 0116 305 6803 ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਦਵਾਂਗੇ।

এই তথ্য নিজের ভাষায় বুঝার জন্য আপনার যদি কোন সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়, তবে 0116 305 6803 এই নম্বরে ফোন করলে আমরা উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তির ব্যবস্থা করবো।

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات سمجھنے میں کچھ مدد درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر کال کریں
0116 305 6803 اور ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے کسی کا انتظام کر دیں گے۔

假如閣下需要幫助，用你的語言去明白這些資訊，請致電 0116 305 6803，我們會安排有關人員為你提供幫助。

Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tej informacji w Twoim języku, zadzwoń pod numer 0116 305 6803, a my Ci dopomożemy.

Research & Insight Team
Leicestershire County Council
County Hall
Glenfield
Leicester
LE3 8RA



Appendix 8- Customer Journey Mapping for Alcohol Use

George's Story

George was born in 1965 into a 'normal' hard-working family as the youngest of four children. As he was growing up, alcohol was not a large part of his life and drinks were reserved only for special occasions.

Up to his late teens, George views his childhood as fairly average and without any major traumatic incidents. That said, looking back he realised that the reaction locally to an incident where his father accidentally knocked down and killed a boy that he was friends with, had more impact long term than he felt at the time. This was George's (and his family's) first experience of being rejected by others for something that wasn't their fault.

In revisiting his life as part of a mental health forum he also became aware that at the age of six or seven, unknown to his family, George's older brother's girlfriend paid him inappropriate attention which he felt too young to understand.

Around the age of 18 George met a girl who he fell in love with. He felt this relationship was perfect until he was 21 when she left Leicester (he believed she was pregnant). This marked the start of George's mental health problems including depression, overdoses, alcohol and other substance abuse. He started smoking, sniffing solvents and drinking not only as a social pastime but also as a way to escape his emotions.

At 21, George started another relationship with a female who was later to become his wife. He fell for her very quickly but his fear of her leaving him (and further rejection) affected George mentally and he took an overdose. At this time he feels very down, not able to focus and is prescribed medication which he repeatedly overdoses on. As a result he spends a short time in hospital. *A major problem for George is that he has Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) but this is initially (and repeatedly) misdiagnosed as mild depression resulting in him being treated inappropriately.*

People with BPD have fluctuating emotions. They are happy one day, despairing the next and struggle with maintaining interpersonal relationships. They fear abandonment and rejection and often view this as inevitable. Some will see and hear things that aren't there, hold assumptions about themselves and others that are inaccurate. Many sufferers become suicidal or self harm and have a tendency to have other mental health issues such as depression, anxiety and eating disorders. They most notably misuse drugs and alcohol as a form of self medication.

Whilst in hospital he visited the local supermarket which led to him being wrongfully arrested on suspicion of murder. Eventually the person responsible was prosecuted and convicted however during this period, due to the intensity of the police interrogation he questioned himself and feelings of persecution were intensified.



At 22, George got married and bought a house. He did not consider himself to have a drinking problem so did not raise this with his GP (who he regularly accesses due to the issues with his mental health). George's GP tells him he is a hypochondriac, an attention seeker and making things up. At this time George is drinking down the pub and/or at home every night until he passes out. His wife is very supportive but struggles to know how to help him. This cycle continues for the **next 12 years**, spanning the birth of both of his children. He does not view this as an issue as he goes to work every day, is hard working and has a seemingly 'normal' family life.

At 34, when cycling to see his newly born 2nd child he is involved in an accident whereby his shoulder is smashed. For the first time in his life he is unable to work and has to wait over a year (and a local radio campaign) for surgery to fix this. He starts drinking 3-4 cans of high strength lager (9% ABV) a day as a distraction and for pain relief. At weekends he also drinks wine on top of this. He is prescribed co-codamol for the pain and is taking 20-25 tablets every day. At the time he felt this was helping as it took the emotional and physical pain away.

By 36 George is made redundant due to his ill health. At this point he realises he can't sleep without alcohol and finds his thoughts are racing. He is self employed but this work is sporadic at best. He still regularly visits his GP and is desperate at this point for help about how he feels as he knows something is wrong with him but doesn't know what. He is prescribed further anti-depressants and issued sick notes. He repeatedly finds work (mostly self employed contracts), works until he feels burnt out and then walks out spending subsequent days and weeks drinking.

At 37 after being ill for a while is diagnosed with high blood pressure and subsequently Polycythaemia (A disease causing bone marrow to over produce red blood cells) He has regular 'Venesection' (blood letting) as part of his treatment and a 'barrage' of tests to discover the condition.

At 38, George's parents split up. His dad moves into a home following a diagnosis of bi-polar depression and dementia. About the same time, George moves home with his family and registers with a new GP. He is still drinking as much as he can afford every evening and rarely misses a day. Still struggling with his mood he is more open about his drinking with his GP who refers him to a mental health support centre.

His diagnosis at this time is acute depression and his recovery plan is to stop drinking. He is told that if he stops drinking he will feel better and they will be in a better position to treat him. There is however no guidance about how to cut down or stop, no examination of why he drinks and an apparent lack of services designed to deliver support to those with a dual diagnosis of mental health and substance misuse. He continues to drink at the same levels and if pressed lies about his consumption.

At 39, his mum unfortunately passes away. His bad feelings are intensified by 'chats' with his mum on her death bed who reveals many family secrets and information that George didn't want to know as it destroys the illusion of a happy childhood for him. He keeps this to himself and does not share this with the mental health teams as he is devastated by it. The impact on his drinking is that he now drinks at least 25 units every evening. At this point he is always drinking so never feels a withdrawal and therefore doesn't realise how dependent on alcohol he is.



At this time his lack of sleep is becoming a problem. He tells his GP that he would drink less if he could sleep and asks for sleeping tablets but he is refused due to being an overdose risk. He suggests that he comes to the surgery each day to get one per day but this request is also rejected. He is offered no support by the GP for his drinking. At the end of 2004, his GP commits suicide and he has to start again with a new GP taking over his care.

At 40, at the time his wife's father dies, drink has become his only comfort from how he feels inside. There is no support for his wife who is by now caring for George. She feels alone and is unsure of how to cope. Life continues until at **42** there are significant marital issues (following issues over the last 18 months). His reaction is to take an overdose of 100 co-codamol. He is taken to the local A&E department where he promptly discharges himself. The police are called to bring him back in. Upon arriving back at A&E he is officially discharged and told to go and see his GP and mental health provider for any follow up.

For the next 18 months, George lives away from the family home. He needs to drink increasingly larger amounts to get the same feelings as before and to numb the pain he is feeling. He is still in denial that he has a problem with alcohol. During this period, George is allocated a new psychiatrist who after spending six months talking with George and assessing him makes a new diagnosis of BPD. This diagnosis has a positive impact in that he starts to get referred for new and specific treatments designed to help him live with his illness.

At 44, his abuser from when he was a child accuses him of being his granddaughter's father which results in him having to stay away from both his daughter and granddaughter. This results in an extreme reaction from George who cannot cope with the accusation and he slashes his wrists. At this point he is consuming approximately 45 units of alcohol every evening. He is allocated a worker who refers him to the substance misuse service.

The time he spends with his mental health worker he finds productive in the main. He starts to learn more about his illness and understands it more. In contrast he finds engagement with his alcohol worker 'frustrating'. They only meet fortnightly to bring his 'drink diary' in. He finds it hard to reduce his drinking to 'social levels' as advised by his worker.

At 45, George has a new house which he finds helps him, however he makes no progress with reducing his drinking levels. He finds it easy to lie to his alcohol worker (via the diary) and he disengages from the group activities offered to him as he sees them as being too far away. He is effectively not interested in accessing the activities as he doesn't see the point.

At 46, George has become used to the support he is offered via the mental health service and realises there is no support for people who have a dual diagnosis. He is passed back and forth between them. One says to sort out the drinking, the other says to engage with the mental health team.

George lies about his alcohol intake to get on a course delivered by the mental health team which does help him to understand himself and his behaviours in more detail. His mental health worker re-refers him for alcohol support but at this time a new provider is taking over the delivery of the substance misuse service and George is left unsupported during the handover to the new organisation.



At 47 George makes contact with the new alcohol support provider. He felt it is just what he needed as his new worker understands that it is important to discuss why George drinks as well as learn about his illness in order to help manage the reduction of alcohol consumption.

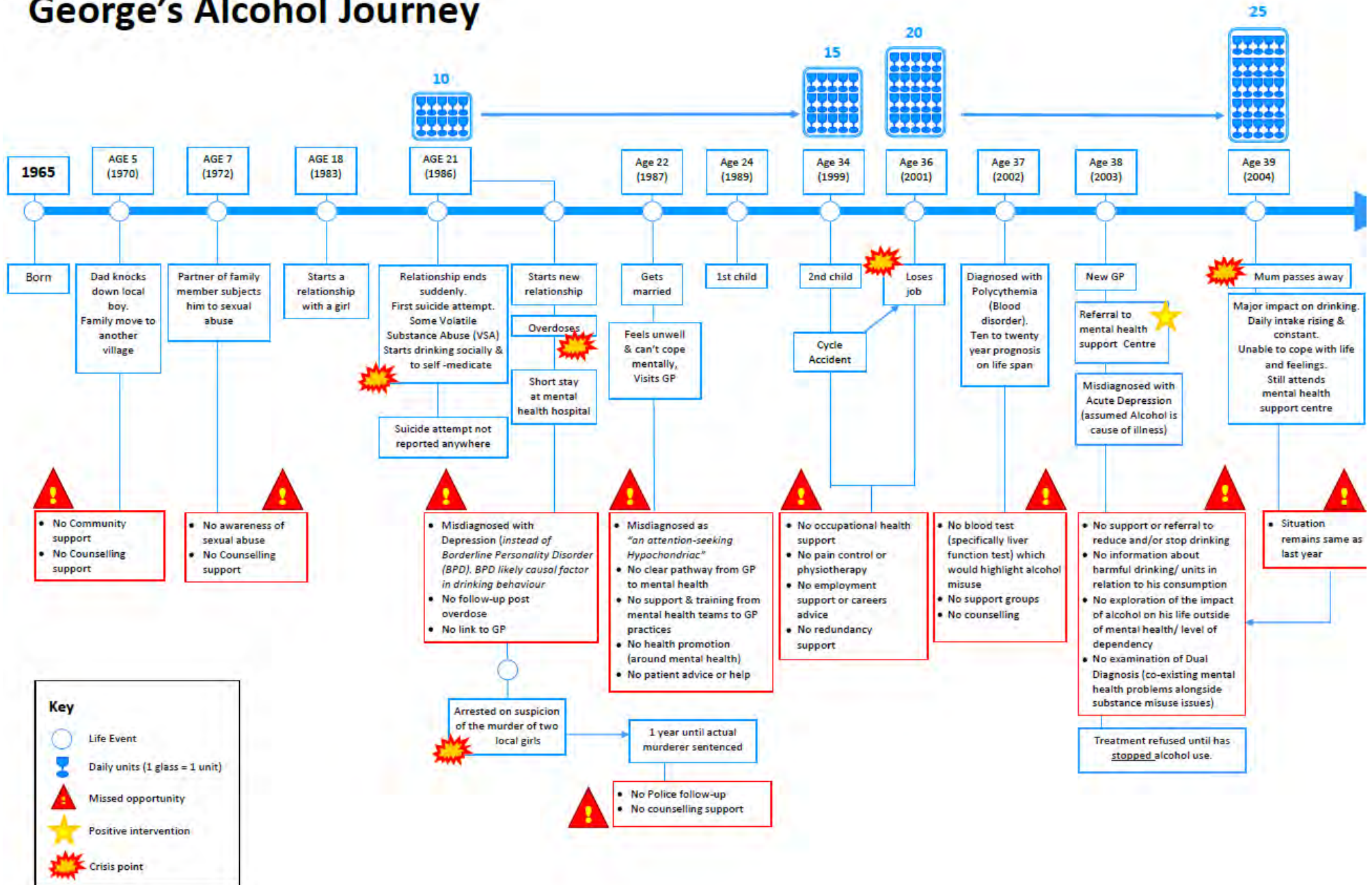
He joins and becomes an integral part of a peer support group where he gains confidence, friendship and a focus to life, attending every day. He has access to his support workers whenever he needs to talk and he feels valued within the group. He attends a detox and with support has managed to remove alcohol from his life completely.

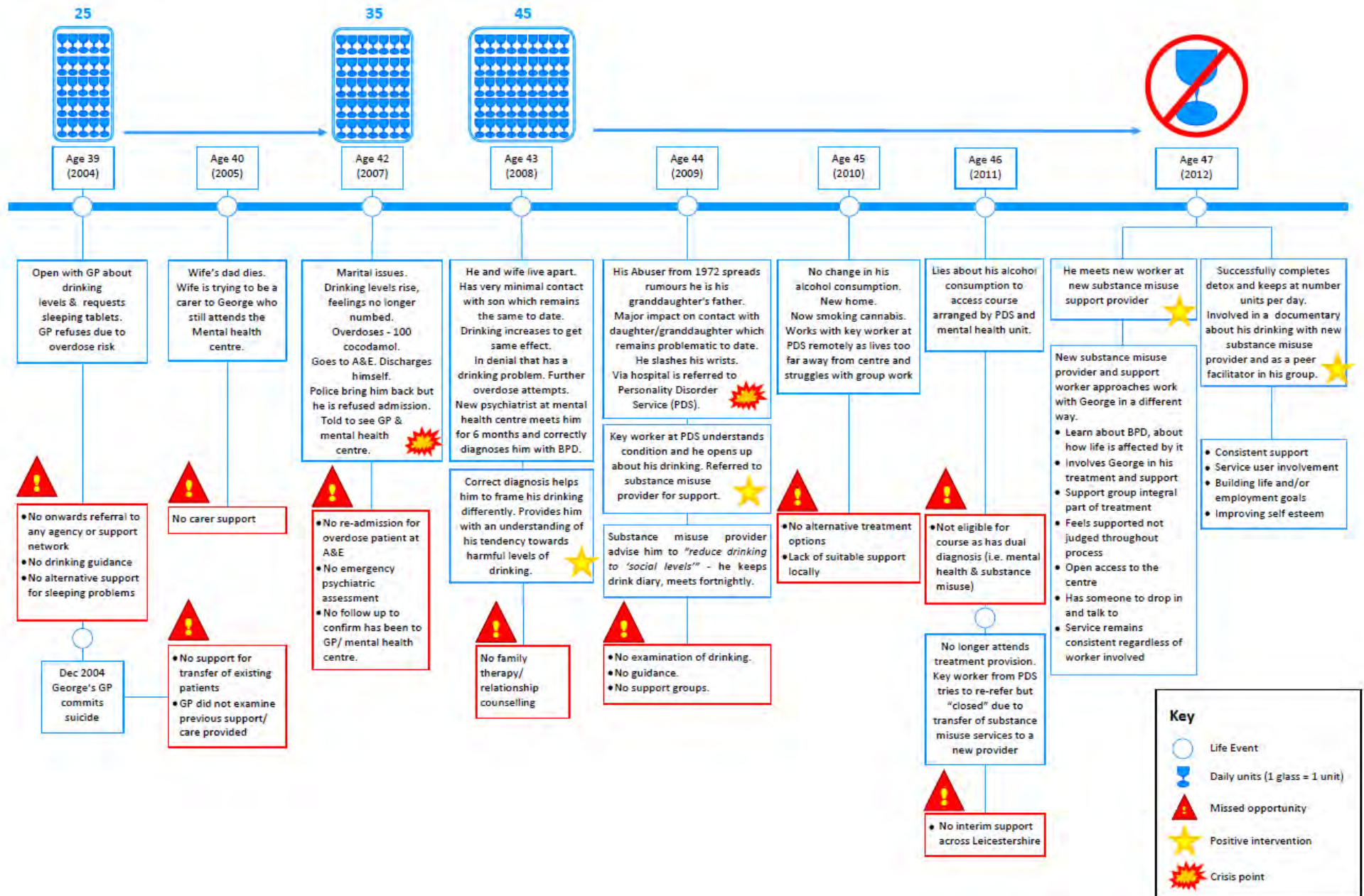
He has taken part in a video about his experiences and has become a peer leader within his group. He takes part in this project so others can benefit from the knowledge he has to offer.

George is now working again, he has a new partner and he feels happy. He now feels he has a true opportunity to not let alcohol rule his life in the way it did for so long.



George's Alcohol Journey





Paul's Story

Paul was born to a two parent Leicestershire family in 1969. He was the middle child of four birth children and one adopted sister.

Paul's family were no strangers to alcohol misuse. His grandmother had died in her 40's from liver failure caused by alcohol and his grandfather had needed to stop drinking in his 50's due to alcohol related health problems. Paul's step grandfather had been in the navy and had died in his 60's due to throat cancer caused by his drinking and smoking.

As a child, Paul would help his dad with home brewing. He had his first pint by the time he was 10 years old and had been drunk to the point of passing out on his 14th birthday; something his dad had told him to learn from (in terms of learning how to handle his beer). From the same age he joined his dad at the pub for the local dart's team every Sunday afternoon and on Tuesday evenings for a few games of arrows and 2-3 pints of beer.

Paul's family, like many of their era, saw no issue with allowing and even encouraging drinking, especially the male children. Culturally and socially, alcohol is woven into the fabric of Paul's family life.

Paul was born with physical disabilities that have affected his physical health and ability throughout his life. He has a problem with his shoulder which affects his strength and mobility. He also has an issue with his lungs which was an ever present concern.

Paul went to his local primary and secondary schools and then college. He looks back at his education between the age of five and 16 as mostly awful. He remembers being subjected to constant bullying in school for the duration due to his physical disability. This was not confined to just school but also in his interactions with peers in his local area/community outside of school hours.

He started attending secondary school **at the age of 11/12** in a village outside of where he lived and the bullying continued. He became increasingly frustrated with the schools lack of action to deal with the situation and felt it did not support him to make the most of his education. From **around the age of 12 until his final year at 16** Paul chose to not attend school.

After leaving college at 16, he worked in the hosiery industry for about 3 years. He was living at home and with readily available finances went out drinking in the evening socially with friends consuming 3-4 pints a night on average. This continued until he moved into the city **at 17** when he was 'born again' into Christianity. During this period in his life he felt committed to being a 'good' and healthy person who focused on their faith so he steered clear from alcohol for at least the next six months.

By **18**, Paul had started to enjoy the social aspect of drinking again. After being bullied, the lure of having a social group in which he was an integral and valued part of was a strong one and his faith did not deny him alcohol. He drank 3-4 pints a night although at this time he did not drink every night.



When out with his friends one night, Paul suffered severe chest pains and shortness of breath. He was taken to hospital where it was discovered that his left lung had collapsed. His chest was drained and apart from a prescription for pain relief he was discharged with the expectation that it was a one off and wouldn't happen again. After six months of recovery had passed, his right lung collapsed. At this point it was discovered that he had a weakness within his respiratory system which was permanent. He was prescribed Dihydrocodeine for pain management and Lorazepam, a benzodiazepine. Paul was constantly in pain and had to take a further 6 months off from work for this collapsed lung.

Initially he didn't drink apart from the occasional Guinness as advised by medical staff for its iron content, but over time, his drinking crept back up. Paul found that the medication he'd been prescribed worked better when he drank – there was no or less pain, it made him feel whole and well again and confident and able to cope with his health.

At 19, he had to undergo a Pleurectomy (a surgical procedure to remove the lining of the lungs) which should have removed the possibility of him having any further collapse of the lungs. Unfortunately, the 10 months he had off work to recover was an issue for his employers and he lost his job due to the time off work due to sickness. He did short term jobs in between treatment and recovery.

Although not out every single night, he still enjoyed going to the pub socially for 3-4 pints. He met a girl with whom he started a serious relationship. **By 22**, they were married and were looking to move into their own home and were waiting the birth of their first child whilst he was working in a pallet yard.

Soon he had turned this job into self employment and had set up his own company. He spent the next 10 years building his company into a great success employing a large number of staff. **At 23**, he had his second child and a third **by 25**.

In his mind, he felt that most of his life was perfect although he was still in general pain and taking the same strong medication as before. Paul was still under the care of the pain management clinic due to the problems with his respiratory system. As he was the 'boss' it wasn't a problem to go for a few pints after work with the 'lads' every day and take a couple of cans home afterwards – just to make sure the pain he suffered from constantly was kept at bay.

After a time, he switched to white rum and cola which apart from the odd can in the morning or a beer to start the evening off became Paul's drink of choice. He was in regular contact with his GP and the nurses from the pain management clinic and was always open about how much he drank, especially in light of the medication he took daily.

He knew that 8-10 units per day was high and said as much to agreement from all parties, however, the conversation never really moved on from that point. It was just agreed that he shouldn't drink so much. Paul felt happy though, he felt physically well, mentally he was on form, the business was good, his home life was great and he had support from his health care workers. He maintained his openness with them about his drinking. Paul felt life was good, alcohol was part of it but that was all.



At 32, there were marital problems and he split up with his wife. Paul found this devastating and initially his response was to drink more as the mental pain combined with the physical pain he constantly suffered with became unbearable. He started to drink a 70cl bottle of white rum per day (28 units). Finding out other issues about his marriage problems he felt unable to cope and slashed his wrists.

He went to a local A&E department (after bandaging his wrists and sorting out the wages at work). He was given stronger Benzodiazepam to sedate him and help him deal with his feelings. He was referred back to a new GP (where he'd moved to) who referred him for psychiatric support. There was recognition of Paul's drinking at this time although the psychiatrists view was that Paul should stop drinking in order to become eligible for treatment and support.

During the next few years things became hazy and chaotic for Paul. He would repeatedly overdose on his medication but remained being prescribed them due to his mood swings and pain management needs. He maintained high levels of alcohol consumption but combined with his medication, mood swings, anger and desperation was repeatedly getting into altercations and fights with others. As a result he was arrested numerous times for being drunk and disorderly, assaults, breaches of the peace etc.

By 34, Paul had to be revived several times due to a major overdose attempt where he had 'washed down' over 300 mixed strong tablets with a bottle of rum. His subsequent referral back to psychiatry resulted in his first detox for addiction to prescribed medication. However because he was in hospital, a by product was his first alcohol detox as he was unable to access drink. After he was discharged, Paul soon found himself drinking a bottle of rum per day again.

The next **1-2 years** for Paul continued in a similar chaotic vein.
Work – drink – fight – arrest – overdose – attend health providers for chest problems...

This became a similar life pattern for him. In most of his interactions, Paul never hid his drinking. In fact, the opposite was true. He was always drunk when he was arrested and when asked at the hospitals what had led to the latest attempt on his life, being drunk was always cited by him as an excuse. Occasionally the response would be 'ooh you should cut down then' but it seemed to Paul that saying he drank effectively validated his behaviour. He was just another 'alcoholic' to them, left alone to destroy himself. By this point Paul had no real interest in or care for himself, so this suited him just fine.

Around 37, Paul was arrested after the police were called to another altercation he was involved in and he assaulted the arresting officer. The next morning, by the time he'd sobered up he noticed a poster for a local substance misuse support service in the cell. After talking with the custody officer (who was aware of Paul and how alcohol was impacting on his offending behaviour), he gave Paul a leaflet and contact details for the service. He decided to call and refer himself for support. As a result of the altercation he was put on probation and referred to a local provider of alcohol detox and counselling.



Paul attempted to kill himself via carbon monoxide poisoning in his car but was rescued by the police officer he'd assaulted. Co-incidentally, Paul had a new GP who explained to him that the bloods taken to see if he'd caused himself any damage during this latest suicide attempt showed considerably diminished liver function, clear signs of liver damage/cirrhosis and that drinking would kill him. He was referred back to psychiatry again but once more told during assessment that they 'can't help until you stop drinking'. His alcohol support service tried to offer more consistent help by allocating him a support worker, acupuncture, alternative therapies etc.

At some point around this time an issue regarding a recycling licence was the final straw in terms of Paul holding onto his business and it closed.

Around 38, Paul went into detox. He did well and completed the programme and abstained from alcohol. He met a new woman at the centre and started a relationship with her. Unfortunately for Paul she used heroin and crack and lived a very chaotic lifestyle. By the time she tried to stab Paul in an argument and he finishes with her, he was again drinking a bottle of white rum a day.

Later that year he had a second detox and managed to stay clean for about three months after which time he started 'social drinking' where he met his second wife. Whilst his wife was a positive influence on him by taking him away from his 'drinking buddies' and the lifestyle he had created for himself, his alcohol consumption still rose.

Around 39, Paul was admitted to hospital jaundiced and with a swollen abdomen. He had the classic symptoms of liver cirrhosis. He convinced a consultant to give him detox medication while he was in there and to stay for extra days. Again he managed to stay dry for a while but his drinking started to creep up and by the end of the year was back on around 28 units per day.

At this point Paul realises he is an alcoholic as he cannot control his drinking even though he knows it will clearly kill him. He tries a home detox via the alcohol team and finds it worked but only temporarily. He has no confidence, no routine, was suffering from depression and becoming agoraphobic. He didn't want to leave the house and wouldn't engage with any of the alcohol support groups as they were felt to be too far from where he lived.

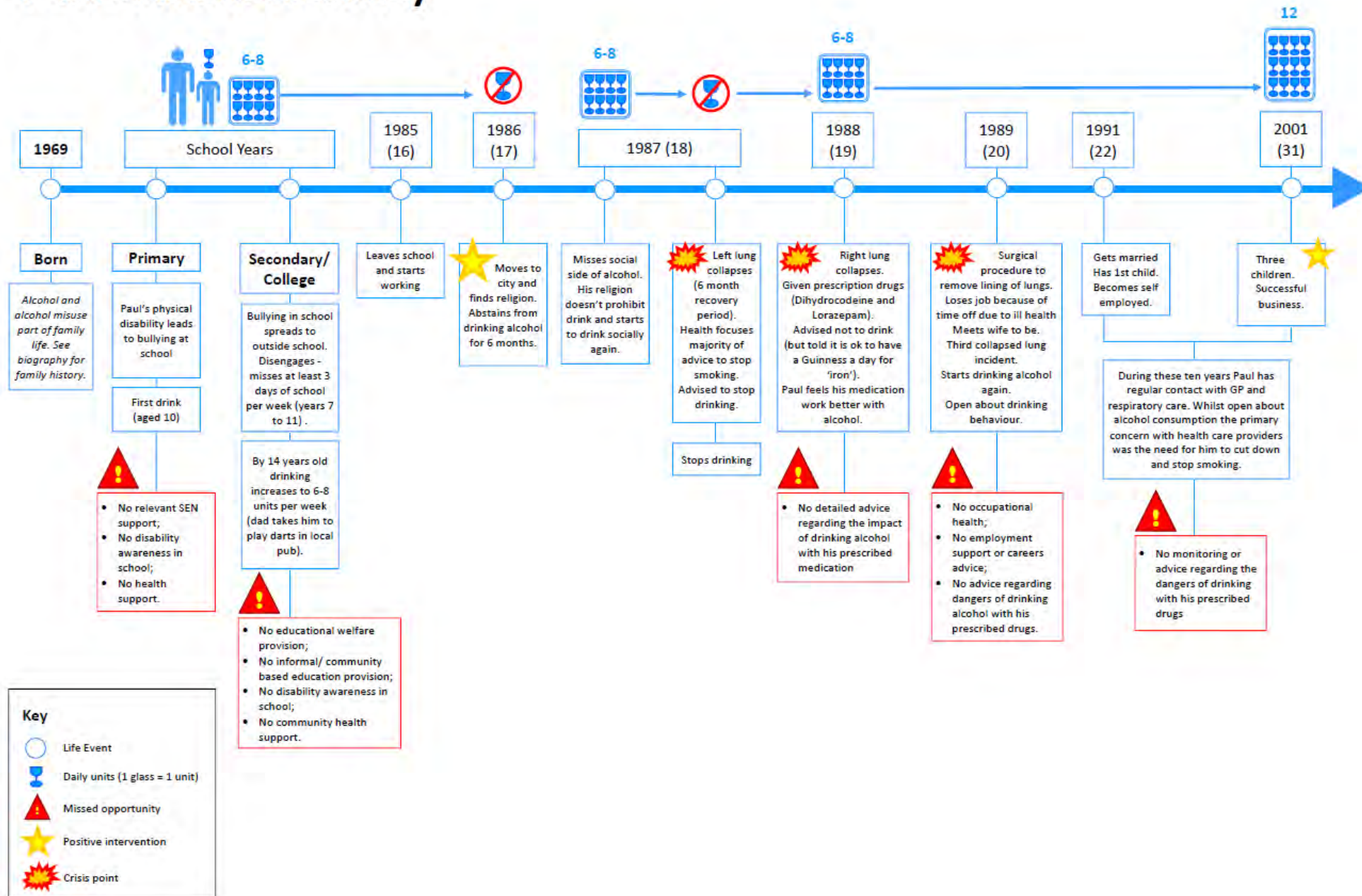
By this point Paul had also lost his car and licence due to drink driving and couldn't control his drinking. **At around 41** he failed to respond to a letter from the alcohol team and was signed off from their care. He tried to re-engage with the alcohol team but at this point they were not offering an interim service whilst they waited for a newly contracted service to open and to start delivering the service.

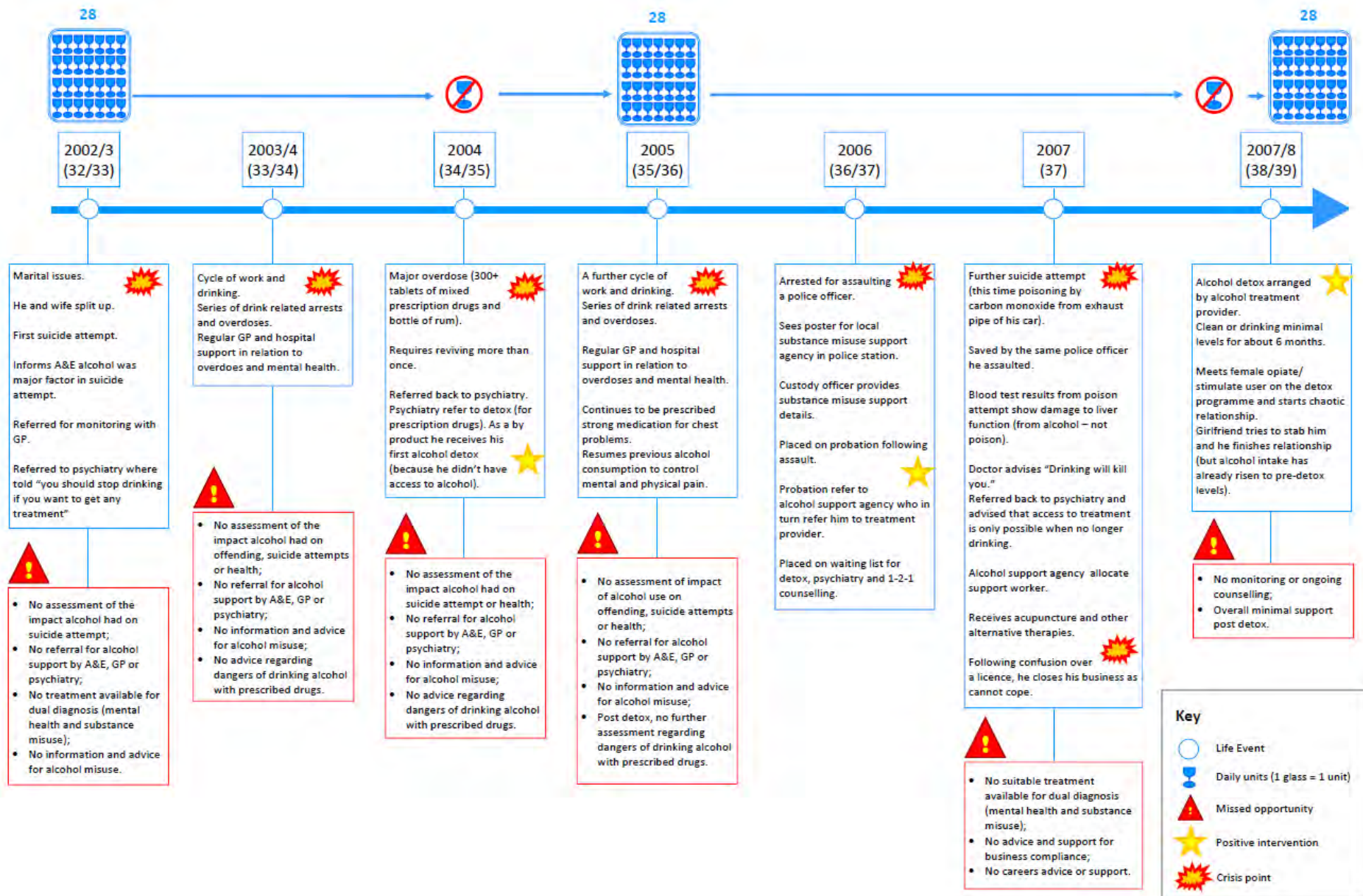
Paul had to wait 6 months before he was able to be taken on by the alcohol service and was placed on a structured day programme and felt that things were changing. **At 43**, Paul views the new service positively. He feels they are open, friendly and supportive. He has a daily focus and is learning to understand the reasons and triggers for his drinking, has learnt some coping mechanisms resulting in him being able to halve his drinking quickly.

Paul is now down to around 4-5 units per day and hopes to continue engaging with his support until it is zero on a daily basis.



Paul's Alcohol Journey





2002/3 (32/33)

Marital issues. He and wife split up. First suicide attempt. Informs A&E alcohol was major factor in suicide attempt. Referred for monitoring with GP. Referred to psychiatry where told "you should stop drinking if you want to get any treatment"

- No assessment of the impact alcohol had on suicide attempt;
- No referral for alcohol support by A&E, GP or psychiatry;
- No treatment available for dual diagnosis (mental health and substance misuse);
- No information and advice for alcohol misuse.

2003/4 (33/34)

Cycle of work and drinking. Series of drink related arrests and overdoses. Regular GP and hospital support in relation to overdoses and mental health.

- No assessment of the impact alcohol had on offending, suicide attempts or health;
- No referral for alcohol support by A&E, GP or psychiatry;
- No information and advice for alcohol misuse;
- No advice regarding dangers of drinking alcohol with prescribed drugs.

2004 (34/35)

Major overdose (300+ tablets of mixed prescription drugs and bottle of rum). Requires reviving more than once. Referred back to psychiatry. Psychiatry refer to detox (for prescription drugs). As a by product he receives his first alcohol detox (because he didn't have access to alcohol).

- No assessment of the impact alcohol had on suicide attempt or health;
- No referral for alcohol support by A&E, GP or psychiatry;
- No information and advice for alcohol misuse;
- No advice regarding dangers of drinking alcohol with prescribed drugs.

2005 (35/36)

A further cycle of work and drinking. Series of drink related arrests and overdoses. Regular GP and hospital support in relation to overdoses and mental health. Continues to be prescribed strong medication for chest problems. Resumes previous alcohol consumption to control mental and physical pain.

- No assessment of impact of alcohol use on offending, suicide attempts or health;
- No referral for alcohol support by A&E, GP or psychiatry;
- No information and advice for alcohol misuse;
- Post detox, no further assessment regarding dangers of drinking alcohol with prescribed drugs.

2006 (36/37)

Arrested for assaulting a police officer. Sees poster for local substance misuse support agency in police station. Custody officer provides substance misuse support details. Placed on probation following assault. Probation refer to alcohol support agency who in turn refer him to treatment provider. Placed on waiting list for detox, psychiatry and 1-2-1 counselling.

2007 (37)

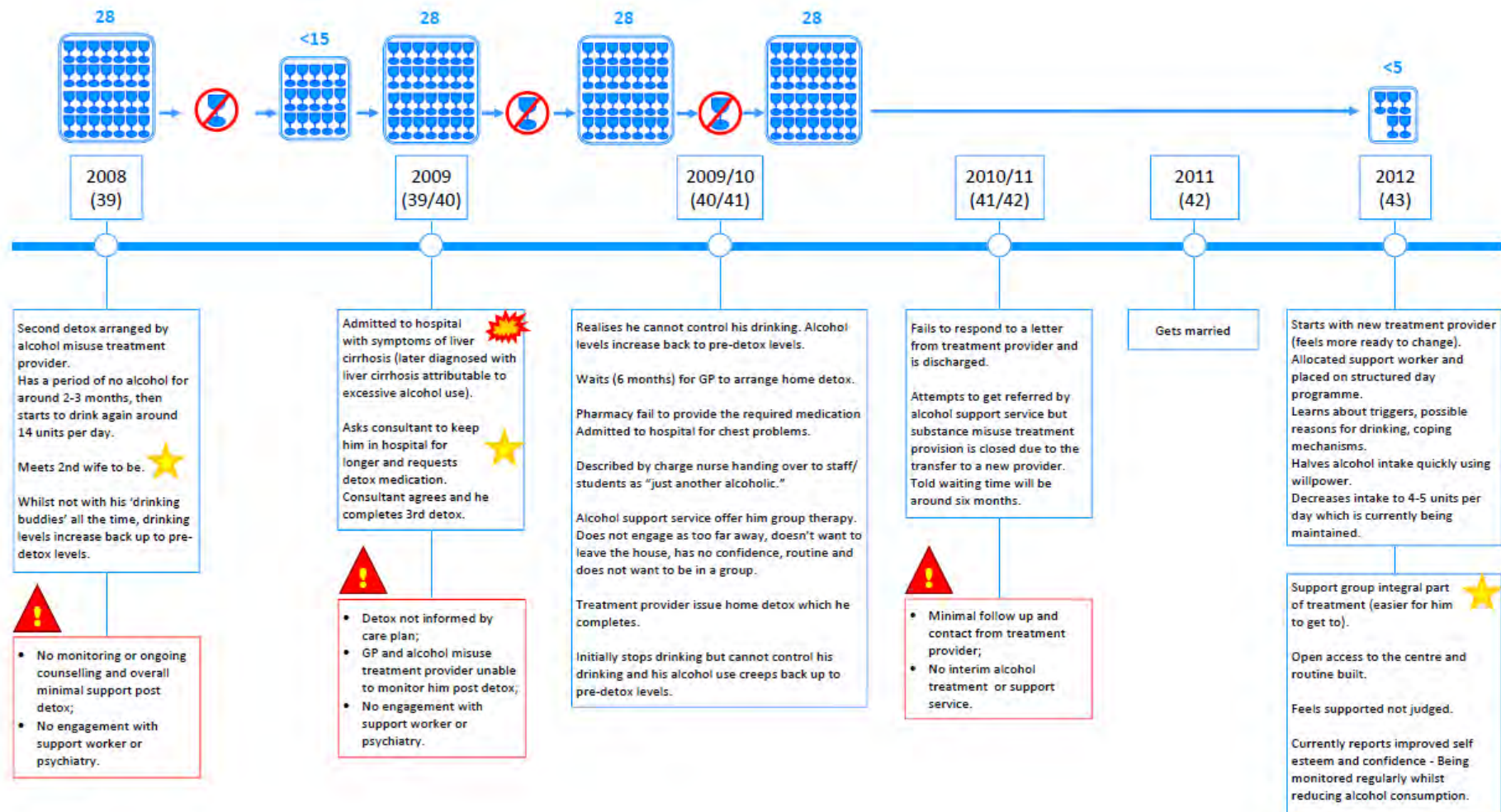
Further suicide attempt (this time poisoning by carbon monoxide from exhaust pipe of his car). Saved by the same police officer he assaulted. Blood test results from poison attempt show damage to liver function (from alcohol – not poison). Doctor advises "Drinking will kill you." Referred back to psychiatry and advised that access to treatment is only possible when no longer drinking. Alcohol support agency allocate support worker. Receives acupuncture and other alternative therapies. Following confusion over a licence, he closes his business as cannot cope.

- No suitable treatment available for dual diagnosis (mental health and substance misuse);
- No advice and support for business compliance;
- No careers advice or support.

2007/8 (38/39)

Alcohol detox arranged by alcohol treatment provider. Clean or drinking minimal levels for about 6 months. Meets female opiate/stimulate user on the detox programme and starts chaotic relationship. Girlfriend tries to stab him and he finishes relationship (but alcohol intake has already risen to pre-detox levels).

- No monitoring or ongoing counselling;
- Overall minimal support post detox.



Second detox arranged by alcohol misuse treatment provider. Has a period of no alcohol for around 2-3 months, then starts to drink again around 14 units per day. Meets 2nd wife to be. ★ Whilst not with his 'drinking buddies' all the time, drinking levels increase back up to pre-detox levels.

- ⚠️ No monitoring or ongoing counselling and overall minimal support post detox;
- ⚠️ No engagement with support worker or psychiatry.

Admitted to hospital with symptoms of liver cirrhosis (later diagnosed with liver cirrhosis attributable to excessive alcohol use). Asks consultant to keep him in hospital for longer and requests detox medication. Consultant agrees and he completes 3rd detox. ★

- ⚠️ Detox not informed by care plan;
- ⚠️ GP and alcohol misuse treatment provider unable to monitor him post detox;
- ⚠️ No engagement with support worker or psychiatry.

Realises he cannot control his drinking. Alcohol levels increase back to pre-detox levels. Waits (6 months) for GP to arrange home detox. Pharmacy fail to provide the required medication Admitted to hospital for chest problems. Described by charge nurse handing over to staff/students as "just another alcoholic." Alcohol support service offer him group therapy. Does not engage as too far away, doesn't want to leave the house, has no confidence, routine and does not want to be in a group. Treatment provider issue home detox which he completes. Initially stops drinking but cannot control his drinking and his alcohol use creeps back up to pre-detox levels.

- ⚠️ Minimal follow up and contact from treatment provider;
- ⚠️ No interim alcohol treatment or support service.

Gets married

Starts with new treatment provider (feels more ready to change). Allocated support worker and placed on structured day programme. Learns about triggers, possible reasons for drinking, coping mechanisms. Halves alcohol intake quickly using willpower. Decreases intake to 4-5 units per day which is currently being maintained. ★ Support group integral part of treatment (easier for him to get to). Open access to the centre and routine built. Feels supported not judged. Currently reports improved self esteem and confidence - Being monitored regularly whilst reducing alcohol consumption.

X's Story

X was born in 1981 as the youngest of three children. Due to parental relationship problems, at first she didn't appear to have been as wanted as her older brother and sister. Physical differences to her siblings also meant that she felt as if her mother treated her very differently.

She was an overweight child, regularly called 'the chunk' by her mum. She also had to wear glasses from a young age and always had a sense that her mum was embarrassed to the point of shame to be seen and associated with her daughter. X feels that this has had a huge impact on her early sense of self and identity which has carried through to adult life (despite an improved relationship with her mum). She had a better relationship with her dad and most of her extended family.

X was brought up by her mum to believe that sex, bodily functions and to a certain extent, emotions, are dirty, ugly and not to be discussed openly. Her earliest recollection of alcohol was with her Gran. She loved port and lemon with Vimto and would often make X a little one during family visits **from as young as seven/eight.**

Around 10 years old, X started her periods, started to lose weight and was turning into a young woman. When she was **12** she started a relationship with a 17 year old lad. He 'encouraged' her to have sex with him. Whilst she didn't want to she did so she could keep him as she felt it was expected of her. *Whilst X didn't realise it at the time, this is statutory rape.*

By 14, X had finished this relationship and was a popular member of a group who spent their time drinking, smoking (tobacco and cannabis) and hanging around in the local area. At around this age she started to eat less as she was terrified of getting 'fat' and was effectively anorexic. From this point in her life, weight became an unhealthy preoccupation.

By 18, X had finished school and was a trainee manager at a local hotel. At a party she met an American man and started a brief relationship with him. When he left to go back to America she realised she was pregnant. After contacting him it was clear he was not interested in an ongoing relationship or the unborn child and she had a termination which caused her significant emotional distress. Something she feels she has never got over.

At 19, she was in another relationship and moved to Worcester with her boyfriend when he started University there. During this relationship, she went on holiday with her sister to Greece where she met an ex footballer who was closing his bar out there and planning to move to America. She fell in love with him and starts planning her new life in California.

At 20, she is living 'the high life' in California and whilst she doesn't need to work, has a lovely home with a pool, all day sunshine, some of her boyfriend's family and great neighbours, it is not as perfect as it seems. She spends a lot of time with her boyfriend's sister. They drink a glass or two of wine every day around the pool. Quite quickly the odd glass turns into sharing a box and then a box or two of wine.



Around this time, there is discord between her and her partner and domestic violence creeps into the relationship, her boyfriend being the perpetrator. This coincides with stress over the end of their visas and the inability to extend or renew. They return to Leicestershire where she starts work in a bar and is still drinking at least a bottle of wine per day.

By 21, the domestic violence and aggression she is on the receiving end of has increased in both frequency and intensity. In the early part of 2002, she suffers a serious assault by her partner when he comes home from the pub drunk and she is upstairs in bed. He punches and kicks her, dragging her down the stairs naked into the street.

Apart from general marks, bruises and signs of the assault, her back has a bad gash, is very badly grazed and she is in extreme levels of pain. The police are called but somehow her partner manages to convince them she is drunk and has fallen accidentally down the stairs. This incident doesn't get reported, she isn't taken to hospital for checks on her physical condition despite the fact she is so injured. She cannot walk upstairs and has to be carried to bed by her partner.

Later that year she falls pregnant and is ecstatic. She stops drinking, smoking and working and her partner curtails his violent behaviour. **At 22**, their son is born, however, it does not have a positive impact on their relationship. Her partner works away in the week and spends most of the weekends drinking away from the family.

When her partner is at home he increasingly becomes violent again and starts having numerous one night stands and flings with other women. As the violence increases and the relationship starts to crumble X starts to drink again and very soon she is getting through two bottles of wine a day without even thinking about it.

By 23, in her mind, the relationship with her partner is over. She comes into contact with an old male friend and becomes close to him, planning to end the abusive relationship she's in. The news that she is pregnant again comes as a shock and changes everything. She considers a termination (despite how negatively she feels about doing this). She is open to her partner about her reasons for this but he tells her it may end her chances of having more children, having already having one termination previously.

Her doctor reinforces her partner's views and X decides she cannot go through with a termination and vows to make as best attempt to live with the situation as she can. She gives up smoking and drinking and the following year her daughter is born.

The birth of their second child again does not improve the relationship between X and her partner, in fact it worsens. Her partner has become increasingly drunk and violent, to the point that she now fears him. She doesn't feel scared when she drinks so she starts to drink again and it doesn't take long before she is again consuming a couple of bottles of wine a day. This situation appears to remain a fairly similar one for some time although she feels it gets worse as time goes by.

By 28, X's partner is spending hardly any time at home, is violent when he is home and there are repeated occasions of violence and abuse. She realises that she has physical withdrawal symptoms when she doesn't drink and feels she may have a physical dependency on alcohol. Her partner has almost no contact or attachment to the children. They try a trial separation for a month but this doesn't help resolve any of their issues. During this time they had no external support, don't attend counselling and neither of them access any support to help them address their drinking behaviour.



After the trial separation her partner returns to the family home and is still out drinking with his friends when he's not at work. Two days after his return X has a night where she has particularly high levels of alcohol. She is woken by strong abdominal pains, has diarrhoea and is vomiting, feeling particularly unwell. Her partner is out with friends and refuses to come home to help with the situation or look after the children. She collapses and her son, who is only six at the time gets a neighbour (a nurse) to help deal with what is now an emergency situation. The neighbour calls emergency services.

X is assessed by a first responder and calls the paramedics. They arrive and assess her as having a bad hangover, refusing to take her to hospital. She knows it is more than that and for the first time admits to someone other than herself that she thinks she is an alcoholic. This doesn't affect the paramedic assessment and they respond that she will 'have to sort it out then'. They leave without considering classic symptoms of acute pancreatitis. The first responder is so dismayed with the lack of treatment that she makes an official complaint against the paramedics. Any outcome of that complaint remains unknown to X.

X decides to be open with her family, especially her parents about her drinking. She tells them she cannot cope without alcohol. The family rallies round and take her to the GP and hospital to get help but she is told she will have to wait six months for a detox on the NHS. Her family decide to pay £5,000 for her to go on a two week programme in Blackpool. She found it a very emotionless and strict programme and whilst she initially hated it, finds that it works and manages to stay alcohol free for the next eight months.

By 29 she struggles to cope with her relationship again. Her partner is increasingly distant, never there and when he is there he is drunk and aggressive. X feels depressed, anxious and is having panic attacks. A family gathering at Easter is ruined by her partner's drunkenness and she feels she cannot cope any longer without alcohol. She goes to the local shop, buys two bottles of red wine and downs both of them immediately. A week later, after a similar incident with her partner their relationship ends. Her alcohol intake remains high and chaotic from this point.

As the interviews with X weren't completed it remains unclear exactly when, but at some time from this point her children are placed in the care of her parents under the overarching care of social services.

At the age of 30, over Christmas, X meets a man from the navy who she falls instantly for and they have a whirlwind romance. On Boxing Day she is whisked away to an exclusive hotel, is showered with gifts and they have an amazing time. He becomes a little 'unhinged' as it becomes closer to the time he has to go back to his post and she has to go back to Leicester. He struggles to go back to his posts after periods of leave and he admits to her that he suffers from post traumatic stress disorder (although he does not talk about the source of his issue).

The closer it gets to him having to return to work, the more his behaviour becomes erratic and his alcohol intake spirals. He is effectively sectioned by his unit leaving her stuck at the hotel. He is monitored prior to going back to his post for a short tour. X has to get herself home but stays in touch and is so into him that she makes allowances for his mental health.



After a couple of months, he is back on leave but things are different. He seems out of it, more than drunk. Possibly a mixture of alcohol and drugs, either prescription or otherwise and X doesn't recognise him as the same man as before. He says that he needs sex but she is no longer comfortable with the situation. She tells him she feels uncomfortable and unnerved by how he's behaving and that she isn't prepared to continue the relationship. He doesn't seem to understand this and even capable of taking this on board and he brutally rapes her. He is so forceful and aggressive and it is such a sustained and horrific attack that she still has physical pain and damage to this day.

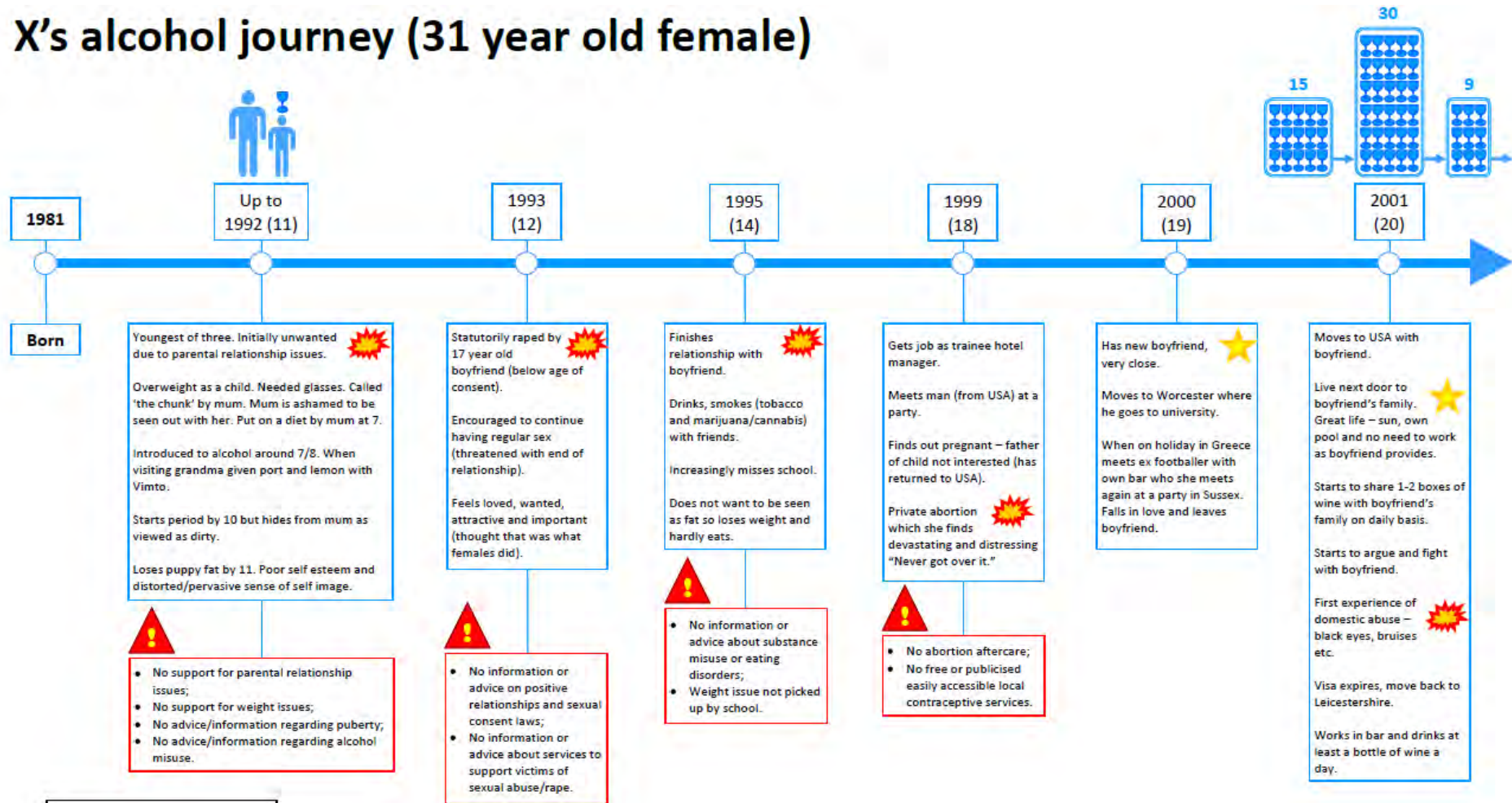
The following day he seems back to his normal self but she is a broken woman. She tells him what he did and forces him to leave and never come back. She is so ashamed and hateful of herself that she does not report the assault to the police.

Later that year she meets a local man she used to know and starts a relationship with him. Initially this is positive and they get on well. He is supportive and caring. He wants to be there to help her with her drinking and getting her children back. She moves in with him and starts to engage with the new local provider of alcohol support. Her new partner does not want X to work, just to take time for herself to deal with her issues. Unfortunately the mix of physical issues arising from her assault and pancreatitis alongside the mental scars she has still impacts massively on the level of alcohol she consumes and puts an immense strain on this relationship.

Before the second interview for this project, X moves out of her partners house and has disengaged from the daily alcohol group, her alcohol worker and is not contactable by phone, email or via any of her workers. Despite the concern and worry felt by her family and support workers from the alcohol service, her story remains incomplete.

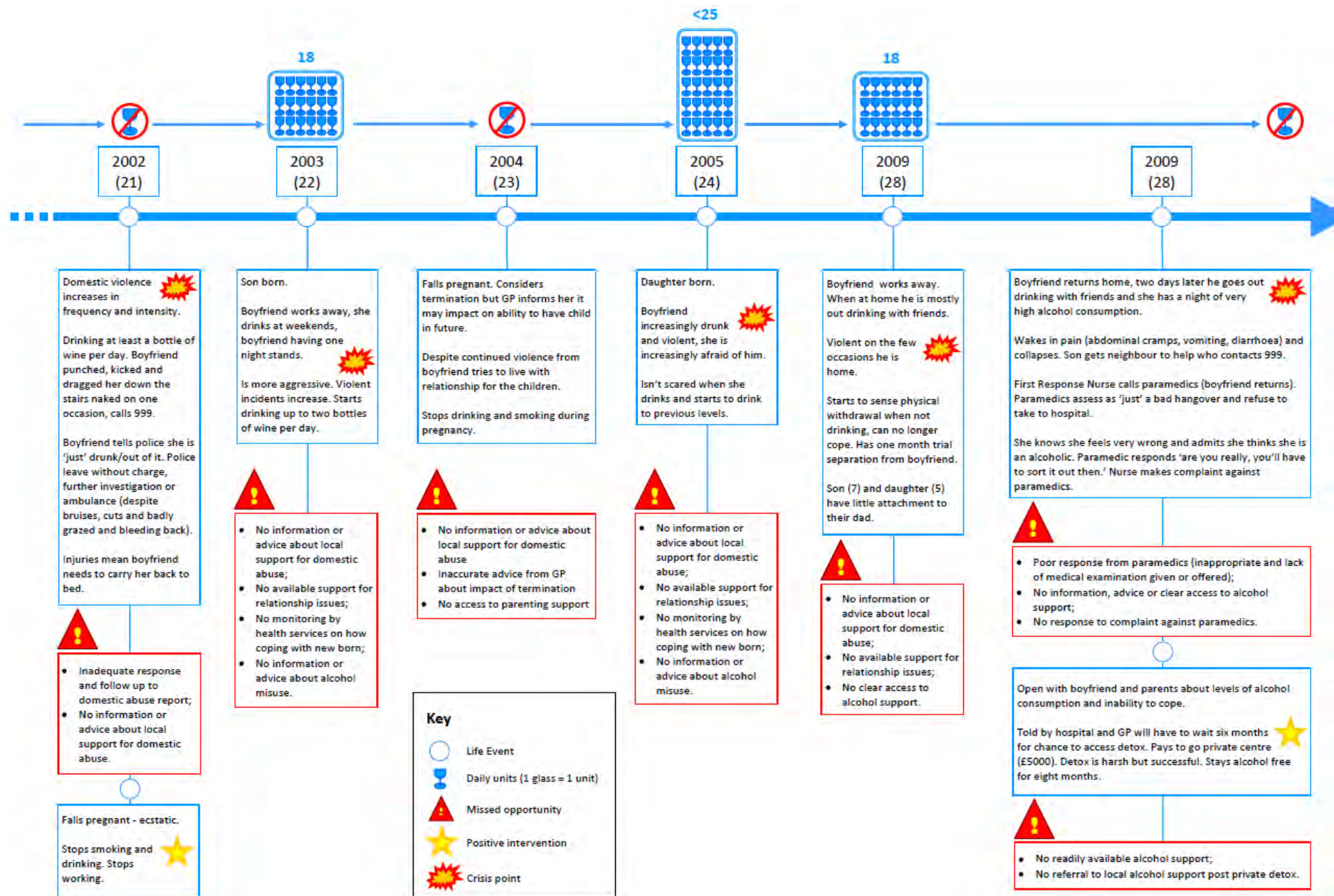


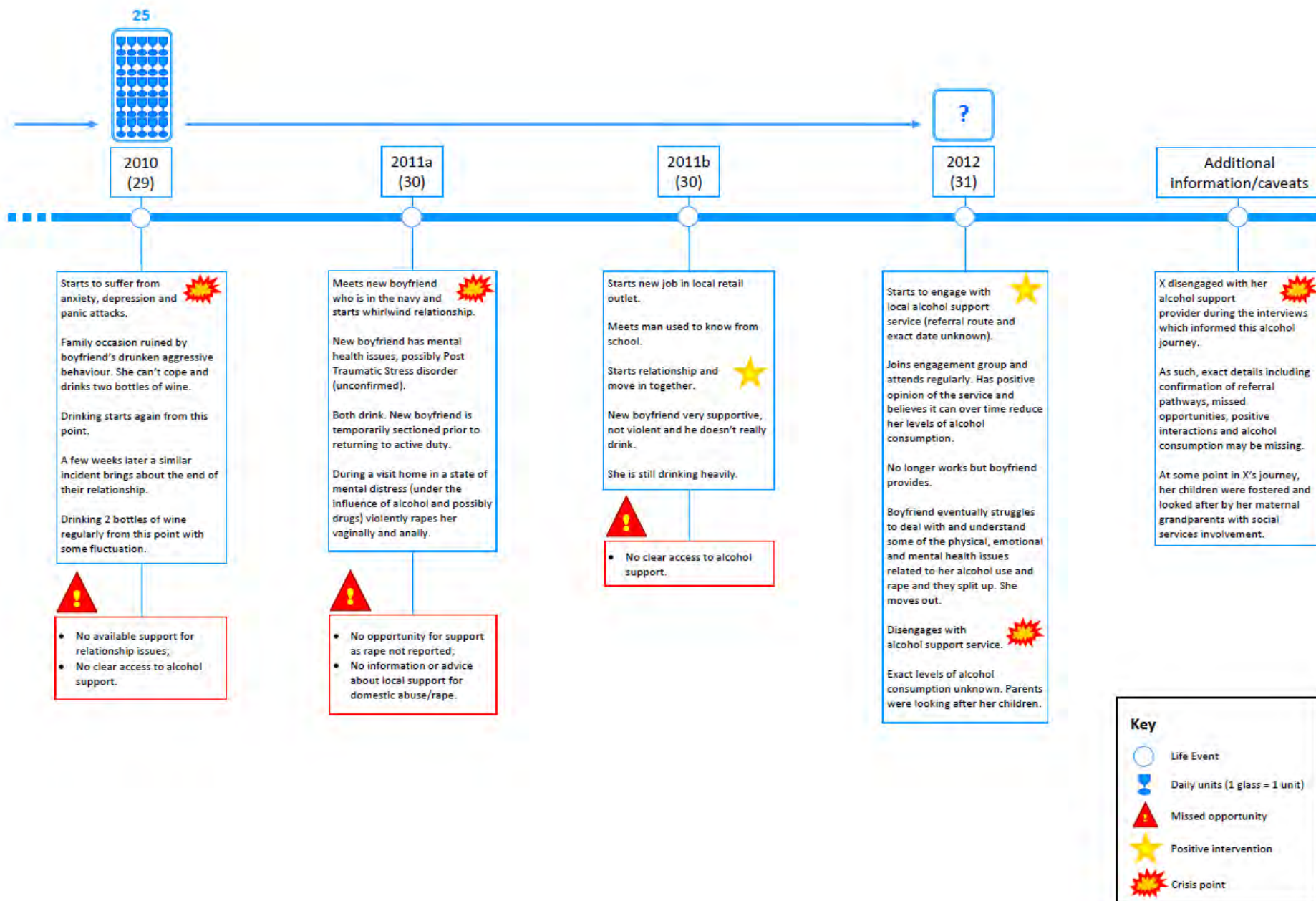
X's alcohol journey (31 year old female)



Key

- Life Event
- Daily units (1 glass = 1 unit)
- Missed opportunity
- Positive intervention
- Crisis point





[Appendix 9- Help & Support](#)

Leicestershire and Rutland spokes



Name and Address	Day and time	Hub
<p>Anstey</p> <p>21a The Nook Anstey Leicestershire LE7 7AZ</p> <p>Tel: 0116 236 2531</p> <p>Key worker: Natalie Parry</p>	<p>Thursday 9am – 12.30pm</p>	<p>Loughborough</p>
<p>Braunstone Town</p> <p>Braunstone Civic Centre Kingsway Braunstone Town Leicestershire LE3 2PP</p> <p>Tel: 0116 289 0045</p> <p>Contact; Lydia Assi Claire Evans deputy manger</p> <p>Key worker: Lou Davies</p>	<p>Thursday 9-12pm</p> <p>Friday 9pm – 5pm</p> <p>Until end July 2012</p> <p>For clients from Braunstone only</p>	<p>Hinckley</p>



<p>Glenfield</p> <p>Glenfield Parish Council Park House Stamford Street Glenfield Leicestershire LE3 8DL</p> <p>Tel: 0116 231 2498</p> <p>Contact: Tony Robotham</p> <p>Key worker: Hazel Thomas</p>	<p>TWO rooms available Thursday 09.00pm – 4.30pm</p> <p>Start date 6 Oct 2011</p> <p>Not available 1 Dec 2011</p> <p>No phone available for workers</p>	<p>Coalville</p>
<p>Hinckley</p> <p>Hinckley Health Centre 29 Hill Street Hinckley Leicestershire LE10 1DS</p> <p>Tel: 0116 225 3784</p> <p>Contact: Steve Woodier</p> <p>Email: steve.woodier@lcrfms.nhs.uk</p>	<p>Room 29 First floor</p> <p>Monday to Thursday 8.30 am – 5.30 pm</p>	<p>Hinckley</p>
<p>Hinckley</p> <p>Salvation Army Lancaster Road Hinckley Leicestershire LE10 0WA</p> <p>Tel: 01455 251008</p> <p>Contact: Stephen Battle</p> <p>Email: stephen.battle@salvationarmy.org.uk</p>	<p>Tuesday 1.30pm – 4.30pm (SA in attendance) 2 rooms</p> <p>Wednesday 10am – 5pm (SA not in attendance) 4 rooms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Downstairs community room 2. Downstairs room 3. Upstairs room 4. Upstairs community room (please do not disturb toddler group toys set up in this room) 	<p>Hinckley</p>



<p>Market Harborough</p> <p>Brooklands Social Services Northampton Road Market Harborough Leicestershire LE16 9HE Tel: 01858 465331 Contact Val Rodes Key worker: Wednesday; Kevin Blakely Thursday; Shirley Wysocki</p>	<p>Wednesday 9am – 5pm Open ended booking 2 Thursdays only 9am – 5pm Open ended booking</p>	<p>Hinckley</p>
<p>Market Harborough</p> <p>Voluntary Action South Leicestershire The Settling Rooms St Mary's Place Market Harborough Leicestershire LE16 7DR</p> <p>Tel: 01858 433232</p> <p>Contact: Maureen O'Malley</p> <p>Email: momalley@vasl.org.uk</p> <p>Key worker: Kevin Blakeley</p>	<p>Room 1 upstairs Wednesday 9am – 2pm until April 2012</p> <p>Then Fridays from 9am till 4.30 pm</p>	<p>Hinckley</p>
<p>Market Harborough</p> <p>Market Harborough District Council Council Offices Adam and Eve Street Market Harborough Leicestershire LE16 7AG Tel: 01858828282</p> <p>Contact: Deb Blake Customer service Manager</p>	<p>All day Fridays 9am till 5pm</p> <p>Meeting room C</p>	<p>Hinckley</p>
<p>Melton Mowbray</p> <p>Voluntary Action Melton 34 Asfordby Road Melton Mowbray Leicestershire</p>		<p>Loughborough</p>



<p>LE13 OHR</p> <p>Tel: 01664 485301</p> <p>Contact: Kathy McKinley, Karen McAlinden</p> <p>Email: Kathy@voluntaryactionmelton.org.uk</p> <p>Key worker: Paul Chapple</p>		
<p>Oakham</p> <p>Rutland Memorial Hospital Cold Overton Road Oakham Rutland LE15 6NT</p> <p>Tel: 01572 722552</p> <p>Key worker: Diane Benstead</p>	<p>Wednesday 9am – 5pm</p> <p>Thursday 9am – 12pm</p>	<p>Loughborough</p>

<p>Syston</p> <p>Church Hall Syston Methodist Church High Street Syston Leicestershire LE7 1GP</p> <p>Tel: 0116 264 0656</p> <p>Contact: Angela Whitton, Lettings officer Tel: 07976 893968 Email: angiewhitton@aol.com</p> <p>Key worker: Natalie Parry</p>	<p>Monday 12pm – 5pm</p> <p>First appointment 12.30pm Last appointment 4.30pm</p> <p>Key holder Natalie Parry</p>	<p>Loughborough</p>
<p>Thurmaston</p> <p>Thurmaston Health Centre 573a Melton Road Thurmaston Leicestershire LE4 8EA</p> <p>Tel: 0116 260 8844</p> <p>Key worker: Charlene Robinson</p>	<p>Tuesday 12pm – 5pm</p> <p>Interested in becoming shared care</p>	<p>Loughborough</p>



<p>Uppingham</p> <p>Uppingham Surgery 2 London Road Uppingham Rutland LE15 9TJ</p> <p>Tel: 01572 823531</p> <p>Key worker: Diane Benstead</p>	<p>Thursday 2pm – 6pm</p>	<p>Loughborough</p>
<p>Wigston</p> <p>Oadby and Wigston Community Action 132a Station Road Wigston Leicestershire LE18 2DL</p> <p>Contact: Alison Oliver 0116 281 0026 Ext 24</p>	<p>1 room(Back Office) Monday 9am-3pm Last appt 2.30pm</p> <p>2 rooms (back office and Meeting room)</p> <p>Tuesday 9am – 3pm Last appt 2.30pm Thursday 9am – 3pm Last appt 2.30pm</p> <p>Friday 9am – 1pm Last appt 12.30pm 2 rooms</p> <p>Until end July 2012</p> <p>Includes –</p> <p>Car parking space Access to internet Photocopier</p> <p>We can work till 5 on request of a key from Alison</p>	<p>Hinckley</p>
<p>South Wigston</p> <p>Bassett Centre South Wigston Leicestershire LE18 4PE Tel: 01162784230</p>	<p>2 rooms Room 3 and 4</p> <p>Wednesday 9am-5pm Last appt 4.30pm</p> <p>Wi-Fi access</p>	<p>Hinckley</p>



Contact: Sue Hill, Project Manager ext Email: shill@owcommunityaction.org.uk		
Hinckley Job Centre Bosworth House 46 New Building Hinckley LE101HW Contact: Jeanine Moss Mark Hale 01455 542031	1 room Monday all day Tuesday all day Wednesday 1-5 Thursday all day Lap top and phone required	Hinckley
Masharani Practice Lutterworth Health centre Gilmorton Road Lutterworth LE174EB 01455552346	Therapy room Tuesday all day Thursday morning Clients do not have to be registered at the surgery	Hinckley
The Heath Lane surgery Heath Lane Earl Shilton LE979B 01455844431	Room 1 Wednesday pm Clients do not have to be registered at the surgery	Hinckley
Blaby Blaby Joint Service Shop 10 Forge Corner Leicester Road Blaby LE8 4FZ	Room 1 Friday all day All clients from local post codes	Hinckley



PEER SUPPORT SERVICES Loughborough

ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	MEETING TIMES	CONTACT NAME	SWANSWELL LEAD
AA	John Storer House Bedford Square Wards End Loughborough	Wednesday 8.00pm	Helpline 0115 941 7100 8am to 12am	Jules Fletcher
AA	Room 1 Samworth Centre 8 Burton Street Melton Mowbray LE13 1AE	Tuesday 7.45pm	Helpline 0115 941 7100 8am to 12am	Jules Fletcher
AA	St Josephs Roman Catholic Church Station Road Oakham LE15 6QU	Saturday 7:45pm	Helpline 0115 941 7100 8am to 12am	Jules Fletcher
NA	Blue Room Methodist Church 106 Knightthorpe Road Loughborough Leics LE11 5JU	Tuesday 7.30pm		Jules Fletcher
Snowdrops Family Drug Support	John Storer House Wards End Loughborough	1 st Wednesday of every month	Chris McAvoy Helpline: 07528 109392	Natalie Parry
Hope Family Support Group	St Mary's Church Ashby Road Loughborough	Last Wednesday of the month 7.30pm – 9.00pm	Delores Coulson 01509 261228 07979 520805 Jean Tebitt	Andrew Thompson



Minnies Friends	Mario Tenenti Centre St Peter's Comm Centre The Carpenters Arms	Wednesday 11am – 1.00pm Thursday 10.30am – 1.30pm Tuesday 1.30pm – 2.30pm	Carol Phillips 07817 121937	Louise Castro
YP Support Group	Schofield Centre Ashby Road Loughborough			Graham Hall
Cruse Bereavement	Charnwood		01530 510909	Emily Fisher
Carpenters Arms				Jayne Edge



Local services and peer support Hinckley

ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	MEETING TIMES	CONTACT NAME	SWANSWELL LEAD
NA	No current meeting in Hinckley			
NA	Our Lady of Victories Church Hall 1-3 Fairfield Road Market Harborough	Wednesday 19:30		
DRUG ADVICE CENTRE COUNTY OUTREACH SERVICE (HINCKLEY)	Hinckley Next Generation 108 Castle Street Hinckley LE10 1DD	Drop in		
DRUG ADVICE CENTRE COUNTY OUTREACH SERVICE (MARKET HARBOROUGH)	The Bower House Coventry Road Market Harborough LE16 9BX Phone: 0116 222 9522 Fax: 0116 222 9552	Drop in		
AA	St Mary's Church, Coffee Bar, Church Walk, off Station Rd. Hinckley Leicestershire	Tuesday & Sunday 20:00		
AA	Parish Hall, Our Lady of Victories RC Church, Fairfield Rd MARKET HARBOROUGH LEICESTERSHIRE ENGLAND	1st Mon each mnth 'open'. 20:00		



CA	No groups in Leicestershire			
Support groups	Nothing in Hinckley area			
Substance Misuse Self Help Group	Community Flat at 66 Boulter Crescent, Wigston	Wednesday Afternoon		
Community Safety Partnership	Council Offices, Station Road, Wigston, Leicestershire, LE18 2DR		www.oadby-wigston.gov.uk/contacts/community_safety_partnership	
Al-anon family group	Leicester			
Snowdrops	Leicester			

Churches:

- St Mary's Church, Coffee Bar, Church Walk, off Station Rd. Hinckley, Leicestershire, coffee morning
- Barwell Methodist Church, Chapel Street, Barwell, Leicester, LE9 8DE coffee mornings on Saturdays 10-12pm
- Earl Shilton Methodist Church, Wood Street, Earl Shilton, LE9 7ND
- Tel: 01455 851930, men's Breakfast club the second Sunday of the month from 8-30 am until 10am.
- Coffee mornings Tuesdays at 10am.
- Wigston Magna Methodist Church, Interest groups throughout the week
- Stress Down Coffee Morning @ Wigston Library & Age well Coffee Mornings @ Wigston Library



Local services and peer support

Coalville

LONG EATON: BIG BOOK STEPS TRADITIONS	St Francis of Assisi (RC) Church Hall	St Francis of Assisi (RC) Church Hall, Tamworth Rd. Long Eaton,	SUNDAY	4:00 PM	Alcoholics Anonymous
ASHBY-DE-LAZOUCH: WOMEN LIVING SOBER	Toc H	Lower Church St Ashby-de-la-zouch,	SATURDAY	11:30 AM	Alcoholics Anonymous
ASHBY-DE-LAZOUCH	Legion House	South St Ashby-de-la-zouch,	WEDNESDAY	8:00 PM	Alcoholics Anonymous
ASHBY-DE-LAZOUCH	Toc H House	South St Ashby-de-la-zouch,	SUNDAY	7:30 PM	Alcoholics Anonymous
Burton on Trent	Riverside Church	79 High Street Burton on Trent, ENG DE14 1	FRIDAY	12:00 PM	Narcotics Anonymous
LGBT centre – Leicester		15 Wellington Street Leicester Leicestershire LE1 6HH			
Snowdrops	07528 109392	Offer telephone support and support groups to anyone living in Leicestershire who is affected by somebody else's drug use.			

Churches

- Ian Burbidge (Greenhill Community Church Charnborough Road, Coalville, Leicestershire. LE67 4SF)
(01530 450874 / 0794 159 8074)

(Ian also advised they had connections with Turning Point before Swanswell took over and would like to renew this relationship).

- Tim Maycock (Margaret Street Church, Coalville LE67 3LY)
(01530 838355)
(They will be starting a programme with other Churches within the area where people are issued vouchers from a recognised agency (GP, Swanswell) and can use that to get emergency food parcels and they can also be signposted to other support agencies).

