

Alcohol consumption in the night-time economy: Glossary

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Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queens Walk
London SE1 2AA

www.london.gov.uk

Tel 020 7983 4922

Minicom 020 7983 4000

For more information about this publication, please contact:

GLA Economics

Tel 020 7983 4922

Email glaeconomics@london.gov.uk

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Acute alcohol-related illness: Acute alcohol-related illnesses relate to temporary (or short-term) illnesses as a result of alcohol consumption. The illness can either be alcohol-related (where alcohol contributes to the likelihood of the illness but it could have occurred even if alcohol was not consumed eg, a fall injury or epilepsy) or alcohol-specific (where it is directly caused by alcohol eg, ethanol poisoning).

Alcohol Arrest Referral (AAR) scheme: AAR schemes involve offering brief intervention with a person in police custody. The intervention involves alcohol treatment specialists providing advice around drinking and the links with criminal behaviour.

Alcohol duty: Alcohol duty is the central government tax levied on alcohol purchased in the UK, or on alcohol that is brought into the country from another country.

Anti Social Behaviour Order (ASBO): Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO) are civil orders issued by Magistrates' Courts to protect the public against behaviour "that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress" to an individual householder or a neighbourhood. The orders/restrictions are tailor-made for individual defendants and can include prohibiting offenders from entering certain public areas.

Back-loading: Back-loading is where people drink alcohol off-trade after having been drinking on-trade/after on-trade closing time.

Binge drinking: Binge drinking involves drinking a large amount of alcohol in a short space of time – eight units in a day for men and six units in a day for women.

Business Improvement District (BID): A Business Improvement District is an area within which local businesses agree (via local ballot) to pay an additional charge on their business rates. These funds are managed by an independent business-led company. This company seeks to guarantee, improve and enhance services and environmental conditions of this defined geographic area of commercial activity.

Chronic alcohol-related illness: Chronic alcohol-related illnesses relate to ongoing/long-term illnesses as a result of alcohol consumption over a long period of time eg, liver disease.

Circuit drinking: Circuit drinking or pub/bar hopping relates to the practice of going from one on-trade license premise to another to consume alcohol.

Community mobilisation: Community mobilisation is the persuasion of members of society (individuals, charities, business and so on) to actively engage.

Community Support Officers (CSOs): Community Support Officers (CSOs) are members of support staff employed, directed and managed by their Police Force. They work alongside the police patrolling their local area, providing assistance and dealing with incidents of nuisance and anti-social behaviour.

Consumer surplus: Consumer surplus measures the welfare people gain from a good. It is the difference between the total amount that consumers are willing and able to pay for a good or service (indicated by the demand curve) and the total amount that they actually do pay (ie, the market price for the product).

Demand curve: A demand curve depicts the relationship between the price of a good and the amount that people are willing and able to pay for the good at that price.

Drinking Banning Order (DBO): A Drinking Banning Order (DBO) is a civil order which is used to address an individual's alcohol misuse behaviour, and protect others and their property from such behaviour by imposing "any prohibition ... which is necessary for the purpose of protecting other persons from criminal or disorderly conduct by the subject while he is under the influence of alcohol". DBOs can be similar to ASBOs.

Edges: Edges relate to physical and perceptual markers which provide a notable change from one area to another. For example, the edges of a town centre may be apparent by less street lighting.

Elasticity of demand: The elasticity of demand measures how sensitive peoples' consumption/demand for a good is in relation to its price. Specifically, it measures the percentage change in demand which occurs when there is a 1 percentage change in price. A negative elasticity of demand suggests that as the price of a good rises the quantity purchased falls. The higher the magnitude of the elasticity of demand the more sensitive demand is to price ie, the more demand falls due to a 1 percentage change in price.

Field hospital: A field hospital refers to a temporary medical facility that is set up as a way of reducing the health costs associated with alcohol-consumption in the NTE by providing low-level medical treatment close to where incidents occur.

Flashpoints: A flashpoint is a specific place (and/or at particular times) in which incidents/crimes are highly concentrated.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all final goods and services produced in an economy. It is equal to Gross Value Added plus taxes on final products less subsidies on final products.

Gross Value Added (GVA): Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the difference between output and intermediate consumption for any given sector/industry, ie, it is the difference between the value of goods and services produced and the cost of raw materials and other inputs which are used up in production.

Harmful drinker: Harmful drinking is defined as when a person drinks over the recommended weekly amount of alcohol and experiences health problems that are directly related to alcohol.

Hazardous drinker: Hazardous drinking is defined as when a person drinks over the recommended weekly limit of alcohol (more than 21 units per week for men and more than 14 units for women).

Intermediate input: Intermediate inputs are goods or services that are used in the production of other goods and services. For example, steel used to make cars is an intermediate input in the production of cars.

Late night levy: The late night levy is a power for licensing authorities to introduce a charge for premises that have a late alcohol licence. The revenue collected is then split between authorities and the police.

Licensed premises: In the context of this work, a licensed premise is taken to be a premise with a license to sell alcohol. There are two different types of such licensed premises: on-trade licensed and off-trade licensed.

Licensing hours: The times during which alcoholic drinks can be sold legally in the UK. This may be different from a premises actual operating hours.

Light pollution: Dangerous or annoying levels of light eg, street lighting which filters into residential properties and disturbs sleep.

Lock outs: Lock outs are licensing measures that require licensed premises to deny entry to new customers after a certain time.

Multi-component approach: A multi-component approach is one that consists of several elements or strategies to tackle either one or several problems.

Night-Time Economy (NTE): The night-time economy (NTE) for the purposes of this work (which focuses on alcohol consumption) is taken to be economic activity which occurs between the hours of 6pm to 6am and involves the sale of alcohol for consumption on-trade.

Node: A node relates to an area where a large number of people socialise/converge.

Noise pollution: Dangerous or annoying levels of noise.

Off-trade: Off-trade refers to either (a) a premise where the alcohol license only permits the sale of alcohol which is consumed off the premises eg, supermarkets (off-trade premise) or (b) where alcohol is consumed away/off-site from the premise in which it was purchased (off-trade consumption/drinking off-trade).

On-trade: On-trade refers to either (a) a premise with a license to sell alcohol which is consumed at the premises eg, bars or pubs (on-trade premise) or (b) where alcohol is consumed at/within the premise in which it was purchased (on-trade consumption/drinking on-trade).

Operating hours: The hours that a shop, business etc is open for trade.

Option value: An option value relates to the value that a person places for maintaining or preserving a service. In this context, it is the value that residents place in having a local NTE which serves alcohol, even if there is little or no likelihood of them using it.

Pre-load: The act of drinking off-trade before going out and drinking at licensed premises.

Public realm: The public realm is defined as any publicly owned streets, pathways, right of ways, parks, publicly accessible open spaces and any public and civic building and facilities.

Ready-to-drink drinks (RTDs): Pre-bottled or packaged drinks that require no further brewing or preparation.

Routine activity theory: The routine activity theory states the conditions required for a crime to occur. It posits that for a crime to take place at least three conditions must be met: (1) there must be an offender, (2) there must be a suitable victim (this could be an individual or an object eg, a street) and (3) there must be an absence of a suitable guardian against crime (this can be anyone whose presence would discourage the behaviour from occurring).

Sessional drinking: Sessional drinking is an alternative term for binge-drinking, and involves drinking a large amount of alcohol in a short space of time – eight units in a day for men and six units in a day for women.

Side-loading: where alcohol purchased from an off-license is consumed while travelling to, or queuing to enter, or even within on-trade premises eg, by smuggling it in.

Social capital: Social capital is the value (eg, health or employment opportunities) of creating and maintaining social networks, ie, it is the benefits that individuals and society as a whole gain from social interactions.

Social norms: Social norms relate to rules (either formal eg, in law, or informal eg, religious or cultural) that exist amongst groups of people and govern their behaviour.

Street warden: A street warden is someone who patrols the streets in order to aid the police at a community level. They are financed by either local councils or Business Improvement Districts.

Third-party policing: Third-party policing is where community members (individuals, charities, business and so on) come together to prevent or reduce crime. It is a form of community mobilisation.

GLAECONOMICS

Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queens Walk
London SE1 2AA

Tel 020 7983 4922
Fax 020 7983 4674
Minicom 020 7983 4000
Email glaeconomics@london.gov.uk

http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic_unit/

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