

Terminology and definitions used in the analysis

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Term	Definition
Active population	The sum of persons in employment and unemployed persons seeking employment.
Acute	Immediate consequences of alcohol misuse such as accidents and alcohol poisoning
Alcohol	Used here in the sense of the substance we expect to find in alcoholic drinks.
Alcohol dependence syndrome	Syndrome characterised by narrowing of drinking repertoire, increased importance of drinking to the drinker, increased tolerance of alcohol, repeated withdrawal symptoms, drinking to avoid withdrawal symptoms, subjective compulsion to drink, and reinstatement after abstinence. The two international systems of classification (WHO ICD10 and DSM IV) have some differences in definition but broadly incorporate this concept. An example of a structured system for rating alcohol dependence is the Severity of Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire.
Alcohol-free zone	Zones established by local authority by-law in which alcohol is prohibited
Alcohol misuse	Alcohol-related disturbance of behaviour, disease, or other consequences that are likely to cause an individual, his/her family or society, harm now or in the future.
Alcohol-related	Used to cover a wide scope of different relationships, often indicating recent use of alcohol, or alcohol as a contributory or causal factor.
Alcopop (also known as ready-to-drinks; see RTD)	Flavoured alcoholic drinks and pre-mixed spirits.
Anti-social behaviour (ASB)	<p>This term takes in a wide range of unwelcome behaviour, some of which may have a link with consumption of alcohol. The police or local authority, in consultation with each other, can apply for an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) against an individual or several individuals (perhaps a family) whose behaviour is anti-social. Anti-social is defined in this context as "causing alarm, distress or harassment to one or more people not in the same household as the perpetrator" (C&DA 1998). There is a significant subjective element to this. The types of behaviour to which the ASBO might apply include: intimidation, threats and violence against neighbours; unruly behaviour and minor property damage at unsociable hours; verbal abuse, vandalism, graffiti, especially towards vulnerable people (e.g., the elderly, disabled or mentally ill); serious and persistent bullying; racial harassment; homophobic behaviour; ASB resulting from drugs or alcohol misuse. Hence ASB is very difficult to measure as a homogenous concept, even though the different behaviours may form part of an overall anti-social pattern.</p> <p>As described in the ASB White paper, ASB reflects a range of different activities including: – drunken 'yobs' taking over town centres, noisy neighbours who ruin the lives of those</p>

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	around them, 'crack houses' run by drug dealers, people begging by cash-points, abandoned cars, litter and graffiti, young people using airguns to threaten and intimidate or people using fireworks as weapons.
Acquaintance violence	Woundings and common assault where the victim knew one or more of the offenders at least by sight (BCS definition).
Arrest referral schemes	Schemes which identify those whose offences may be alcohol-related and which facilitate referral to treatment services. Some schemes may involved the possibility of specific legal disposals.
Assault	As defined in the British Crime Survey (BCS). Where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled, but the incident did not result in an injury or the injury was negligible (eg a black eye).
Availability	The context in which consumers can buy alcohol and the restrictions imposed, for example licensing outlets, restricting hours of sale, and forbidding sale to specified groups
Binge drinking	ONS define binge drinking as twice the recommended limits in one session, i.e. more than 6 units for a woman and more than 8 units for a man. Reactions to this will differ widely. Some individuals drink well above these levels in a single session.
Blood alcohol concentration	The amount of alcohol in a given amount of blood. The current UK legal drink drive limit is an alcohol concentration of 80mg of alcohol in 100ml of blood.
Brief intervention	A range of interventions characterised by assessment of alcohol intake, information on hazardous or harmful drinking, and clear advice for the individual, often with booklets and details of local services. The interventions are usually carried out by generalist workers in non-specialist settings and are relatively brief and user-friendly.
Co-morbidity	In line with common use of the term in the context of substance misuse co-morbidity is used to mean 'co-existing problems of mental disorder and substance misuse', although the term 'dual diagnosis' is also frequently used also in this way.
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CHD	Coronary heart disease
Chronic	Sustained drinking which is causing or likely to lead to risk of harm
Criminal damage	Results from any person, who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged.
Cross-Channel smuggling	Smuggling of alcohol by passengers through the Channel Ports and Channel Tunnel.
Cumulative impacts	Those that may result from the combined or incremental effects of past, present or future activities. For this analysis in city and town centre areas, where the number, type and density of premises selling alcohol may cause problems of nuisance and disorder.
DAT	Drug Action Team. Some teams include alcohol in their remit and are known as DAATs (Drug and Alcohol Action Team).

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Discouraged worker	Within the labour force but not seeking work because of difficulties in finding a job
Diversion schemes	Schemes which identify those with significant or persistent alcohol problems and route them towards appropriate help
Diversion fraud	Involves ostensibly legitimate freight consignments of duty suspended spirits moving between warehouses in the UK and the EU, but which never arrive at the stated destination, either in the UK (inward diversion) or in the EU (outward diversion). Instead the goods are diverted on to the market without payment of duty.
Domestic violence	All violent incidents, except muggings, involving partners, ex-partners, household members or other relatives (BCS definition).
Drink spiking	Adulterating drinks with drugs, often as an aid to committing crime
Drinking career	Description of how individuals drink and how drinking patterns change during their lifetime
Drunk and disorderly; drunk and incapable	Defined in s.91(1) of the 1967 Criminal Justice Act as "any person who in any public place is guilty, while drunk, of disorderly behaviour". There is no legal definition of "drunk and incapable".
Dual diagnosis	See "co-morbidity".
Economically inactive	Those neither in employment nor ILO unemployed (as defined by the International Labour Organisation).
Equivalent income	The ratio of the household's gross income divided by the number of people in the household (n), and raised to the power of the equivalent elasticity (e), where e represents the degree of economies of scale that the people benefit from when they live together. For example 1 = no economies of scale.
Excessive drinking	Drinking in excess of a specified intake threshold.
External costs	Costs borne by persons other than the drinker, including the drinker's family and the wider society.
FAS	Foetal Alcohol Syndrome: damage which may be caused to a developing foetus by heavy maternal drinking, characterised by certain physical, mental and emotional effects.
FPN	Fixed penalty notice
Harmful drinking	Drinking where there is clear evidence that alcohol is responsible for or substantially contributes to physical or psychological harm, including impaired judgement or dysfunctional behaviour, which may lead to disability or have adverse consequences for interpersonal relationships.
Harm reduction	A policy or programme directed towards decreasing adverse health, social and economic consequences of use.
Hazardous drinking	An established pattern of drinking, which brings the risk of physical and psychological harm now or in the future [this can be rated by AUDIT questionnaire]. Also described as very heavy and binge drinking which poses a considerable risk to the drinker's own and others' health.
Haemorrhagic stroke	Stroke resulting from haemorrhage of blood in the brain
Income elasticity of	Measures the responsiveness of demand to a given change in

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demand (YED)	<p>income.</p> <p>YED = percentage change in quantity demanded/ percentage change in income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If YED is negative then the good is <i>inferior</i>. People use an increase in income to buy less of this good and more of a superior substitute. • If YED is positive then the good is <i>normal</i>. Consumers use an increase in income to buy more of the good.
Intoxication	Derived from the chemical properties of alcohol as a drug acting on the brain. As well as changes in mood and emotion may induce a range of other short-term psychological and psycho-motor effects including impaired coordination, lengthened reaction time, increased risk-taking and decreased responsiveness to social expectations.
Ischaemic stroke	Stroke resulting from inadequate flow of blood to the brain
Life expectancy	At a specific age this is the average number of additional years a person of that age could expect to live if current mortality levels observed for ages above that age were to continue for the rest of that person's life
Life satisfaction	<p>Measures are based on asking people directly whether they are satisfied with their lives. Such typical questions would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (Eurobarometer Survey Series)
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
Moderation	Non-intoxicating (short-term reference); statistically normal (average or modal); non-injurious (essentially medical scope); problem-free (broader than non-injurious); and optimal (lowest overall morbidity or mortality in a U- or J-shaped risk curve).
Mugging	Robbery, attempted robbery and snatch theft from person (BCS definition).
Night-time economy	For the purposes of this analysis we are concerned with a subset of the broader night-time economy. This subset includes bars, clubs, pubs and music venues which are operating in the late night economy in main urban centres such as Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle and Manchester and other cities, and where alcohol predominates in the revenue and entertainment mix. Sometimes distinguished from the evening economy.
Off-trade	Refers to outlets such as off-licences, supermarkets and local stores, authorised to sell alcoholic drinks off-premises only.
On-trade	Refers to outlets such as public houses, bars, nightclubs, restaurants and hotels, licensed for the sale of alcoholic drinks for consumption on or off premises.
Partner violence	Violence between intimate partners
Price elasticity of demand	<p>Measures the responsiveness of demand to a given change in price and is found using the equation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PED = Percentage change in quantity demanded/ percentage change in price.
Problem drinking	Drinking where there is evidence that alcohol is responsible

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Problem drinker	for physical or psychological harm, including impaired judgement or dysfunctional behaviour, which may lead to disability or have adverse consequences for interpersonal relationships.
RTD (Ready to Drink)	Included in this category are manufactured drinks with an alcoholic strength from 1.2% to 5.5% made from any alcoholic base, which are traditionally sold in 27.5 and 33cl bottles.
Resource costs	Incurred as a result of alcohol misuse whenever output in the economy is sacrificed or resources are diverted from alternative valuable uses.
Risk	The probability that a particular adverse event occurs during a stated period of time, or results from a particular challenge. Uncertainty of outcome, whether positive opportunity or negative threat, of actions and events. It is the combination of likelihood and impact, including perceived importance.
Screening	Asking a set of questions aimed at identifying whether a patient is misusing alcohol. Several such questionnaires exist: among the more commonly used are the AUDIT test, the CAGE questionnaire and the SAD-Q(Severity of Alcohol Drinking Questionnaire).
Sensible drinking guidelines	These are based on units. Weekly guidelines were developed by the Health Education Authority in the 1980's and were mentioned in 1992 in the White Paper "The Health of the Nation". The Government recommended an upper limit of 14 units for a woman and 21 for a man. In 1995 this was amended to reflect patterns of consumption more closely: men were recommended to consume no more than 3-4 units per day and women 2-3, with two non-drinking days after an episode of heavy drinking. Consistent consumption at the upper limit is not advised. Intake of 2 units a day has a moderate protective effect against heart disease for men over 40 and post-menopausal women. Some groups such as pregnant women and those engaging in potentially dangerous activities are advised to drink less, or to abstain from alcohol. The guidelines do not apply to young people.
Stranger violence	Woundings and common assaults where the victim did not know the offenders in any way (BCS definition).
Toxicity	Harmful direct and indirect effects on the body.
Unemployment	Defined using the ILO definition (International Labour Organisation). It is a count of jobless people who want to work, are available to work and are actively seeking employment.
Unit	In the UK: 8g or 10 ml ethanol, equivalent to a half pint of ordinary strength beer, 100 ml wine, or one measure of spirits. Internationally there is no agreed measure or "unit" for alcohol consumption – see chart below for variations.
Violent crime	Combination of offences recorded in the violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offence groups for recorded crime.
Vulnerable young people	These are certain important groups of young people who are at increased risk of harm for alcohol misuse or other problems on the basis of a range of risk of factors commonly

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	associated in the group.
Young people	Distinguish sub-groups as: "young adults" aged 18-24; "adolescents" aged 11-15 overlap with "teenagers" aged 13-17.