



Ministry
of Justice

Alcohol Monitoring Statistics

Ad hoc statistical release

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1. Background and Coverage

This publication sets out statistics on the use of and compliance with Alcohol Abstinence and Monitoring Requirement (AAMR) orders, from 1 April 2021 to 28 February 2022.

2. Main Body

Alcohol monitoring tags were introduced in Wales on 21 October 2020 to support the new community sentencing option — the Alcohol Abstinence and Monitoring Requirement (AAMR). An AAMR may only be used when sentencing for alcohol-related criminal behaviour and it imposes a total ban on drinking alcohol for up to 120 days. Compliance with the ban is monitored electronically using an alcohol tag which continuously monitors for the presence of alcohol. AAMR went live in England on 31 March 2021. It may be imposed by the court as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order where:

- a. The offence, or associated offence, for which the requirement is being imposed, is alcohol-related;
- b. The subject is not alcohol dependent or has an Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR) recommended or in place; and
- c. The subject is an adult i.e. 18 years or over

Table 1 below shows the number of alcohol monitoring orders (AAMR) imposed each month from 1 April 2021 to 28 February 2022, as well as the number of offenders being monitored on the caseload as at the end of each month.

There were a total of 3,121 alcohol monitoring orders imposed from 1 April 2021 to 28 February 2022 across England and Wales, with a compliance rate of 97.2% of order days. Compliance is defined as a 24-hour period in which the tag has not generated a tamper or alcohol alert. The compliance rate is calculated as the percentage of order days with no alerts for drinking or tamper events across all tagged offenders. 802 offenders were on the caseload and being monitored as at 28 February 2022.

Table 1.1: Alcohol monitoring orders made, and alcohol tagged offender caseload, by month ^{(1),(2)}, England and Wales, 1 April to 28 February 2022

Date	Orders	Caseload⁽³⁾
April	204	171
May	243	341
June	280	500
July	254	567
August	241	585
September	310	595
October	292	676
November	350	741
December	298	760
January	336	744
February	313	802

Source: EMS Contractor data

(1) Figures are provisional.

(2) Offenders may be given multiple orders over the course of the year. Each order is counted individually, whereas for caseload an offender is only counted once i.e. one offender with four orders counts as four orders but one on the caseload.

(3) Caseload is defined as individuals with an active order and equipment installed on the last day of the month. Caseloads must not be summed as this will introduce double counting of individuals with an active order and equipment installed in more than one month.

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