

Research evidence for reducing alcohol-related harm and impact of Newcastle s104 licensing conditions - 2008-2011

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Overview

- **What does the research tell us?**
- **Impact of Newcastle s104 licensing conditions - 2008-2011**

What does the research tell us?

What does the research tell us?

– *Babor T et al, (WHO) 2010. Alcohol - No ordinary commodity³*

Highly effective	+++
Moderately effective	++
Limited effectiveness	+
Not effective	0
Insufficient evidence	?

– *National Drug Research Institute (NDRI) 2007. Restrictions on the sale and supply of alcohol: Evidence and Outcomes⁴*

Strong evidence of effectiveness	✓ ✓
Some evidence of effectiveness	✓
No evidence of effectiveness	X
Current evidence unclear	?

Regulating supply

- **Availability, purchase age, hours, density, strength**

	Babor et al 2010 ³	NDRI 2007 ⁴
Ban on sales (eg. certain communities or events)	+++	✓
Minimum legal purchase age	+++	✓✓
Hours and days of sale	++	✓✓
Restrictions on outlet density	++	✓
Restrictions by strength	++	✓

Regulating supply

- **Modifying the drinking environment**

	Babor et al 2010 ³	NDRI 2007 ⁴
RSA training/policies	0/+ when enforced	-
Training in managing aggression	++	-
Enhanced enforcement of liquor legislation	++	✓
Late-night lock-outs	?	?

Reducing demand

- Pricing and taxation

	Babor et al 2010 ³	NDRI 2007 ⁴
Alcohol taxes	+++	✓ ✓
Minimum price	?	-
Differential price by strength	+	-
Special taxes on alcopops and youth-oriented drinks	+	-

Reducing demand

- Education and persuasion

	Babor et al 2010³	NDRI 2007⁴
Classroom education	0	-
Brief interventions with high-risk students	+	-
Warning labels/signs	0	-
Social marketing	0	-

Drink driving

	Babor et al 2010³	NDRI 2007⁴
RBT	+++	-
Lowered BAC limits	+++	-
Low BAC for young drivers	+++	-
Licence suspensions	++	-

Treatment and early intervention

	Babor et al 2010 ³	NDRI 2007 ⁴
Brief intervention with at-risk drinkers	+++	-
Medical/social detox	+++	-
Mutual help/self help	++	-
Mandatory treatment of repeat drink drivers	+	-

Community programs

	Babor et al 2010 ³	NDRI 2007 ⁴
Restrictions implemented via Liquor Accords or other community-based programs	-	✓ With enforcement X Without enforcement
Multi-strategic approaches	-	?

Impact of Newcastle s104 licensing conditions 2008-2011

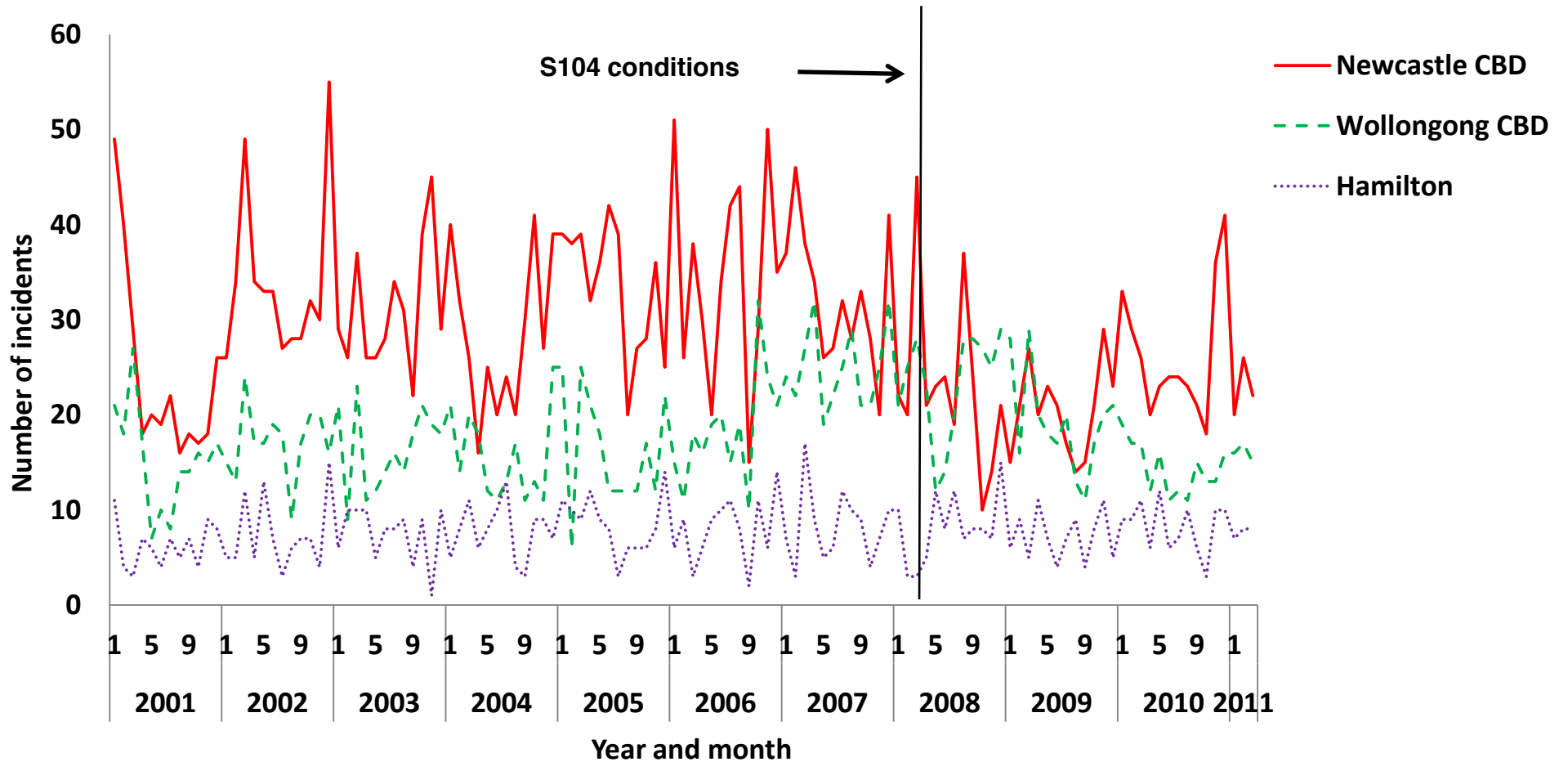
Three year follow up 2008-2011

- Study 1: Night-time non domestic assaults
- Study 2: Night-time street offences
- Study 3: Night-time assault-related injury ED presentations
- Study 4: Community awareness and support

Three year follow up 2008-2011

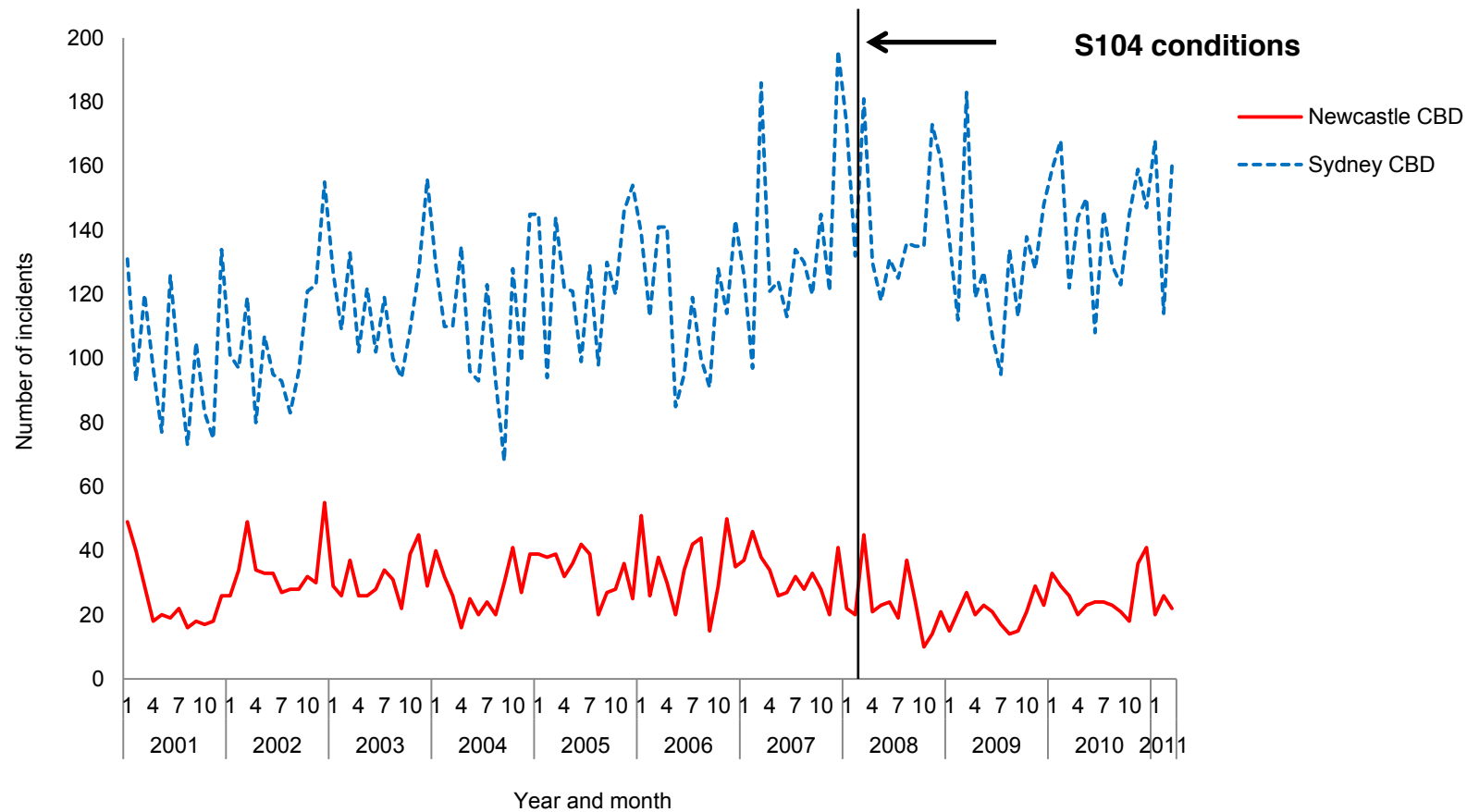
- *Study 1: Night-time non domestic assaults*
 - Newcastle CBD compared to:
 - Hamilton, Wollongong, Sydney
 - Non domestic assaults (common, actual, grievous, police, shooting)
 - 10pm to 6 am – any day of week

Night-time non domestic assaults



- 35% reduction in Newcastle

Night-time non domestic assaults



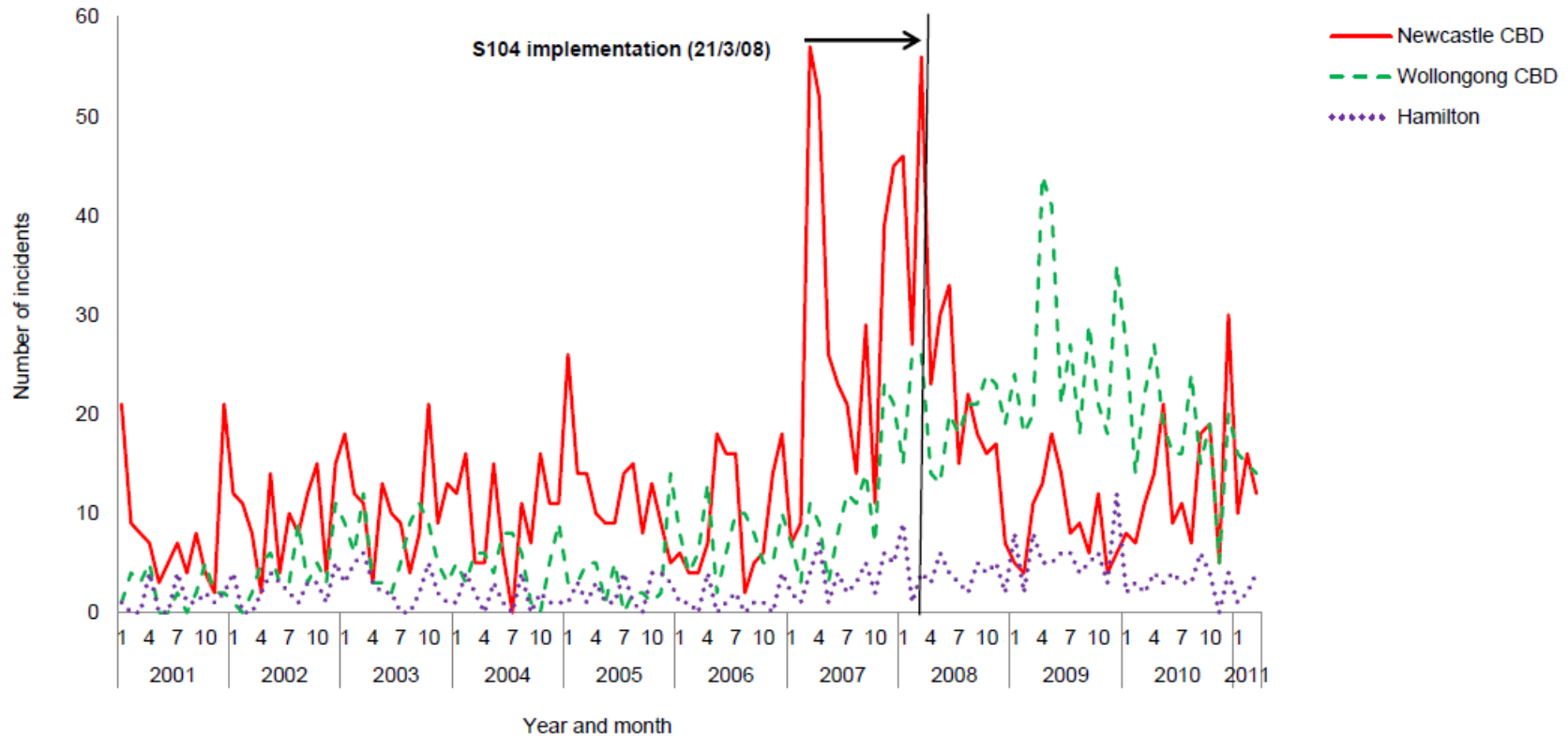
Night-time non domestic assaults

Absolute change	3 year follow up (to end March 2011)	Relative change	3 year follow up (to end March 2011)
Newcastle	35% ↓ (p=<0.0001)	Change in Newcastle relative to Wollongong	28% ↓ (sig p<0.0001)
-	-	Change in Newcastle relative to Sydney	37% ↓ (sig p<0.0001)
-	-	Change in Newcastle relative to Hamilton	31% ↓ (sig p=0.0001)

Three year follow up 2008-2011

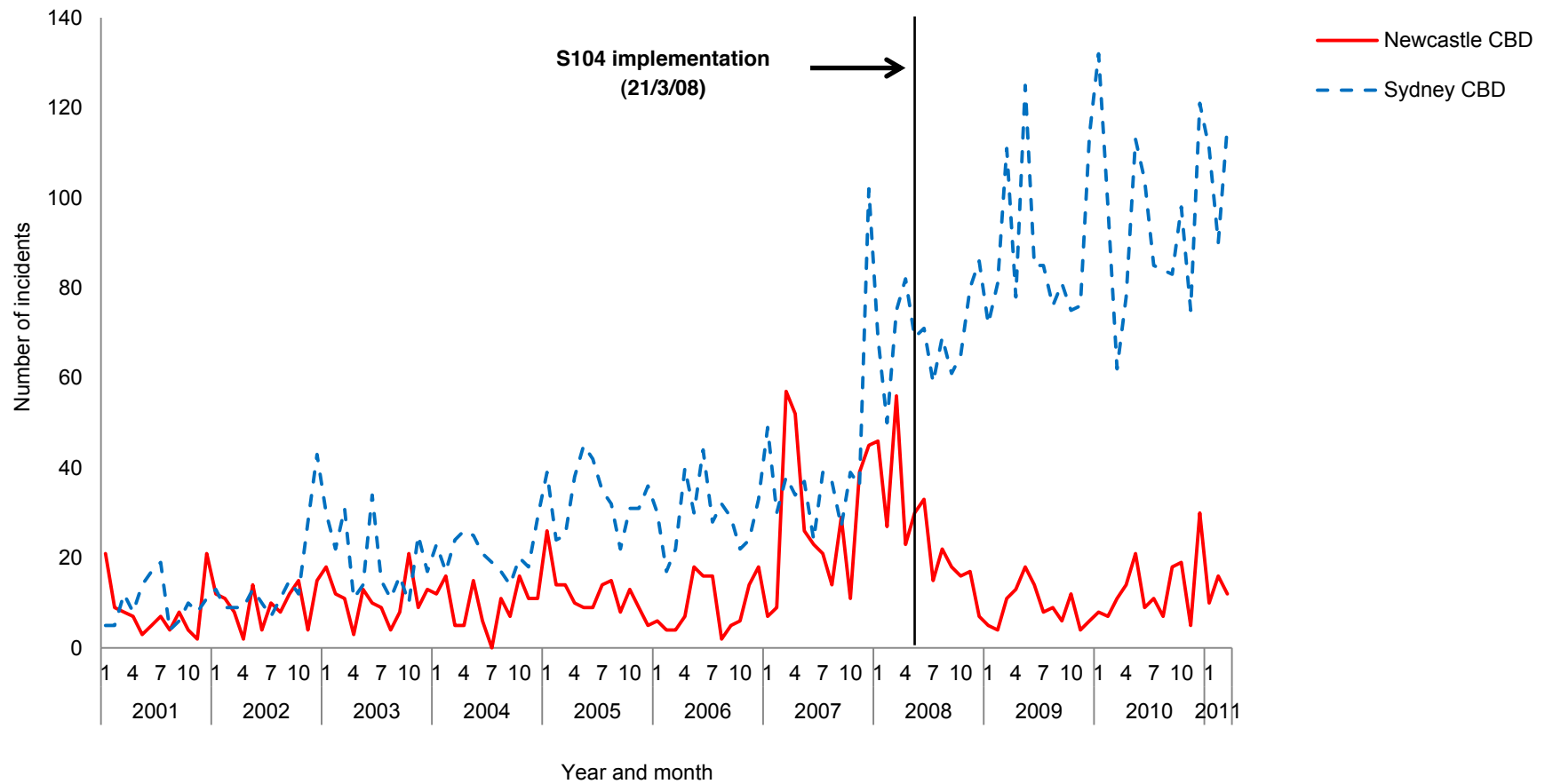
- *Study 2: Night-time street offences*
 - Newcastle CBD compared to:
 - Hamilton, Wollongong, Sydney
 - Street offences (offensive behaviour and offensive language)
 - 10pm to 6 am – any day of week

Night time street offences



- 50% reduction in Newcastle

Night time street offences



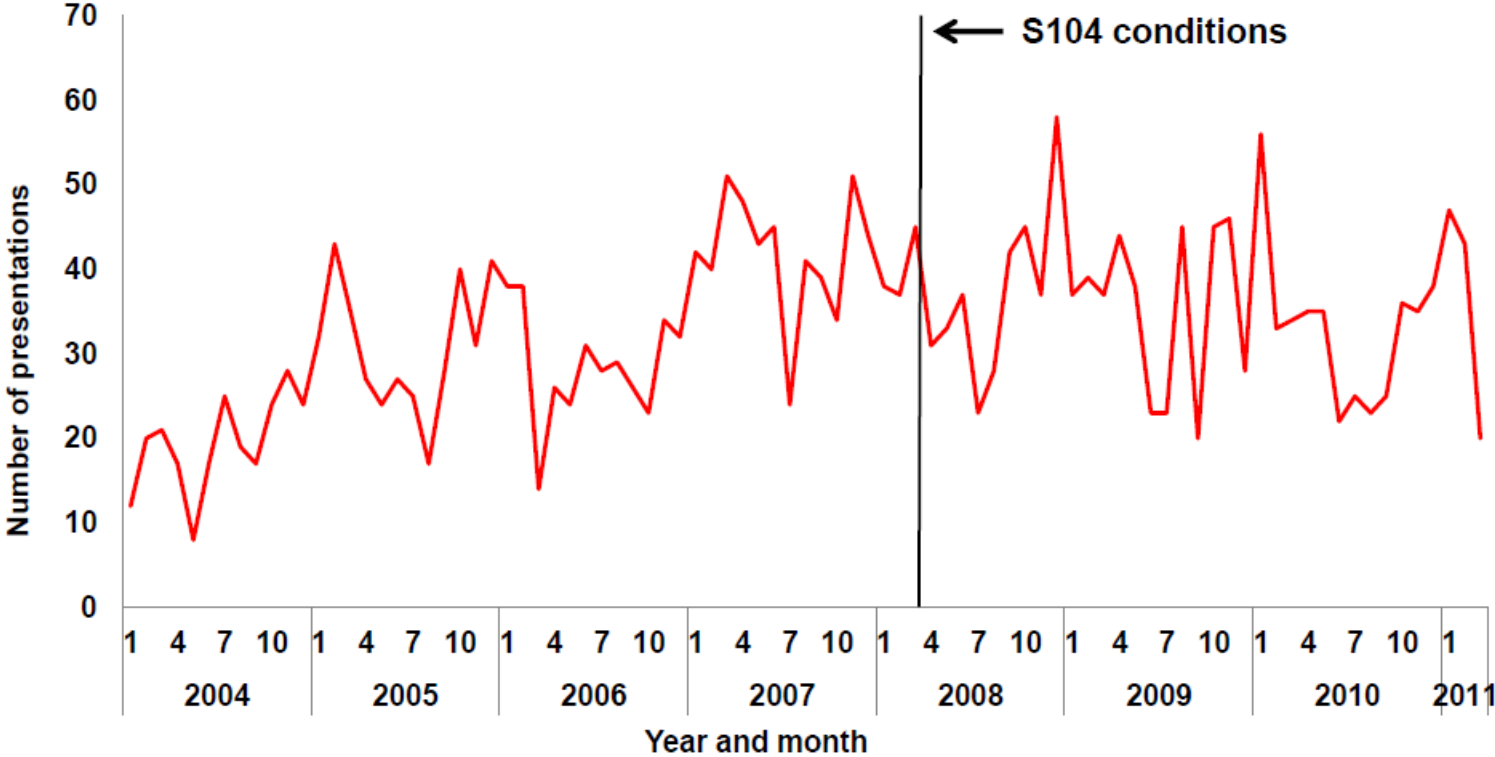
Night time street offences

Absolute change ^α	3-year follow-up [¶] (to end-March-2011) ^α	Relative change ^α	3-year follow-up [¶] (to end-March-2011) ^α
Newcastle ^α	50% ↓ (p=<0.0001) ^α	Reduction in Newcastle relative to Wollongong ^α	70% ↓ [¶] (sig·p<0.0001) ^α
- ^α	- ^α	Reduction in Newcastle relative to Sydney ^α	70% ↓ [¶] (sig·p<0.0001) ^α
- ^α	- ^α	Reduction in Newcastle relative to Hamilton ^α	44% ↓ [¶] (sig·p=0.002) ^α

Three year follow up 2008-2011

- *Study 3: Night-time assault-related injury ED presentations*
 - 4 Lower Hunter ED's: John Hunter, Mater, Belmont, Maitland
 - 'assault-related injuries'
 - 10pm to 6 am – any day of week

Night time assault-related injury ED presentations



- 26% reduction

Three year follow up 2008-2011

- *Study 4: Community awareness and support*
 - 2010, 5 Lower Hunter LGA's
 - 376 randomly selected household members
 - Perceptions of crime, awareness, support

Community Support

- Random household telephone survey – Lower Hunter 2010 (n=376)
 - Reduced trading hours 77%
 - Lock-out 80%
 - Responsible service of alcohol restrictions 89%

Conclusion

- Regulatory approaches have strongest evidence:
 - Density, tax, trading hours, enforcement, age
- Newcastle s104 conditions
 - Large reduction in assaults, street offences, ED presentations
 - Sustained over time
 - Improvements relative to other cities
 - Strong community support
- In Newcastle
 - Some success, more to do

Acknowledgements

NSW Police



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