

**An insight into the evidence  
& putting it into practice  
- *Local Alcohol Policies* -**

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# Presentation Outline

- Summary of evidence – key LAP areas
- Examples of how other Councils have translated the evidence into practice in their draft LAPs
- Areas that need more work

## Summary of Evidence – Overall

- Reducing the accessibility and availability of alcohol – one of 3 best policy buys
- Reducing the trading hours of licensed premises and reducing the number of alcohol outlets are your two big ticket items

Strategy or intervention	Effectiveness	Breadth of research support	Cross-cultural testing	Cost to implement and sustain
<b>Regulating physical availability</b>				
Total ban on sales	+++	+++	++	High
Minimum legal purchase age	+++	+++	++	Low
Rationing	++	++	++	High
Government monopoly of retail sales	+++	+++	++	Low
Hours and days of sale restrictions	++	++	++	Low
Restrictions on density of outlets	++	+++	++	Low
Server liability	+++	+	+	Low
Different availability by alcohol strength	++	++	+	Low
<b>Taxing and Pricing</b>				
Alcohol Taxes	+++	+++	+++	Low
<b>Altering the drinking context</b>				
Outlet Policy to not serve intoxicated patrons	+	+++	++	Moderate
Training bar staff and managers to prevent and better manage aggression	+	+	+	Moderate
Voluntary codes of bar practice	0	+	+	Low
Enforcement of on-premise regulations and legal requirements	++	+	++	High
Promoting alcohol-free activities and events	0	++	+	High
Community mobilization	++	++	+	High

# Summary of the evidence – Trading Hours

- Restricting trading hours is the most effective and cost-effective measure available to reduce alcohol-related harm associated with licensed venues

## Trading Hours - continued

- **37%** decrease in assaults in Newcastle, Australia & decrease in pre-loading
- **64%** decrease in recorded violent incidents in Timaru
- **New study** - IAC study (2014) – Drinkers purchasing alcohol after 2am from on-licences – 2.9 times more likely to drink larger amounts
- Drinkers purchasing alcohol after 10pm from off-licences more likely to be larger consumers

## Trading Hours - continued

- Evidence doesn't support an extension of trading hours
- Fit with the Object of the Act??
- Supermarkets –evidence doesn't support exemptions of restrictions

## Summary of the evidence – Numbers & Location of alcohol outlets

- Outlet density is associated with alcohol related problems including violence, anti-social behaviour, injuries, crime and binge drinking.
- Meaningful reductions in the availability of alcohol reduces consumption and alcohol-related problems.
- Exposure of alcohol advertising to vulnerable groups



# Summary of the Evidence - Discretionary Conditions & One Way Doors

- Provide specific guidance to the DLC
  - what conditions and where they should be applied e.g. By licence type and by risk category
- One – way doors – Mixed evidence, useful for split hour situations

**How have councils  
effectively translated best  
practice into their draft  
LAPs?**

# Best practice examples from other draft LAPs in NZ

- Reduced off-licence trading hours
- Caps on the issuing of new licences
- Proximity controls between alcohol outlets and sensitive sites
- Advertising coverage controls on alcohol outlets near sensitive sites
- Discretionary conditions - comprehensive and specific lists of conditions per licence type

## Areas that need more work

- The evidence is strong and clear around restricting trading hours and restricting numbers of outlets
- Unsure as to how some measures stack up e.g. cumulative impact assessments & temporary freezes