

2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018  
Mr Jonathan Horton QC  
The Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority  
PO Box 8325  
PARRAMATTA WESTFIELD NSW 2150

Dear Mr Horton

**SUBMISSION TO THE NEWCASTLE CBD LIQUOR LICENCE CONDITIONS REVIEW**

This is a submission to the *Newcastle CBD Liquor Licence Conditions Review*. We are a group of medical practitioners who live in Newcastle and work in the public health system or in primary care in Newcastle, and are keenly aware of the history of alcohol related harms in Newcastle prior to the 2008 change in licensing conditions, known as the 'Newcastle conditions'.

We strongly support maintaining the Newcastle conditions and believe they should be extended to adjacent suburbs where unacceptable alcohol related violence continues to occur including the Hamilton area/Beaumont Street.

Risky drinking and alcohol attributable deaths in the Hunter New England region exceeds NSW averages<sup>i</sup>. The John Hunter Hospital was a recruitment site for an evaluation of the impact of alcohol presentations on the hospital. Alcohol was by far the most common psychoactive substance contributing to drug-related presentations<sup>ii</sup>.

The current level of alcohol related problems in Australia is highly significant. Over 20% Australians drink alcohol at risky levels on a monthly basis, and one in five Australians have experienced alcohol related verbal abuse in the past year<sup>iii</sup>. The impact of alcohol is profound including a major driver of motor vehicle deaths and injuries<sup>iv</sup> and contributor to family violence including women being killed by their partners<sup>v</sup>. Alcohol results in over 5,500 deaths per year and over 155,000 hospital admissions annually<sup>vi</sup>. Alcohol is associated with 14 - 27% of hospital emergency department presentations<sup>viii, ix</sup>. Alcohol costs Australia between \$A15 billion<sup>x</sup> and \$A35 billion<sup>xi</sup> each year while bringing in a taxation revenue of approximately \$A8.6 billion per year<sup>xii</sup>.

As medical practitioners who live and work in the Newcastle area, we are a regular witness to the devastating effects of alcohol on our community.

There is robust international evidence that alcohol availability, through hotels and bottle shops, is strongly associated with alcohol related harm and that reductions in alcohol availability results in decreased alcohol related harm<sup>xiii</sup>.

Restrictions in alcohol trading in the fourteen Newcastle hotels has resulted in a successful significant and sustained reduction in alcohol related violence, demonstrated by academic publications from researchers at Newcastle University and elsewhere. The restriction in alcohol availability resulted in an immediate decrease of alcohol related violence of 37%<sup>xiv</sup> that has been sustained with a decrease of alcohol related assaults by 21% five years after the introduction of the Newcastle conditions<sup>xv</sup>.

This evidence is also supported by the latest data from the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR). From October 2007 to 2017, there has been a 79% reduction in the non-domestic assaults recorded by police in Newcastle and Newcastle West on Friday and Saturday night<sup>xvi</sup>. Data from Newcastle Police shows that from March 2008 to July 2015 there has been a 140 per cent increase in on-premise liquor licenses in the Newcastle CBD.

It should be noted that the principal proponents of extending the licencing hours and relaxing the 'Newcastle conditions' are proposing this to increase liquor sales and availability, with the aim of increasing profit. As has been demonstrated above, our community bears a significant economic, health and social cost as a consequence. We encourage your review to consider the objectives of the *NSW Liquor Act 1982*, consider the evidence being presented and find that the licensing conditions should not be relaxed.

The Review can be confident that any significant loosening of licensing conditions, i.e. increasing the availability of alcoholic beverages in the Newcastle CBD, will create additional alcohol related harm.

The evidence above demonstrate the Newcastle conditions are effective in reducing alcohol related harm and should remain in place.

Yours sincerely

Signed by

Dr Susan Feketey  
MBBS BscMed FRACGP

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<sup>i</sup> <http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/>

<sup>ii</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/aod/professionals/Documents/rpt-eval-nswda-cl-serv.pdf>

<sup>iii</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2017. National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2016: detailed findings. Drug Statistics series no. 31. Cat. no. PHE 214. Canberra: AIHW

<sup>iv</sup> Devlin A, Fitzharris M. An analysis of single-vehicle fatality crashes in Australia at various Blood Alcohol Concentrations. In Australasian Road Safety Research Policing Education Conference, 2013, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 2013 Aug.

<sup>v</sup> Laslett, AM., Mugavin, J., Jiang, H., Manton, E., Callinan, S., MacLean, S., & Room, R. (2015). *The hidden harm: Alcohol's impact on children and families*. Canberra: Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education

<sup>vi</sup> [http://www.coroners.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/2015-2017\\_FINAL%20with%20proper%20cover\\_311017.pdf](http://www.coroners.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/2015-2017_FINAL%20with%20proper%20cover_311017.pdf)

<sup>vii</sup> Gao C, Ogeil R, Lloyd B. Alcohol's burden of disease in Australia. FARE and VicHealth in collaboration with Turning Point; 2014

<sup>viii</sup> Egerton-Warburton D, Gosbell A, Wadsworth A, Fatovich DM, Richardson DB. Survey of alcohol-related presentations to Australasian emergency departments. *The Medical Journal of Australia*. 2014 Nov 17;201(10):584-7.

<sup>ix</sup> Butler K, Reeve R, Arora S, Viney R, Goodall S, Gool K, Burns L. The hidden costs of drug and alcohol use in hospital emergency departments. *Drug and alcohol review*. 2016 May 1;35(3):359-66.

<sup>x</sup> Collins DJ, Lapsley HM. The costs of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug abuse to Australian society in 2004/05. Canberra: Department of Health and Ageing; 2008 Feb.

<sup>xi</sup> Laslett 2010 The Range and Magnitude of Alcohols Harm to Others [www.fare.org.au/](http://www.fare.org.au/)

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<sup>xii</sup> Doran CM, Byrnes JM, Cobiac LJ, Vandenberg B, Vos T. Estimated impacts of alternative Australian alcohol taxation structures on consumption, public health and government revenues. *Med J Aust*. 2013 Nov 4;199(9):619-22.

<sup>xiii</sup> Babor T., Caetano R., Casswell S., Edwards G., Giesbrecht N., Graham K. *et al.* Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity—Research and Public Policy. *Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; 2010*

<sup>xiv</sup> Kypri. K., Jones, C., McElduff, P., & Barker, D.J. (2010). Effects of restricting pub closing times on night-time assaults in an Australian city. *Addiction* 106 (2): 303-310.

<sup>xv</sup> Kypri, K., McElduff, P. & Miller, P. (2014). Restrictions in pub closing times and lockouts in Newcastle, Australia five years on. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 33(3): 323–6.

<sup>xvi</sup> NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. (2017). NSW Recorded Crime Statistics Oct 2000 to Sep 2017: Number of non-domestic violence related assaults recorded by the NSW Police Force in Newcastle and Newcastle West as occurring on Friday and Saturday nights, 10pm to 6am. Reference: jh17-15776