12 January 2018

Via Email:

Dear Mr Horton QC

The Royal Australasian College of Physicians’ submission to the Newcastle CBD Liquor Licence Conditions Review

The Royal Australasian College of Physicians (RACP) is the professional medical college of over 15,000 physicians and 7,500 trainee physicians, often referred to as specialists, in Australia and New Zealand. RACP members include addiction medicine specialists, gastroenterologists, neurologists, cardiologists, and public health physicians – all specialties involved with the treatment of patients with alcohol-related problems.

The RACP, together with the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists has a published Alcohol Policy, updated in March 2016. The positions in this submission are based on this Alcohol Policy, a copy of which is enclosed, and also supported by recent cited evidence.

The Royal Australasian College of Physicians strongly advocates for the Newcastle conditions to be maintained.

The current level of alcohol-related problems in Australia is highly significant. Alcohol results in over 5,500 deaths per year and over 155,000 hospital admissions. Alcohol is associated with 14 to 27 per cent of hospital emergency department presentations. One in three car

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2 Gao C, Ogeil R, Lloyd B. (2014), Alcohol’s burden of disease in Australia. FARE and VicHealth in collaboration with Turning Point.


crash deaths are alcohol-related. Up to two-thirds of family violence assaults are alcohol-related, as well as up to nearly half all cases of child abuse. One in four Australians drink too much each month and one in five Australians have experienced alcohol-related verbal abuse in the past year.

Alcohol misuse has been estimated to cost Australia up to $A36 billion each year while bringing in a taxation revenue of approximately $A8.6 billion per year (this figure includes GST).

Alcohol is widely available and extensively advertised. Despite the minimum legal age of 18, current regulations on free to air television and other media do not protect children who continue to be saturated with alcohol advertising. It has been demonstrated that exposure to alcohol advertising encourages early initiation into alcohol use, as well as putting young people at greater risk of engaging in harmful and risky levels of alcohol consumption and developing long term alcohol use disorders.

There is robust international and Australian evidence that alcohol availability, through hotels and bottle shops, is strongly linked to alcohol-related harm (such as violence, drink driving, pedestrian casualties and higher incarceration rates) and that reductions in alcohol availability results in decreased alcohol-related harm.

Restrictions in alcohol trading hours in the fourteen Newcastle hotels have been highly successful. They have resulted in a 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

10 Parliamentary Budget Office. Report no. 03/2015, Alcohol Taxation in Australia.
alcohol-related violence of 37 per cent\textsuperscript{18} that has been sustained with a decrease of alcohol-related assaults by 21 per cent five years after the introduction of the Newcastle conditions\textsuperscript{19}.

This scientific evidence is also supported by the latest data from the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR). From October 2007 to September 2017, there has been an extraordinary 79 per cent reduction in the non-domestic assaults recorded by police in Newcastle and Newcastle West on Friday and Saturday nights\textsuperscript{20}.

Contrary to the claims of the alcohol industry that the measures have resulted in business closures and have damaged Newcastle’s nightlife, at the same time, the number of on-premise liquor licenses in the Newcastle CBD has increased, rather than declined.

There is very strong community support from Newcastle residents for the current conditions. A survey of Lower Hunter household members found that 77 per cent of community members supported the reduced trading hours conditions and 80 per cent of community members supported the lock-out conditions\textsuperscript{21}.

There is also significant support among NSW adults for alcohol harm-minimisation policies:\textsuperscript{22}

\begin{itemize}
  \item 80 per cent support a closing time for pubs, clubs and bars of no later than 3am
  \item 68 per cent support stopping the sale of alcohol 30 minutes before closing time
  \item 67 per cent support placing a limit of four drinks on the number of drinks a person can purchase at one time after 10pm
\end{itemize}

The evidence above demonstrates the Newcastle conditions are effective in reducing alcohol-related violence, have earned the support of the community and have not prevented business development. It is clear that these conditions should remain in place; indeed, there is absolutely no rationale for their removal or watering down.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. Should you require any further information, please contact Dr Catherine Yelland PSM

Yours sincerely

Dr Catherine Yelland PSM

Enc.: RACP and RANZCP (2016) Alcohol Policy


\textsuperscript{20} 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


\textsuperscript{22} Foundation for Alcohol Research Education (FARE) (2017). Annual Alcohol Poll: Attitudes and behaviours. FARE: Canberra