

Guideline 6

Consideration of overall impact under section 48(3) of the *Liquor Act 2007*

Overview

The Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority (**the Authority**) must not grant a licence, authorisation or approval unless it is satisfied that the overall impact of the licence, authorisation or approval will not be detrimental to the wellbeing of the local or broader community (see section 48(3) of the *Liquor Act 2007 (NSW)* (**the Liquor Act**)). The Authority exercises its powers in accordance with the objects of the Act (section 3 of the *Liquor Act*).

The purpose of this Guideline is to provide applicants, members of the community, government agencies and other interested parties with information about how the Authority evaluates the potential impact of a new licence, authorisation or approval.

This Guideline is divided into several sections

- What does the Authority consider in making a decision?
- Information for applicants, including information about the statement of risks and potential effects (**SoRPE**)
- Information for government stakeholders
- Information for members of the community
- The Process
- Appeal rights
- Annexure A

The Authority must consider all submissions it receives.

1. What does the Authority consider in making a decision?

1.1 The **Authority** considers many factors when assessing the overall impact of a licence, authorisation or approval being granted, which typically include but are not limited to:

- a. the **type** of licence proposed - whether it is a hotel, general bar, small bar, registered club, public entertainment venue (nightclub) or packaged liquor licence (takeaway liquor store);
- b. the intended **business model** - whether orders will be taken online or via another technology interface and whether delivery (including same day delivery) is to be offered;
- c. the **scale** of the proposed licensed premises – its size, layout and the maximum number of patrons that the premises can accommodate. Whether or not gambling or other entertainment is to be provided may also be relevant;
- d. the proposed **trading hours** and whether an extended trading authorisation is sought to enable the premises to trade beyond midnight and, if so, until when and for how many days per week; and
- e. the **location** of the proposed licensed premises –

- i. whether the density of licensed premises in the relevant local or broader community is relatively high or low by comparison to the state average, or the average of other comparable areas
- ii. the cumulative impact the addition of a further premises is likely to have upon those communities – by reference to issues relating to transport, noise and relevant types of anti-social behaviour and crime, including the proximity of any “hot spots” for the occurrence of such incidents
- iii. whether the populations of the relevant local or broader communities have demographic traits that may be linked to relatively higher or lower vulnerability to gambling harm, alcohol-related problems or domestic violence than the state population as a whole
- iv. the nature and proximity of the surrounding buildings or activities – for example whether or not the area is wholly residential or commercial/industrial and proximity to, for example, a school, place of public worship, health and welfare support service, alcohol-free zone, alcohol prohibited area and restricted alcohol zone
- v. whether the proposed licensed premises is in a new or growing area and the amenity it provides the community.

1.2 In addition to information provided by the applicant, the Authority may also have regard to evidence and data, including but not limited to:

- a. evidence of the licensee’s commitment to harm minimisation and contribution to community amenity and wellbeing, including the details of any community funded projects (size, purpose and outcomes);
- b. evidence that supports a vibrant night-time economy that benefits from live music and performance, such as Data After Dark data and other data sources relevant to the application;
- c. L&GNSW licensing records and data;
- d. the venue’s compliance history and any disciplinary history of current and previous licensee/s;
- e. crime statistics and analysis from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (**BOCSAR**), including data pertaining to alcohol related crime rates in the relevant local and broader communities;
- f. socio-demographic data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (**ABS**) for the relevant local and broader communities;
- g. data relating to licence density and clustering, and information about the type, location and diversity of other licensed premises in the relevant local and broader communities;
- h. data and information on alcohol related deaths, hospitalisations and ambulance call outs in the relevant local and broader communities from the NSW Department of Health;
- i. data and information about alcohol related road accidents from Transport for NSW; and
- j. public health and other relevant research, such as the demographic indicia that are linked to a population’s relatively higher or lower vulnerability to alcohol-related harm, and research on the association between high alcohol outlet density or outlet clustering and adverse outcomes – see Appendix A.

2. Information for applicants, including information about the SoRPE

2.1 In addition to information relevant to the matters referred to above, applications for some licence types must be accompanied by a SoRPE. The Authority must consider the SoRPE in assessing the impact of the proposed licence, authorisation or approval on the local community.

2.2 Clause 27 of the *Liquor Regulation 2018 (NSW)* (the **Liquor Regulation**) sets out what types of applications require a SoRPE.

2.3 The Authority will generally assess the “local community” by reference to the state, Statistical Area Level 2, suburb or town in which the licensed premises is to be situated, and the “broader community” by reference to the local government area in which the licensed business is to be situated.

2.4 This Guideline is not intended to outline the requirement for a SoRPE in detail. Please consult Liquor and Gaming NSW on <https://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au> for further information regarding the SoRPE.

Extended trading authorisation applications (ETA)

2.5 In addition to the information required for the SoRPE and the matters referred to above, an applicant for extended trading should consider whether the criteria in section 49(3)(a) to (c) of the Liquor Act are met. Applicants seeking to vary an existing ETA should also address these matters with a view to establishing whether any expansion of gambling activities is in the public interest.

2.6 In the case of an application for an ETA in relation to a club or hotel licence, the SoRPE must address matters relating to gambling activities on the licensed premises during the hours the authorisation is proposed to be in force.

2.7 Where post midnight gaming is proposed, applicants should consider Guideline 16 and provide evidence of the licensee’s commitment to harm minimisation and contribution to community amenity and wellbeing, including measures implemented at the venue to minimise the risks of late night gambling related harm.

Who must I notify?

2.8 The various **non-government stakeholders** an applicant must notify of a limited or full notification application are set out in Part 3, Division 1 of the Liquor Regulation.

2.9 Liquor and Gaming NSW will notify a range of **government** stakeholders as also set out in Part 3, Division 1 of the Liquor Regulation.

3. Information for government stakeholders

3.1 **To ensure the relevance of** their submissions, government stakeholders should consider the objects under section 3 of the Liquor Act and considerations to which the Authority must have regard when framing submissions.

3.2 Any allegations in submissions must be based upon evidence which should be provided to the Authority or identified (e.g. data, statistics or research). Government stakeholders should be aware that they may be called upon to give evidence in tribunal or court proceedings in support of a submission.

4. Information for members of the community

4.1 Submissions are welcome from members of the local and broader communities in relation to an application. Information and research in support of a submission is especially helpful although individuals and groups may express their observations or opinions regarding the impact of a proposed licensed premises without providing expert or statistical evidence in support.

4.2 If you wish to make a submission please use the forms provided on the Liquor & Gaming NSW Application Noticeboard. If you decide to make a submission you should be aware that your submission will be provided to the applicant **to enable them to** respond. If you are concerned about your privacy, it may be possible to remove your name and identifying details.

4.3 The fact that a locality may already be well served by liquor businesses is not, of itself, a basis for refusing a new licence application. Nevertheless, the number of existing liquor businesses in a locality may be relevant to the issue of overall impact of the addition of a further outlet and will be considered by the Authority in determining the relevant application.

5. The Process

5.1 The Authority is an independent decision-making body. It complies with relevant provisions of the Act and other relevant legislation and applies the principles of natural justice or procedural fairness. This means, amongst other principles, that applicants are provided an opportunity to respond to submissions opposing the grant of a licence or authorisation.

5.2 The Authority determines applications in a manner that is as efficient and informal as possible, and with a view to minimising time and costs to all stakeholders. While it may, at its discretion, decide to conduct an interview, convene a conference or otherwise receive submissions orally, the Authority expects to determine most relevant applications “on the papers” (that is, on the basis of written material).

5.3 Each application will be determined on its merits. Issues relevant to the overall impact of an application being granted will vary according to the circumstances of each case and will be influenced by the extent of stakeholder participation.

How long will it take?

5.4 The Authority recognises the importance of timeliness to applicants, community and stakeholders alike. The time taken to determine a relevant application will vary from case to case and will be affected by such matters as whether an application meets the formal requirements of the legislation, the complexity of issues, the number of submissions received, whether submissions are made in a timely manner and, particularly, the time taken by the applicant and stakeholders to respond to any questions or requests from the Authority for further information.

5.5 When the Authority has decided an application, it will notify the applicant and any other party that it is required to notify. The Authority may, at its discretion, advise the applicant of the outcome of a relevant application informally before the formal decision letter is notified.

The Authority is grateful to all who make submissions in response to applications before it. As soon as possible the Authority publishes notice of certain decisions on its website. Due to the volume of submissions it receives and its limited resources, the Authority regrets that it cannot routinely advise persons who made submissions of its determination of an application, nor does the Authority always publish reasons for decisions.

If you wish to obtain more information held by the Authority concerning relevant applications, you may apply under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*. Information about the process for seeking information held by the Authority is available on the Authority's website at <https://www.ilga.nsw.gov.au>.

6. Appeal rights

6.1 A merits review by the New South Wales Civil and Administrative Tribunal (**NCAT**) is available for some, but not all, licensing decisions made by the Authority.

6.2 Applications for review of Authority licensing decisions are usually required to be made within 28 days of the day that the Authority publishes its reasons. However, certain Authority decisions have only a 21-day period in which to seek NCAT review.

6.3 Judicial review of administrative action is available at common law on limited grounds, which is accessed via section 69 of the *Supreme Court Act 1970 (NSW)*. Judicial review proceedings are required to be commenced within three months of the date that a decision was made by the Authority.

7. Review of this guideline

7.1 The Authority will review and update this guideline from time to time.

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Caroline Lamb
Chairperson

Annexure A: Source of Research

The Authority aims to inform itself of relevant domestic and international public health, criminological analysis, and research pertaining to the impact of alcohol. This research assists the Authority to identify risk factors and understand the features of communities that should receive particular attention. The Authority takes such risk factors into account along with any particular features of the local community to which an application relates.

The following list of research is provided for the information of applicants and stakeholders. The research is categorised according to demographic indicators, alcohol-related crime, health and road accident data and publications on adverse outcomes associated with alcohol outlet density. The list is not intended to be exhaustive.

Propositions

The Authority may apply the following general propositions from the available literature:

- High levels of outlet-density have been shown to be positively associated with higher levels of alcohol-related harm, including alcohol-related domestic and non-domestic assaults (Livingston et al., 2016; Jiang et al., 2023).^{1,2}
- High levels of packaged liquor outlet-density have been shown to be positively associated with higher rates of alcohol-attributable morbidity and mortality (Morrison et al., 2016).³
- Socio-economically disadvantaged communities are at greater risk of alcohol-attributable death (NSW Health, 2021).⁴
- High levels of hotel and packaged liquor outlet density have been shown to be positively associated with higher rates of domestic and non-domestic assault rates (Donnelly et al., 2023).⁵
- High levels of hotel outlet-density, and highly concentrated clusters of hotels in an area, have been shown to be positively associated with higher rates of alcohol-related non-domestic assault (Livingston, 2008a, 2008b; Jiang et al., 2023).^{6,7,8}

¹ Livingston, M., Wilkinson, C., & Room, R. (2016). Community impact of liquor licences: An Evidence Check rapid review brokered by the Sax Institute for the NSW Ministry of Health. <https://www.saxinstitute.org.au/wp-content/uploads/Community-impact-of-liquor-licences-1.pdf>

² Jiang, H., Riordan, B., Laslett, A., Livingston, M., Lee, K., James, D., Stearne, A., & Room, R. (2023). Association of liquor outlet density with domestic and non-domestic assault in New South Wales. NSW Government Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority, Sydney, NSW.

³ Morrison, C., Smith, K., Gruenewald, P. J., Ponicki, W. R., Lee, J. P., & Cameron, P. (2016). Relating off-premises alcohol outlet density to intentional and unintentional injuries. *Addiction*, 111(1), 56-64.

⁴ NSW Health (2021). Alcohol Use and Related Harms in NSW: Surveillance Report 2021. <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/aod/resources/Publications/alcohol-surveillance-report-2021.pdf>

⁵ Donnelly, N. & Mahoney, N. (2023). The effect of liquor licence concentrations in local areas on rates of assault in New South Wales (Revised). *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, no. 181.

⁶ Livingston, M. (2008a). Alcohol outlet density and assault: A spatial analysis. *Addiction*, 103(4), 619-628.

⁷ Livingston, M. (2008b). A longitudinal analysis of alcohol outlet density and assault. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 32(6), 1074-1079.

⁸ Jiang, H., Riordan, B., Laslett, A., Livingston, M., Lee, K., James, D., Stearne, A., & Room, R. (2023). Association of liquor outlet density with domestic and non-domestic assault in New South Wales. NSW Government Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority, Sydney, NSW.

- The positive relationship between liquor outlet density and serious assaults was greater in areas where outlets stayed open later at night (Taylor et al., 2021).⁹
- Extension of packaged liquor outlet trading hours later at night has been shown to be associated with higher rates of domestic violence (Wang, Fung & Poynton, 2022).¹⁰

Data

BOCSAR, SEIFA, outlet-density and health data will be considered together. The Authority will pay particular attention to communities with high levels of liquor availability, outlet-density, and/or that are experiencing high levels of alcohol-related crime, compared to the NSW average, or the average of other relevant areas. The Authority will pay attention to socio-economically disadvantaged communities, and/or communities with high levels of alcohol-attributable mortality and/or morbidity, when there is evidence these communities may be at particular risk of alcohol-related harms arising from outlet-density.

Demographic indicators

- ABS 'Quickstats' 2021 data
Provides high level census data available for most areas, from small areas to state, territory and Australia level and grouped by persons, families and dwellings.
- ABS SEIFA 2021 data
SEIFA data ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. The indexes are based on information from the five-yearly census including education, occupation, employment, income and housing.

Crime

The Authority routinely refers to NSW BOCSAR annual crime data and crime maps pertaining to a relevant suburb or Local Government Area when considering an application. The data the Authority will consider includes recent and historical crime statistics and analysis, including data pertaining to rates of alcohol-related crime (including domestic and non-domestic assault, police assault, malicious damage to property and liquor offences) in the relevant communities and benchmark areas.

<https://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>

Health

- NSW Department of Health 'HealthStats' data www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au
Recent and historical HealthStats data reported by local government area on the topic of alcohol, which includes data relating to alcohol-attributable hospitalisations and alcohol-attributable deaths.

⁹ Taylor, N., Livingston, M., Coomber, K., Mayshak, R., Zahnow, R., Ferris, J., Chikritzhs, T., & Miller, P. (2021). The combined impact of higher-risk on-license venue outlet density and trading hours on serious assaults in night-time entertainment precincts. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 223, 108720.

¹⁰ Wang, J. J., Fung, T., & Poynton, S. (2022). Takeaway alcohol sales and violent crime: The implications of extended trading hours. *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, no. 247. <https://bocsar.nsw.gov.au/documents/publications/cjb/cjb201-250/cjb247-report-takeaway-alcohol-sales-and-violent-crime-2022.pdf>

Motor vehicle accidents

- Centre for Road Safety, Transport for NSW data
Annual statistical reports for road traffic crashes in NSW (includes alcohol involvement and blood alcohol concentration by time period, urbanisation, degree of crash, degree of casualty, road user).

Research and academic publications

The Authority may make use of findings from the following research and academic publications to the extent that the Authority considers relevant to the application before it. The list is not intended to be exhaustive.

- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2016). National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2016. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/15db8c15-7062-4cde-bfa4-3c2079f30af3/aihw-phe-214.pdf>
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2019). National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2019. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/77dbea6e-f071-495c-b71e-3a632237269d/aihw-phe-270.pdf>
Reports on tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug use, attitudes and opinions in the Australian population. In 2019, 1 in 4 (25%) people drank at a risky level on a single occasion at least monthly, while about 1 in 6 (16.8%) exceeded the lifetime risk guideline.
- Badland, H., Mavoa, S., Livingston, M., David, S., & Giles-Corti, B. (2016). Testing spatial measures of alcohol outlet density with self-rated health in the Australian context: Implications for policy and practice. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 35(3), 298-306.
Outlet density may have a greater detrimental effect on a person's self-rated health for those living in more socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
- Berry, J. G., Pidd, K., Roche, A. M., & Harrison, J. E. (2007). Prevalence and patterns of alcohol use in the Australian workforce: Findings from the 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. *Addiction*, 102(9), 1399-1410.
Describes Australian workers' prevalence and patterns of alcohol use. Identifies that patterns of consumption differ between occupational and industry groups, and advocate for the development of policies, prevention and intervention strategies to reduce harmful alcohol use in Australia, particularly among young adults.
- BOCSAR (1996 -): see all publications under the subject category "alcohol" that are published at www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au.
- BOCSAR – Donnelly, N. (2018). Alcohol-related emergency department (ED) presentations and persons of interest proceeded against by police for assault. *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, no. 218.
Found alcohol-related violence places a substantial burden on police and court systems in NSW.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2017). *Guide for Measuring Alcohol Outlet Density*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/61301/cdc_61301_DS1.pdf

- Chikritzhs, T., Catalano, P., Pascal, R., & Henrickson, N. (2007). *Predicting alcohol-related harms from licensed outlet density: A feasibility study*. NDLERF monograph no.28. Australian Institute of Criminology. <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/ndlerfmonograph/ndlerfmonograph28>
The study explored how best to apply the international and Australian research evidence, and systematically collected information on alcohol consumption and related harms to objectively evaluate (and ultimately predict) the impact of outlet-density changes to the public health, safety and amenity of communities.
- Coomber, K, Droste, N., Pennay, A., Mayshak, R., Martino, F., & Miller, P.G. (2017). Trends across the night in patronage, intoxication, and licensed venue characteristics in five Australian cities. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 52(9), 1185-1195.
Observational study in five Australian cities which found that later trading hours were associated with increased patron intoxication for all venue types.
- Descallar, J., Muscatello, D.J., Weatherburn, D., Chu, M., & Moffatt, S. (2012). The association between the incidence of emergency department attendances for alcohol problems and assault incidents attended by police in New South Wales, Australia, 2003-2008: A time-series analysis. *Addiction*, 107(3), 549-556.
Identifies a clear, short-term temporal association between independent population-level markers of excessive alcohol use and violence.
- Hobday, M., Chikritzhs, T., Liang, W., & Meuleners, L. (2015). The effect of alcohol outlets, sales and trading hours on alcohol-related injuries presenting at emergency departments in Perth, Australia, from 2002 to 2010. *Addiction*, 110(12), 1901-1909.
Regions of Perth, Australia with greater off-premises alcohol sales and counts of on-premises alcohol outlets, particularly those with extended trading hours, appear to have higher levels of alcohol-related injuries.
- Hoffman, G. R., Palazzi, K., Boateng, B. O., & Oldmeadow, C. (2017). Liquor legislation, last drinks, and lockouts: the Newcastle (Australia) solution. *International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, 46(6), 740-745.
'Last drinks' and 'lock out' legislation leads to a significant and sustained reduction in assaultive alcohol-related facial injury.
- Jiang, H., Livingston, M., Room, R., Callinan, S., Marzan, M., Brennan, A., & Doran, C. (2020). Modelling the effects of alcohol pricing policies on alcohol consumption in subpopulations in Australia. *Addiction*, 115(6), 1038-1049.
Minimum unit price policies are predicted to have a greater impact on drinking among harmful drinkers than moderate drinkers. Uniform excise tax and minimum unit price policies are predicted to reduce alcohol consumption.
- Laslett, A-M., Jiang, H., & Room, R. (2017). *Alcohol consumption of Australian parents: Continuity and change in the new millennium*. Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education. <https://fare.org.au/wp-content/uploads/Alcohol-consumption-of-Australian-parents-FINAL-30-JUNE-2017.pdf>
The report analyses drinking patterns of Australian parents, examining trends in drinking (and not drinking) using National Drug Strategy Household Surveys (NDSHS) undertaken between 2001 and 2013. It discusses factors, including age and socioeconomic status, that contribute to these changes and questions whether changes in parental drinking are connected to broader social changes.

- Liang, W., & Chikritzhs, T. (2011). Revealing the link between licensed outlets and violence: Counting venues versus measuring alcohol availability. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 30(5), 524-535.
The link between on-site alcohol outlets and violence may be primarily underpinned by negative amenity effects while off-site alcohol outlet effects occur via increased availability. Alcohol sales volumes from off- site outlets influence levels of violence, which occur at both licensed and residential settings.
- Livingston, M. (2008a). A longitudinal analysis of alcohol outlet density and assault. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 32(6), 1074-1079.
Changes in the number of alcohol outlets in a community are linked to changes in the amount of violence the community experiences.
- Livingston, M. (2008b). Alcohol outlet density and assault: A spatial analysis. *Addiction*, 103(4), 619-628.
Greater outlet density is associated with greater rates of assault.
- Livingston, M (2011a). A longitudinal analysis of alcohol outlet density and domestic violence. *Addiction*, 106(5), pp. 919-25.
Longitudinal examination of positive relationship between alcohol outlet-density and domestic violence. The effects were particularly large for packaged liquor outlets, suggesting a need for licensing policies that pay more attention to off-premises alcohol availability.
- Livingston, M. (2011b). Alcohol outlet density and harm: Comparing the impacts on violence and chronic harms. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 30(5), 515-523.
The density of alcohol outlets where the main activity is alcohol consumption (i.e., pubs) is positively related to rates of assault-related hospital admissions, while the density of off- premises alcohol outlets is related to the rate of alcohol use disorders.
- Livingston, M., Wilkinson, C., & Room, R. (2016). *Community impact of liquor licences: An Evidence Check rapid review brokered by the Sax Institute for the NSW Ministry of Health*. <https://www.saxinstitute.org.au/wp-content/uploads/Community-impact-of-liquor-licences-1.pdf>
Higher outlet-density is associated with greater alcohol-related harms.
- Loxley, W. Toumbourou, J.W., Stockwell, T., Haines, B., Scott, K., Godfrey, C., Waters, E., Patton, G., Fordham, R., Gray, D., Marshall, J., Ryder, D., Saggars, S., Sand, L., & Williams, J. (2004). *The prevention of substance use, risk and harm in Australia: A review of the evidence*. The National Drug Research Institute and the Centre for Adolescent Health. <https://espace.curtin.edu.au/handle/20.500.11937/30403>
Outlines patterns of substance use and harm in the Australian community, considers risk and protective factors predictive of harmful drug use and extensively reviews the evidence available on national and international prevention strategies and approaches. Identifies a clear relationship between alcohol and other drug use and social factors, such as unemployment, low income and insecure housing.
- Miller, P., Cox, E., Costa, B., Mayshak, R., Walker, A., Hyder, S., Tonner, L., & Day, A. (2016). *Alcohol/Drug-Involved Family Violence in Australia (ADIVA)*. NDLERF monograph no.68. Australian Institute of Criminology. <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/ndlerfmonograph/ndlerfmonograph68>
Analyses the role key demographic, social and environmental factors play in the occurrence and severity of different types of family and domestic violence, including how frequently alcohol is involved. Findings are that alcohol consumed at

domestic violence incidents tended to be purchased from a supermarket liquor store and consumed at home.

- Morgan, A., & McAtamney, A. (2009). *Key issues in alcohol-related violence*. Research in practice no. 4. Australian Institute of Criminology.
<https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rip/rip4>

Identified a link between liquor consumption and violence, including non-domestic and domestic assaults. The relationship between alcohol and violence is influenced by the interaction effects of alcohol along with personal, environmental and cultural factors.

- Morrison, C. (2015). Exposure to alcohol outlets in rural towns. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 39(1), 73-78.

The economic geographic processes that lead to greater concentrations of alcohol outlets in lower- income areas are common to all retail markets. Lower-income populations are exposed to increased risk associated with the presence of additional outlets that service demand from non- residents. In rural areas, these processes appear to operate between discrete towns.

- Morrison, C., Ponicki, W. R., & Smith, K. (2015). Social disadvantage and exposure to lower priced alcohol in off-premise outlets. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 34(4), 375-378.

Not only are disadvantaged populations exposed to more outlets, the outlets to which they are exposed sell cheaper alcohol. This finding appears to be consistent with the spatial dynamics of typical retail markets.

- Morrison, C., Smith, K., Gruenewald, P. J., Ponicki, W. R., Lee, J. P., & Cameron, P. (2016). Relating off-premises alcohol outlet density to intentional and unintentional injuries. *Addiction*, 111(1), 56-64.

Greater off-premises outlet-density is related to greater incidence of traumatic injury, and chain outlets appear to contribute most substantially to traumatic injury risk.

- Northern Territory Government (2017). *Alcohol Policies and Legislation Review: Final Report*. https://dth.nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/453497/alcohol-policies-and-legislation-review-final-report.pdf

Delivers an analysis of alcohol use and alcohol-related harm in the Northern Territory and recommends key areas of focus for the proposed Northern Territory Alcohol Harm Reduction Framework.

- NSW Domestic Violence Death Review Team (2020). Report 2017-19.
<https://www.coroners.nsw.gov.au/coroners-court/resources/domestic-violence-death-review.html>

Examines domestic violence related deaths to reduce the incidence of such deaths and to facilitate improvements in systems and services.

- NSW Health (2014). *The Health of Children and Young People in NSW: Report of the Chief Health Officer 2014*. Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence.
<https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/epidemiology/Publications/2014-cho-report.pdf>

Describes key health issues and health risk factors for children and young people aged 0-24 years in NSW. It also provides information on available interventions for improving the health and wellbeing of NSW children and young people. The report adopts an equity lens to review health disparities across demographic groups such as age, sex, Aboriginality, socioeconomic status and remoteness.

- NSW Health (2016) - Trends in Alcohol Use and Health-related Harms in NSW: Report of the Chief Health Officer 2016. Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/hsnsw/Publications/chief-health-officers-report-2016.pdf>

Highlights trends in alcohol use and health-related harms. It applies a data-driven, population health approach to describe key health issues, health risk factors, and available interventions for improving the health and wellbeing of NSW residents who consume alcohol.
- NSW Health (2021). Alcohol Use and Related Harms in NSW Surveillance Report. <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/aod/resources/Publications/alcohol-surveillance-report-2021.pdf>

A surveillance report on alcohol use and related harms in NSW up to June 2021.
- Sanchez-Ramirez, D. C., & Voaklander, D. (2018). The impact of policies regulating alcohol trading hours and days on specific alcohol-related harms: A systematic review. *Injury Prevention*, 24(1), 94-100.

Policies regulating times of alcohol trading and consumption can reduce injuries, alcohol-related hospitalisations, homicides and crime.
- Scott, D., Ogeil, R. P., Maoyeri, F., Heilbronn, C., Coomber, K., Smith, K., Miller, P.G., & Lubman, D. I. (2021). Alcohol accessibility and family violence-related ambulance attendances. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(13-14).

Easier access to a liquor outlet is associated with greater domestic violence-related ambulance attendances for on-premises (late-night), restaurant and packaged outlets.
- Smith, C., Wolstenholme, A., & Duffy, C. (2019). Shutdown periods for electronic gaming machines. Report by Snapcracker Research + Strategy for the New South Wales Responsible Gambling Fund. <https://www.gambleaware.nsw.gov.au/-/media/files/shutdown-periods-egm-snapcracker-report-2020>

A late-night shutdown is most likely to impact problem gamblers than any other group. This is because problem gamblers are significantly more likely to play EGMs after midnight and to play for longer periods of time overall. Hypothetically, problem gamblers are significantly more likely to continue playing EGMs in a venue without alcohol than recreational gamblers and are more likely to attend a venue to play EGMs if alcohol were not available than recreational gamblers.
- Taylor, N., Livingston, M., Coomber, K., Mayshak, R., Zahnnow, R., Ferris, J., Chikritzhs, T., & Miller, P. (2021). The combined impact of higher-risk on-license venue outlet density and trading hours on serious assaults in night-time entertainment precincts. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 223, 108720.

Found that late night service of alcohol in areas of high outlet density results in more assaults, whereas early closing venues in areas where outlet density is low is associated with fewer assaults.
- Wang, J. J., Fung, T., & Poynton, S. (2022). Takeaway alcohol sales and violent crime: The implications of extended trading hours. *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, no. 247. <https://bocsar.nsw.gov.au/documents/publications/cjb/cjb201-250/cjb247-report-takeaway-alcohol-sales-and-violent-crime-2022.pdf>

The reversal in the ban on packaged liquor outlets trading after 10pm in NSW was associated with a small but statistically significant increase in domestic violence assaults.

- Lyu, Z., Poynton, S. & Sisson, S.A. (2023). The impact of changes to liquor licensing policy on violent crime in NSW, 2000-2019 (Crime and Justice Bulletin No. 263). Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
<https://bocsar.nsw.gov.au/documents/publications/cjb/cjb251-300/CJB263-Report-Liquor-licensing-policy.pdf>

The research found that the liquor licensing policies introduced by the NSW Government between 2008 and 2018 contributed to a significant decline in non-domestic assaults, both in Sydney and across NSW. By the end of 2019, non-domestic assaults had reduced by an estimated 19% in NSW, 45% in the Sydney CBD, and 84% in the Kings Cross Precinct. Policies restricting late night (or 24-hour) trading of licensed premises and those targeting enforcement toward the highest risk venues contributed most to these declines. The report concluded that restricting trading hours can substantially reduce the risks associated with acute alcohol intoxication and can be an effective crime reduction strategy when combined with enforcement that targets the small number of premises that account for most of the harm.

- Jiang, H., Riordan, B., Laslett, A., Livingston, M., Lee, K., James, D., Stearne, A., & Room, R. (2023). Association of liquor outlet density with domestic and non-domestic assault in New South Wales. NSW Government Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority, Sydney, NSW.
https://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/1305945/association-of-liquor-outlet-density-with-domestic-and-non-domestic-assault-in-NSW.pdf

The research found that an increase in alcohol outlet density was associated with a significant increase in the rate of overall assault, alcohol-related domestic assault, and non-domestic assault in NSW between 2015 and 2019. The report demonstrated that an increase in on-sales outlets (such as bars, hotels, clubs, and on-premises subtypes) was associated with higher rates of domestic and non-domestic assaults, while changes in off-sales outlets (where all alcohol purchased is consumed outside the selling establishment) did not lead to changes in the rates of domestic and non-domestic assaults.

- BOCSAR - Donnelly, N. & Mahoney, N. (2023). The effect of liquor licence concentrations in local areas on rates of assault in New South Wales (Revised). Crime and Justice Bulletin, no. 181.
https://bocsar.nsw.gov.au/documents/publications/cjb/cjb151-200/cjb181revised/CJB181_Revised20240904.pdf

Results suggest regulatory authorities should be concerned about increases in liquor outlet-density. In particular, increases in the density of hotels above two per 1,000 residents are of greater concern than increases in the density of premises with other types of liquor licences.

- Crosland, P., Angeles, M., Noyes, J., Willman, A., Palermo, M., Klarenaar, P., Howse, E., & Ananthapaven, J. (2024). The economic costs of alcohol related harms at the local level in New South Wales. Drug Alcohol Review 2024; 1-14.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/dar.13794>

The research demonstrated that in 2019–2020, the total cost of alcohol-related harms for NSW was estimated at \$9 billion, at a rate of \$120.3 million per 100,000 population. The total costs were comprised of alcohol-attributable premature mortality (\$8.3 billion), non-fatal health care costs (\$275 million) and crime costs (\$457 million). A comparative analysis of two case study Local Government Areas (LGAs) estimated that alcohol-related harms cost \$195 million for the Northern Beaches LGA and \$351 million for the Central Coast LGA.

- Central Queensland University. (2024). NSW Gambling Survey 2024. Commissioned by the NSW Responsible Gambling Fund. <https://www.gambleaware.nsw.gov.au/-/media/nsw-gambling-survey-2024-report>

One in five NSW residents (21.0%) experienced gambling harm. Electronic gaming machines are responsible for more harm than all other forms of gambling combined (54.8% of all gambling harm). Almost one in three (30.5%) people who gamble weekly experience moderate or high-risk gambling compared to only one in forty (2.5%) of those who gamble less than weekly. Only 13.5% of people experiencing moderate to high-risk gambling sought help.

- Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner. (2024 – Ongoing). Data After Dark Quarterly Insights. <https://www.nsw.gov.au/business-and-economy/office-of-24-hour-economy-commissioner/data-after-dark-quarterly-insights>

These quarterly reports capture key trends, metrics and developments that shape the social, economic and cultural aspects of NSW's night-time landscape.