

Lock out laws and other alcohol restrictions: impacts on public health and other outcomes

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Acknowledgements

Kyp Kypri, Don Weatherburn, Patricia Menendez, Peter Miller, Jason Ferris, Renee Zahnow, Kerri Coomber, Craig Jones, Caitlin Hughes, Claire Wilkinson, Robyn Dwyer, Ian Callinan and team, Centre for Program Evaluation, NSW Treasury, Gideon Fulde, etc etc

A brief history

Trading hours restrictions have a long history in Australia





A brief history

6 o'clock closing was relatively popular – a Victorian referendum to extend pub hours to 10pm was defeated in 1956





A brief history

All states extended pub trading to at least 10pm by the 1960s

Gradual expansion of the night-time economy through the 1970s and 80s

- Initially clubs and venues were attached to hotels
- Cabaret and nightclub licences slowly introduced in most states
- First provision for 24 hour trading in the mid-1970s in some jurisdictions, but uncommon until the 1990s/2000s

Lockouts

Increases in harms around late night premises in some jurisdictions led to various attempts to introduce restrictions

- Precinct-focussed interventions around RSA, security practices, safe taxiranks etc
- Lockouts pioneered in small Victorian cities throughout the 1990s
- Implemented briefly in Queensland in the early 2000s
- Trialled in Melbourne in 2008

Lock-outs ≠ trading hours





No entry or re-entry after 1:30 am



No entry if you are seen drinking or with open alcohol on approach

If in/near an Alcohol Free Zone or Alcohol Prohibited Area



No entry to any person wearing gang colours

This includes any person wearing any form of clothing, jewellery or other accessory associated with a gang.



MAKING YOUR NIGHT OUT SAFER

SYDNEY - A SAFE AND FRIENDLY CITY TO VISIT

Lock-outs - evaluations

Very few high quality evaluations of lock-outs on their own

- Mazzerole et al. (2012) evaluation of lockouts in two Queensland entertainment precincts – reductions in violence inside venues, but not outside (small overall effect)
- Follow-up analysis by De Andrade et al. (2016) no overall effect in police or ambulance data
- Miller et al. (2012) evaluation of Bendigo lockout in regional Victoria no impact on violence
- Limited use of control sites, evidence quality is generally low

Three recent interventions

Combining lock-outs with mandated 'last drinks'

Newcastle (2008)

Sydney (2014)

Queensland (2016)

Newcastle

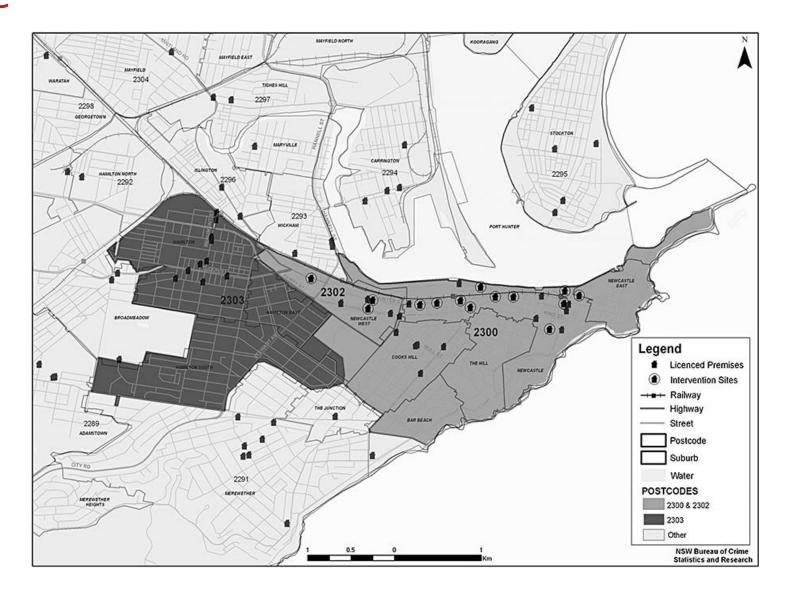


Newcastle

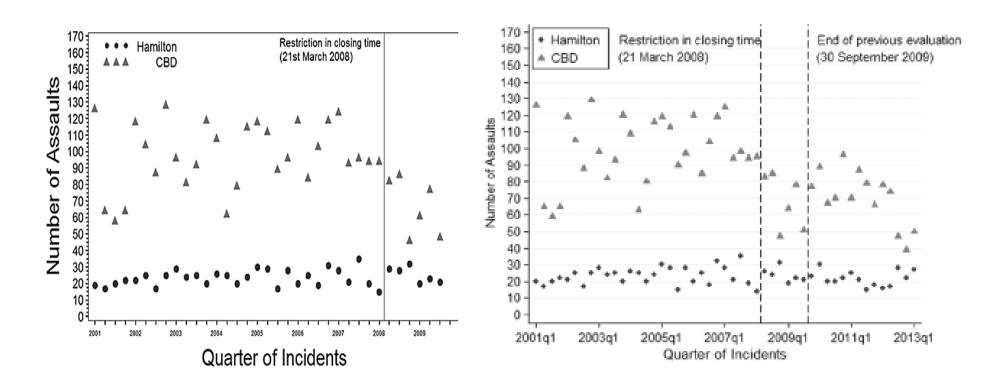
In 2008, the Liquor Administration Board in NSW imposed mandatory conditions on all late-trading venues in the city of Newcastle

- No alcohol served after 3am, lockouts from 1am
- Prompted by a coordinated campaign from community members and police about violence
- Very unusual decision for LAB (potentially related to their organisational status)
- Immediately and forcefully challenged by the industry
 - Challenge was settled with a shift to 1:30/3:30

Newcastle



Newcastle - evaluations



Kypri K, Jones C, McElduff P, Barker D. Effects of restricting pub closing times on night-time assaults in an Australian city. Addiction. 2011;106:303-10.

Kypri K, McElduff P, Miller P. Restrictions in pub closing times and lockouts in Newcastle, Australia five years on. Drug and Alcohol Review. 2014;33(3):323-6.

Newcastle - evaluations

Immediate and sustained reduction in night-time assault

- 32% reduction in first evaluation, sustained (33% over five years)
- No change in assaults in the neighbouring precinct of Hamilton
 - No increases from displacement effects between 2008 and 2010
 - No decreases after 1am lock-out (but no last drinks) implemented in Hamilton in
 2010

Less well designed analyses of emergency department data showed ~8% reduction in weekend, night-time injury presentations

Miller, P. et al. (2014), Changes in injury-related hospital emergency department presentations associated with the imposition of regulatory versus voluntary licensing conditions on licensed venues in two cities. Drug Alcohol Rev, 33: 314–322)

Next stop: Sydney

Two high profile deaths in Kings Cross

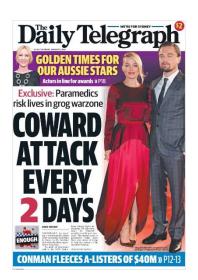
- Thomas Kelly in July 2012
- Daniel Christy on New Years Eve 2013
- Unprovoked, one-punch attacks on teenagers

Massive media coverage

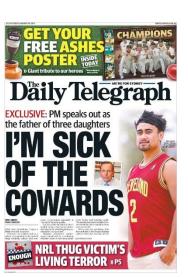
 Both daily Sydney papers ran major campaigns, Safer Sydney (Sydney Morning Herald) and Enough (Daily Telegraph)

Next stop: Sydney













Bigger fees for risky venues

Sean Nicholis, Rachel
Olding, Georgian Mitchell
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O'Farrell blasted for 'stupid' comments

The author of Australia's largest study into alcohol-related night-life crime has blasted Premier Barry O'Farrell for "unbelievably stupid" comments that Iam lock-outs and Sam closing times would do little to prevent 9pm assaults such as the one from which Daniel

single punch in November im-plored Mr O'Farrell for justice in their case, and for all victims of wouldn't have changed these tw

The family of Lucio Stein Rod-



reter affiners inveyen's study found fockouts and early closing times in Newcastle encouraged drilhers to go to venues earlier, misstead of pre-loading at home and arriving in the city drunk.

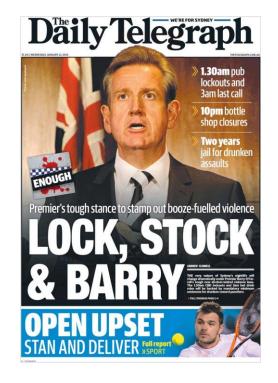
The broadside comes as the family of a Brezillam man killed by a transition of the civilence based are with the civilence and the civilence based are within the civilence based and the civilence based are within the civilence based and the civilence based are within the civilence based and the civilence based are within the civilence based and the civilence based are within the civilence based and the civilence based are within the civilence based and the civilence based are within the civilence based and the civilence based are within the civilence based and civilence based are within the civilence based and civilence based are within the civilence based and civilen

TIME TO ACT, BARRY: ANOTHER CBD COWARD PUNCH >>> P2

Next stop: Sydney







Sydney

'Newcastle solution' implemented in Central Sydney and Kings Cross

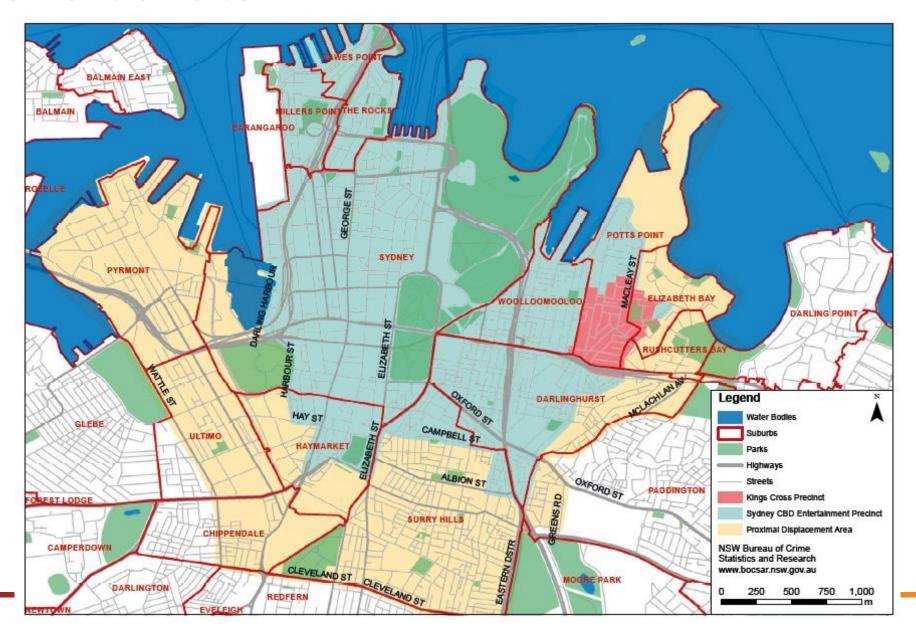
- 1:30am lock-outs, 3:00am last drinks
- Bans on shots after midnight, changes to transport and security

Plus

- 10pm closing for bottleshops state-wide
- Mandatory sentences for 'coward punch' deaths

Hugely positive reaction from most media organisations

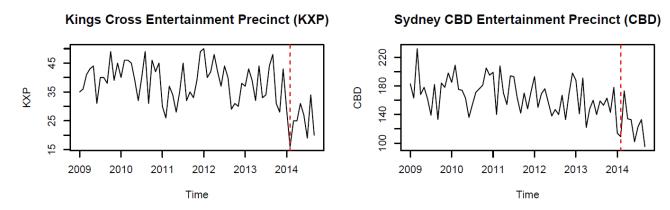
The intervention site



Evaluations (1)

8 months after implementation

- 32% decline in monthly assaults in KX, 26% decline in CBD
- No significant displacement to either neighbouring or distal entertainment precincts in Sydney (although suggestive evidence of small increase in Pyrmont)
- Adjusted for existing declining trend in assaults

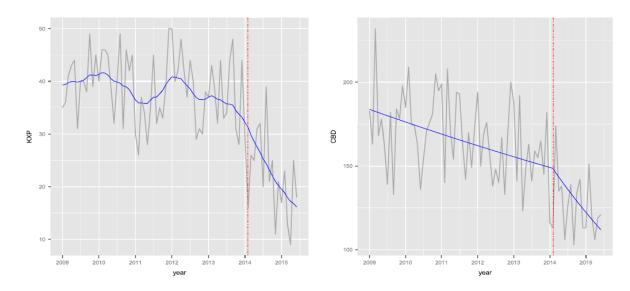


Menéndez P, Weatherburn D, Kypri K, Fitzgerald J. Lockouts and last drinks. Sydney: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2015.

Evaluations (2)

17 months after implementation

- 45% decline in monthly assaults in KX, 22% decline in CBD
- No significant displacement to either neighbouring or distal entertainment precincts



Declines in Kings Cross occurred across the whole night, in the CBD just after 3am

Menéndez P, Kypri K, Weatherburn D. (2016) The effect of liquor licensing restrictions on assault: a quasi-experimental study in Sydney, Australia. Addiction. 112(2): 261-268.

Evaluations (3)

29 months after implementation

- 49% decline in assaults in KX, 13% decline in CBD, partly offset by increases in displacement areas (~15%)
- Overall, 930 assaults prevented in intervention areas, 299 more in non-intervention areas (total effect -631, ~22 per month)

Star casino (PDA): Jan 2009 - Sep 2016

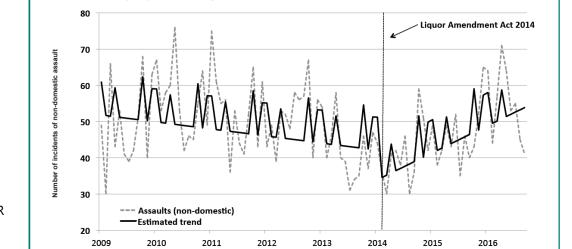


Figure 5. Estimated trend for the number of non-domestic assaults in the Proximal Displacement Area including

Donnelly N, Poynton S, Weatherburn D. (2017) The effect of lockout and last drinks laws on non-domestic assaults in Sydney: An update to September 2016. Sydney: BOCSAR

Evaluations (3)

Displacement effects supported by qualitative research

"There are less drunk people on the street that's for certain. And the less drunk people on the street means that everybody is slightly better behaved and those that are drunk look odd and they're less likely to behave badly".

(FG2:P5 – male Kings Cross resident/patron)

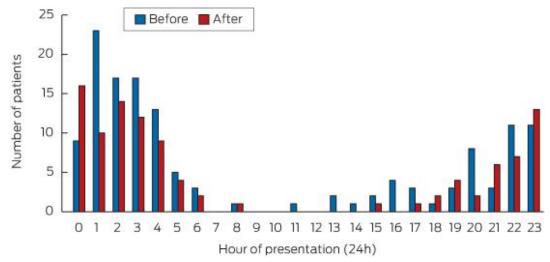
"It's just a different vibe. Newtown has previously been very diverse, welcoming, felt safe walking down the street and it's that bit of aggression and destructive behaviour that wasn't part of it ... there wasn't this vibe of walking around looking to smash bottles." (FG4:P8 – male Newtown resident)

Hughes CE, Weedon-Newstead AS. Investigating displacement effects as a result of the Sydney, NSW alcohol lockout legislation. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*. 2017:1-11.

Evaluations (4)

Emergency presentations

- Simple pre vs post design, focussing on very serious injuries (triage categories 1 and 2)
- Presentations fell from 318 to 246, with declines particularly marked after 1am on the weekends
- Some increases between 11pm and 1am



Fulde GW, Smith M, Forster SL. Presentations with alcohol-related serious injury to a major Sydney trauma hospital after 2014 changes to liquor laws. Medical Journal of Australia (MJA). 2015;203(9).

Public health implications

The interventions have clearly reduced violence and injuries in Kings Cross and the CBD

- Major declines in late-night assaults, particularly in Kings Cross
- Some evidence of temporal and spatial displacement
- ~22 assaults and ~6 serious injuries prevented each month
- Unpublished analyses of ambulance data in the CBD find ~50% declines in weekend, late-night severe and critical injuries and ~30% decline in less serious injuries

Major public debate about the impacts of the restrictions on Sydney's nightlife and culture

- High profile venue closures
- Viral article published on LinkedIn ('Would the last person in Sydney please turn the lights out?')
- Well organised campaign harnessing community and industry opposition 'Keep Sydney Open'
- Particular emphasis
 - Impact on live music and DJs
 - Exemption for casino











Hard to find robust analyses of these broader impacts

- Overall decline of ~20% in night-time foot-traffic in Kings Cross (~80% decline at 4am), smaller declines in CBD
- Survey of CBD licenced premises found late traders had seen declines in turnover and employment of ~20%
- Australian Performing Rights Association (APRA) data showed declines in live music venues and admissions (offset by increases in unaffected areas)
- Clear contribution to the ongoing gentrification of Kings Cross

Venue closures

- Restrictions clearly resulted in some major venues closing down
- Counts of late night licences in Kings Cross and CBD show that new venues have entered the market, but potentially different styles/markets
- A number of closures attributed to the restrictions were clearly caused primarily by other factors

Venue closures

Iconic Kings Cross venue Hugo's to close its doors

Grant Jones, Food Editor, The Daily Telegraph July 30, 2015 9:54am

The failures in Bayswater Rd in particular have taken place over the past few years, not just the past 17 months after the lockup laws were introduced.

The famous Bayswater Brasserie closed in 2013, replaced by the short-lived Janus which lasted just a few months. The Piano Room, with its ties with Kings Cross kingpin John Ibrahim, closed after a few year. It became Santa Barbera, operated by Drink N Dine duo Jamie Wirth and James Miller, who tragically died of an accidental overdose soon after it's opening in 2013.

Then there was the sprawling Mansions pub which is now an apartment complex.

Hugos neighbour Concrete Blonde, with its \$2.5 million fitout, went bust in 2013 after soft sales.

NSW

Lockout laws: Hugo's Lounge set to reopen in King's Cross to bring party life back into the

AMY HARRIS, The Sunday Telegraph November 13, 2016 12:00am

"I think the lockout laws has actually done good job of clearing out some of the trash in the area and I think it actually has a much nicer atmosphere compared to what it used to be like," Jury said.

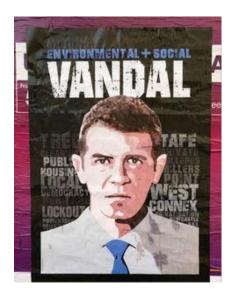
"Hopefully this could be the beginning of a new era for this venue and that street in particular. I'm hoping that we can bring the people back and make the area as popular as it once was."

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Public support

- Polling consistently shows broad public support for the restrictions
- Opposition felt strongly and campaigned on strongly







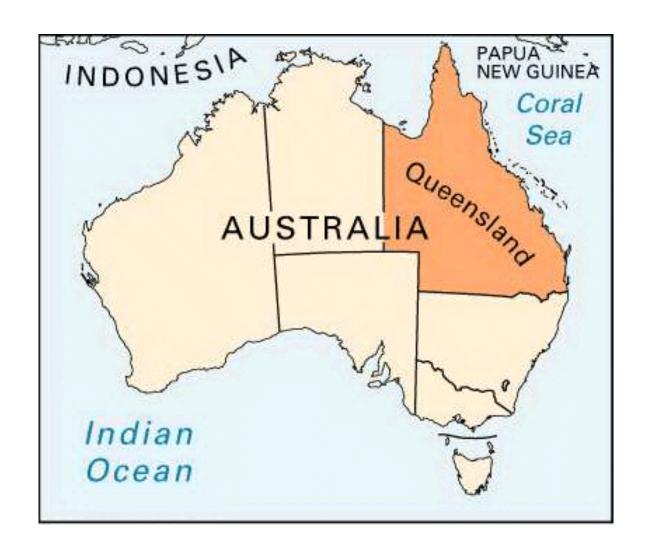


Review

Major independent review commissioned by the NSW Government (Callinan Review)

- Broadly supported the restrictions, noting that the impacts on businesses and culture were overstated or hard to quantify
- Recommended slight relaxation lockout pushed back to 2am, last drinks to
 3:30am where live entertainment is being provided
- Has taken some of the sting out of the debate (alongside Baird's resignation)

Finally: Queensland



Finally: Queensland

Last drinks implemented in Queensland from July 2016

- Policy platform of ALP at 2015 election, driven by high profile candidate (and facial surgeon) Anthony Lynham
- Unexpectedly won government and, despite media and industry pressure, stuck to their commitment
- Last drinks at 2am state-wide, 3am in 15 entertainment precincts
- Initially planning to implement 1:00am lock-outs in early 2017, but scrapped this component after fractious public debate (and spillover from Sydney debates)

Implementation problematic in Queensland

- Informal evaluation after 6 months found no impact on assault rates
- Venues granted 12 one-off permits to trade later than 3am per year
- Suggestions in major precincts that venues were colluding no weekends where all venues closed at 3am in first six months
- Permit numbers cut to 6 per year from 2017

Don't let the new laws stress you out too much. This Saturday we've extended our trading hours till 5am! I'm sure we're all gonna need a few drinks and a good party after Saturday's election



d3lp4xedbqa8a5.cloudfront.net



Rics Bar has a little secret!

Even though the new legislation has kicked in, we're extending our trading hours this Saturday night to

The partying hasn't quite died in Queensland yet, especially at Ric's Bar!









x FREE COCO MADE ME DO IT BEANIES (until run out)

10:05 AM

_1≡

x DRINK SERVICE TIL 5AM

●oooo Virgin 🗢

Q Search

x DOORS GUARANTEED TIL 7AM

Bringing life back to your Sunday mornings...

Revival - After Hours









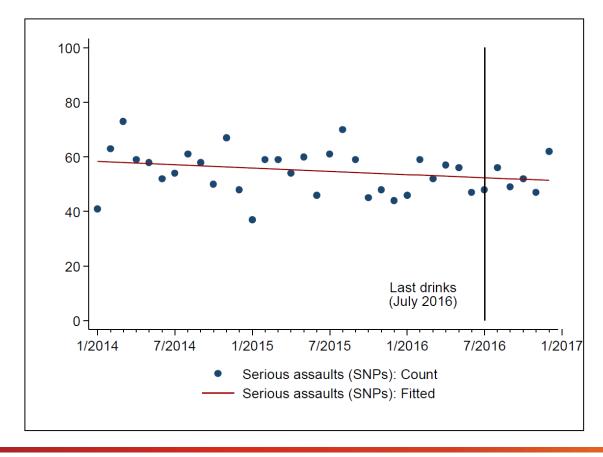




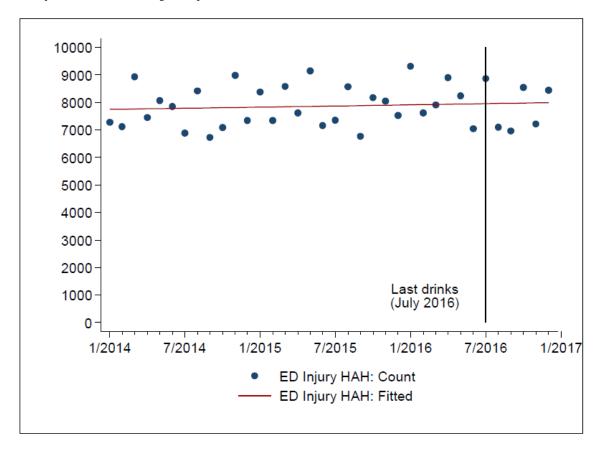
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Preliminary evaluation - 6 months post-intervention

No obvious impact on assault rates



No obvious impact on injury rates



Ferris J., Zahnow R., Miller P., Coomber K. *Impact of the last drinks and lockouts*. Report prepared for the Queensland Government, Brisbane: Institute for Social Research Science.

Major evaluation continues

- Long-term assessment of effects (esp with reduction in exemption permits) on a broad range of harms
- Data on changes to the night-time environments in key precincts being collected
- Intercept surveys with large numbers of patrons
- Key stakeholder interviews

Summing up

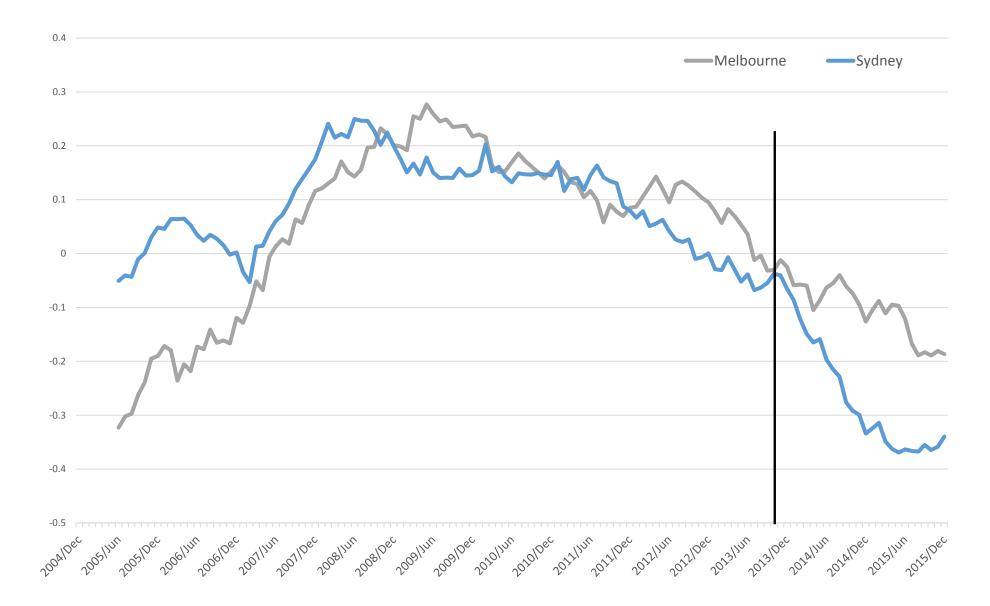
The last decade has seen a reversal of decades of liberalisation in Australian late-night licensing

- Evaluations of lockouts and especially last drinks restrictions in Newcastle and Sydney show significant and sustained reductions in rates of assault and serious injury
- Some evidence of problems being displaced to other areas in Sydney (but not Newcastle)
- Results consistent with most international literature on changes in late night trading hours for licensed premises (although de-regulation of UK hours in 2003 an exception)
- No other policy options with a similar evidence base

Summing up

Gaps in the evidence/policy landscape

- Focus on late-night, public violence has narrowed debates about alcohol policy
 - e.g. only 15% of alcohol-related injuries in Queensland occurred in or around licensed premises (40% in private homes)
- Existing declines in problem rates in, e.g., Kings Cross, were largely ignored in debates (but decline clearly accelerated by intervention)



Summing up

Gaps in the evidence/policy landscape

- Focus on late-night, public violence has narrowed debates about alcohol policy
 - e.g. only 15% of alcohol-related injuries in Queensland occurred in or around licensed premises (40% in private homes)
- Existing declines in problem rates in, e.g., Kings Cross, were largely ignored in debates (but decline clearly accelerated by intervention)
- Complicated politics may require more consultative processes
 - Restrictions have clearly come at a cost to businesses and some communities. What are the trade-offs?
 - General public supportive, affected communities strongly opposed
 - Some communities feel unfairly targeted (e.g. live music, LGBTI scenes)

Public perceptions are that the laws are failing

Summing up

The implementation of restrictions have been driven by diverse factors

- Last gasp of an outgoing regulator (Newcastle)
- Concerted media campaign after high profile deaths (Sydney)
- Political champion in underdog party that won election (Queensland)

What's next?

- No other Aus jurisdictions seem likely to go down this road in the short term, despite effectiveness of interventions
- Queensland evaluation findings will be the next key phase
- Trade-offs between public health gains and social cost can't be unpacked by 'evidence', but require politics

Thank you

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