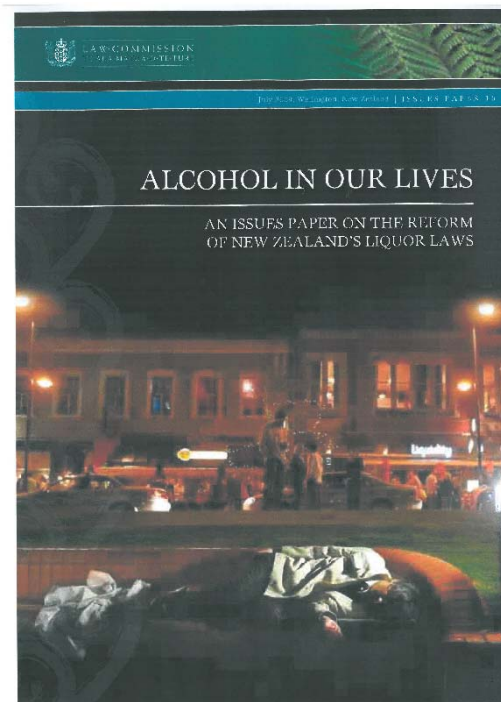


# Local Alcohol Policy-Wellington

Dr Sam McBride  
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# The coolest little capital?



- To meet the Object of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012:
  - Sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol is undertaken safely and responsibly
  - The harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol is minimised



# Reducing Harm-health

- Alcohol is causally associated to more than 60 medical conditions (O'Hagan 1993, Room etal 2005)
- Over 1000 deaths in New Zealand each year are the result of alcohol, about half of these are due to chronic alcohol related diseases... the other half are due to injuries (Dr Geoffrey Robinson, president FACHAM, CMO CCDHB)



# CCDHB data

15 Jan – 31 Mar 2010

- Alcohol involved in 15% of all injuries treated at Wellington Hospital ED covered by ACC.
- This is 56% of all injuries treated midnight-6am.
- And 71% of all injuries treated between 10pm and 6am on Saturday night/Sunday mornings.

# Reducing harm- social

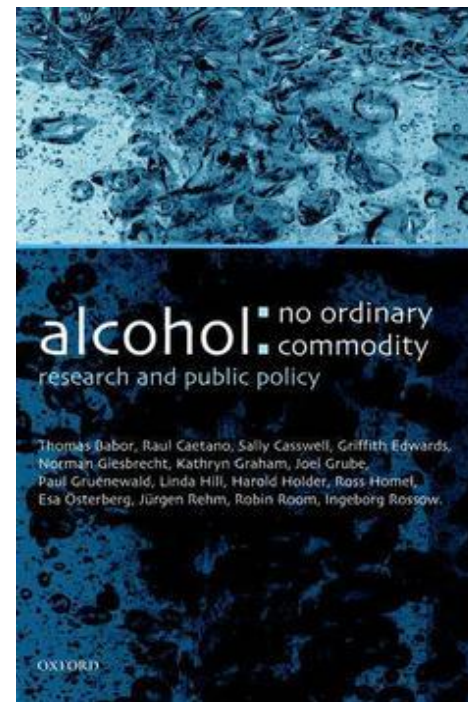
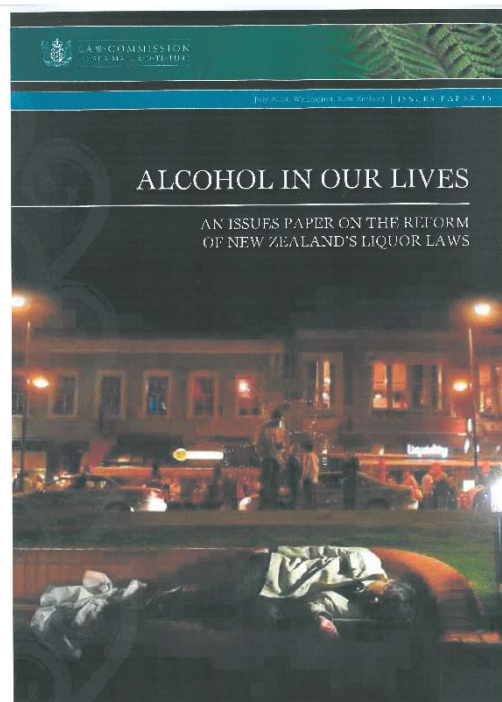
- Child abuse/neglect, family relationship problems, pregnancies, std's, educational failure and underachievement ; low productivity and absenteeism

# Reducing harm- crime and violence

- 2007/2008 – at least 31% of recorded offences involved an offender who had consumed alcohol prior to the offence (NZ police, National alcohol assessment)
- 2007/2008-in one third of violent offences the offender had consumed alcohol prior to committing the offence



The evidence is in



# As a priority local alcohol policy should

1. Reduce hours in which alcohol is sold

*“When hours and days of sale are increased, consumption and harm increase and vice versa”.*

*Babor 2010*

*“pub trading hours reduction is effective to reduce late-night violence by 37%.”*

Kypri K, Jones C, McElduff P, Barker D. (2010). Effects of restricting pub closing times on night-time assaults in an Australian city. *Addiction*; 106(2), 303-310.



# Trading hours

- “Restricting availability of alcohol is an effective measure to prevent alcohol-attributable harm.”

*Popova et al. (2009) systematic review of 15 studies investigating the effects of trading hours on alcohol consumption and damage from alcohol*

- 11 of 14 peer reviewed papers with baseline and control measures found adverse effects from increased hours or benefits from reduced hours.

*Stockwell and Chikritzhs (2009)*



# As a priority local alcohol policy should

## 2. Reduce outlets in which alcohol is sold

The World Health Organization - restricting the retail access of alcohol is one of the 3 top 'best buys' for alcohol policy to reduce alcohol-related harm.

*(WHO (2011) Global Status Report on noncommunicable diseases 2010).*

*"There is strong evidence that substantial changes in the number of alcohol outlets result in significant changes to alcohol consumption and related harm".*

Babor 2010

# As a priority local alcohol policy should

2. Reduce outlets in which alcohol is sold (O'Conor 2010)

"density of outlets is associated with increased binge drinking and alcohol-related harm even when average consumption is not significantly affected"

"difference between 5-15 outlets is an increase of 48% rates of binge drinking and 26% increase in alcohol related harm"

# Recommendations

1. On licence trading- no trading past 3am
  - Consideration of one way doors
2. Off license trading- option 1
  - 9am-9pm, no exceptions
3. Strategy to reduce numbers of outlets selling alcohol





# Personal responsibility?



# The coolest little capital?





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