

Kalgoorlie/Boulder Report on Alcohol-related Harm and Disorder

WA Police
Report to the Director of Liquor Licensing

May 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present alcohol-related harm and disorder data and stakeholder information for the consideration of the Director of Liquor Licensing.

This report presents data and information pertaining to Kalgoorlie-Boulder, located in the Goldfields in Western Australia.

SUMMARY OF HARM, CRIME AND DISORDER IN KALGOORLIE/BOULDER

Community-wide drinking culture

- Information indicates that there is a strong drinking culture in Kalgoorlie/Boulder.
- While there are at-risk groups in Kalgoorlie/Boulder, drinking prevalence and related harm in Kalgoorlie are characteristic of the broader community, not just those groups who are considered to be at-risk or alcohol dependent.

Per capita consumption

- In 2007/08, per capita consumption in the Statistical Subdivision of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A (22.19L) was nearly twice the Western Australian average (12.45L).
- In the Statistical Subdivision of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A, per capita consumption figures increased between 2005/06 and 2007/08.

Kalgoorlie alcohol-related hospitalisations

- For the period 2006-2010, alcohol-related hospitalisations in Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A show that both short term (resulting in acute problems such as violence and injury) and long term (resulting in chronic disease) harmful drinking patterns are prevalent.
- Between 2006-2010, the total rate for hospitalisations in Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A relating to 'all alcohol-related conditions' was significantly higher (1.36 times) than the corresponding State rate for all residents.
- In 2010, Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A residents were hospitalised a total of 246 times for conditions due to alcohol. They consumed 897 bed days at an approximate cost of \$1,302,202.
- Hospitalisation figures do not include presentations to the Accident and Emergency Department.

Treatment and support

- For those seeking or required to engage in counseling and treatment with the Goldfields Community Drug Service Team in Kalgoorlie/Boulder, alcohol use was the primary drug of concern in a majority of cases.

- Between 2009 and 2011, of the 574 client episodes that occurred where clients were from the residential suburbs of Kalgoorlie or Boulder, alcohol was the primary drug of concern in 58% (n=336) of these episodes.

Crime and disorder

- The percentage of assaults that are alcohol related in the Goldfields-Esperance Police district are significantly higher than the state level.
- The percentage of assaults that were alcohol-related in Kalgoorlie and Boulder for the 2009/10 and 2010/11 years were higher than the state, district and sub-district percentages.
- In 2010/11, 71.6% of domestic assaults in Kalgoorlie and 72.9% of domestic assaults in Boulder were alcohol-related.
- In Kalgoorlie and Boulder in 2010/11 the percentage of disorderly conduct offences that were alcohol-related were 82.1% and 78.6% respectively.
- In 2010/2011:
 - 58.5% of persons charged with a drink driving offence where their drinking locality was the Kalgoorlie Sub-District had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place (n=303).
 - 70.6% of persons charged with a drink driving offence where their drinking locality was the suburb of Boulder had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place (n=123).
 - 47.3% of persons charged with a drink driving offence where their drinking locality was the suburb of Kalgoorlie had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place (n=142).

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MINIMISE HARM AND DISORDER

- The decision to consider or impose liquor restrictions is that of the Director of Liquor Licensing.
- In order to minimise harm and ill-health and improve community safety and wellbeing in Kalgoorlie/Boulder, and surrounding communities, the consideration of liquor restrictions appropriate to Kalgoorlie/Boulder and nearby locations is sought.
- Restrictions would complement other restrictions in the region and a recent commitment for increased alcohol and other drug resources in the area.

Recommendations

Based on the information within this report, the following restrictions are proposed as a starting point for consideration:

1. For supply reduction strategies to be effective, coverage of general public alcohol supply points in Kalgoorlie/Boulder and nearby locations including but not limited too Coolgardie and Kambalda is suggested.

The rationale for such an approach is that:

- levels of alcohol consumption in the Goldfields are higher than the state average; and
- consistency would limit the likelihood of transferring some problems to other locations, which has been seen in some Kimberley and Pilbara towns and is reported practice in the Goldfields.

2. **The sale of packaged liquor on Sunday is prohibited.**
3. **Packaged liquor may not be sold or supplied in the following quantities:**
 - a. **in individual containers of more than one litre of liquor with an alcohol content of 6% or more (for example, wine casks of more than one litre); and**
 - b. **in glass bottles of 400ml or more of beer.**
4. **Packaged liquor may only be sold Monday to Saturday from 12 noon to 8pm.**
5. **Licensees to submit returns of sales data to Department Racing, Gaming and Liquor every four months.**

PURPOSE

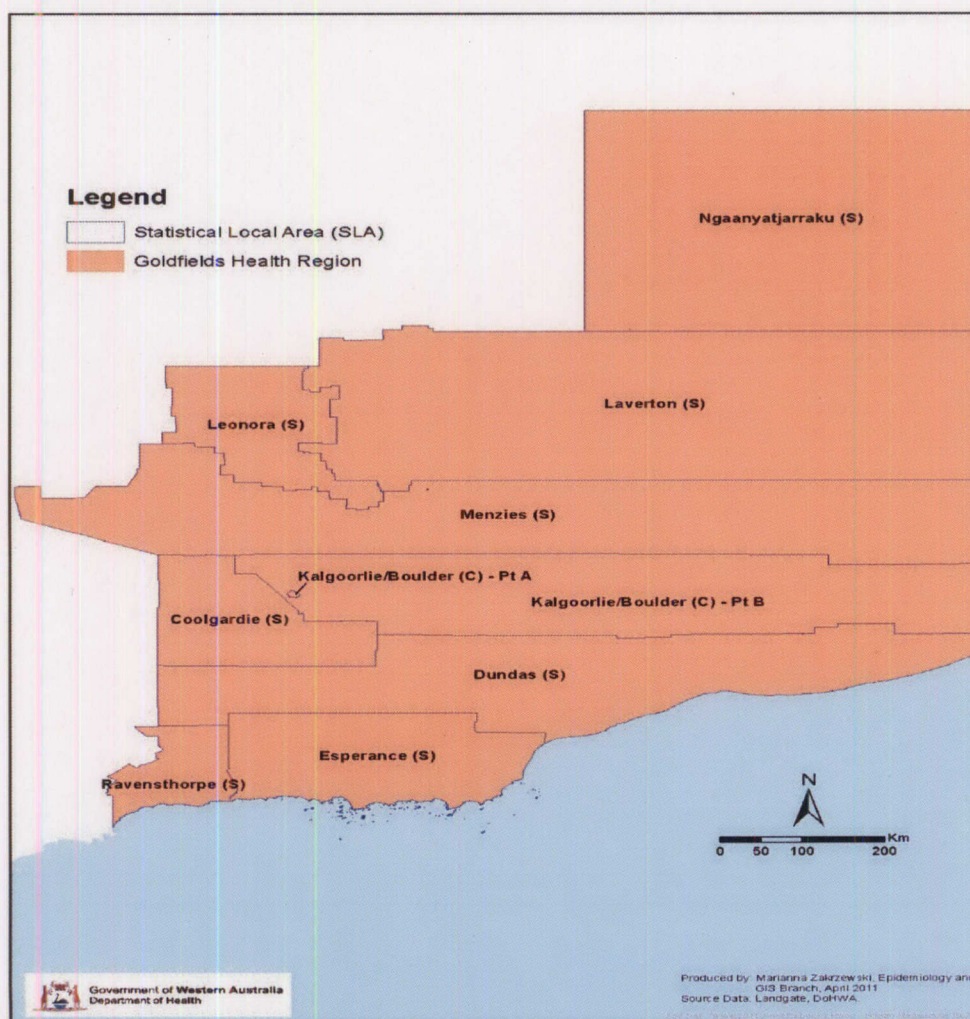
The purpose of this report is to present alcohol-related harm, ill-health, crime and disorder data for the consideration of the Director of Liquor Licensing.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

This report presents data and information pertaining to Kalgoorlie/Boulder, located in the Goldfields of Western Australia (incorporating data from the Health Region and Police District), which is the largest of the State's nine regions. The following maps outline the Goldfields Health Region

Figure 1 shows that the Goldfields region is comprised of a number of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). The health data presented within this report predominately relates to the Kalgoorlie/Boulder Part A Statistical Local Area.

Figure 1. Goldfields region Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)



DATA METHODOLOGY AND CONSIDERATIONS

There are a number of considerations associated with the data presented within this report.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

Per capita consumption can be defined as litres of absolute (pure) alcohol consumed, divided by population aged 15 years and over.

The per capita consumption estimates used in this report are calculated using alcohol wholesale sales data figures and Estimated Resident Population figures for those aged 15 years and over. The information pertains to the Statistical Division of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A.

Wholesale sales data is information obtained from wholesalers regarding volumes of alcohol purchased from them by individual licensed retailers. A limitation of wholesale alcohol sales data in Western Australia is that it pertains only to wholesale sales made within the State. It does not account for purchases made from wholesalers located in other state and territory jurisdictions. Another limitation to the data is that it does not include transient population groups in the estimates, such as tourists or fly-in, fly-out workers who are not resident for more than 6 months of the year. However, given Estimated Residential Population figures include those not of legal drinking age, as well as those that abstain, researchers advise that at the regional level, per capita estimates are a good indicator of overall consumption in an area

Figures are estimates only and should be considered alongside other data such as hospitalisations and police data.

Despite the limitations of per capita consumption estimates, it is a long-accepted measure of the extent of drinking (Stimson, et al, 2007)¹. It has formed the basis for epidemiological research in the alcohol field, dating back to work in the 1950's (Stimson, et al, 2007). Per capita consumption measures offer an overview of general trends across populations (Stimson, et al, 2007). Population-level measures provide a useful gross indicator of drinking (Stimson, et al, 2007). Many studies have reported a strong association between per capita consumption and alcohol related problems

¹ Stimson, G. Grant, M. Choquet, M. Garrison, P. (2007) *Drinking in context. Patterns, interventions and partnerships*. New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.

HOSPITALISATION DATA

De-identified hospitalisation data was taken from the WA Hospital Morbidity Data System (HMDS).

The HMDS collects data from public acute hospitals and public psychiatric hospitals, private acute and psychiatric hospitals, and private freestanding day hospital facilities.

Aetiological fractions have been applied to the hospitalisation data to derive alcohol related proportions. Alcohol categories were identified using ICD-10-AM diagnostic codes.

Only Western Australian residents were included (ie. all public and private hospital records for WA residents with a postcode or locality recorded in the Hospital Morbidity Data System. For a specific geographic area such as Kalgoorlie/Boulder, only residents living in that area were included in the statistics for the region

Data is presented for the Statistical Local Area of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A.

TREATMENT AND COUNSELLING EPISODES

Data was taken from the SIMS system. Data extracted included:

- Number of presentations (by postcode for the relevant location and financial years) to the Community Drug Service for alcohol episodes.
- Presentations to the Community Drug Service that were alcohol-related in comparison to presentations for other drugs (by postcode for the individual towns and financial years).

Data was extracted in an aggregated form so as to protect individual identity.

The term “client episode” relates to a client’s course of treatment with a Community Drug Service. For example, a client may attend the CDS multiple times for treatment, and this would be recorded as one episode. However, if one client is engaged in treatment, and there is a break in treatment for a large period of time (e.g. 90+ days), then a new episode would be created for the client. Overall, in terms of the number of clients attending the CDS, the number of episodes recorded for a particular period would roughly equate to the number of clients presenting for treatment within the period.

ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCE DATA

Police data has been extracted from the WA Police Incident Management System (IMS) and Data Warehouse. Data was extracted using the following offence code categories, including alcohol-flagged subsets:

Selected Verified Offences – includes

Offences Against the Person:

01. Homicide
02. Sexual Assault
03. Assault
04. Threatening Behaviour
05. Deprivation of Liberty
06. Robbery

Offences Against Property:

07. Burglary
08. Motor Vehicle Theft
09. Theft
10. Arson
11. Property Damage

- **Assault Offences** – includes all assault incidents in IMS.
- **Domestic Assault** - Assault incidents in IMS where the 'Domestic Flag' is recorded as 'Yes' (being Domestic Violence related).
- **Non-Domestic Assault** - Assault incidents in IMS where the 'Domestic Flag' is recorded as 'No' (being Non-Domestic Violence related).
- **Drink driving** - The figures are derived from two sources:
 - the Traffic Enforcement and Crash Executive Information System (TEACEIS) database which captures WA Police Traffic Enforcement data, including Drink Driving Offences. These statistics are entered by individual Police Stations; and
 - Breath Test Forms which are a subset of the above data where a form is filled out at the time of apprehension by the frontline officer. The Breath Test Form permits a series of questions to be asked and recorded, including place of last drink and drinking suburb.

The 'Domestic Flag' is a mandatory field which is filled out by the Officer writing the Incident Report. If the Domestic Flag is indicated positively (ticked), it records the attending officer's assessment that the incident involved a family relationship (either immediate or extended).

The 'Alcohol Flag' in the WA Police IMS is a mandatory field which is filled out by the officer writing the Incident Report. If the alcohol flag is indicated positively (ticked), it records the attending officer's assessment that alcohol was involved in the incident in some way.

The State and regional percentage of alcohol-related Offences was calculated by dividing the number of alcohol-related Offences, by the total number of verified Offences.

The term 'Verified' refers to all Offences reported to WA Police, excluding those Offences which were deemed "Falsely Reported" or "Mistakenly Reported".

LIQUOR AVAILABILITY IN KALGOORLIE/BOULDER

Overall liquor availability in Kalgoorlie/Boulder

According to the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor website (accessed May, 2012), there are currently 78 licensed premises in the suburbs of Kalgoorlie and Boulder. Of the 78:

- 62 are active licensed premises in the suburb of Kalgoorlie, including: 13 Hotels, 3 Taverns, 6 Liquor Stores, 7 Clubs, 1 Hotel Restricted, 7 Restaurants, 2 Nightclubs, 1 Producer, 8 Club Restricted and 14 Special Facility Licences.
- 16 are active licensed premises in the suburb of Boulder including: 5 Hotels, 2 Taverns, 2 Liquor Stores, 3 Clubs, 1 Restaurants, 2 Club Restricted and 1 Producer Licence (Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor, 2012²).

Packaged liquor availability

Of the 78 active licensed premises in the suburbs of Kalgoorlie and Boulder, 12 have a dedicated packaged liquor browse facility. This figure under-represents the availability of packaged liquor in Kalgoorlie/Boulder given the 12 venues identified do not include those licences that have the capacity to sell packaged liquor but that do so over the bar (e.g. some hotels, club licences etc).

Kalgoorlie/Boulder as a packaged liquor destination for outlying communities

The Director introduced liquor restrictions into the northern Goldfields area, including the towns of Leinster, Leonora, Laverton, Menzies and Agnew in mid 2009 in response to concerns raised over the levels of alcohol-related harm in this region.

Feedback on the restrictions has been predominantly positive. In a review of the restrictions conducted in 2010/11, concern was expressed by numerous community and social service stakeholders about the fact that Kalgoorlie/Boulder is a place that people travel to for provisions, including packaged liquor. Stakeholders anecdotally noted this was because alcohol is a great deal cheaper in the City, leading to concern about how this may compromise the benefits of restrictions in outlying communities (Department of Health and WA Police, 2011 unpublished³).

In addition, there are communities on the Lands and in the area that are declared 'dry' and as such, also have the potential to be impacted upon by the availability of lower priced packaged liquor in Kalgoorlie.

² www.rgl.wa.gov.au

³ Department of Health, WA Police (2011) Laverton, Leonora, Leinster, Kookynie, Agnew and Menzies Liquor Restrictions: Review report to the Director of Liquor Licensing (unpublished).

KALGOORLIE/BOULDER: ALCOHOL-RELATED HARM, ILL-HEALTH AND DISORDER

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Based on the 2006 Census, key characteristics of the Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A (Statistical Subdivision) include:

- the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A (Statistical Subdivision) in 2006 was 28,242 persons;
- of the total population in Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A, 7.3% were Indigenous persons, compared with 2.3% Indigenous persons in Australia;
- 24.9% of the population usually resident in Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A were children aged between 0-14 years and 12.5% were persons aged 55 years and over; and
- the median age of persons in Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A was 31 years, compared with 37 years for persons in Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007⁴).

Table 1. Statistical Local Area (SLA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008)⁵

SLA name	Score	Ranking within State	Decile
Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	1009	100	7
Coolgardie (S)	968	46	3
Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part B	680	4	1
Laverton (S)	798	8	1
Leonora (S)	991	71	5
Menzies (S)	694	5	1
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	545	2	1
Dundas (S)	905	16	2

Table 1 above outlines the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) data from the 2006 Census for the Statistical Local Area (SLAs) including, and surrounding, Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A. Within SEIFA, a decile score of 1 signifies high levels of socio-economic disadvantage and a decile score of 10 signifies low levels (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008). Although a decile score of 7 may seem relatively high for Kalgoorlie/Boulder City (Part A), there is a large gap between high and low (or no) income earners in the City due in part to the large mining-

⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007.) 2006 Census QuickStats: Kalgoorlie Boulder City Part A (Statistical Subdivision) (<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>) accessed 13 February 2012.

⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008). Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Data only, 2006. (<http://www.abs.gov.au>) accessed 14 February 2012.

related salaries earned by some residents. This increases the SEIFA score for Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A. The areas immediately surrounding Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A have low SEIFA scores which have an impact on the City as residents from these areas frequently travel to the City for provisions.

While the presence of 'at-risk' groups in Kalgoorlie/Boulder and surrounding communities is acknowledged, it is important to note that the higher than State average alcohol consumption and related harm in the Goldfields and Kalgoorlie presented within this report are characteristic of the whole community, rather than simply a small number of 'at risk' groups.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN KALGOORLIE/BOULDER

Key points

- In 2007/08, per capita consumption in Statistical Subdivision of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A (22.19L) was nearly twice the Western Australian average (12.45L).
- In the Statistical Subdivision of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A, per capita consumption figures increased between 2005/06 and 2007/08.
- In a self reported survey in 2006, the majority of respondents usually drank alcohol at home (65.4%).
- In a survey of 400 Kalgoorlie/Boulder residents, alcohol-related violence, public drunkenness and drink driving were the three main alcohol related problems in the community identified by respondents, and most respondents indicated that these issues have gotten worse or much worse in the 12 month prior to the survey.

Per capita alcohol consumption

The term per capita consumption is used to describe the estimated amount of pure alcohol in litres consumed in an area, divided by the residential population aged 15 years and over.

While there are limitations to the data⁶, per capita consumption estimates can provide a useful gross indicator of drinking (Stimson et al, 2007)⁷ and are most useful when considered alongside other information to create a more complete understanding of alcohol use and related harm in an area.

⁶ Refer to Data Methodology section for detailed information on how per capita consumption estimates are derived and data caveats.

⁷ Stimson, G. Grant, M. Choquet, M. Garrison, P. (2007) Drinking in context. Patterns, interventions and partnerships. New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.

The most recent available per capita consumption estimates pertain to 2007/08. Per capita consumption data is currently only available by Statistical Subdivision and is not able to be presented for individual Statistical Local Areas (Shires).

In the Statistical Subdivision of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A, per capita consumption figures increased between 2005/06 and 2007/08 (the available periods for this data) (**Table 2**). In 2007/08, per capita consumption in the Statistical Subdivision of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A was nearly twice the Western Australian average.

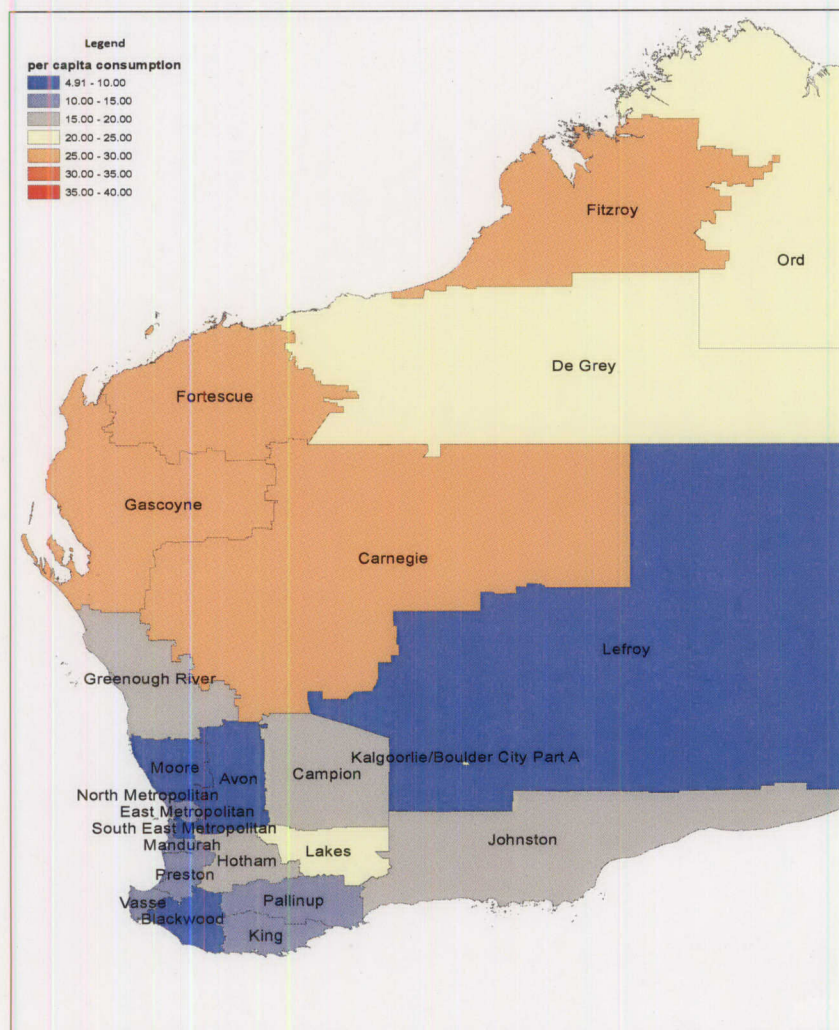
Table 2. Per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) by Statistical Subdivision, 2005/6-2007/08, Western Australia (Loxley et al, 2011)⁸

Year	Statistical Subdivision of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A PCC (pure alcohol L)	Western Australia PCC (pure alcohol L)
2005/06	17.32L	10.95L
2006/07	18.11L	10.76L
2007/08	22.19L	12.45L

Figure 2 provides a comparative view of per capita consumption by Subdivision in 2007/08, highlighting the Statistical Subdivision of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A as one of four Subdivisions sharing the second highest per capita consumption in the State.

⁸ Loxley, W., Chikritzhs, T. & Pascal, R. 2011. *National Alcohol Sales Data Project Final Report 2009*. Drug and Alcohol Office.

Figure 2. Per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) by Statistical Subdivision, 2007/08, Western Australia



Self reported consumption

During the latter part of 2006, the Kalgoorlie Alcohol Action Project conducted a community survey with a representative sample of over 400 residents of Kalgoorlie/Boulder. The survey aimed to investigate people's drinking habits and their perception of alcohol-related harm in Kalgoorlie-Boulder (National Drug Research Institute, 2007⁹).

Some of the findings of the baseline survey included:

- Approximately two thirds (68%) of those who have had at least one standard drink in the past year, drink at least once a week, and 1 in 5 do so everyday, a rate which is twice the state average.
- Men in Kalgoorlie-Boulder binge drink at almost **twice** the state average.

⁹ National Drug Research Institute 2007, *Kalgoorlie Alcohol Action Project*. Available from: <http://www.ndri.curtin.edu.au/kaap/interventions/survey.html> (accessed 20 May 2010).

- Women in Kalgoorlie-Boulder binge drink at almost **three** times the state average.
- The majority of respondents usually drank alcohol at home (65.4%), with half of the sample consuming the most alcohol at home (50.6%).
- Alcohol-related violence, public drunkenness and drink driving were the three main alcohol related problems in the community identified by respondents, and most respondents indicated that these issues have gotten worse or much worse in the 12 month prior to the survey (National Drug Research Institute, 2007).

KALGOORLIE ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITALISATIONS

Key points:

- For the period 2006-2010, alcohol related hospitalisations in Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A show that short term harmful drinking patterns are prevalent (resulting in acute problems such as violence and injury) and long term (resulting in chronic disease) harmful drinking patterns are prevalent.
- Between 2006-2010, the total rate for hospitalisations in Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A relating to 'all alcohol-related conditions' was significantly higher (1.36 times) than the corresponding State rate for all residents.
- In 2010, Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Pt A residents were hospitalised a total of 246 times for conditions due to alcohol. They consumed 897 bed days at an approximate cost of \$1,302,202.

Kalgoorlie/Boulder Part A: alcohol-related hospitalisations, all persons 2006-2010

Between 2006-2010, the total rate for hospitalisations in Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A relating to 'all alcohol-related conditions' was significantly higher (1.36 times) than the corresponding State rate for all residents. The alcohol-related conditions that were significantly higher than the State rates for all residents were:

- alcoholic liver cirrhosis (1.89 times);
- cancers (1.24 times);
- stroke (1.93 times);
- other alcohol-related diseases (1.39 times);
- road injuries (1.55 times);
- falls (1.18 times);
- suicide (1.28 times) and
- assaults (1.85 times) (Department of Health WA (2012) unpublished).¹⁰

¹⁰ Department of Health WA. (2012) HealthTracks Reporting. Epidemiology Branch, Public Health Division, Department of Health WA in collaboration with the CRC for Spatial Information. Report generated 15 February 2012.

In 2010, Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Pt A residents were hospitalised a total of 246 times for conditions due to alcohol. They consumed 897 bed days at an approximate cost of \$1,302,202.

Kalgoorlie/Boulder Part A: alcohol-related hospitalisations, males 2006-2010

Between 2006-2010, the total rate for hospitalisations in Kalgoorlie/Boulder Part A relating to 'all alcohol-related conditions' was significantly higher (1.35 times) than the corresponding State rate for male residents. The alcohol-related conditions that were significantly higher than the State rates for males were:

- alcoholic liver cirrhosis (1.58 times);
- cancers (1.77 times);
- other alcohol-related diseases (1.51 times);
- road injuries (1.45 times);
- falls (1.26 times); and
- assaults (1.54 times).¹¹

Kalgoorlie/Boulder Part A: alcohol-related hospitalisations, females 2006-2010

Between 2006-2010 the total rate for hospitalisations in Kalgoorlie/Boulder Part A relating to 'all alcohol-related conditions' was significantly higher (1.28 times) than the corresponding State rate for female residents. The alcohol-related conditions that were significantly higher than the State rates for females were:

- alcoholic liver cirrhosis (2.99 times);
- other alcohol-related diseases (1.46 times);
- suicide (1.42 times); and
- assaults (1.93 times).¹²

¹¹ Department of Health WA. (2012) HealthTracks Reporting. Epidemiology Branch, Public Health Division, Department of Health WA in collaboration with the CRC for Spatial Information. Report generated 15 February 2012.

¹² Department of Health WA. (2012) HealthTracks Reporting. Epidemiology Branch, Public Health Division, Department of Health WA in collaboration with the CRC for Spatial Information. Report generated 15 February 2012.

COMMUNITY DRUG SERVICE EPISODES – ALCOHOL

Key points

- For those seeking or required to engage in counselling and treatment in Kalgoorlie/Boulder, alcohol use was the primary drug of concern in a majority of cases.
- Between 2009 and 2011, of the 574 client episodes involving persons from the residential suburbs of Kalgoorlie and Boulder, alcohol was the primary drug of concern in 58% (n=336) of these episodes.

Located in Kalgoorlie, the Goldfields Community Drug Service Team provides both a prevention and treatment focus on alcohol use through counselling services, brief intervention, education and training and support to manage alcohol and other drug programs amongst their clients, and support to the local community to prevent alcohol and other drug problems. The organisation provides individual counselling and group work regarding alcohol use in the Goldfields.

From 2009 to 2011, the Goldfields Community Drug Service (CDS) recorded a total of 574 client episodes where the clients were from the suburbs of Kalgoorlie and Boulder. Alcohol was the primary drug of concern in 58% (n=336) of these episodes (Drug and Alcohol Office, unpublished 2012)¹³.

Table 3: Client episodes with Kalgoorlie (6430) and Boulder (6432) as the residential suburbs, from 2009 to 2011

Primary Drug	2009	2010	*2011	Total
{None}	8	4	3	15
Alcohol	131	142	63	336
Amphetamines	22	22	19	63
Benzodiazepines	0	0	1	1
Cannabis	46	43	24	113
Cocaine	1	1	0	2
Ecstasy (MDMA)	2	1	1	4
Heroin	10	5	6	21
Morphine	0	0	2	2
Other Opioids	3	0	0	3
LSD	1	0	0	1
Other Pharmaceuticals	3	1	2	6
Other Sedatives & Hypnotics	1	0	0	1
Tobacco	1	2	1	4
Volatile Solvents/Inhalants	1	0	1	2
Grand Total	230	221	123	574

¹³ Drug and Alcohol Office (2012) Unpublished report generated 13 and 28 February 2012.

*It should be noted that the decrease in episodes in 2011 compared with previous years can be attributed to operational issues that were experienced by the CDST providers. The service ceased to function around August 2011 and the new agency that has taken out the tender expects to have a fully functioning service in mid 2012.

ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES: BOULDER, COOLGARDIE KALGOORLIE, AND KAMBALDA

The alcohol-related crime figures for the police sub-district of Kalgoorlie including the suburbs of Kalgoorlie and Boulder and the sub-districts of Coolgardie and Kambalda relates to the following offences:

- Selected verified offences.
- Assault.
- Non-domestic assaults.
- Domestic assaults.

The data identifies the significant impact that alcohol has in these types of offences. The level of alcohol-related offending in these sub-districts and suburbs is in most instances appreciably higher than state-wide percentages and higher than the Goldfields-Esperance Police district's percentage.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

The recently released National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) provides a measure of community perceptions.

The NSCSP measures many issues including community perception of feelings of safety, perception of neighbourhood problems and about becoming a victim of crime, identified that the Goldfields-Esperance Police district had the third highest level of concern in Western Australia about drunken and disorderly behaviour as a problem in the neighbourhood.

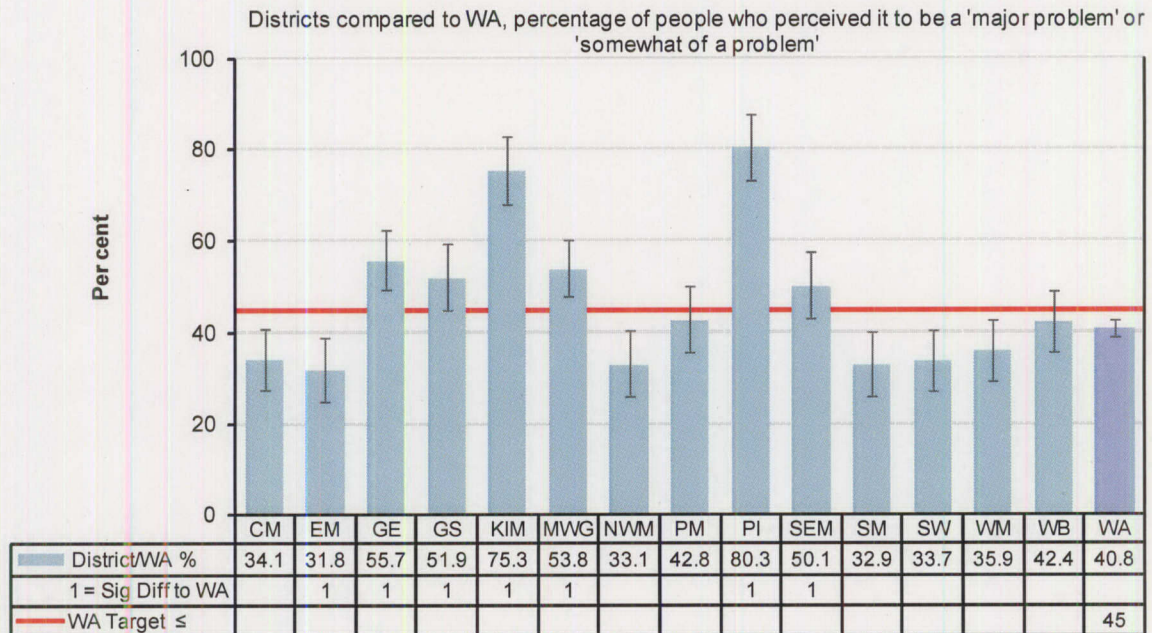
The below graph identifies that 55.7% of the community in the Goldfields-Esperance Police district (GE) are concerned about drunken and disorderly behaviour.

The level of concern expressed by the community in the Goldfields-Esperance Police district is only exceeded by the Pilbara and Kimberley Police Districts.

The state average for community concern on this issue is 40.8% compared to 55.7% in the Goldfields-Esperance Police district.

Figure 3. Community perceptions of safety: drunk and disorderly behaviour

Drunken or disorderly behaviour as a problem in the neighbourhood, 2011



Note: All survey results are subject to a margin of error. Due to the smaller sample size for each district of 200 compared with 2,800 for WA, the margin of error is greater for district results and has been indicated in the chart using an error bar. Where two error bars do not overlap, the result is significantly different.

The results reflect data collected by telephone interview by The Social Research Centre between January and December 2011.

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (unpublished)

KALGOORLIE SUB-DISTRICTALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCE DATA

Key points

- In 2010/2011:
 - 60.3% of *Assault Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district were recorded as alcohol-related, down from 62.1% in 2009/10.
 - 69.2% of *Domestic Assault Offences* were recorded as being alcohol-related, a decrease from 71.1% in 2009/10.
 - 52.8% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district were recorded as being alcohol-related, a decrease from 55.9% in 2009/10.
- Between 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2011, the percentage of alcohol-related *Assault offences which includes Non-Domestic and Domestic Assaults* were consistently higher than the state and the district percentage.

Kalgoorlie sub-district: *Selected Verified Offences*

In 2010/2011, 18.5% of *Selected Verified Offences* for the Kalgoorlie sub-district were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was a decrease from 2008/09 and 2009/2010 where the percentage of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* was higher (n=19% and 21.6% respectively).

Table 1 shows a decrease in the number of non-alcohol related *Selected Verified Offences* from 2008/09 to 2010/11 (n=3513 in 2008/09 and n=3119 in 2010/2011). The number of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* during this period followed the same pattern.

Table 4. Alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* – Kalgoorlie sub-district

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	822	809	710
No	3513	2938	3119
Total	4335	3747	3829
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	19.0%	21.6%	18.5%
% State	9.7%	10.5%	9.2%
% Goldfields-Esperance	19.3%	17.4%	17.6%

While the number of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district decreased between 2008/09 and 2010/11 (n=822 to n=710), the percentage of alcohol related *Selected Verified Offences* is higher than both state and district levels.

Kalgoorlie sub-district: *Assault Offences*

In 2010/2011, 60.3% of *Assault Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was a decrease from 62.1% in 2009/10 and an increase from 57.2% in 2008/09 – see **Table 5**.

The number and percentage of alcohol-related *Assault Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district have fluctuated but remain high. The percentage of alcohol-related *Assault Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district with the exception of 2008/09 is higher than both the state and district levels.

Table 5. Number of alcohol-related *Assault Offences*- Kalgoorlie sub-district

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	439	437	412
No	328	267	271
Total	767	704	683
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	57.2%	62.1%	60.3%
% State	45.2%	45.5%	42.7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	60.4%	60.5%	55.1%

Kalgoorlie sub-district: *Non-Domestic Assault Offences*

In 2010/2011, 52.8% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district were alcohol-related. The percentage of alcohol-related *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* was higher than the State and the district rate in 2009/10 and 2010/2011.

Table 6 shows that the number of alcohol-related *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district during the three recorded years presented, has fluctuated but the percentage that are alcohol related continues to be high.

Table 6. Alcohol-related Offences *Non-Domestic Assaults* – Kalgoorlie sub-district

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	215	233	196
No	229	184	175
Total	444	417	371
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	48.4%	55.9%	52.8%
% State	39.8%	40.9%	37.7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	53.5%	54.9%	49.6%

Kalgoorlie sub-district: *Alcohol-related Domestic Assault Offences*

During the defined period, alcohol featured very strongly in *Domestic Assault Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district. In 2010/2011, 69.2% of *Domestic Assault*

Offences were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was a decrease from 69.3% in 2008/09 and 71.1% in 2009/10.

Though the number of *Domestic Assaults Offences* fluctuated over the reported years, the percentage involving alcohol remained above state and district levels.

Table 7 Alcohol-related *Domestic Assault*, Kalgoorlie sub-district

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	224	204	216
No	99	83	96
Total	323	287	312
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	69.3%	71.1%	69.2%
% State	54.4%	52.9%	49.5%
% Goldfields-Esperance	68.7%	67.0%	60.8%

KALGOORLIE SUBURB

Key points

- In 2010/2011:
 - 60.7% of *Assault Offences* in Kalgoorlie were recorded as alcohol-related, down from 62.9% in 2009/10 but up from 54.4% in 2008/09.
 - 71.6% of *Domestic Assault Offences* were recorded as being alcohol-related, a decrease from 71.7% in 2009/10.
 - 55.8% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in were recorded as being alcohol-related, a decrease from 58.7% in 2009/10.
- Between 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2011, the percentage of alcohol-related *Assault offences which includes Non-Domestic and Domestic Assaults* was higher than the state, district and sub-district percentage.

Kalgoorlie suburb: Selected Verified Offences

In 2010/2011, 20.8% of *Selected Verified Offences* for the suburb of Kalgoorlie were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was an increase from 2008/09 and a decrease from 2009/2010 where the percentage of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* (20.6% and 22.5% respectively).

Table 8. Number of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* – Kalgoorlie suburb

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	453	419	348
No	17443	1442	1325
Total	2197	1861	1673
% Kalgoorlie suburb	20.6%	22.5%	20.8%
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	19.0%	21.6%	18.5%
% State	9.7%	10.5%	9.2%
% Goldfields-Esperance	19.3%	17.4%	17.6%

While the number of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* in Kalgoorlie decreased between 2008/09 and 2010/11 (n=453 to n=348), The percentage of alcohol related *Selected Verified Offences* is high and higher than the state, district and sub-district levels.

Suburb of Kalgoorlie: *Assault Offences*

In 2010/2011, 60.7% of *Assault Offences* in Kalgoorlie were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was an increase from 54.4% in 2008/09 but a decrease from 62.9% in 2009/10 – see **Table 9**.

The number and percentage of alcohol-related *Assault Offences* in Kalgoorlie have fluctuated but remain high. The percentage of alcohol-related *Assault Offences* in Kalgoorlie in 2009/10 and 2010/11 was higher than the state, district and sub-district levels.

Table 9. Number of alcohol-related *Assault Offences*- Kalgoorlie suburb

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	246	231	213
No	206	136	138
Total	452	367	351
% Kalgoorlie suburb	54.4%	62.9%	60.7%
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	57.2%	62.1%	60.3%
% State	45.2%	45.5%	42.7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	60.4%	60.5%	55.1%

Suburb of Kalgoorlie: *Non-Domestic Assault Offences*

In 2010/2011, 55.8% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in Kalgoorlie were alcohol-related. The percentage of alcohol-related *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* was higher than the State, district and sub-district levels in 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Table 10 shows that the number of alcohol-related *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in Kalgoorlie during the three recorded years presented, has remained stable and the percentage that are alcohol related continues to be high.

Table 10. Number of alcohol-related Offences *Non-Domestic Assaults* – Kalgoorlie suburb

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	146	145	135
No	157	102	107
Total	303	247	242
% Kalgoorlie suburb	48.2%	58.7%	55.8%
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	48.4%	55.9%	52.8%
% State	39.8%	40.9%	37. 7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	53.5%	54.9%	49.6%

Suburb of Kalgoorlie: *Alcohol-related Domestic Assault Offences*

During the defined period, alcohol featured very strongly in *Domestic Assault Offences* in Kalgoorlie. In 2010/2011, 71.6% of *Domestic Assault Offences* were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was an increase from 67.1% in 2008/09 and a minute decrease from 71.7% in 2009/10.

Though the number of *Domestic Assaults Offences* reduced over the reported years, the percentage involving alcohol increased and is above state, district and sub-district levels for 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Table 11 Alcohol-related *Domestic Assault*, Kalgoorlie suburb

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	100	86	78
No	49	34	31
Total	149	120	109
% Kalgoorlie suburb	67.1%	71.7%	71.6%
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	69.3%	71.1%	69.2%
% State	54.4%	52.9%	49.5%
% Goldfields-Esperance	68.7%	67.0%	60.8%

BOULDER

Key points

- In 2010/2011:
 - 65.2% of *Assault Offences* in Boulder were recorded as alcohol-related, down from 65.6% in 2009/10.
 - 72.9% of *Domestic Assault Offences* were recorded as being alcohol-related, a decrease from 73.3% in 2009/10.
 - 53.5% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* were recorded as being alcohol-related, a decrease from 56.7% in 2009/10.
- Between 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2011, the percentage of alcohol-related *Assault offences* which includes *Non-Domestic* and *Domestic Assaults* were consistently higher than the state, district and sub-district percentage.

Suburb of Boulder: *Selected Verified Offences*

In 2010/2011, 21.6% of *Selected Verified Offences* for Boulder were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was a decrease from 2008/09 and 2009/2010 where the percentage of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* were higher (21.8% and 24.3% respectively).

Table 12 shows a decrease in the number of non-alcohol related *Selected Verified Offences* from 2008/09 to 2010/11 (n=838 in 2008/09 and n=761 in 2010/2011).

Table 12. Number of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* – Boulder suburb

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	233	241	210
No	838	751	761
Total	1071	992	971
% Boulder suburb	21.8%	24.3%	21.6%
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	19.0%	21.6%	18.5%
% State	9.7%	10.5%	9.2%
% Goldfields-Esperance	19.3%	17.4%	17.6%

While the number of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* in Boulder decreased between 2008/09 and 2010/11 (n=233 to n=210), The percentage of alcohol related *Selected Verified Offences* is higher than the state, district and sub-district levels.

Suburb of Boulder: Assault Offences

In 2010/2011, 65.2% of *Assault Offences* in Boulder were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was an increase from 64.7% in 2008/09 and a slight decrease from 65.6% in 2009/10 – see **Table 13**.

The number and percentage of alcohol-related *Assault Offences* in Boulder remain high. The percentage of alcohol-related *Assault Offences* in Boulder is higher than the state, district and sub-district levels.

Table 13. Number of alcohol-related *Assault Offences*- Boulder suburb

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	119	128	116
No	65	67	62
Total	184	195	178
% Boulder suburb	64.7%	65.6%	65.2%
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	57.2%	62.1%	60.3%
% State	45.2%	45.5%	42.7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	60.4%	60.5%	55.1%

Suburb of Boulder: *Non-Domestic Assault Offences*

In 2010/2011, 53.5% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in Boulder were alcohol-related.

Table 14 shows that the percentage of alcohol-related *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in Boulder during 2009/10 and 2010/11 was higher than the state, district and sub-district levels.

Table 14. Number of alcohol-related Offences *Non-Domestic Assaults* – Boulder suburb

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	42	51	38
No	42	39	33
Total	84	90	71
% Boulder suburb	50.0%	56.7%	53.5%
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	48.4%	55.9%	52.8%
% State	39.8%	40.9%	37. 7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	53.5%	54.9%	49.6%

Suburb of Boulder: *Alcohol-related Domestic Assault Offences*

During the defined period, alcohol featured strongly in *Domestic Assault Offences* in Boulder. In 2010/2011, 72.9% of *Domestic Assault Offences* were recorded as being alcohol-related. This was a decrease from 77.0% in 2008/09 and 73.3% in 2009/10.

Though the number of *Domestic Assaults Offences* remained stabled over the reported years, the percentage involving alcohol was above state, district and sub-district levels.

Table 15 Alcohol-related *Domestic Assault*, Boulder suburb

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	77	77	78
No	23	28	29
Total	100	105	107
% Boulder suburb	77.0%	73.3%	72.9%
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	69.3%	71.1%	69.2%
% State	54.4%	52.9%	49.5%
% Goldfields-Esperance	68.7%	67.0%	60.8%

DISORDERLY CONDUCT OFFENCES: KALGOORLIE SUB-DISTRICT, KALGOORLIE, BOULDER

Key points

- In 2010/2011:
 - 82.1% of *Disorderly Conduct Offences* in the Kalgoorlie sub-district were recorded as alcohol-related, up from 71.6% in 2009/10.
 - 82.6% of *Disorderly Conduct Offences* in the suburb of Kalgoorlie were recorded as alcohol-related, up from 71.4% in 2009/10.
 - 78.6% of *Disorderly Conduct Offences* in the suburb of Boulder were recorded as alcohol-related, up from 72.7% in 2009/10.

Table 16 shows that alcohol plays a significant role in disorderly conduct offences state-wide. Both the Kalgoorlie sub-district and the suburb of Kalgoorlie have experienced higher levels in this regard when compared with the state and district level over the three recorded years.

For the period 2010/11, the district level 78.6%, sub-district level 82.1%, suburb of Kalgoorlie level 82.6% and suburb of Boulder level 78.6% for alcohol related disorderly conduct offences were significantly higher than the state level of 64.3%.

Table 16 Alcohol-related *Disorderly Conduct Offences*

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	3275	2755	1328
No	1119	1142	737
Total	4394	3897	2065
% State	74.5%	70.7%	64.3%
Yes	145	98	88
No	61	41	24
Total	206	139	112
% Goldfields-Esperance-district	70.4%	70.5%	78.6%
Yes	59	48	55
No	20	19	12
Total	79	67	67
% Kalgoorlie sub-district	74.7%	71.6%	82.1%

<i>Yes</i>	39	25	38
<i>No</i>	11	10	8
<i>Total</i>	50	35	46
% Kalgoorlie suburb	78.0%	71.4%	82.6%
<i>Yes</i>	13	16	11
<i>No</i>	8	6	3
<i>Total</i>	21	22	14
% Boulder suburb	61.9%	72.7%	78.6%

COOLGARDIE ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCE DATA

Key points

- Between 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2011, the percentage of alcohol-related *Assault offences including Domestic and Non-Domestic Assault* were higher than the corresponding State and district percentages.
- In 2010/2011 in Coolgardie:
 - 13.7% of *Selected Verified Offences* were alcohol-related.
 - 70.8% of *Assault Offences* were alcohol-related.
 - 70.0% of *Domestic Assault Offences* were recorded as being alcohol-related.
 - 71.4% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* were alcohol-related.

Coolgardie: *Selected Verified Offences*

In 2010/2011, 13.7% of *Selected Verified Offences* in Coolgardie was recorded as being alcohol-related.

With the exception of 2010/11 the percentage of alcohol-related *Selected Verified Offences* in Coolgardie was higher than both the state and district level over the three recorded years.

Table 17: Number of alcohol related *Verified Offences*: Coolgardie

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	68	51	31
No	130	136	195
Total	198	187	226
%Coolgardie	34.3%	27.3%	13.7%
%State	9.7%	10.5%	9.2%
% Goldfields-Esperance	22.2%	21.5%	17.95%

Coolgardie: Assault Offences

In 2010/2011, 70.8% of *Assault Offences* in Coolgardie were alcohol-related.

In 2008/09 and 2010/11, the percentage of *Assault Offences* in Coolgardie recorded as being alcohol-related, were higher than the state and district levels.

For each of the recorded years between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2011, there were consistently higher numbers of alcohol-related *Assaults* in Coolgardie when compared to those that are not alcohol-related.

Table 18: Number of alcohol related *Assault Offences*: Coolgardie

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Yes	36	28	17
No	10	21	7
Total	46	49	24
%Coolgardie	78.3%	57.1%	70.8%
% State	45.2%	45.5%	42.7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	60.4%	60.5%	55.1%

Coolgardie: Non-Domestic Assault Offences

In 2010/2011, 71.4% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* were alcohol-related.

Between 2008/09 and 2009/10, the number of reported alcohol-related *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* dropped by n=2 (n=16 to n=14 respectively). In 2010/2011, the number of alcohol-related *Non-Domestic Assaults* in Coolgardie (n=10) again reduced but the percentage that were alcohol related again exceeded state and district levels.

Table 19: Number of alcohol related *Non-Domestic Assault Offences*: Coolgardie

Alcohol related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	16	14	10
No	7	18	4
Total	23	32	14
% Coolgardie	69.6%	43.8%	71.4%
% State	39.8%	40.9%	37.7%
Goldfields-Esperance %	53.5%	54.9%	49.6%

Coolgardie: Domestic Assault Offences

During the recorded years, alcohol featured highly in *Domestic Assault Offences* in Coolgardie. In 2010/11, 70.0% of *Domestic Assaults* were alcohol-related.

Table 20 shows that the total number of alcohol-related *Domestic Assault Offences* reduced each financial year between July 2008 and 30 June 2011 but the percentage that were alcohol related were higher than the state and district levels.

Table 20: Alcohol-related Domestic Assault, Coolgardie

Alcohol related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	20	14	7
No	3	3	3
Total	23	17	10
% Coolgardie	87.0%	82.4%	70.0%
% State	54.4%	52.9%	49.5%
% Goldfields-Esperance	68.7%	67.0%	60.8%

KAMBALDA ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCE DATA

Key points

- When comparing 2008/09 and 2010/11 there was a decrease in the percentage of alcohol-related offences across all offence categories presented for Kambalda, with the exception of *Domestic Assault* in 2010/11.
- In 2010/2011 in Kambalda:
 - 11.7% of *Selected Verified Offences* were alcohol-related.
 - 46.2% of *Assault Offences* were alcohol-related.
 - 100.0% of *Domestic Assault Offences* were recorded as being alcohol-related.
 - 12.5% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* were alcohol-related.

Kambalda: Selected Verified Offences

In 2010/11, 11.7% of *Selected Verified Offences* in Kambalda were recorded as being alcohol-related. This represented a decrease from 21.2% in 2008/09 and an increase from 8.2% in 2009/10.

For two of the recorded years the percentage of *Selected Verified Offences* in Kambalda recorded as being alcohol-related was above the state level.

Table 21. Verified Offences - Kambalda

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Yes	49	18	16
No	182	201	121
Total	231	219	137
% Kambalda	21.2%	8.2%	11.7%
% State	9.7%	10.5%	9.2%
% Goldfields-Esperance	19.3%	17.4%	17.6%

Kambalda: Assault Offences

In 2010/11, 46.2% of *Assault Offences* in Kambalda were recorded as being alcohol-related. The percentage of alcohol-related *Assault Offences* in Kambalda decreased over the three years (74.4% in 2008/09, 57.9% in 2009/10 and 46.2% in 2010/2011).

The percentage of alcohol-related *Assault Offences* in Kambalda was higher than the state across the three financial years presented.

Table 22. Assault Offences - Kambalda

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Yes	32	11	6
No	11	8	7
Total	43	19	13
% Kambalda	74.4%	57.9%	46.2%
% State	45.2%	45.5%	42.7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	60.4%	60.5%	55.1%

Kambalda: Non-Domestic Assault

In 2010/11, only 12.5% of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in Kambalda were recorded as being alcohol-related.

Though the number of *Non-Domestic Assault Offences* in Kambalda is very small over the three recorded years, alcohol is clearly an issue and the levels in 2008/09 and 2010/11 were above state and district levels.

Table 23. Non-Domestic Assault Offences – Kambalda

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 2011
Yes	14	5	1
No	7	4	7
Total	21	9	8
% Kambalda	66.7%	55.6%	12.5%
% State	39.8%	40.9%	37.7%
% Goldfields-Esperance	53.5%	54.9%	49.6%

Kambalda: Alcohol-related Domestic Assault

Statistics show that the vast majority of *Domestic Assault Offences* in Kambalda are alcohol-related. In 2010/11, 100% (n=5) of reported *Domestic Assault Offences* in Kambalda were recorded as being alcohol-related.

The percentage of alcohol-related *Domestic Assault Offences* in Kambalda has been higher than the state and district percentage over the recorded years with the exception of 2009/10.

Table 24. Domestic Assault Offences in Kambalda

Alcohol-related	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11
Yes	18	6	5
No	4	4	0
Total	22	10	5
% Kambalda	81.80%	60.0%	100.0%
% State	54.4%	52.9%	49.5%
% Goldfields-Esperance	68.7%	67.0%	60.8%

DRINK DRIVING STATISTICS

Key points

- In 2010/2011:
 - 58.5% of persons charged with a drink driving offence where their drinking locality was the Kalgoorlie Sub-District had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place (n=303).
 - 70.6% of persons charged with a drink driving offence where their drinking locality was the suburb of Boulder had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place (n=123).
 - 47.3% of persons charged with a drink driving offence where their drinking locality was the suburb of Kalgoorlie had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place (n=142).

There is an existing level of drink-driving occurring in Kalgoorlie associated with consumption of packaged liquor.

The below drink driving statistics (**Table 25**), show that for the three year period between 2008-9 and 2010-11, for those drinking in the locality of the Kalgoorlie Police sub-district, 62.8% (n=758) of persons charged with a drink driving offence had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place.

For the three year period for those drinking in the suburb of Boulder, 76.6% of persons charged with a drink driving offence had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place (n=309).

For the same period for those drinking in the suburb of Kalgoorlie, 47.3% of persons charged with a drink driving offence had their last drink of alcohol at a private residence or public place (n=142).

		Financial Year			
Drink Locality	Drink Place	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
KALGOORLIE POLICE SUB-DISTRICT	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	98	116	185	399
	OTHER	87	120	185	392
	LICENSED PREMISES				
	PRIVATE RESIDENCE OWN	55	119	89	263
	PUBLIC PLACE	24	43	29	96
	NOT KNOWN	8	3	11	22
	REFUSE TO ANSWER	3	4	6	13
	PUBLIC EVENT	1	2	7	10
	WORK	3	1	4	8
	VEHICLE	0	1	2	3
Total		279	409	518	1206
		Financial Year			
Drink Locality	Drink Place	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
BOULDER SUBURB	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	46	47	82	175
	OTHER	16	48	31	95
	PRIVATE RESIDENCE OWN	15	21	44	80
	LICENSED PREMISES				
	PUBLIC PLACE	10	19	10	39
	REFUSE TO ANSWER	2	1	2	5
	WORK	2	0	2	4
	NOT KNOWN	2	0	2	4
	PUBLIC EVENT	0	0	1	1
BOULDER Total		93	136	174	403
KALGOORLIE SUBURB	LICENSED PREMISES	70	96	138	304
	PRIVATE RESIDENCE				
	OTHER	44	62	81	187
	PRIVATE RESIDENCE OWN	29	61	45	135
	PUBLIC PLACE	13	22	16	51
	NOT KNOWN	6	3	7	16
	PUBLIC EVENT	1	2	6	9
	REFUSE TO ANSWER	0	3	4	7
	WORK	1	0	2	3
	VEHICLE	0	0	1	1
KALGOORLIE Total		164	249	300	713

¹⁴¹ WA Police have available a Breath Test Form that can be filled out minutes prior to the Formal Breath Test. This form allows the collection of Place of Last Drink information which is useful as an indicator regarding whether people are consuming liquor on-premises or off-premises (packaged liquor). Statistics recorded using the Breath Test Form only form a proportion of the number of drink driving charges made in an area (which are recorded on the WA Police TEACIS data base).

ALCOHOL SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS IN THE GOLDFIELDS

There are a number of alcohol and other drug service providers located within the Goldfields. Examples of services include, but are not limited to:

- Sobering up centre – managed by Bega Garberringu Health Service. The shelter provides a safe and secure place for those affected by drugs and / or alcohol to sober up away from Police incarceration. Clients who are repeat clients receive assistance with their alcohol and other drug issues through a referral service.
- Community Drug Service Team – managed by Drug Arm in partnership with Bega Garberringu Health Service. Provides counselling, education and support to individuals of all ages who may be voluntary, involuntary and mandated. Services provided encompass education, support, advocacy, case management, screening/assessment and where appropriate referrals to other agencies.
- Prospect Lodge - provides a safe, stable residential rehabilitation facility that is an alcohol and other drug free environment for residents over the age of 18 years who have problems associated with the use of alcohol and/or other drugs.
- Goldfields Population Health Unit – undertakes health promotion and community development activity.

RESTRICTIONS: AN EFFECTIVE STRATEGY FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

Targeted interventions appropriate for individuals are an important feature of a comprehensive approach to reduce the levels of alcohol-related problems in the community. However, research shows that a population (whole of community) approach such as liquor restrictions is also an effective method to achieve long-term change.

This is because while there are a number of factors that influence how a person drinks, access to, and the convenience of, obtaining alcohol make it difficult for those that drink at risky levels to avoid drinking or reduce the amount consumed. The positive impacts of reducing the availability of alcohol can also be seen broadly across communities, not only within the more at-risk populations (National Drug Research Institute, 2007).

There is a significant body of research spanning more than 30 years demonstrating that there is a positive relationship between levels of per capita alcohol consumption in populations and the frequency and range of social and health problems. More recently, there have been several reviews of the literature published including:

- Loxley et al (2004). The Prevention of Substance Use, Risk and Harm in Australia: a Review of the Evidence. Commonwealth of Australia: Canberra.
- National Drug Research Institute (2007). Restrictions on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol: Evidence and Outcomes. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology: Perth.
- Babor et al (2010). Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity. Oxford University Press: New York.

Each of the reviews are consistent in that although the relationship is complex and may vary in magnitude over time and place, there is clearly a demonstrable, positive relationship between the availability of alcohol and levels of consumption/drinking patterns and associated harm.

National and international literature consistently identifies reductions in liquor availability as very effective means of significantly reducing problems such as violence, injury and crime, which has direct and indirect benefits for the entire community. Babor et al (2003) found,

'studies demonstrate that controlling alcohol availability can contribute to the reduction of alcohol problems. Reductions in the hours and days of sale, numbers of alcohol outlets, and restrictions on access to alcohol, are associated with reductions in both alcohol use and alcohol-related problems.'

TOURISM AND RESTRICTIONS

In towns facing liquor restrictions, an often voiced, yet unproven, concern from some sectors has been the potential demise of tourism because of restrictions. To date, there is no known evidence demonstrating that towns with liquor restrictions experience a downturn in tourism. There is, however, growing evidence that restrictions can benefit tourism. For example, a 3-month interim report (Drug and Alcohol Office, 2010) regarding the impact of liquor restrictions in Halls Creek found that,

'When comparing the value and number of sales from the Halls Creek Visitors Centre for tourism services for the period of June to August 2008 (pre-restriction) with the period of June to August 2009 (post-restriction) there was a 55 per cent increase in the value of sales and an overall increase of 260 in the total number of sales.'

Halls Creek has stricter liquor restrictions than those proposed within this report. The Halls Creek Visitors Centre data provided the dollar value and the number of sales by tourism services for the period of June 2008 to August 2009. The type of services captured included bookings for accommodation, scenic flights and tours. It should be noted that not all visitors to Halls Creek book services through the Visitors Centre, with many going straight to the service provider. The information presented in the Halls Creek 3-month Interim Report considers only those using the Visitors Centre (Drug and Alcohol Office, 2010).

Liquor restrictions are also not unique to regional and remote areas of Western Australia. Liquor restrictions are also common in the Northern Territory and Queensland in particular and are therefore a common experience for those travelling in the north of the country. Liquor restrictions, along with supporting strategies, can provide an opportunity for increasing tourism through increased community safety, improved public amenity and reduced property damage, to name but a few of the benefits that would reflect positively on the image and prospects of a community. In some communities with liquor restrictions, communication strategies targeting potential visitors to the area have been implemented and positively received. If liquor restrictions are introduced into Kalgoorlie/Boulder, such a communication strategy is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MINIMISE HARM AND DISORDER

The decision to consider or impose liquor restrictions is that of the Director of Liquor Licensing.

In order to minimise harm and ill-health and improve community safety and wellbeing in Kalgoorlie/Boulder, and surrounding communities, the consideration of liquor restrictions appropriate to Kalgoorlie/Boulder and nearby locations is sought. Restrictions would complement other restrictions in the region and a recent commitment for increased alcohol and other drug resources in the area.

Based on the information within this report, the following restrictions are proposed as a starting point for consideration:

1. **For supply reduction strategies to be effective, coverage of general public alcohol supply points in Kalgoorlie/Boulder and nearby locations including but not limited to Coolgardie and Kambalda is suggested.**

The rationale for such an approach is that:

- levels of alcohol consumption in the Goldfields are higher than the state average; and
- consistency would limit the likelihood of transferring some problems to other locations, which has been seen in some Kimberley and Pilbara towns and is reported practice in the Goldfields.

2. **The sale of packaged liquor on Sunday is prohibited.**

3. **Packaged liquor may not be sold or supplied in the following quantities:**

- a. **in individual containers of more than one litre of liquor with an alcohol content of 6% or more (for example, wine casks of more than one litre); and**
- b. **in glass bottles of 400ml or more of beer.**

4. **Packaged liquor may only be sold Monday to Saturday from 12 noon to 8pm.**

5. **Licensees to submit returns of sales data to Department Racing, Gaming and Liquor every four months.**