

# Community Participation in Liquor Licensing (WA).

## Disclaimer

This resource is for reference purposes only. It does not constitute legal advice and should not be relied upon as such. While the Alcohol and Drug Foundation has taken all reasonable care in preparing this resource, it is the responsibility of individuals to be aware of the accuracy and currency of the information provided and to separately seek legal advice about their particular circumstances. The information provided in this resource was accurate at the time of publication, but may not account for legislative or regulatory changes that have taken place since publication.

## 1. Community Participation in Liquor Licensing – an overview

### a. What is Community Participation in Liquor Licensing?

Community participation in liquor licensing refers to the involvement of local communities in liquor licensing processes. Specifically, it concerns how communities can influence decision making in a number of ways, including objections or submissions to new applications, or complaining about an existing licensed premises. This resource focuses on objections. Racing, Gaming and Liquor ([rgl.wa.gov.au](http://rgl.wa.gov.au)) can be contacted to discuss the complaints process for existing licences.

The involvement of community voices in the liquor licensing process is provided for by the *Liquor Control Act 1988*, which lets the community object to proposed licences and ask that the licence either not be granted, or granted with certain conditions placed on it.

### b. Which target audience should community participation in liquor licensing focus on?

Under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*, all communities have the opportunity to participate in liquor licensing processes.

### c. How does community participation in liquor licensing help to prevent alcohol and drug-related issues?

There is strong international and Australian evidence linking the availability of alcohol with levels of alcohol consumption, and associated harms from alcohol.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> The ‘availability of alcohol’ refers to the density of bottle shops and drinking venues, and their trading hours, in a local area.

Regulating the availability of alcohol through mechanisms like harm minimisation-focused liquor licensing can help reduce harms from alcohol.

Communities have an important part to play in the liquor licensing process and influencing decision making to prevent alcohol-related harms. It is critical to have community voices involved so the process is transparent and more representative of the needs of the local community.

1. Livingston M, Wilkinson C, Room R. 2016. Evidence check: Community impact of liquor licences.
2. The Royal Australasian College of Physicians and The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists Alcohol Policy. 2016.
3. Miller P, Curtis A, Chikritzhs T, Toumbourou J. 2015. Interventions for reducing alcohol supply, alcohol demand and alcohol-related harm. Final report for NDLERF.
4. Kypri K, McElduff P, Miller P. 2014. Restrictions in pub closing times and lockouts in Newcastle, Australia five years on. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, vol. 33 no. 3, pp. 323–326.

#### d. How effective is community participation in liquor licensing?

The influence of objections in liquor licensing decision-making is complex. A community objection is not a veto. Community objections to liquor licensing applications are one of several considerations that are taken into account by decision-makers.

Although it is difficult to say what weight is given to community objections, and how objections influence decision-making, we know that action to prevent alcohol harms is more effective when community members and partners work together.

Local Drug Action Teams (LDATs) are well placed to respond to potentially harmful liquor licence applications and ensure that community voices are heard in the process. Community participation in liquor licensing may be more effective when your LDAT's objection is further supported by a number of independent individual objections from other community members. The number of objections may be seen by decision-makers as an indicator of the negative social impact granting the licence may have.

It is worth noting that objections can be struck out if they are repetitive or don't provide the required amount of proof.

## 2. Planning

### a. Information about liquor licensing in Western Australia

It is important that LDATs understand Western Australia's liquor licensing laws and how the community can participate in the liquor licensing process.

Table 1 provides an overview of the Western Australian liquor licensing system, the different types of liquor licenses and permits, and the liquor licence application process. Links to more detailed information are provided throughout. Further information on how the community can participate in liquor licensing processes and object to liquor licence applications is outlined in *Section 3: Map your steps*.

The regulatory body responsible for liquor, the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSCI), offers a free monthly seminar on "The liquor licensing process for applicants and community". Details are available here:

[r.gl.wa.gov.au/liquor/liquor-news/are-you-applying-or-want-to-know-how-to-have-your-say-about-an-application](http://r.gl.wa.gov.au/liquor/liquor-news/are-you-applying-or-want-to-know-how-to-have-your-say-about-an-application)



Table 1: An overview of liquor licensing in Western Australia

Critical considerations	Details
The WA liquor licensing system	<p>In Australia, the liquor licensing process varies by state and territory because of the differing legislation. In Western Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Liquor Control Act 1988</i> (<a href="http://legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_546_homepage.html">legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_546_homepage.html</a>) controls the sale and supply of alcohol.</li> <li>• The Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSCI) is an agency of the Government of Western Australia responsible for regulating the liquor, gaming and adult entertainment industries.</li> <li>• The DLGSCI provides a flow-chart of the liquor licence application process: <a href="http://rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/grant-of-a-licence">rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/grant-of-a-licence</a></li> </ul>
The different types of liquor licences and permits	<p>A liquor licence states where and when alcohol can be served. Different licences are available to suit different businesses or community organisations (e.g. bars, nightclubs, commercial hotels, community clubs, etc.).</p> <p>In addition to new liquor licences, licence variations are available for existing liquor licensees that want to change or extend the conditions of their licence.</p> <p>Details about the different types of licences and permits: <a href="http://rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/overview_all_licence_types.pdf">rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/overview_all_licence_types.pdf</a></p>
The liquor licence application process	<p><b>Application</b></p> <p>How the community can find out about new licence applications is covered in <i>Section 3.a</i>.</p> <p>Liquor licence applications to the DLGSCI are accompanied by a Public Interest Assessment (PIA). A PIA is written by the applicant and provided to the DLGSCI. It provides information on areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• harm and/or health impacts to ‘at-risk’ groups</li> <li>• social health indicators for the area surrounding the proposed premises</li> <li>• expected impact on local amenity</li> <li>• strategies to manage offence, annoyance and disturbance that may result from the premises once operating.</li> </ul> <p>The PIA is available for the public to view alongside the relevant liquor licence application. More information on PIAs: <a href="http://rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor/liquor-applications/licensing-process-information/public-interest-assessment">rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor/liquor-applications/licensing-process-information/public-interest-assessment</a></p> <p><b>Advertising</b></p> <p>For most applications, DLGSCI requires signage to be placed at the premises and for the application to be advertised online. This helps to inform the community about the application and provides the opportunity to object or comment on the application. Time frames to object are short, often with only two weeks from the time the application is advertised to when an objection or submission is due.</p> <p>More information on advertising liquor licence applications can be found here: <a href="http://rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor/advertised-applications">rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor/advertised-applications</a></p> <p><b>Approval process</b></p> <p>DLGSCI grants liquor licences based on whether you are a ‘fit and proper’ person to hold a liquor licence, and if granting the licence will be in the public interest. Public objections are considered when deciding whether to grant the licence.</p>

Table 1: An overview of liquor licensing in Western Australia (cont.)

Critical considerations	Details
	<p><b>Public objections</b></p> <p>Under section 73 of the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i>, the public may make an objection to the application. The objections process is designed so the general public, nearby businesses, police, health service providers, other concerned groups and councils can have their say on liquor licence applications that may impact the local area and affect the lives of people living or working near the licensed premises.</p> <p>For more information on public objections to liquor licences visit:</p> <p><a href="http://rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/objections/8830f8a6e2326d0fa9d2ff0000b27513.pdf?sfvrsn=2">rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/objections/8830f8a6e2326d0fa9d2ff0000b27513.pdf?sfvrsn=2</a></p>

### b. Set your objectives

Setting objectives for your Community Action Plan activity is an important part of your LDAT planning process.

Some example objectives for community participation in liquor licensing are provided below.

Groups can develop their own objectives, although you may find these a useful starting point.

- Engage with [insert number] new partners to mobilize community groups to participate in objections to potentially harmful liquor licence applications
- Establish [insert number] new partnerships with community groups in the next 12 months to support participation in liquor licensing activities
- Increase community awareness of alcohol-related harms by [insert percent] within the next 12 months
- Increase community awareness of the impact that alcohol availability has on alcohol-related harm on the community by [insert percent]
- Increase community awareness by [insert percent] of their ability to contribute in liquor licensing decisions
- Increase community awareness of the liquor licensing process and how the community can participate in this process by [insert percent] within the next 12 months

- Improve community participation in the liquor licensing process by [insert percent] within the next 12 months
- Support [insert number] community groups to submit objections to potentially harmful liquor licence applications within the liquor licensing time frames in the [insert name] community.

### c. Working with community partners

LDATs have a key role in building relationships in the community and finding allies that will support action to reduce the harm caused by alcohol in the community. Key community partners include the local council and police. The local council and police may also object to a new liquor licence, and may be able to assist you with gathering some of the data about your local area (e.g. alcohol-related crime, anti-social behaviour, and property damage).

Liquor accords in Western Australia are voluntary associations of liquor industry and community stakeholders. Depending on the area in question, they may involve liquor licensees, police, community members or organisations, and council. They typically seek to address anti-social behaviour and other problems arising from alcohol. Liquor accords may be more or less effective depending on the partners involved, the region in question, and the objectives of the accord. The DLGSCI website offers more detail on accords.<sup>5</sup>

It is important for LDATs to work with partners who represent the population groups in their communities. Consider what population groups are in your community and who may be at risk of experiencing alcohol-related harms – you can partner with individuals and organisations who represent these groups.

5. [rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor/accords](http://rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor/accords)

For example, if Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are represented in your community, partner with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's organisations to make sure local action is responsive to local needs and representative of the community.

Partners may include:

- local council
- police
- local health organisations
- religious organisations
- schools
- school-parent committees
- various community groups (e.g. Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, women's, migrant and/or refugee, or groups of young people)
- local businesses
- Rotary and Lions clubs
- liquor accords.

*Useful resources:*

The Alcohol and Drug Foundation's *Building Successful Local Drug Action Teams: A Practical Guide*. See *Part 3: Working with community partners*

#### **d. Determine resources required**

Below is an indicative list of resources required for LDATs when facilitating community participation in liquor licensing. The resources you may need will depend on a number of variables, such as the specifics of the licence application, why you're objecting to it, and your desired outcomes. Local Drug Action Teams may be able to provide some of these resources or work with partners who can provide additional support.

- Basic administrative tools, including stationery, office supplies, phones, printing, a workspace for administrative duties.
- Skilled personnel to coordinate the objection process, including collecting local evidence and formulating a response.
- Knowledge/materials to engage community members and work in partnership with local organisations.
- Venue for meetings – this may include in-kind use of a meeting room from a partner organisation including a local library, schools, or community halls (your local council will have a list of available places for community use). It is not appropriate for meetings to be held in people's homes.
- Funds for catering at events and meetings.

#### **e. Consider measures of success**

While you are planning your activity, it is important to consider measures of success for your activity. Determine how you will evaluate the success of your activity linking your success measures to your objectives (see *Section 4: Measure your success*).



### 3. Map your steps

Activity may include some or all steps below, depending on the capacity of the LDAT and partner community organisations.

The key steps involved in supporting communities to participate in liquor licensing processes are provided below as a useful starting point for developing your liquor licensing activity and informing your approach.

These steps provide an indicative guide only; it is important to tailor your approach to your local community.

Local Drug Action Teams may address liquor licensing in a number of ways, such as:

- submitting an objection
- encouraging and assisting local residents to submit their own objections
- or working more broadly in the community to raise awareness of alcohol harms and the liquor licensing process.

#### a. Find out about new liquor licence applications

LDATs can find out about new liquor licence applications through the DLGSCI, which lists all licence applications currently advertised for public comment and the closing date for objections.

The public register of advertised applications is available here:

[rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor/advertised-applications/application-search](http://rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor/advertised-applications/application-search)

The application and the public interest assessment are available to the public.

LDATs may wish to set up a system to monitor for new liquor licensing applications. Consider dividing up the work of monitoring among partner organisations in your LDAT. Some partners, such as police and council, may be in a position where their organisation must be notified about new applications. (This can be part of the application requirement to demonstrate that there has been community consultation.)

#### b. Understand grounds for objection

Grounds for objection:

- that the grant of the application would not be in the public interest
- that the grant of the application would cause undue harm or ill-health to people, or any group of people due to the use of liquor
- that, if the application were granted:
  - undue offence, annoyance, disturbance or inconvenience to persons who reside or work in the vicinity, or to persons in or traveling to or from an existing or proposed place of public worship, hospital or school, would be likely to occur
  - the amenity, quiet or good order of the locality in which the premises or proposed premises are, or are to be, situated would in some other manner be lessened.

#### Liquor Control Act 1988

The details of the *Liquor Control Act 1988* are important because they indicate what will be considered when the licence is being determined, and therefore what kinds of objections are relevant.

The Act states its objectives as:

- a. to regulate the sale, supply and consumption of liquor
- b. to minimise harm or ill-health caused to people, or any group of people, due to the use of liquor
- c. to cater for the requirements for liquor and related services, with regard to the proper development of the liquor industry, the tourism industry and other hospitality industries in the state.

**c. Collect evidence to support your liquor licence objection**

It is important to collect evidence to support your liquor licence objection.

To successfully object to a liquor licence, you must be able to provide evidence that links an individual liquor licence to alcohol-related harms in your community.

As you collect evidence to support your liquor licence objection you will be building a profile of your community. LDATs can create local community profiles in advance, so they are ready to respond to potentially problematic licence applications as they arise. Being proactive and collecting evidence early is recommended so communities can make strong submissions, particularly when timeframes for community participation are short.

It is important to draw on expert opinion and research to support your liquor licence objection. You may wish to divide responsibility for collecting evidence with your partners. Some partners may be well placed to collect certain types of data.

Local data on the following areas can be useful as they are relevant to objections under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*:

- health
- injury
- property damage
- safety of the general public
- pleasantness and attractiveness of the area (amenity).

Additional data to help build a community profile and support your liquor licence objection is outlined in Table 2.



Table 2: Evidence to support liquor licensing objections

Data	What it is	Why it is relevant
Liquor outlet density	<p>Liquor outlet density data provides information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the number of licensed premises in the locality of the application. Locality refers to a 2km radius in metropolitan areas, and a 3km radius in rural areas</li> <li>the number of licensed premises in the locality of the application, compared against other regions such as the Western Australian average and the national average</li> <li>how the number of licensed premises has changed over time.</li> </ul> <p>You can access the list of current licences sorted by postcode, postcode range, suburb, and premises name on the DLGSCI website.<sup>6</sup> Please note that any data or comparisons presented are open to critique by the applicant regarding technical accuracy.</p>	<p>If your community already has a high density of liquor outlets, it will support your argument that adding another will increase harms from alcohol.</p> <p>If your liquor outlet density has increased rapidly, you can argue that there has been an introduction of many new outlets and the impact of the outlets on the community needs to be determined before introducing another.</p> <p>This data will be relevant if you can link it back to the grounds of objection (see Section 3.d.) such as a negative impact on health or increasing harm.</p>
Trading hours	<p>A liquor licence only permits alcohol sales during certain hours. Permitted hours of sale differ between licences. Some licence applications seek to extend ordinary trading hours beyond midnight. Ordinary hours for specific licence types can be found on the DLGSCI website:</p> <p><a href="http://rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/overview_all_licence_types.pdf">rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/overview_all_licence_types.pdf</a></p> <p>Some days have special restrictions on hours of sale. These include Anzac Day and Good Friday.</p>	<p>If your community has many late-trading venues, adding another — either by extending the hours of a current venue, or licensing a new one — could increase harms.</p> <p>If your community does not have many late-trading venues, you may still be concerned about noise, litter, drink-driving, intoxicated behaviour, and violence that can be associated with late trading.</p>
SEIFA rating	<p>Socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA) are produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). They map relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. For LDATs seeking more information, the ABS have produced a number of resources to explain how to use the indexes. You might want to start with the SEIFA basics<sup>7</sup> or the video tutorial introducing SEIFA.<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>Communities with a lower socio-economic status experience more alcohol-related harms than more advantaged communities.</p> <p>If your community’s SEIFA is low it can help you demonstrate that your community is at higher risk of alcohol-related harms.</p>

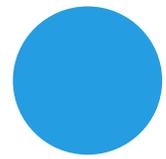
6. [rgl.wa.gov.au/forms/fr/search/findallicence/new](http://rgl.wa.gov.au/forms/fr/search/findallicence/new)

7. [abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/2033.0.55.001-2011-Main%20Features-SEIFA%20Basics-3](http://abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/2033.0.55.001-2011-Main%20Features-SEIFA%20Basics-3)

8. [abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/seifatutorials?opendocument&navpos=260](http://abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/seifatutorials?opendocument&navpos=260)

9. [abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles](http://abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles)

10 Roche A, Kostadinov V, Fischer J, Nicholas R. 2015. ‘Evidence review: The social determinants of inequalities in alcohol consumption and alcohol-related health outcomes’. Report for VIC Health.



Data	What it is	Why it is relevant
Community profiles and data	<p>There are a number of existing sources of information that can inform your community profile.</p> <p>Your local council should have a profile of your area which they may share with you. The ABS has also put together community profiles that include data such as educational attainment and population demographics. You can download a community profile<sup>9</sup> for your LGA and postal area from the ABS website.</p>	<p>Harms from alcohol vary between communities for many complex and interconnected reasons.</p> <p>Communities can be at increased risk of harms if they have a low educational attainment, limited employment opportunities, and lower relative socio-economic status.<sup>10</sup></p>
Rates of violence	<p>Rates of alcohol-related violence include assaults and family violence. Ideally these rates would be compared over time and between areas.</p> <p>Your local police or council may have data on the rates of alcohol-related violence. Please note that any data or comparisons presented are open to critique by the applicant regarding technical accuracy.</p>	<p>If your community is experiencing high rates of alcohol-related violence this is an important point to make in your objection. However, caution should be taken in relying too heavily on ‘alcohol-related’ crimes. This is because rates are dependent on the police at the time recording such information. If it is available, crimes such as assaults and family violence tend to be under-reported.</p>
Health outcomes	<p>Data on alcohol-attributable hospitalisations and deaths in your LGA may be helpful to your submission. Consider approaching your local health care providers, such as hospitals, to find out if they collect data you can use.</p> <p>You could also consider the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare’s (AIHW) data on alcohol harms,<sup>11</sup> including health outcomes. The AIHW’s report on the impact of alcohol on Australia’s burden of disease and injury may also be relevant.<sup>12</sup></p> <p>You may also consider approaching treatment services that help people address their alcohol dependency.</p>	<p>Current rates of alcohol-attributable health issues in your community may be taken into consideration when the licence is being decided on.</p> <p>It can support the argument that increasing the availability of alcohol, either by increasing liquor outlet density or by extending venue trading hours, may increase the existing burden of alcohol-attributable health issues.</p>
Property damage	<p>Property damage refers to both public property (such as stolen or damaged street signs, or damaged nature strips) and private property (such as broken shopfront windows).</p> <p>Your local council, police, local business association, or residents in the entertainment precinct may be able to provide this data. It may also be useful to ask local businesses in the entertainment precinct/other areas with a concentration of liquor outlets what levels of damage and litter they must deal with after a Friday or Saturday night (e.g. vomit, smashed windows, noise, disruption etc.).</p>	<p>The DLGSCI takes into consideration whether granting the licence will increase local property damage and decrease the overall amenity of the area.</p> <p>If there are already high rates of property damage, or an overall decrease in amenity, due to liquor outlets and their patrons’ behaviour you can argue on those grounds that granting or extending licences will increase those problems.</p>

*Useful resources:*

The Alcohol and Drug Foundation’s *Building Successful Local Drug Action Teams: A Practical Guide*. See *Part 1: Identifying alcohol and drug issues*

11. [aihw.gov.au/getmedia/ec088003-9cd4-4a74-9d9b-a27ad100aca0/ah16-4-6-alcoholrisk-harm.pdf.aspx](http://aihw.gov.au/getmedia/ec088003-9cd4-4a74-9d9b-a27ad100aca0/ah16-4-6-alcoholrisk-harm.pdf.aspx)

12. [aihw.gov.au/reports/burden-of-disease/impact-alcohol-illicit-drug-use-on-burden-disease/contents/summary](http://aihw.gov.au/reports/burden-of-disease/impact-alcohol-illicit-drug-use-on-burden-disease/contents/summary)

#### d. Get the community involved

LDATs have an opportunity to involve the community in liquor licensing processes. This may involve raising awareness in the community about why licensing matters, how the community can get involved in the process, and gathering local feedback and needs. For example, as price also affects alcohol consumption levels, community members may be particularly concerned about bulk-purchase, barn style bottle shops opening in their neighbourhood, heavily discounted take-away liquor promotions, and irresponsible 'happy hour' or other cheap drink promotions at drinking venues.

The number of objections may be seen by decision-makers as an indicator of social impact and increase the influence on decisions. Therefore, when your LDAT lodges an objection to a licence, it is worthwhile encouraging community objections and assisting community partners and local residents to submit their own objections to that same licence.

It is worth noting that objections can be struck out if they are repetitive or don't provide the required amount of proof.

LDATs may raise local awareness and engage the community in a number of different ways, including:

- speak to the local paper
- hold a community meeting
- create a Facebook group/discussion
- form a coalition with local organisations.

*Useful resources:*

The Alcohol and Drug Foundation's *Building Successful Local Drug Action Teams: A Practical Guide*. See *Part 2: Community consultation*

#### e. Formulate your response

When formulating your response, focus on the following:

- **Community concerns:** You need to clearly articulate the community's concerns about how the new licence would affect the community. Consider how you can demonstrate the validity of those concerns with the data you have. Link your argument to the *Liquor Control Act 1988* grounds for objection. Draw on expert opinion and research when possible. Consider the concerns of your LDAT, community members and partner organisations.
- **The outcome you are seeking.** Depending on the specific licence application you may be seeking different outcomes. Perhaps you want restrictions such as a cap on trading hours, a ban on late-night trading, and certain types of drink restrictions (like no shots or doubles) or you may not want the licence granted at all. You may be more likely to get restrictions placed on a licence than to have the licence denied.

**All liquor licence objections must be in writing and clearly state the reasons for the objection, including evidence to support those reasons.**

Community concerns, the outcome you are seeking, and the data about your community, should all guide how you put your objection together. Objections should also be put together in consultation with the community and partner organisations.



#### f. Lodge your objection

The DLGSCI provides a template notice of objection that you must use, which includes a document checklist and some further guidance on objecting:

[rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/objections8830f8a6e2326d0fa9d2ff0000b27513.pdf?sfvrsn=8](http://rgl.wa.gov.au/docs/default-source/rgl/objections8830f8a6e2326d0fa9d2ff0000b27513.pdf?sfvrsn=8)

You must use the DLGSCI's notice template when making an objection.

And before you submit your objection to the DLGSCI, you must serve a notice of objection to the applicant.

You must indicate that you have done this on the notice of objection that you then submit to the DLGSCI.

You can submit your objection to DLGSCI via:

**Post:** Director of Liquor Licensing, PO Box 6119, East Perth, WA, 6892

**Email:** [rgl@rgl.wa.gov.au](mailto:rgl@rgl.wa.gov.au)

#### g. Follow up

Once your objection has been processed by DLGSCI, they will inform you of any next steps required, including any recommendations such as the submission of additional information or evidence to support the objections.

#### h. Measuring success and reporting

Measure the success of your liquor licensing activity:

- i. Collect measures of success with the community organisations you are engaging with, as well as the community members you have been reaching with your liquor licensing activity.
- ii. Report on your success, acquit your funds and consider other things you can do to support young people in your community (see Section 5: Next steps).



## 4. Measure your success

Some example measures of success, and tools to measure the success of community participation in liquor licensing are provided below. You may find these a useful starting point for measuring the success of your Community Action Plan activity.

Process measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage with [insert number] community organisations to assist in establishing partners to support work in liquor licensing activity</li><li>• Recruitment of [insert number] partners involved to participate in a liquor licence objection</li><li>• Conduct [insert number] meetings held with partners to increase knowledge of how to participate in liquor licensing objections</li><li>• Conduct [insert number] community events to raise awareness of how the community can participate in local liquor licensing matters</li><li>• Increase local awareness and engage the community by increasing the number of local media articles focused on addressing local liquor licensing issues by [insert number]</li><li>• Increase evidence collected to support a liquor licence objection (e.g. profiling local community issues related to a liquor licensing issue) by [insert number]</li><li>• Submit [insert number] liquor licence objections within 12 months</li><li>• Increase number of objections from [insert area] community members and/or [insert name] community organisations by [insert number].</li></ul>
Impact measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• [insert number] partners will report on stronger connections between community and partner organisations as a result of participating in community liquor licensing activities</li><li>• [insert number] participants will report an increase in awareness of the benefits of strong partnerships and how to become involved in and influence decision-making regarding liquor licensing matters</li><li>• [insert number] community members and partners will report an increase in awareness of alcohol-related harms in the community</li><li>• [insert number] community members and partners will report an increase in awareness of the liquor licensing process</li><li>• The number of liquor licence applications to be refused or altered (e.g. conditions put in place) will decrease by [insert number] as a result of community participation in liquor licensing activities</li><li>• [insert number] partners will report an increase in awareness of the harms associated with increased availability of alcohol</li><li>• Police report that number of incident reports (e.g. anti-social behaviour and other problems arising from alcohol) associated with risky drinking decreased by [insert number].</li></ul>
Tools to measure success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• document analysis (e.g. meeting minutes, submissions from community members and partners, etc.)</li><li>• partnerships analysis</li><li>• liquor outlet density data</li><li>• trading hours exemptions lists</li><li>• focus groups</li><li>• interviews.</li></ul>

## 5. Next steps

Other things you can do to support your community:

1. Work with your community partners to educate older adults about alcohol and other drugs: see *Alcohol, Other Drugs and Older Adults* toolkit
2. Work with your community partners to further connect and strengthen your community: see *Strong and Connected Communities* toolkit
3. Work with your community partners to encourage greater engagement with volunteering: see *Involving Volunteers* toolkit.

## 6. More information

Alcohol and Drug Foundation  
[community.adf.org.au](http://community.adf.org.au)

Racing, Gaming and Liquor  
[rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor](http://rgl.wa.gov.au/liquor)

Liquor Control Act 1988  
[legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main\\_mrtitle\\_546\\_homepage.html](http://legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_546_homepage.html)