

# Local Alcohol Policy Research Report

Information to support the development of a Local Alcohol Policy for Christchurch City

January 2025

# Executive Summary

In 2023, the societal cost of alcohol harm in New Zealand was estimated at \$9.1 billion, with significant expenses related to Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) and harm caused by drinkers' own use. Data shows that Māori and males experience higher burdens as a result of alcohol-related harm. The information in this report also highlights the impacts that alcohol related harm has in terms of productivity losses and healthcare costs.

Reported patterns of use from those seeking help from addiction services varied from episodic binge drinking to daily consumption, often triggered by emotional, environmental, and social factors. Recovery efforts are challenged by denial, anxiety about sobriety, and self-blame, but support systems, healthy alternatives, and healthy environments play crucial roles in recovery. Information provided by the Salvation Army highlighted additional impacts such as property damage, financial hardship, and child welfare issues, reflecting the widespread consequences of alcohol misuse.

Information from the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey revealed that most Christchurch residents drank 5 or fewer standard drinks weekly, however this varied when overlaid with variables such as ethnicity, age, gender, and income. The NZ Health Survey indicated higher past-year drinking rates in Canterbury compared to the national average, with a slight decrease in hazardous drinking. In particular, males and younger adults reported higher rates of hazardous and heavy episodic drinking.

Referral rates to specialist alcohol and drug services in Christchurch have been consistently higher than the national average since 2021, with significant disparities based on deprivation, ethnicity, and age. While the number of clients seeking support from the Salvation Army's addiction services (one of many providers of specialist alcohol and drug services in Christchurch) showed a decline between 2019 and 2024, there has been a notable increase in Māori clients seeking support over the same period. Although the rates of those being referred to and accessing alcohol and drug services declined between 2021 and 2024, rates are consistently highest amongst Māori, those aged 25-44 years, and those living in high deprivation areas.

As of 24 September 2024, Christchurch City had 1,064 current on-, off-, and club alcohol licences issued. Almost two-thirds were on-licences, almost one-quarter were off-licences, and 11% were club licences. The density of alcohol outlets to population (aged 15 years and over) was 32.6 per 10,000 people for Christchurch city as a whole. The Central ward has the highest at 129 alcohol licences per 10,000 people, followed by Banks Peninsula, Heathcote, and Riccarton.

Licensing data indicates that areas of high deprivation in Christchurch have more on- and off-licences, which also tend to have longer operating hours than those that are not in areas of high deprivation. In 2023, nearly 25% of Christchurch residents lived in low deprivation areas, while 16% lived in high deprivation areas, predominantly in the eastern parts of the city. Alcohol availability is greater in high deprivation areas; data from New Zealand police suggests that family harm and public place incidents are also higher in these areas. The Big Cities Quality of Life survey shows that residents who live in areas of high deprivation are more likely to view alcohol and drugs as a

big problem compared to those in less deprived areas. The economic literature review commissioned as part of this report found that there is a significant body of work regarding the relationship between socio-economic characteristics and alcohol consumption. Many of these studies found that the socio-economic characteristics of the individual and neighbourhood play an important role in alcohol consumption.

Data from New Zealand Police indicates that around a third of alcohol related incidents occur in the east of the city, while another third of incidents are split across the central city and central north west of the city (which includes the Riccarton, Merivale and Papanui/Northlands commercial centres). In Riccarton, alcohol harm incidents are concentrated in commercial and hospitality hotspots such as Riccarton, Church Corner, and Bush Inn, with the area averaging 19% of the city's public alcohol harm incidents over four years. Around a third of all alcohol-related incidents attended by the Police occur in the East catchment area, which consistently recorded the highest number of incidents, averaging 35% of the city's total. Harm incidents in the East are prevalent in commercial and hospitality areas like Shirley, Linwood, and New Brighton.

Throughout the city, incidents peaked on Saturdays and were most frequent between 6:00 pm and 3:00 am. Violence-related incidents have increased, making up 16% of the total in 2023. Areas with higher deprivation levels saw more incidents, with 28% occurring in high deprivation areas. The highest number of incidents occurred in November and December, particularly in public places and drink-driving offences. Police and health data show peaks on weekends, especially between 9:00 pm and 11:59 pm, with alcohol-related crashes and hospital admissions most frequent on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and between 4:00 pm and 8:00 am.

Over 5,000 respondents in Christchurch provided feedback on the sale and supply of alcohol and the impacts of drinking in their neighbourhoods through the Life in Christchurch survey, undertaken in September 2024. Their feedback revealed a strong desire for more community input on decisions about local licensed premises. The survey highlighted that issues related to alcohol are more prevalent in some areas, with varied opinions on the effectiveness of current regulations. Around a third of respondents felt the current rules were inadequate, while another third believed they were effective. Many respondents indicated that they think alcohol is too accessible, with significant harm occurring in areas with more on-site and off-site alcohol outlets. Opinions varied by ward, with some areas more likely to view current regulations as effective. The survey also found that alcohol-related harm is perceived to occur mostly in private residences, while respondents indicated that they think less harm occurs in regulated on-licence premises. Issues like littering were frequently reported, especially in certain wards.

Feedback on the number of licensed premises in neighbourhoods was mixed, with some respondents wanting more on-licence venues like restaurants in their neighbourhood, which are generally considered to cause very little alcohol-related harm. Opinions on operating hours were divided, with concerns about early morning and late-night alcohol availability. There was strong support for restricting the proximity of bottle stores and bars to some community facilities.

Overall, there is a limited body of research specifically focused on the effectiveness of LAP provisions. This is particularly apparent for provisions relating to sensitive site restrictions and limits on the number of venues in a district. More sources were available on the other provisions

such as controls on venue density, trading hours, and the use of discretionary conditions. The research that was available presents mixed findings. Some research states that limiting access to alcohol reduces harm, whilst other research found the provisions alone did not have a substantial impact on alcohol-related harm, crime, and consumption.

Overall, the data included in this report highlights concerns regarding alcohol-related harm in Christchurch, particularly in areas of higher deprivation. The concentration of alcohol licences, especially in the Central, Riccarton, and Linwood wards, correlates with increased reports of harm and community dissatisfaction with current regulations. The seasonal and temporal patterns of alcohol-related incidents suggest that targeted interventions may be required for reducing alcohol-related harm. Community feedback strongly supports stricter regulations on the proximity of alcohol outlets to sensitive community facilities.

## Scope and Purpose

This report identifies key trends in relation to alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm in Christchurch City. The purpose of this report is to collate the relevant data, as required by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act, to inform the development of a local alcohol policy for Christchurch.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Act, and includes the following information which Council must have regard to when producing a draft LAP:

- The number, location and opening hours of licensed premises within the city;
- Demography of the city's residents;
- Demography of people who visit the city as tourists or holidaymakers;
- The overall health indicators of the city's residents;
- The nature and severity of the alcohol related problems arising in the city;
- Any areas in which bylaws prohibiting alcohol in public places are in force;
- Review of the objectives and policies of the Christchurch City Council's District Plan (District Plan)

Where data was not available for the city, regional or national data has been used in its place.

The report has been prepared by the Christchurch City Council's Monitoring and Research Team, and has been peer reviewed by Sarah Wylie, an independent social researcher. Dr. David Dyason (Urbannomics) has reviewed recent research on the economic aspects of alcohol consumption and what needs to be considered when developing local alcohol policies. His full report can be found in Attachment 1.

To ensure local perspectives are incorporated into the development of the draft LAP, pre-engagement was undertaken with key stakeholders in conjunction with the Life in Christchurch survey. A summary of the feedback provided by key stakeholders is available Attachment 2.

## Terms of Use

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Where possible, 2023 census data has been used in the preparation of this report. There are, however, some instances where the 2023 census data was not available at the time of writing, and the 2018 census data has been used. Similarly, recently released 2023 New Zealand Deprivation Index data has been used, except in relation to alcohol related crime data, which uses 2018 data.

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# Background

## Legislative framework

The sale and supply of alcohol in New Zealand is regulated by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act). The Act's intent is to support the safe and responsible sale, supply and consumption of alcohol and to minimise alcohol related harm to individuals and the community.

Councils have responsibilities for licensing under the Act. [Anyone wishing to sell or supply alcohol must hold an alcohol licence, and the licensed premise must have a duty manager on site who holds a manager's certificate.] Applications for alcohol licences and manager's certificates are considered by district licensing committees appointed by the territorial authority (local council) for each district.<sup>[1]</sup>

The Act also enables councils to develop a policy relating to the sale, supply or consumption of alcohol within their district (a local alcohol policy). A local alcohol policy may include policies on:

- where licenced premises can be located – including any limits on licences in particular areas or near certain types of facilities
- whether any new licences or types of licence can be issued in the district (or any part of the district)
- restricting or extending the maximum trading hours set out in the Act
- any conditions that licences or types of licences should be subject to (including, for example, 'one-way door' conditions).

A local alcohol policy must not include policies on any matter not relating to licensing.

Councils are not required to have a local alcohol policy, but once a local alcohol policy is operative, licensing bodies must consider it when making licensing decisions.

In developing a local alcohol policy, a council must prepare a draft in consultation with the Police, licensing inspectors and the Medical Officers of Health, and have regard to the following information:

- a. the objectives and policies of its district plan
- b. the number of licences of each kind held for premises in its district, and the location and opening hours of each of the premises
- c. any areas in which bylaws prohibiting alcohol in public places are in force
- d. the demography of the district's residents
- e. the demography of people who visit the district as tourists or holidaymakers
- f. the overall health indicators of the district's residents
- g. the nature and severity of the alcohol related problems arising in the district.

The council must then consult its community on the draft policy using the special consultative procedure in the Local Government Act 2002.<sup>[2]</sup> [If the council wishes to adopt a final policy, it must give public notice of the policy, which cannot come into effect until at least 30 days later.]

## Christchurch City Council's development of a local alcohol policy

### Previous work

The Council commenced development of a LAP in 2013 but discontinued the process in 2017, after a protracted process that spanned electoral terms, drew strong stakeholder and community views, and sizeable participation in the formal consultation and hearings on a draft LAP (4,060 submissions). It then resolved in 2018 to not pursue a LAP 'at this time', following two rounds of appeal, long pauses to await Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority hearing dates, decisions and judicial review proceedings. At that time, the Council considered it untenable to continue policy development because of the wide grounds for appeal, the indefinite duration of the appeals process, and the significant costs associated with defending appeals in court.

### Legislative changes and new case law

In May 2023, the Supreme Court dismissed judicial review proceedings challenging a 2017 decision of the High Court that largely upheld Auckland Council's Provisional LAP. The Supreme Court's decision cleared the way for Auckland's provisional LAP to become operative.

And, in August 2023, the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Act (Amendment Act) made several changes to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act. It made the evidence base for a LAP less onerous for councils, thereby making it easier to develop LAPs reflecting community preferences.

Together, new case law and the legislative changes should strengthen the Council's ability to develop and implement a LAP that reflects community expectations. The Amendment Act removed the requirement for territorial authorities to produce a provisional LAP and the ability of parties to appeal the provisional LAP. LAPs can now be adopted after having undertaken Special Consultative Procedure (SCP), generally in line with other policy development processes. The amended Act now allows District Licensing Committees to consider policies made under a LAP when determining licence renewals, meaning LAP provisions can be applied not only to prospective new licence holders but to existing licensed premises at the point of renewal.

### Current situation

In June 2024, the Council resolved to start work to develop a draft local alcohol policy and directed staff to engage stakeholders early in development – before a draft is agreed by the Council and formally consulted on.

Staff have prepared two documents to help inform this early engagement and the policy development process:

- a research report (this document), which sets out all the information gathered by the organisation to inform a local alcohol policy

- an issues and options paper, which provides a summary of our analysis of the key alcohol related issues in the district and possible options for addressing them.

The research report includes the information that the Council is required to have regard to under section 77 of the Act and additional information on the use of local alcohol policies, and their impacts in other jurisdictions.

The next step will be to consider stakeholder feedback on the issues and options, and undertake further analysis to understand whether a local alcohol policy could assist in addressing alcohol related issues in the district, and if so, what policy provisions might be appropriate for Christchurch.

The Council will then decide if it wishes to proceed with a draft policy and seek the public's views via the special consultative procedure.

# Context

## Strategic context

The Council's [Strategic Framework](#) sets out the following Strategic Priorities and Community Outcomes relevant to the development of a Local Alcohol Policy:

- Be an inclusive and equitable city which puts people at the centre of developing our city and district, prioritising wellbeing, accessibility and connection.
- Our residents have the opportunity to actively participate in community and city life, have a strong sense of belonging and identity, and feel safe.
- Our city is a great place for people, business and investment where we can all grow our potential, where enterprises are innovative and smart, and where together we raise productivity and reduce emissions.

The relevant Council strategies are [Te Haumako Te Whitingia Strengthening Communities Together Strategy](#), the [Major Events Strategy](#), and the [Christchurch Economic Ambition](#).

The Council also has licensing tools through the District Plan and regulatory powers through the [Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018](#).

<sup>[1]</sup> Licensing committees may make a decision on these applications or refer an application to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (with the authority's agreement).

<sup>[2]</sup> The special consultative procedure requires councils to prepare a statement of proposal (along with a summary of information if necessary to enable public understanding), and publicly advertise how and when people can provide feedback on the proposal. The consultation period must be at least one month, and people must be given reasonable opportunity to present their views in person.

# Christchurch District Plan

## Purpose

This section sets out the objectives and policies of the Christchurch District Plan relevant to the production of a local alcohol policy, as required under section 78(2) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012<sup>1</sup>.

## Introduction

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act requires any council wishing to have a local alcohol policy to consider the objectives and policies of its district plan<sup>2</sup> when drafting its local alcohol policy.

This document identifies the strategic directions, district-wide provisions, and zone provisions relevant to the production of a local alcohol policy for Christchurch.

## The District Plan

Every city or district council must have a district plan<sup>3</sup> setting objectives, policies, and rules for managing natural and physical resources in its district<sup>4</sup>.

Our Council is responsible for the Christchurch District Plan.

The Plan sets out the outcomes our Council seeks to achieve for the Christchurch district, and its policies and rules for managing the natural and built environment to achieve these outcomes.

Within the Plan all land in the district is defined by various zones and the Plan sets rules on what activities are permitted to occur in each zone<sup>5</sup>.

The Plan contains chapters on:

- **strategic directions** setting the overarching direction for the plan
- **district-wide provisions** objectives, policies and rules for District-wide matters such as noise, late-night licensed premises and signs.
- **zone provisions** setting out the objectives, policies and rules for each of the Plan's zones.

The strategic directions have primacy over the objectives and policies in other chapters of the plan, which means the chapter objectives and policies must be consistent with the strategic directions.

Throughout the discussion below are excerpts from the Plan, these come from the District Plan text. The District Plan can be viewed online in its entirety here <https://districtplan.ccc.govt.nz/>

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<sup>1</sup> Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, s.78(2)(a)

<sup>2</sup> Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, ss.78(1) and (2)(a)

<sup>3</sup> Resource Management Act 1991, s.73

<sup>4</sup> Resource Management Act 1991, s.75

<sup>5</sup> Christchurch City Council. Christchurch District Plan. [Online] Available at: <https://districtplan.ccc.govt.nz/> [Accessed on 3 October 2024]



## Permitted locations of licensed premises

Licensed premises could be defined as several different activities in the District Plan, depending on their characteristics. The definitions of these activities are listed below and outlined in Chapter 2: Definitions in the District Plan. The remainder of this section sets out the relevant provisions and the zones that permit the activities listed below.

- *Retail activity: “means the use of land and/or buildings for displaying or offering goods for sale or hire to the public. It includes food and beverage outlets, second-hand goods outlets, food courts and commercial mail order or internet-based transactions. It excludes trade suppliers, yard-based suppliers and service stations.”*
- *Food and beverage outlet – Means the use of land and/or buildings primarily for the sale of food and/or beverages prepared for immediate consumption on or off the site to the general public. It includes restaurants, taverns, cafés, fast food outlets, takeaway bars and any ancillary services. It excludes supermarkets. Note this definition includes both on and off license premises.*
- *Tavern: “means any land or building which is the subject of an alcohol licence authorising the sale of alcohol to, and consumption of it by, the general public on the premises. It may include a bottle store, restaurant and staff accommodation (but not visitor accommodation).”*
- *Entertainment activity: “includes live music performances and ancillary retail (including sale of food and beverage) – ‘live music venues, e.g. live DJ performances and bands)”*
- *Supermarket – “means an individual retail outlet that sells a comprehensive range of food, beverage and other disposable goods such as fresh meat and produce; chilled, frozen, packaged, canned and bottled foodstuffs and beverages; and general housekeeping and personal goods”.*

If activities are not permitted, the activity may be classified as restricted discretionary, discretionary or non-complying, in which case a resource consent would be required for the activity to operate in that location. Council would assess the resource consent application against the District Plan provisions and determine whether resource consent can be granted or not.

Below is a summary of the key activities outlined above and where they are permitted across the District Plan zones. Some activities are subject to activity specific standards which limit aspects like the floor area an activity occupies, the hours of operation, noise limits, and mix of activities. In other cases, such as in the Rural zones, activities that could sell alcohol are highly limited and resource consent is likely to be required. The activity specific standards are listed further in this document and hyperlinks to these tables are set out below.

In addition to the rules in the District Plan zones, activities also need to comply with the rules the Chapter 6 General and Chapter 7 Transport. The general rules include lighting and signage, rules that set [noise limits and insulation requirements](#), and specific rules for [temporary activities](#) including events, and [late-night licensed premises](#). Key rules are set out below, however for those relating to transport, lighting and signage please [refer to the District Plan here](#).

The rules for late-night licensed premises are set out below. Generally, the legal sale and/or supply of alcohol is permitted in the District Plan, except in the areas that are specified in Rule 6.9.4.1.3 RD1. This means that a new premise that sells and/or supplies alcohol between the hours of 11pm and 7am in the locations specified below requires resource consent. The locations are:

- From any site located within 75m of a residential zone.
- An Edge Housing Area Overlay or Trail Housing Area Overlay within the Specific Purpose (Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor) Zone as shown on the Development Plan in Appendix [13.14.6.1](#) or a site identified in Appendix [13.14.6.2](#) that is in private ownership and has a Residential alternative Zone.

### **Locations where retail activity, food and beverage outlets and entertainment activities are all permitted**

- Town Centre Zone (supermarkets are also permitted). *Some specific standards apply see [15.4 below](#).*
- Local Centre Zone (supermarkets are also permitted). *Some specific standards apply see [15.5 below](#).*
- Commercial Banks Peninsula (supermarkets also permitted, all with no activity specific standards). *Some specific standards apply see [15.7 below](#).*
- City Centre Zone (no activity specific standards) see [15.11 below](#).

### **Locations that only permit specific activities with specific standards**

- Neighbourhood Centre Zone – only retail activities, supermarkets and food and beverage outlets with specific standards regarding the size of tenancies. See [15.6 below](#).
- Large Format Retail Zone - only retail activities, supermarkets and food and beverage outlets with specific standards regarding size for retail activities, different depending on location. See [15.8 below](#).
- Commercial Office Zone – food and beverage only with no activity specific standards. See [15.9 below](#).
- Mixed Use Zone – food and beverage only with no activity specific standards. See [15.10 below](#).
- Central City Mixed Use Zone – retail activity and supermarkets only with activity specific standards. See [15.12 below](#).
- Central City Mixed Use Zone (South Frame) – retail activity and supermarkets only with activity specific standards. See [15.13 below](#).
- [Residential zones](#) – some visitor accommodation types are permitted across different residential zones which could sell alcohol at a small scale to guests.
- Industrial zones – food and beverage outlets only. These are permitted with no activity specific standards. See [16.4, 16.5, and 16.6 below](#).

- [Rural zones](#) – Some activities in these zones could sell alcohol subject to appropriate licensing and approvals including resource consent, for example wedding venues.

## Relevant District Plan Provisions

### Objectives & policies relevant to on and off licensed premises

#### Chapter 3 Strategic Directions

#### 3.3.1 Objective - Enabling recovery and facilitating the future enhancement of the district

- a. The expedited recovery and future enhancement of Christchurch as a dynamic, prosperous and internationally competitive city, in a manner that:
  - i. Meets the community's immediate and longer term needs for housing, economic development, community facilities, infrastructure, transport, and social and cultural wellbeing; and
  - ii. Fosters investment certainty; and
  - iii. Sustains the important qualities and values of the natural environment.

#### 3.3.5 Objective - Business and economic prosperity

- a. The critical importance of business and economic prosperity to Christchurch's recovery and to community wellbeing and resilience is recognised and a range of opportunities provided for business activities to establish and prosper.

#### 3.3.9 Objective – Revitalising the Central City

- a. The Central City is revitalised as the primary community focal point for the people of Christchurch; and
- b. The amenity values, function and economic, social and cultural viability of the Central City are enhanced through private and public sector investment, and
- c. A range of housing opportunities are enabled to support at least 5,000 additional households in the Central City between 2012 and 2028.
- d. The Central City has a unique identity and sense of place, incorporating the following elements, which can contribute to a high amenity urban environment for residents, visitors and workers to enjoy:
  - i. a green edge and gateway to the City defined by the Frame and Hagley Park;
  - ii. a variety of public spaces including the Avon river, squares and precincts and civic facilities;
  - iii. built form and historic heritage that reflects the identity and values of Ngai Tahu, and the City's history as a European settlement; including cathedrals and associated buildings at 100 Cathedral Square and 136 Barbadoes Street;
  - iv. a wide diversity and concentration of activities that enhance its role as the primary focus of the City and region; and
  - v. a range of options for movement within and to destinations outside the Central City that are safe, flexible, and resilient and which supports the increased use of public transport, walking and cycling.

### 3.3.11 Objective – Commercial and industrial activities

- a. The recovery and stimulation of commercial and industrial activities in a way that expedites recovery and long-term economic and employment growth through:
  - i. Enabling rebuilding of existing business areas, revitalising of centres, and provision in **greenfield** areas; and
  - ii. Ensuring sufficient and suitable land development capacity.
- b. The critical importance of centres for people and the economy is recognised in a framework that primarily directs **commercial activity** into centres, consistent with their respective roles; and any **commercial activities** proposing to locate outside these centres will not give rise to significant adverse distributional or urban form effects.

### 3.3.14 Objective – Incompatible activities

- a. The location of activities is controlled, primarily by zoning, to minimise conflicts between incompatible activities; and
- b. Conflicts between incompatible activities are avoided where there may be significant adverse effects on the health, safety and amenity of people and communities.

### 3.3.15 Objective – Temporary recovery activities

- a. Temporary construction and related activities (including infrastructure recovery), and temporarily displaced activities, as a consequence of the Canterbury earthquakes are enabled by:
  - i. Permitting a range of temporary construction and related activities and housing, accommodation, business, services and **community facilities**, recognising the temporary and localised nature of such activities, and the need to manage any significant adverse effects; and
  - ii. Providing an additional transitional period for consideration of temporary construction and related activities and temporarily displaced activities, taking into account:
    - A. the need for the activity to remain for a longer period; and
    - B. the effects on the surrounding community and environment; and
    - C. any implications for the recovery of those areas of the district where the activity is anticipated to be located; and
  - iii. Accommodating the adverse effects associated with the recovery of transport and infrastructure networks recognising:
    - A. the temporary and localised nature of the effects of these activities; and
    - B. the long-term benefits to community wellbeing; and
    - C. the need to manage and reduce adverse effects; and
  - iv. Recognising the importance of aggregate extraction, associated processing (including concrete manufacturing) and transportation of extracted and processed product to support recovery.



## Chapter 6.1 Noise

### 6.1.2.1 Objective - Adverse noise effects

- a. Adverse noise effects on the amenity values and health of people and communities are managed to levels consistent with the anticipated outcomes for the receiving environment.

#### 6.1.2.1.1 Policy - Managing noise effects

- a. Manage adverse noise effects by:
  - i. limitations on the sound level, location and duration of noisy activities;
  - ii. requiring sound insulation for sensitive activities or limiting their location relative to activities with elevated noise levels.

#### 6.1.2.1.2 Policy - Noise during night hours

- a. Achieve lower noise levels during night hours to protect sleep, and the amenity values of residential and other sensitive environments, so far as is practicable.

#### 6.1.2.1.3 Policy - Entertainment and hospitality activities in precinct areas and key locations in the Central City

- a. Enable entertainment and hospitality activities, and temporary events including those at identified facilities (refer to [Rule 6.1.6.2.3 Temporary activities](#)), that contribute to Christchurch's economic, social, and cultural well-being to occur in the Central City Entertainment and Hospitality Precincts while ensuring the adverse noise effects of activities on the surrounding community and environment are managed to levels consistent with the anticipated outcomes for the receiving environment.
- b.
  - i. Enable the Canterbury Multi-Use Arena (CMUA) to attract and host a wide range of sporting events, concerts and other entertainment events and activities, so that it can act as a catalyst for regeneration, make a significant contribution to the vibrancy of the Central City, and promote the sporting and cultural identity of Christchurch.
  - ii. Ensure that noise from the CMUA is managed to levels, durations and frequencies which, in combination with insulation requirements and a Noise Management Plan, mitigate adverse effects on the amenity values of neighbouring inner city residential areas.

#### 6.1.2.1.4 Policy - Activities in key locations outside the Central City

- a. Enable land use activities at identified facilities (Refer to [Rule 6.1.6.2.3 Temporary activities](#)) outside the Central City that contribute to Christchurch's economic, social, and cultural wellbeing while ensuring the adverse noise effects of activities on the surrounding community and environment are managed to levels consistent with the anticipated outcomes for the receiving environment.

## Chapter 6.2 Temporary Activities

### 6.2.2.1 Objective - Temporary activities and buildings and events

- a. A diverse range of temporary activities and buildings and events is enabled, while having regard to the natural, historic and cultural values and expected amenity values of the areas in which they are located. The temporary activities and buildings and events:
  - i. provide opportunities for artistic, social and/or cultural expression;
  - ii. contribute to the economic recovery and resilience of Christchurch District; and/or
  - iii. reinforce or promote a positive sense of place and community.

## Chapter 6.3 Outdoor lighting and glare

### 6.3.2.1 Objective - Artificial outdoor lighting and glare

- a. Artificial outdoor lighting enables night-time work, rural productive activities, recreation activities, sport, entertainment activities, transportation and public health and safety while:
  - i. managing adverse effects on residential, commercial, open space and rural amenity values; areas of natural, historic or cultural significance and the night sky; and
  - ii. avoiding interference with the safe operation of transport and infrastructure.

## Chapter 6.8 Signage

### 6.8.2.1 Objective - Signage

- a. Signage collectively contributes to Christchurch's vitality and recovery by:
  - i. supporting the needs of business, infrastructure and community activities;
  - ii. maintaining public safety; and
  - iii. enhancing the visual amenity values and character of the surrounding area, building or structures.

## Chapter 6.9 Late-night licensed premises

### 6.9.2.1 Objective - Late-night licensed premises

- a. Late night licensed premises are provided for in a manner that:
  - i. encourages Central City late night licensed premises to locate in entertainment and hospitality precincts to support Central City recovery and vitality;
  - ii. manages adverse effects from late night licensed premises located within, or in close proximity to, residential zones to a level consistent with the intended residential amenity within that environment.

#### 6.9.2.1.1 Policy - Late-night licensed premises

- a. Provide for late night licensed premises in the Central City to support the economic success, continued investment and vitality of the area, by:
  - i. encouraging late night licensed premises to locate in identified entertainment and hospitality precincts; and
  - ii. requiring additional acoustic insulation for sensitive activities within, or in proximity to entertainment and hospitality precincts.
- b. Discourage late night licensed premises from establishing, or operating in a manner, where adverse effects on late night amenity, including noise, would conflict with or undermine intended residential amenity within residential zones.

## Chapter 12 Papakainga/kainga nohoanga Zones

### 12.2.1 Objective - Use and development of Ngai Tahu whanau land and other land

- a. Papakainga/kainga nohoanga zones facilitate and enable:
  - i. Ngai Tahu whanau use and development of Māori land to provide for kainga nohoanga and their economic, social and cultural well-being and to exercise kaitiakitanga; and
  - ii. use and development of non-Māori land for activities appropriate in a rural area.

## Chapter 14 Residential

### 14.2.6 Objective - Non-residential activities

#### Proposed new 14.2.9

(Proposed Plan Change 14)

- a. Residential activities remain the dominant activity in residential zones, whilst also recognising the need to:
  - i. provide for community facilities and home occupations which by their nature and character typically need to be located in residential zones;
  - ii. provide for visitor accommodation in accordance with Objective 14.2.9 and Policies 14.2.9.1 to 14.2.9.4; and
  - iii. restrict other non-residential activities, unless the activity has a strategic or operational need to locate within a residential zone.

## Chapter 15 Commercial

### 15.2.1 Objective - Recovery of commercial centres

- a. The importance of commercial and community activity to the recovery and long term growth of the City is recognised and facilitated in a framework that supports commercial centres.

### 15.2.2 Objective – Centres-based framework for commercial activities

- a. Commercial activity is focussed within a network of centres (comprising the City Centre, Town Centres, Local Centres, District Centres, Neighbourhood Centres, Local Centres and Large Format Centres) to meet the wider community's and businesses' needs in a way and at a rate that:
  - i. supports intensification within centres;
  - ii. enables the efficient use and continued viability of the physical resources of commercial centres and promotes their success and vitality, reflecting their critical importance to the local economy;
  - iii. supports the function of District Town Centres as major focal points for commercial activities, entertainment activities, guest accommodation, visitor accommodation, employment, transport and community activities, and Neighbourhood Local Centres as a focal point for primarily small-scale commercial activities with a focus on convenience shopping, community activities and guest accommodation;
  - iv. gives primacy to the City Centre followed by Town Centres, District Centres and Neighbourhood Local Centres identified as Key Activity Centres;
  - v. is consistent with the role of each centre as defined in 15.2.2.1 Policy – Role of centres Table 15.1;
  - vi. supports a compact and sustainable urban form that provides for the integration of commercial activity with guest accommodation, community activity, residential activity and recreation activity in locations accessible by a range of modes of transport;
  - vii. supports the recovery of centres that sustained significant damage or significant population loss from their catchment, including the City Centre, Linwood, and Neighbourhood Local Centres subject to 15.2.4.3 Policy Suburban centre master plans;
- viii. enhances their vitality and amenity and provides for a range of activities and community facilities;
- ix. manages adverse effects on the transport network and public and private infrastructure;
- x. is efficiently serviced by infrastructure and is integrated with the delivery of infrastructure; and
- xi. recognises the values of, and manages adverse effects on, sites of Ngāi Tahu cultural significance identified in Appendix 9.5.6 and natural waterways (including waipuna).



### 15.2.4 Objective – Urban form, scale and design outcomes

- a. A scale, form and design of development that is consistent with the role of a centre and which:
  - i. recognises the **Central City** and **District Town Centres** as strategically important focal points for community and commercial investment;
  - ii. contributes to an urban environment that is visually attractive, safe, easy to orientate, conveniently **accessible**, and responds positively to **anticipated** local character and context **recognising that urban environments develop and change over time**;
  - iii. recognises the functional and operational requirements of activities and the **anticipated existing** built form;
  - iv. manages adverse effects on the surrounding environment; and
  - v. recognises Ngāi Tahu/ mana whenua values through **landscaping** and the use of **low impact urban design**, where appropriate.

### 15.2.5 Objective – Diversity and distribution of activities in the Central City

- a. A range of **commercial activities**, **community activities**, **cultural activities**, **residential activities** and **visitor accommodation** are supported in the **Central City** to enhance its viability, vitality and the efficiency of resources, while encouraging activities in specific areas by:
  - i. Defining the City Centre Zone as the focus of **retail activities** and **offices** and limiting the **height of buildings** to support an intensity of **commercial activity** across the zone;
  - ii. Limiting the extent to which **retail activity** and **offices** occur outside the City Centre Zone;
  - iii. Providing for key anchor projects within and around the City Centre Zone;
  - iv. Encouraging entertainment and hospitality activity (including late-night trading) in defined precincts and managing the extent to which these activities (except for **visitor accommodation**) occur outside the precincts.

## 15.2.6 Objective – Role of the City Centre Zone

- a. A City Centre Zone that re-develops as the principal **commercial centre** for **Christchurch District** and is attractive for businesses, residents, workers and visitors, consistent with the Strategic Direction outcomes for the built environment.

### 15.2.6.7 Policy - Entertainment and Hospitality Precinct

- a. Provide for an entertainment and hospitality precinct, including late night trading, in the Central City, by:
  - i. encouraging entertainment and hospitality activities to locate within the identified area;
  - ii. protecting the viability of existing entertainment and hospitality investment, particularly that investment which has occurred in the Central City since the Canterbury earthquakes;
  - iii. providing certainty to investors that residential amenity effects related to late night trading will be managed by rules relating to noise and off-site effects.

## 15.2.7 Objective – Role of the Central City Mixed Use Zone

- a. The development of vibrant, **high quality** urban areas where a diverse and compatible mix of activities can coexist in support of the City Centre Zone and other areas within the Central City.

## 15.2.8 Objective - Built form and amenity in the Central City Mixed Use Zone

- a. Ensure a form of built development that contributes positively to the **evolving<sup>1</sup> amenity values** of the area, including people's health and safety, and to the quality and enjoyment of the environment for those living, working within or visiting the area.
- b. **Recognising that amenity values develop and change over time to meet the changing needs of people and communities, including increased and varied housing densities and types, which may detract from the amenity of some, but enhance the amenity of others. Those changes are not of themselves an adverse effect.<sup>2</sup>**

## 15.2.9 Objective – Role of the Central City Mixed Use Zone (South Frame)

- a. The development of a **Commercial Central City (South Frame) Mixed Use Zone (South Frame)** that provides a clear delineation between the City Centre Zone and the **Commercial Central City Mixed Use Zone** and that:
  - i. enables a compatible mix of activities within a connected, safe and attractive open space landscape;
  - ii. enables a range of activities that do not compromise consolidation of the City Centre Zone; and
  - iii. provides for precincts that will accommodate technology based businesses and research and health related activities.

### 15.2.10 Objective – Built form and amenity in the South Frame

- a. A form of built development within the ~~Commercial~~ Central City ~~(South Frame)~~ Mixed Use Zone (South Frame) that improves the safety, amenity, vibrancy, **accessibility** and attractiveness of the ~~Commercial~~ Central City ~~(South Frame)~~ Mixed Use Zone (South Frame), the South Frame Pedestrian Precinct and the Central City.

### 15.2.11 Objective – Role of the Neighbourhood Centre Zone within the Central City

- a. A mix of small scale activities serving the local community which does not compromise the City Centre Zone.

## Activity specific standards by zone

### 15.4 Town Centre Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P2	Department store, supermarket, unless specified below	Nil
P3	Retail activity, excluding supermarket and department stores, unless otherwise specified.	Nil
P7	Entertainment activity, located in a Key Activity Centre	
P9	Food and beverage outlet	
P12	Visitor accommodation	a. Any bedroom shall be designed and constructed to achieve an external to internal noise reduction of not less than 35 dB <sub>Dtr,2m,nT,w+Ctr.</sub>

### 15.5 Local Centre Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P2	Department store, supermarket, unless specified below	Nil
P3	Retail activity, excluding supermarket and department stores, unless otherwise specified.	a. The maximum tenancy size shall be 500m <sup>2</sup> GLFA in a Neighbourhood Centre. This clause does not apply to the Key Activity Centres at Barrington and New Brighton.
P7	Entertainment activity, located in a Key Activity Centre	
P9	Food and beverage outlet	
P12	Visitor accommodation	a. Any bedroom shall be designed and constructed to achieve an external to internal noise reduction of not less than 35 dB <sub>Dtr,2m,nT,w+Ctr.</sub>

## 15.6 Neighbourhood Centre Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P2	Supermarket, outside the Central City	a. The maximum tenancy size at ground floor level shall be 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> GLFA
P3	Retail activity, excluding supermarket unless otherwise specified.	<p>a. Outside the Central City, the maximum size for an individual tenancy at ground floor level shall be 350 m<sup>2</sup> GLFA unless specified below.</p> <p>b. The maximum size for an individual tenancy in the Neighbourhood Centre Zone at Halswell West (Caulfield Avenue) shall be 1,000m<sup>2</sup> GLFA</p> <p>c. In the Central City, the maximum tenancy size for an individual tenancy shall be 250m<sup>2</sup> GLFA.</p>
P9	Food and beverage outlets	a. In the Central City, the maximum tenancy size for an individual tenancy shall be 250m <sup>2</sup> GLFA.
P11	Visitor accommodation	<p>a. Outside the Central City, any bedroom must be designed and constructed to achieve an external to internal noise reduction of not less than 30 dB</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Dtr,2m,nT,w+Ctr •</small></p>

## 15.7 Commercial Banks Peninsula Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P3	Retail activity	Nil
P5	Supermarket	
P8	Entertainment activity	
P18	Visitor accommodation outside the Lyttelton Port Influences Overlay Area defined on the planning maps	<p>a. In Akaroa:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. Visitor accommodation shall be located above ground floor level or to the rear of a commercial activity on Beach Road, between Rue Jolie and Bruce Terrace, except for a pedestrian entrance/ ground floor lobby/ reception area.</p> <p>b. In Lyttelton:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. Any habitable space shall be designed and constructed to achieve an external to internal noise reduction of not less than 25dB <small>Dtr,2m,nT,w+Ctr •</small></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. Any bedroom shall be designed and constructed to achieve an external to internal noise reduction of not less than 30 dB <small>Dtr,2m,nT,w+Ctr •</small></p>

### 15.8 Large Format Retail Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P2	Retail activity, unless specified below.	<p>a. The minimum tenancy size of any single retail activity shall be 450m<sup>2</sup> GLFA .</p> <p>b. Prior to 4 October 2031, there shall be no more than one department store in the Homebase Centre . A department store shall not be considered as a department store for the purpose of this rule where the GLFA of any combination of the following comprises no more than 5% of the total GLFA of that department store :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. clothing</li> <li>ii. footwear</li> <li>iii. cosmetics</li> <li>iv. jewellery</li> </ul> <p>c. Prior to 4 October 2031, the total amount of floorspace provided for the sale of footwear and/or clothing shall not exceed 10% of the total GLFA within the Homebase Centre ; except that GLFA used for the sale of footwear and/or clothing in the following circumstances shall be exempt from this 10% limit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Department store that includes the sale of footwear and/or clothing; and</li> <li>ii. Any retail tenancy where the sale of footwear and/or clothing comprises no more than 5% of the total GLFA of that tenancy.</li> </ul>
P3	Supermarket	<p>a. Prior to 4 October 2031 in the Homebase Centre , there shall be no supermarket that has a GLFA that exceeds 1000m<sup>2</sup>, except that one supermarket that has a GLFA that exceeds 1000m<sup>2</sup> may be established provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. resource consent RMA/2016/3708 existing as at 19 December 2022 has been amended so that the resource consent no longer authorises the establishment of a supermarket at the Homebase Centre ; and</li> <li>ii. the supermarket shall not exceed 4300m<sup>2</sup> GLFA .</li> </ul>
P8	Food and beverage outlets	Nil

### 15.9 Commercial Office Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P3	Food and beverage outlet	Nil

### 15.10 Mixed Use Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P3	Ancillary retail activity	<p>a. The activity shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. occupy no more than 250m<sup>2</sup> or 25% of the GFA of all buildings on the same site, whichever is the lesser; and</li> <li>ii. have visually transparent glazing on the ground floor elevation facing the street for a minimum of 20% of that elevation where goods are displayed for sale within the building and the retail activity fronts the street; and</li> <li>iii. be limited to the display and sale of goods produced, processed or stored on the site.</li> </ul>
P4	Food and beverage outlet	Nil
P26	Visitor accommodation including ancillary meeting and conference facilities, and the provision of goods and services primarily for the convenience of guests	

### 15.11 City Centre Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P1	Retail activity	Nil
P3	Entertainment activity	
P4	Food and beverage outlets	Nil
P14	Visitor accommodation	<p>a. The activity shall not be located at ground floor level within 10 metres of the boundary of a road (excluding access ways and service lanes), except for pedestrian entranceways or reception areas, which may be located at ground floor level.</p> <p>b. Activity specific standard a. shall not apply to the Former Christchurch Teachers College building at 25 Peterborough Street</p>

### 15.12 Central City Mixed Use Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P1	Retail activity	<p>a. Retail activities within the Large Format Retail areas (as identified on the Central City Core, Frame, Large Format Retail, and Health, Innovation, Retail and South Frame Pedestrian Precincts planning map) shall only consist of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the display and sale of goods produced, processed or stored on the site and ancillary products;</li> <li>ii. second hand goods outlet;</li> <li>iii. food and beverage outlet ;</li> <li>iv. general convenience stores where grocery items are offered for sale; and</li> <li>v. any other retail activity provided that the minimum GLFA for any individual retail activity tenancy is 450m<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>b. Retail activity outside the Large Format Retail areas (as identified on the Central City Core, Frame, Large Format Retail, and Health, Innovation, Retail and South Frame Pedestrian Precincts planning map) shall only consist of one or more of the following except where specified in c. below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the display and sale of goods produced, processed or stored on the site and ancillary products up to 20% of the net floor area on the site used to produce, process or store these goods, or 350m<sup>2</sup> retail floor space, whichever is the lesser;</li> <li>ii. second hand goods outlet ;</li> <li>iii. food and beverage outlet ;</li> <li>iv. small scale general convenience store where grocery items are offered for sale with a maximum GLFA of 250m<sup>2</sup>; and</li> <li>v. one supermarket with a maximum GLFA of 2500m<sup>2</sup> located within the Central City Mixed Use Zone block bounded by Manchester, Salisbury and Madras Streets.</li> </ul> <p>c. Retail activity fronting Colombo Street between Kilmore Street and Peterborough Street shall be limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. a maximum tenancy size of 150m<sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>ii. the ground floor of any building ; and</li> <li>iii. have a frontage adjoining Colombo Street.</li> </ul>
P7	Entertainment activity	Nil
P17	Visitor accommodation	Nil



### 15.13 Central City Mixed Use Zone (South Frame)

Activity		Activity specific standards
P1	Retail activity	<p>a. <u>Retail activity</u> (other than <u>retail activities with frontage</u> to Colombo Street and within the Innovation Precinct) shall consist only of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the display and sale of goods produced or processed on the <u>site</u> and <u>ancillary</u> products, for up to 20% of the <u>net floor area</u> of the <u>site</u> used to produce or process these goods, or up to 350m<sup>2</sup> retail floor space, whichever is the lesser;</li> <li>ii. <u>food and beverage outlets</u> ;</li> <li>iii. small scale general convenience stores where grocery items are offered for sale with a maximum <u>GLFA</u> of 250m<sup>2</sup>; and</li> <li>iv. <u>retailing that is ancillary</u> to the dispensing of medicine on Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 11323.</li> </ul> <p>b. For <u>sites with frontage</u> to Colombo Street and High Street:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the maximum <u>GLFA</u> for each <u>retail activity</u> tenancy shall be 150m<sup>2</sup>; and</li> <li>ii. <u>retail activities</u> fronting Colombo Street and High Street shall only occupy the ground floor of any <u>building</u> .</li> </ul> <p>c. <u>Retail activity</u> , within the Innovation Precinct, where the activity does not have <u>frontage</u> to High Street, shall consist only of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the display and sale of goods produced or processed on the <u>site</u> and <u>ancillary</u> products, for up to 20% of the <u>net floor area</u> of the <u>site</u> used to produce or process these goods, or up to 350m<sup>2</sup> of retail floor space, whichever is the lesser;</li> <li>ii. <u>food and beverage outlets</u> ; and</li> <li>iii. small scale general convenience stores where grocery items are offered for sale with a maximum <u>GLFA</u> of 250m<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>
P4	Entertainment activity	Nil
P14	Visitor accommodation	Nil

### Residential zones

Some types of visitor accommodation are permitted in residential zones across the different zone types (small-scale activities e.g. B and Bs or accommodation at heritage properties). Such activities could provide alcohol to guests.

### Residential Visitor Accommodation Zone

Activity		Activity specific standards
P1	Visitor accommodation including ancillary : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. offices;</li> <li>b. meeting and conference facilities;</li> <li>c. fitness facilities; and</li> <li>d. the provision of goods and services primarily for the convenience of guests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Visitor accommodation located in the 50 dB Ldn Air Noise Contour shall be designed and constructed to meet the indoor design sound levels contained in <a href="#">Appendix 14.16.4</a>.</li> <li>b. Any ancillary retail activity (excluding food and drink for on-site consumption) shall occupy no more than 250m<sup>2</sup>, or 25% of the GFA of all buildings on the same site, whichever is the lesser.</li> </ul>

#### 16.4 Industrial General Zone

<b>Activity</b>		<b>Activity specific standards</b>
P9	Food and beverage outlet	Nil.

#### 16.5 Industrial Heavy Zone

<b>Activity</b>		<b>Activity specific standards</b>
P9	Food and beverage outlet	Nil.

#### 16.6 Industrial Park Zone

<b>Activity</b>		<b>Activity specific standards</b>
P8	Food and beverage outlet	Nil.

#### Rural chapters

Across most zones the sale of rural produce is permitted, along with some types of visitor accommodation. The District Plan provides for some activities in these zones to include the sale of alcohol subject to appropriate licensing and approvals including resource consent, for example wedding venues.

## Rules for late-night licensed premises

### 6.9.3 How to interpret and apply the rules

- a. The rules that apply to sale and/or supply of alcohol are contained in the activity status tables (including activity specific standards) in [Rule 6.9.4](#).
- b. Sub-chapter 6.9 applies to the sale and/or supply of alcohol in all zones, except for the Papakāinga / Kāinga Nohoanga Zone where sub-chapter 6.9 does not apply.
- c. Activities involving the sale and/or supply of alcohol are also subject to the rules in the relevant zone chapters.
- d. The activity status tables, rules and standards in the following chapters also apply to activities involving the sale and/or supply of alcohol (where relevant):
  - 4 [Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land](#);
  - 5 [Natural Hazards](#)
  - 6 [The other sub-chapters of General Rules and Procedures](#);
  - 7 [Transport](#);
  - 8 [Subdivision, Development and Earthworks](#);
  - 9 [Natural and Cultural Heritage](#); and
  - 11 [Utilities and Energy](#).

### 6.9.4 Rules

#### 6.9.4.1 Activity status tables

##### 6.9.4.1.1 Permitted activities

- a. The activities listed below are permitted activities if they meet the activity specific standards set out in the following table.
- b. Activities may also be controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited as specified in [Rule 6.9.4.1.2](#), [6.9.4.1.3](#), [6.9.4.1.4](#), [6.9.4.1.5](#) and [6.9.4.1.6](#).

Activity		Activity specific standards
P1	Legal sale and/or supply of alcohol, except as specified in <a href="#">Rule 6.9.4.1.3</a> RD1.	Nil



##### 6.9.4.1.2 Controlled activities

There are no controlled activities.

##### 6.9.4.1.3 Restricted discretionary activities

- a. The activities listed below are restricted discretionary activities.
- b. Discretion to grant or decline consent and impose conditions is restricted to the matters of discretion set out in [Rule 6.9.5](#), as set out in the following table.

Activity	The Council's discretion shall be limited to the following matters:
RD1	<p>Sale and/or supply of alcohol between the hours of 23:00 and 07:00 from any site located within 75m of a residential zone, an Edge Housing Area Overlay or Trial Housing Area Overlay within the Specific Purpose (Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor) Zone as shown on the Development Plan in Appendix 13.14.6.1 or a site identified in Appendix 13.14.6.2 that is in private ownership and has a Residential alternative Zone, other than the sale and/or supply of alcohol:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. to any person residing on the premises;</li> <li>b. for consumption off the premises;</li> <li>c. authorised by a special licence;</li> <li>d. accompanying a meal served by a visitor accommodation premises; and</li> <li>e. in a Category 2 Entertainment and Hospitality Precinct (as identified on the Central City Entertainment and Hospitality Precinct Overlay planning map) where the restricted hours are 23:00 to 07:00 along Victoria Street and 01:00 to 07:00 for other Category 2 precincts.</li> </ol>



#### 6.9.4.1.4 Discretionary activities

There are no discretionary activities.

#### 6.9.4.1.5 Non-complying activities

There are no non-complying activities.

#### 6.9.4.1.6 Prohibited activities

There are no prohibited activities.

### 6.9.5 Rules - Matters of discretion

- a. When considering applications for restricted discretionary activities, the Council's discretion to grant or decline consent, or impose conditions, is restricted to the matters over which discretion is restricted in the table in [Rule 6.9.4.1.3](#), and as set out for that matter below.

#### 6.9.5.1 Amenity

- a. The extent to which late-night licensed premises:
  - i. are of a character, duration, scale and intensity consistent with the anticipated residential amenity for the receiving environment, particularly with regard to:
    - A. on-site and off-site noise;
    - B. traffic generation; and
    - C. anti-social behaviour;
  - ii. are consistent with other existing and/or permitted activities in the area;
  - iii. can be managed in a way that mitigates adverse effects by means such as the provision of screening, buffer areas, local topography, site layout (including location of point of sale) or operational practices of activities.



## Rules for temporary activities that could include licensed premises

### 6.2.3 How to interpret and apply the rules

- a. The rules that apply to [temporary activities and buildings](#) in all zones are contained in the activity status tables (including activity specific standards) in [Rule 6.2.4](#).
- b. [Temporary activities and buildings](#) are exempt from the rules in the relevant zone chapters and other [District Plan](#) rules, except as specified below or in the activity specific standards in [Rule 6.2.4](#).
- c. The activity status tables and standards in the following chapters and sub-chapters apply to [temporary activities and buildings](#) (where relevant):
  - 4 Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land.
  - 5 Natural Hazards  
Rule 5.6 Slope Instability;
  - 6 General Rules and Procedures  
6.3 Outdoor Lighting (except as otherwise specified in [Rule 6.2.4](#));  
6.1 Noise (except as otherwise specified in [Rule 6.2.4](#));  
6.8 Signage (as specified in that sub-chapter and as specified in [Rule 6.2.4](#));
  - 7 Transport (as specified in [Rule 6.2.4](#));
  - 8 Subdivision, Development and Earthworks;
  - 9 Natural and Cultural Heritage; and
  - 11 Utilities and Energy.
- d. [Rule 6.2.4](#) does not apply to activities and [buildings](#) anticipated by the rules in the relevant zone chapters or within the expected scope of operations for permanent facilities.
- e. In the Specific Purpose (Defence Wigram) Zone, the rules for temporary [recreation activities](#), events or exhibitions ([Rule 13.1.4.1.1 P2](#)) apply instead of the rules for events and temporary markets in [Rule 6.2.4.1.1](#) (P2 to P5, and P10).
- f. Section 6.2 does not apply to the Papakāinga / Kāinga Nohoanga Zone.

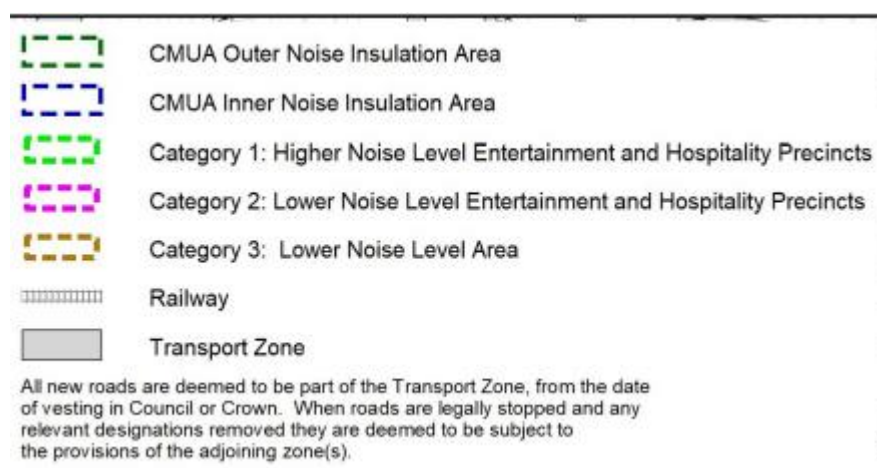
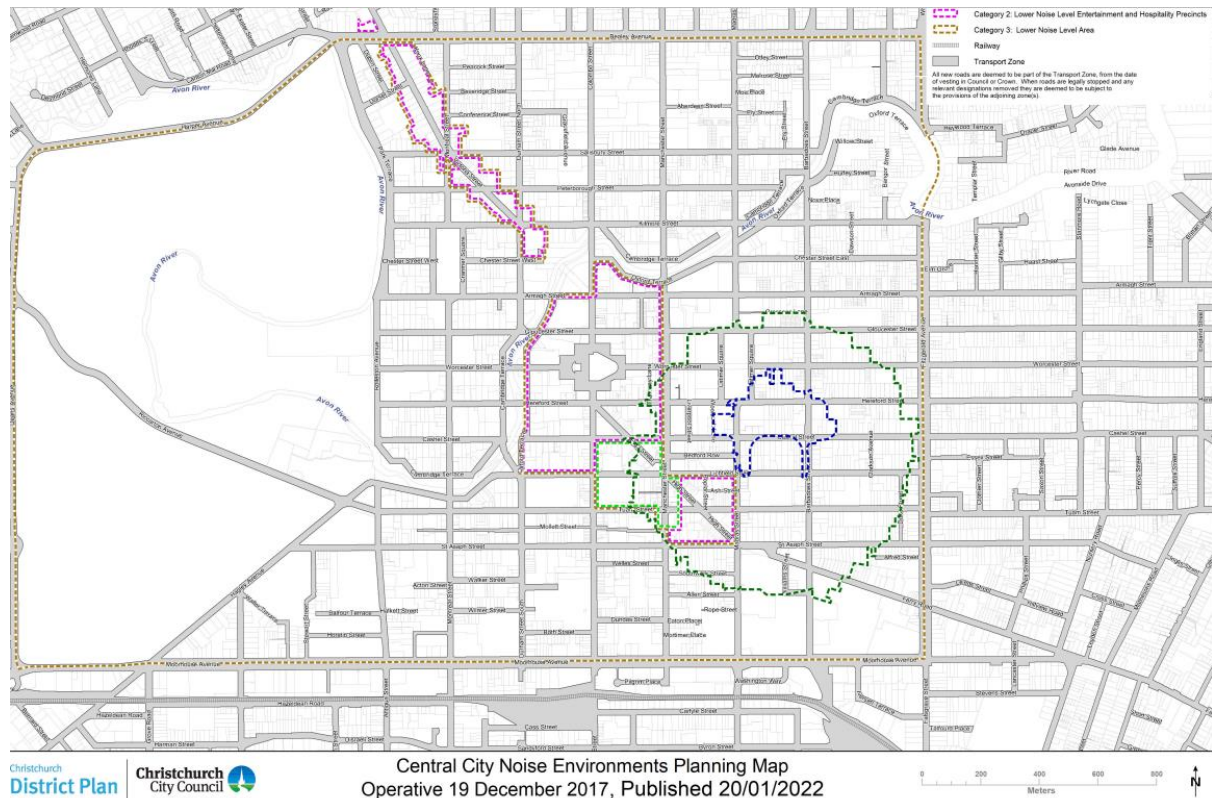
Activity	Activity specific standards													
<b>Events</b>														
P2	<p>Community gatherings, celebrations, non-motorised sporting events and performances including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. carnivals and fairs;</li> <li>2. festivals;</li> <li>3. holiday observances;</li> <li>4. races;</li> <li>5. parades;</li> <li>6. concerts; and</li> <li>7. exhibitions.</li> </ol>	<p>a. Events shall not be open to participants for more than:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. four consecutive weeks in any one year; or</li> <li>ii. six weekends in any one year (including public holidays where these fall adjacent to weekends); or</li> <li>iii. twelve non-consecutive days in any one year.</li> <li>iv. Except that the number of days is not restricted in the Specific Purpose (Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor) Zone until 01 July 2024, where these events are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. located more than 100m from an adjoining residential zone, Edge Housing Area Overlay or Trial Housing Area Overlay, or from a site listed in Appendix <a href="#">13.14.6.2</a> which is in private ownership and has a Residential alternative Zone; and</li> <li>B. undertaken by or on behalf of the Council , the Canterbury Regional Council or the Crown.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>b. Events shall meet the activity standards for temporary activities and buildings in <a href="#">Rule 6.1.6.2.3</a> with the exception of fireworks in association with an event, as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.</td> <td>Any day</td> <td>From 09:00 to 22:00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td> <td>Any day with an Event Permit allowing fireworks</td> <td>From 09:00 to midnight</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td> <td>New Years' Eve/Day</td> <td>From 09:00 to 01:00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv.</td> <td>Guy Fawkes Night</td> <td>From 09:00 to 23:00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>c. From 22:00 to 07:00, events shall meet the rules for outdoor lighting in <a href="#">Rule 6.3.6</a>, but are otherwise exempt from <a href="#">Rule 6.3.6</a>.</p>	i.	Any day	From 09:00 to 22:00	ii.	Any day with an Event Permit allowing fireworks	From 09:00 to midnight	iii.	New Years' Eve/Day	From 09:00 to 01:00	iv.	Guy Fawkes Night	From 09:00 to 23:00
i.	Any day	From 09:00 to 22:00												
ii.	Any day with an Event Permit allowing fireworks	From 09:00 to midnight												
iii.	New Years' Eve/Day	From 09:00 to 01:00												
iv.	Guy Fawkes Night	From 09:00 to 23:00												
P4	<p>Temporary buildings or other structures ancillary to an event listed in <a href="#">Rule 6.2.4.1.1</a> P2.</p>	<p>a. Temporary buildings or other structures shall not be erected on or remain on the site for more than two weeks before or after the event opens or closes to participants.</p> <p>b. Where events occur on non-consecutive days, on days between instances of the event opening to participants, public access to parts of the site that are normally accessible shall not be impeded.</p>												
P5	<p>Retailing ancillary to a temporary event listed in <a href="#">Rule 6.2.4.1.1</a> P2.</p>	<p>Nil.</p>												
<b>Temporary community activities</b>														

P7	<p>Public and not-for-profit community activities, education activities and ancillary retailing (except as provided for in Rule 6.2.4.1.1 P2 or P10) in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. any commercial zone;</li> <li>b. any open space zone;</li> <li>c. the Industrial General Zone;</li> <li>d. the Specific Purpose (Schools) Zone;</li> <li>e. the Specific Purpose (Tertiary Education) Zone;</li> <li>f. the Specific Purpose (Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor) Zone; and</li> <li>g. the Transport Zone.</li> </ol>	Nil.
<b>Temporary commercial activities</b>		
P10	Temporary markets (except as provided for by Rule 6.2.4.1.1 P2)	<p>Temporary markets shall not be operative from a single site for more than the following number of days per year.</p> <p><i>[specified in the rule by zone between 12 days and unlimited depending on the zoning]</i></p>
P12	Food trucks not ancillary to another temporary activity and building, after 30 April 2018.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Food trucks shall not be located in the High Density Residential Zone;</li> <li>b. In all zones other than the City Centre Zone and Avon River Precinct/Te Papa Ōtākaro and Specific Purpose (Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor) Zones, food trucks shall be limited to 30m<sup>2</sup> GFA per site.</li> <li>c. Food trucks shall meet all relevant rules for permanent activities for the relevant zone (including signage), except for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. RD1 and RD2 under <a href="#">Rule 15.11.1.3</a>;</li> <li>ii. <a href="#">Rule 15.11.2.1</a> Building setback and continuity;</li> <li>iii. <a href="#">Rule 15.11.2.2</a> Verandas;</li> <li>iv. <a href="#">Rule 15.11.2.4</a> Minimum number of floors;</li> <li>v. <a href="#">Rule 15.11.2.5</a> Flexibility in building design for future uses;</li> <li>vi. <a href="#">Rule 15.12.2.1</a> Landscaping and trees;</li> <li>vii. <a href="#">Rule 15.12.2.3</a> Flexibility in building design for future uses;</li> <li>viii. RD1 under <a href="#">Rule 15.12.1.3</a>;</li> <li>ix. <a href="#">Rule 15.13.2.2</a> Flexibility in building design for future uses;</li> <li>x. <a href="#">Rule 15.13.2.4</a> Street scene, landscaping and open space;</li> <li>xi. <a href="#">Rule 15.13.2.7</a> Verandas on Colombo and High Streets;</li> <li>xii. <a href="#">Rule 15.13.2.8</a> Minimum number of floors on Colombo and High Streets;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

		<p>xiii. <a href="#">Rule 15.6.2.6</a> b. i and ii. Landscaping and trees;</p> <p>xiv. <a href="#">Rule 15.6.2.2</a> b. Building setback from road boundaries.</p> <p>d. The relevant transport rules in <a href="#">Chapter 7</a>.</p> <p>e. After 30 April 2018, food trucks shall not operate from the same privately-owned site for more than ten hours per week.</p> <p>Advice note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. While food trucks in public places are permitted for the purposes of the District Plan, their location and frequency will generally be regulated by licences and they will need to comply with the relevant policies, bylaws and reserve management plans.</li></ol>
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## Noise rules for activities in the Central City

Below is more specific information on noise controls and limits for the Central City, to provide an example of rules. Note, there may be additional rules in place for other zones which are not specified here.



Bars and live music venues are permitted activities in the mixed use and commercial areas of the Central City. Residential development is generally allowed except in the Category 1 precinct<sup>1</sup>. Noise limits and insulation requirements vary by precinct/location. Higher noise levels are currently restricted to the Category 1 precinct – a two-block area containing the defunct Sol Square, which was anticipated by the CCRP to provide for higher noise events and activities. See the table below for further detail on noise limits in the District Plan.



Noise rules - Limits

Category	Location	Noise limits (dB) (at site receiving the noise)	
		LAEq	LAmx
Category 1	Higher Noise Level Entertainment and Hospitality Precincts The former SOL Square area and immediate environs.	60 (all day)	85 (7am – 3am) 75 (3am – 7am)
Category 2	Lower Noise Level Entertainment and Hospitality Precincts Includes Dux Central and Innovation Precinct areas. (Different rules for Victoria St area)	60 (7am – 1am) 50 (1am – 7am)	85 (7am – 1am) 75 (1am – 7am)
Category 3	Lower Noise Level Area - All other areas of the Central City	55 (7am – 11pm) 45 (11pm – 7am)	85 (7am – 11pm) 75 (11pm – 7am)
<i>For comparison:</i>	Residential zones <i>beyond</i> the Central City	40 (after 10pm)	65 (after 10pm)

For background, acoustic insulation rules for noise sensitive activities<sup>2</sup> in the Central City are focused on the area surrounding Te Kaha arena; the Category 2 precinct; the Category 3 sites near Category 1 and 2 precincts or areas zoned City Centre Zone, Central City Mixed Use and Central City Mixed Use (South Frame). Insulation is also required in proximity to main roads in the Central City. There are no rules for insulation requirements in Category 1 areas as all residential and visitor accommodation activity is a full Discretionary Activity in this location. See the table below for further detail.

<b>Zone/ area*</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Noise reduction (<math>D_{tr, 2m, nT,w} + C_{tr}</math>)</b>
Category 2	Lower Noise Level Entertainment and Hospitality Precinct)	35 dB for bedrooms 30 dB for other habitable spaces
Category 3 adjoin Category 1	Lower Noise Level Area adjoining Higher Noise Level precinct	
Category 3 zoned residential within 75m of a Category 1 or 2 precinct Category 3 precinct zoned Commercial / Mixed Use	Lower Noise Level Areas within 75m of Entertainment and Hospitality Precincts, or zoned commercial	30 dB for bedrooms
<i>For comparison:</i>	Outer noise insulation area around Te Kaha	35 dB for bedrooms 30 dB for other habitable spaces
	Inner noise insulation area around Te Kaha	35 dB for bedrooms 35 dB for other habitable spaces
	Within 80m of a State Highway/ railway line	30 dB for any habitable spaces, OR Max indoor sound level of 40 dB $L_{Aeq}$ (24hr)
	Within 40m of major roads	
	Within a suburban commercial zone	35 dB for bedrooms

## Potential Plan Changes that could impact licensed premises

### Plan Change 14

Plan Change 14 (PC14) has been notified and consulted on, and Council received a decision report from the Independent Hearing Panel appointed to make recommendations on the Plan Change. Council is now considering their recommendations and whether to accept these through a staged process. Stage 1 of the Plan Change included the rules on the City Centre Zone and Council decided to accept the IHP Recommendations on these provisions on 18 September 2024. On 2 December 2024 Council made decisions on the remainder of the Commercial and Industrial Zones across the city, and residential zoning situated surrounding commercial centres. In addition, Council approved 20 Councillor alternative recommendations and rejected the IHP recommendations associated with these alternatives. These recommendations now need to be considered and decided upon by the Minister for RMA Reform who will make final decisions on these components of the Plan Change.

PC14 allows for more intensification across commercial, residential and mixed use zones, particularly for the Central City and large town centres in Papanui, Hornby and Riccarton. However, some intensification is also proposed for other town centres and residential zones. Through PC14 no changes were proposed to the noise provisions in the Central City or the noise categories that are currently in the District Plan. No changes were proposed to Chapter 6.9 Late Night Licensed Premises.

In the Central City, the plan change enables increased building heights and the density of activity within the four avenues – across residential, commercial and mixed use areas.

The intensification allowed in commercial and mixed use zones has the potential to increase conflicts between licensed venues and other uses (like residential or visitor accommodation). For example – there could be more conflicts over car parking, noise, or anti-social behaviour. However, there could also potentially be some positive impacts – for example more people in areas where licensed venues are could improve safety at night, as well as perceptions of safety, and increase patronage at licensed venues.

### Central City Noise Plan Change

Council staff are reviewing Central City noise rules to address a number of issues. This will likely result in a Plan Change relating to noise being progressed in the future – although this has not yet been decided by the Council. The area the Plan Change could be focused on is also not finalised – currently most issues are occurring in the Central City, but the Plan Change could potentially be broader to include the whole city, or parts of the city. Some of the current noise issues staff have identified are discussed below.

An increase in residential activity in mixed use zones in the Central City has, in the last few years, caused tensions to arise around noise. The future growth of the Central City and the continuing transition of areas such as South East Central City neighbourhoods to mixed use environments may mean a further exacerbation of these types of tensions, as more residents move in and the density of development increases. Residential activities are sensitive to noise, while music venues

are inherently noisy activities and operate during periods when residents can often desire quieter environments.

The current District Plan rules do not align well to the mixed-use areas in the Central City in which live music are located and in which tensions are arising, or are likely to arise in the future, given the influx of residential development. The Category 1 precinct of the Central City, in which the noise limits are highest and residential development is the most limited, is not where many music venues have located.

This current Central City precinct and associated rules approach has resulted in the following issues:

- Residential development and entertainment/music venues being located in close proximity to one another, without appropriate controls in place.
- Noise complaints and breaches in areas that have been designated for, and currently operate under, lower noise limits than Category 1.
- Unsuitable insulation requirements for noise sensitive activities – and thus new residential buildings that are not adequately noise insulated.
- Venues having to retrofit insulation and other noise attenuation measures to accommodate the increasing residential uses of their neighbourhoods. Where not meeting noise boundary limits may have presented little problems previously, the influx of new residential activity in these areas means breaches are much more likely to cause issues.
- Generally, an increase in tensions in mixed use zones.

In some areas, the noise limits imposed through the District Plan rules are insufficient to reasonably contain noise in the Central City i.e. they are too high, allowing for too much noise; this permissiveness affects the health and wellbeing of nearby residents. Even when keeping to the noise limits, the noise from venues is too loud for neighbouring residential and any other noise sensitive activities, demonstrating that the problem is specifically with the District Plan provisions themselves. In some areas, the noise limits in the District Plan are too restrictive on noise – the limits are too low and hamper the reasonable operation of entertainment venues.

The Plan Change work programme is at an early stage so it's uncertain what options the Council will choose, if it decides to go ahead with a Plan Change.

### **Information on Going for Housing Growth/ potential impact on licensed premises**

The requirements around providing for future growth in Going for Housing Growth are being mostly implemented through the Council's Plan Change 14 – which has been focused on urban intensification.

Going for Housing Growth also signals that there will be new national direction on mixed use zoning which isn't included in Plan Change 14 and could affect licensed venues.

Tier 1 councils (which our Council is one of) are anticipated to be required to enable a baseline level of small-scale mixed-use (such as dairies and cafes) across their urban areas (including outside of NPS-UD intensification areas being introduced in Plan Change 14). Tier 1 councils are anticipated to also be required to enable a specified set of small-to-mid scale activities (such as restaurants, retail, metro-style supermarkets and offices) in areas subject to the NPS-UD's intensification areas. Importantly, these intensification areas are proposed to expand to include all areas 'accessible to services' – rather than within and around commercial centres, as per the current NPS-UD. The Government has signalled that these mid-scale mixed use activities would also be allowed within these new 'accessible to service' intensification areas – that is areas with a mix of different services located close to each other.

In Christchurch this could significantly expand the amount of area with a mixed-use zoning – which could result in licensed venues being allowed across a broader spatial area – e.g. potentially into current residential or industrial zones.

This could potentially enable more licensed venues to establish but also increase conflicts between different activity types – for example a licensed venue on a ground floor and apartments living could generate issues for residents with noise or anti-social behaviour.

The other proposals in Going for Housing Growth have only been signalled by Government at a high level and no specific impacts have been identified on licensed venues.

### **Other related District Plan provisions**

- Noise and insulation controls as previously outlined – although noting that noisy licensed premises aren't always located in the areas with the most permissive District Plan rules in the Central City as activities were displaced during the earthquakes and didn't always move to the areas Council anticipated. Also noting that changes to rules are being considered through a potential Noise Plan Change.
- Zone rules which discourage incompatible activities being located near to each other – e.g. taverns are not a permitted activity in residential areas.
- City Centre Entertainment Precinct – which encourages licensed venues into a particular area and has rules to manage their effects – however there can still be conflicts occurring if residential housing is allowed in some of these areas (e.g. over noise, anti-social behaviour). Concentrating venues into one location may reduce issues with people travelling from one location to another (e.g. road safety dangers) and allow police/ security guards to concentrate on one area, and have necessary facilities nearby e.g. taxis, ride share and public transport to discourage driving.
- Setback rules between sites which create separation between buildings which helps reduce noise levels at surrounding sites.
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principles (CPTED) (see further explanation on what we mean and consider here <https://www.ccc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Culture-Community/Community-Safety/CPTEDFull-docs.pdf>) being incorporated into new buildings – these are considered

in the Commercial chapter of the District Plan – see reference below – this can consider issues like lighting and building design to improve surveillance and safety.

- The provisions within Chapter 6.9 Late-night Licensed Premises, as outlined above which seeks to address the impacts of late-night noise and traffic generation from licensed premises that are situated at the interface between residential and commercial zones. These activities are of particular concern in the smaller commercial centres such as Edgware, Avonhead, or Sydenham. The Plan considers these activities only as it seeks to address the gap whereby the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act allows district licensing committees to consider the effect of a proposal on the amenity and good order of a location, but not directly address the noise and late night traffic generation effects of licensed premises in close proximity to residential areas. The comparison table below is taken from the Section 32 Report from the District Plan Review<sup>6</sup> (notified in 2015).

#### APPENDIX 10.2 Comparison of permitted hours for Sale of Alcohol

Type	Default national hours	Proposed Local Alcohol Policy	Proposed District Plan	Effect
Off-licences	7am-11pm	9am-9pm	Not controlled	None. The DP provisions exempt off-licences.
On-licence restaurants/cafes	8am-4am	8am-1am	7am-11pm within 75m of a residential zone	DP provisions would require an earlier cut-off times for restaurants and cafes.
On-licence hotels selling to lodgers	8am-4am	24hrs	Exempted from District Plan rules where served with a meal; otherwise 7am to 11 pm within 75m of a residential zone	None. The DP provisions generally exempt hotels.
Temporary activities	As per terms of special licence	As per terms of special licence	Exempted from District Plan rules	No change.

Note: This table is taken from the above-referenced Section 32 Report from the Christchurch Replacement District Plan Review notified in 2015 and refers to previous proposals for a local alcohol policy (work on which was subsequently discontinued).

6

[https://resources.ccc.govt.nz/files/TheCouncil/policiesreportsstrategies/districtplanning/districtplanreview/dpr\\_generalrules\\_section32.pdf](https://resources.ccc.govt.nz/files/TheCouncil/policiesreportsstrategies/districtplanning/districtplanreview/dpr_generalrules_section32.pdf)

# Demographic Profile

## Population

### Total Population

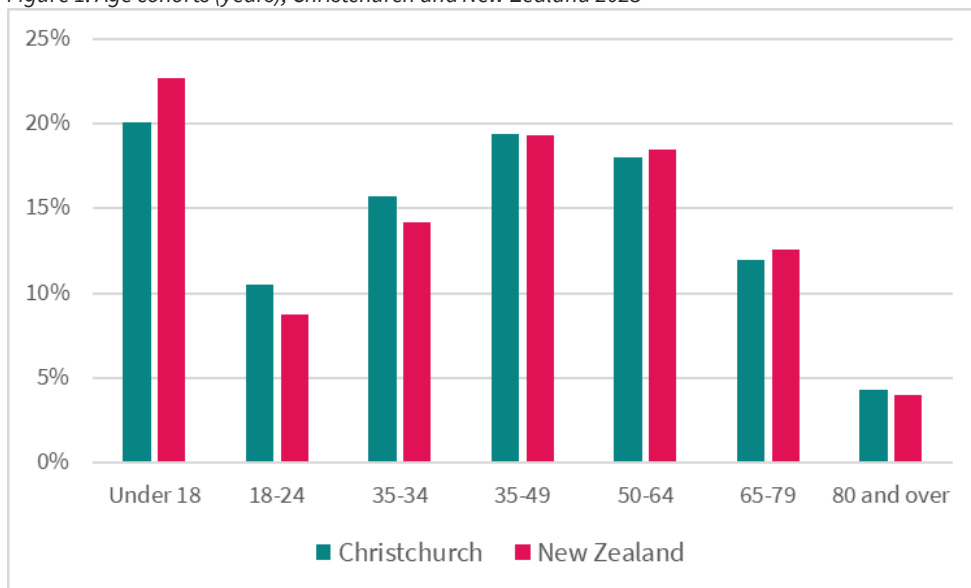
Christchurch City is the second largest district in New Zealand, with a 2023 Census usually resident population of 391,400<sup>7</sup>. The majority of the city's population lives in the area defined as Christchurch until amalgamation of Christchurch City Council and Banks Peninsula District Council in 2006, with 2.3% living in Banks Peninsula, which comprises 70% of the district's land area. Around 2.1% of the city's population live centrally, within the Four Avenues.

The 2010/2011 earthquakes resulted in a net loss of around 21,000 people, but by 2017 the city's population had recovered to pre-earthquake levels.

### Population by Age and Sex

The city's median age was 37.5 years<sup>8</sup> in 2023, slightly lower than the national median of 38.1 years. Christchurch had a higher proportion of the population aged 18 years and over compared with all of New Zealand (80% and 77% respectively).

Figure 1: Age cohorts (years), Christchurch and New Zealand 2023



Within Christchurch, a higher number and proportion of males were aged between 18 and 49 years (46% of all males) compared with females (44%). There was a higher number and proportion of females aged 50 years and over (36% of all females) compared with males (33%).

<sup>7</sup> Statistics New Zealand, 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings

<sup>8</sup> Statistics New Zealand, 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings

Figure 2: Age cohorts, Christchurch males and females, 2023



## Ethnicity

While Christchurch is becoming more ethnically diverse, the city’s overall ethnic composition is less diverse than is the case for all New Zealand<sup>9</sup>. Around three quarters of the city’s population identified as European, 18% as Asian, 11% as Māori, 4.3% as Pacific Peoples, just under 2% as Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA), and around 1% as ‘Other’.

Table 1: Ethnic composition, 2023

Area	European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	MELAA	Other ethnicity
Christchurch City	75.9%	11.2%	4.3%	17.1%	1.9%	1.1%
New Zealand	67.8%	17.8%	8.9%	17.3%	1.9%	1.1%

## Deprivation index

In 2023, 22% of residents lived in areas with the lowest socioeconomic deprivation scores (quintile 1) while 16% lived in areas with the highest deprivation scores (quintile 5)<sup>10</sup>.

In general, eastern areas of the city had the highest levels of relative socio-economic deprivation. Other pockets of high deprivation were distributed throughout the city.

Areas on or near the Port Hills (on the metropolitan side of the city) generally had the lowest levels of socio-economic deprivation, along with areas in the inner north-west of the city. Pockets of low-

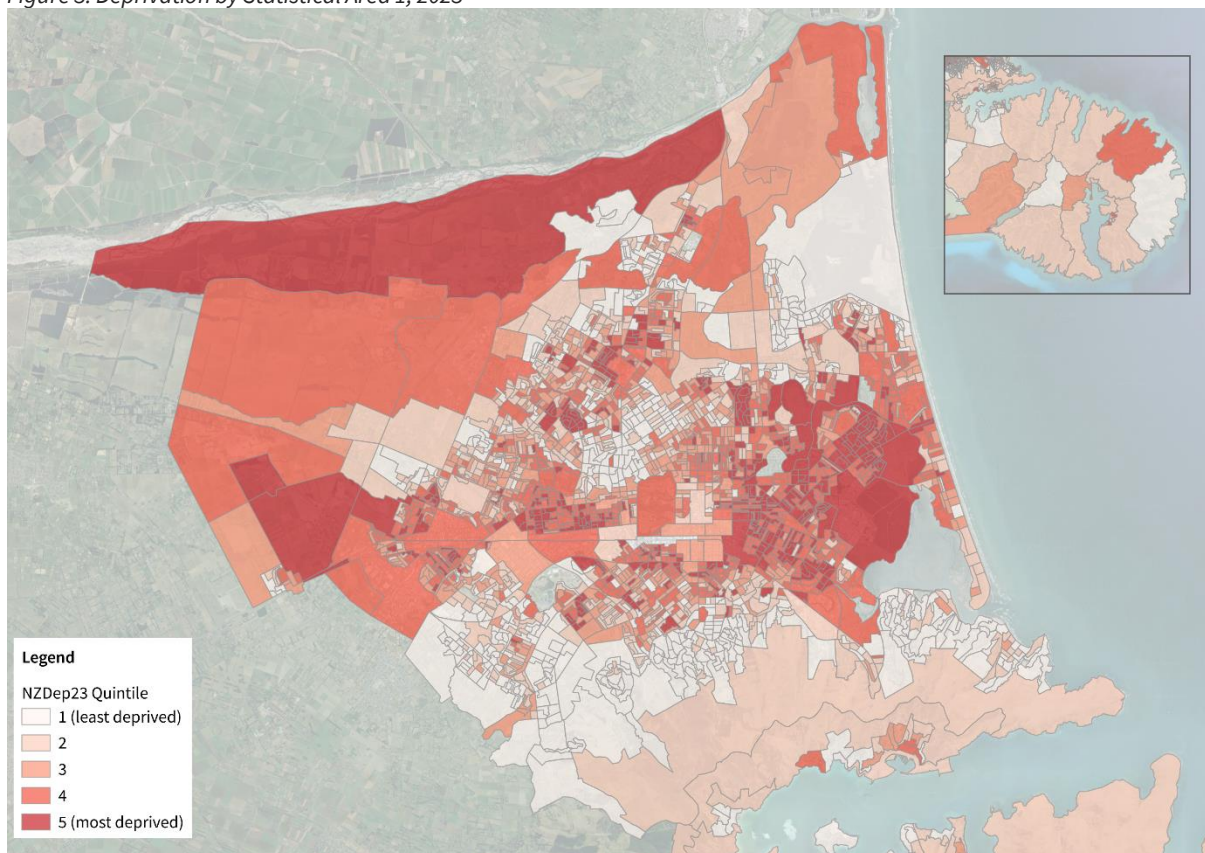
<sup>9</sup> Statistics New Zealand, 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings. Note where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group. As a result percentages do not add up to 100

<sup>10</sup> University of Otago, Department of Public Health (Wellington), NZDep2023 Index of Socioeconomic Deprivation



level deprivation were also found in some of the newer residential developments on the outskirts of the city.

Figure 3: Deprivation by Statistical Area 1, 2023



## Visitors

### Visitor demographics

*This data has been requested from Statistics NZ, however it was not yet available at the time of publishing. Once the data is available, the report will be updated.*

### Visitor numbers

Christchurch City is the gateway to the South Island and attracts a range of visitors for business and holiday purposes, as well hosting sporting, cultural, and other major events throughout the year.

### Commuters

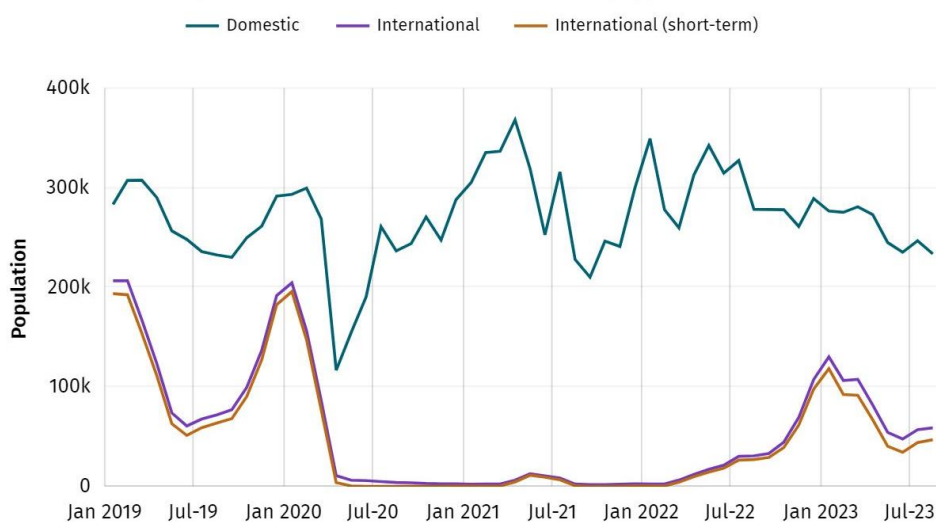
Figures from the 2018 Census suggest approximately 21,000 residents of neighbouring Selwyn and Waimakariri districts commute to Christchurch City for work, with an additional 1,900 people commuting to the city from elsewhere in New Zealand<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Statistics New Zealand, 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings (Customised data order)

## Domestic and international visitors to Canterbury

For the first six months of 2023, the number of unique domestic visitors to the ChristchurchNZ Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) area averaged 265,000 per month, while international visitors averaged 88,000 per month<sup>12</sup>. This followed the easing of Covid-19 travel restrictions in late 2022. Visitor numbers tend to be highest during the summer months. In 2019, domestic visitors made up almost 70% of all visitors to Canterbury, which increased to almost 100% during Covid-19 impacted years. In the first eight months of 2023, domestic visitors made up three quarters of visitors to the region.

Figure 4: Estimated visitors to ChristchurchNZ RTO, by visitor type



Source: MBIE. Last updated on 2023-10-05 11:00:00.  
From <https://teic.mbie.govt.nz/teiccategories/datareleases/murpe/>

## Overseas visitors arriving via Christchurch Airport

In 2023, almost 350,000 overseas visitors arrived in New Zealand via Christchurch International Airport<sup>13</sup>. Around half of these visitors were Australian residents.

Table 2: Overseas visitors arriving in New Zealand via Christchurch International Airport, 2023

Country of residence	Australia	United Kingdom	United States of America	Germany	China, People's Republic of	Korea, Republic of	Other	Total
Number	179,104	24,101	18,203	11,607	9,172	6,070	99,916	348,173
Percent	51.4%	6.9%	5.2%	3.3%	2.6%	1.7%	28.7%	100.0%

<sup>12</sup> MBIE, [Monthly Unique Regional Population Estimates](#) (experimental dataset; paused from August 2023 onwards). The ChristchurchNZ Regional Tourism Organisation area covers Christchurch City, Selwyn District, Waimakariri District and Ashburton District.

<sup>13</sup> Statistics New Zealand, Visitor Arrivals by Country of Residence

## **Cruise ships**

In the 2023/24 cruise season, there were 165,300 guests who arrived on ships stopping at two locations in the city<sup>14</sup>. The majority (96%) of guests arrived on ships stopping at Lyttelton Port, with the remainder arriving in Akaroa Harbour.

Although there are no demographic breakdowns for cruise ship passengers arriving in Christchurch City, over half of cruise ship passengers in New Zealand were aged between 60 and 79 years (55%) in 2020<sup>15</sup>. A similar proportion (54%) were female passengers.

Around half of cruise ship passengers travelling throughout New Zealand were Australian citizens (51%), one quarter were United States or Canadian citizens (26%), and 13% were European citizens. The remainder were New Zealand citizens (6.5%), citizens of Asian countries (3.3%), or 'other' (citizens of Africa or Middle East).

## **Domestic tourists**

In the absence of comprehensive demographic data about domestic tourists, Tourism New Zealand has created visitor profiles<sup>16</sup> of the types of domestic visitors most likely to visit the Canterbury region. They are most likely to be adults travelling without children (75%), and generally younger (38% aged 18-34 years, and decreasing with each age cohort to 16% aged 65 years and over). There is an even split between males and females. Domestic visitors are most likely to come from within the Canterbury region (36%), followed by Wellington, Auckland, Waikato and Southland.

## **International tourists**

Due to a lack of demographic data for international visitors to Christchurch and Canterbury, the following information relates to international visitors to New Zealand overall. Data is presented for the top source countries arriving in New Zealand via Christchurch International Airport in 2023.

Australia is New Zealand's largest visitor market, accounting for almost half (44%) of all international visitor arrivals<sup>17</sup>. Tourism New Zealand's Markets Overview shows Australian holiday makers tend to be younger, with 35% aged 25-44 years, and only 26% aged 55 years or over. The majority of arrivals are off-peak (i.e. outside of summer), with most nights spent in the South Island. Australian holiday makers spend an average of \$3,790 per person.

The United States is the country's second largest visitor market by arrivals (8.5% of all arrivals). American holiday makers tend to be older, with 42% aged 55 years and over. Almost half (46%) of holiday makers arrive during summer. Average holiday maker spend is \$5,181.

Visitors from China and the United Kingdom make up the country's third and fourth largest international markets. Holiday makers from China are more likely to arrive off-peak, and be

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<sup>14</sup> New Zealand Cruise Association, 2023-2024 Cruise Ship Schedule

<sup>15</sup> Statistics New Zealand, [Cruise ship traveller and expenditure statistics \(2020\)](#)

<sup>16</sup> Tourism New Zealand, [Domestic Growth Insight Tool](#)

<sup>17</sup> Tourism New Zealand, [Markets Overview](#)

younger (42% aged 25-44 years, with only 28% aged 55 years and older). They are also more likely to be female (58%). Average holiday maker spend is \$6,729.

Holiday makers from the United Kingdom are most likely to arrive during summer, and be older (47% aged 55 years and over, compared with 32% aged 25-44 years). Average holiday maker spend is \$7,018, which reflects the longer period of time spent in the country compared to the other top four countries.

## Holiday Homes

Although there is no definitive way to determine the number of holiday homes in the district, 2023 Census figures show that there were 5,916 empty dwellings (indicating they are being used as holiday homes, or are vacant houses for sale), comprising 3.5% of the city’s dwelling stock.<sup>18</sup>

## Visitor Spend

Christchurch City’s tourism expenditure was estimated at \$2.47 billion for the year ending 31 March 2023<sup>19</sup>. Of this, \$172.4 million (7%) was spent on retail sales covering alcohol, food and beverages. This was higher than Auckland (5.4%), Wellington (4.9%) and Queenstown-Lakes District (6.5%), but lower than Dunedin (8.7%) and Tauranga (10.3%). The proportion was the same as for Hamilton.

Visitor spending in the alcohol, food and beverages category for Christchurch was up 66% from the previous year, which had been impacted by Covid-19 travel restrictions.

Figure 5: Tourism expenditure by category, 2023



<sup>18</sup> Statistics New Zealand, 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings

<sup>19</sup> Infometrics, Regional Economic Profile for Christchurch City

International tourists contributed 31% of tourist spending in the alcohol, food and beverages retail category, compared with 27% for all categories. Australian tourists were the largest contributors towards the city’s international tourism expenditure, followed by those living in the United States of America, United Kingdom, Rest of Europe and Japan.

In terms of domestic visitor spending, people living elsewhere in the Canterbury region were the largest contributors towards Christchurch City’s domestic tourism expenditure, followed by those living in the Auckland Region, Otago Region, Wellington Region and West Coast Region.

Figure 6: Tourism expenditure by tourist origin (Domestic and International), 2023



# Health Indicators

## Life Expectancy at Birth

The most recent calculations of life expectancy at birth for Christchurch residents are 79.6 years for males and 83.5 years for females (based on death rates in New Zealand in 2017-2019)<sup>20</sup>.

Although breakdowns by ethnicity and deprivation rating are not available at a territorial authority level, at a national level, the Māori population has a lower life expectancy than the non-Māori population; a gap of 7.5 years for males and 7.3 years for females.

Table 3: Life expectancy at birth for Christchurch residents

Sex	Māori population	Non-Māori population	Total population
Male	73.4	80.9	80.0
Female	77.1	84.4	83.5

Life expectancy is lower in the most deprived parts of New Zealand (NZDep2018 decile 10), and this holds true for both males and females, at 74.1 and 78.5 years respectively. The highest life expectancies were in the least deprived areas (decile 1) for both males and females, at 84.7 and 87.5 years respectively.

## Student Population

In 2023, there were 36,000 students enrolled at the University of Canterbury, Lincoln University and Ara Institute of Canterbury<sup>21</sup>.

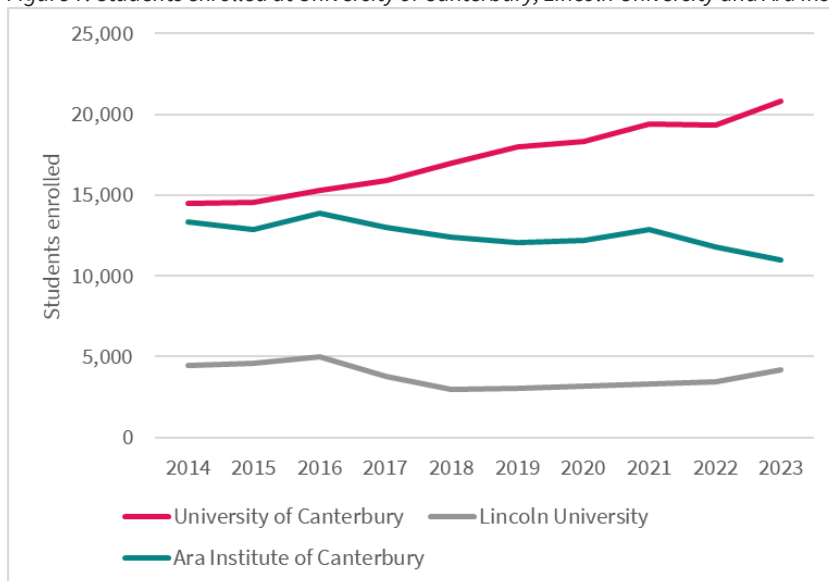
The number of students enrolled at the University of Canterbury increased by 6,360 (44%) between 2014 and 2023, to reach almost 21,000 enrolments.

Lincoln University and Ara Institute of Canterbury both experienced an overall decrease in their enrolment numbers between 2014 and 2023, of -6% and -18% respectively. Although Lincoln University is located outside of the Christchurch City district, it is around 20 kilometres from the Christchurch central city and about a 30-minute drive from Christchurch.

<sup>20</sup> Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Period Life Tables 2017-2019

<sup>21</sup> Ministry of Education, [Tertiary Participation statistics](#)

Figure 7: Students enrolled at University of Canterbury, Lincoln University and Ara Institute of Canterbury, 2014-2023



## Employment in alcohol industry

At February 2024, approximately 16,500 employees worked in 1,593 business premises within industries involved in the sale of alcohol<sup>22</sup> in Christchurch City. This included 951 cafes and restaurants employing 8,000 people; 330 supermarket and grocery stores employing 5,900 people; 162 pubs/taverns/bars employing 1,650 people; and 84 liquor retailing premises employing 360 people.

Table 4: Alcohol related business and employee counts, 2024

ANZSIC06 Code	ANZSIC06 Description	Employee count	Business count
F360600	Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling	130	24
G411000	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	5,900	330
G412300	Liquor Retailing	360	84
H451100	Cafes and Restaurants	8,000	951
H452000	Pubs, Taverns and Bars	1,650	162
H453000	Clubs (Hospitality)	430	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total involved with the sale of alcohol</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>1,593</b>
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>Total industry (Christchurch City)</b>	<b>241,200</b>	<b>47,439</b>

## Health Status

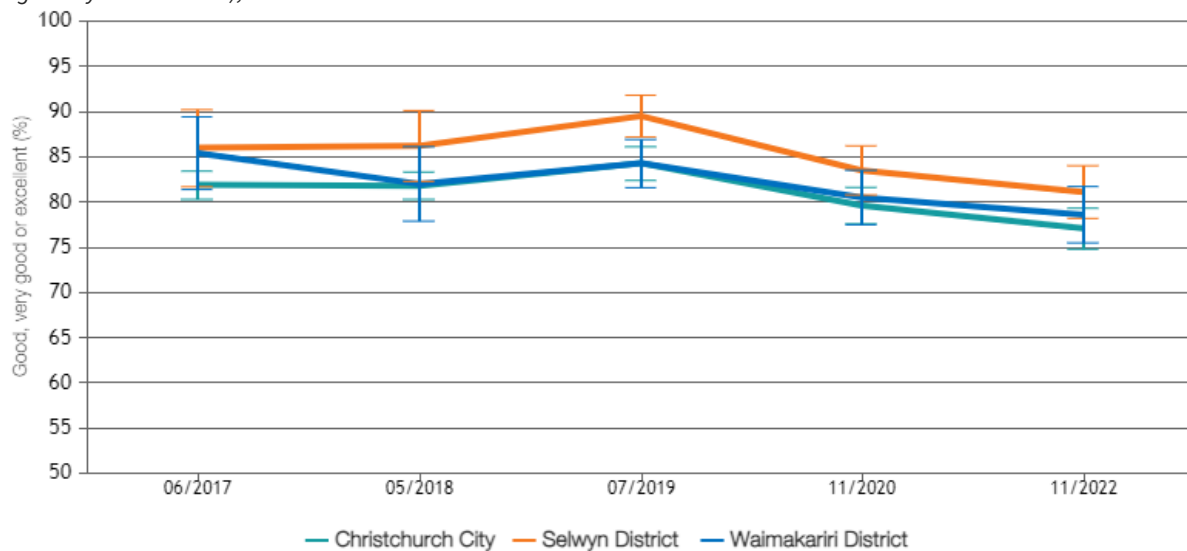
Self-reported health allows respondents to weigh the different aspects of health that they consider most important. Results from Te Whatu Ora Waitaha Canterbury’s Canterbury Wellbeing Survey

<sup>22</sup> Statistics New Zealand, 2024 Business Frame Data. Not all of the businesses within an ANZSIC06 grouping will sell alcohol, however this is the lowest level that data is available for.

show that the proportion of Christchurch respondents reporting good, very good or excellent health has decreased overall between 2017 and 2022; from 81.9% to 77.1%<sup>23</sup>.

Christchurch has consistently had lower levels of good-excellent self-reported health ratings than Selwyn district, and similar levels to Waimakariri district.

Figure 8: Self-reported health rating as good, very good or excellent, Greater Christchurch territorial authorities (population aged 18 years and over), 2017-2022



The 2022 Quality of Life Survey asked respondents to rate their general physical and mental health separately. Christchurch respondents were more likely than all New Zealand respondents to rate their physical health as good, very good or excellent (73% compared with 71% respectively)<sup>24</sup>.

Similarly, a slightly higher proportion of Christchurch respondents rated their mental health as good, very good or excellent (68%) compared with the New Zealand average (66%).

Banks Peninsula community board respondents had amongst the highest proportions of respondents reporting good-excellent physical health (93%) and mental health (73%).

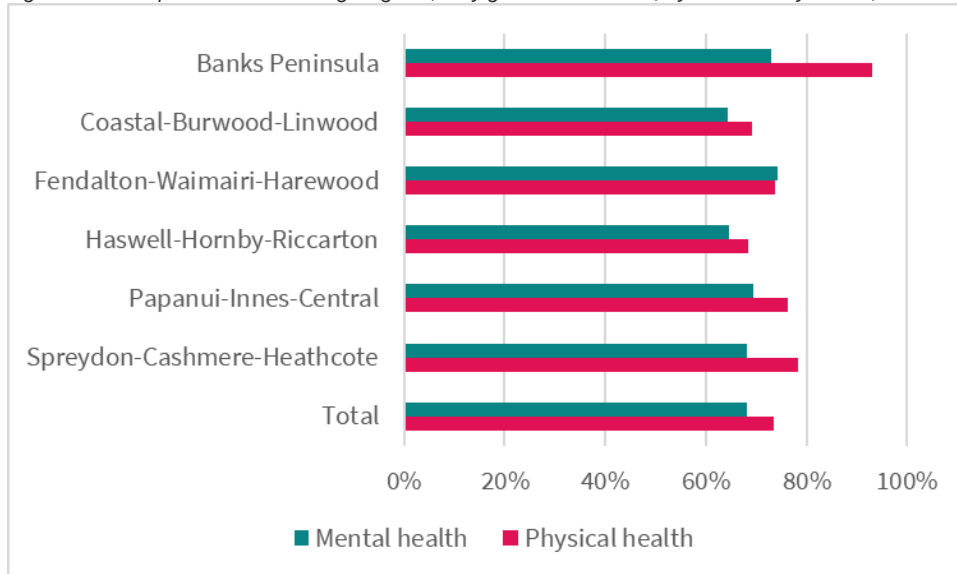
Respondents from the Coastal-Burwood-Linwood and the Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton boards had the lowest proportion of respondents reporting good-excellent physical and mental health.

<sup>23</sup> Te Whatu Ora Waitaha Canterbury (formerly the CDHB); <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/health/self-rated-health/>

<sup>24</sup> Big Cities Quality of Life Project, 2022 Quality of Life Survey



Figure 9: Self-reported health rating as good, very good or excellent, by Community Board, 2022

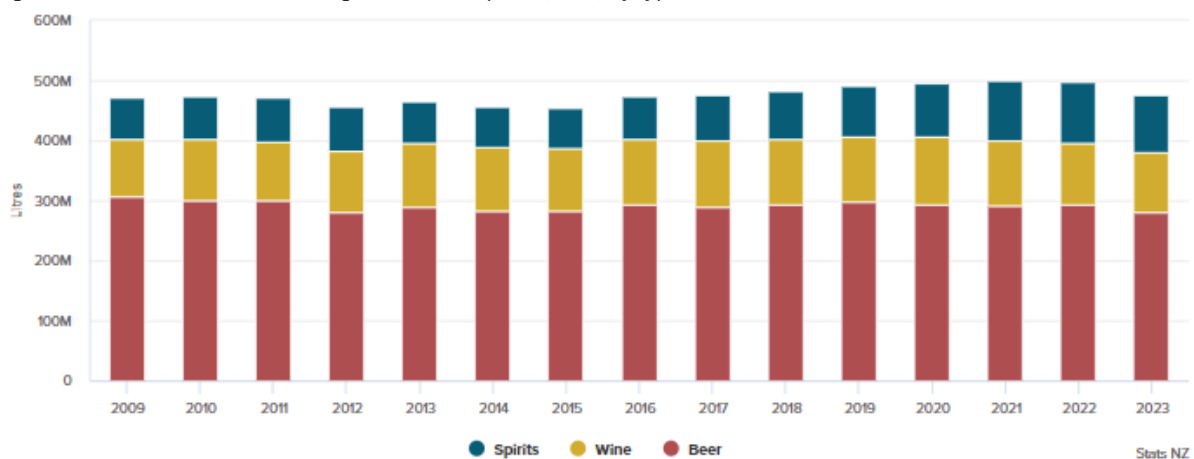


## Alcohol Consumption

### Supply and availability of alcohol

The volume of alcohol available for consumption in New Zealand decreased to 477 million litres in 2023, down by 4.3% from 2022<sup>25</sup>. This was the largest fall in the past 15 years. Beer was the most available type of alcoholic beverage nationally (59%), followed by wine (21%) and spirits/spirit based drinks (20%).

Figure 10: Volume of alcohol beverages for consumption (litres) by type in New Zealand, 2009-2023



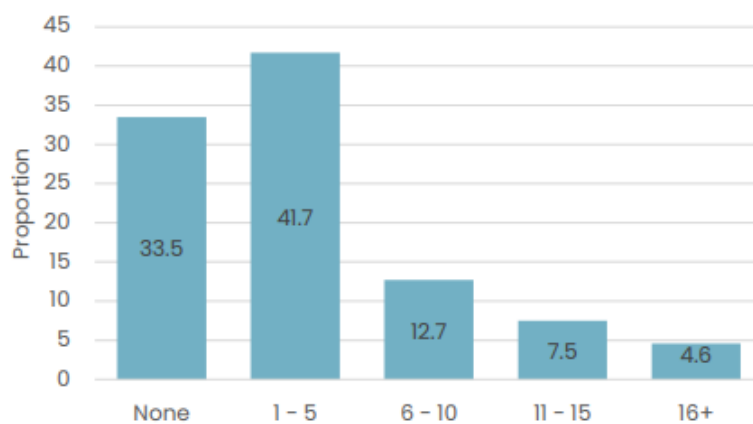
<sup>25</sup> Statistics New Zealand, [Alcohol available for consumption data](#) (year ended December 2023)

## Weekly standard drink consumption (Canterbury Wellbeing Survey)

The Ministry of Health recommends no more than 10 standard alcoholic drinks a week for women and 15 for men. One standard drink equals 10 grams of pure alcohol. The following data and commentary has been provided by the National Health Service Waitaha Canterbury for the Christchurch City Council, for the purposes of informing the potential development of a Local Alcohol Policy.

The Canterbury Wellbeing Survey 2022<sup>26</sup> found for Christchurch respondents aged 18 years and over, three quarters reported consuming 5 or fewer standard drinks in an average week in 2022. This included one third of respondents who reported having none. A small proportion (4.6%) reported consuming 16 or more standard drinks in an average week.

Figure 11: Weekly standard drink consumption by number of drinks per week, Christchurch



Data source: Te Mana Ora, Canterbury Wellbeing Survey 2022

There were differences in consumption patterns by ethnicity, age, gender and income.

- A higher proportion of Asian and Pacific peoples respondents reported no alcohol consumption (57.0%) in an average week, compared to Māori (33.6%) and European and Other (31.6%).
- The youngest age group (18-24 years) had the highest proportion of non-drinkers at 42.2%, while the 45-64 years age group had the lowest at 27.5%.
- More respondents from the 45-64 age group consumed 11-15 standard drinks or more than 16 standard drinks than respondents in other age groups.
- A higher proportion of female respondents (38.8%) reported no alcohol consumption compared to male respondents (27.3%).
- Male respondents had higher proportions of consumption in the moderate to high categories.
- The New Zealand guideline (no more than 10 standard alcoholic drinks a week for women and 15 for men) was exceeded by 6.8% of females and 7.9% of males.

<sup>26</sup> Te Mana Ora, Canterbury Wellbeing Survey 2022

- More than half (52.5%) of respondents with an income of less than \$30,000 reported no alcohol consumption, while less than a quarter (22.3%) of respondents with an income of more than \$100,000 reported the same.

## Past-year drinking prevalence, hazardous drinking and heavy episodic drinking (NZ Health Survey)

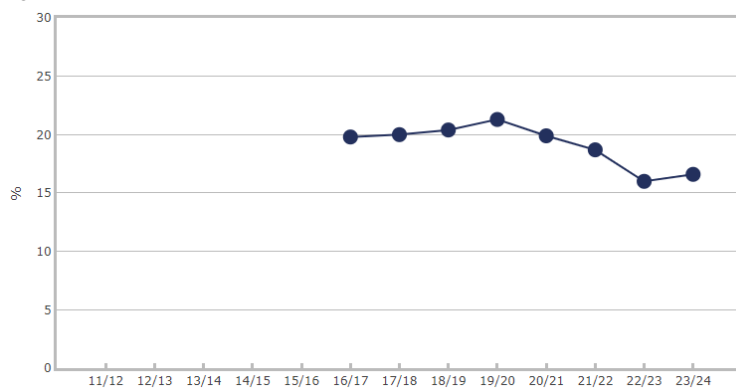
The data and commentary in the following sections has been provided by the National Health Service Waitaha Canterbury for the Christchurch City Council (unless specified), for the purposes of informing the potential development of a Local Alcohol Policy.

The New Zealand Health Survey<sup>27</sup> asks respondents aged 15 years and over about the amount and frequency of alcohol consumed on an annual and weekly basis. Questions are asked about past-year drinking<sup>28</sup>, self-reported hazardous drinking<sup>29</sup>, and heavy episodic drinking<sup>30</sup>.

The most recent 2023/2024 survey results are available at a national level, but not at a regional level. Results are available for Canterbury for the 2014-2017 and 2017-2020 periods. Findings are for those respondents residing in the Canterbury Region, and data are pooled over three years to support comparisons over time and between population groups<sup>31</sup>.

In 2023/2024, the national prevalence of hazardous drinking patterns was 16.6% and the prevalence of heavy episodic drinking was 17.8%. After peaking during Covid-19 lockdown periods, both of these figures decreased annually until 2022/2023, with 2023/2024 marking a slight increase in prevalence for both measures.

Figure 12: Time series of hazardous drinkers, New Zealand



<sup>27</sup> [Annual Update of Key Results 2023/24: New Zealand Health Survey | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

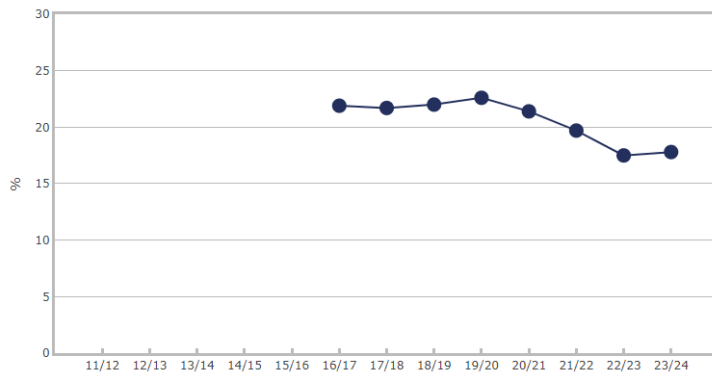
<sup>28</sup> Defined as having had an alcoholic drink in the past 12 months

<sup>29</sup> Hazardous drinking refers to ‘an established drinking pattern that carries a risk of harming physical or mental health or having harmful social effects to the drinker or others’. Defined as a score of 8 or more on the 10-question Alcohol Use Disorders Test

<sup>30</sup> Defined as consuming six or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, at least monthly

<sup>31</sup> National Public Health Service Waitaha Canterbury notes that even with pooled data, results for some smaller sub-populations may have wide margins of error.

Figure 13: Time series of heavy episodic drinkers, New Zealand



Results from the 2023/2024 survey show similar drinking patterns amongst sub-groups of the population at a national level compared to results for Canterbury from the 2014-2017 and 2017-2020 periods. At a national level and Canterbury level, those most likely to be hazardous drinkers are men, Māori, and those living in the most deprived areas. Those most likely to be heavy episodic drinkers are men, Māori and Pacific peoples.

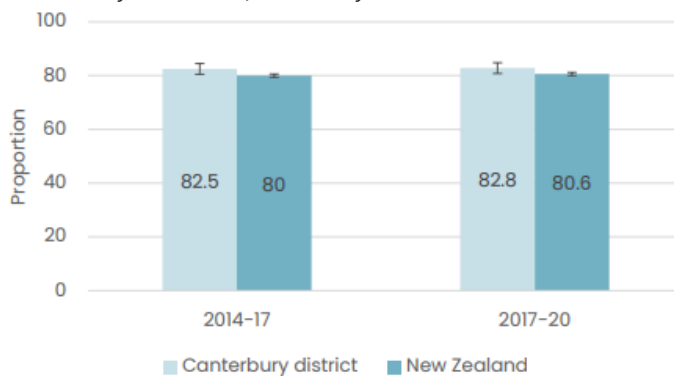
Results in the following sections are provided for Canterbury overall, and by ethnicity, age, gender and neighbourhood deprivation rating.

### Canterbury

The proportion of respondents who were past-year drinkers was higher in the Canterbury district than for New Zealand overall, with the difference being statistically significant in the 2017-2020 period.

In 2017-2020, 82.8% of Canterbury respondents had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past 12 months, compared with 80.6% for New Zealand overall. These proportions were relatively stable from the 2014-2017 period for both Canterbury and New Zealand.

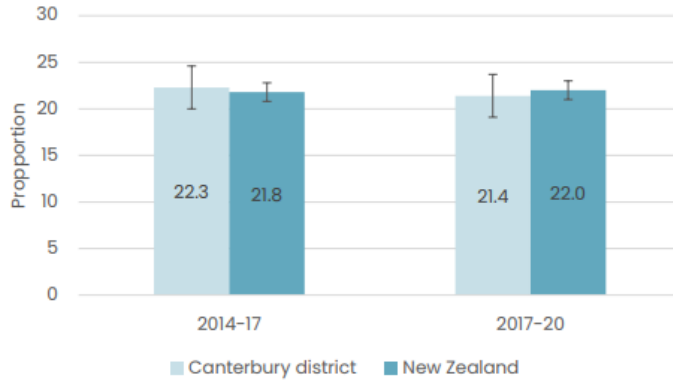
Figure 14: Past-year drinkers, Canterbury and New Zealand



Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

There was a slight decrease in the proportion of respondents classified as hazardous drinkers in the Canterbury district between the 2014-2017 and 2017-2020 periods, at 21.4% in the latter period. This was slightly lower than for New Zealand overall (22%).

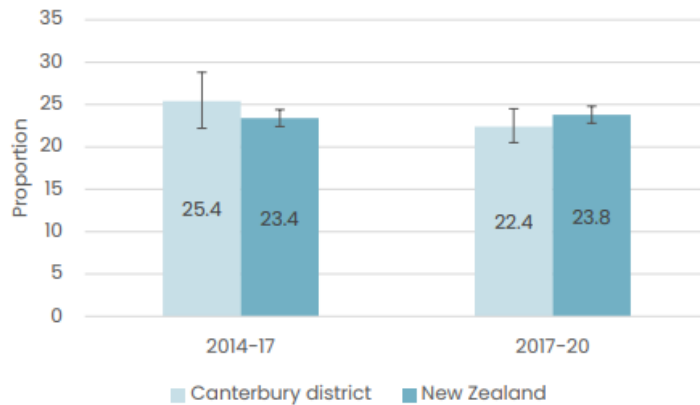
Figure 15: Hazardous drinkers, Canterbury and New Zealand



Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

The proportion of respondents who reported heavy episodic drinking at least monthly in Canterbury decreased between the 2014-2017 and 2017-2020 periods, while the proportion of New Zealand overall increased slightly. This shift resulted in the proportion of heavy episodic drinking reported being lower for Canterbury than for New Zealand overall (difference not statistically significant).

Figure 16: Heavy episodic drinking, Canterbury and New Zealand



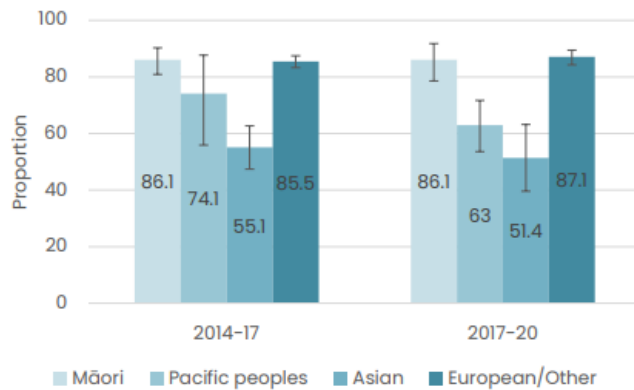
Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

## Ethnicity

The proportion of respondents who were past-year drinkers was higher for Māori, European and Other ethnicity compared to the Asian and Pacific peoples ethnic groups in both time periods. This was a statistically significant difference compared to those of Asian ethnicity in both time periods, and for Pacific peoples in 2017-2020.

A reduction in the proportion of past-year drinkers for Pacific peoples and those of Asian ethnicity is observed when comparing the two time periods, whilst there is a slight increase in the proportion for European and Other ethnicity. However, these differences between time periods are not statistically significant.

Figure 17: Past-year drinkers by ethnicity in Canterbury



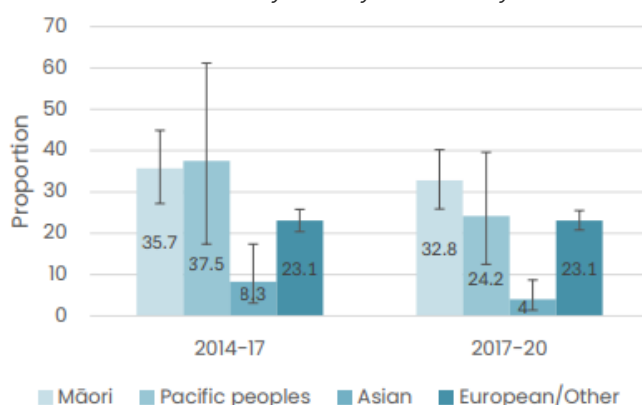
Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

The highest proportion of hazardous drinkers was among Māori and Pacific peoples respondents, with Māori showing a slight decrease over the two time periods and Pacific peoples showing a notable but not statistically significant decrease in the 2017-20 period.

Respondents of Asian ethnicity were identified as having the lowest proportion of hazardous drinkers compared to other groups and also showed a decrease over the two time periods.

The proportion of hazardous drinkers among the European/Other group remained stable across both time periods.

Figure 18: Hazardous drinkers by ethnicity in Canterbury

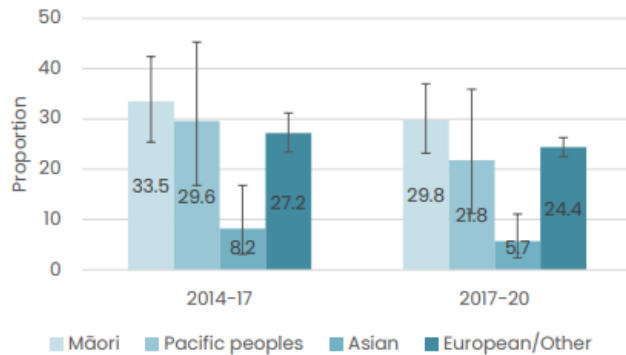


Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

The highest proportion of those aged 15 years and over who reported heavy episodic drinking at least monthly in the Canterbury district were Māori, while the lowest proportion of heavy episodic drinkers were of Asian ethnicity. This difference between ethnic groups is statistically significant.

The proportion of those identified as heavy episodic drinkers at least monthly decreased from 2014-2017 to 2017-2020 across all ethnic groups, although none of these differences over time are statistically significant.

Figure 19: Heavy episodic drinking by ethnicity in Canterbury



Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

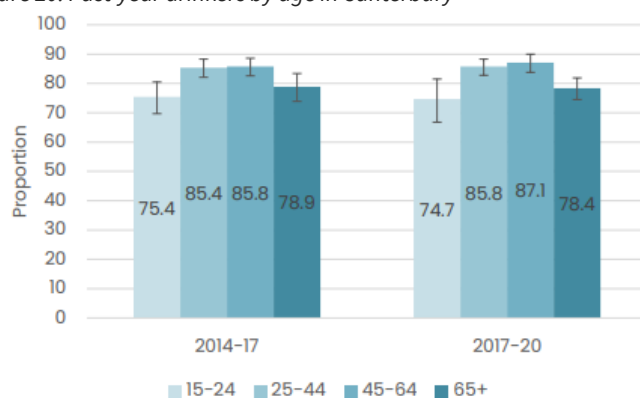
## Age

Respondents in the 25-44 and 45-64 year age groups had a statistically significantly higher proportion reporting past-year drinking compared to the younger age group (15-24 years) in both time periods.

Respondents in the 25-44 and 45-64 year age groups had a statistically significantly higher proportion reporting past-year drinking compared to the older age group (65 years and over) in 2017-2020.

Drinking patterns across the age groups remained stable over the two time periods; any differences are not statistically significant.

Figure 20: Past-year drinkers by age in Canterbury

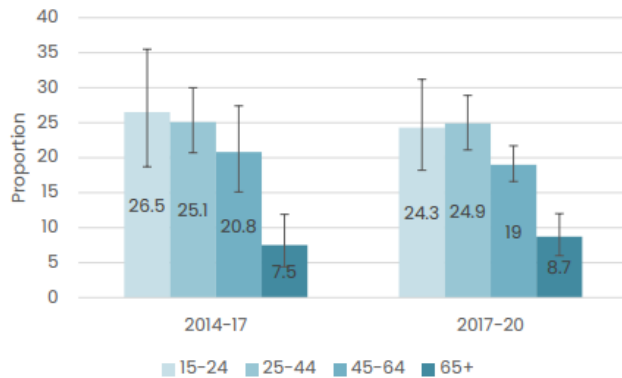


Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

The proportion of respondents aged 65 years and over who were classified as hazardous drinkers was statistically significantly lower than that for all other age groups in both time periods.

A higher proportion of respondents aged 15 to 24 years and 25 to 44 years was classified as hazardous drinkers compared to other age groups, in both time periods.

Figure 21: Hazardous drinkers by age in Canterbury



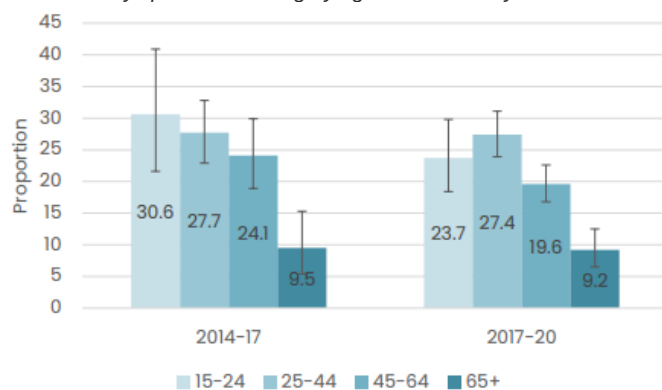
Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

The highest proportion of heavy episodic drinking in the Canterbury district was reported in the 15-24 years age group (30.6% in 2014-17). There was a notable decrease for this group to 23.7% in 2017-20; however, this change over time is not statistically significant.

A statistically significantly lower proportion of heavy episodic drinking was reported by those aged 65 years and over compared with other age groups for both time periods.

The proportion of those reporting heavy episodic drinking in the 45-64 years age group decreased from 24.1% to 19.6%, while the proportion of heavy episodic drinking in the 25-44 years age group remained stable across the two time periods.

Figure 22: Heavy episodic drinking by age in Canterbury



Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

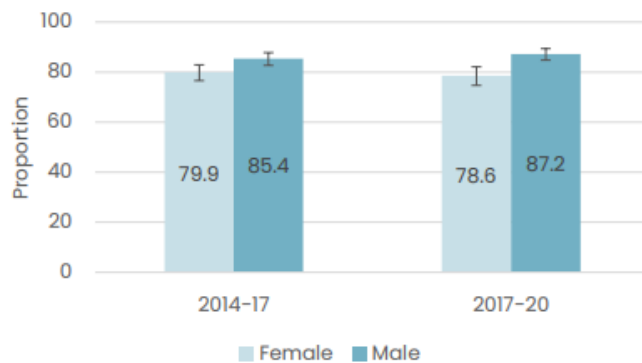
## Gender

Male respondents had a significantly higher prevalence of past-year drinking compared to female respondents across both time periods.



There was a slight but not significant decrease in prevalence among female respondents and an increase among male respondents between the two time periods.

Figure 23: Past-year drinkers by gender in Canterbury

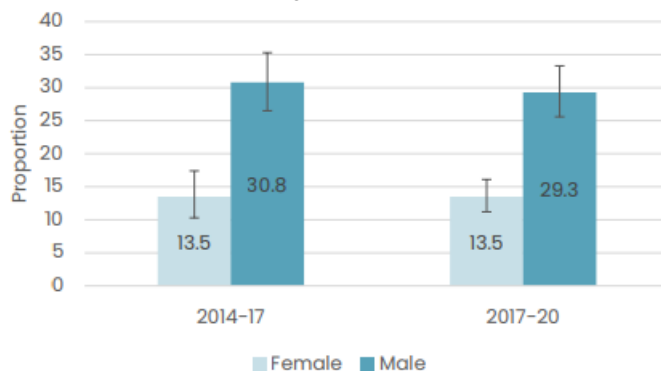


Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

A significant gender difference is evident amongst those classified as hazardous drinkers. Male respondents had a statistically significant higher proportion classified as hazardous drinkers compared to female respondents (30.8% and 29.3% for males compared to 13.5% for females in both time periods).

The proportion of female respondents classified as hazardous drinkers remained stable across both time periods.

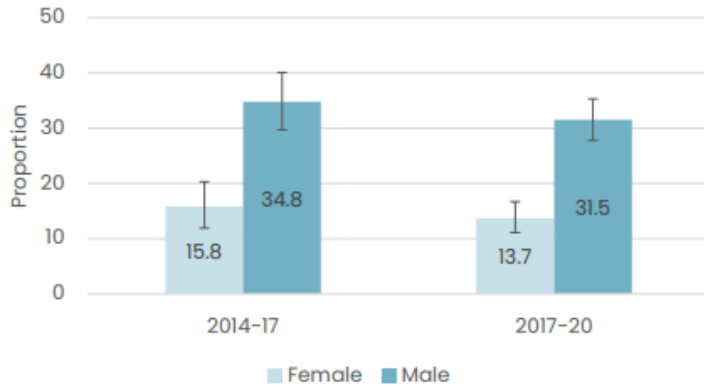
Figure 24: Hazardous drinkers by gender in Canterbury



Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

A significant gender difference is evident for those reporting heavy episodic drinking at least monthly, with males having more than double the proportion of heavy episodic drinking compared to females in both periods (34.8% and 31.5% for males and 15.8% and 13.7% for females). The proportion of both females and males who report heavy episodic drinking decreased from 2014-2017 to 2017-2020, but these decreases over time are not statistically significant.

Figure 25: Heavy episodic drinking by gender in Canterbury



Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

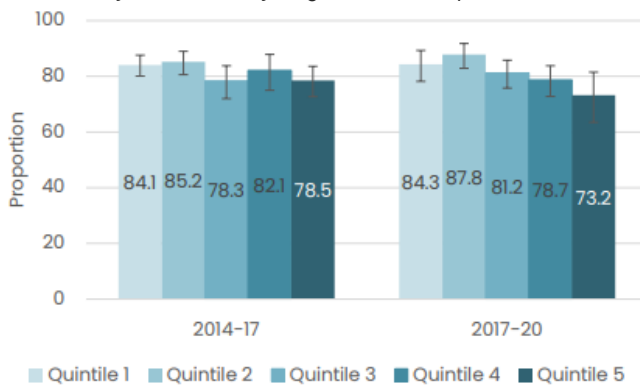
### Neighbourhood deprivation

Respondents in less deprived neighbourhoods (Quintiles 1 and 2) were more likely to report past-year drinking compared to those in more deprived neighbourhoods (Quintiles 4 and 5), although most differences by deprivation are not statistically significant.

Respondents in Quintile 2 had the highest prevalence of past-year drinking in both periods.

The proportion of respondents reporting past-year drinking was higher in less deprived neighbourhoods (Quintiles 1 to 3) and lower for those in more deprived neighbourhoods (Quintiles 4 and 5) from 2014-2017 to 2017-2020. None of these differences over time are statistically significant.

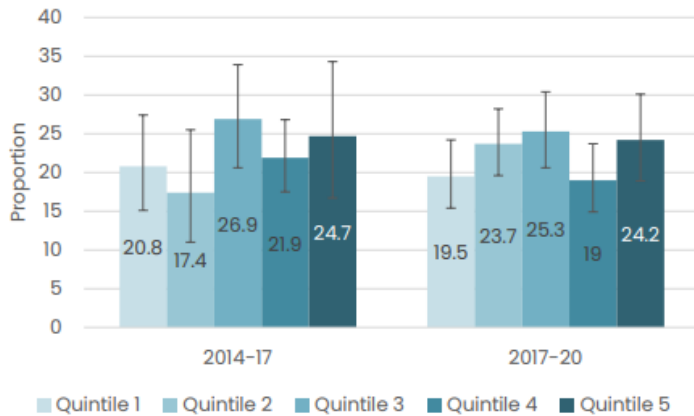
Figure 26: Past-year drinkers by neighbourhood deprivation in Canterbury



Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

The proportion of respondents classified as hazardous drinkers varied across quintile neighbourhoods; however, these variations are not statistically significant.

Figure 27: Hazardous drinkers by neighbourhood deprivation in Canterbury

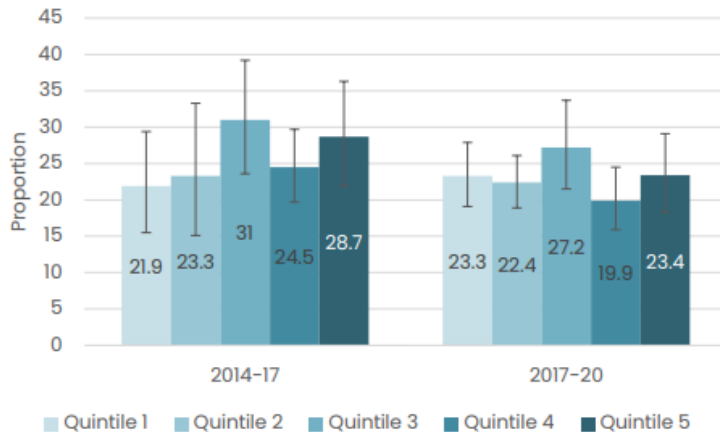


Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

The proportion of respondents in the Canterbury district who reported heavy episodic drinking at least monthly was highest among those living in Quintile 3 neighbourhoods in both time periods. This difference by deprivation was not statistically significant.

The proportion of those reporting heavy episodic drinking increased in Quintile 1 neighbourhoods but decreased in all other neighbourhoods from 2014-17 to 2017-20. None of these differences over time are statistically significant.

Figure 28: Heavy episodic drinking by neighbourhood deprivation in Canterbury



Data source: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey to 2020

## Alcohol and drug service referrals and access

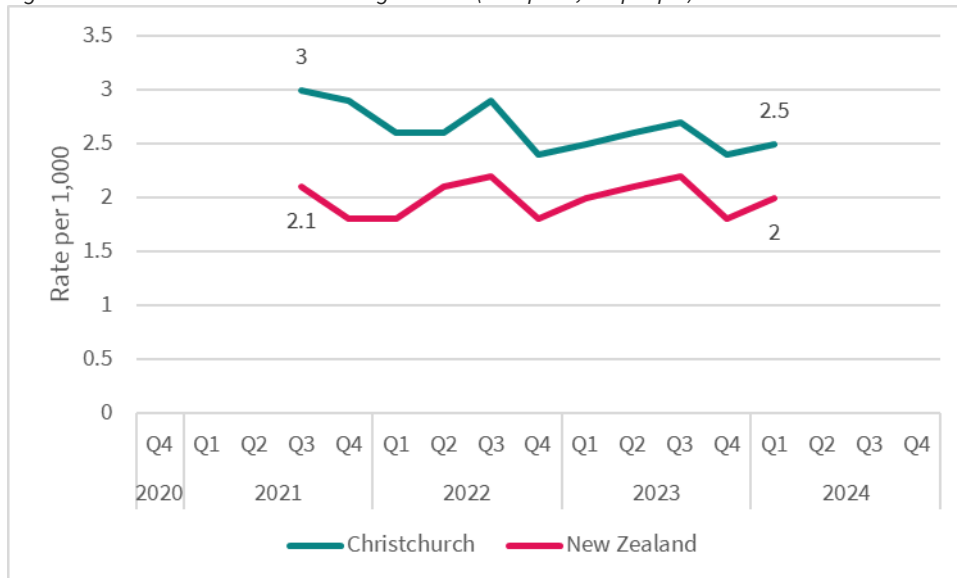
### Referrals

Referrals to specialist alcohol and drug services indicate a need for those services and the potential pressure on this particular part of the health system<sup>32</sup>. Data from Health New Zealand-Te Whatu Ora shows referral rates in Christchurch have consistently been higher than across all of New

<sup>32</sup> Health New Zealand - Te Whatu Ora, Alcohol and Drug Services referrals and access rates, published via Social Investment Agency’s [Regional Data Explorer tool](#) (accessed 24 December 2024). Data is suppressed or not available for points not shown in the graph.

Zealand in the time series going back to 2021. The rate for Christchurch has decreased overall, from 3.0 per 1,000 people in Q3 2021, to 2.5 per 1,000 in Q1 2024, although this has fluctuated during this time.

Figure 29: Referrals to alcohol and drug services (rate per 1,000 people)



Rates are consistently higher for those living in areas with high deprivation compared to those living in areas with low deprivation<sup>33</sup>, at around double the rate. In Q1 2024, the referral rate for those living in high deprivation areas in Christchurch was 3.6 per 1,000 compared to 1.5 per 1,000 for those living in low deprivation areas.

Māori consistently have much higher rates of referrals compared to other ethnic groups in Christchurch. The Q1 2024 referral rate was 7.8 per 1,000 for Māori, followed by 3.6 per 1,000 for Pacific Peoples and 2.5 per 1,000 for European groups.

Those aged 25-44 years living in Christchurch have consistently had the highest referral rates. In Q1 2024, this rate was 4.6 per 1,000, followed by 2.9 per 1,000 for those aged 45-64 years.

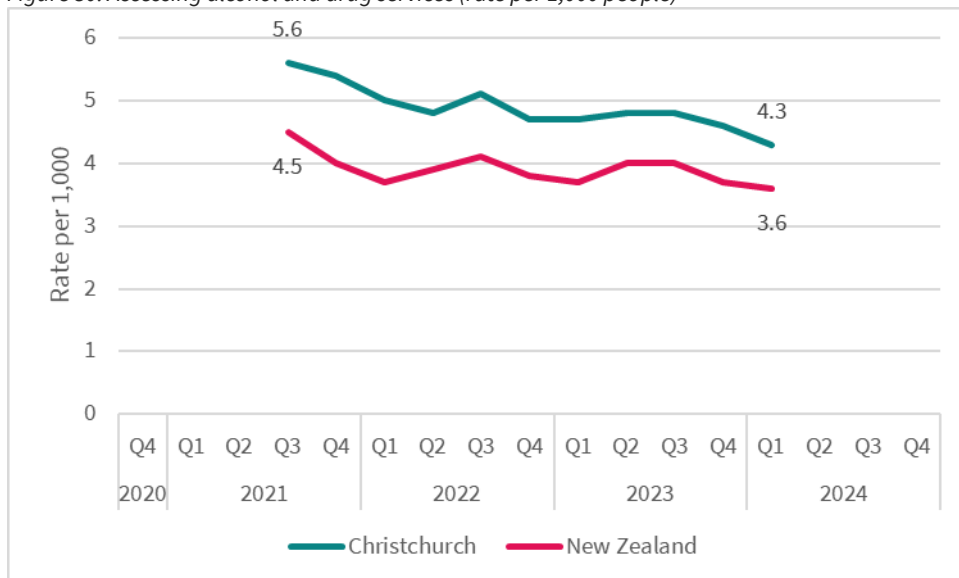
### Access

Usually those accessing alcohol and drug services such as addiction treatment services, community services, or residential care are referred by a medical professional. There can be barriers to accessing these services, such as long wait times, high demand for services, differing eligibility thresholds, and fear of legal implications.

The rate of those accessing alcohol and drug services in Christchurch has been declining since the middle of 2021, from 5.6 per 1,000 people to 4.3 per 1,000. The rate for Christchurch is consistently higher than for all of New Zealand.

<sup>33</sup> Results are presented as deciles 1-5 being 'low deprivation' and deciles 6-10 being 'high deprivation'

Figure 30: Accessing alcohol and drug services (rate per 1,000 people)



Once again, access rates are consistently more than double for those living in high deprivation areas compared to those living in low deprivation areas. In Q1 2024, the access rate for those living in high deprivation areas in Christchurch was 6.2 per 1,000 compared to 2.6 per 1,000 for those living in low deprivation areas.

Along with having the highest referral rates in Christchurch, Māori also consistently have the highest access rates compared to other groups. This rate was 10.7 per 1,000 in Q1 2024, followed by 4.6 for European groups.

Similarly, as well as having the highest referral rates, those aged 25-44 year living in Christchurch have consistently had the highest access rates, which was 7.1 per 1,000 in Q1 2024.

### Numbers Seeking Support from Addiction Services (Salvation Army)

The Salvation Army Bridge is one of the leading providers of wrap-around support services for alcohol and other drug harm in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Salvation Army provided data about the number of unique clients, and the number of services provided in Christchurch between 2019 and 2024. The figures represent all client dealing with addictions, including drugs, alcohol, gambling, or a combination of these. The services provided encompass a range of support, such as one-on-one sessions, group activities like peer support and educational programmes, accommodation, and welfare assistance addressing immediate needs such as food support.

While the Salvation Army is just one of many organisations offering addiction support services in Christchurch City, the information below begins to provide some context on the number of people seeking help from addiction services each year in the city.

Table 5 below outlines the number of unique clients, and the number of services provided by the Salvation Army in Christchurch between 2019 and 2024. The figures represent all clients dealing with addictions, including drugs, alcohol, gambling, or a combination of these. The services provided encompass a range of support, such as one-on-one sessions, group activities like peer support and educational programmes, accommodation, and welfare assistance addressing

immediate needs such as food support.

*Table 5: Salvation Army client and service counts*

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
Client Count	779	688	674	587	509	384
Service Count	31,147	30,628	33,542	29,812	25,520	24,886

Table 6 provides insights into the ethnic composition of unique Salvation Army addition service clients classified under addictions in Christchurch between 2019 and 2024. European clients consistently make up the largest group, although their representation has declined from 74.2% in 2021 to 65.6% in 2024. In contrast, the number of Māori clients have steadily increased, rising from 17.8% in 2019 to 25.0% in 2024. It is important to note that the Salvation Army sits alongside other alcohol and drug treatment and support services, including Kaupapa Māori providers such as Purapura Whetu. The ethnic composition of the client base of different services is likely to vary as people choose services best able to tailor to their needs.

*Table 6: Ethnicity of clients treated by the Salvation Army*

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
European	71.9%	73.4%	74.2%	71.0%	62.9%	65.6%
Māori	17.8%	17.4%	17.5%	18.1%	22.4%	25.0%
Pacific Peoples	5.5%	4.2%	4.0%	4.6%	8.8%	3.9%
Asian	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.6%	2.8%	2.3%
MELAA	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%
Unknown	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Other	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%

Table 7 illustrates the distribution of clients across suburbs in Christchurch from 2019 to 2024. Addington consistently shows the highest percentage of client, due to the location of the Bridge programme, where residential addresses are recorded at the site. Other suburbs with notable representation include Linwood, and Sydenham. St Albans saw a peak at 6.9% in 2023 before dropping to 2.9% in 2024, while suburbs like Riccarton, Spreydon, and Woolston maintained steady client engagement. Suburbs such as Shirley and Halswell have lower percentages overall, but show slight increases in 2024.

Table 7: **Salvation Army Clients by Suburbs**

Suburb	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Addington	7.1%	7.7%	6.4%	7.0%	9.4%	12.2%
Riccarton	3.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.4%	2.2%	3.1%
Spreydon	3.0%	2.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.9%	4.2%
Linwood	8.4%	7.1%	7.0%	7.5%	7.3%	6.5%
Shirley	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	2.3%
Sydenham	3.0%	3.2%	3.6%	2.7%	1.6%	4.4%
City Centre	4.9%	4.8%	7.1%	6.6%	5.3%	5.5%
Woolston	2.8%	3.2%	4.3%	3.9%	1.8%	2.6%
Papanui	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
Sockburn	1.2%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
Richmond	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%
St Albans	4.0%	5.7%	4.5%	4.1%	6.9%	2.9%
Parklands	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Waltham	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%
Hornby	2.5%	2.6%	1.9%	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%
Edgware	1.7%	2.2%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.3%
New Brighton	2.7%	2.6%	1.3%	2.0%	1.4%	2.6%
Halswell	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%
Hillmorton	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
Redwood	2.8%	2.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.6%

# Alcohol Related Harm

## Health burden due to alcohol

A 2024 research report<sup>34</sup> funded by Te Hiringa Hauora | Health Promotion Agency looked at the impact of alcohol consumption on New Zealanders aged 15 years and over in 2018, using a variety of government data sources and the Global Burden of Disease study.

The true health burden is likely to be greater than estimated in this study. Reasons for this include not all alcohol-attributable conditions (e.g. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder) being included; the unknown impact of low-level consumption; and the methodology not taking into account the health and injury risk factors of binge drinking or being a former drinker.

Although results are presented for all of New Zealand, National Public Health Service Waitaha Canterbury notes the following:

The findings provide a useful indication of the picture of health burden due to alcohol consumption for the Christchurch City population. This picture is especially in terms of the types of harms experienced and the proportion of the overall health and injury outcomes that may be attributed to alcohol consumption (both for the overall population and within population groups). While local data for alcohol consumption and health and injury outcomes would be needed to calculate local estimates, the risk relationship between alcohol use and specific health and injury outcomes would be expected to be comparable between the local and national settings.

Key findings are outlined below, as provided by National Public Health Service Waitaha Canterbury.

### Deaths

901 deaths were attributable to alcohol in 2018 (2.7% of all deaths). Of these, 42% were due to cancers, one third were due to injuries and 24% were due to other causes.

### Hospitalisations

There were 29,282 hospitalisations in publicly-funded hospitals that were attributed to alcohol in 2018 (2.8% of all hospitalisations). The most common reason was due to injury (44%), followed by communicable diseases and cardiovascular disease (each 6%), and cancers (5%).

### Cancer

There were 1,250 cancer registrations attribute to alcohol in 2018 (4.8% of all cancer registrations).

### Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)

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<sup>34</sup> Chambers T., Mizdrak A., Jones A.C., Davies, A. Sherk, A. (2024). Estimated alcohol-attributable health burden in Aotearoa New Zealand. Wellington, New Zealand. Available at: [https://healthnz.figshare.com/articles/report/Estimated\\_alcohol-attributable\\_health\\_burden\\_in\\_Aotearoa\\_New\\_Zealand/27048892/](https://healthnz.figshare.com/articles/report/Estimated_alcohol-attributable_health_burden_in_Aotearoa_New_Zealand/27048892/)



DALYs are a measure of the overall burden of disease, calculating years of life lost due to premature death and years of life lost due to poor health or disability. One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health.

In 2018 49,742 DALYs across all disease and injury conditions were attributed to alcohol.

### **Ethnic differences**

Māori experience a higher health burden from alcohol. Compared to non-Māori, in 2018 Māori had higher standardised rates of alcohol-attributable mortality (twice that of non-Māori), alcohol-attributable cancer registrations (21% higher than non-Māori), and alcohol-attributable hospitalisations (1.5 higher than non-Māori).

### **Gender differences**

Males have a higher burden of disease and injury for almost all conditions/outcomes. Compared to females, males had higher rates of alcohol-attributable mortality (84% of all deaths), and were overrepresented in alcohol-attributable hospitalisations (64% of all such hospitalisations). Males experienced 76% of all alcohol attributable DALYs.

Females are slightly overrepresented in cancer registrations attributable to alcohol (53%).

### **Age differences**

Alcohol-attributable deaths make up a higher proportion of deaths for young people. In 2018, for those aged 15-34 years, 12.6% of deaths were attributable to alcohol compared to 1.4% for those aged 65 years and over.

People aged 34-64 years experienced a higher burden of alcohol-attributable cancer registrations (6.4% of all cancer registrations compared to 2.7% for those aged 15-34 years). This age group is also overrepresented in alcohol-attributable hospitalisations (3.6% of this age group's hospitalisations were attributed to alcohol), compared to 2.9% for those aged 15-34 years and 2.0% for those aged 65 years and over. Once again, the 35-64 year age group was over-represented in DALYs, making up 55% of all alcohol-attributable DALYs.

## **Experience of harm from drinking**

A 2020 survey prepared for the Te Hiringa Hauora/Health Promotion Agency<sup>35</sup> found that in the last year, almost half (46%) of respondents had experienced harm from either their own or someone else's drinking.

Around 39% of respondents had experienced harm from *someone else's drinking* in the last year, with the most common harms including feeling worried/stressed about another person's drinking, feeling unsafe in a public place, and the impact on relationships with friends or family/whānau.

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<sup>35</sup> Nielsen. (2021). [Alcohol Use in New Zealand Survey \(AUiNZ\) 2019/20: High-level results](#). Wellington, New Zealand: Te Hiringa Hauora/Health Promotion Agency

Just over one quarter of respondents (27%) had experienced harm from *their own drinking* in the last year, with the most common harms relating to blackout or memory loss, feeling stressed about money, letting other people down at home, or being injured.

Those who experienced harm – either from their own or from someone else’s drinking - were more likely to live in the most deprived areas (53%) compared to the least deprived areas (41%)<sup>36</sup>.

Young people aged 18-24 years were more likely to experience harm (63%), compared with those aged 25 years and over (44%). This younger age group was the most likely to feel unsafe in a public place due to someone else’s drinking, compared with other age groups.

Males were more likely to have experienced harm from their own drinking compared to females (30% and 23% respectively), whereas females were more likely to have experienced harm from someone else’s drinking (41% and 35% respectively).

## Crime-related alcohol harm data

Information was requested from New Zealand Police relating to alcohol harm incidents for the purposes of informing the potential development of a Local Alcohol Policy. Police provided data from the National Alcohol Harm Viewer (NAHV), which extracts data from the two systems Police uses to record information: the Communication Centre’s Communication and Resource Deployment (CARD) system, and the Police National Intelligence Application (NIA).

1. CARD records events reported to Police when the call taker identifies that alcohol is a factor in the event (based on information provided by the person making the call). The call taker will select the alcohol supplementary factor (ASF) flag<sup>37</sup>.
2. NIA records occurrences that Police respond to. All occurrences are coded according to the offences and/or infringements found, incidents responded to, or the tasks undertaken. Occurrences may have multiple codes linked to them. From August 2019, all offences, infringements, incidents and some tasks must indicate if alcohol was a contributing factor (ACF). Police are aware that the flag has some recording issues, which may result in under-reporting of alcohol as a contributing factor.

The NAHV only uses ASF data from CARD, and only events that have most likely not been entered into NIA. Alcohol being a factor in the event has generally not been verified by a Police officer (if it had it would likely be an occurrence in NIA and therefore not included in this CARD data set). This means that this CARD data is best used as a comparative indicator to identify trends or changes.

Data is presented separately from both systems where applicable.

Data is provided for Christchurch City, New Zealand, and where available for seven sub-city catchment areas that Police were able to provide data for at these geographic scales<sup>38</sup>. The central

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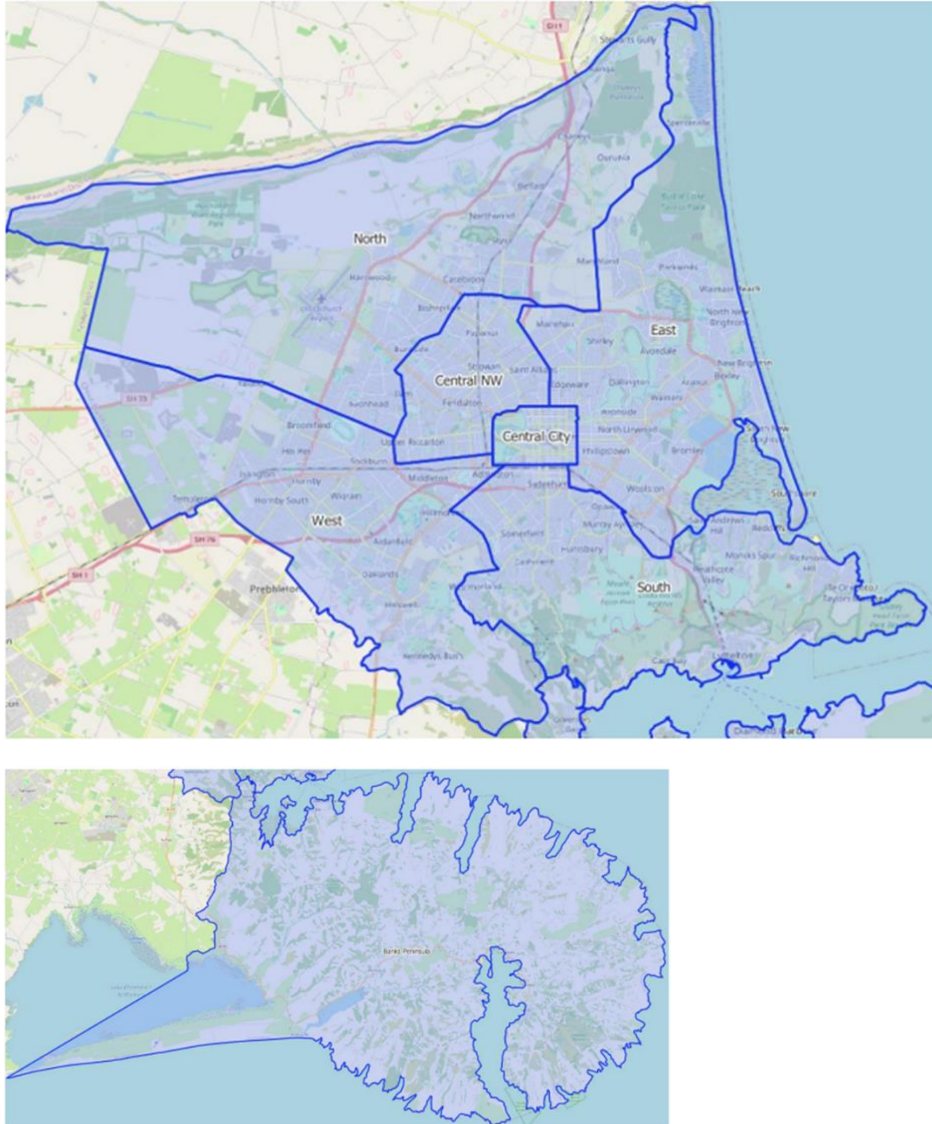
<sup>36</sup> The authors grouped NZDep18 deciles 8-10 as being areas of high deprivation, and deciles 1-3 as being areas of low deprivation

<sup>37</sup> If alcohol was a factor but this was not known by the call taker, it will not be recorded in CARD.

<sup>38</sup> Due to constraints with the NAHV system, Police were unable to provide data at the Area Unit or Statistical Area 2 level.

city (i.e. area within the Four Aves) and Banks Peninsula ward are separate catchments, while the remainder of the city is split into North, South, West, East and Central North-West. Removing the Central City meant that we could not use the community board boundaries for this analysis so the rest of the city (excluding Banks Peninsula) was split into five areas based on communities of interest and communities with similar characteristics.

Figure 31: Map of sub-city catchment areas for the purpose of Police alcohol harm data, including Banks Peninsula insert



Due to how the area boundaries are drawn in the NAHV, some data points along the borders may be counted in multiple catchment areas. As a result, totals of catchment area data may not equal counts provided for Christchurch City Territorial Authority.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>39</sup> This is minimal, for example in 2023 there were 8,933 alcohol harm incidents extracted from the NIA for Christchurch City territorial authority. For the seven catchments, when summed, the total was 8,949 which was only 16 more than the territorial authority total.

## Total alcohol harm incidents

Over the four-year period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023, there were 36,705 alcohol harm incidents recorded in the NIA for Christchurch City that Police responded to where alcohol was recorded as a contributing factor. This decreased by 12.0% over the four-year period, from 10,149 in 2020 to 8,933 in 2023. Nationally the number of alcohol harm incidents that Police responded to increased by 6.9% over the same four-year period.

CARD records showed a similar trend for Christchurch City, with the number falling each year from 3,397 in 2020 to 1,983 in 2023 (a 41.6% decrease). Nationally, the number fell from 36,610 to 25,037.

Table 8: Total alcohol harm incidents by calendar year, by record type

Area	2020		2021		2022		2023		Total	
	NIA	CARD	NIA	CARD	NIA	CARD	NIA	CARD	NIA	CARD
ChCh	10,149	3,397	9,104	3,289	8,519	2,540	8,933	1,983	36,705	11,209
NZ	119,537	36,610	119,400	33,221	123,612	28,191	127,810	25,037	490,359	123,059

## Where are alcohol incidents taking place?

For each of the four years, the East catchment area recorded the highest number of recorded alcohol harm-incidents, averaging 35% of the city's total incidents. The Central City catchment area and Central North West catchment area (which captures the Riccarton, Merivale and Papanui/Northlands commercial centres) have consistently had the second and third highest number, averaging 18% and 17% respectively. Banks Peninsula catchment area averaged 1% of the city's incidents during this period.

Figure 32: Overview of location of incidents, 2023

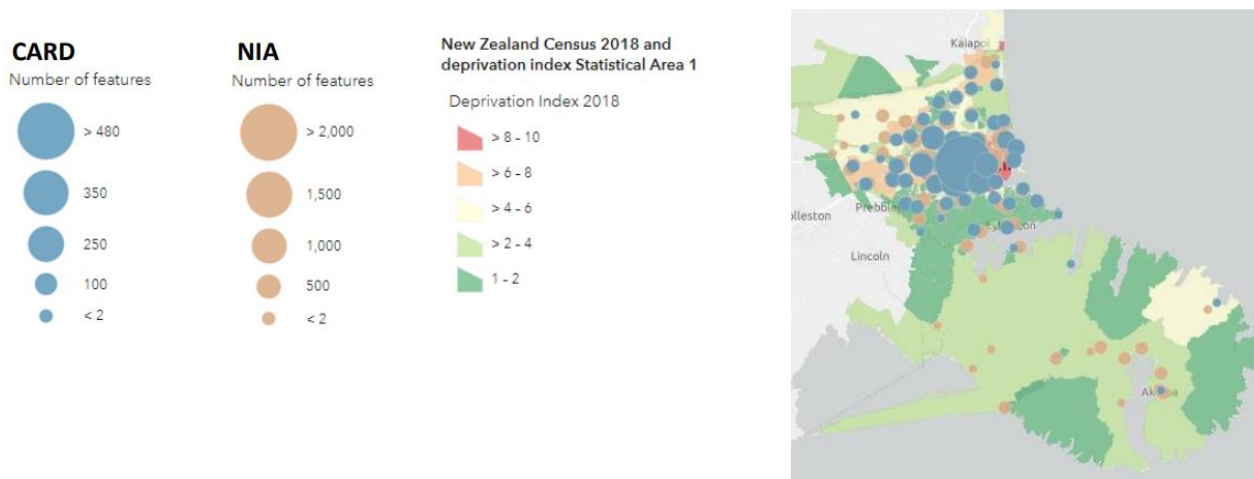


Figure 33: Alcohol harm incidents by catchment (NIA) - all codes



To account for police traffic checkpoints testing for excess breath alcohol, which may be more likely to target or occur more frequently in certain parts of the city, all traffic offences have been removed from Figure 34 showing total recorded alcohol harm incidents by catchment. A very similar pattern remains amongst the catchment areas, with the East catchment recording the highest number of recorded alcohol harm-incidents, averaging 38% of the city’s total incidents.

Figure 34: Alcohol harm incidents by catchment (NIA) - excludes traffic offences



The following maps, prepared by NZ Police, provide a general overview of the location of recorded alcohol harm incidents in 2023. It is evident that incidents were widely spread throughout each catchment.

Figure 35: Total Central City (NIA), 2023



Figure 36: Total Central North West incidents (NIA), 2023

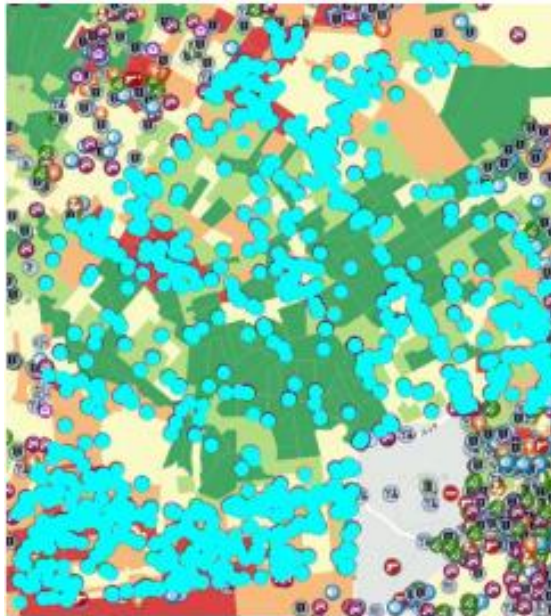


Figure 37: Total North incidents (NIA), 2023

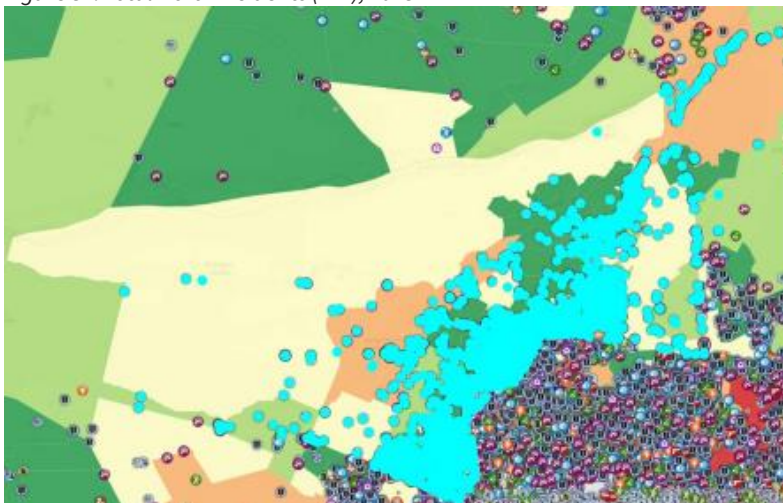


Figure 38: Total West incidents (NIA), 2023

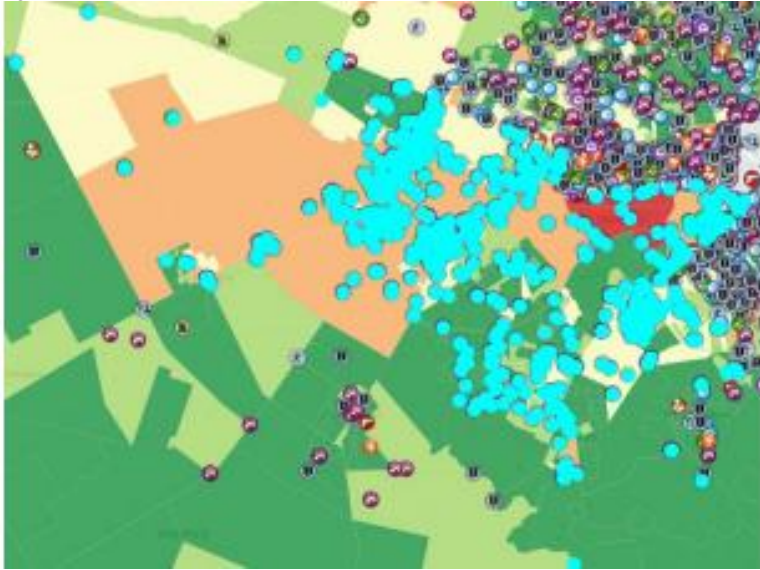


Figure 39: Total South incidents (NIA), 2023

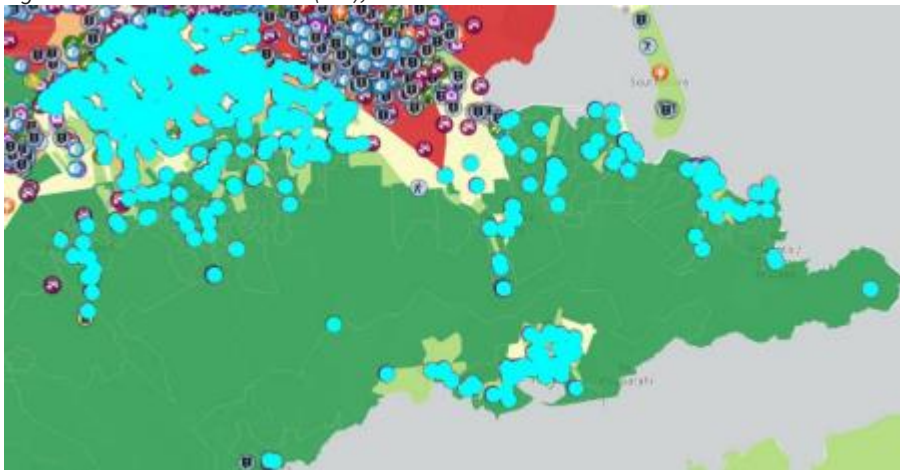


Figure 40: Total East incidents (NIA), 2023

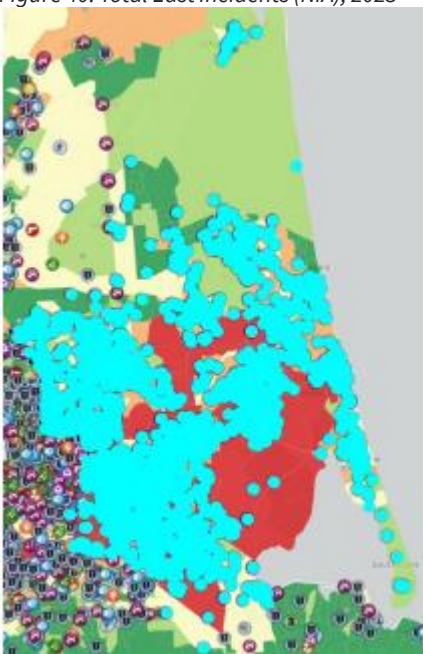


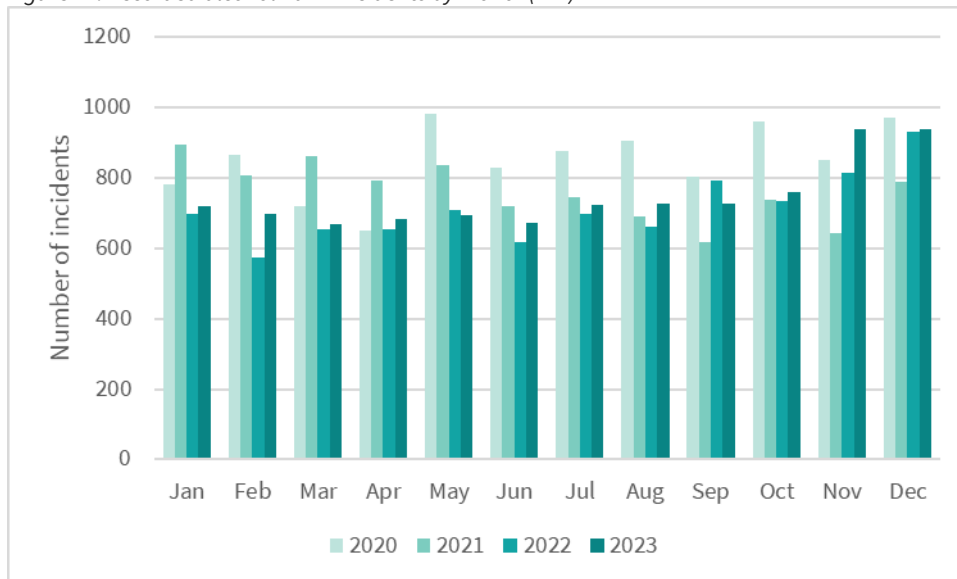
Figure 41: Total Banks Peninsula incidents (NIA), 2023



**When are alcohol harm incidents taking place?**

In 2022 and 2023, the highest number of alcohol harm incidents occurred in November and December. During 2020 the highest number occurred following the easing of Level 4 and Level 3 Covid-19 lockdown restrictions in May and remained relatively high for the first half of 2021.

Figure 42: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by month (NIA)



In terms of the day of the week when alcohol harm incidents were attended, there was a clear pattern each year. Mondays had the fewest incidents and then as the week progressed, the number of incidents steadily increased each day before peaking on Saturdays and dropping off slightly on Sundays (to similar levels as Fridays). This pattern was apparent for both NIA and CARD records.



Figure 43: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by day of the week (NIA)

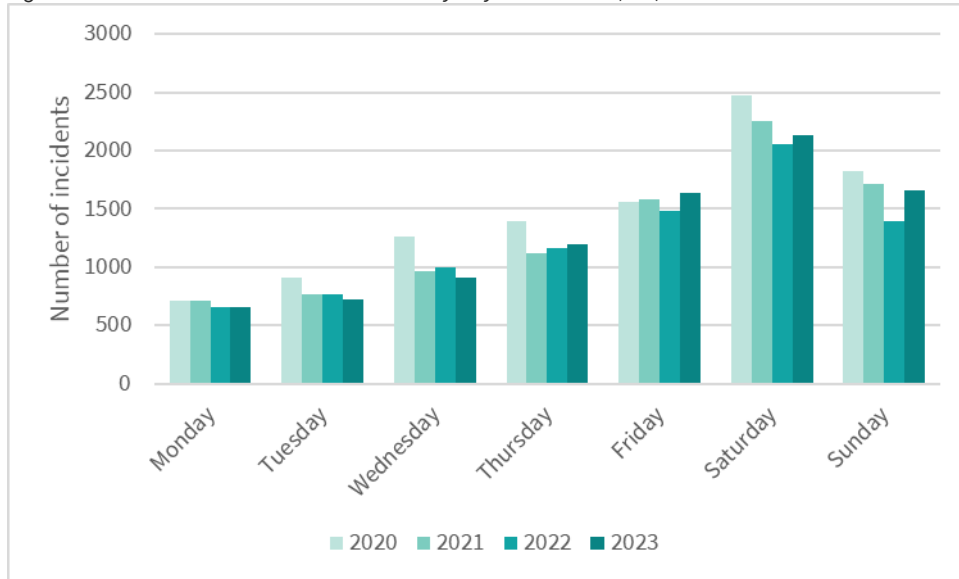
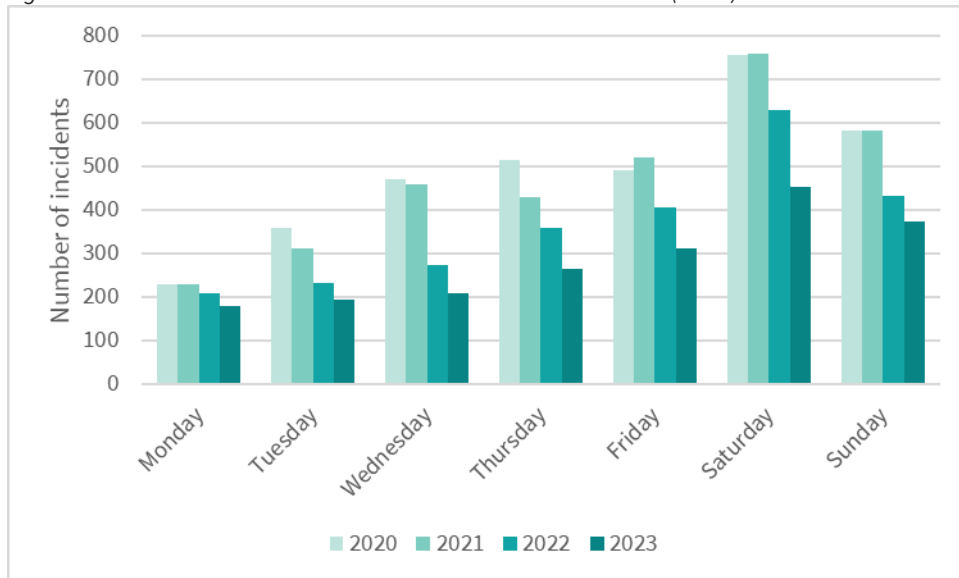


Figure 44: Recorded alcohol harm events where alcohol was a factor (CARD)



In terms of the time of day that alcohol harm incidents took place, incidents were lowest from 6:00 am – 11.59 am, and steadily increased as the day and evening progressed. Incidents were highest between 6:00 pm and 3:00 am, peaking between 9:00 pm and 11.59 pm. This was evident in both the NIA and CARD datasets, where an average of 26% and 25% (respectively) of all incidents occurred in the three hours before midnight.

Figure 45: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by day of the week (NIA)

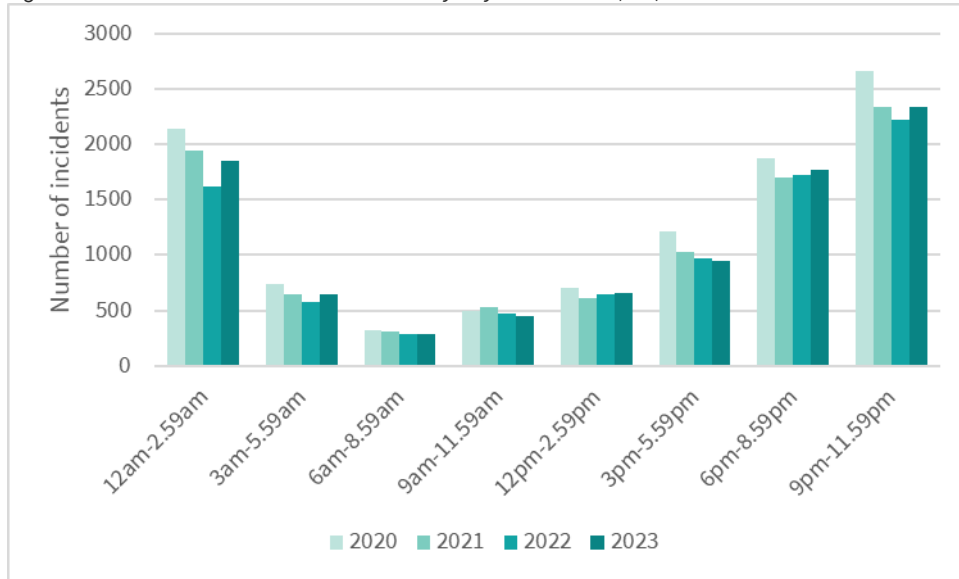
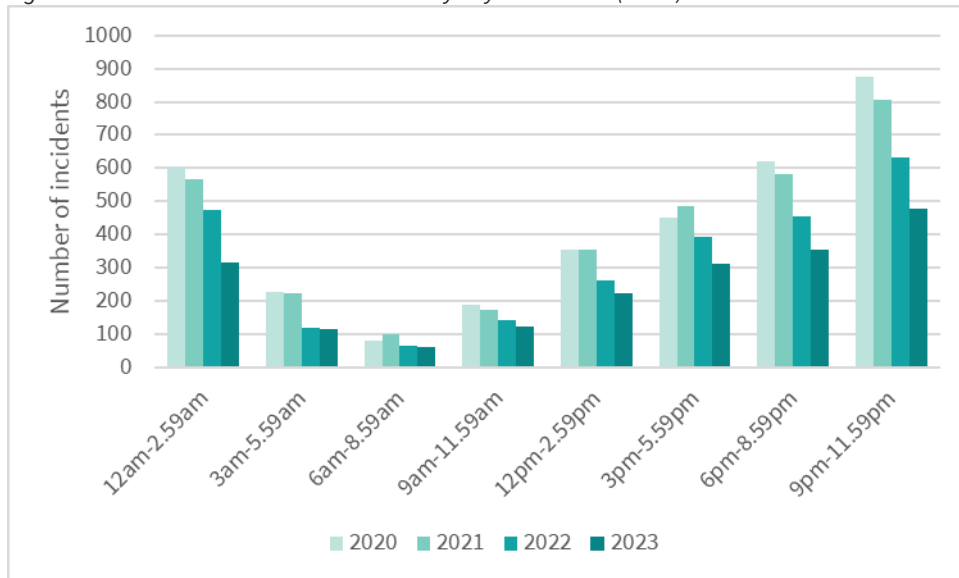
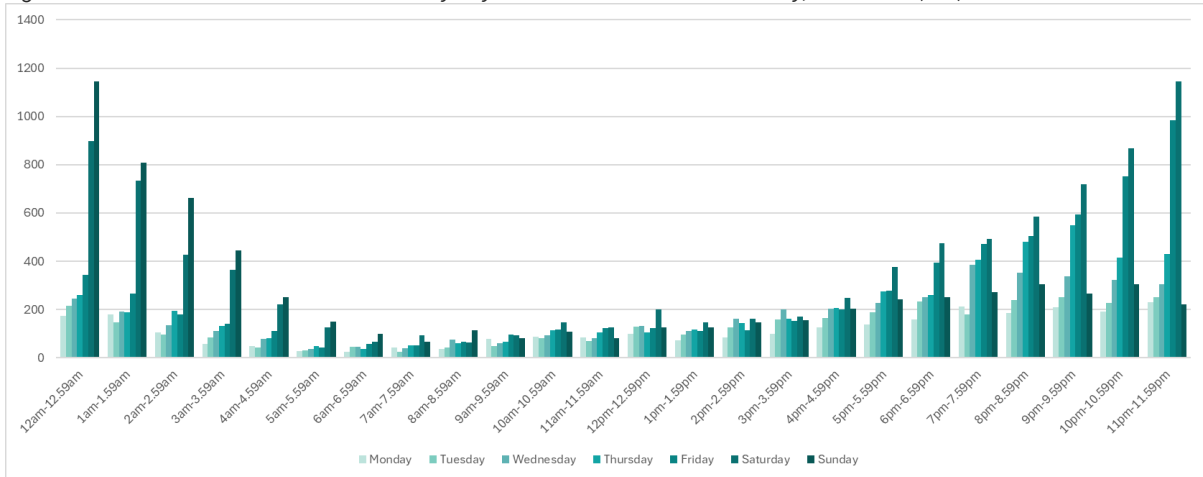


Figure 46: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by day of the week (CARD)



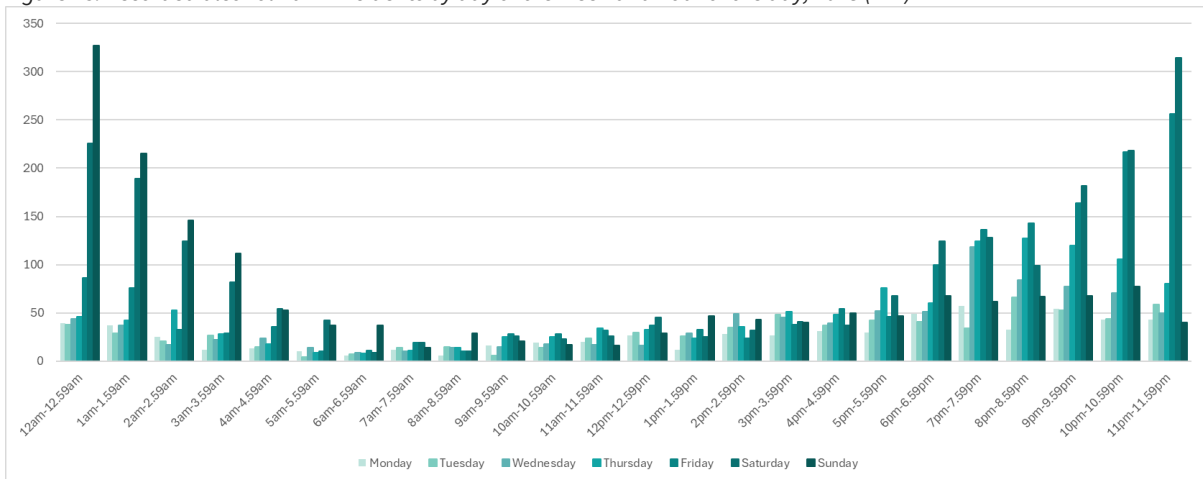
Looking at day of week by time of day, there was a clear pattern of a high number of incidents occurring on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights (including the early hours of the next day) over the four-year period of 2020-2024.

Figure 47: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by day of the week and hour of the day, 2020-2023 (NIA)



Data for 2023 only follows a similar pattern to the four-year trend.

Figure 48: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by day of the week and hour of the day, 2023 (NIA)



In the Central City, this was particularly evident on Friday nights and Saturday nights, especially just before and just after midnight. Generally for the rest of the city, on Friday and Saturday nights the peak tended to be before midnight rather than after midnight. The following charts show incidents for the day of week by time of day for the period 2020-2023, for each of the seven catchment areas, as prepared by NZ Police.

Figure 49: **Central City** alcohol harm incidents, by day of week and time of day, 2020-2023 (NIA)

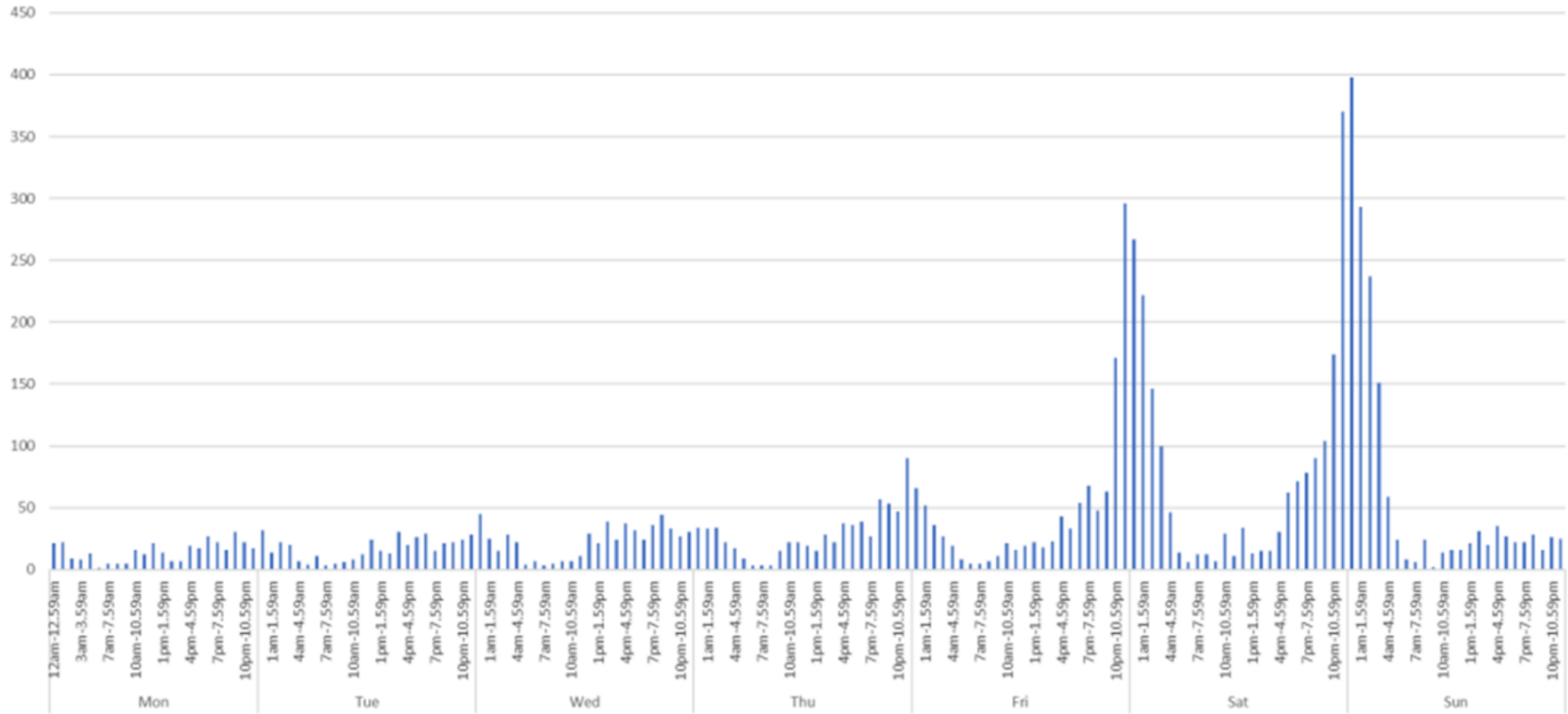


Figure 50: **Central North West** catchment alcohol harm incidents, by day of week and time of day, 2020-2023 (NIA)

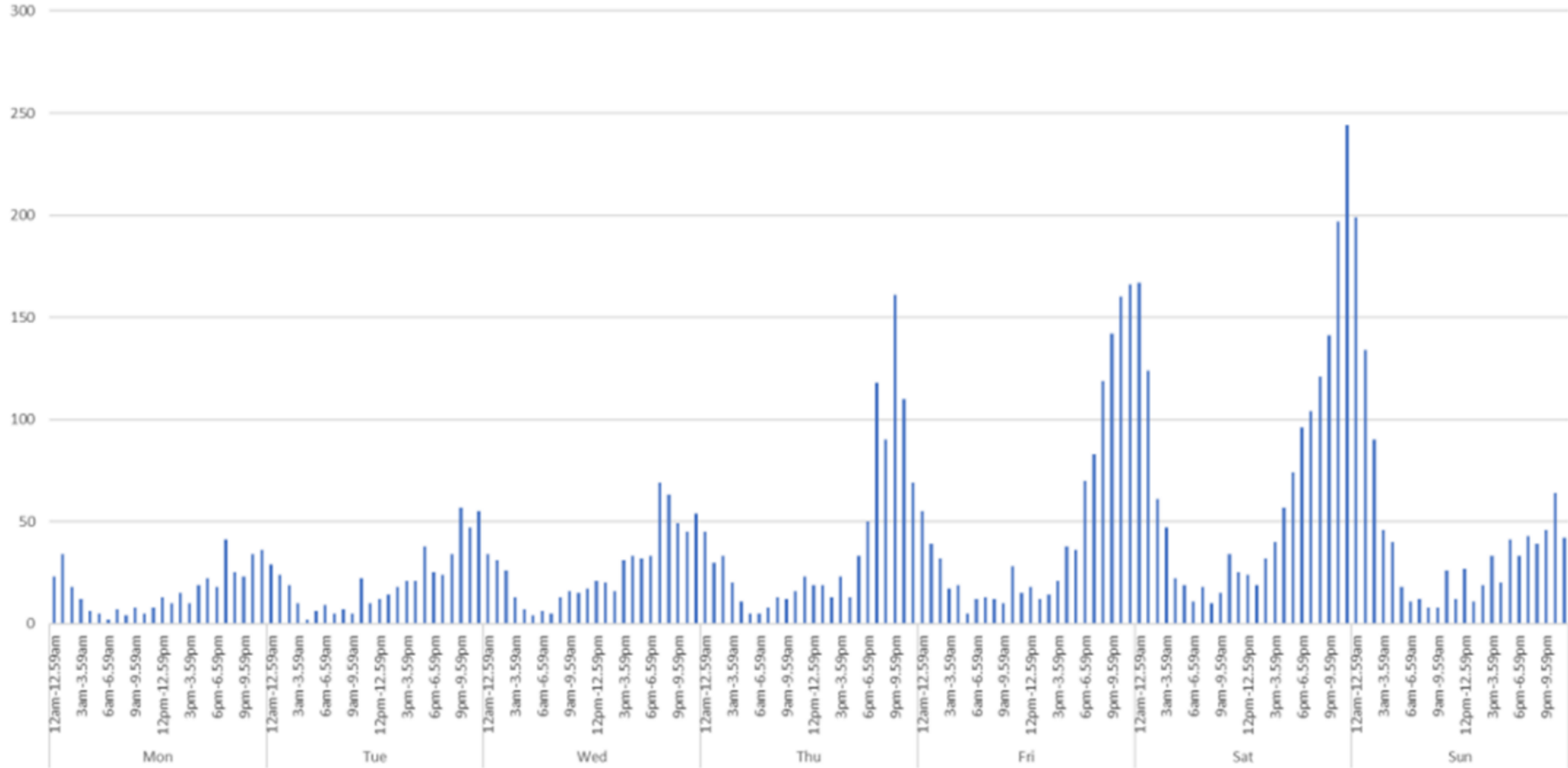


Figure 51: **North catchment** alcohol harm incidents, by day of week and time of day, 2020-2023 (NIA)

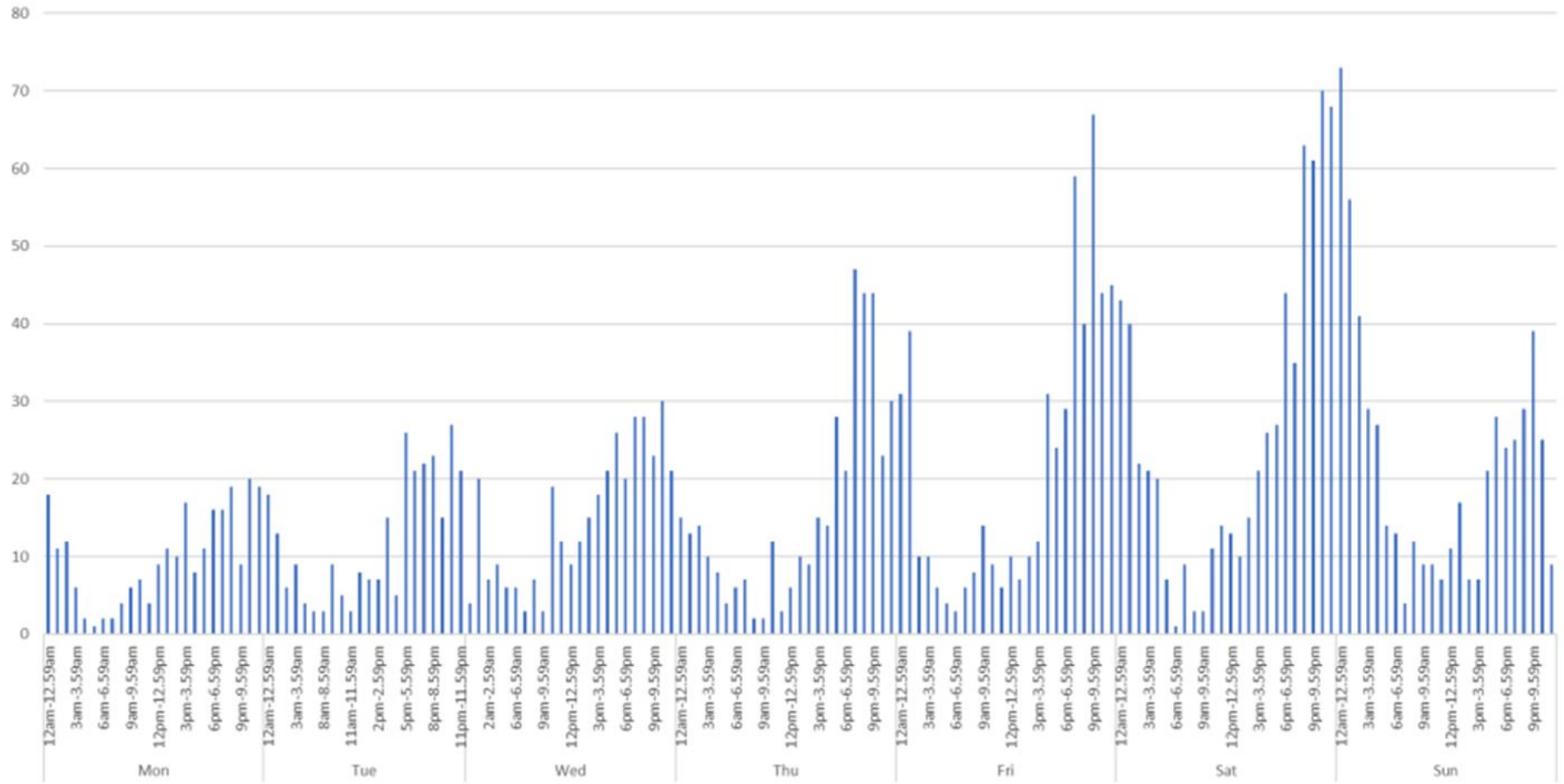


Figure 52: **West catchment** alcohol harm incidents, by day of week and time of day, 2020-2023 (NIA)

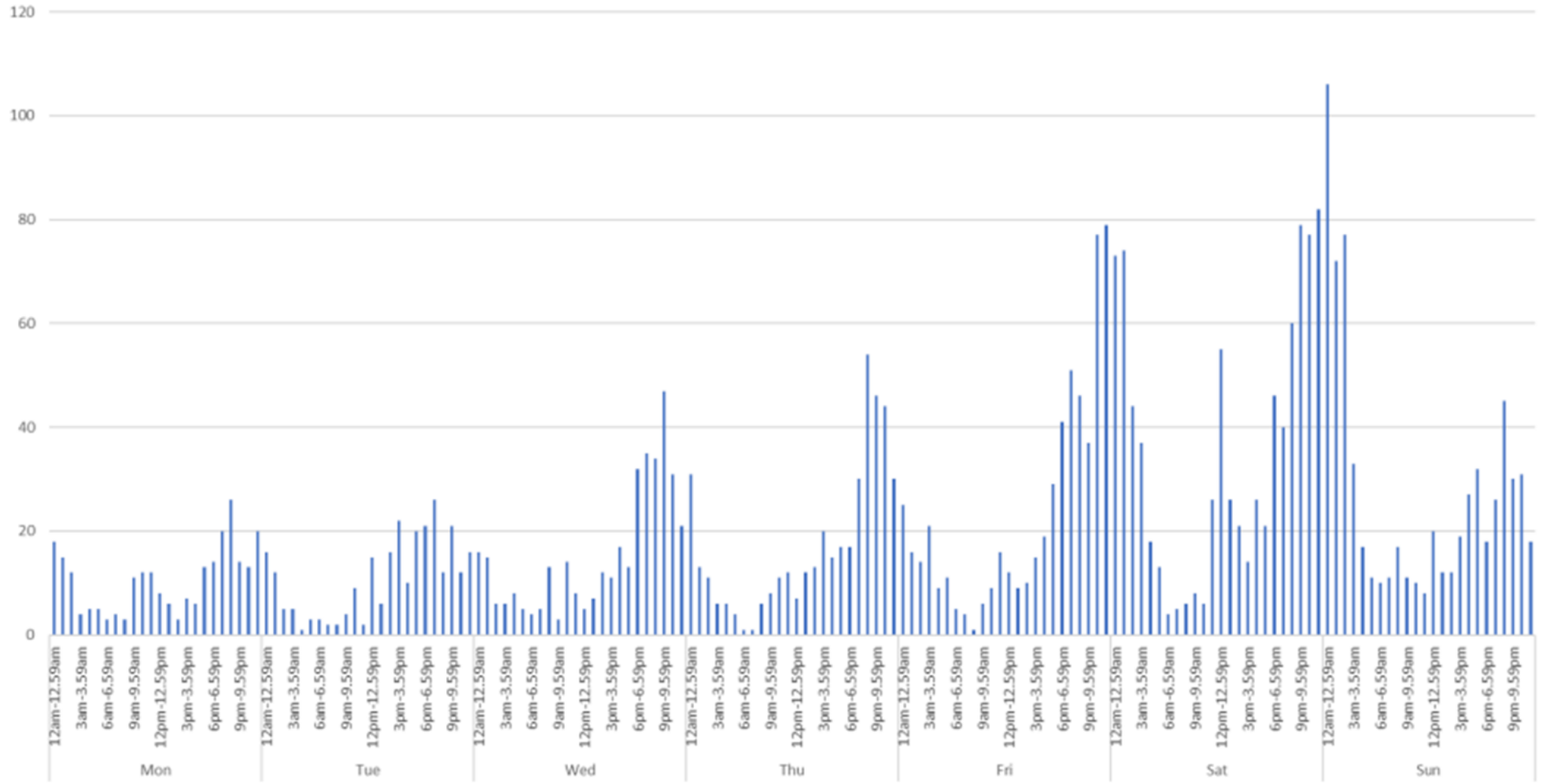


Figure 53: **South catchment** alcohol harm incidents, by day of week and time of day, 2020-2023 (NIA)

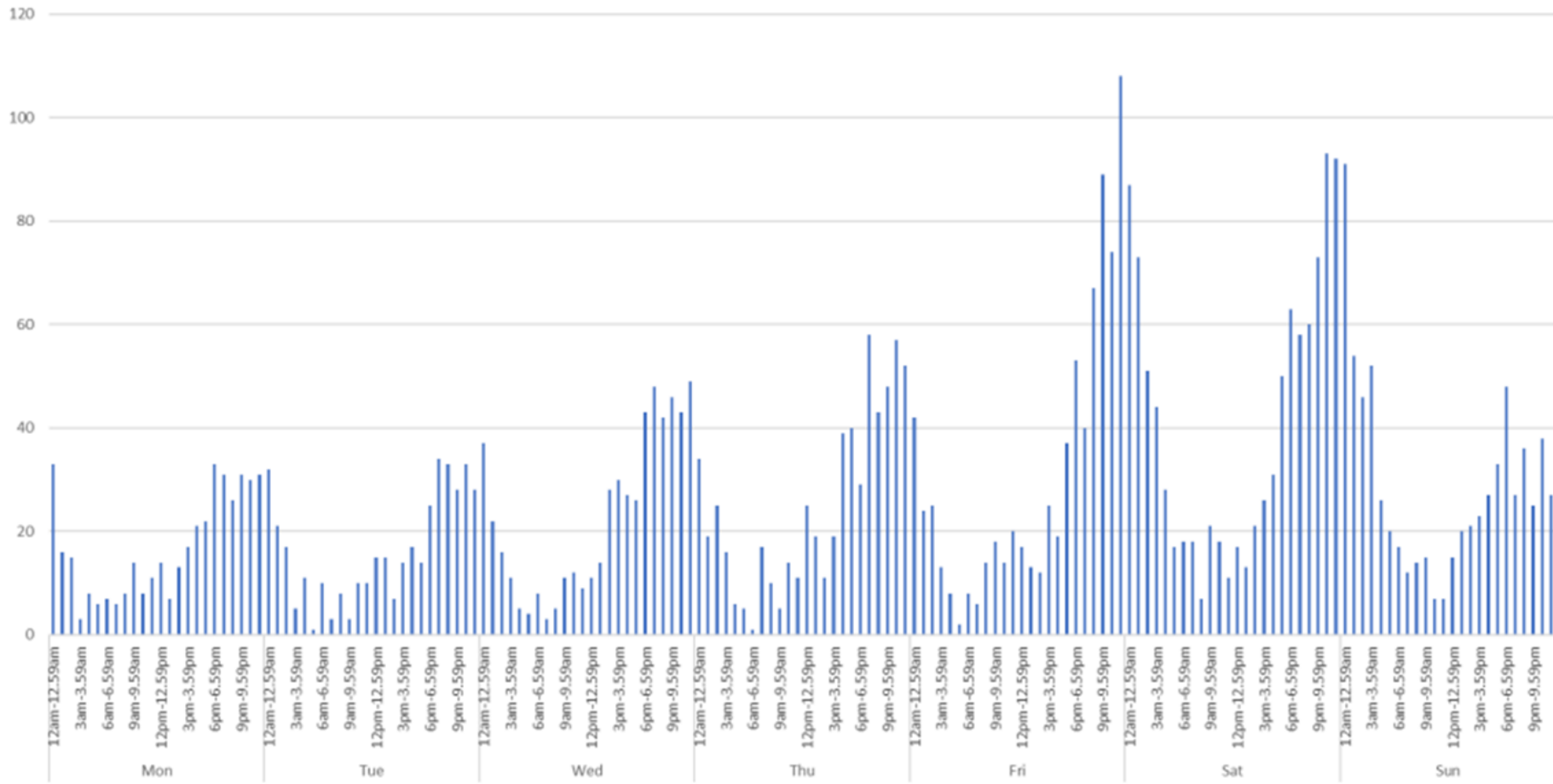




Figure 54: **East catchment** alcohol harm incidents, by day of week and time of day, 2020-2023 (NIA)

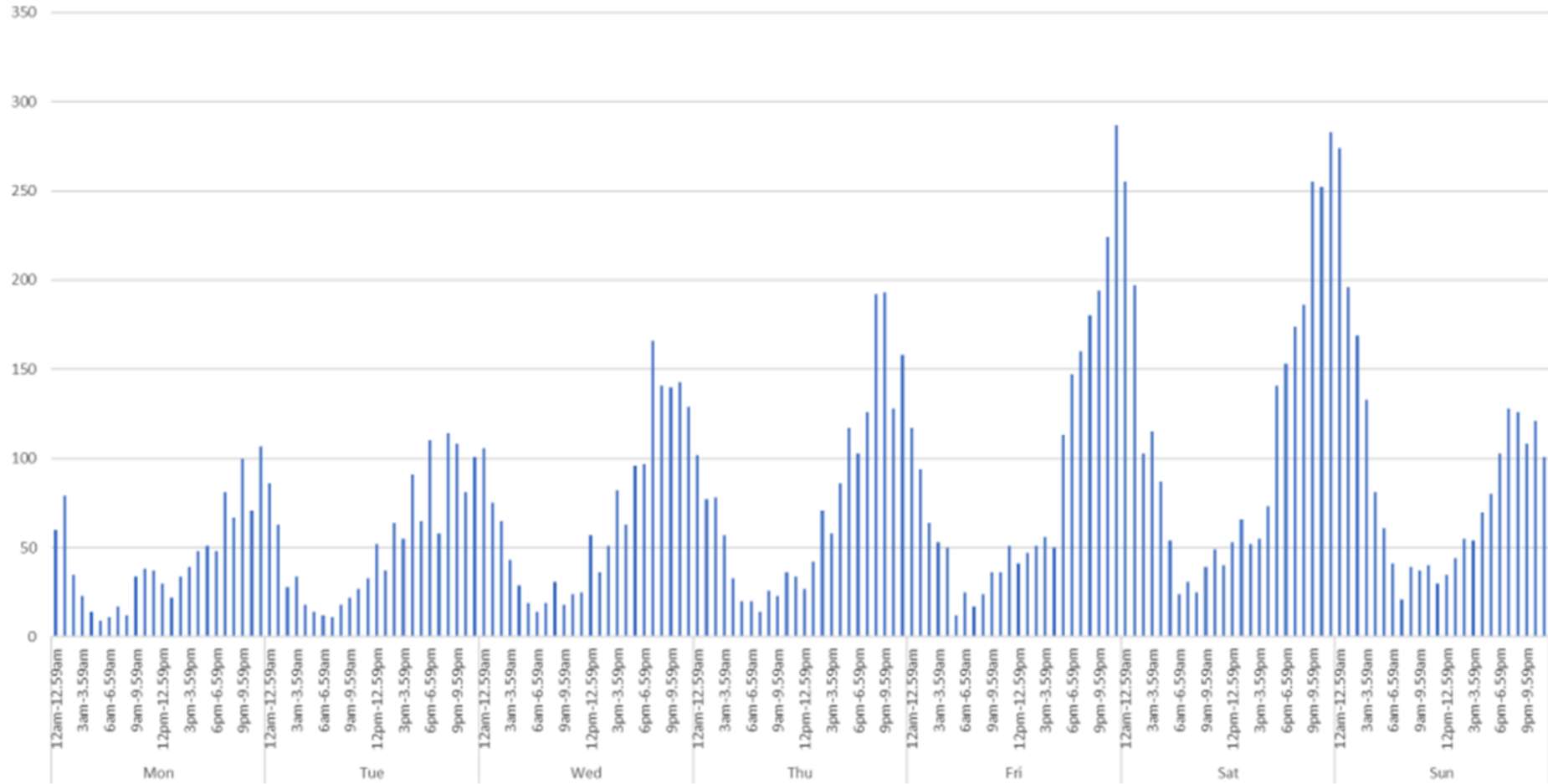
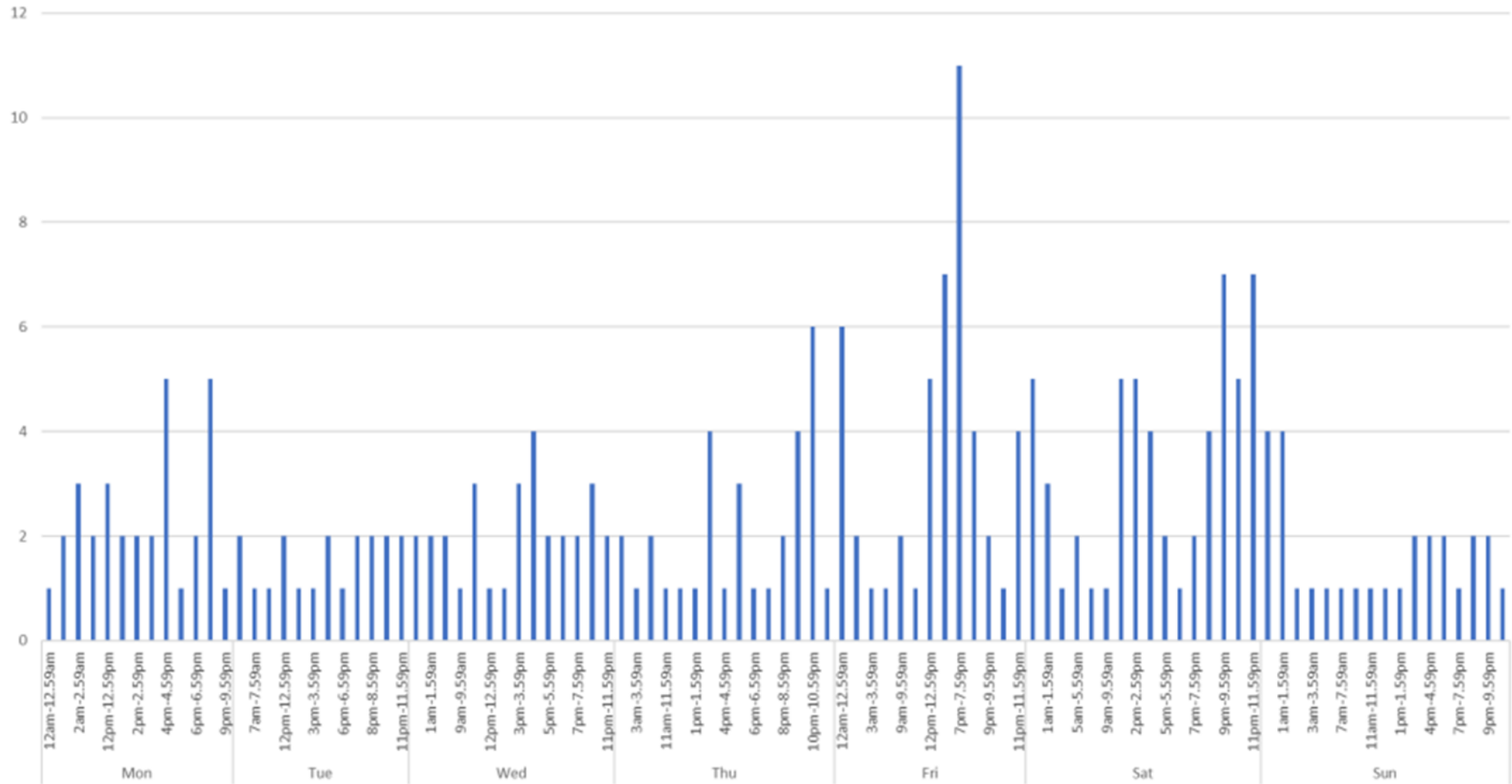


Figure 55: **Banks Peninsula catchment** alcohol harm incidents, by day of week and time of day, 2020-2023 (NIA)



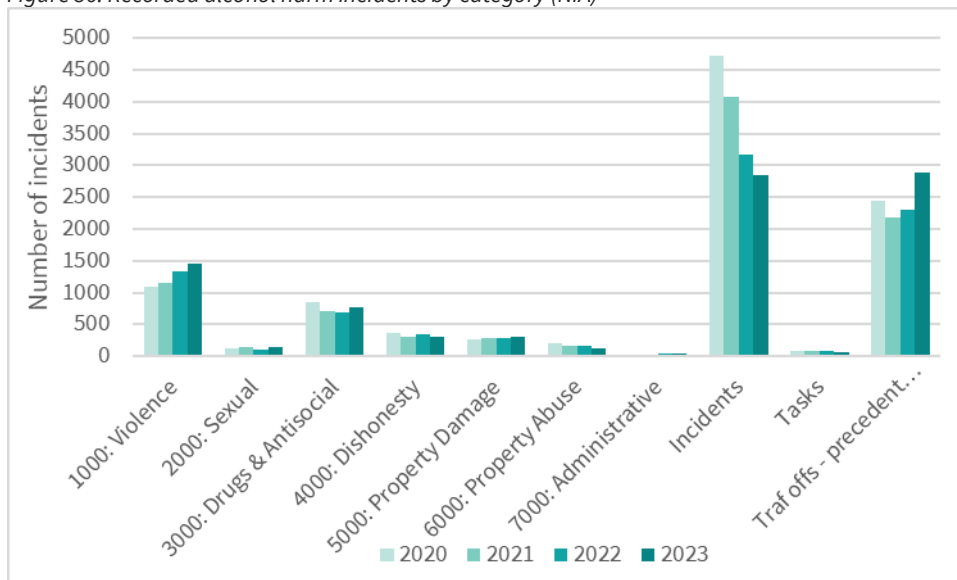
## What type of alcohol harm incidents are taking place?

The majority of coded alcohol harm incidents recorded in the NIA dataset (codes 1000 to 7000) were for violence, and this number has been increasing each year. In 2023 there were 1,445 such incidents. As a proportion of all alcohol harm incidents, those coded as ‘violence’ increased from 11% in 2020 to 16% in 2023.

On average for each of the four years, 40% of alcohol harm incidents have been categorised as ‘incidents’, which are when offences or infringements have not been identified, and includes people acting suspiciously, dealing with drunk people, assisting other emergency services, traffic or mental health callouts, family harm investigations, breaches of orders e.g., bail, etc.

An average of 27% of incidents have been categorised as ‘traffic offs – precedent codes’, which in addition to traffic offences and infringements, includes all other infringements including alcohol ban breaches, Covid restriction breaches, minors having or consuming alcohol in a public place without a parent/guardian, etc.

Figure 56: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by category (NIA)

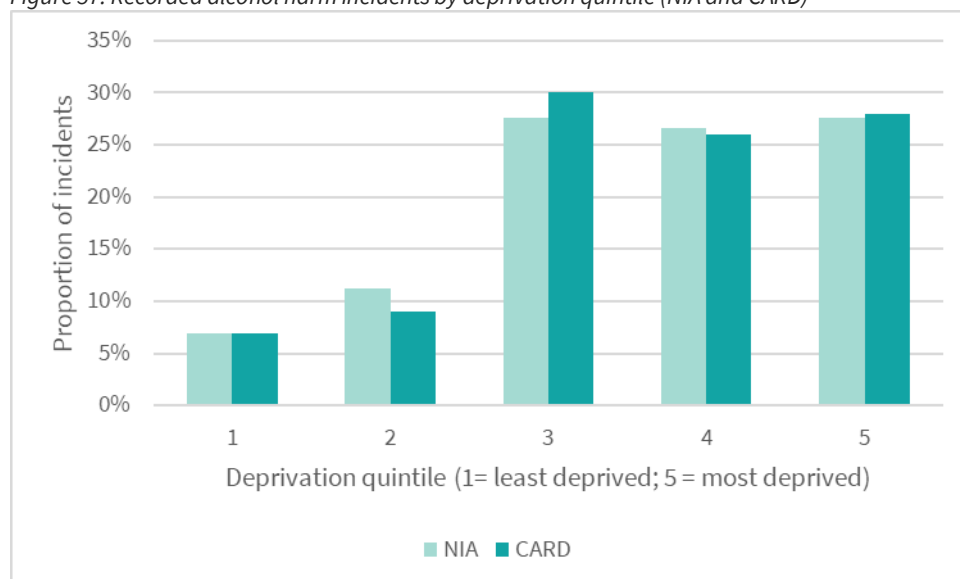


## Deprivation index

A higher proportion of alcohol harm incidents occurred in areas with the highest levels of relative deprivation (quintile 5) compared to areas with the lowest levels (quintile 1)<sup>40</sup>. This was apparent in both the NIA and CARD datasets. In 2023, 28% of incidents took place in the areas with the highest levels of deprivation, compared to 7% in areas with the lowest levels of deprivation.

<sup>40</sup> NZ Police data uses NZDep2018

Figure 57: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by deprivation quintile (NIA and CARD)



### Alcohol harm in public places

Over the four-year period from 2020 to 2023, there were 16,485 alcohol harm incidents in public places recorded in the NIA for Christchurch City that Police responded to. This decreased by 12% over the four-year period, from 4,714 in 2020 to 4,138 in 2023, a decrease of 12%. Nationally the number of alcohol harm incidents in public that Police responded to increased by 8,502 over the four-year period.

Over the four-year period, 45% of all alcohol harm incidents occurred in public places. This was similar to the national proportion (44%).

Table 9: Total alcohol harm incidents in public places by calendar year (NIA)

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Christchurch City	4,714	4,027	3,606	4,138	16,485
New Zealand	50,997	50,098	54,680	59,499	215,274

### Where are alcohol incidents in public taking place?

For each of the four years, the East and Central City catchment areas recorded the highest number of public alcohol harm incidents, averaging 28% and 27% of the city’s total incidents respectively. The Central North West catchment area (which captures the Riccarton, Merivale and Papanui/Northlands commercial centres) consistently had the third highest number, averaging 19%. Banks Peninsula catchment area has averaged 1% of the city’s incidents during this period

Figure 58: Overview of location of incidents in public places, 2023

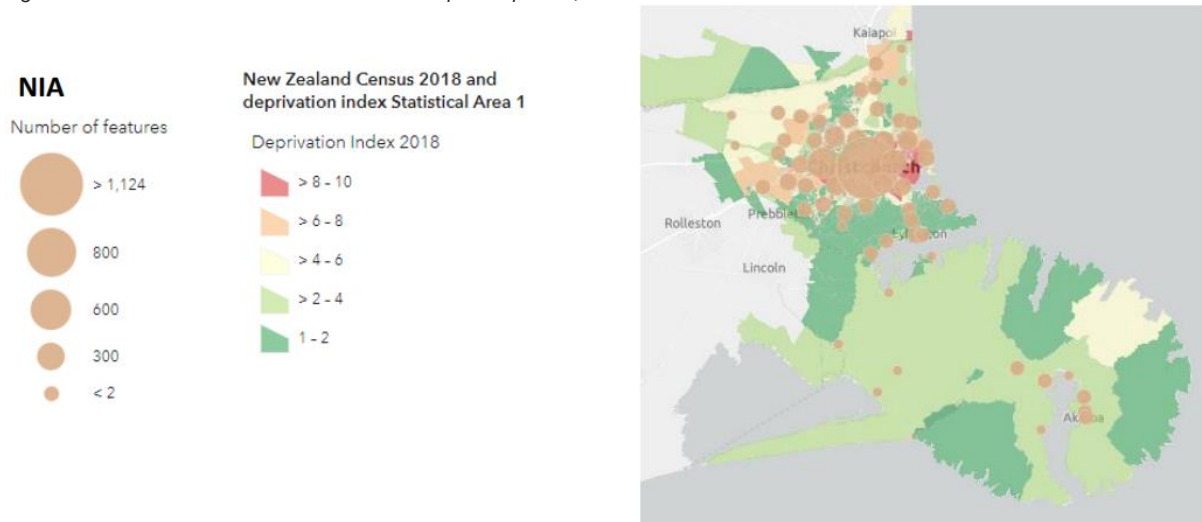


Figure 59: Alcohol harm incidents in public places by catchment (NIA)



In the central city, there are particular concentrations of incidents in and around key hospitality precincts including the Terrace, Riverside, Colombo Street, Victoria Street and St Asaph Street. There are also concentrations along the edge of Hagley Park, near Christchurch Hospital, near the bus exchange, and near the Christchurch City Mission.

In the Central North West catchment, there are concentrations in the commercial and hospitality hotspots of Riccarton, Church Corner, Bush Inn, Merivale and Papanui. This area also includes the university and although there are no incidents recorded on the campus, there is a lot of student housing close to the university.

In the North catchment, there are concentrations near Bishopdale Park, along parts of Greers and Grahams Roads, close to Riccarton Racecourse, and along parts of Main North Road. There are other pockets dotted throughout this catchment.

In the West catchment, there are concentrations in hospitality hotspots along Lincoln Road and Hornby, and some pockets surrounding Riccarton Racecourse and Halswell Domain.

In the South catchment, there are concentrations in Lyttelton, Sumner, and in the hospitality hotspots near Barrington Street and the Colombo Street / Brougham Street intersection. There is also a high concentration near the Brougham Street / Waltham Road intersection.

In the East catchment, there are concentrations along the commercial and hospitality hotspots of Shirley (The Palms), Linwood (Eastgate), Shirley / Hills Road, Stanmore Road, Fitzgerald Ave, Ferry Road, New Brighton, and also Waimairi Beach. There are also concentrations along Pages and Wainoni Roads.

In Banks Peninsula catchment, there are small clusters in Governors Bay and in and around Akaroa.

The following maps, prepared by NZ Police, provide a general overview of the location of incidents in public places in 2023. It is evident that incidents are widely spread throughout each catchment. Note that these maps include the traffic offences category and some of these offences will have occurred at Police checkpoints in areas intentionally targeted by Police. However, as noted in the total alcohol harm incidents section above, when these types of incidents were removed from the overall alcohol harm incidents total, there was minimal impact on the distribution of harm amongst the catchment areas i.e. the East catchment had the highest number of recorded alcohol-harm incidents, followed by the Central City and Central North West catchments.

Figure 60: Central City incidents in public places (NIA), 2023

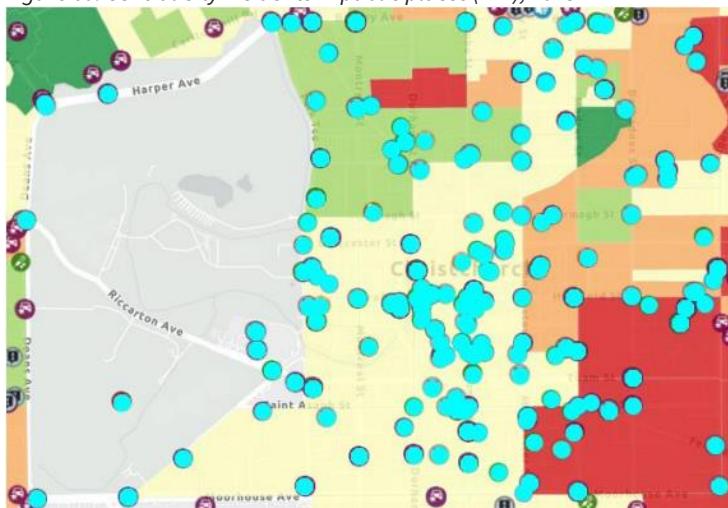


Figure 61: Central North West incidents in public places (NIA), 2023

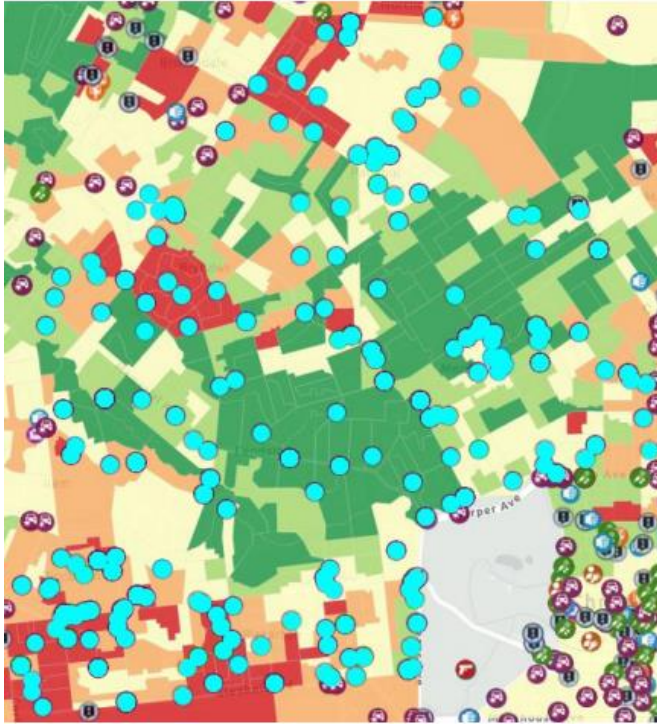


Figure 62: North incidents in public places (NIA), 2023

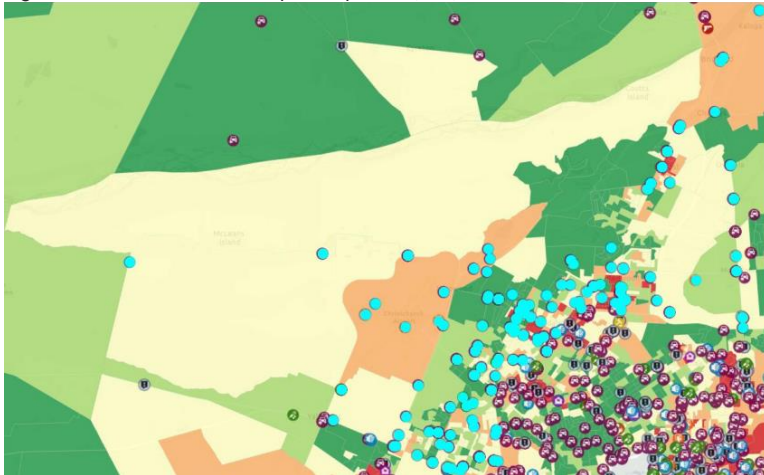


Figure 63: West incidents in public places (NIA), 2023



Figure 64: South incidents in public places (NIA), 2023

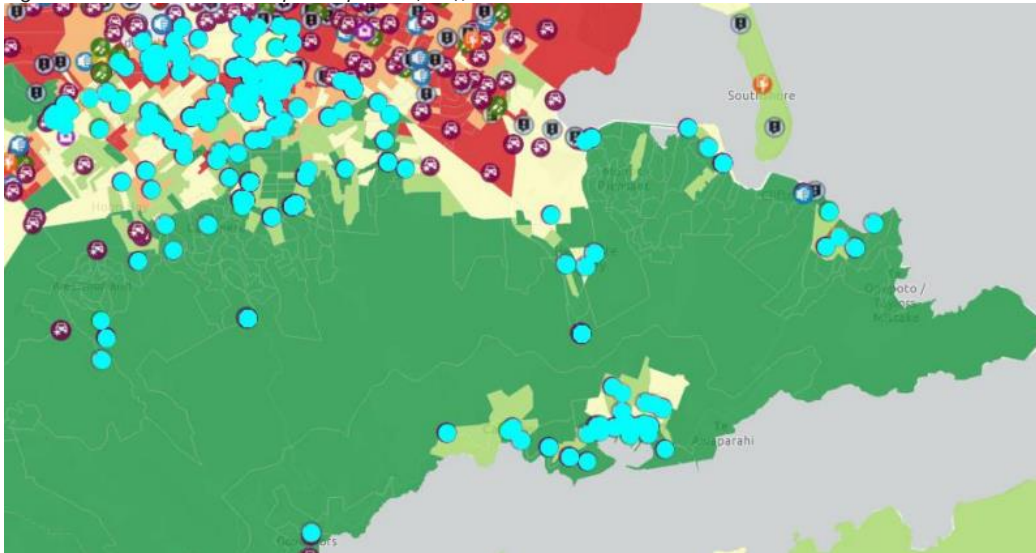




Figure 65: East incidents in public places (NIA), 2023

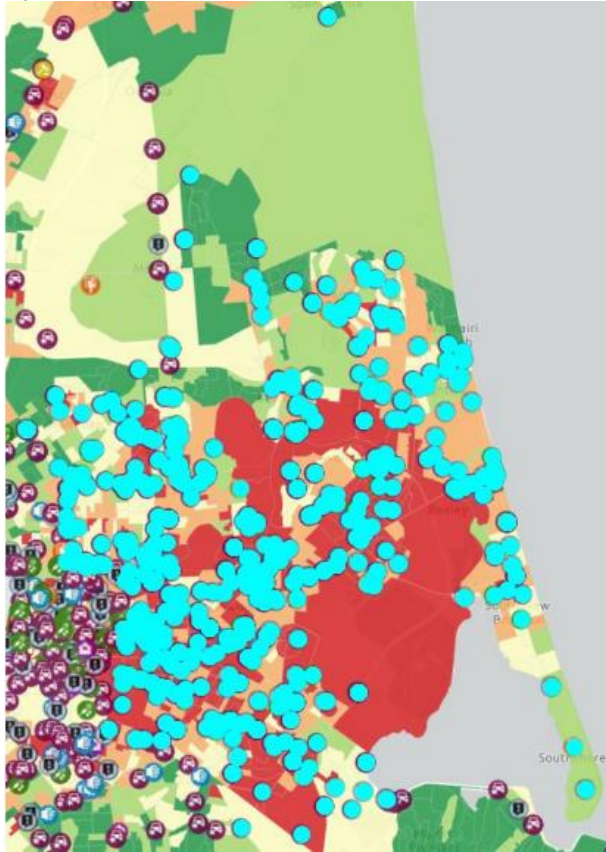
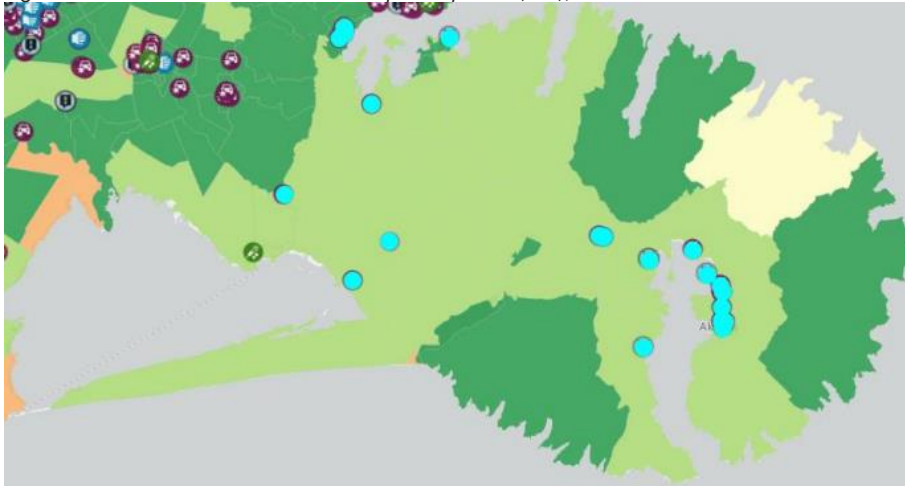


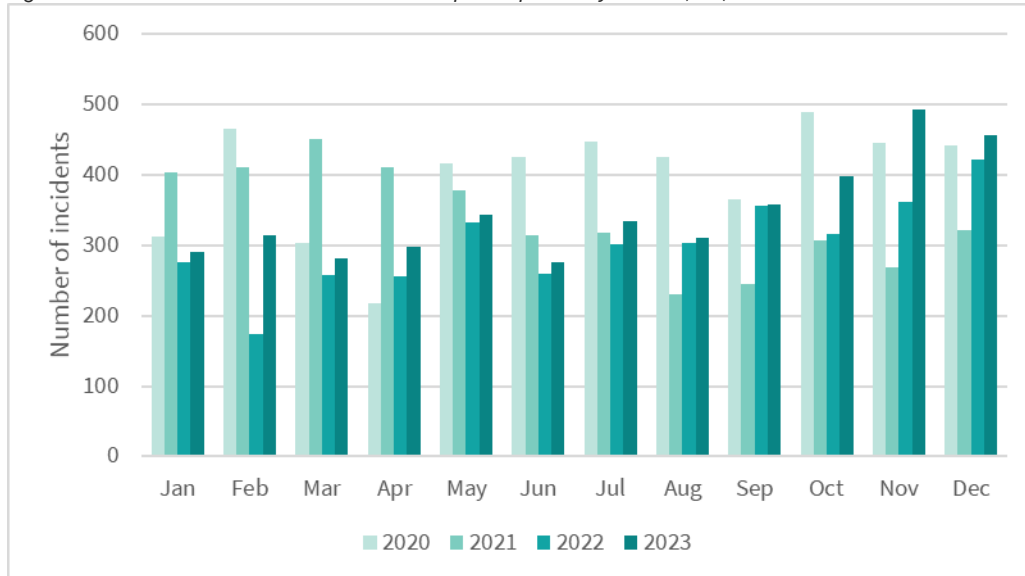
Figure 66: Banks Peninsula incidents in public places (NIA), 2023



### **When are alcohol harm incidents in public places taking place?**

In 2022 and 2023, the highest number of alcohol harm incidents in public places occurred in November and December. During 2020 the lowest number occurred during the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions in April (218 incidents); these increased afterwards and remained relatively high for the first half of 2021.

Figure 67: Recorded alcohol harm incidents in public places by month (NIA)



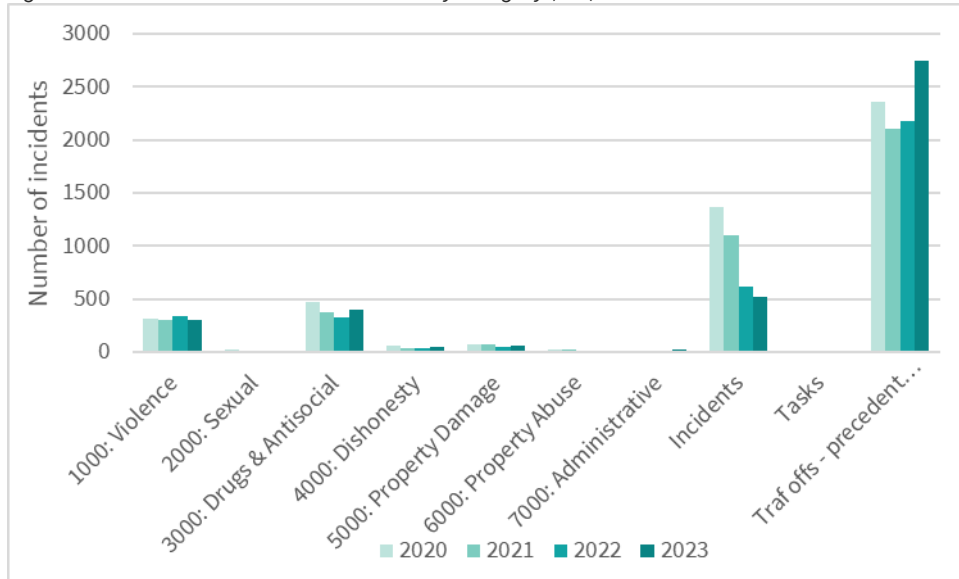
### What type of alcohol harm incidents are taking place in public places?

The majority of coded alcohol harm incidents in public places in the NIA dataset (codes 1000 to 7000) were for drugs and antisocial behaviour, and this number has decreased overall since 2020. In 2023 there were 397 such incidents. As a proportion of all alcohol harm incidents, those coded as ‘drugs and antisocial behaviour’ declined from 10% in 2020 to 9% in 2023.

On average for each of the four years, 57% of alcohol harm incidents have been categorised as ‘traffic offs – precedent codes’, which in addition to traffic offences and infringements, includes all other infringements including alcohol ban breaches, Covid restriction breaches, minors having or consuming alcohol in a public place without a parent/guardian, etc.

An average of 22% of incidents have been categorised as ‘incidents’ which are when offences or infringements have not been identified, and includes people acting suspiciously, dealing with drunk people, assisting other emergency services, traffic or mental health callouts, family harm investigations, breaches of orders e.g., bail, etc.

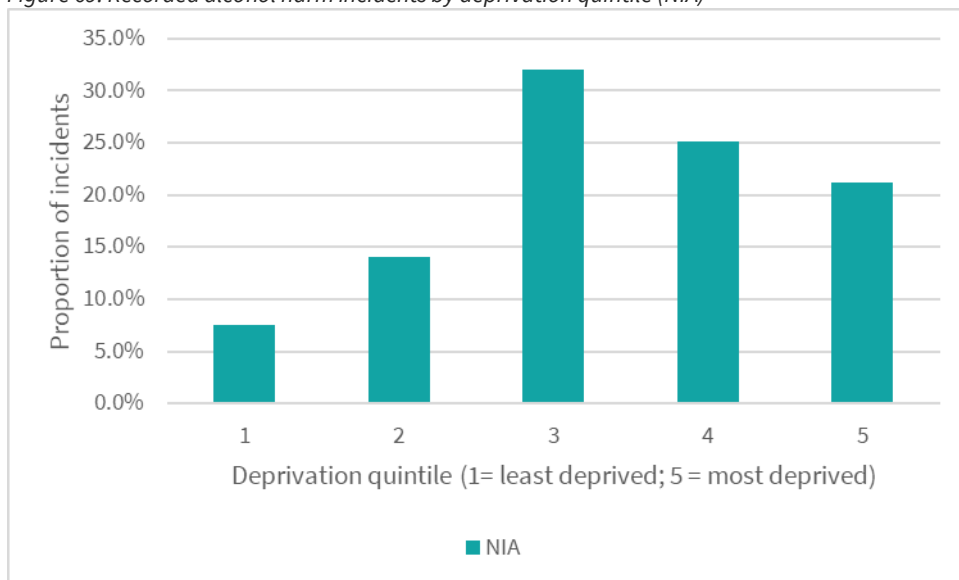
Figure 68: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by category (NIA)



### Deprivation index

A higher proportion of alcohol harm incidents in public places occurred in areas with the highest levels of relative deprivation (quintile 5) compared to areas with the lowest levels (quintile 1). In 2023, 21.2% of incidents took place in the areas with the highest levels of deprivation, compared to 7.6% in areas with the lowest levels of deprivation.

Figure 69: Recorded alcohol harm incidents by deprivation quintile (NIA)



## Alcohol related family harm

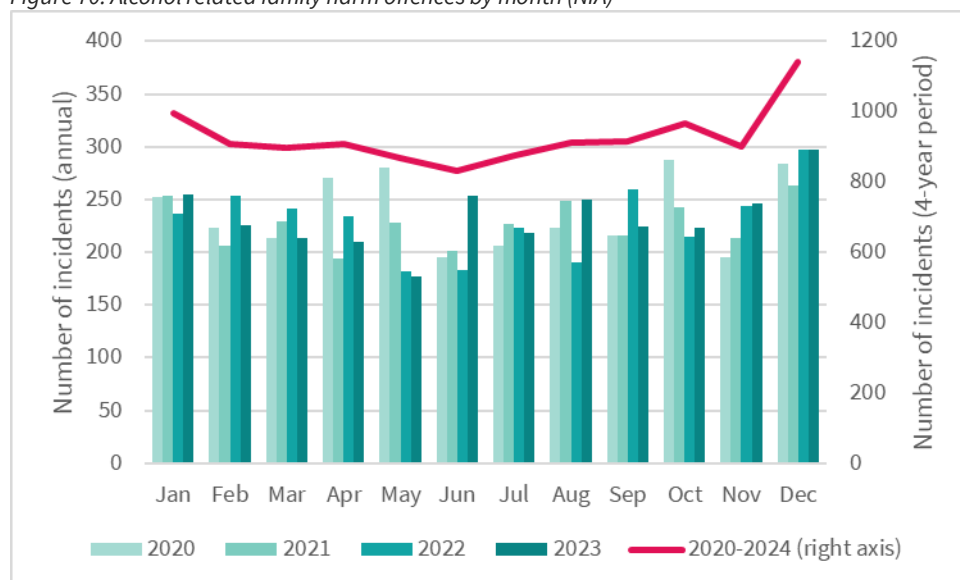
Between 2020 and 2023, the number of alcohol related family harm incidents recorded in NIA averaged around 3,100 per year. While numbers have decreased nationally since 2021, in Christchurch there was an increase of 63 incidents.

Table 10: Total alcohol related family harm incidents by calendar year, by record type

	2020		2021		2022		2023		Total	
	NIA	CARD	NIA	CARD	NIA	CARD	NIA	CARD	NIA	CARD
ChCh	3,196	10	3,024	14	3,071	4	3,087	12	12,378	40
NZ	50,669	85	51,348	79	49,258	65	47,878	72	199,153	301

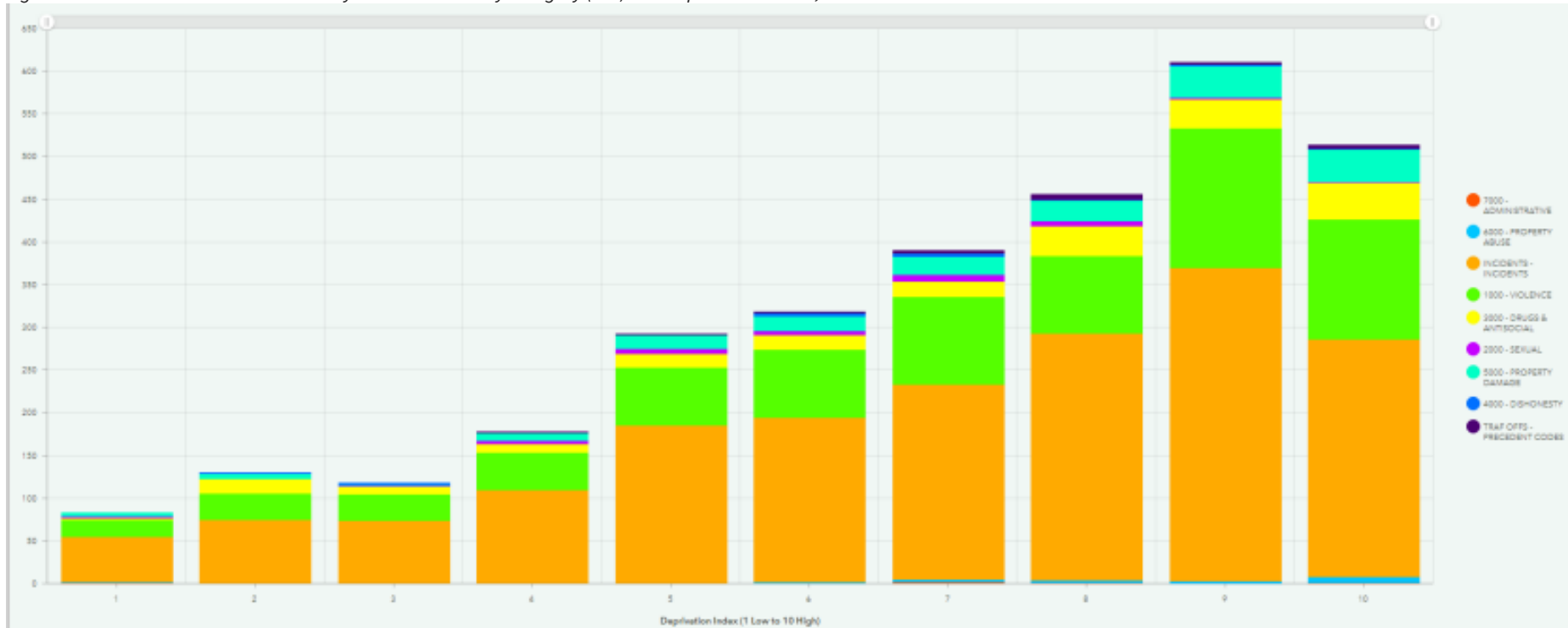
Overall, there is a clear seasonal pattern of alcohol related family harm offences for the 2020-2023 period. December and January tend to be the months with the highest number of recorded incidents, but once again there are variations within each year.

Figure 70: Alcohol related family harm offences by month (NIA)



NZ Police have provided breakdowns of alcohol related family harm incidents by deprivation decile, and the number of incidents overall increases with deprivation scores. The highest number of incidents were in quintile 5 areas (i.e. decile 9 and 10 areas, which are those with the highest levels of deprivation). The most commonly coded incident was the ‘incidents’ category (includes family harm investigation and breaches of orders; orange in the chart), followed by the ‘violence’ category (green in the chart), ‘drugs and antisocial’ category (yellow in the chart), and ‘property damage’ category (light blue in the chart).

Figure 71: Recorded alcohol related family harm incidents by category (NIA) and deprivation decile, 2023



## Drink driving related offences

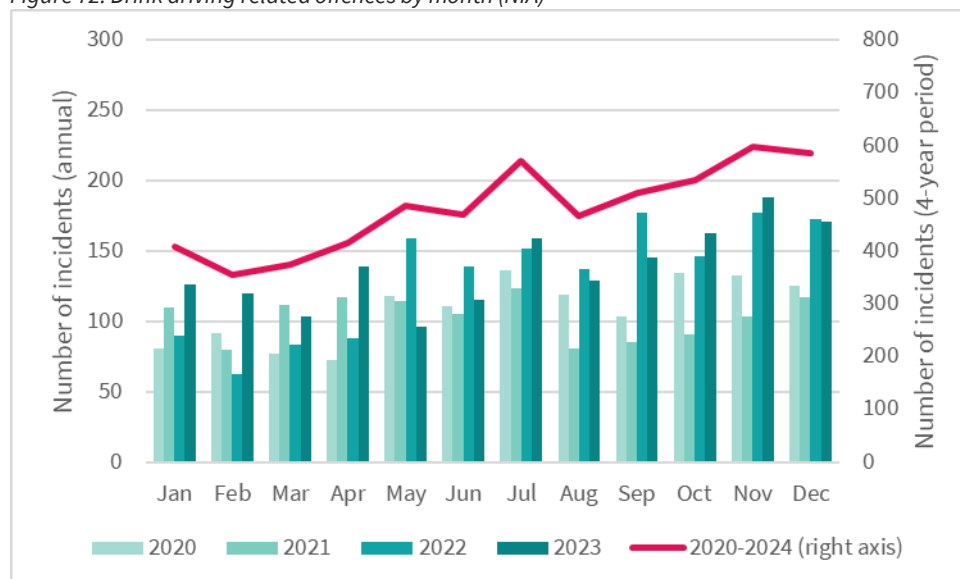
Over the four-year period from 2020 to 2023, there were 5,744 drink driving offences recorded in the NIA for Christchurch City. This increased overall from 1,279 in 2020 to 1,660 in 2023. Nationally the number of alcohol harm incidents that Police responded to increased by 9,990 over the four-year period.

Table 11: Drink driving related offences (NIA)

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Christchurch City	1,279	1,229	1,576	1,660	5,744
New Zealand	18,254	17,760	24,176	28,244	88,434

In Christchurch, there is no consistent pattern across the four-year period of seasonal drink driving related offences. Overall incidents were highest in November and December, but this differed across the years. In 2023, the highest number of incidents were in November and December; in 2022 the highest number of incidents were in September and November; in 2021 the highest number of incidents were in April, July and December; and 2020 the highest number of incidents were in July and October.

Figure 72: Drink driving related offences by month (NIA)

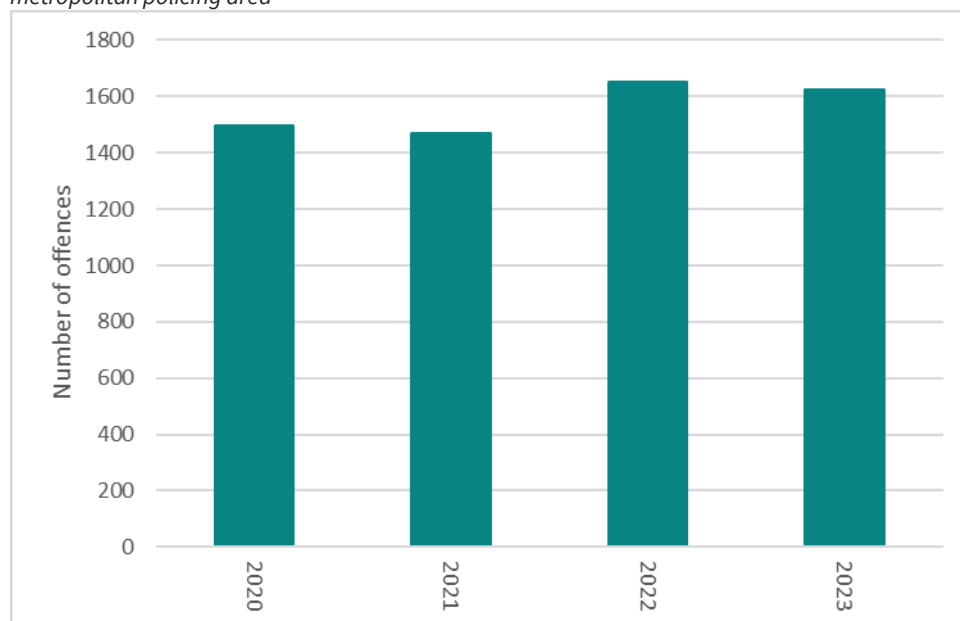


## Driving under the influence of alcohol

In 2023, there were 265,722 passive/screening breath alcohol tests conducted in the Canterbury Police District<sup>41</sup>.

For the Christchurch metropolitan policing area only<sup>42</sup>, this resulted in 1,626 alcohol-specific offences being recorded<sup>43</sup>. Of these, 500 (31%) were for exceeding the lowered adult alcohol limit (250µg breath / 50mg blood) and 77 (5%) were for exceeding the under 20 zero alcohol limit.

Figure 73: Alcohol specific offences (includes lowered adult alcohol limit and Under 20 zero alcohol limit) - Christchurch metropolitan policing area



## Transport-related harm

### Alcohol related crashes

Data extracted from Waka Kotahi-NZTA's Crash Analysis System shows that in Christchurch City, alcohol was a factor in 673 motor vehicle crashes resulting in injury or death in the 10-year period

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<sup>41</sup> New Zealand Police, [Road Policing Driver Offence Data January 2009- March 2024](#). Breath testing information is available by Police District, based on the home station for each testing device. Note occasionally testing will occur outside these District boundaries.

<sup>42</sup> This covers all of Christchurch City territorial authority except the Akaroa and Wairewa subdivisions, which are included in the Canterbury rural policing sub-region (which includes the Waimakariri, Selwyn and Hurunui districts).

<sup>43</sup> This covers all of Christchurch City territorial authority except the Akaroa and Wairewa subdivisions, which are included in the Canterbury rural policing sub-region

from 2014-2023<sup>44</sup>. The majority of these resulted in minor injuries (79%), however 18% (122) resulted in major injuries and 3% (21) were fatal. There was at least one fatality each year.

In both 2022 and 2023, there were 41 alcohol related crashes resulting in injury or death, the lowest in the 10-year time series. The highest was in 2020 (103); a year of prolonged Covid-19 lockdowns and disruptions to everyday life, including drinking patterns<sup>45</sup>.

The estimated social cost of the city's injuries and deaths over the 10-year period averaged \$72.8 million per year<sup>46</sup>.

Table 12: Alcohol related crashes in Christchurch City, 2014-2023

Year	Minor	Serious	Fatal	Total
2014	41	14	1	56
2015	34	11	2	47
2016	45	14	2	61
2017	55	13	2	70
2018	60	16	4	80
2019	82	11	1	94
2020	86	14	3	103
2021	63	15	2	80
2022	30	9	2	41
2023	34	5	2	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>673</b>

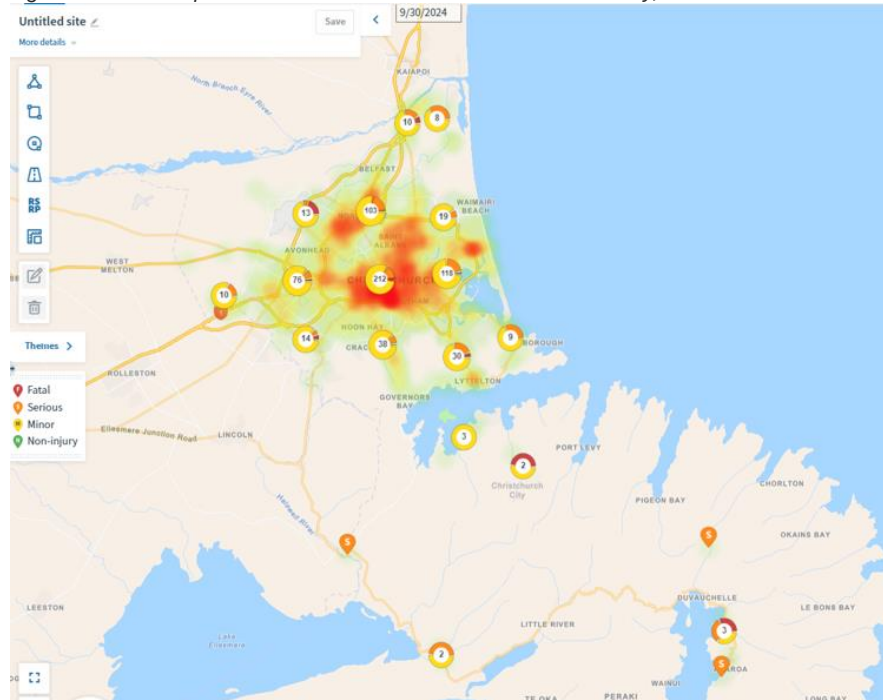
<sup>44</sup> Waka Kotahi – NZTA, Crash Analysis System data extraction for crashes where alcohol contributed (filtered by Code 103: where an alcohol test has shown the driver to be over the limit or where a test was refused), as recorded by New Zealand Police. Extracted by CCC Traffic Operations Team, 30 September 2024

<sup>45</sup> Health New Zealand-Te Whatu Ora, [Media Release 21 April 2020](#)

<sup>46</sup> Waka Kotahi – NZTA, Crash Analysis System data extraction for crashes where alcohol contributed (filtered by Code 103: where an alcohol test has shown the driver to be over the limit or where a test was refused), as recorded by New Zealand Police. Extracted by CCC Traffic Operations Team, 30 September 2024



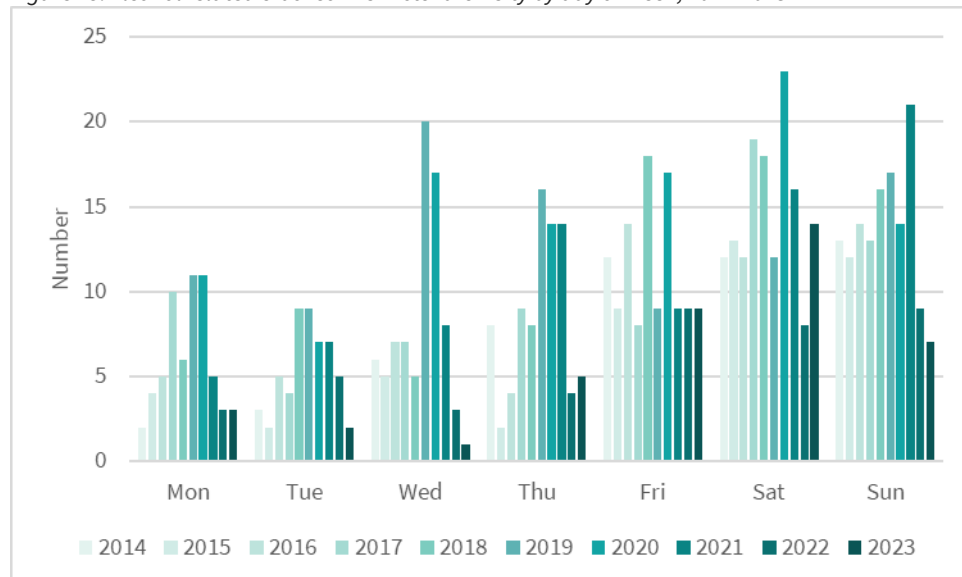
Figure 74: Heat map of alcohol related crashes in Christchurch City, 2014-2023



### Day of week

Generally in Christchurch City, alcohol related crashes resulting in injury or death tend to be highest on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. They tend to be lowest on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

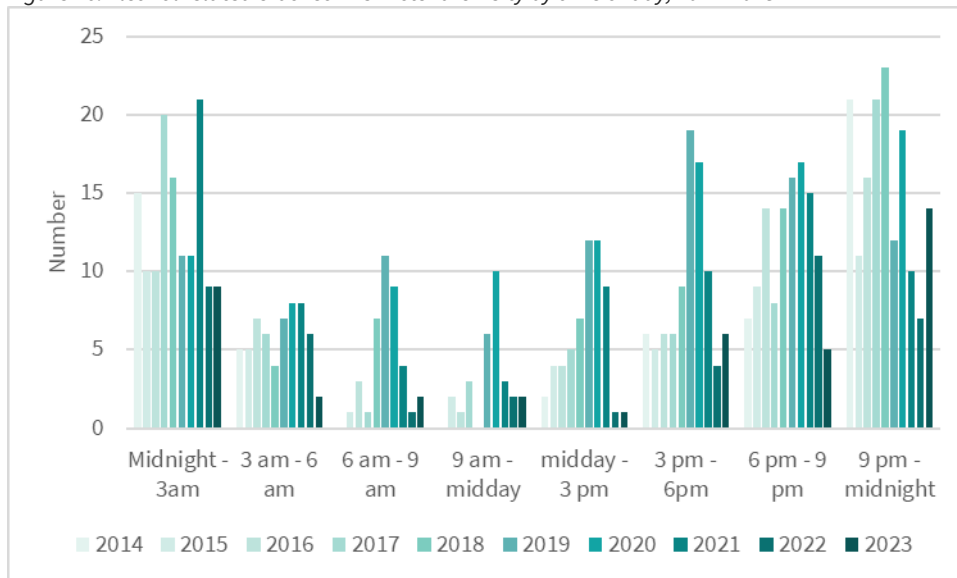
Figure 75: Alcohol related crashes in Christchurch City by day of week, 2014-2023



## Time of day

In Christchurch City, alcohol related crashes resulting in injury or death tend to be highest between the hours of 9 pm and 3 am. They are generally lowest between 6 am and 3 pm.

Figure 76: Alcohol related crashes in Christchurch City by time of day, 2014-2023



## Cost burden due to alcohol

The total societal cost of alcohol harm in New Zealand is estimated to be approximately \$9.1 billion in 2023, with \$4.8 billion associated with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) and \$4.3 billion attributable to drinkers' own use of alcohol. Some of the notable costs included: \$281 million for intimate partner violence; \$74 million for child maltreatment; \$2.1 billion for road crashes; \$4 billion in lost productivity associated with alcohol use (including FASD, crimes and workplace absenteeism); and \$810 million predominantly in health and ACC spending.

# Health burden due to alcohol

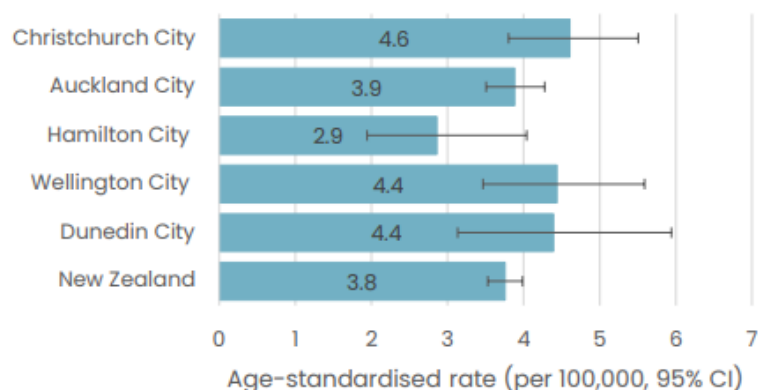
## Mortality rate for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol

The data and commentary in the following section has been provided by the National Health Service Waitaha Canterbury for the Christchurch City Council (unless specified), for the purposes of informing the potential development of a Local Alcohol Policy. National Public Health Service Waitaha Canterbury has taken mortality data (wholly attributable to alcohol for the population aged 15 years and over) prepared by EHINZ<sup>47</sup> for the 10-year period from 2007-2016.

Among the major cities, Christchurch City had the highest average mortality rate for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol, at 4.6 per 100,000 population for the period 2007 to 2016. Christchurch's average mortality rate was higher than the rate for New Zealand overall; however, the difference is not statistically significant.

It is noteworthy that mortality wholly attributable to alcohol is a relatively rare outcome, hence the wide 95% confidence intervals, for the rates for the smaller cities, especially. Over the 10-year period (2007-2016) 163 deaths were wholly attributable to alcohol in Christchurch City, and for the same period 1,646 deaths were wholly attributable to alcohol in New Zealand.

Figure 77: Age standardised mortality wholly attributable to alcohol, major cities and New Zealand, 2007-2016 (10-year moving average).



Data source: EHINZ (Environmental Health Intelligence New Zealand)

<sup>47</sup> Environmental Health Intelligence New Zealand (EHINZ), a service funded by the Ministry of Health, prepares alcohol related harm indicators and publishes these on their [website](#). Further information about this indicator, including a list of codes for conditions considered wholly attributable to alcohol, can be found [here](#).

## Hospitalisation rate for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol

The data and commentary in following section has been provided by the National Health Service Waitaha Canterbury for the Christchurch City Council (unless specified), for the purposes of informing the potential development of a Local Alcohol Policy. National Public Health Service Waitaha Canterbury has taken hospitalisations data (wholly attributable to alcohol for the population aged 15 years and over) prepared by EHINZ<sup>48</sup> for the 3-year period from 2019-2021.

Christchurch City had the highest average hospitalisation rate for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol for the period 2019 to 2021, and compared to the rates for Auckland, Wellington and New Zealand overall, the difference was statistically significant. A number of factors influence the reported incidence of hospitalisations for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol intake, including alcohol intake patterns, demographics, health system factors (e.g. access to healthcare, threshold for admission, and what is considered an ED visit), and coding practices (e.g. data completeness and quality).

Figure 78: Age standardised hospitalisation rate for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol, major cities and New Zealand, 2019-2021 (3-year moving average).

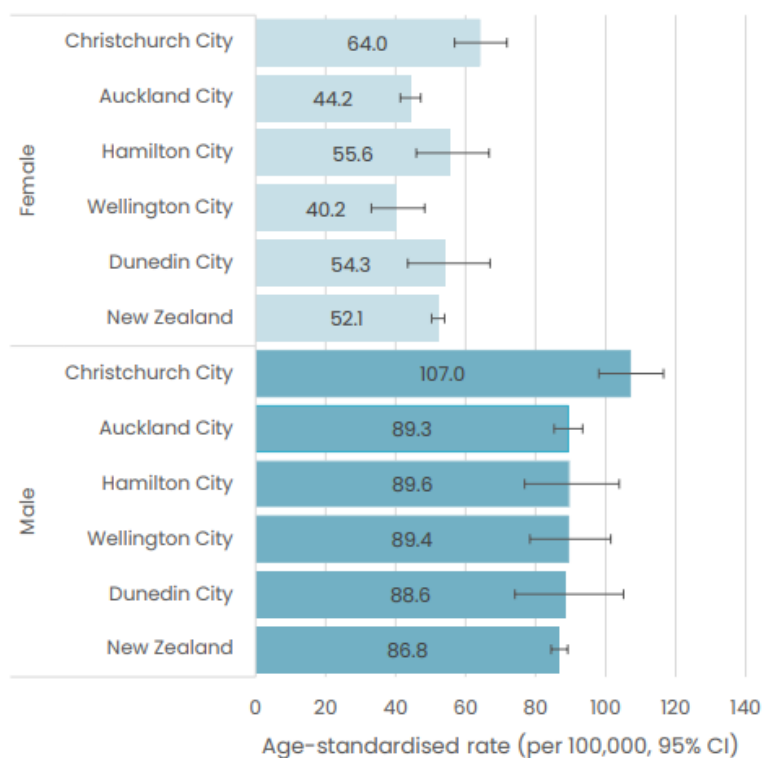


Data source: EHINZ (Environmental Health Intelligence New Zealand)

The age-standardised hospitalisation rates for males were higher than the rates for females in all Territorial Authorities. Christchurch City had the highest rates for both females and males, and comparing these rates to those by gender for Auckland City and for New Zealand overall, the difference was statistically significant.

<sup>48</sup> Environmental Health Intelligence New Zealand (EHINZ), a service funded by the Ministry of Health, prepares alcohol related harm indicators and publishes these on their [website](#). Further information about this indicator, including a list of codes for conditions considered wholly attributable to alcohol, can be found [here](#).

Figure 79: Age standardised hospitalisation rate for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol, major cities and New Zealand, by gender, 2019-2021 (3-year moving average).



Data source: EHINZ (Environmental Health Intelligence New Zealand)

## Christchurch Hospital Emergency Department admissions

A recent study by Joyce et al. (2024) published in the New Zealand Medical Journal assessed changes in alcohol related emergency department (ED) presentations at Christchurch Hospital over three 3-week waves of data collection in November-December 2013, 2017 and 2022<sup>49</sup>. Patients were deemed eligible to participate if they had ingested alcohol within 4 hours before presenting to ED and/or the presentation was thought to be related to alcohol. Participants' demographic information was collected, and participants were asked about the amount of alcohol consumed, type of alcohol consumed, time of alcohol consumption, and where alcohol was purchased and consumed prior to ED attendance.

The authors note that the number of participants in each wave are not comparable nor indicative of change in the overall burden on EDs, and that Covid-19 had a significant impact on EDs in 2022 including access to potential participants. Additionally, participants were often not sober, potentially affecting their responses and recall. In total, 412 patients consented to participate over the three waves, and most participants were male, ranging in age from 15 to 88 years.

<sup>49</sup> Laura R Joyce, Lana Cleland, Elise Forman, Alex Hlavac, James Foulds, Rose Crossin New Zealand Medical Journal, 2024 Apr 12; 137(1593). Link to article: <https://nzmj.org.nz/media/pages/journal/vol-137-no-1593/changes-in-alcohol-related-emergency-department-presentations-a-comparison-of-three-waves-in-2013-2017-and-2022/59443628aa-1713152797/6375.pdf>

One of the key findings noted by the authors was that over time there has been a change in age profile towards a greater proportion of older patients attending the ED with alcohol related issues. In 2022 there was more than double the proportion of those aged 65 years and over compared to 2013 (2013 = 11.6%; 2022 = 23.9%), while there was also a greater proportion of those aged 25-44 years over time (2013 = 29.9%; 2022 = 40.4%). As a proportion, presentations decreased between 2013 and 2022 for those aged under 24 years.

During each of the three waves, participants were most likely to arrive in the evening (between 4 pm and 11.59 pm); this decreased from 49.4% in 2013 to 43.1% in 2022. Around one third arrived between 12 am and 7.59 am (33% in 2022, down from 30.5% in 2013). The majority of participants presented at ED on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday (63.3% in 2022). Table 13 published by the authors shows key characteristics of participants.

Table 13: Characteristics of participants presenting during each wave of data collection.

	Data collection wave			Statistical test*
	2013	2017	2022	
<b>Number of participants</b>	164	139	109	
<b>Male gender: n (%)</b>	106 (64.6%)	96 (69.1%)	70 (64.2%)	$\chi^2=0.87, p=0.65$
<b>Age categories (years): n (%)</b>				
<18	9 (5.5%)	5 (3.6%)	4 (3.7%)	<b><math>\chi^2=16.12, p=0.04</math></b>
18–24	46 (28.1%)	36 (25.9%)	17 (15.6%)	
25–44	49 (29.9%)	47 (33.8%)	44 (40.4%)	
45–64	41 (25.0%)	31 (22.3%)	18 (16.5%)	
65+	19 (11.6%)	20 (14.4%)	26 (23.9%)	
<b>Age: median (IQR)</b>	32.5 (22–51)	34 (23–52)	39 (27–61)	$\chi^2=5.72, p=0.06$
<b>Prioritised ethnicity: n (%)</b>				
NZ Māori	21 (12.8%)	21 (15.1%)	13 (11.9%)	$\chi^2=5.54, p=0.48$
Pacific	3 (1.8%)	5 (3.6%)	2 (1.8%)	
Other	8 (4.9%)	10 (7.2%)	12 (11.0%)	
European	132 (80.5%)	103 (74.1%)	82 (75.2%)	
<b>ED arrival time: n (%)</b>				
Day (8 am–3:59 pm)	33 (20.1%)	34 (24.5%)	26 (23.9%)	$\chi^2=1.98, p=0.74$
Evening (4 pm–11:59 pm)	81 (49.4%)	67 (48.2%)	47 (43.1%)	
Night (12 am–7:59 am)	50 (30.5%)	38 (27.3%)	36 (33.0%)	
<b>Day of ED presentation: n (%)</b>				
Monday–Thursday	55 (33.5%)	53 (38.1%)	40 (36.7%)	$\chi^2=0.73, p=0.70$
Friday–Sunday	109 (66.5%)	86 (61.9%)	69 (63.3%)	
<b>Reason for ED presentation: n (%)</b>				
Motor vehicle accident	2 (1.2%)	5 (3.6%)	4 (3.7%)	<b><math>\chi^2=21.48, p=0.02</math></b>
Non-interpersonal trauma	60 (36.6%)	50 (36.0%)	33 (30.3%)	
Interpersonal trauma	16 (9.8%)	19 (13.7%)	9 (8.3%)	
Alcohol excess	9 (5.5%)	3 (2.2%)	12 (11.0%)	
Mental health/overdose	23 (13.0%)	7 (5.0%)	8 (7.3%)	
Medical/other	54 (32.9%)	55 (39.6%)	43 (39.5%)	

Another key finding noted by the authors was that although off-licence alcohol purchase and consumption in private locations remains the most common means of purchasing alcohol (64.2% in 2022), in 2022 a greater proportion of alcohol was purchased from on-licence venues compared to previous years (2013 = 15.2%; 2022 = 24.8%).

Table 14 published by the authors shows that between 2017 and 2022 there was a decrease in alcohol purchased at liquor stores (from 52.5% to 41.3%) and an increase in alcohol purchased at supermarkets (from 20.9% to 23.9%). The majority of drinking consistently took place at a private location (64.2% in 2022), followed by at an on-licence venue (30.3% in 2022).

Table 14: Comparison of alcohol related measures between waves (all included participants)

	Data collection wave			Statistical test*
	2013	2017	2022	
<b>Number of participants</b>	164	139	109	
<b>Standard drinks consumed in index drinking episode: n (%)</b>				
<5	53 (32.3%)	41 (29.5%)	50 (45.9%)	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=23.82, p=0.01</b>
5-9	33 (20.1%)	39 (28.1%)	22 (20.2%)	
10-14	22 (13.4%)	19 (13.7%)	14 (12.8%)	
15-19	23 (14.0%)	10 (7.2%)	4 (3.7%)	
20+	33 (20.1%)	25 (18.0%)	18 (16.5%)	
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	5 (3.6%)	1 (0.9%)	
<b>Standard drinks</b>				
Median (IQR)	8 (3-17)	8 (3-15)	6 (2-12)	X <sup>2</sup> =5.3, p=0.07
<b>Consumption over guidelines</b>				
No	53 (32.3%)	43 (30.9%)	52 (47.7%)	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=15.80, p&lt;0.00</b>
Yes	111 (67.7%)	91 (65.5%)	56 (51.4%)	
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	5 (3.6%)	1 (0.9%)	
<b>Injury-related attendance: n (%)</b>				
	78 (47.6%)	74 (53.2%)	46 (42.2%)	X <sup>2</sup> =3.01, p=0.22
<b>Source of alcoholic beverage(s): n (%)</b>				
On-licence	25 (15.2%)	14 (10.1%)	27 (24.8%)	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=17.69, p=0.01</b>
Off-licence	117 (71.3%)	110 (79.1%)	70 (64.2%)	
Both	22 (13.4%)	12 (8.6%)	12 (11.0%)	
Other or unknown	0 (0.0%)	3 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	
<b>Off-licence purchase location: n (% of all non-on-licence source: 2017, n=125; 2022, n=82)</b>				
Liquor store	Not available	73 (52.5%)	45 (41.3%)	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=13.1, p=0.01</b>
Supermarket		29 (20.9%)	26 (23.9%)	
Other/unknown/multiple		23 (16.6%)	11 (10.1%)	
<b>Place last drink consumed: n (%)</b>				
Private location	108 (65.9%)	99 (71.2%)	70 (64.2%)	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=10.10, p=0.26</b>
On-licence venue	43 (26.2%)	25 (18.0%)	33 (30.3%)	
Unlicensed public location	5 (3.1%)	5 (3.6%)	4 (3.6%)	
Other or unknown	8 (4.9%)	10 (7.2%)	2 (1.8%)	
<b>Type of alcoholic beverage(s) being consumed: n (%)</b>				
Beer	52 (31.7%)	46 (33.1%)	34 (31.2%)	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=2.65, p=0.96</b>
Wine	27 (16.5%)	23 (16.6%)	20 (18.4%)	
Spirits	23 (14.0%)	17 (12.2%)	16 (14.7%)	
RTDs*	20 (12.2%)	21 (15.1%)	10 (9.2%)	
Other/various	42 (25.6%)	32 (23.0%)	29 (26.6%)	
<b>AUDIT score</b>				
Median (IQR)	Not administered	11 (6-18)	11 (7-17)	X <sup>2</sup> =0.03, p=0.86
% scoring <8		39 (28.1%)	30 (27.5%)	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=3.21, p=0.36</b>
% scoring 8-19		63 (45.3%)	53 (48.6%)	
% scoring 20 or more		28 (20.1%)	24 (22.0%)	
Unknown/not answered		9 (6.5%)	2 (1.8%)	

\* RTD = ready-to-drink pre-mixed alcoholic beverage.



## ACC data

The following is an extract from Te Mana Ora’s 2023 Waitaha Canterbury Alcohol Harm Reduction Indicators report, explaining why ACC data is unsuitable for use in this report:

*“ACC Alcohol plays a significant role in injury in New Zealand and therefore is a major cost for ACC. However, ACC data do not allow a specific analysis of alcohol related injuries occurring. ACC is a no-fault scheme, and as such, does not require disclosure of the full details regarding how an injury occurred. The full details of how an injury occurred are not relevant to ACC's decisions and the ACC45 injury claim form (which is completed when a person seeks treatment for their injury) does not include a mandatory field relating to alcohol use (i.e., whether the person was affected by alcohol when they became injured).*

*If the link between the presenting injury and alcohol is not identified by the treatment provider, then the effect of alcohol involvement on injury rates will be underestimated (even when alcohol is known to be a factor, there is no requirement for this information to be recorded). In summary, alcohol related ACC claim data can only be extracted via keyword searches of non-mandatory free-text comments entered on claim forms – and is therefore unsuitable for use as an indicator of alcohol related harm. The general phenomenon of underreporting in alcohol related accidental injuries appears to be unresolvable without a change to the no-fault approach”.*

## Emergency callouts (Hato Hone St John)

Hato Hone-St John (HHSJ) provided data about the number of alcohol related incidents in the Christchurch district<sup>50</sup> for the five years ending December 2023. The term ‘alcohol related’ refers to incidents where on-scene staff suspect that alcohol may have been a factor. This is a subjective assessment and HHSJ warns this may lead to undercounting or overcounting of incidents, as the field is not compulsory in the electronic Patient Report Form (ePRF). Additionally, there is no confirmation through sobriety tests or blood tests, which may affect the accuracy of this data.

The number of alcohol related incidents appears to have decreased over the five year period. For the five years ending December 2023, the majority of recorded alcohol related incidents required transportation of the patient for further treatment. Over the five-year period this averaged 72% of all alcohol related incidents. Only a very small number required no treatment.

Table 15: Number of alcohol related incidents in the Christchurch district, categorised by patient outcomes and year

Year	No treatment	Treat or Assist only	Treat and Refer	Transported	NULL	Grand Total
2019	98	262	202	1,590	1	2,153
2020	149	313	223	1,656	2	2,343
2021	91	162	127	888		1,268
2022	24	79	39	407		549
2023	31	83	36	416		566
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6,879</b>

<sup>50</sup> Hato Hone St John (HHSJ) Business Intelligence Team data. Note the HHSJ Christchurch response area extends slightly into the Selwyn District territorial authority, however HHSJ anticipates that using the Christchurch response area will provide sufficiently relevant data.

## Patterns of Use (Salvation Army)

A qualitative analysis of case notes provided by the Salvation Army offers insight into the levels of alcohol use among those supported in their addiction services across Christchurch. The information provided focuses primarily on Tangata whai ora engaged in their Bridge services, which offer residential addiction treatment. It is important to note that individuals in the Bridge programme represent the acute end of alcohol related harm, often requiring intensive support and intervention. This highlights not only the severity of alcohol dependency but also the range of challenges faced by Tangata whai ora.

The analysis shows that alcohol consumption patterns often vary widely, ranging from episodic binge drinking to habitual daily use. Binge drinking typically involves consuming large amounts in a single session, such as 12-15 standard drinks or three bottles of wine in one evening, often on weekends or during social events. Some individuals may drink a full litre of vodka or similar spirits in one sitting. Daily use is characterised by consistent consumption, such as a bottle of wine every evening, 8-10 cans of beer spread throughout the day, or half a bottle of spirits daily. Relief drinking is another common pattern, where individuals start their day with alcohol—like a glass of wine, a shot of vodka, or a mix of rum and cola.

The analysis also provides some context around triggers, the impacts on the lives of those suffering from addiction, motivations for change, relapse patterns, recovery strategies and recovery challenges.

### Patterns of Use:

- **Binge Drinking:** Many individuals describe consuming alcohol in large quantities over short periods, often leading to harmful outcomes like blackouts, arguments, or financial strain.
  - *Anna, a young woman in her twenties, reported drinking heavily during family gatherings. At a recent party, she consumed an entire bottle of wine in a short period, leading to an emotional breakdown and an early departure. Anna acknowledged that her binge drinking often stemmed from feelings of exclusion within her family, which exacerbated her depression and self-esteem issues.*
- **Daily Use:** Some people drink smaller amounts daily but still experience dependency and difficulty stopping.
  - *James, admitted to drinking daily to alleviate stress. His routine included a glass of wine in the morning, escalating to a bottle by midday. Despite occasional periods of sobriety, James struggled to break the habit without external support.*
- **Relief Drinking:** Alcohol is often used to self-medicate for stress, anxiety, depression, or trauma.
  - *Maria, a single mother, turned to alcohol to cope with grief after losing a loved one. Drinking two bottles of wine daily which provided temporary relief from her pain but deepened her isolation and feelings of helplessness over time.*

## Triggers:

- **Emotional Triggers:** Feelings of loneliness, boredom, and significant emotional distress often lead to alcohol use.
  - *Sarah relapsed after an argument with her partner. Overwhelmed by emotional distress, she drank to "numb the pain." This setback highlighted the importance of addressing emotional regulation as part of her recovery.*
- **Environmental Triggers:** Proximity to bottle shops, social events, or specific locations can increase cravings.
  - *Connor, a man recently discharged from a residential program, struggled to avoid bottle shops near his home. On payday, he felt compelled to purchase alcohol, despite his intentions to remain sober. His caseworker worked with him to create strategies for avoiding these high-risk environments.*
- **Social Triggers:** Peer pressure, family influence, or celebratory events can lead to lapses in sobriety.
  - *Emily felt pressured to drink at family events where alcohol was heavily consumed. Despite initially resisting, she eventually gave in, resulting in a prolonged relapse. Emily later identified family gatherings as a significant trigger and worked on setting boundaries.*

## Impact on Life:

- **Relationships:** Alcohol use frequently strains relationships with family, partners, and friends. Some individuals find support from loved ones, while others identify family members as enabling or triggering their use.
  - *Michael, a father of two, acknowledged how his alcohol use had caused frequent arguments with his partner. His partner described feeling unsupported and distrustful. Michael committed to repairing the relationship as part of his recovery journey.*
- **Health:** Long-term use leads to physical and mental health issues, including liver damage, depression, and anxiety.
- **Employment:** Alcohol can impair job performance and reliability, leading to job loss or disciplinary actions.
  - *Sophie, a bartender, lost her job after drinking during shifts. This compounded her financial stress and undermined her self-confidence, deepening her reliance on alcohol as a coping mechanism.*
- **Legal Issues:** Many report DUI charges, public disturbances, or other legal problems linked to drinking.

## Motivations for Change:

- **Family:** Protecting children or repairing relationships often motivates individuals to seek help.
  - *David, a father, said his children were his greatest motivation for seeking sobriety. He wanted to provide a stable environment for them and be present in their lives, which he felt was impossible while drinking.*
- **Health Scores:** Hospitalisations, injuries, or health diagnoses serve as wake-up calls.
  - *Olivia sought treatment after a doctor warned her about potential liver failure.*
- **Personal Growth:** Desire for stability, happiness, and achieving life goals can inspire recovery efforts.
  - *Lucy expressed a desire to rebuild her life after years of alcohol dependence.*

## Relapse Patterns:

- **Unexpected Relapses:** Many experiences surprise at how quickly they revert to old habits without conscious planning.
  - *Ethan found himself in a bottle shop after a disagreement with a peer. He expressed surprise at how quickly his old habits resurfaced, prompting a review of his relapse prevention plan.*
- **Risky Behaviours:** Activities like storing alcohol, lying about use, or drinking in secret are common signs of relapse.
  - *Laura admitted to storing clean urine samples in her wardrobe to pass sobriety tests while drinking secretly. This behaviour reflected her shame and fear of being judged during her recovery journey.*

## Recovery Strategies:

- **Support Systems:** Community groups, peer support, and professional counselling are vital for sustained recovery. The Salvation Army runs Recovery Church and this help many to create a support system that keeps them on track.
  - *Daniel found strength in a local support group. He connected with peers who shared similar struggles and credited this network with helping him maintain his sobriety.*
- **Healthy Alternatives:** Building hobbies, exercise routines, and supportive social networks to replace alcohol use.
- **Education:** Understanding the effects of alcohol and identifying triggers to make informed choices.

## Challenges in Recovery:

- **Denial:** Many struggle to acknowledge the extent of their problem, which delays seeking help.
  - *Mark initially minimized his drinking, claiming it was under control. It wasn't until his partner threatened to leave that he recognized the severity of his alcohol use and sought help.*
- **Anxiety About Sobriety:** Fear of boredom, loneliness, or social rejection can deter commitment to abstinence.
  - *Isabella worried that sobriety would isolate her socially and leave her bored. She worked with her caseworker to explore new hobbies and build a supportive social circle.*
- **Self-Blame:** Feelings of guilt and low self-worth often accompany relapses, creating a cycle of negative emotions.

More widely, the Salvation Army estimates that 60% of those who seek their services are either directly or indirectly impacted by alcohol related harm. They noted that this impact is particularly evident in their community ministries, where they often encounter issues related to financial hardship, food insecurity, and family violence. Below, they have highlighted some trends reported across their wider services in Christchurch that are indirectly a result of alcohol related harm.

1. **Property Damage:** Alcohol misuse often leads to significant property damage, either directly through intoxicated behaviour or indirectly through enabling high-risk environments. Homes are often left littered with alcohol bottles and cans, and some properties have been abandoned in disrepair, requiring extensive cleaning and repairs.
2. **Financial Hardship:** Alcohol harm frequently exacerbates financial instability by diverting finances from essential needs. Many individuals prioritise alcohol over necessities like food, rent, or bills, leaving them in difficult financial situations. The loss of employment due to drinking at work or impaired performance further compounds the issue, as do legal fees and fines associated with offences like drink-driving or theft. These patterns create a cycle of reliance on welfare, making financial recovery increasingly difficult.
3. **Child and Dependent Welfare:** The welfare of children and dependents is impacted by alcohol harm in the home. Children are often left in unsafe environments where parents or guardians are intoxicated or unfit to provide care.
4. **Criminal Activity and Legal Risks:** Common offences include theft to fund alcohol purchases, such as stolen bank cards, and drink-driving incidents that result in arrests and fines.

# Licensed Premises

## Alcohol licence applications

The number of licence alcohol applications made in the Christchurch district each year varies. Figure 80 provides a snapshot of total (on, off, and club) licence applications accepted each year from 2019 to 2023. It shows all new applications accepted by the Christchurch District Licensing Committee each year for consideration, but not necessarily decided in that year.

Over the five years from 2019 to 2023, most applications were made for on-licences (68%). A quarter (25%) of the applications were for off-licences, and the remaining 7% of applications were for club licences.

Figure 80: Licence applications accepted by year

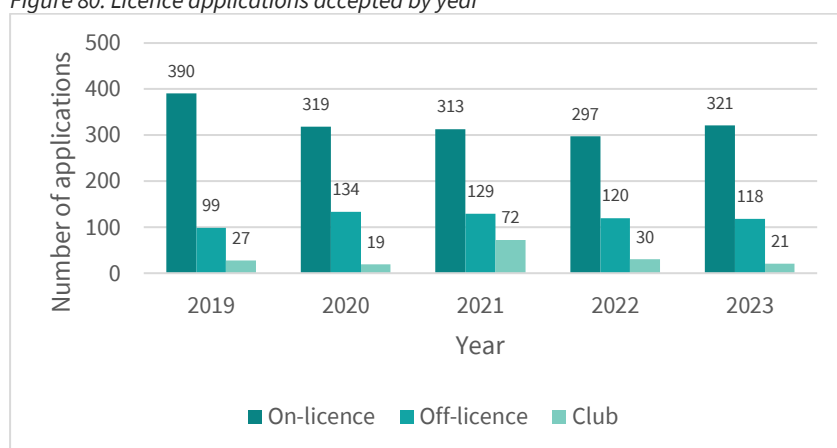


Table 16 shows the number of licence applications processed by the Christchurch District Licensing Committee by year from 2019 to 2023, broken down by type of licence and decision given for that calendar year.

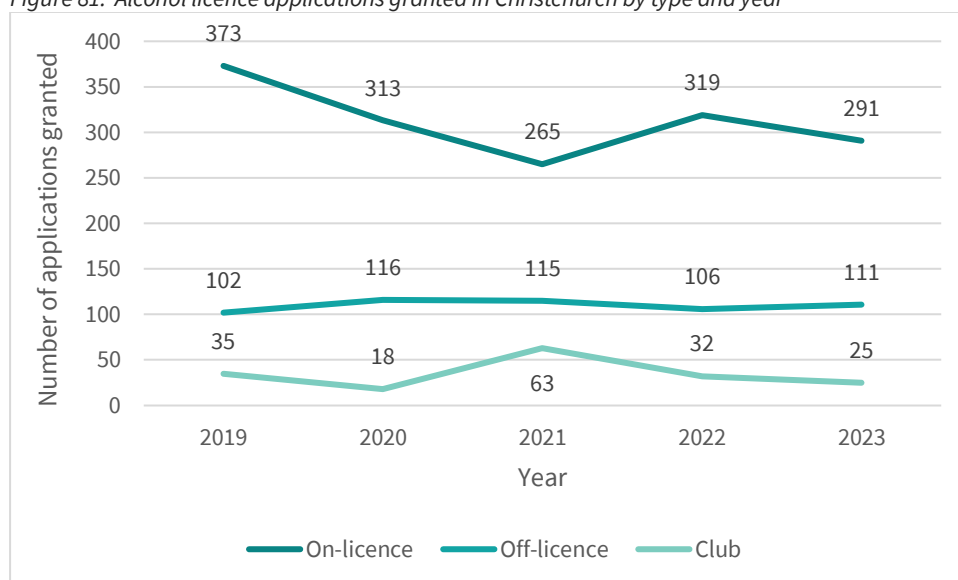
Table 16: Licence applications processed by the Christchurch District Licensing Committee, by type and decision

Licence Type	Decision	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
On-licence	Granted	373	313	265	319	291
	Declined	1	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawn	9	14	3	3	3
	<i>Total</i>	383	327	268	322	294
Off-licence	Granted	102	116	115	106	111
	Declined	3	0	8	0	0
	Withdrawn	4	4	5	11	3
	<i>Total</i>	109	120	128	117	114
Club	Granted	35	18	63	32	25
	Declined	1	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Total</i>	36	18	63	32	25
<b>Total</b>	<i>Total</i>	526	454	514	447	460

Across years and across licence types, the vast majority of applications resulted in a licence being granted. Few applications were declined (13 in total), and a small number of applications (59) were withdrawn over this five-year period. Applications for an off-licence were declined or withdrawn at a higher rate (6.5%) than applications for on-licences (2%) or club-licences (0.6%).

Figure 81 shows the number of applications granted each year from 2019 to 2023 by type of licence.

Figure 81: Alcohol licence applications granted in Christchurch by type and year



## Number and Location of Licensed Premises

At 24 September 2024, there were 1064 current on-, off-, and club alcohol licences issued in Christchurch City<sup>51</sup>. Almost two thirds (691) were on-licences, almost one quarter (256) were off-licences, and 11% (117) were club licences.

Out of the 256 off-licences, 50 (20%) were classed as being for the specific purpose of off-licence remote sales, meaning alcohol is sold via the internet, telephone or mail order. In most instances, the alcohol is stored at a different location (e.g. warehouse storage and distribution sites). For this reason, remote licences are reported separately to other off-licences in the following sections. Additionally, the address noted in the licence application may be the residential address of the licensee and not intended for public access.

In addition to off-licences classed as for the specific purpose of remote sales, other licence types may also sell alcohol remotely despite being classed as having a different purpose (e.g. it may be possible to purchase alcohol online from a business that has been granted an off-licence for the purpose of a liquor store or for a supermarket). This information is not recorded in the licencing data so is not explored further in this analysis. Nor is the use of Uber Eats delivery service<sup>52</sup>, where

<sup>51</sup> Christchurch City Council, Alcohol Licence database. Data extracted 24 September 2024

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.uber.com/en-NZ/blog/auckland/alcohol-delivery-on-uber-eats-nz/>

alcohol delivery is available between the hours of 10 am and 10 pm. A 2023 study by Otago University researchers found that as of September 2023, there were six outlets delivering alcohol in Christchurch via Uber Eats, with a widespread impact across the city<sup>53</sup>. The authors note that on-demand delivery (within two hours from ordering) may be changing the nature of alcohol access, particularly in neighbourhoods with previously lower levels of access to alcohol.

This analysis excludes special licences for particular events, a series of linked events, or a social gathering specified in the licence. It also excludes three permanent club charter venues (Richmond Working Men’s Club, Christchurch Club and Canterbury Club), as permanent club charters may continue to sell and supply alcohol in accordance with the Act without needing a licence<sup>54</sup>.

Note some venues may hold more than once alcohol licence. For example, a bar may hold an on-licence for serving alcohol on the premises as well as an off-licence for allowing customers to purchase alcohol to take away from the premises. Further information about alcohol licences can be found [here](#).

Table 17: Number of licences by type

Type of licence	Number	Percent
On	691	64.9%
Off – excluding remote licence	206	19.4%
Off – remote licence only	50	4.7%
Club	117	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>100%</b>

Central ward has the highest number of the city’s alcohol licences at 275 (26%). Heathcote and Riccarton wards contain the next highest proportions of licences, at 10% and 9% respectively.

Table 18: Number of licences by type and by ward

Ward	On	Off		Club	Total
		Excluding remote sales	Remote sales only		
Banks Peninsula	47	17	3	10	77
Burwood	15	8		6	29
Cashmere	14	5	2	7	28
Central	222	40	5	8	275
Coastal	16	9		10	35
Fendalton	27	10	6	4	47
Halswell	31	9	6	3	49
Harewood	35	16	5	14	70
Heathcote	68	19	7	11	105
Hornby	19	18	1	10	48

<sup>53</sup> Crossin R. et al (2023), [Quantifying access to on-demand alcohol in New Zealand](#),

<sup>54</sup> Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, Section 414



Innes	18	7	6	5	36
Linwood	16	11	2	10	39
Papanui	35	7	1	7	50
Riccarton	80	16		2	98
Spreydon	33	8	3	4	48
Waimairi	15	6	3	6	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1064</b>

Table 19: Proportion of licences by type and by ward

Ward	On	Off		Club	Total
		Excluding remote sales	Remote sales only		
Banks Peninsula	6.8%	8.3%	6.0%	8.5%	7.2%
Burwood	2.2%	3.9%	0.0%	5.1%	2.7%
Cashmere	2.0%	2.4%	4.0%	6.0%	2.6%
Central	32.1%	19.4%	10.0%	6.8%	25.8%
Coastal	2.3%	4.4%	0.0%	8.5%	3.3%
Fendalton	3.9%	4.9%	12.0%	3.4%	4.4%
Halswell	4.5%	4.4%	12.0%	2.6%	4.6%
Harewood	5.1%	7.8%	10.0%	12.0%	6.6%
Heathcote	9.8%	9.2%	14.0%	9.4%	9.9%
Hornby	2.7%	8.7%	2.0%	8.5%	4.5%
Innes	2.6%	3.4%	12.0%	4.3%	3.4%
Linwood	2.3%	5.3%	4.0%	8.5%	3.7%
Papanui	5.1%	3.4%	2.0%	6.0%	4.7%
Riccarton	11.6%	7.8%	0.0%	1.7%	9.2%
Spreydon	4.8%	3.9%	6.0%	3.4%	4.5%
Waimairi	2.2%	2.9%	6.0%	5.1%	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The Central City area of Christchurch (defined by the Four Avenues) contains 32% of the city's on-licences and 19% of the city's off-licences (excluding remote sales).

## Licensed Premises by type and purpose

For alcohol licensing purposes and the setting of fees for licences, premises are categorised and weighted for risk according to the type of licence issued, as shown in Table 20<sup>55</sup>.

### On-licences

The most common type of on-licences issued were for: class 3 restaurants (i.e. only serves alcohol to the table and does not have a separate bar area); taverns (i.e. premises used or intended to be

<sup>55</sup> The cost/risk rating of on/off/club premises, including definitions, is outlined in Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013, [Clause 5](#)

used in the course of business principally for providing alcohol and other refreshments to the public); and class 2 restaurants (i.e. has a separate bar area but does not operate in the manner of a tavern at any time). Combined these three types of premises comprised 72% of all on-licences.

## Off-licences

The most common type of off-licences (excluding remote sales) issued were for: liquor stores; supermarkets; taverns; and grocery stores. These four types of premises comprised 83% of all off-licences.

## Club licences

Out of the 117 club licences, 78% were for class 3 clubs (fewer than 250 members of purchase age). Note with a club licence, alcohol can only be sold to club members, a guest accompanied by a member, and a member of another club with reciprocal visiting rights.

Table 20: Licence type by purpose and premise risk weighting

Licence group	Purpose	Number	Percent of licence group	Premise risk weighting
<b>On</b>	On-licence restaurant class 3	295	42.7%	5
	On-licence tavern	146	21.0%	15
	On-licence restaurant class 2	56	8.1%	10
	On-licence restaurant class 1	45	6.5%	15
	On-licence hotel	41	5.9%	10
	On-licence function centre	28	4.1%	10
	On-licence other not otherwise specified	25	3.6%	5
	On-licence caterer	16	2.3%	5
	On-licence theatre/cinema	13	1.9%	2
	On-licence BYO restaurant	13	1.9%	2
	On-licence conveyance	8	1.1%	5
	On-licence nightclub	3	0.4%	15
	On-licence adult premises	1	0.1%	15
	On-licence universities and polytechnics	1	0.2%	10
<b>On Total</b>		<b>691</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Off (excluding remote sales)</b>	Off-licence liquor store	82	39.8%	15
	Off-licence supermarket	36	17.5%	15
	Off-licence tavern	35	17.0%	10
	Off-licence grocery	18	8.7%	15
	Off-licence other not otherwise specified	17	8.3%	5
	Off-licence winery - cellar door	6	2.9%	2
	Off-licence hotel	5	2.4%	10
	Off-licence auctioneer	4	1.9%	5
	Off-licence club	3	1.5%	5
	<b>Off Total (excluding remote sales)</b>		<b>206</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Off (remote sales only)</b>	Off-licence remote sales Total	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>	5

<b>Club</b>	Club licence class 3 (fewer than 250 members)	92	77.8%	2
	Club licence class 2 (250-999 members)	16	14.3%	5
	Club licence class 1 (1000 or more members)	9	7.9%	10
	<b>Club Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Total licences</b>	<b>1064</b>		

## Number of Licensed premises relative to population

Te Mana Ora – Community and Public Health’s 2023<sup>56</sup> study into alcohol harm reduction indicators notes that national and international research highlights a clear relationship between the density of alcohol outlets (and the proximity of outlets to residential areas and areas of higher social deprivation) and indications of alcohol related harm based on various measures. These relationships are complex. At a broad level, greater availability of alcohol leads to increased consumption, which leads to more social harms (such as antisocial behaviour, dishonesty offences, property damage, and violent offences). Local factors such as population demographics (including deprivation), differences in access to transport networks, and differences in neighbourhood amenity or character can influence the level of social harm.

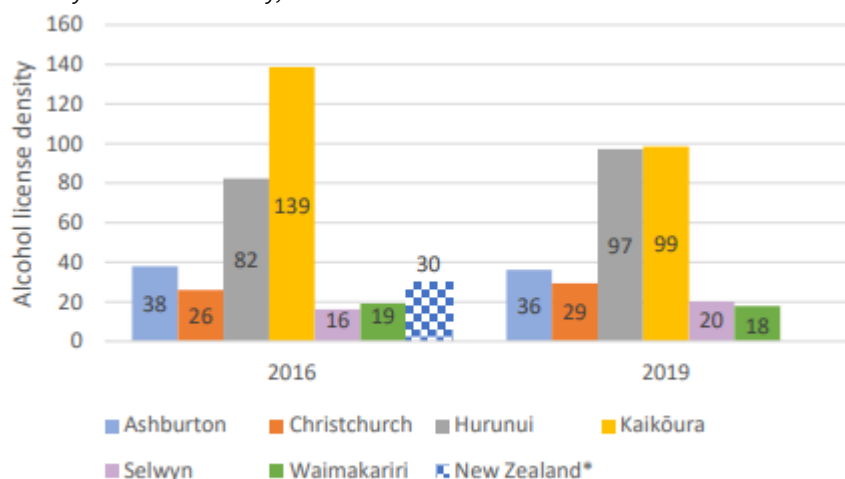
Using 2016 and 2019 data from Massey University’s Environmental Health Indicators Programme (EHINZ), Te Whatu Ora compared alcohol licence density figures for selected Canterbury districts using on-licence, off-licence and club-licence types.

In both 2016 and 2019, alcohol licence density was higher in Christchurch than it was for neighbouring Selwyn and Waimakariri districts. The city’s density increased during this time from 25.9 per 10,000 people aged 15 years and over to 29.4 per 10,000 people aged 15 years and over. This increase was statistically significant and was driven largely by an increase in on-licence type alcohol outlets.

Figure 82 shows that in 2016, the city’s alcohol licence density was lower than for New Zealand as a whole. The New Zealand comparator was not available for 2019.

<sup>56</sup> Te Mana Ora - Community and Public Health (Te Whatu Ora), Alcohol Harm Reduction Indicators Waitaha Canterbury, October 2023

Figure 82: Total alcohol licence density, all licence types (per 10,000 population aged 15 years and over), by selected Canterbury territorial authority, 2016 and 2019



\*The 2019 New Zealand comparator is not currently available.

Using the Christchurch City Council’s September 2024 alcohol licence dataset, the density of alcohol outlets to population (aged 15 years and over) was 32.6 per 10,000 population<sup>57</sup> throughout the city. Note that this includes off-licences with the specific purpose of remote sales. If excluding licences for remote sales, this density decreases to 31 per 10,000.

Table 21: Alcohol licence density (per 10,000 population aged 15 years and over) by type, 2024

Licence Group	Population density (per 10,000 people aged 15 years and over)	
	All licences (including remote sales)	Licences excluding remote sales
On	21.2	21.2
Off	7.8	6.3
Club	3.6	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>31</b>

<sup>57</sup> Based on Statistics New Zealand’s 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings (usually resident count). These density calculations are not directly comparable to EHINZ calculations as they are based on population estimates and include slightly different licence sub-types.

Density was highest for on-licences (21.2 per 10,000 people), followed by off-licences (7.8 per 10,000 people, or 6.3 per 10,000 if excluding off-licences with the specific purpose of remote sales). Density for club licences was 3.6 per 10,000 people.

In terms of wards with the highest density, Central ward had the highest at 129 alcohol licences per 10,000 people, followed by Banks Peninsula at 96.9, Heathcote at 47.9 and Riccarton at 42.9. These figures are inclusive of remote sales; if excluding remote sales the respective densities were 126.6; 93.1; 44.7 and 42.9 per 10,000.

Central ward contains the city’s CBD and main hospitality attractions including the Terrace and Riverside precincts, as well as the city’s key nightlife hot spots and a sizeable proportion of its restaurants.

Banks Peninsula ward had the second highest density of outlets in relation to population after Central ward, but the smallest population aged 15 years or over (7,947 people, or 2% of the population compared to the other 15 wards each comprising 6-7% of the population). It covers a large geographic area and is serviced by a number of small towns and rural premises serving alcohol to locals and visitors, including the key destination town of Akaroa. This helps to explain its relatively high density compared to other wards.

## On-licences

The same four wards that had the highest density of alcohol licences overall also had the highest density of on-licences: Central ward had the highest density (104.1 per 10,000 people), followed by Banks Peninsula (59.1), Riccarton (35), and Heathcote (31.1).

## Off-licences

Banks Peninsula, which includes several wineries and distilleries, had the highest density of off-licences relative to population (25.2 per 10,000 people), followed by Central (21.1), Heathcote (11.9), Harewood (9.8) and Hornby (8.7). Once again, these figures include remote sales and when remote sales are excluded from calculations, the respective densities decrease to 21.4; 18.8; 8.7; 7.5; and 8.2 per 10,000 people.

## Club licences

Banks Peninsula also had the highest density of club licences (12.6), followed by Harewood (6.6), Linwood (5.2) and Heathcote (5).

Table 22: Alcohol licence density by type and by ward, 2024

Total alcohol licence density (per 10,000 population aged 15 years and over)						
Ward	On	Off		Club	Total – excluding remote sales	Total – including remote sales
		Excluding remote sales	Including remote sales			
Banks Peninsula	59.1	21.4	25.2	12.6	93.1	96.9
Burwood	7.3	3.9	3.9	2.9	14.2	14.2
Cashmere	6.5	2.3	3.2	3.2	12.1	13.0

Central	104.1	18.8	21.1	3.8	126.6	129.0
Coastal	7.7	4.3	4.3	4.8	16.8	16.8
Fendalton	12.9	4.8	7.6	1.9	19.6	22.5
Halswell	13.4	3.9	6.5	1.3	18.6	21.2
Harewood	16.4	7.5	9.8	6.6	30.5	32.8
Heathcote	31.1	8.7	11.9	5.0	44.7	47.9
Hornby	8.7	8.2	8.7	4.6	21.5	22.0
Innes	8.5	3.3	6.1	2.4	14.1	17.0
Linwood	8.3	5.7	6.8	5.2	19.2	20.3
Papanui	16.9	3.4	3.9	3.4	23.6	24.1
Riccarton	35.0	7.0	7.0	0.9	42.9	42.9
Spreydon	15.4	3.7	5.1	1.9	21.0	22.4
Waimairi	7.5	3.0	4.5	3.0	13.5	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32.6</b>

## Number of Licensed Premises relative to deprivation

The following analysis excludes off-licence remote sales, for reasons outlined earlier<sup>58</sup>. At September 2024, there were 101 licensed premises located in the city's most deprived areas (quintile 5), compared with 71 in the least deprived areas (quintile 1)<sup>59</sup>. This equated to 10% in quintile 5 areas and 7% in quintile 1 areas.

Table 23: Number of licences by type and by deprivation quintile

Type	1 (least deprived)	2	3	4	5 (most deprived)	N/A	Total
On	39	194	181	212	54	11	691
	5.6%	28.1%	26.2%	30.7%	7.8%	1.6%	
Off (excluding remote sales)	11	50	53	64	27	1	206
	5.3%	24.3%	25.7%	31.1%	13.1%	0.5%	
Club	21	21	12	43	20		117
	17.9%	17.9%	10.3%	36.8%	17.1%	0.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1014</b>
	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

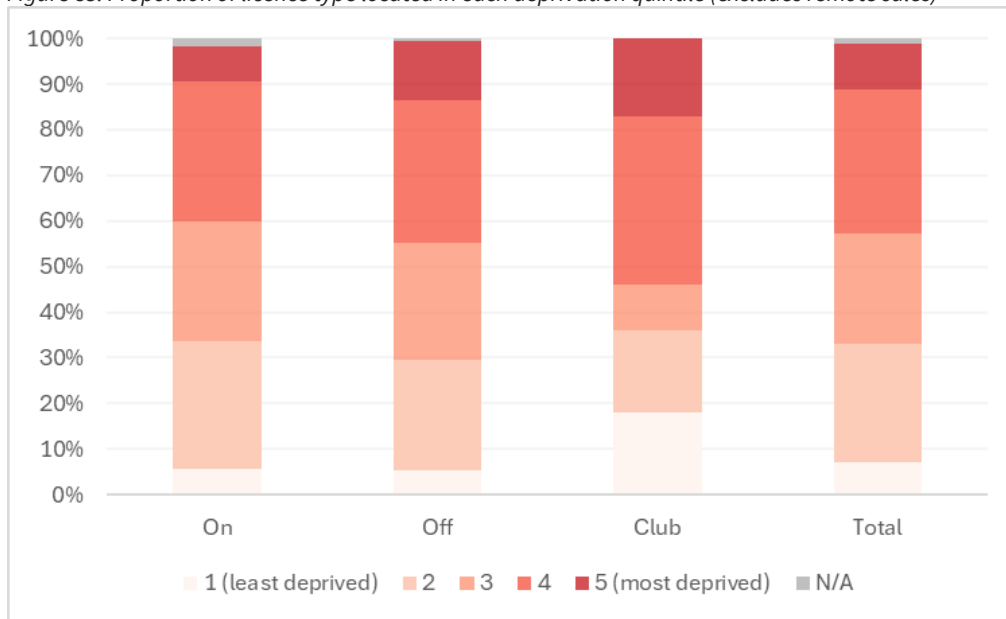
For both on- and off- licences, there were more premises in areas with higher levels of deprivation than in areas with lower levels of deprivation. There were 54 on-licences in quintile 5 areas (7.8% of all on-licences), compared with 39 in quintile 1 areas (5.6%). There were 27 off-licences in quintile 5 areas (13% of all off-licences), compared with 11 (5.3%) in quintile 1 areas.

<sup>58</sup> Including that the address noted in the licence application may also be the residential address of the licensee.

<sup>59</sup> Based on Statistical Area 1 deprivation quintiles from the New Zealand 2023 Index of Deprivation, University of Otago (Wellington), Department of Public Health. Note there are some small areas (Statistical Area 1) where deprivation information is withheld/not available due to very small numbers of residents.

For club licences, a similar number were located in areas with the lowest levels of deprivation (21) as there were located in areas with the highest levels of deprivation (20).

Figure 83: Proportion of licence type located in each deprivation quintile (excludes remote sales)



The following maps show the location of alcohol licences by type in relation to meshblock deprivation.

Figure 84: Map showing location of alcohol licences (on-, off- excluding remote, and club) by deprivation quintile (meshblock)

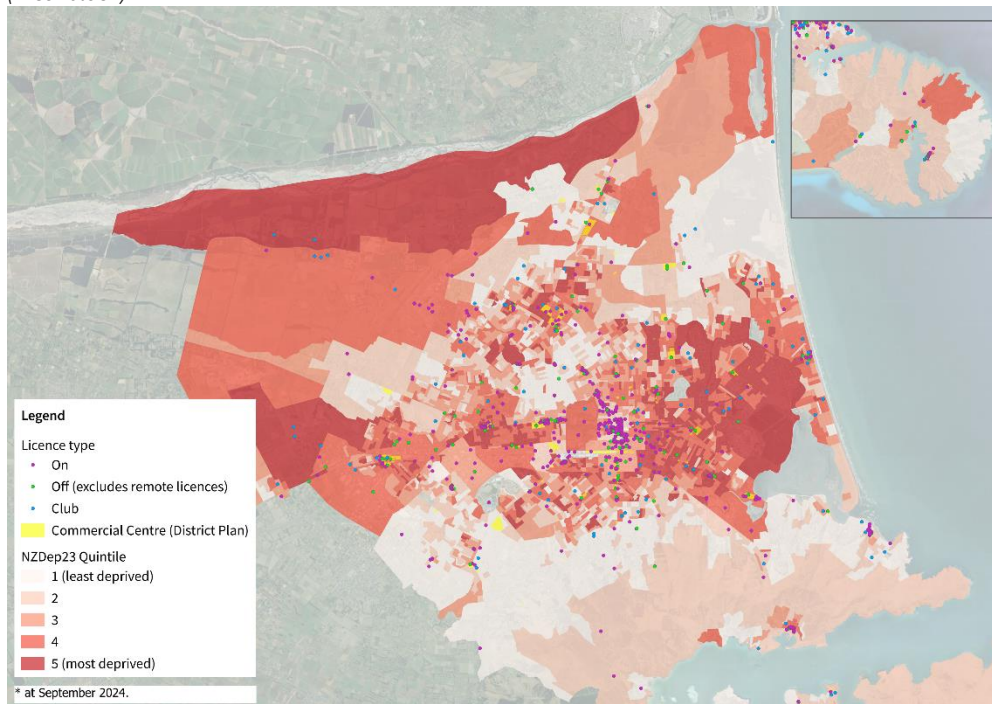


Figure 85: Map showing location of alcohol licences (on-) by deprivation quintile (meshblock)

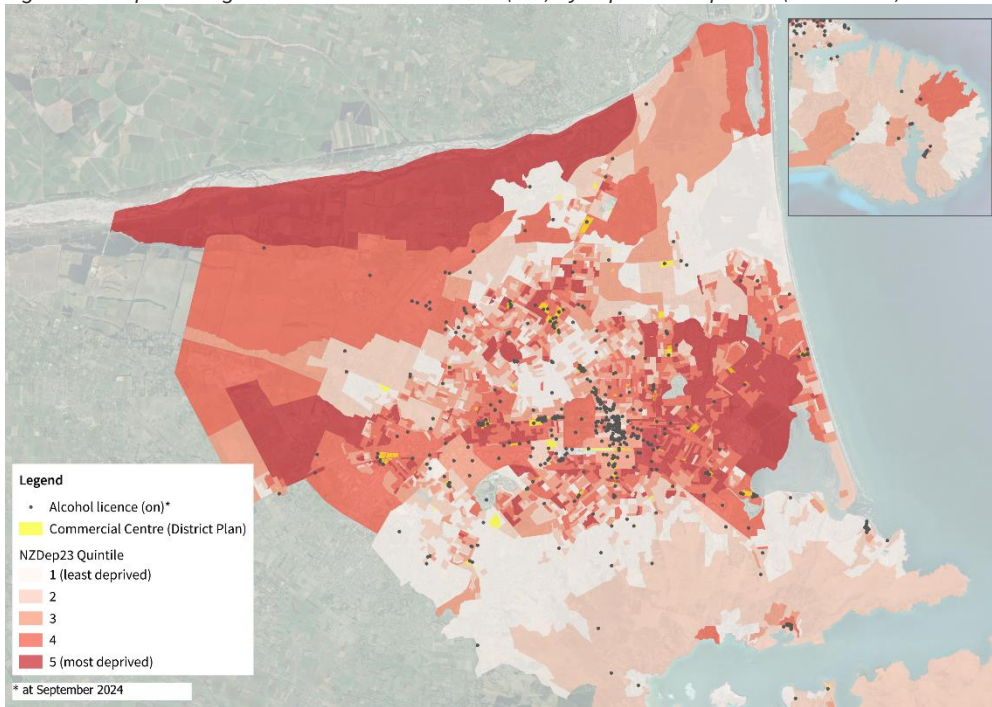


Figure 86: Map showing location of alcohol licences (off- excluding remote) by deprivation quintile (meshblock), excluding remote sales:

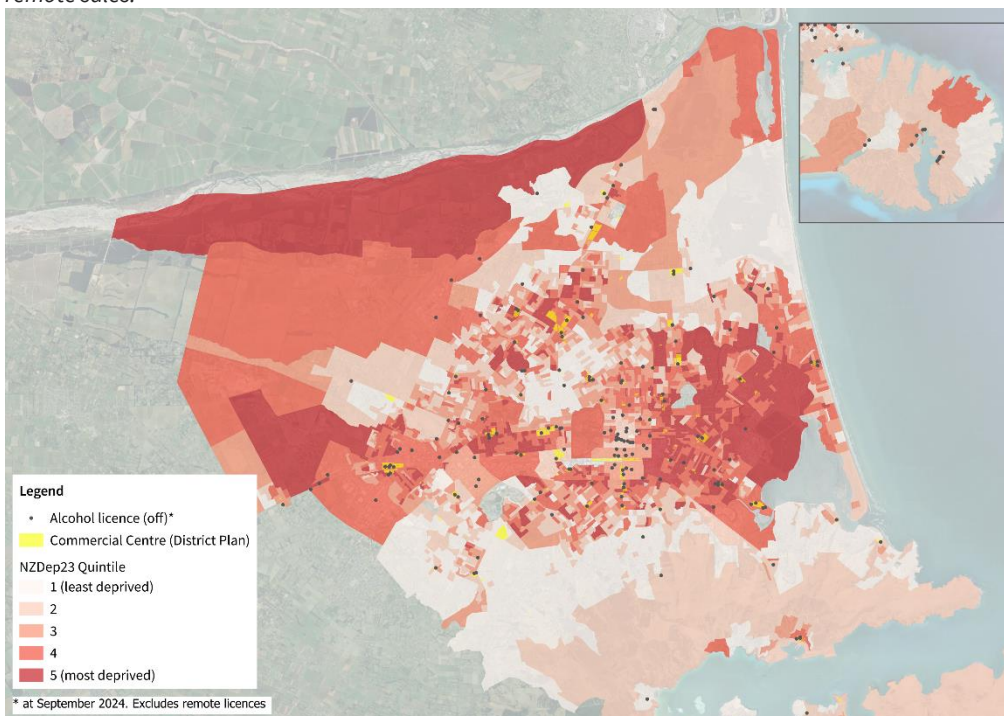
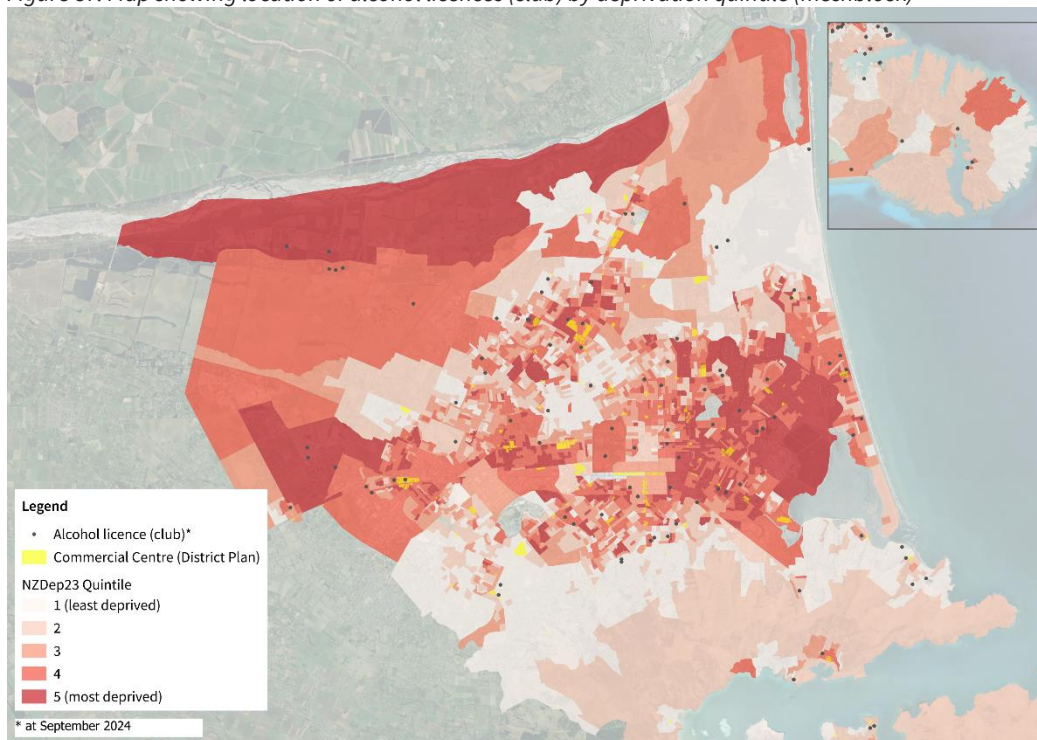




Figure 87: Map showing location of alcohol licences (club) by deprivation quintile (meshblock)



## Hours of operation

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 sets default maximum national trading hours of between 8:00 am and 4:00 am on the next day for the sale and supply of alcohol (for consumption on premises) for which an on-licence or a club licence is held; and between 7:00 am and 11:00 pm on any day for the sale of alcohol on premises for which an off-licence is held<sup>60</sup>. There are exceptions on certain public holidays i.e. Anzac Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day.

For alcohol licensing purposes and the setting of fees for licences, the latest alcohol sales time allowed for premises is weighted for risk. Higher risk premises will pay a higher fee. A business with an alcohol licence may choose to close earlier than the latest sales time allowed for in the licence. For example, two thirds of supermarkets (24 out of 36) have licences allowing for a latest sales time of 11:00 pm, yet all close at least an hour earlier than this time, with some possible exceptions during the pre-Christmas period<sup>61</sup>.

A licence may be issued with multiple earliest and/or latest sales times, depending on different circumstances. This is often the case with sports clubs, which may have different hours on different days. Other hospitality venues may have earlier and/or later closing times on different days of the week.

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2012/0120/latest/DLM3339514.html>

<sup>61</sup> Based on online search of opening hours for each supermarket, September 2024

Additionally, a licence issued to an on-licence hotel may have a later serving time for a person who is classed as living on the premises, compared to any other person present. Hotels may also contain minibars which can be accessed by a guest in a room at any time on any day (20 hotel premises referred to minibars in the alcohol licence dataset).

In all of these cases, the following analysis relates to the earliest time and the latest time which a premise may be open, as part of its licencing conditions.

## On-Licences

### Earliest sale time

Over half (57%) of all on-licences granted are permitted to sell alcohol between 8 am and 8.59 am, with a further 40% permitted to sell between 9:00 am and 11.59 am.

Table 24: Earliest sale time allowed (on-licences)

Earliest sale time allowed	Number of licences	Percent of licence group
8:00 am – 8.59 am	394	57%
9:00 am – 11.59 am	274	39.7%
Midday to 2.59 pm	16	2.3%
3:00 pm – 6:00 pm	5	0.7%
Other	2	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100%</b>

When broken down by purpose, the majority of on-licence premises permitted to serve alcohol before 9:00 am are taverns, hotels, and class 3 restaurants (i.e. restaurants without bars).

Table 25: Earliest sale time allowed (on-licences), by purpose

Purpose	Earliest sale time allowed					Total
	8:00 am - 8.59 am	9:00 am - 11.59 am	Midday - 2.59 pm	3.00 pm - 6:00 pm	Other (including not reported)	
Adult premises	1					1
BYO restaurant	2	9	1	1		13
Caterer	10	6				16
Conveyance	1	6	1			8
Function centre	17	11				28
Hotel	39	1			1	41
Nightclub	1	2				3
Restaurant class 1	30	14	1			45
Restaurant class 2	32	22		2		56
Restaurant class 3	136	152	6	1		295
Tavern	110	32	3	1		146
Theatre/cinema	5	8				13
Universities and polytechnics	1					1

Other not otherwise specified	9	11	4		1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>691</b>

### Latest sale time

The majority (just under three quarters) of on-licences have a latest sales time of between 10:00 pm and 2:00 am. Around 11% have a latest sales time before 10:00 pm, 11% between 2.01 am and 3:00 am, and 3% after 3:00 am. The casino is able to serve alcohol at any time on any day while it is being lawfully operated.

Table 26: Latest sale time allowed (on-licences)

Latest sale time allowed	Number of licences	Percent of licence group	Sales time risk weighting (higher risk premises pay higher fees)
9 pm or earlier	22	3.2%	0
Between 9.01 pm and 10 pm	56	8.1%	0
Between 10.01 pm and 11 pm	218	31.5%	0
Between 11.01 pm and midnight	63	9.1%	0
Between 12.01 am and 1 am	158	22.9%	0
Between 1.01 am and 2 am	72	10.4%	0
Between 2.01 am and 3 am	77	11.1%	3
Any time after 3 am	23	3.3%	5
Other (including not recorded)	2	0.3%	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100%</b>	

When broken down by purpose, all BYO restaurants, and the majority of class 3 restaurants have licences issued to stop serving alcohol before midnight, while class 1 and 2 restaurants most commonly have latest sales times after midnight.

Around half of theatres/cinemas and conveyance licences (e.g. trams/water vessels) also have a latest sales time of midnight or earlier.

Table 27: Latest sale time allowed (on-licences), by purpose

Purpose	Latest sale time allowed									Total
	9:00 pm or earlier	Between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm	Between 10.01 pm and 11:00 pm	Between 11.01 pm and midnight	Between 12.01 am and 1:00 am	Between 1.01 am and 2:00 am	Between 2.01 am and 3:00 am	Any time after 3:00 am	Other (including not recorded)	
Adult premises								1		1
BYO restaurant	1	6	6							13
Caterer	1			2	8	4	1			16
Conveyance	1	1	1	1	4					8
Function centre			7	6	10	5				28
Hotel			5		4	2	10	19	1	41
Nightclub							1	2		3

Restaurant class 1		1	6	4	15	6	12	1		45
Restaurant class 2		1	15	6	20	8	6			56
Restaurant class 3	16	41	133	34	56	12	3			295
Tavern	2	1	29	7	34	30	43			146
Theatre/cinema		1	5	1	3	3				13
Universities and polytechnics						1				1
Other not otherwise specified	1	4	11	2	4	1	1		1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>691</b>

### Central city

An additional analysis was carried out to compare the earliest and latest sales times of on-licences located within the Central City with those located outside the Central City, given the concentration of on-licences within the Central's City's hospitality precincts.

Almost two thirds (64%) of central city on-licences have an earliest sales time before 9 am, compared to 54% of on-licences located outside of the Central City.

Table 28: Earliest sale time allowed (on-licences)

Earliest sale time allowed	Within Central City		Outside Central City	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
8:00 am – 8.59 am	131	64%	263	54%
9:00 am – 11.59 am	66	32%	208	43%
Midday to 2.59 pm	3	1%	13	3%
3:00 pm – 6:00 pm	2	1%	3	1%
Other	2	1%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>100%</b>

Just over half (53%) of on-licences located in the Central City have a latest sales time of 1 am or earlier, compared to 84% of on-licences located outside of the Central City.

Table 29: Latest sale time allowed (on-licences)

Latest sale time allowed	Within Central City		Outside Central City	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
9 pm or earlier	1	0%	21	4%
Between 9.01 pm and 10 pm	5	2%	51	10%
Between 10.01 pm and 11 pm	34	17%	184	38%
Between 11.01 pm and midnight	21	10%	42	9%
Between 12.01 am and 1 am	47	23%	111	23%
Between 1.01 am and 2 am	31	15%	41	8%
Between 2.01 am and 3 am	51	25%	26	5%
Any time after 3 am	12	6%	11	2%

Other (including not recorded)	2	1%		0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Off-Licences

### Earliest sale time

Excluding remote sales, just over one quarter (26%) of off-licences issued have an earliest sales time of between 7:00 am and 7.59 am. A further quarter are able to sell alcohol between 8:00 am and 8.59 am. Except for two licences, the remainder of licences allow for alcohol to be sold before midday.

Remote sales licences are evenly split between those recorded with a specific earliest sales time, and those recorded as being at any time on any day.

Regardless of the latest time recorded, section 59 (1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 states that the holder of an off-licence must ensure that any alcohol sold by remote sale is not delivered to the buyer (or to any other person on the buyer's behalf) at any time after 11 pm on any day and before 6 am on the next day.

Table 30: Earliest sale time allowed (off-licences)

Remote sales status	Earliest sale time allowed	Number of licences	Percent of licence group status
Excluding remote sales	7:00 am - 7.59 am	54	26.2%
	8:00 am - 8.59 am	53	25.7%
	9:00 am - 11.59 am	97	47.1%
	Midday - 2.59 pm	2	1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>100%</b>
Remote sales	7:00 am - 7.59 am	8	16%
	8:00 am - 8.59 am	9	18%
	9:00 am - 11.59 am	8	16%
	Anytime	25	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

When broken down by purpose, the majority of off-licence premises permitted to serve alcohol before 8:00 am are supermarkets (36 in total). Eight liquor stores, 4 grocery stores, 2 taverns and 1 winery are also permitted to serve alcohol before 8:00 am.

Table 31: Earliest sale time allowed (off-licences), by purpose

Purpose	Earliest sale time allowed						Total
	7:00 am - 7.59 am	8:00 am - 8.59 am	9:00 am - 11.59 am	Midday - 2.59 pm	3:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Other	
Auctioneer		2	2				4
Club		1	2				3
Grocery	4	6	8				18

Hotel		4	1				5
Liquor store	8	18	56				82
Supermarket	36						36
Tavern	2	15	16	2			35
Winery - cellar door	1	1	4				6
Remote sales	8	9	8			25	50
Other not otherwise specified	3	6	8				17
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>256</b>

### Latest sale time

Excluding remote sales, 21% of off-licences have a latest sales time of 9:00 pm or earlier, one third between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm, and 46% between 10.01 pm and 2:00 am.

Remote sales licences are evenly split between those recorded with a specific latest sales time, and those recorded as being at any time on any day.

As mentioned earlier, regardless of the latest time recorded, section 59 (1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 states that the holder of an off-licence must ensure that any alcohol sold by remote sale is not delivered to the buyer (or to any other person on the buyer's behalf) at any time after 11:00 pm on any day and before 6:00 am on the next day.

Table 32: Latest sale time allowed (off-licences)

Remote sales status	Latest sale time allowed	Number of licences	Percent of licence group status	Sales time risk weighting (higher risk premises pay higher fees)
<b>Excluding remote sales</b>	9:00 pm or earlier	43	20.9%	0
	Between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm	69	33.5%	0
	Between 10.01 pm and 11:00 pm	94	45.6%	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Remote sales</b>	9:00 pm or earlier	11	22%	N/A
	Between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm	3	6%	N/A
	Between 10.01 pm and 11:00 pm	11	22%	N/A
	Anytime	25	50%	N/A
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>	

When broken down by purpose, 9% of liquor stores have latest sales time of 9:00 pm or earlier, and a further 56% of liquor stores have a latest sales time between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm. The majority of grocery stores (89%) have a latest sales time of 9:00 pm or earlier. Around two thirds of supermarkets have licences allowing them to sell alcohol between 10.01 pm and 11:00 pm, however as noted earlier, all of these supermarkets close at least an hour earlier than 11:00 pm.

Table 33: Latest sale time allowed (off-licences), by purpose

Purpose	Latest sale time allowed				Grand Total
	9:00 pm or earlier	Between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm	Between 10.01 pm and 11:00 pm	Other	
Auctioneer	2	1	1		4
Club		1	2		3
Grocery	16	1	1		18
Hotel			5		5
Liquor store	7	46	29		82
Supermarket	3	9	24		36
Tavern	5	4	26		35
Winery - cellar door	3	1	2		6
Remote sales	11	3	11	25	50
Other not otherwise specified	7	6	4		17
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>256</b>

## Club Licences

### Earliest sale time

Club licences most commonly have an earliest sales time of between 9:00 am and 11.59 am (46%), followed by 8:00 am to 8.59 am (28%), midday to 2.59 pm (20%) and between 3:00 pm – 6:00 pm (6%).

Table 34: Earliest sale time allowed (club licences)

Earliest sale time allowed	Number of licences	Percent of licence group
8:00 am - 8.59 am	33	28.2%
9:00 am - 11.59 am	54	46.2%
Midday - 2.59 pm	23	19.7%
3:00 pm – 6:00 pm	7	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100%</b>

All three classes of club licences most commonly have an earliest sales time of between 9 am and 11.59 am.

Table 35: Earliest sale time allowed (club licences), by purpose

Purpose	Earliest sale time allowed				Total
	8:00 am - 8.59 am	9:00 am - 11.59 am	Midday - 2.59 pm	3:00 pm – 6:00 pm	
Club licence class 1	2	6		1	9
Club licence class 2	3	7	4	2	16
Club licence class 3	28	41	19	4	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>117</b>

## Latest sale time

The majority of club licences have a latest sales time of between 10.01 pm and 2:00 am (89%), with 10% having a latest sales time earlier than 10:00 pm, and 1% having a latest sales time after 3:00 am.

Table 36: Latest sale time allowed (club licences)

Latest sale time allowed	Number of licences	Percent of licence group	Sales time risk weighting (higher risk premises pay higher fees)
9:00 pm or earlier	3	2.6%	0
Between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm	9	7.7%	0
Between 10.01 pm and 11:00 pm	69	59%	0
Between 11.01 pm and midnight	21	17.9%	0
Between 12.01 am and 1:00 am	14	12%	0
Any time after 3:00 am	1	0.9%	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100%</b>	

When broken down by purpose, class 1 and class 2 club licences generally have a latest sales time of between 10.01 pm and 1:00 am, while class 3 club licences most commonly have a latest sales time of 11:00 pm or earlier.

Table 37: Latest sale time allowed (club licences), by purpose

Purpose	Latest sale time allowed						Total
	9:00 pm or earlier	Between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm	Between 10.01 pm and 11:00 pm	Between 11.01 pm and midnight	Between 12.01 am and 1:00 am	Anytime after 3:00 am	
Club licence class 1			3	1	5		9
Club licence class 2			7	4	5		16
Club licence class 3	3	9	59	16	4	1	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>

## Hours of operation relative to deprivation

### On-licences

There is a higher number of on-licences with an earliest sales time before 9:00 am in areas with the highest deprivation, compared with areas with least deprivation (35 in quintile 5 areas – most deprived, compared with 28 in quintile 1 areas – least deprived). Almost all of the 100 on-licences with a latest closing time after 2:00 am are located in quintile 2-4 areas, with only two located in quintile 1 areas and another two located in quintile 5 areas.



Table 38: Earliest sale time allowed (on-licences), by deprivation quintile

Earliest sale time allowed	1 (least deprived)	2	3	4	5 (most deprived)	N/A	Total
8:00 am - 8.59 am	28	119	98	109	35	5	394
9:00 am - 11.59 am	9	68	78	96	17	6	274
Midday - 2.59 pm	2	4	3	6	1		16
3:00 pm – 6:00 pm		1	2	1	1		5
Other		2					2
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>691</b>

Table 39: Latest sale time allowed (on-licences), by deprivation quintile

Latest sale time allowed	1 (least deprived)	2	3	4	5 (most deprived)	N/A	Total
9:00 pm or earlier		7	6	6	3		22
Between 9.01 pm and 10:00 pm	9	12	8	19	5	3	56
Between 10.01 pm and 11:00 pm	16	37	65	80	17	3	218
Between 11.01 pm and midnight	3	13	17	21	9		63
Between 12.01 am and 1:00 am	9	48	36	53	10	2	158
Between 1.01 am and 2:00 am		23	18	22	8	1	72
Between 2.01 am and 3:00 am		41	26	6	2	2	77
Anytime after 3:00 am	2	11	5	5			23
Other		2					2
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>691</b>

### Off-licences (excluding remote sales)

Excluding remote sales, off-licences with an earliest sales time before 9:00 am are more common in areas with the highest deprivation, compared with areas with least deprivation (16 in quintile 5 areas compared with seven in quintile 1 areas). Off-licences with a latest closing time after 10 pm are also more common in areas of highest deprivation (13 in quintile 5 areas, compared with four in quintile 1 areas).

Table 40: Earliest sale time allowed (off-licences), by deprivation quintile

Earliest sale time allowed	1 (least deprived)	2	3	4	5 (most deprived)	N/A	Total
7 am – 7.59 am	4	11	13	18	8		54
8 am – 8.59 am	3	15	17	10	8		53
9 am – 11.59 am	4	23	22	36	11	1	97
Midday – 2.59 pm		1	1				2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>206</b>

Table 41: Latest sale time allowed (off-licences), by deprivation quintile

Latest sale time allowed	1 (least deprived)	2	3	4	5 (most deprived)	N/A	Total
9 pm or earlier	2	13	8	15	5		43
Between 9.01 pm and 10 pm	5	14	16	24	9	1	69
Between 10.01 pm and 11 pm	4	23	29	25	13		94
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>206</b>

## Club licences

Of the club licences with a latest closing time of after midnight, the same number are located in quintile 1 areas as in quintile 5 areas (two each), with the remaining 11 in quintiles 2-4.

Table 42: Earliest sale time allowed (club licences), by deprivation quintile

Earliest sale time allowed	1 (least deprived)	2	3	4	5 (most deprived)	Total
8 am - 8.59 am	7	5	4	12	5	33
9 am - 11.59 am	9	13	6	18	8	54
Midday - 2.59 pm	5	3	2	9	4	23
3 pm – 6 pm				4	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>117</b>

Table 43: Latest sale time allowed (club licences), by deprivation quintile

Latest sale time allowed	1 (least deprived)	2	3	4	5 (most deprived)	Total
9 pm or earlier	1		1	1		3
Between 9.01 pm and 10 pm	3	2	1	1	2	9
Between 10.01 pm and 11 pm	9	15	7	26	12	69

Between 11.01 pm and midnight	6	2	2	7	4	21
Between 12.01 am and 1 am	2	2	1	8	1	14
Anytime after 3 am					1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>117</b>

## Proximity of licences to community facilities

A GIS analysis of licensing point locations was undertaken to determine the physical proximity of alcohol licences<sup>62</sup> to the following types of community facilities: schools; pre-schools and early education centres; health and medical facilities (including GP practices, rest homes and hospitals); parks (local/community parks and sports parks only; regional, garden and heritage, residential red zone, cemeteries, and utility parks were excluded from the analysis); and marae. Although churches and places of worship were considered for proximity analysis, staff did not have enough confidence in the completeness of the externally-provided GIS layer to include these sites.

Remote licences were excluded from the analysis for reasons outlined earlier.

Table 44: Number of community facilities in GIS input layers

Community facility type	Number
Schools	143
Pre-schools	302
Health and medical facilities	220
Parks	938
Marae	6

A 100 metre and 200 metre walking distance zone was established for each community facility, and the number of licences within 100 metres and 200 metres of each facility type was calculated by licence type (on-licence, off-licence and club-licence). An additional analysis was conducted for off-licence liquor stores because community feedback (reported elsewhere in this report) showed that respondents most commonly wanted greater restrictions around how close bottle stores are to community facilities. For all community facility types, liquor stores were more commonly within 100 metres and 200 metres walking distance of schools located in areas with the highest levels of deprivation than those located in areas with the lowest levels.

## Schools

There were 99 on-licences (14% of all on-licences), 31 off-licences (15%), and 12 club licences (10%) located within 200 metres walking distance of a school. Of these, there were 42 on-licences, 19 off-licences and 8 club licences located within 100 metres walking distance of a school.

Table 45: Number of licenses within 200 metres and within 100 metres of a school, by type

<sup>62</sup> Based on the address recorded in the alcohol licence database.

Distance Zone	Proximity	On	Off	Club
200 metres	Within 200 metres	99	31	12
	Not within 200 metres	592	175	105
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 200 metres	14.3%	15.0%	10.3%
100 metres only	Within 100 metres	42	19	8
	Not within 100 metres	649	187	109
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 100 metres	6.1%	9.2%	6.8%

There were two central city schools which were located in close proximity to central city concentrations of multiple on-licences and off-licences (including Riverside and St Asaph Street hospitality precincts). One of these schools was within 200 metres of 26 on-licences, while the other was within 200 meters of 16 on-licences.

### Off-licence liquor outlets

There were 13 off-licence liquor licences out of 82 (16%) located within 200 metres walking distance of a school, and 9 of these were within 100 metres walking distance.

These liquor stores were more commonly within 100 metres and 200 metres walking distance of schools located in areas with the highest levels of deprivation than those located in areas with the lowest levels.

Three of these off-licence liquor stores were located within 100 metres walking distance of a single school which was located in a quintile 5 area (an area with the highest relative deprivation).

Table 46: Number of off-licence liquor licences within 200 metres and 100 metres of a school, by deprivation quintile that the school is located in

Quintile	Within 200 metres	Within 100 metres only
1 (least deprived)	2	2
2	4	4
3	0	0
4	2	0
5 (most deprived)	3	3
Quintile not available	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>

### Pre-schools

There were 240 on-licences (35% of all on-licences), 78 off-licences (38%), and 30 club licences (26%) located within 200 metres walking distance of a pre-school. Of these, there were 136 on-licences, 39 off-licences and 16 club licences located within 100 metres walking distance of a pre-school.

Table 47: Number of licences within 200 metres and within 100 metres of a pre-school, by type

Distance Zone	Proximity	On	Off	Club
200 metres	Within 200 metres	240	78	30
	Not within 200 metres	451	128	87
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 200 metres	34.7%	37.9%	25.6%
100 metres only	Within 100 metres	136	39	16
	Not within 100 metres	555	167	101
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 100 metres	19.7%	18.9%	13.7%

### Off-licence liquor outlets

There were 43 off-licence liquor stores out of 82 (52%) located within 200 metres walking distance of a pre-school, and 23 of these were within 100 metres walking distance.

These liquor stores were more commonly within 100 - 200 metres walking distance of pre-schools located in areas with the highest levels of deprivation than those located in areas with the lowest levels.

Table 48: Number of off-licence liquor licences within 200 metres and 100 metres of a school, by deprivation quintile that the pre-school is located in

Quintile	Within 200 metres	Within 100 metres only
1 (least deprived)	2	1
2	6	4
3	17	10
4	7	2
5 (most deprived)	9	6
Quintile not available	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23</b>

### Health and medical facilities

There were 389 on-licences (56% of all on-licences), 132 off-licences (64%), and 15 club licences (13%) located within 200 metres walking distance of a health and/or medical facility. Of these, there were 247 on-licences, 80 off-licences and 10 club licences located within 100 metres walking distance of a health and/or medical facility.

Table 49: Number of licences within 200 metres and within 100 metres of a health and/or medical facility, by type

Distance Zone	Proximity	On	Off	Club
200 metres	Within 200 metres	389	132	15
	Not within 200 metres	302	74	102
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 200 metres	56.3%	64.1%	12.8%

100 metres only	Within 100 metres	247	80	10
	Not within 100 metres	444	126	107
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 100 metres	35.7%	38.8%	8.5%

### Off-licence liquor outlets

There were 69 off-licence liquor stores out of 82 (84%) located within 200 metres walking distance of a health and/or medical facility, and 41 of these were within 100 metres walking distance.

These liquor stores were more commonly within 100 metres and 200 metres walking distance of health and/or medical facilities located in areas with the highest levels of deprivation than was the case for those located in areas with the lowest levels.

Table 50: Number of off-licence liquor licences within 200 metres and 100 metres of a health and/or medical facility, by deprivation quintile that the health and/or medical facility is located in

Quintile	Within 200 metres	Within 100 metres only
1 (least deprived)	6	3
2	4	2
3	13	8
4	29	19
5 (most deprived)	17	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>41</b>

### Parks

There were 496 on-licences (72% of all on-licences), 155 off-licences (75%), and 69 club licences (59%) located within 200 metres walking distance of a park. Of these, there were 290 on-licences, 102 off-licences and 52 club licences located within 100 metres walking distance of a park.

Table 51: Number of licenses within 200 metres and within 100 metres of a park, by type

Distance Zone	Proximity	On	Off	Club
200 metres	Within 200 metres	496	155	69
	Not within 200 metres	195	51	48
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 200 metres	71.8%	75.2%	59.0%
100 metres only	Within 100 metres	290	102	52
	Not within 100 metres	401	104	65
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 100 metres	42.0%	49.5%	44.4%

### Off-licence liquor outlets

There were 60 off-licence liquor stores out of 82 (73%) located within 200 metres walking distance of a park, and 39 of these were within 100 metres walking distance.

These liquor stores were more commonly within 100 metres and 200 metres walking distance of parks located in areas with the highest levels of deprivation than those located in areas with the lowest levels.

Table 52: Number of off-licence liquor licences within 200 metres and 100 metres of a park, by deprivation quintile that the park facility is located in

Quintile	Within 200 metres	Within 100 metres only
1 (least deprived)	3	2
2	12	9
3	10	7
4	15	8
5 (most deprived)	20	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>39</b>

## Marae

There were 2 club licences (1.7% of all on-licences) located within 100 metres (and 200 metres) walking distance of a marae, while there were no on-licences or off-licences located within 100 metres (or 200 metres) walking distance of a marae.

Table 53: Number of licences within 200 metres and within 100 metres of a marae, by type

Distance Zone	Proximity	On	Off	Club
200 metres	Within 200 metres	0	0	2
	Not within 200 metres	691	206	115
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 200 metres	0%	0%	1.7%
100 metres only	Within 100 metres	0	0	2
	Not within 100 metres	691	206	115
	Total	691	206	117
	% within 100 metres	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%

## Temporary authority licences

A temporary authority licence authorises a transition period when a business is sold to allow the new owner of a licensed premise to trade on an existing licence until they obtain a new licence in their own name. Such a licence is normally issued for three months and is not renewable; a new one needs to be applied for if it will expire before a new licence is issued.

In the 12 months ending 30 September 2024, there were 143 temporary licences issued for 90 businesses.

Of these 143 temporary licences, 110 were issued for 73 on-licence businesses, and 33 temporary licences were issued for 17 off-licence businesses. The 17 off-licence businesses consisted of 13 liquor stores and four supermarkets.

Table 54: Number of temporary licences issued, and number of businesses issued with a temporary licence, 2024

Type of licence	Number of temporary licences	Number of businesses
On-licence	110	73
Off-licence - liquor stores	26	13
Off-licence supermarkets	7	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>90</b>

## Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 offences and infringements

Table 55 shows the number of infringements and offences recorded under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act (SASA) 2012 within Christchurch City between 2020 and 2023.

The number of infringements has averaged three per year over the four year period, falling from seven in 2020 to four in 2023.

The number of Licensee/Managers offences was fairly stable between 2020 and 2022 with between 12 and 14 offences per year. This more than doubled to 26 offences in 2023, the highest in the four-year period.

Table 55: SASA 2012 offences and infringements by year

Type	2020	2021	2022	2023
Infringements	7	4	3	4
Licensee/Managers Offences	14	12	12	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>

Table 56 shows the number of proceedings against offenders for offences under the SASA 2012 broken down by the method by which the offenders were dealt with. This shows counts of proceedings against offenders involving at least one SASA 2012 offence, although Police advise caution with these figures and note that

Table 56 is not comparable with Table 55 as they are counting different things.<sup>63</sup> Between 2020 and 2023, the number of proceedings against offenders for offences under the SASA 2012 has fluctuated between 13 proceedings (2021) and six proceedings (2022).

Table 56: Proceedings against offenders involving at least one SASA 2012 offence

Proceedings	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licensee/Managers Offences	9	13	6	12

<sup>63</sup> New Zealand Police note that these figures may differ to figures published elsewhere for proceedings where official statistics are classified according to the most serious offence that the offender is dealt with on that occasion. The figures included in the table count proceedings against offenders involving at least one SASA 2012 offence and thereby may not have been the most serious offence proceeded against on that occasion. Additionally, there are instances when no offenders are identified for such offences and there are instances when there is more than one offender identified for a specific offence.





## Alcohol ban bylaw areas

Alcohol bans are made under the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018. This bylaw does not cover matters related to licensed premises or any matters already covered by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

This bylaw provides for alcohol ban areas where people, within the specified areas, times and days, are not allowed to:

- Consume alcohol in a public place or vehicle in a public place.
- Bring open containers of alcohol into a public place, whether in a vehicle or not.
- Possess alcohol in a public place, whether in a vehicle or not.

A breach of a ban area is an offence and the Police may issue an infringement notice (instant fine).

## Alcohol ban areas

### Schedule 1: Permanent alcohol ban areas

#### Location and conditions

There are 17 permanent alcohol ban areas, with some operating at all times (24 hours a week, 7 days a week) and others operating on certain days of the year and/or at certain times of the day. Full descriptions of ban areas and applicable times, days and dates are available on the Council's [Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018](#) webpage.

The ban areas with bans operating at all times are: Central City; Jellie Park; Linwood Village; New Brighton Mall, Marine Parade and Environs; Riccarton-Ilam; South Colombo; and Woolston Village.

The ban areas operating every day but only at certain times of the day are: Hagley Park and environs (10pm – 7am); Merivale (6pm – 6am); and Papanui (6pm – 6am).

The ban areas operating on certain days of the year are: Addington (New Zealand Trotting Cup Day); Akaroa (New Year's Eve/New Years Day); Okains Bay beach and reserve (New Year's Eve/New Years Day); Riccarton Racecourse (New Zealand Cup Day); and Spencer Park (New Year's Eve/New Years Day). Additionally, the Sumner Esplanade ban area operates every Thursday night to Sunday night, as well as on New Year's Eve/New Years Day.

During the rugby league season, bans apply to rugby league playing fields when they are in use for rugby league between 3:00 pm and 8.30pm (Monday to Friday) and between 9:00 am and 6:00 pm (Saturday and Sunday). Alcohol ban signage is also required.

Figure 88: Alcohol ban areas in Christchurch

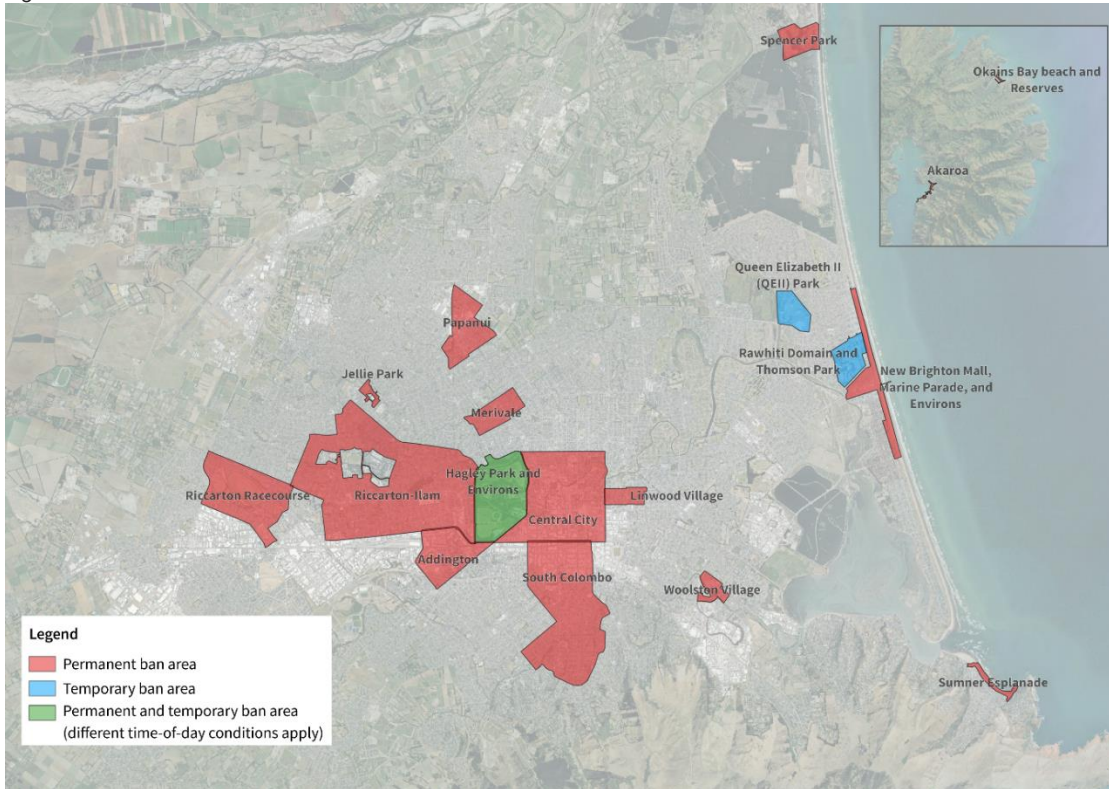
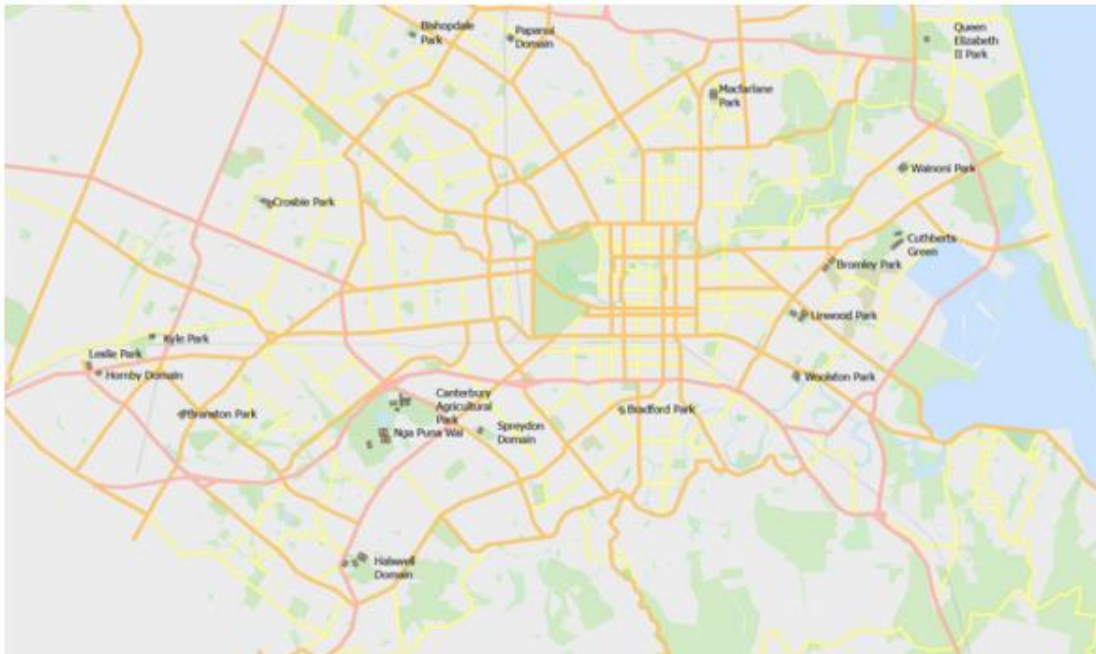


Figure 89: Alcohol ban areas (playing fields) in Council parks for rugby league



## Schedule 2: Large-scale event alcohol ban areas

The bylaw allows the Council to impose temporary bans for large-scale events in Hagley Park and Environs<sup>64</sup>, Queen Elizabeth II (QEII) Park, and Rawhiti Domain/Thomson Park. The first alcohol ban imposed at QEII Park was in early 2024, and as of September 2024, Rawhiti Domain/Thomson Park has not yet had a temporary ban imposed.

### Breach data

Alcohol breach data refers to incidents coded as the following: consumed alcohol in an alcohol banned area; brought alcohol into an alcohol banned area; and possessed alcohol in an alcohol banned area. Data provided by New Zealand Police is not recorded by each ban area. Instead, the geographic location of the breach is recorded and data is extracted at the area unit level<sup>65</sup>.

The number of recorded alcohol ban breaches in Christchurch City has fluctuated between 2020 and 2023. In 2020 there were 890 ban breaches recorded, which almost halved to 487 in 2021 and fell further to 322 in 2022. Note that these years were impacted by Covid-19 restrictions. By 2023, the number of ban breaches had more than doubled from the previous year to 793.

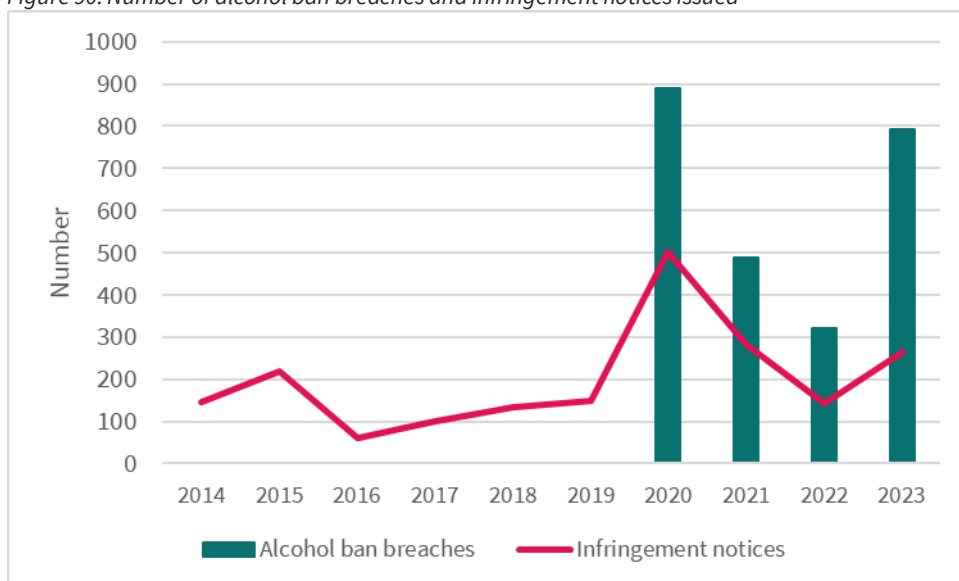
Infringement offence notices data is available from 2014. The number of these issued increased overall between 2014 and 2020, from 147 to 503. This decreased to 143 in 2022 before increasing to 264 in 2023.

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<sup>64</sup> Covers the same area as the permanent bylaw area, but for a longer period of time on the day of the event.

<sup>65</sup> Area units in urban areas are generally collections of city blocks, broadly relating to communities. An interactive boundary map can be found on Statistics New Zealand's [Geographic Boundary Viewer](#). Police provided breach data for each area unit (where a breach had been recorded), however in some instances an area unit may fall within two ban areas. In these cases it is not possible to determine which ban area the breach occurred in, and data for the area unit will be counted in each ban area. Therefore when adding all ban areas together, the sum will be more than the actual total number for the city.

Figure 90: Number of alcohol ban breaches and infringement notices issued



The Central City and Riccarton-Ilam ban areas have had the highest number of breaches in the four-year period.

During this period there were no recorded breaches in the following ban areas: Sumner, Spencer Park, Akaroa, and Okains Bay beach and reserves.

Figure 91: Number of alcohol ban breaches by bylaw ban area

Bylaw ban area	2020	2021	2022	2023
Addington*	27	3	1	2
Central City (includes Hagley Park and environs ban area)	469	227	170	440
Jellie Park*	231	166	91	187
Linwood Village	1	0	2	1
Merivale	4	2	0	2
New Brighton Mall, Marine Parade and Environs	9	4	7	9
Papanui	1	0	0	3
Riccarton-Ilam (includes other ban areas)*	364	241	135	328
Riccarton Racecourse*	92	10	21	14
South Colombo	11	10	6	5
Woolston Village	0	0	1	1

\*Caution is required as Addington, Jellie Park and Riccarton ban areas include area units that also fall under the Riccarton-Ilam ban area; it is not possible to determine which breaches counted for the area unit took place in which ban area. Area units have been counted for each ban area they fall within.

For the Schedule 2 temporary ban area in Hagley Park (for large-scale events), there was a total of 55 ban breaches between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2023. The other two large-scale event ban areas (QEII and Rawhiti Domain/Thomson Park) did not have any temporary bans imposed during this period.

Table 57: Hagley Park temporary ban area - number of breaches for large-scale events

Date	Number of alcohol ban breaches
February 2020	24
February 2021	7
January 2023	0
February 2023	6
March 2023	1
November 2023	10
December 2023	7

## Healthy Location Index – location of alcohol outlets

Some of the key environmental drivers of health include access to healthy food, green space, and density of alcohol and fast-food outlets<sup>66</sup>.

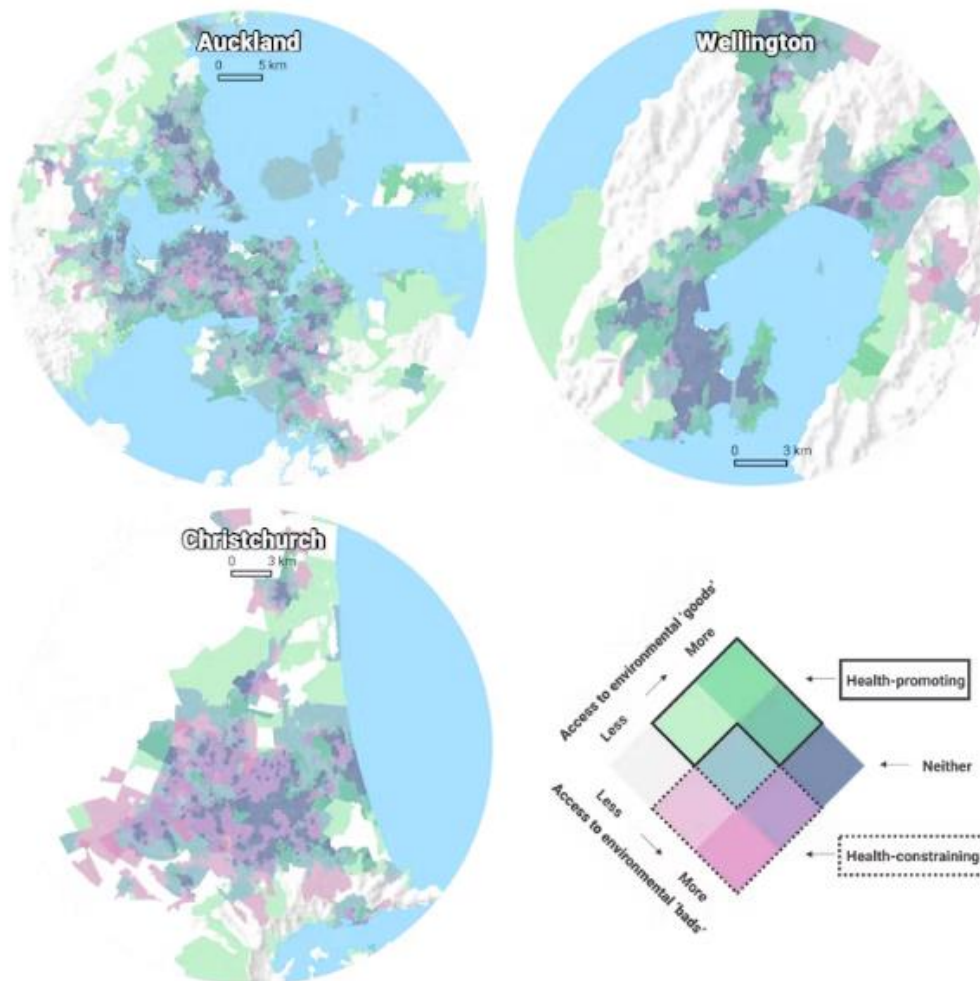
The University of Canterbury’s GeoHealth Laboratory created a Healthy Location Index (2018)<sup>67</sup> for each of the almost 53,000 meshblocks in the country, examining neighbourhood access to key facilities and amenities classed as either health-promoting or health-constraining. Compared with Auckland and Wellington, Christchurch showed a high proportion of people living in more health-constraining environments, in terms of calculated distance.

Figure 92 below shows a higher density of health-constraining environments in Christchurch (light and dark pink shaded areas) compared with health-promoting environments (light and dark green shaded areas).

<sup>66</sup> Health New Zealand-Te Whatu Ora, [Aotearoa New Zealand Health Status Report 2023 Executive Summary](#) (February 2024)

<sup>67</sup> GeoHealth Laboratory, [Healthy Location Index](#) (2018). Health promoting environments included supermarkets, fruit and vegetable outlets, physical activity facilities, greenspaces, and blue spaces. Health-constraining environments included alcohol outlets, gaming venues, fast-food outlets, takeaway outlets, and dairy outlets/convenience stores.

Figure 92: Access to health-promoting and health-constraining environments – Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch



The Healthy Location Index in Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington. Lukas Marek and Matthew Hobbs

Results overall showed that the most deprived areas of New Zealand often had the most environmental ‘bads’, or access to unhealthy elements, with distance to health-constraining facilities or amenities half of what it was in the least deprived areas<sup>68</sup>. Results showed that these environmental ‘bads’ co-occurred together and were patterned by area-level deprivation.

Looking at access to alcohol outlets across Christchurch City, the wards with the ‘best’ (i.e. easiest) access to alcohol outlets are Central ward, Riccarton ward, Fendalton ward and Linwood ward.

<sup>68</sup> Hobbs, M. and Marek, L., [The Conversation](#), published 1 April 2022

With the exception of Fendalton ward, these wards have relatively higher levels of deprivation compared to other wards in the city<sup>69</sup>. Combined with other environmental ‘bads’, these four wards also had the ‘best’ access to a combination of other health-constraining facilities and amenities.

Table 58: Average ranking of meshblock proximity to alcohol outlets in each ward, by average deprivation decile

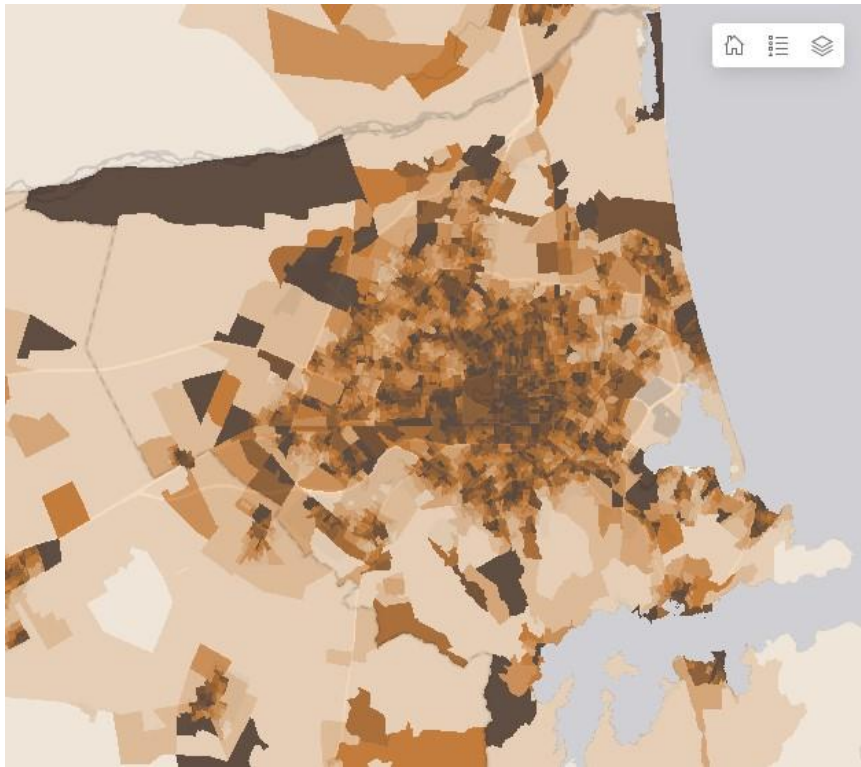
Ward	Average rank of meshblocks (out of ~53,000)	Average access to a combination of health-constraining facilities and amenities (1 = best/easiest access)	Average deprivation index decile (10 = most deprived)
Central Ward	10,324	1.7	7
Riccarton Ward	13,905	1.8	7
Fendalton Ward	16,812	2.8	4
Linwood Ward	19,144	2.3	8
Innes Ward	20,378	2.9	6
Waimairi Ward	21,738	3.0	4
Spreydon Ward	21,917	2.8	6
Heathcote Ward	22,291	4.7	4
Papanui Ward	22,362	3.2	5
Cashmere Ward	23,203	4.0	3
Hornby Ward	24,945	3.8	6
Coastal Ward	26,325	4.0	6
Harewood Ward	26,418	4.2	4
Burwood Ward	28,235	4.8	7
Halswell Ward	28,897	5.7	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,946</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5</b>

<sup>69</sup> Uses NZDep2018



Figure 93 shows that the best access to alcohol outlets tends to be in the central parts of the city and in key commercial centres.

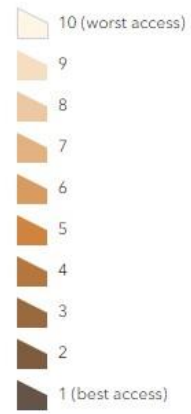
*Figure 93: Meshblock map of access to alcohol outlets, including Banks Peninsula insert*



**Individual Bads**

**Alcohol outlets**

Alcohol outlet decile



# Community Feedback and Perceptions

## Community Insight

Insight from the community was collected via the Council's Life in Christchurch survey programme. The Neighbourhoods survey, open for feedback from 14 August 2024 – 8 September 2024, included a set of questions that explored the impact that alcohol has on residents and neighbourhoods in Christchurch.

The Life in Christchurch surveys are an ongoing initiative designed to gather feedback from residents on various aspects of life in the city. These surveys cover a wide range of topics, and the feedback collected helps inform the Council's decision-making processes. Residents can subscribe to these surveys to regularly share their opinions and contribute to the future of their city.


## Methodology

The Life in Christchurch survey series is administered by the Council's Monitoring and Research Team. Each year the series includes 3 – 4 surveys on a range of topics and issues that affect Christchurch residents. The Neighbourhoods survey traversed topics and issues such as the characteristics of respondents' ideal neighbourhood, issues that they are concerned may affect their neighbourhood in the future, hazard adaptation, and the impacts of digital signage alongside the impact of alcohol on their local neighbourhoods.

The survey was open to anyone living in Christchurch to complete and was primarily circulated using the Council's research panel, comprised of around 40,000 Christchurch residents. Approximately 85% of responses were received via the panel and 15% were received via a generic web link.

The survey asked a series of closed (quantitative) questions, with a number of options provided for respondents to provide open, written feedback. The closed questions used five-point Likert scales with a don't know option where appropriate; a number of opportunities to give written feedback were provided throughout.

In total the survey received 5,420 responses; a full demographic summary of the respondent group is available in Appendix 1. The aim of the Life in Christchurch series is to provide an avenue for Christchurch residents to provide feedback on a range of topics and issues that impact people living in Christchurch. As such, the survey is not comprised of a representative sample, however demographic information about the survey respondents is collected to provide information about who we have heard from.

In some instances, the information in this report is based on a dataset that has been weighted to reflect a representative sample of the Christchurch population. The sample was weighted by ward, age and gender. Weighting is a common technique used by researchers to ensure their dataset accurately represents the entire population. This adjustment corrects any imbalances in the sample, making the results more reliable and meaningful. Tables in this report marked with a scale symbol in the top right corner (  ) indicate the use of a weighted dataset. Raked weighting (also

known as iterative proportional fitting) was employed to adjust the sample population to match the target population representation. Groups generally under-represented in the sample population included people under the age of 34 years and residents of the Papanui and Hornby wards.

While the survey was open, we discovered that it had been circulated among health advocates. To ensure fairness, we also provided a link to the survey to all alcohol licence holders in the district (n=708), giving them an equal opportunity to share their feedback. However, to maintain a sample that accurately reflects broader community views and is not disproportionately influenced by these stakeholder groups, we filtered out all responses submitted after these emails were sent that could not be verified as coming from members of the Council’s research panel, and analysed this dataset separately. The data presented below therefore excludes these responses. A summary of the non-panel responses are provided in the following section, Feedback from Industry and Health Advocates.

In some cases, the percentages in the tables throughout this section may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding. This happens when individual percentages are rounded, causing a slight discrepancy in the total.







## Statistical Significance Testing

Statistical significance testing has been conducted on several variables from the survey, and the results are presented below.

Statistical significance is a mathematical method that uses hypothesis testing and p-values to assess the reliability of analytical results, helping us determine whether observed patterns and relationships in the data (e.g., survey results broken down by ward) are meaningful or simply due to chance. This analysis can also reveal relationships that may not be immediately obvious without statistical testing.

Where statistical testing has been applied in the information below, a key has been provided to explain how to interpret the results. Green arrows indicate that a value is statistically higher than expected if there were no relationship, while red arrows indicate that the value is statistically lower than expected. If there are no arrows or if certain variables are not included in the tables, this means no significant statistical relationship was found. The number of arrows reflects the strength of the relationship between the variables tested.

### Key

-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
-    The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

While there are statistical relationships, it is important to consider these in the context of how the respondents from each ward answered the questions. While respondents from certain wards may

be more likely to answer in a certain way, this does not always reflect how the majority of respondents from that ward responded.

## **Summary of Resident Feedback**

### **Community Involvement:**

- Most respondents want more influence over local licensing decisions.
- There is a consensus that communities should have a greater say in decisions about licensed premises in their neighbourhoods.

### **Current Rules, Regulations and Restrictions:**

- Opinions on current alcohol regulations are divided.
- About a third of respondents find the current rules, regulations, and restrictions inadequate for addressing alcohol related harm.
- Another third believe the regulations are effective, while the remaining third are neutral.

### **Accessibility and Harm:**

- Many respondents believe alcohol is too accessible in Christchurch. Almost half the respondents (49%) think alcohol is too easy to obtain.
- Harm is perceived to be higher in areas with many on-site (e.g. bars) and off-site (e.g. liquor stores) alcohol outlets.
- Just over half the respondents (51%) believe more harm occurs where there are more places to consume alcohol on-site.
- 48% think more harm occurs where there are more places to purchase alcohol to take away.

### **Geographic Differences:**

- Residents in Banks Peninsula, Cashmere, Fendalton, and Harewood wards are statistically more likely to consider that the current rules, regulations, and restrictions are adequate for addressing alcohol related harm.
- Residents in Linwood and Riccarton wards are statistically less likely to consider that the current rules, regulations, and restrictions are adequate for addressing alcohol related harm.
- There are a number of statistically significant differences in opinions and experiences across different wards.

### **Alcohol related Harm:**

- Private residences are seen as major sites of alcohol related harm, especially in uncontrolled settings. 43% of respondents think an extreme amount or a lot of harm occurs in private residences.
- Comments highlighted the impacts of excessive alcohol consumption in homes and the lack of tools to control this.

- Of a list of potential issues associated with alcohol consumption that we tested with respondents, littering was most commonly identified as an alcohol related issue across all wards.
- Respondents who live in the Banks Peninsula, Cashmere, Fendalton, and Heathcote wards (wards with lower deprivation scores) were statistically less likely to report that issues like offensive behaviour, loud noise, and property damage occur frequently in their neighbourhoods.
- Those from the Burwood, Central, Coastal, Linwood, and Riccarton wards (wards with higher deprivation scores) were statistically more likely to report that these issues occur frequently.
- Aside from littering, the survey did not reveal strong evidence that the issues surveyed are widespread across the city.

### **Licensed Premises:**

- Feedback on the number of licensed premises in local neighbourhoods was mixed.
- Some respondents want more on-licence restaurants and cafes in their neighbourhood, while others think the current number is adequate.
- There is no overwhelming demand for more off-licence premises.
- Respondents were split on whether they would like to see more licensed premises, except for restaurants and cafes, where around a third agreed they would like more.

### **Operating Hours:**

- Opinions on operating hours are divided.
- Opinions on the hours of licensed premises tended to be split between the hours are too long or about right. Generally, most respondents agreed that the hours are not too short.
- Concerns exist about early morning (7-8 AM) and late-night (12-4 AM) alcohol sales, and the total amount of time each day during which alcohol can be purchased.
- Some respondents feel that alcohol related harm increases in the late night/early morning period (12am – 4am). Others feel that alcohol should not be available for purchase from off licences at 7am in the morning.
- Around half of the feedback on maximum opening hours addressed the length of hours and the proportion of the day alcohol can be purchased.

### **Proximity Restrictions:**

- Most respondents support restrictions on how close bottle stores and pubs/bars/nightclubs can be to community facilities.
- 75% support restrictions for bottle stores.
- 65% support restrictions for pubs, bars, and nightclubs.
- There was less support from respondents for placing similar restrictions on other licensed premises.
- The community facilities that they think these restrictions should apply to include early childhood education and schools, medical/rehabilitation facilities and hospitals, parks,

playgrounds and sports facilities, and churches.


## Access and Control

Respondents were asked a series of questions to elicit general feedback about access to alcohol in Christchurch, and the effectiveness of the rules, regulations and restrictions that currently govern the sale and supply of alcohol in the city.

The feedback received tells us that to some extent, two thirds of respondents do not consider the current rules, regulations and restrictions on alcohol sale and supply in Christchurch are adequate for addressing alcohol related harm. In the context of Christchurch as a whole, 31% of respondents agreed that the current rules and regulations are adequate for addressing alcohol related harm, 29% neither agreed nor disagreed, which suggests that they may agree in some respects but not others, and 27% disagreed. In the context of their neighbourhoods, 29% of respondents agreed that the current rules and regulations are adequate, 30% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 28% disagreed.

Overall, just under half of respondents (49%) agreed that alcohol is too easy to get hold of in Christchurch City, while 18% disagreed.

Around half of respondents (51%) agreed that more harm occurs in areas where there are more places to purchase and consume alcohol onsite. Just under half (48%) also agreed that more harm occurs in areas where there are more places to purchase alcohol to take home and consume.

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? 				
Statement	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Alcohol is too easy to get hold of <b>in Christchurch</b> (e.g. there are too many places licensed to sell it)	49% (n=1914)	30% (n=1198)	18% (n=703)	3% (n=130)
More harm occurs in areas where there are more places to purchase and consume alcohol <b>onsite</b> (e.g. bars, pubs, nightclubs, restaurants)	51% (n=2001)	23% (n=923)	19% (n=740)	7% (n=282)
More harm occurs in areas where there are more places to purchase alcohol <b>to take home</b> (e.g. liquor stores, supermarkets or local grocery or specialty stores)	48% (n=1913)	26% (n=1040)	18% (n=696)	8% (n=297)
I think the harms related to alcohol consumption are worse than they were 5 years ago	35% (n=1398)	31% (n=1209)	20% (n=780)	14% (n=558)

The current rules, regulations and restrictions on alcohol sale and supply <b>in Christchurch</b> are adequate for addressing alcohol related harm	31% (n=1213)	29% (n=1147)	27% (n=1072)	13% (n=512)
My community should have more say regarding licenced premises <b>in our neighbourhood</b>	51% (n=2014)	30% (n=1168)	11% (n=447)	8% (n=316)

<b>How much do you agree or disagree that the current rules, regulations and restrictions on the sale and purchase of alcohol from licensed stores and outlets are adequate for limiting alcohol related problems in your local neighbourhood?</b>						
Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
%	4%	25%	30%	20%	8%	12%
Count	146	1002	1201	779	330	487



Statistical testing revealed that there are statistically significant relationships between the ward a respondent lives in and their views on how effective the current rules, regulations and restrictions on the sale and purchase of alcohol are for limiting alcohol related problems in their local neighbourhood.

Respondents from the Banks Peninsula, Cashmere, Fendalton and Harewood wards (wards with lower deprivation scores) were statistically more likely to agree that the current rules, regulation and restrictions on the sale and purchase of alcohol are effective. On the other hand, respondents from the Linwood and Riccarton wards (wards with higher deprivation scores) were statistically more likely to disagree that the current rules, regulations and restrictions are adequate for reducing alcohol related harm.



**How much do you agree or disagree that the current rules, regulations and restrictions on the sale and purchase of alcohol from licensed stores and outlets are adequate for limiting alcohol related problems in your local neighbourhood?**

Ward	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Don't know	
Banks Peninsula	↑	37%		32%	↓	20%		11%
Burwood	↓	24%		33%		31%		11%
Cashmere	↑	34%		29%	↓	24%		13%
Central		25%		31%		32%		12%
Coastal		28%		30%		33%		9%
Fendalton	↑	37%		28%		26%		9%
Halswell		31%		31%		29%		9%
Harewood	↑	36%		29%		26%		8%
Heathcote		29%		30%		26%	↑	15%
Hornby		27%		32%		28%		14%
Innes		25%		33%		33%		9%
Linwood	↓	23%		30%	↑	37%		10%
Papanui		25%		35%		28%		12%
Riccarton		25%		29%	↑	39%		7%
Spreydon		23%		31%		25%		20%
Waimairi		28%		31%		31%		10%

**Key**

- ↑ ↑ ↑ The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
- ↓ ↓ ↓ The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Alcohol Related Harm

Respondents were asked about the amount of alcohol related harm that they think occurs in a range of places, including both licensed premises and public spaces such as parks.

Respondents indicated that they thought the most harm occurs in private residences, with 43% of respondents indicating that an extreme amount or a lot of harm occurs in private residences. On the other hand, respondents were less likely to indicate that an extreme amount or a lot of harm occurs at premises with on-licenses, where alcohol consumption is more regulated.

Respondents generally indicated that much less harm occurs at restaurants and cafés than most of the other locations tested. Only 3% of respondents reported that they thought an extreme amount of harm (1%) or a lot of harm (2%) occurs at restaurants and cafés, while 80% of respondents indicated that they felt a little harm (37%) or non/minimal harm (43%) happen here. A number of the comments provided by respondents highlighted the role that restaurants and cafes play in providing spaces for communities to connect.

Respondents who live in the Coastal ward were statistically more likely to say that a lot of harm occurs in private residences. Those in the Heathcote ward were more likely to say that a little harm occurs in private residences, and respondents from the Fendalton, Halswell and Waimairi wards were more likely to say that no/minimal harm happens in private residences.

Respondents from the Linwood ward were statistically more likely to say that they think an extreme amount of harm occurs in public spaces (e.g. parks, beaches, streets). Those from the Riccarton ward were statistically more likely say that a moderate amount of harm occurs in public spaces, while those in Hornby and Cashmere were more likely to say that a little harm happens in these spaces. Respondents from the Heathcote ward were statistically more likely to say that non/minimal harm happens in public spaces.

Testing also identified that there is a statistical relationship between the type of household a person lives in and their perspective on the amount of alcohol related harm that occurs in private residences. While the majority indicated that a lot or a moderate amount of harm occurs in private residences, couples with no children were statistically less likely to say that an extreme amount of alcohol related harm occurs in private residences, while those who live in multi-person households (e.g. flats) were statistically more likely to say that an extreme amount of harm occurs in private residences.

**Generally, how much alcohol related harm, if any, do you think occurs in each of the following places in Christchurch?**



Location	An extreme amount of harm	A lot of harm	A moderate amount of harm	A little harm	No/minimal harm	Don't know
Private residences	11% (n=434)	32% (n=1251)	29% (n=1128)	14% (n=537)	4% (n=160)	11% (n=435)
Pubs, bars or night clubs	6% (n=245)	22% (n=849)	41% (n=1607)	21% (n=847)	4% (n=139)	7% (n=259)
Restaurants or cafés	1% (n=37)	2% (n=73)	12% (n=477)	37% (n=1462)	43% (n=1693)	5% (n=203)
Social/sports clubs	2% (n=90)	8% (n=309)	26% (n=1032)	37% (n=1478)	17% (n=665)	9% (n=370)
Public spaces (e.g. park or beach, streets)	4% (n=139)	13% (n=497)	28% (n=1103)	35% (n=1375)	13% (n=530)	8% (n=301)
Public events (e.g. concerts, festival, sports match)	5% (n=180)	15% (n=588)	34% (n=1331)	31% (n=1228)	9% (n=363)	6% (n=255)

Respondents were asked whether there are any other areas in Christchurch where more alcohol related harm occurs. Areas identified by respondents were coded into a range of high-level categories, with the primary ones raised by respondents including the Central City, areas of lower socioeconomic status, proximity to licensed premises, and in homes and private residences. While they were less commonly mentioned, a small number of respondents also talked about issues around the university and in parks and community spaces.

### **Central City**

Respondents who said that they feel more alcohol related harm occurs in the Central City talked of the higher concentration of on-licences in the Central City and the impacts of having these premises clustered together. Some noted the large crowds that these establishments draw, and the impacts that the increased volume of people coupled with the clustered nature of the licensed premises have. Some highlighted that they don't feel safe in the Central City, sharing the view that the behaviours associated with alcohol consumption make them feel unsafe and as a result they avoid the Central City.

*"I think there is more harm in the city centre. Probably because of the higher concentration of bars and clubs and it being a hub for people to easily get around on foot."*

*"The central city as there is a large area of restaurants and bars open later and offering alcohol to people."*

*"Central city - larger concentration of bars, so lots of people out drinking on a Friday and Saturday night. Some nights it doesn't feel safe walking through the city."*

*"In terms of the city, drunk fights are reported at "the strip" more than anywhere it seems. Bars in a cluster = more opportunity for drunk people?"*

*"Central city due to proximity between work places and bars etc - e.g. culture of going for drinks after work and it continuing into the night without a meal."*

*"CBD. Young people pre loading at home then hitting town"*

*"Some parts of the inner city encourage excess alcohol consumption leading to harm but that is due more to the management more than alcohol"*

### **Socioeconomic Status**

In many cases respondents talked about alcohol harm occurring more in areas with a relatively lower socioeconomic status. In some instances, these respondents talked about the additional stress people in these areas are perceived as often under, and others noted that often alcohol is more accessible in these areas. Some submitters noted that often alcohol related harm is more visible in these areas, but that doesn't mean that it isn't an issue in other areas – it is just less visible.

*“It appears that the lower socioeconomic parts of Christchurch have a higher number of liquor stores and pubs where alcohol is available.”*

*“Low socio-economic area as liquor licenses seem to be given out more readily.”*

*“Low socioeconomic areas. Easy of access to alcohol and lack of alternatives to alleviate low socioeconomic burdens.”*

*“Lower decile areas seem to have more obvious alcohol problems. That doesn’t mean that more affluent areas don’t have problems they are just visually different.”*

*“It seems there is more harm reported in the media in lower socio- economic areas - it seems a lot of people in those areas don’t know how to object or they are not informed of me alcohol sales businesses & maybe they don’t care - they are busy keeping body soul & family together!”*

*“There is more harm in areas where there are more financial strains and stresses. These areas also have more alcohol stores available.”*

*“In areas where there is a lot of homelessness and corresponding mental health issues, alcohol is one of the ways people cope. Essentially it makes vulnerable people considerably more vulnerable and those who come across them more afraid. People are more visible on the streets but alcohol can be a factor in any neighbourhood or household and can exacerbate family violence .... And it isn't great for anybody's health outcomes.”*

*“Why are poorer areas always over represented for alcohol, vape and fast food outlets? This is not helping anyone, except maybe the shop owners in question. The ability to have so many of these shops in these areas should be far more strict. The lack of community lobbying in these areas is probably the cause.”*

## **Licensed Premises**

In a number of instances, respondents discussed the alcohol related harm that occurs around licensed premises. This feedback tended to focus on on-licences and was often linked to comments on the Central City which talked about the density of licensed premises. However some respondents still indicated that they felt more harm occurs around off-licenses. Many commented on the relationship between the density of licensed premises and the socio-economic status of a neighbourhood.

*“Where there are lots of off licenses, especially also when in lower socio-economic areas”*

*“I think that areas with more liquor stores per population generally tend to have more harm occur - areas where there are fewer liquor stores or more of the alcohol consumption is under licensed and supervised premises (like restaurants) are less likely to experience as much alcohol related harm”*

*“Areas where alcohol is cheap and easily available / multiple liquor outlets tend to experience more harm.”*

*“Areas with greater numbers of alcohol outlets, greater accessibility leads to more harm”*

*“Oxford terrace, but simply because of the density of bars.”*

*“Somehow in lower socio economic areas more harm occurs and more alcohol outlets are situated in those areas. That should change”*

*“Central City and surrounding areas, way too many outlets and not enough policing of alcohol ban areas”*

*“Areas where there are a lot of bottle stores, often low economic areas.”*

### **Homes and Private Residences**

Many submitters highlighted the impacts of excessive alcohol consumption in private homes and residences, and the lack of tools to control or limit the impacts of drinking in these settings.

*“Where young people congregate, around schools/universities/sports clubs and nightlife. But the real damage is often hidden in people's homes of those who drink heavily. The easy access to alcohol at all times is the biggest problem. Although I think it was worse when I was young.”*

*“I think there is more harm with purchasing alcohol from Supermarkets and Bottle Stores to take home where there is no control.”*

*“The home because it is often invisible.”*

*“The harm I see is from a social group of people - not those in licenced premises, often those that are over-consuming in their own homes or consuming drugs also. I feel the local licenced places take great care/safety of their areas/people/customers.”*

*“In the home/flats etc - access to late hours and after hours (ie uber drinks) increases domestic violence, sexual violence and accidents.”*

*“Within homes especially with children present - I would love our city to be like Australia where alcohol is not available in supermarkets. Being another isle in the store just normalises it. People may think twice about their consumption if they have to make a singular transaction just for alcohol.”*

### **Neighbourhood Issues**

Respondents were asked how often they think that drinking causes or contributes to a range of specific issues in their neighbourhood. The most common issue identified by respondents was littering e.g. rubbish left in public spaces, smashed glass), with just over a third of respondents identifying that this happens frequently in their neighbourhood.

41% of respondents identified that loud noise is occasionally an issue in their neighbourhood, while around a third identified offensive and nuisance behaviour, property damage, littering, and non-violent crime as occasional issues in their neighbourhood.

How often do you think that drinking causes or contributes to the following in your local neighbourhood?						
Location	Very frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Offensive and nuisance behaviour (e.g. verbal insults or threats)	11% (n=420)	17% (n=667)	36% (n=1409)	24% (n=965)	5% (n=196)	8% (n=304)
Loud noise	10% (n=363)	19% (n=715)	41% (n=1561)	24% (n=910)	3% (n=118)	4% (n=140)
Vomiting and/ or public urination	8% (n=287)	10% (n=393)	23% (n=886)	34% (n=1282)	14% (n=540)	10% (n=381)
Property damage (e.g. graffiti, vandalism)	7% (n=245)	12% (n=449)	32% (n=1211)	32% (n=1190)	9% (n=329)	9% (n=324)
Littering (e.g. rubbish left in public spaces, smashed glass)	14% (n=534)	25% (n=922)	34% (n=1285)	18% (n=686)	3% (n=129)	5% (n=198)
Non-violent crime (e.g. trespassing, theft)	6% (n=231)	13% (n=494)	33% (n=1238)	26% (n=985)	5% (n=175)	17% (n=626)
Public disorder (e.g. fighting in public)	7% (n=249)	10% (n=374)	23% (n=870)	36% (n=1333)	12% (n=442)	12% (n=456)
Physical violence/ assault	7% (n=262)	10% (n=385)	21% (n=780)	33% (n=1231)	9% (n=335)	20% (n=776)



Overall, aside from the issue of litter, the survey did not reveal strong evidence that these issues are widespread in the city. However, when analysed by ward, the data tells us that issues associated with the consumption of alcohol are more prevalent in some areas of the city than other.

Respondents from Banks Peninsula, Cashmere, Fendalton and Heathcote wards were statistically much less likely to report that some or most of these issues occur frequently in their neighbourhoods.

On the other hand, respondents from the Burwood, Central, Coastal, Linwood and Riccarton wards were statistically much more likely to say that some or most of these issues occur frequently in their neighbourhoods.

A summary for each ward has been provided with the tables. Overall, the results broken down by ward show that there are a small number of areas in the city where respondents were statistically more likely to report that drinking causes or contributes to these issues occurring frequently in their local neighbourhoods.

## Banks Peninsula

Respondents from the Banks Peninsula ward were statistically much less likely to report that any of the issues occur frequently in their neighbourhoods as a result of drinking. Statistically, they were more likely to report that these issues occur rarely or not at all.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Banks Peninsula	Litter		Litter	Litter	
	Loud noise		Public Disorder	Public Disorder	
	Public Disorder		Offensive & nuisance behaviour	Offensive & nuisance behaviour	
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour		Vomiting & public urination	Vomiting & public urination	
	Vomiting & public urination		Property Damage	Non-violent crime	
	Property Damage		Physical violence & assault		
	Physical violence & assault		Non-violent crime		
	Non-violent crime				

### Key










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More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance









## Burwood

Respondents who live in the Burwood ward were statistically much more likely to report that issues including loud noise, offensive and nuisance behaviour, physical violence and assault and non-violent crime occur frequently in their neighbourhoods as a result of drinking. They were statistically less likely to report that litter, property damage and physical violence are rarely issues in their neighbourhoods.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know	
Burwood	Loud Noise 	Public Disorder 	Litter 		Litter 	
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 		Property Damage 			
	Physical violence & assault 		Physical violence & assault 			
	Non-violent crime 					

### Key

-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
-    The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Cashmere

Respondents who live in the Cashmere ward were statistically much less likely to report that most of the issues happen frequently in their local neighbourhoods as a result of drinking. In a similar vein, they were much more likely to report that most of the issues surveyed are rarely or never an issue in their local neighbourhood.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Cashmere	Loud Noise	Public Disorder	Litter	Offensive & nuisance behaviour	Vomiting & public urination
	Litter		Public Disorder	Offensive & nuisance behaviour	Vomiting & public urination
	Public Disorder		Offensive & nuisance behaviour	Vomiting & public urination	
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour		Vomiting & public urination	Physical violence & assault	
	Vomiting & public urination		Property Damage		
	Property Damage		Non-violent crime		
	Physical violence & assault				
	Non-violent crime				

























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More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Central

Respondents who live in the Central ward were statistically much more likely to report that most of the issues are frequently a problem in their local neighbourhoods as a result of drinking. On the other hand, they were statistically much less likely to indicate that most of the issues are rarely or never an issue in their local neighbourhood.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Central	Loud Noise 	Public Disorder 	Litter 	Public Disorder 	
	Litter 	Vomiting & public urination 	Public Disorder 	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 	
	Public Disorder 	Property Damage 	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 	Vomiting & public urination 	
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 	Physical violence & assault 	Vomiting & public urination 	Property Damage 	
	Vomiting & public urination 		Property Damage 	Physical violence & assault 	
	Property Damage 		Physical violence & assault 		
	Physical violence & assault 		Non-violent crime 		
	Non-violent crime 				














### Key

-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
-    The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship







More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Coastal

Respondents from the Coastal ward were statistically more likely to report that issues such as litter, public disorder, offensive and nuisance behaviour, physical violence and assault, and non-violent crime occur frequently in their neighbourhoods due to drinking. The strength of these statistical relationships varied by issue. Conversely, they were statistically less likely to report that issues such as litter, offensive and nuisance behaviour, property damage and non-violent crime occur regularly in their local neighbourhoods.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Coastal	Litter 	Property Damage 	Litter 	Physical violence & assault 	
	Public Disorder 	Physical violence & assault 	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 		
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour  		Property Damage 		
	Physical violence & assault 		Non-violent crime 		
	Non-violent crime 				











### Key

-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
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More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Fendalton

Respondents who live in the Fendalton ward were statistically much less likely to report that several of these issues occur frequently in their local neighbourhood as a result of drinking, however they were statistically more likely to report that vomiting and public urination and property damage happen occasionally.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Fendalton	Loud Noise 	Vomiting & public urination 		Non-violent crime 	Property Damage 
	Litter 	Property Damage 			
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 				
	Vomiting & public urination 				
	Property Damage 				
	Physical violence & assault 				

### Key

-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
-    The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Halswell

Respondents who live in the Halswell ward were statistically less likely to report that drinking causes most of the issues surveyed to occur either frequently and/or occasionally in their local neighbourhoods. They were statistically more likely to report that litter, property damage, non-violent crime, vomiting and public urination and physical violence and assault occur rarely or never in their local neighbourhoods.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Halswell	Loud Noise <span style="color:red">∨</span>	Offensive & nuisance behaviour <span style="color:red">∨</span>	Litter <span style="color:green">∧∧</span>	Vomiting & public urination <span style="color:green">∧∧</span>	
	Litter <span style="color:red">∨∨</span>	Vomiting & public urination <span style="color:red">∨∨</span>	Property Damage <span style="color:green">∧∧</span>	Property Damage <span style="color:green">∧</span>	
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour <span style="color:red">∨∨</span>	Property Damage <span style="color:red">∨∨</span>	Non-violent crime <span style="color:green">∧∧</span>	Physical violence & assault <span style="color:green">∧</span>	
	Property Damage <span style="color:red">∨∨</span>	Physical violence & assault <span style="color:red">∨∨</span>			
	Non-violent crime <span style="color:red">∨∨</span>	Non-violent crime <span style="color:red">∨</span>			

### Key

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More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Harewood

Respondents who live in the Harewood ward were statistically much less likely to report that many of these issues occur frequently or occasionally in their neighbourhoods due to drinking. They were statistically more likely to report that litter, public disorder, vomiting and public urination, property damage and physical violence and assault never happen in their local neighbourhoods due to drinking.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Harewood	Litter <span style="color: red;">▼</span>	Public Disorder <span style="color: red;">▼▼</span>	Offensive & nuisance behaviour <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	Litter <span style="color: green;">▲▲</span>	
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour <span style="color: red;">▼</span>	Vomiting and/or public urination <span style="color: red;">▼</span>		Public Disorder <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	
	Property Damage <span style="color: red;">▼</span>	Physical violence & assault <span style="color: red;">▼▼</span>		Vomiting & public urination <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	
	Non-violent crime <span style="color: red;">▼</span>			Property Damage <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	
				Physical violence & assault <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	














### Key

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More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Heathcote

Respondents from the Heathcote ward were statistically more likely to report that drinking never causes issues such as public disorder, offensive and nuisance behaviour, vomiting and public urination and property damage in their local neighbourhoods. They were statistically less likely to report that alcohol causes issues such as loud noise, public disorder and offensive and nuisance behaviour regularly in their neighbourhoods.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Heathcote	Loud Noise 	Physical violence & assault 	Physical violence & assault 	Public Disorder 	Public Disorder 
	Public Disorder 			Offensive & nuisance behaviour 	
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 			Vomiting & public urination 	
	Vomiting & public urination 			Property Damage 	
	Physical violence & assault 			Physical violence & assault 	

### Key

-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
-    The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance



## Hornby

Respondents from the Hornby ward were statistically more likely to report that drinking causes litter in their local neighbourhood frequently. They were statistically less likely to indicate that litter and vomiting and public urination occur occasionally or that vomiting and public urination occurs rarely in their local neighbourhoods as a result of alcohol.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Hornby	Litter <span style="color: green;">^</span>	Litter <span style="color: red;">v</span>	Vomiting & public urination <span style="color: red;">v</span>		
		Vomiting & public urination <span style="color: red;">v</span>			

## Innes

Respondents from the Innes ward were statistically less likely to report that litter occurs frequently, and that physical violence and assault never happens in their local neighbourhoods as a result of drinking.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Innes	Litter <span style="color: red;">v</span>			Physical violence & assault <span style="color: red;">v</span>	

























### Key

- ^ ^^ ^^^ The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
- v vv vvv The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship







More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Linwood

Respondents who live in the Linwood ward were statistically much more likely to report drinking causes or contributes to all of these issues occurring frequently in their neighbourhood. They were also statistically much less likely to report that drinking rarely or never contributes to most of these issues in their neighbourhoods.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Linwood	Loud Noise 	Litter 	Litter 	Public Disorder 	
	Litter 	Public Disorder 	Public Disorder 	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 	
	Public Disorder 	Physical violence & assault 	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 	Vomiting & public urination 	
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 		Vomiting & public urination 	Property Damage 	
	Vomiting & public urination 		Property Damage 	Physical violence & assault 	
	Property Damage 		Physical violence & assault 	Non-violent crime 	
	Physical violence & assault 		Non-violent crime 		
	Non-violent crime 				

### Key

-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
-    The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship















More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Papanui







Respondents from the Papanui ward were neither statistically more or less likely to report that drinking causes or contributes to any of these issues occurring in their local neighbourhoods.

## Riccarton

Respondents who live in the Riccarton ward were statistically more likely to report that alcohol causes or contributes to loud noise, litter, offensive and nuisance behaviour, vomiting and public urination and property damage occurring frequently in their local neighbourhoods. They were statistically less likely to report that litter and offensive and nuisance behaviour rarely occur in their neighbourhoods, and that public disorder and vomiting and public urination never occur in their neighbourhoods.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Riccarton	Loud Noise 	Public Disorder 	Litter 	Public Disorder 	Litter 
	Litter 	Vomiting & public urination 	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 	Vomiting & public urination 	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 
	Offensive & nuisance behaviour 				Property Damage 
	Vomiting & public urination 				
	Property Damage 				





### Key

-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
-    The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance



### Spreydon

Respondents from the Spreydon ward were statistically more likely to report that alcohol causes or contributes to frequent non-violent crime in their neighbourhoods. They were statistically less likely to report that litter is rarely an issue in their neighbourhoods and that public disorder and physical violence/assault are never an issue.







Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Spreydon	Non-violent crime 		Litter 	Public Disorder 	
				Physical violence/assault 	

### Waimairi

Respondents who live in the Waimairi ward were statistically more likely to report that property damage rarely occurs in their neighbourhood as a result of alcohol consumption and statistically less likely to report that non-violent crime never happens.

Ward	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Waimairi			Property Damage 	Non-violent crime 	

#### Key


-    The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
-    The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

## Number of Licensed Premises

Overall, the feedback provided by respondents tended to indicate a perception that there is around the right number of licensed premises in their local neighbourhoods at the moment, with more than half of respondents agreeing that there are about the right number of each of the licensed premise type. The number of places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away (e.g. liquor stores, supermarkets or local grocery or specialty stores) was an outlier, with around 3 in 10 respondents indicating that they think there are too many of these premises in their local neighbourhood, compared to around 1 in 10 for all other licence types.

Generally feedback from respondents didn't overwhelmingly indicate that there was a lack of any particular type of licensed premises in their local neighbourhoods. However, when compared to off licences, respondents were twice as likely to report that there are not enough on-licence premises in their neighbourhood.

<b>Thinking about the number and types of places that sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood, do you think that there are too many, around the right number, or not enough of the following places in your neighbourhood?</b> 				
Statement	Too many	About the right number	Not enough	Don't know
Places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises with a meal (e.g. restaurants or cafes)	6% (n=247)	69% (n=2666)	16% (n=617)	8% (n=324)
Places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises (e.g. bars, pubs or nightclubs)	8% (n=303)	69% (n=2642)	13% (n=513)	10% (n=365)
Places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away (e.g. liquor stores, supermarkets or local grocery or specialty stores)	31% (n=1214)	58% (n=2262)	4% (n=158)	6% (n=246)
Other places that sell alcohol (e.g. sports clubs, workingmen's clubs, RSA, party buses, boats or winery/cellar doors)	7% (n=272)	60% (n=2239)	7% (n=275)	25% (n=935)

There is a statistically significant relationship between the ward a respondent lives in and their opinion about whether there is enough of each of these premises in their local neighbourhood.

Respondents from the Hornby, Linwood and Riccarton wards were statistically more likely to report that there are too many places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away in their local neighbourhoods. Respondents in these wards were also statistically less likely to say that there are about the right number in their local neighbourhood. The Riccarton and Linwood wards are among the wards with the greatest access to alcohol.

Respondents from the Linwood and Banks Peninsula wards were also statistically more likely to say that there are not enough places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away, however

the proportion of respondents with this opinion was very small compared to the *about the right number* and *too many* response options.

Do you think that there are too many, around the right number, or not enough places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away (e.g. liquor stores, supermarkets or local grocery or specialty stores) in your neighbourhood?								
Ward	Too many		About the right number		Not enough		Don't know	
Banks Peninsula	∨∨	16%	∧∧	73%	∧	6%		6%
Burwood		34%		57%		3%		7%
Cashmere	∨∨	23%	∧	66%		3%		8%
Central		31%		56%		4%		8%
Coastal		36%		53%		5%		6%
Fendalton	∨	24%	∧	67%		2%		7%
Halswell		29%		62%		4%		5%
Harewood		27%	∧	66%		1%		6%
Heathcote		29%		63%		2%		6%
Hornby	∧	44%	∨	47%		1%		8%
Innes		36%		56%		2%		6%
Linwood	∧∧	47%	∨∨	43%	∧	5%		5%
Papanui		36%		56%		1%		6%
Riccarton	∧∧	46%	∨	48%		3%		3%
Spreydon		37%	∨	52%		3%		9%
Waimairi		34%		61%		1%		4%

**Key**

- ∧ ∧∧ ∧∧∧ The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
- ∨ ∨∨ ∨∨∨ The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

Respondents who reported that there is about the right number of licensed premises in their local neighbourhood were asked whether they would like to see more licensed premises in their neighbourhoods. In most instances respondents were split between disagreeing or neither agreeing nor disagreeing. The exception was places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises with a meal (e.g. restaurants or cafes) in their local neighbourhood, where around a third of respondents agreed that they would like to see more of these places in their local neighbourhood.

<b>How much do you agree or disagree that you would like to see more of the following in your local neighbourhood?</b>				
<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises with a meal (e.g. restaurants or cafes)	32% (n=845)	42% (n=1128)	24% (n=652)	2% (n=41)
Places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises (e.g. bars, pubs or nightclubs)	14% (n=370)	42% (n=1118)	42% (n=1120)	1% (n=33)
Places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away (e.g. liquor stores, supermarkets or local grocery or specialty stores)	7% (n=154)	43% (n=965)	49% (n=1110)	1% (n=33)
Other places that sell alcohol (e.g. sports clubs, workingmen's clubs, RSA, party buses, boats or winery/cellar doors)	10% (n=215)	48% (n=1085)	40% (n=896)	2% (n=43)

Statistical testing shows that there is a statistically significant relationship between the ward a respondent lives in and their views on whether their neighbourhood needs more licensed premises where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises (e.g. bars, pubs or nightclubs). There were no statistically significant relationships between ward and the other premise types.

Although respondents who live in the Central, Coastal, and Linwood wards were statistically more likely to agree that they would like to see more places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises (e.g. bars, pubs or nightclubs) in their neighbourhoods than respondents from other areas of the city, they are significantly outnumbered by others in their wards who either disagree or neither agree nor disagree that they would like to see more of these premises in their local neighbourhood.

Respondents who live in the Waimairi ward are statistically more likely to disagree that they want to see more of these premises in their local neighbourhood.



**How much do you agree or disagree that you would like to see more places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises (e.g. bars, pubs or nightclubs) your local neighbourhood?**

Ward	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Don't know	
Banks Peninsula		7%		49%		41%		2%
Burwood		10%		45%		43%		1%
Cashmere		10%		42%		46%		2%
Central	^	18%		42%		38%		2%
Coastal	^	19%		47%	v	34%		
Fendalton		13%		39%		48%		1%
Halswell		8%		48%		44%		
Harewood		9%		42%		48%		1%
Heathcote		15%		38%		46%		
Hornby		17%	v	29%		53%		1%
Innes		14%		41%		44%		2%
Linwood	^^	19%		38%		40%		3%
Papanui		11%		46%		42%		1%
Riccarton		9%	^	50%		40%		1%
Spreydon		11%		45%		43%		1%
Waimairi		12%	v	32%	^^	55%		1%

**Key**

- ^   ^^   ^^   The value is statistically higher than if there was no relationship
- ≡   v   v   The value is statistically lower than if there was no relationship

More arrows correspond to a higher degree of statistical significance

**From the Comments**

Respondents provided 411 comments on the number of licensed premises in their local neighbourhoods. The comments largely reflected the feedback that respondents feel there are either too many or about the right number of licensed premises in neighbourhoods.



The written feedback indicated that overall, respondents don't see a need for more licensed premises in their neighbourhoods. Written feedback provided from those who think there are around the right number reinforced that they don't want to see any more licensed premises in their local neighbourhoods. In some instances, these respondents noted that they already have good access in their local neighbourhoods.

*"I think the balance is right in Halswell, but I feel lack of bottle stores without competition, basically run a monopoly."*

*"There are no nearby places to purchase alcohol...we need to get in a car to go and purchase. I'm happy we have no close off licence as I think they bring trouble to a neighbourhood"*

*"I feel we have a good number for the size of the community. Once quality cafe/bar on the site of the Dark Star would be nice - perhaps an old building moved onto the site. We do NOT need a wedding venue or huge accommodation place put forward a couple of years ago. It didn't relate to Diamond Harbour."*

*"My very local neighbourhood is not that bad but I would be annoyed if my local shops had a liquor outlet as it reduces safety in the area"*

*"A wine shop, a sports club and a couple of supermarkets - don't need any more"*

*"About right but certainly NO MORE, can't undo what we have already that the public did not ask for"*

*"There's enough. There really doesn't need to be a higher accessibility to alcohol."*

*"I think Halswell has enough places to consume alcohol, but no more please"*

*"There is one and it looks like it has a busy usual crowd until it closes. That feels like a right amount"*

*"There is no reason for community wellbeing why this local neighborhood needs any more stores that sell alcohol!"*

Those who commented on their being too many in their local neighbourhoods simply reinforced that they feel there are too many, and that access is too easy. In some cases they referred to the density of the outlets, indicating that they feel this is a problem.

*"Three off-licenses within 50m is too many."*

*"Too many, all densely packed in one area."*

*"I think there are too many liquor stores in close proximity and there should be a lot less with further restrictions on when alcohol sales can occur"*

*"There are too many bottle stores"*

*"There are too many, and it's too cheap and easy to buy"*

*"There are too many retail locations that alcohol can be purchased, particularly small independent outlets. Locals should be able decide if new outlets are acceptable."*

*“Far too many such places: one club, two specialty liquor stores, one supermarket, two bars, plus restaurants. We don't have shops and services that would enhance quality of life, but we have all these liquor outlets which do not.”*

The comments from those saying that there are not enough licensed premises in their local neighbourhood made it clear that they were talking about a particular type of establishment – primarily on-licenses, which they see as playing an important role in their community and providing amenity to the wider neighbourhood.

*“Personally I think it would be quite nice to have a couple more options of places where alcohol can be consumed in my area, but appreciate it is not without harm so there is a chance that could increase”*

*“In Southshore there are none which is ok but would be good to have a restaurant / café back for the community.”*

*“There are lots of dive bars, but nowhere in Hoon Hay that's nice. It'd be good that we vetted pubs not based on "You're a pub" but "What kind of pub?" before we say yes or no to them.”*

*“We have the right amount, though I wouldn't have issue with another restaurant or two”*

*“would be good to have a decent uk style pub with decent craft beers”*

*“I think we lack good quality on-licensed premises options, i.e. good places to go to for a drink. We've got plenty of bottle store options, but the small number of pubs are not that appealing to go to for social drinks”*

*“We need more classy places. Nice pubs and cafes with character. Off-licence provision is sufficient.”*

*“It's about right. More restaurants in general would be nice, not just for the alcohol”*

Other comments highlighted that the type of licensed premise can have an impact on opinions about whether there is about right, too many, or not enough licensed premises in respondents' neighbourhoods. Generally respondents regarded on-license premises more favourably, and there were some distinct differences in opinions on the different type of off-license premises. These comments largely reflect what the quantitative analysis above tells us. Other respondents provided feedback on supermarkets selling alcohol.

*“I can feel quite unsafe even in the day walking past the local pubs/liquor store. I usually cross the road. It would be great to have less pubs/liquor stores in my neighbourhood, and for them to open later in the day.”*

*“Thankfully we don't have a bottle store near us .... There is one in XXXX but it's mainly restaurants and bars that sell food with alcohol.”*

*“The bars/restaurants in our area tend to attract a more educated and older crowd so not much trouble.”*

*“Again, I think demonising alcohol and further restriction is harmful. People should be encouraged to drink in licensed venues rather than at home or in public.”*

*“There are a few, but I feel like restricting where you can purchase alcohol, and even the hours, will have no effect on the problems caused by drinking. In fact, I think licensed bars, cafes should be encouraged as the staff can keep an eye for problem behaviour.”*

*“See no reason why dairies, service stations etc should sell alcohol at all. Supermarkets seem more legit, but there are none near here. Bottle stores do not need to be open late”*

*“Sale of alcohol encourages people of all ages to too easily obtain alcohol and over time develop into problem drinking and have a serious negative impact on families. I do not agree with supermarkets have large volumes, discounted and promoted alcohol for sale on the supermarket shelf easily handy to the family shopper.”*


*“I don't think having alcohol available in supermarkets or general stores is a good idea, makes it too easy for people to buy.”*

*“The supermarket is fine. I don't think we need small liquor outlets in every shopping center and I don't think dairies should sell alcohol.”*

*“The local supermarket does a very good job monitoring their licence. Not so the local bottle shop further away”*

## Hours of Licensed Premises

Respondents' opinions on the hours of licensed premises in their neighbourhoods tended to be split between they are too long or they are about right. On average, 42% of respondents tended to think that the hours of licensed premises in their neighbourhood were too long, while 37% think that the hours are about right. Generally, the majority of respondents were in agreement that the hours are not too short.

<b>Do you think the hours that each of the following licensed premises can sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood are...</b> 				
Statement	Too short	About right	Too long	Don't know
Supermarkets (7am -11pm max)	4% (n=143)	54% (n=2106)	40% (n=1580)	3% (n=117)
Small grocery/ convenience/ specialty store (7am - 11pm max)	3% (n=138)	44% (n=1722)	49% (n=1917)	4% (n=168)
Bottle stores (7am - 11pm max)	4% (n=175)	45% (n=1794)	47% (n=1859)	3% (n=118)
Restaurants or cafés (8am - 4am max)	4% (n=172)	49% (n=1920)	43% (n=1711)	4% (n=143)
Social/sports clubs (8am - 4am max)	3% (n=108)	35% (n=1385)	56% (n=2213)	6% (n=239)
Pubs/bars or night clubs (8am - 4am max)	4% (n=160)	44% (n=1722)	48% (n=1908)	4% (n=156)

## Supermarkets

Respondents from the Burwood and Riccarton wards were statistically less likely to indicate that the opening hours for **supermarkets** are about right. Those who live in the Banks Peninsula ward were less likely to indicate that they think the hours are too long, while those in the Riccarton and Burwood wards were statistically more likely to say that they are too long.

Do you think the hours that supermarkets can sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood are...								
Ward	Too short		About right		Too long		Don't know	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Banks Peninsula	1	0.5%	106	52%	74	36%	24	12%
Burwood	6	2%	148	45%	160	49%	15	5%
Cashmere	2	1%	190	55%	142	41%	12	3%
Central	11	4%	131	48%	122	44%	11	4%
Coastal	5	2%	101	50%	83	41%	12	6%
Fendalton	3	1%	120	54%	95	43%	4	2%
Halswell	8	2%	190	56%	138	40%	5	1%
Harewood	7	2%	155	55%	113	40%	9	3%
Heathcote	3	1%	147	50%	133	45%	12	4%
Hornby	2	2%	54	46%	57	49%	4	3%
Innes	6	2%	183	50%	167	46%	7	2%
Linwood	7	3%	115	48%	107	45%	10	4%
Papanui	3	2%	80	51%	70	45%	3	2%
Riccarton	6	3%	92	43%	111	52%	5	2%
Spreydon	6	3%	117	53%	87	40%	9	4%
Waimairi	5	3%	104	56%	75	40%	2	1%

*“If doing grocery shopping from 7am, being able to get a bottle of wine with my shopping, would save me having to go out again to get it elsewhere.”*

*“Starting at 7am or 8am is very early and seems a bit problematic. ... 10pm for supermarkets and bottle stores makes more sense.”*

*“Should start selling from 9 am. 7am is too early as people can buy alcohol on their way to work. Too much temptation and too much availability.”*

*“I think there is a big difference between bars/pubs/cafe's/restaurants and supermarkets, because at a bar or cafe, you can only drink it on the premise, you cannot take it away, but at a supermarket, you run into the issue where people will buy it and then drink it on the street.”*

*“Some premises (e.g. supermarkets) can sell alcohol too early in the morning (in my opinion).”*

*“I don't think that the premises need to be open at 7am, should be 10am at the earliest”*

*“It's my understanding that these hours are a big part of the reason supermarkets have cut back their operating hours, which can be frustrating when wanting to purchase groceries at odd hours.”*

*“If supermarkets are allowed to sell alcohol it makes sense to me that they can sell it when they are open.”*

*“I don't why some of these places can sell alcohol at 8am in the morning. Except if there is a special sporting event happening in the Northern Hemisphere. Supermarkets I understand as they cater for people who have possibly come into the city to do shopping.”*

## Bottle Stores

Respondents who live in the Riccarton ward were statistically more likely to say that the hours for **bottle stores** are too long, while those in the Banks Peninsula ward were statistically less likely to say that they are too long.

Do you think the hours that bottle stores can sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood are...								
Ward	Too short		About right		Too long		Don't know	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Banks Peninsula	4	2%	90	44%	86	42%	25	12%
Burwood	9	3%	124	38%	181	55%	15	5%
Cashmere	4	1%	153	44%	176	51%	13	4%
Central	12	4%	120	44%	132	48%	11	4%
Coastal	6	3%	90	45%	92	46%	13	6%
Fendalton	4	2%	102	46%	109	49%	7	3%
Halswell	9	3%	160	47%	166	49%	6	2%
Harewood	6	2%	135	48%	136	48%	7	2%
Heathcote	4	1%	123	42%	157	53%	11	4%
Hornby	3	3%	50	43%	63	54%	1	1%
Innes	9	2%	153	42%	196	54%	5	1%
Linwood	7	3%	96	40%	129	54%	7	3%
Papanui	2	1%	65	42%	86	55%	3	2%
Riccarton	3	1%	82	38%	124	58%	5	2%
Spreydon	12	5%	87	40%	112	51%	8	4%
Waimairi	5	3%	79	42%	98	53%	4	2%

*“Restricting hours just punishes people who work weird hours or want to make spontaneous late night plans. those who are planning to abuse alcohol have already acquired what they need anyway”*

*“Bottle Stores in general have better control and trained staff than supermarket off licences.”*

*“All outlets that sell alcohol are required to have a current duty manager on and sell alcohol responsibly regardless of the time of day. As long as they are doing this then I don’t have a problem with what time they are selling it. Many people plan ahead and buy their alcohol for the next day later at night, or beat the busy rush of supermarkets or work shift work. These people shouldn’t be impacted by the small number that may cause trouble during these times.”*

*“Bottle stores 11pm about right”*

*“Starting at 7am or 8am is very early and seems a bit problematic. 3am for bars etc makes more sense than 4am. 10pm for supermarkets and bottle stores makes more sense.”*

*“There are more than enough bottle stores, and they do not require such long hours of operations. I do not believe our supermarkets should sell alcohol, this should be in bottle stores only. I believe we should have a setup similar to Swedens System Bolaget where alcohol sales have stricter regulations and reduced hours in order to reduce alcohol related harm. I do not think our on-licence operators need any changes, I see responsible alcohol provisions being made at our bars and restaurants.”*

*“No supermarkets, bottle stores etc in my neighbourhood. In saying that, not sure 8am is needed anywhere.”*

*“I think it shouldn't be available so early in the morning for bottle stores in suburbs.”*



## Small grocery/convenience/specialty stores

Respondents from the Banks Peninsula ward were more likely to think that the licensed hours for **small grocery/convenience/specialty stores** are about right and less likely to think that they are too long, while those from the Burwood ward were less likely to report that they were about right. Respondents from the Burwood and Riccarton wards were statistically more likely to report that they were too long.

Do you think the hours that small grocery/convenience/specialty stores can sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood are...								
Ward	Too short		About right		Too long		Don't know	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Banks Peninsula	1	0.5%	97	47%	82	40%	25	12%
Burwood	5	2%	110	33%	199	60%	15	5%
Cashmere	1	0.3%	153	44%	175	51%	17	5%
Central	12	4%	109	40%	142	52%	12	4%
Coastal	5	2%	78	39%	101	50%	17	8%
Fendalton	4	2%	97	44%	114	51%	7	3%
Halswell	7	2%	148	43%	175	52%	11	3%
Harewood	5	2%	118	42%	148	53%	13	5%
Heathcote	2	1%	121	41%	156	53%	16	5%
Hornby	2	2%	46	39%	66	56%	3	3%
Innes	6	2%	138	38%	207	57%	12	3%
Linwood	8	3%	92	38%	130	54%	9	4%
Papanui	1	1%	62	40%	88	56%	5	3%
Riccarton	3	1%	74	35%	129	60%	8	4%
Spreydon	6	3%	93	42%	109	50%	11	5%
Waimairi	4	2%	75	40%	95	51%	12	6%

*"I'm not a fan of supermarkets and dairies selling alcohol. It should really be restricted to bars, bottle stores and the like."*

*“... Limiting bottle stores, dairies selling hours would be great. Possibly extending to supermarkets.”*

*“...Not sure convenience stores should be selling alcohol”*

*“Just bearing in mind that in Wellington you buy beer and wine at your local dairy/ mini mart. Chch is quite restricted in that regard.”*

*“Availability of alcohol should be monitored - within on license (bars/restaurants, the supply can be monitored by trained staff and is served in smaller quantities at a time), off licence access can and should be planned in advance, i.e. you know you need a bottle of wine for the week, you can plan ahead to go during opening hours, it doesn't need to be available at 7am or 11pm for immediate consumption. Planning alcohol consumption in advance is usually not an issue for those who don't have abuse issues though for those that do, having a wide window of alcohol availability is an issue. Limiting bottle stores, dairies selling hours would be great. Possibly extending to supermarkets.”*

## Restaurants or cafés

Respondents from the Innes ward were statistically more likely to say that the hours for **restaurants or cafés** are about right. Those who live in the Cashmere ward were statistically more likely to say that they are too long.

Do you think the hours that restaurants or cafés can sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood are...								
Ward	Too short		About right		Too long		Don't know	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Banks Peninsula	0	0%	98	48%	87	42%	20	10%
Burwood	8	2%	140	43%	168	51%	13	4%
Cashmere	3	1%	149	43%	183	53%	11	3%
Central	14	5%	136	49%	114	43%	8	3%
Coastal	6	3%	95	47%	87	43%	13	6%
Fendalton	7	3%	115	52%	94	42%	6	3%
Halswell	12	4%	164	48%	157	46%	8	2%
Harewood	2	1%	136	48%	138	49%	8	3%
Heathcote	5	2%	140	47%	138	47%	12	4%
Hornby	4	3%	55	47%	55	47%	3	3%
Innes	9	2%	190	52%	158	44%	6	2%
Linwood	9	4%	105	44%	114	48%	11	5%
Papanui	2	1%	71	46%	81	52%	2	1%
Riccarton	8	4%	92	43%	109	51%	5	2%
Spreydon	6	3%	102	47%	101	46%	10	5%
Waimairi	5	3%	90	48%	86	46%	5	3%

*“The suitability of those hours obviously depend on how those places are run. E.g. imo not many restaurants or cafes should be selling alcohol till 4am”*

*“... Restaurants and cafes, likewise, shouldn't sell alcoholic beverages on-site until 11am.”*

*“Outside of a specialty events I don't see the need for bars and restaurants to be open until 4am”*

*“If a restaurant or cafe is genuinely a place for people to go and enjoy a meal then I don't have an issue with them selling alcohol”*

## Pubs/bars or night clubs

Respondents from the Riccarton ward were statistically less likely to report that the licensed hours for **pubs/bars or night clubs** are about right.

Do you think the hours that pubs/bars and nightclubs can sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood are...								
Ward	Too short		About right		Too long		Don't know	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Banks Peninsula	3	1%	72	35%	108	53%	22	11%
Burwood	6	2%	120	36%	190	58%	13	4%
Cashmere	5	1%	132	38%	195	56%	14	4%
Central	13	5%	118	43%	138	50%	6	2%
Coastal	5	2%	81	40%	104	52%	11	5%
Fendalton	7	3%	84	38%	121	55%	10	5%
Halswell	9	3%	133	39%	190	56%	9	3%
Harewood	2	1%	100	35%	170	60%	12	4%
Heathcote	6	2%	109	37%	167	57%	13	4%
Hornby	5	4%	45	38%	64	55%	3	3%
Innes	12	3%	148	41%	195	54%	8	2%
Linwood	8	3%	98	41%	125	52%	8	3%
Papanui	2	1%	53	34%	97	62%	4	3%
Riccarton	6	3%	66	31%	132	62%	10	5%
Spreydon	7	3%	75	34%	125	57%	12	5%
Waimairi	4	2%	63	34%	113	61%	6	3%

*“Pubs/bars should not have a limit. Makes it hard for them to open for big events on other side of world that are early morning here”*

*“Reducing the time that bars can open and sell alcohol has impacted the vibe of the city. I talk to many young people that say this is a barrier for them moving to CHCH from other cities - and we need young people!!”*

*“...For pubs, restaurants, clubs, trading hour should start from 11:00am also.”*

*“Need to encourage people to the bars to enjoy social activity with alcohol - that’s the safe space for it. Need more clubs in Chch tho where people can enjoy themselves to the small hours if they wish. It provides life to a city and is fun. City and around the Terrace etc is the right place for this, not by houses”*

*“Don't need pubs, cafe, bars etc to start so early in the morning ie. 8am. It's ok for shops as people can be purchasing to buy for drinking later on...”*

## Social/sports clubs

Respondents who live in the Cashmere and Riccarton wards were less likely to indicate that the hours for **social/sports clubs** are about right and more likely to say that they are too long.

Respondents who live in Banks Peninsula were less likely to say that the hours for social/sports clubs are too long.

Do you think the hours that social/sports clubs can sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood are...								
Ward	Too short		About right		Too long		Don't know	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Banks Peninsula	1	0.5%	73	36%	104	51%	27	13%
Burwood	4	1%	106	32%	204	62%	15	5%
Cashmere	1	0.3%	95	27%	233	67%	17	5%
Central	10	4%	86	31%	165	60%	14	5%
Coastal	4	2%	56	28%	126	63%	15	7%
Fendalton	4	2%	78	35%	126	57%	14	6%
Halswell	4	1%	118	35%	207	61%	12	4%
Harewood	1	0.4%	91	32%	180	63%	12	4%
Heathcote	1	0.3%	103	35%	179	61%	12	4%
Hornby	3	3%	46	39%	65	56%	3	3%
Innes	5	1%	127	35%	126	60%	15	4%
Linwood	4	2%	81	34%	137	57%	17	7%
Papanui	1	1%	47	30%	103	66%	5	3%
Riccarton	5	2%	55	26%	145	68%	9	4%
Spreydon	5	2%	63	29%	132	60%	19	9%
Waimairi	3	2%	56	30%	118	63%	9	5%

*“I think it is appropriate for sports clubs on reserve land to have reduced hours of operation than those listed above. The primary purpose of use should be for sport and recreational, not socialising. This may already occur.”*

*“The start time is too early. I run a sports cafe/bar and you don’t need to be open at 8am and supermarkets shouldn’t sell before 11am nor should offsite. I don’t have an issue with onsites and nightclubs opening late. Sports clubs are generally daytime thru to 9pm and people move on as the parks are in residential areas.”*

### **From the Comments**

Respondents provided 354 comments on the maximum opening hours for licensed premises. Around half of the comments received (n=160) addressed the length of the hours and the overall proportion of the day that alcohol can be purchased within. Thematic analysis revealed that around 42% of respondents (on average) signalled that they think the opening hours for licensed premises are too long. The early hours of the day were a focus for many, who felt that alcohol shouldn’t be available for purchase at 7am or 8am in the morning.

*“As a society we shouldn't be saying that it's ok to drink alcohol from 7am-4am.”*

*“What about Alcohol online sales and delivery - I think these should be restricted as well. I think off sales shouldn't be able to sell alcohol at 8am in the morning. I also think supermarkets should have a sperate space for alcohol and young people shouldn't be exposed to it.”*

*“In general, what is the necessity for purchasing alcohol at 7am? And is it necessary to sell it until 4am?”*

*“There's no need for people to be able to buy alcohol - which causes so much societal harm - at 7am or at 4am. The legal purchasing hours could be shortened considerably.”*

Other respondents provided feedback on the availability of alcohol in the early hours (12am – 4am) of the morning. A number of these comments used the phrase “nothing good happens after midnight”, which sums up concerns from respondents, who generally expressed a preference for earlier closing times for on license premises. There is a perception among these respondents that alcohol related harm amplifies in the early hours of the morning.

*“Nothing good happens after midnight. I feel terrible for St. Johns & Police and what they need to face all the time.”*

*“Surely no-one needs to be drinking past midnight, really? It's a recipe for all sorts of issues.”*

*“Nothing good happens with alcohol after midnight”*

*“I think that premises need to not sell alcohol during school hours, I also think that any retailer should not be able to sell alcohol after 8pm and that bars and night clubs should not be able to sell alcohol after 1am - research has shown that after 12am is when a lot of violence happens.”*

On the other hand, there were also comments that reinforced the feedback from submitters that generally the hours are about right, while others thought that any blanket changes to rules may disadvantage license holders who are working hard to do the right thing. Others weren’t convinced



that changes to the maximum trading hours would address the underlying issues that lead to alcohol related harm.

*“Blanket limits are problematic because there are responsible sellers and irresponsible sellers of alcohol, as there are responsible and irresponsible drinkers.”*

*“You can't discriminate against businesses because a minority are having issues”*

*“Demand for and supply of alcohol needs to be reduced, especially at a local level, if alcohol harm/abuse is to be reduced”*

*“As long as food is served it's about right”*

*“I think the liquor licensing rules are spot on. Don't let the wowsers and doom speakers win”*


*“The laws as they stand are ok by me”*

*“AGAIN - stop trying to regulate everything! This will never work, we need to change the culture and teach people to drink more responsibly. I think that many of our young people drink more responsibly than lots of older people do. Pre loading is an issue for young people because bars charge so much, they simply can't afford to drink in the city.”*

In some instances, respondents provided feedback that indicated a perception that access to alcohol is a bigger contributor to alcohol related harm than hours. Others noted that they were happy with the current level of access (quantity and hours) in their local neighbourhoods.

## Proximity to Community Facilities

There was a strong indication from respondents that bottle stores (75%) and pubs, bars or nightclubs (65%) should have restrictions on how close they are to community facilities such as early childhood education centres, schools, playgrounds and parks, churches, etc. There was less support from respondents for placing similar restrictions on other licensed premises.

<b>Should any of the following licensed premises have restrictions on how close they are to community facilities such as early childhood education centres, schools, playgrounds and parks, churches, etc?</b> 		
Statement	%	Count
Pubs, bars or night clubs	65%	2576
Restaurants or cafés	6%	253
Social and sports clubs	22%	875
Supermarkets	11%	436
Grocery store (small store selling food, grocery and other items)	14%	551
Bottle stores	75%	2971
Licensed premises should not be restricted from operating near community facilities	16%	635


A statistically significant relationship was identified between the ward a respondent lived in and their likelihood of reporting that some licensed premises should have restrictions on how close they are to community facilities.

- Respondents from the Cashmere ward were statistically more likely to think that social and sports clubs should have restrictions on their proximity to community facilities. Respondents from the Coastal ward were statistically less likely to think that social and sports clubs should be subject to restrictions.
- Respondents from the Coastal ward were also statistically less likely to think that small grocery/convenience/specialty stores should have restrictions on their proximity to community facilities. Respondents from the Riccarton ward were statistically more likely to think that small grocery/convenience/specialty stores should be subject to restrictions.

Respondents who told us that they think licensed premises should have restrictions on how close they are to community facilities were asked to tell us which facilities they think these restrictions should apply to. Early childhood education centres and primary schools (86%) and secondary

schools/colleges were most commonly selected, followed by medical/rehabilitation facilities and hospitals (62%). Around or just under half of respondents thought that we should consider restrictions around parks, playgrounds and sports facilities (55%), community halls and facilities (43%) and other community facilities and sensitive sites (43%).

Respondents were asked whether there are any other community facilities or sensitive sites that should have restrictions around them. Responses included other community facilities such as the bus interchange and other bus hubs across the city, council facilities such as libraries, crematoriums, funeral homes and cemeteries, parks and gardens, social housing and vulnerable communities.

<b>Which of the following community facilities do you think licenced premises should be restricted from operating close to?</b> 		
Statement	Count	%
Parks, playgrounds and sports facilities	1847	55%
Early childhood education centres and primary schools	2867	86%
Secondary schools/colleges	2823	84%
Places of worship (e.g. churches and temples)	1079	32%
Marae	1350	40%
Medical/rehabilitation facilities and hospitals	2093	62%
Community halls and community facilities (e.g. libraries, pools)	1447	43%
Other community facilities or sensitive sites	274	43%

## Digital Signage

The Life in Christchurch survey also explored digital signage and the impacts that it has on the urban environment. The final question in the set asked respondents if there was anything else that they would like us to consider about digital signage. A small number of comments from respondents referenced the advertising of alcohol on digital signage in Christchurch, they told us that they don't think it is appropriate that alcohol is advertised on large billboards, and that billboards near sensitive sites, such as schools, should not be allowed to advertise alcohol. This feedback aligns with the feedback from many submitters that pubs, bars and nightclubs, and bottle stores should be restricted from operating near early childhood education centres and schools.

*“Prohibit alcohol signage”*

*“Some marketing is for good reasons i.e. health promotion. But I would not like to see an increase in advertising for harmful products like alcohol, fast food and vaping. In fact, I would like that type of advertising restricted or banned.”*

*“Consider similar factors to the alcohol licencing - are there alcohol ads nearby schools?”*

*“I think its the content that matters most especially when related to alcohol, fast food and SSB's”*

*“If it has to happen, there should be absolutely no alcohol or vape advertising - very triggering for people with addiction, bad for young people”*

## Feedback from Industry and Health Advocates

As discussed in the methodology, while the survey was open, we discovered that it had been circulated among health advocates. To ensure fairness, we also provided a link to the survey to all alcohol licence holders in the district (n=708), giving them an equal opportunity to share their feedback.

To maintain a sample that accurately reflects broader community views and is not disproportionately influenced by these stakeholder groups, all responses from the time of these emails being sent that cannot be linked to members of the Council's research panel have been removed from the data presented in the main community insight section of the report. The results below set out the feedback that we received from the respondents who were not research panel members.

The survey responses for this cohort of respondents differ from the main sample, reflecting the likelihood that many of these respondents are either health advocates or individuals holding liquor licenses. Both groups have a vested interest in the sale and supply of alcohol, which may influence their perspectives and responses. In contrast, the general population's views on alcohol related harm are generally less influenced by professional or advocacy roles. This distinction is crucial for understanding the context and potential biases in the survey results. Although we cannot distinctly separate the two groups (health advocates and licensees), their often-conflicting views are evident in the data presented below.

## Access and Control

Overall, this subset of respondents were extremely divided on most of the questions asked, reflective of the two very different groups in this sample. In many cases, the results match those from the main community sample.

The proportion of respondents who disagreed that alcohol related harm has gotten worse in the last 5 years was more than double that of the main sample. They were also more likely to agree that the current rules, regulations and restrictions on the sale of alcohol are adequate for addressing alcohol related harm.

There were significant differences in perception of the amount of harm that occurs relative to the number of licensed premises (both on and off licenses). Almost double the proportion of respondents disagreed that more harm occurs in areas where there are more places to both purchase and consume alcohol on site and to purchase alcohol to take home, compared to the main sample.

<b>How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</b>				
<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Alcohol is too easy to get hold of <b>in Christchurch</b> (e.g. there are too many places licensed to sell it)	41% (n=29)	31% (n=22)	25% (n=18)	1% (n=1)
More harm occurs in areas where there are more places to purchase and consume alcohol <b>onsite</b> (e.g. bars, pubs, nightclubs, restaurants)	41% (n=29)	19% (n=13)	37% (n=26)	3% (n=2)
More harm occurs in areas where there are more places to purchase alcohol <b>to take home</b> (e.g. liquor stores, supermarkets or local grocery or specialty stores)	44% (n=31)	14% (n=10)	39% (n=27)	3% (n=2)
I think the harms related to alcohol consumption are worse than they were 5 years ago	30% (n=21)	21% (n=15)	44% (n=31)	4% (n=3)
The current rules, regulations and restrictions on alcohol sale and supply <b>in Christchurch</b> are adequate for addressing alcohol related harm	40% (n=28)	21% (n=15)	34% (n=24)	4% (n=3)
My community should have more say regarding licenced premises <b>in our neighbourhood</b>	46% (n=32)	24% (n=19)	27% (n=17)	3% (n=2)

## **Alcohol Related Harm**

There was variation in perceptions of alcohol related harm across different locations, both when comparing this group of respondents to the main sample and within the group itself. Consistent with the main sample, private residences and public events are perceived to have higher levels of extreme harm, while restaurants or cafés are seen as having the least harm. Public spaces and social/sports clubs have a more balanced distribution of perceived harm levels.

**Generally, how much alcohol related harm, if any, do you think occurs in each of the following places in Christchurch?**

Location	An extreme amount of harm	A lot of harm	A moderate amount of harm	A little harm	No/minimal harm	Don't know
Private residences	16% (n=11)	26% (n=18)	26% (n=18)	13% (n=9)	13% (n=9)	8% (n=5)
Pubs, bars or night clubs	9% (n=6)	19% (n=13)	30% (n=21)	24% (n=17)	14% (n=10)	4% (n=3)
Restaurants or cafés	0% (n=0)	1% (n=1)	14% (n=10)	29% (n=20)	51% (n=36)	4% (n=3)
Social/sports clubs	3% (n=2)	16% (n=11)	24% (n=17)	23% (n=16)	27% (n=19)	7% (n=5)
Public spaces (e.g. park or beach, streets)	6% (n=4)	11% (n=8)	26% (n=18)	34% (n=24)	13% (n=9)	10% (n=7)
Public events (e.g. concerts, festival, sports match)	10% (n=7)	16% (n=11)	30% (n=21)	28% (n=20)	11% (n=8)	4% (n=3)



## Number of Licensed Premises

Generally, the majority of these respondents thought that there were about the right number of licensed premises in their local neighbourhoods. Respondents in this group were less likely to respond that they don't know than those in the wider community sample.

A larger proportion of respondents responded that there are not enough places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises in their local neighbourhood, compared to the main sample. Additionally, a smaller proportion of respondents indicated that there are too many places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away in their local neighbourhood.

Feedback was mixed regarding whether these respondents wanted to see more licensed premises in their local neighbourhoods. Generally, the results were similar to those seen in the main community sample. Around a third of respondents agreed that they would like more places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises with a meal, but there was less support for more places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises and places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away.

Compared to the main sample, a higher proportion of respondents from this group indicated that there are not enough places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises (e.g. bars, pubs or nightclubs) in their local neighbourhood (20% compared to 13%).

<b>Thinking about the number and types of places that sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood, do you think that there are too many, around the right number, or not enough of the following places in your neighbourhood?</b>				
<b>Statement</b>	<b>Too many</b>	<b>About the right number</b>	<b>Not enough</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises with a meal (e.g. restaurants or cafes)	10% (n=7)	69% (n=48)	17% (n=12)	4% (n=3)
Places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises (e.g. bars, pubs or nightclubs)	9% (n=6)	67% (n=46)	20% (n=14)	4% (n=3)
Places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away (e.g. liquor stores, supermarkets or local grocery or specialty stores)	26% (n=18)	61% (n=42)	7% (n=5)	6% (n=4)
Other places that sell alcohol (e.g. sports clubs, workingmen's clubs, RSA, party buses, boats or winery/cellar doors)	12% (n=8)	73% (n=49)	3% (n=2)	12% (n=8)

**How much do you agree or disagree that you would like to see more of the following in your local neighbourhood?**

Statement	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises with a meal (e.g. restaurants or cafes)	29% (n=14)	48% (n=23)	23% (n=11)	0% (n=0)
Places where alcohol can be purchased and consumed on the premises (e.g. bars, pubs or nightclubs)	17% (n=8)	39% (n=18)	43% (n=20)	0% (n=0)
Places where alcohol can be purchased and taken away (e.g. liquor stores, supermarkets or local grocery or specialty stores)	12% (n=5)	38% (n=16)	50% (n=21)	0% (n=0)
Other places that sell alcohol (e.g. sports clubs, workingmen's clubs, RSA, party buses, boats or winery/cellar doors)	20% (n=10)	41% (n=20)	37% (n=18)	2% (n=1)

## Hours of Licensed Premises

Overall, respondents from this group felt that the hours for selling alcohol are either too long or about right for most types of premises. Specifically, for social/sports clubs, bottle stores, and small grocery stores, the majority believed the hours are too long.

Compared to the main community sample, the proportion of respondents from this group who indicated that the maximum trading hours for supermarkets and bottle stores were too short was almost double. In many cases, a larger proportion of respondents from this group also felt the hours were too long. This is reflective of the two different groups included in this sample, and the fact that both groups have a vested interest in the sale and supply of alcohol, which may have influenced their perspectives and responses.

<b>Do you think the hours that each of the following licensed premises can sell alcohol in your local neighbourhood are...</b>				
<b>Statement</b>	<b>Too short</b>	<b>About right</b>	<b>Too long</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Supermarkets (7am – 11pm max)	9% (n=6)	44% (n=31)	47% (n=33)	0% (n=0)
Small grocery/ convenience/ specialty store (7am – 11pm max)	4% (n=3)	36% (n=25)	59% (n=41)	1% (n=1)
Bottle stores (7am – 11pm max)	7% (n=5)	37% (n=26)	56% (n=39)	0% (n=0)
Restaurants or cafés (8am – 4am max)	4% (n=3)	49% (n=34)	47% (n=33)	0% (n=0)
Social/sports clubs (8am – 4am max)	1% (n=1)	33% (n=23)	64% (n=45)	1% (n=1)
Pubs/bars or night clubs (8am – 4am max)	6% (n=4)	43% (n=30)	51% (n=36)	0% (n=0)

## Proximity to Community Facilities

Most of this group (albeit less than the main sample) supported restrictions on how close bottle stores (61%) and pubs, bars or night clubs (53%) can operate to community facilities such as early childhood education centres, schools, playgrounds and parks, churches, etc. Of those who thought there should be restrictions:

- 90% thought that they should apply to early childhood education centres and primary schools
- 87% thought they should apply to secondary schools and colleges
- 58% thought they should apply to medical/rehabilitation facilities and hospitals
- 52% thought they should apply to marae
- 50% thought that they should apply to parks, playgrounds and sports facilities

Generally, this feedback aligns with what we heard from the wider community.

<b>Should any of the following licensed premises have restrictions on how close they are to community facilities such as early childhood education centres, schools, playgrounds and parks, churches, etc?</b>		
<b>Statement</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Count</b>
Pubs, bars or night clubs	53%	37
Restaurants or cafés	7%	5
Social and sports clubs	19%	13
Supermarkets	14%	10
Grocery store (small store selling food, grocery and other items)	14%	10
Bottle stores	61%	43
Licensed premises should not be restricted from operating near community facilities	31%	22

**Which of the following community facilities do you think licenced premises should be restricted from operating close to?**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Count</b>
Parks, playgrounds and sports facilities	50%	24
Early childhood education centres and primary schools	90%	43
Secondary schools/colleges	87%	42
Places of worship (e.g. churches and temples)	37%	18
Marae	52%	25
Medical/rehabilitation facilities and hospitals	58%	28
Community halls and community facilities (e.g. libraries, pools)	40%	19
Other community facilities or sensitive sites	17%	8

## Perceptions of alcohol and drug problems in city (Quality of Life)

Respondents to the 2022 Quality of Life Survey were asked whether alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol or drugs has been a problem in Christchurch over the past 12 months, and to what extent. Around 7 out of 10 respondents (71%) answered that it had been a problem, with 23% viewing this as ‘a big problem’ and 48% as ‘a bit of a problem’<sup>70</sup>.

Females were more likely to view alcohol and drug problems / related behaviour as a problem in Christchurch than males (74% compared with 68%). Around one quarter of females (26%) viewed it as a ‘big problem’.

Respondents living in Hornby and Halswell wards were most likely to view alcohol and drug problems / related behaviour as a problem in Christchurch over the past 12 months (87% and 84% respectively), while those living in Banks Peninsula and Burwood wards were least likely to view this as a problem (57% and 59% respectively). The wards with the highest proportion of respondents reporting it as ‘a big problem’ for Christchurch were Hornby (40%) and Central (34%).

Ward	A big problem	A bit of a problem	Not a problem	Don't know	Total	NET: A problem (1+2)
Christchurch City	23%	48%	18%	11%	100%	71%
Banks Peninsula	19%	38%	22%	21%	100%	57%
Burwood	29%	30%	28%	13%	100%	59%
Cashmere	12%	54%	23%	11%	100%	66%
Central	34%	37%	20%	10%	100%	70%
Coastal	21%	53%	15%	12%	100%	74%
Fendalton	18%	61%	17%	4%	100%	79%
Halswell	22%	61%	8%	8%	100%	84%
Harewood	28%	46%	17%	9%	100%	75%
Heathcote	22%	56%	14%	8%	100%	78%
Hornby	40%	46%	10%	4%	100%	87%
Innes	16%	51%	10%	22%	100%	68%
Linwood	10%	55%	25%	9%	100%	66%
Papanui	25%	44%	27%	4%	100%	69%
Riccarton	23%	42%	21%	14%	100%	65%
Spreydon	22%	45%	19%	14%	100%	67%
Waimairi	25%	40%	22%	13%	100%	65%

Respondents living areas with the highest levels of deprivation (Quintile 5) were more likely to view alcohol and drug problems / related behaviour as a ‘big problem’ (27%) compared to those living in areas with the lowest levels of deprivation (20% in Quintile 1).

<sup>70</sup> NielsenIQ. (2022). Quality of Life survey 2022: topline report. A report prepared on behalf of Auckland Council, Wellington City Council, Christchurch City Council, and Dunedin City Council.

Those living in areas with the lowest levels of deprivation were the least likely to report such issues as ‘a big problem’ but most likely to report it as being ‘a bit of a problem’ (56%).

Combining respondents who thought it was either ‘a big problem’ or ‘a bit of a problem’, those living in the least deprived areas were more likely to view it as a problem (76%) than those in the most deprived areas (67%).

Response	Total	Quintile 1 (Least deprived areas)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (Most deprived areas)
A big problem	23%	20%	24%	26%	21%	27%
A bit of a problem	48%	56%	42%	51%	45%	40%
Not a problem	18%	13%	25%	17%	20%	23%
Don't know	11%	11%	9%	6%	13%	10%
Sum	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>NET: A problem (1+2)</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>67%</b>

Māori and Pacific respondents were most likely to report that alcohol and drug problems / related behaviour were ‘a big problem’ (32% and 35% respectively, compared with 23% of all respondents). Overall, Māori had the highest proportion of respondents reporting it as a problem (74% as either ‘a big problem’ or ‘a bit of a problem’).

Response	Total	NZ European / Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian/ Indian
A big problem	23%	22%	32%	35%	25%
A bit of a problem	48%	49%	42%	36%	45%
Not a problem	18%	19%	20%	17%	18%
Don't know	11%	11%	6%	12%	12%
Sum	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>NET: A problem (1+2)</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>70%</b>

# Use of Local Alcohol Policies

## Other Councils' Local Alcohol Policies

As of September 2024, 42 (more than 3 in 5) of New Zealand's 67 local authorities had adopted LAPs (see *Appendix 2* for full list). Wellington and Hamilton city councils are in the process of developing LAPs. Some councils are reviewing, or will shortly, review their LAPs, as the Act requires LAPs to be reviewed at least every six years.<sup>[1]</sup>

This summary provides information on the LAPs of 12 councils:

- the city councils that have already adopted LAPs: Auckland, Tauranga, Dunedin, Hutt City, Invercargill, Napier, and Porirua
- the neighbouring district councils of Christchurch City: Waimakariri and Selwyn
- three other district councils with sizeable urban populations: New Plymouth, Gisborne and Timaru.

### Overview – use of LAP options

Section 77(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 enables councils to develop a LAP which may include a range of policies. An LAP must not include policies on matters not relating to licensing.

### Overview of policy options used by councils

The following table provides an overview of which of these options the 12 councils are using in their LAPs.

<b>Council</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Limit on licences</b>	<b>Trading hours</b>	<b>Conditions</b>	<b>One-way door</b>
<a href="#"><u>Auckland</u></a>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<a href="#"><u>Tauranga</u></a>		✓	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#"><u>Dunedin</u></a>	✓		✓	✓	✓
<a href="#"><u>Hutt City</u></a>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#"><u>Invercargill</u></a> <sup>[2]</sup>	✓		✓	✓	
<a href="#"><u>Napier</u></a> <sup>[3]</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#"><u>Porirua</u></a>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#"><u>Selwyn</u></a>	✓		✓	✓	
<a href="#"><u>Waimakariri</u></a>	✓		✓	✓	✓
<a href="#"><u>Gisborne</u></a>	✓		✓	✓	✓
<a href="#"><u>Timaru</u></a> <sup>[4]</sup>	✓		✓	✓	✓
<a href="#"><u>New Plymouth</u></a> <sup>[5]</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



### *District population and number of licences<sup>[6]</sup>*

For context, the table below provides information on the population and the number of licences in each district. Christchurch data is also included.

<b>Council</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Total licences</b>	<b>On-licence</b>	<b>Off-licence</b>	<b>Clubs</b>	<b>Special licences</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	396,200	928	652	202	74	0
<b>Auckland</b>	1,693,000	3547	2362	925	257	3
<b>Tauranga</b>	161,800	153	97	43	13	0
<b>Dunedin</b>	134,600	341	228	76	35	2
<b>Hutt City</b>	113,000	163	90	50	23	0
<b>Invercargill</b>	57,000	102	64	14	24	0
<b>Napier</b>	67,500	175	99	55	21	0
<b>Porirua</b>	62,400	59	30	21	8	0
<b>Selwyn</b>	79,300	136	65	44	25	2
<b>Waimakariri</b>	66,246	96	55	26	11	4
<b>Gisborne</b>	38,200	91	36	40	15	0
<b>Timaru</b>	48,500	118	64	38	16	0
<b>New Plymouth</b>	87,000	210	116	56	38	0

## **Local alcohol policy provisions**

A summary of the policy provisions from the 12 councils' LAPs follows and is set out by policy option. The detail of these policy provisions is in *Appendix 3*.

### **Policies on the location of licensed premises**

The Act enables councils to limit the location of licensed premises in particular areas or near certain types of premises or facilities (for example, in specific neighbourhoods or near schools or churches).

#### **Location of licensed premises by reference to broad areas (s77(1)(a))**

Some councils include provisions about the location of licensed premises in certain areas. For example:

- Auckland Council prohibits off-licences in certain areas (the city centre and other listed centres).
- Dunedin City Council requires the population density of young people in North Dunedin to be taken into account when considering licences from that area.
- Selwyn and Waimakariri district councils only allow new licences for standalone bottle stores in certain areas (business zones or, for Selwyn, neighbourhood and local centres).
- New Plymouth District Council restricts the location of new on-licences for certain kinds of premises, and the location of new off-licences for bottle stores.

### **Location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to premises of a particular kind or kinds (s77(1)(b))**

Dunedin City Council's LAP enables venue density to be considered in licensing decisions.

### **Location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to facilities of a particular kind or kinds (s77(1)(c))**

Some councils have policies on the location of licensed premises close to sensitive sites, and how sensitive sites are defined varies by council. Dunedin and Porirua define sensitive sites as premises that predominately attract young people and health facilities, while Invercargill, New Plymouth, and Gisborne also include community facilities such as churches and marae. Timaru only covers educational facilities.<sup>[7]</sup>

The councils take the following approaches in their policies:

- Dunedin, Timaru, and New Plymouth councils do not generally allow new licensed premises to be located within 100 metres of sensitive sites (schools and health centres).
- Gisborne District Council requires premises to be 150 metres from sensitive sites (schools, health facilities, community facilities), other than restaurants, cafes and special licences, unless the applicant can demonstrate that the premise will have no significant impact on sensitive sites.
- Invercargill City Council requires licence applicants to provide evidence of consultation with sensitive premises (schools, health facilities, community facilities) located within 50 metres of the licensed premise.
- Porirua City Council does not allow new licences for premises "in close proximity" to sensitive sites (schools and health centres), with the exclusion of supermarkets, unless exposure to alcohol is unlikely or can be mitigated. The council requires an impact assessment to determine the sensitive site's likely exposure to the promotion of alcohol and noise.

### **Limits on the number of licences**

The Act allows councils to limit the density of licensed premises by specifying whether further licences (or licences of a particular kind or kinds) should be issued for premises in the district concerned, or any stated part of the district (s77(1)(d)).

Several councils have used this provision to restrict licences for bottle stores:

- Auckland Council has placed a freeze on further off-licences in the city centre and other listed centres and New Plymouth has a freeze on new off-licence bottle stores in all areas.
- Tauranga City Council does not allow any new licences for bottle stores in suburbs with a social deprivation index of 9 or 10.
- Hutt City Council has set a cap on off-licence venues in specific town centres, as has Napier City Council.

### **Trading hours**

Section 43 of the Act sets default national maximum trading hours which are:

- 8am-4am for premises holding an on-licence

- 7am-11pm for premises with an off-licence.

Councils can, through their LAPs, choose to restrict or extend these hours.

The following table summarises the trading hours adopted by the 12 councils. The 12 councils all restrict or extend the national maximum trading hours to some extent:

- For off-licence premises, all councils other than Invercargill City Council have set earlier closing hours of 9pm or 10pm.
- For on-licences, Hutt City Council and Waimakariri District Council enable premises to open earlier than the default hours in the Act (7am instead of 8am).
- All councils require earlier closing times for on-licensed premises, in at least some parts of the city. Required closing times are generally 1am, 2am or 3am, but Auckland Council enables premises in the city centre to remain open to 4am, and Waimakariri District Council requires an earlier closing time of 11pm on some days of the week.

<b>Council</b>	<b>On-licence</b>	<b>On-Licence City Centre</b>	<b>Off-licence</b>	<b>Clubs</b>	<b>Clubs City Centre</b>
<b>Auckland</b>	8am-3am	8am-4am	7am-9pm	9am-1am	N/A
<b>Tauranga</b>	9am-1am	9am-2am	7am-10pm	9am-1am	9am-2am
<b>Dunedin</b>	Varies, see detail.	N/A	7am-10pm	Su-Th 10am-11pm F-Sa 10am-12am	N/A
<b>Hutt City</b>	7am-1am	7am-3am	7am-10pm	N/A	N/A
<b>Invercargill</b>	8am-1am	8am-3am	7am-11pm	8am-3am	N/A
<b>Napier</b>	Varies, see detail.	N/A	Varies, see detail.	8am-1am	N/A
<b>Porirua</b>	8am-2am	N/A	7am-10pm	8am-2am	N/A
<b>Selwyn</b>	Varies, see detail.	N/A	7am-9pm	Su-Th 8am-10pm F-Sa 8am-12am	N/A
<b>Waimakariri</b>	Su-Th 7am-11pm F-Sa 7am-1am	N/A	7am-10pm	Su-Th 7am-11pm F-Sa 7am-11pm	N/A

<b>Gisborne</b>	10am-2am	N/A	7am-9pm	Su-Th 10am-11pm F-Sa 10am-12am	N/A
<b>Timaru</b>	Varies, see detail.	N/A	7am-9pm	9am-1am	N/A
<b>New Plymouth</b>	8am-2am	8am-3am	Varies, see detail.	8am-2am	8am-3am

## Conditions on licences

The Act enables councils to impose conditions on licences, including a ‘one-way-door’ condition that allows patrons to leave a venue but not re-enter at a later time that same evening.

While councils can set discretionary conditions for venue licensing, the Act already sets some requirements, particularly around host responsibility:

- On-licence and clubs must provide food, and low and non-alcoholic drinks for sale at their venues.<sup>[8]</sup>
- On-licence and clubs must promote and provide for safe transport options from venues.<sup>[9]</sup>
- It is an offence for alcohol venues and outlets to sell or supply alcohol to intoxicated people and minors.<sup>[10]</sup>

## The issue of licences, or licences of a particular kind or kinds, subject to discretionary conditions (s77(1)(f))

Councils have identified a range of conditions in their LAPs that can be applied when considering issuing or renewing licences.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Included in LAP</b>
Monitoring intoxicated people and minors in venues to ensure they are not served	Auckland, Tauranga, Dunedin, Hutt City, Porirua, Selwyn, New Plymouth, Timaru
Alcohol related incidents register – so fights, intoxication and property damage are recorded and reported	Auckland, Tauranga, Hutt City, Invercargill
Queue management/security – e.g. requirements for door staff, CCTV, effective exterior lighting	Auckland, Tauranga, Dunedin, Hutt City, Invercargill, Napier, Porirua, Selwyn, Waimakariri, Gisborne, Timaru, New Plymouth
Display of safe transport options	Auckland, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Porirua, Gisborne, New Plymouth
Promotion of safe drinking	Auckland, Invercargill, Napier, Selwyn, Gisborne, New Plymouth
Outdoor areas are monitored by staff/security and closed at late at night	Auckland, Tauranga, Dunedin, Hutt City, Napier, Porirua, Waimakariri, Gisborne, Timaru, New Plymouth
Restrictions on the types of drinks sold (shots, in glassware) and drink discounts	Tauranga, Dunedin, Hutt City, Napier, Porirua, Selwyn, Gisborne, Timaru, New Plymouth
Appropriate staff training for managing intoxication and anti-social behaviour	Invercargill, Selwyn, Waimakariri

### One-way door restrictions (s77(1)(g))

Councils have taken various approaches to one-way door restrictions:

- Some councils specify a time that a one-way door applies for on-licence premises, including Dunedin (2.30am), Napier (2am), Gisborne (1am) and Timaru (2am on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings and large events).
- Hutt City, Porirua, Waimakariri and New Plymouth councils make it clear that one-way door restrictions may be imposed as a discretionary condition for on-licences.
- Tauranga City Council requires a one-way door procedure for special licences.

### Other matters

#### Remote sales

Dunedin and Porirua city councils acknowledge remote sellers in their off-licence policy provisions. There are not, however, specific policy provisions on remote sales in the LAPs this summary covers.

## Economic Impacts of Local Alcohol Policies

A review of relevant literature on the economic aspects relating local alcohol policies has been undertaken. Key findings from the review are outlined below, and the full report is available in Attachment 2 of this report.

### Key Findings

- Pricing policies are effective in reducing alcohol related harm as it reduces consumption (Anderson et al., 2009).
- A broad increase in price affects the various types of alcohol beverages differently and not equally; for example, beer consumption reduces far less compared to ciders or wine with the same percentage increase in price (Stockwell et al., 2012).
- In addition to pricing policies, complementary legislation is required to curb high-intensity alcohol consumption occasions (Byrnes et al., 2013).
- Dependent drinkers in New Zealand are sensitive to alcohol price changes and substitution to cheaper alternatives is used as they tend to purchase predominantly inexpensive alcohol (Falkner et al., 2015).
- Retailers selling differentiated products (such as grocery stores) are less concerned about price competition than retailers that are less differentiated (such as liquor stores) (Picone et al., 2009).
- Retailers, such as liquor stores, that sell the same product, use location and convenience to increase market share and reduce competition (Deng & Picone, 2019).

- On-site retailers, such as restaurants and bars, use clustering to benefit from spill-over effects and differentiate themselves through their entertainment and menu offering (Deng & Picone, 2019).
- Higher outlet density tends to correspond to increased alcohol consumption (Campbell et al., 2009).
- Evidence suggests a higher concentration of off-licence alcohol outlets in lower-income areas (Marco et al., 2017; Morrison et al., 2015).
- Alcohol outlets tend to prefer lower income areas, not only because of the possible higher demand but also because of lower land cost (Morrison et al., 2015).
- The population and its growth have a statistically significant effect on the profits of bars and liquor stores (Deng & Picone, 2019).
- People visit off-licence premises more often than on-licence premises within New Zealand (Casswell et al., 2014).
- Restrictions on trading hours should be applied broadly rather than locally, as local restrictions may result in reduced business activity in one area, while other areas without such restrictions benefit from shifts in consumer spending (Miller et al., 2012).
- The continued disruption of the Internet of things (IoT) is evident in the growth of on-demand alcohol services. This service is likely to increase access to alcohol (Crossin et al., 2024).
- The alcohol beverage industry contributes significantly to the economy of New Zealand (NZIER, 2022).

## Wider Impacts of Local Alcohol Policies

This review explores the effectiveness of the policy provisions available for Local Alcohol Policies (LAP) through a review of secondary sources and supplementary material on alcohol related harm and alcohol licence restrictions and conditions. The research found and used in this review covers councils and alcohol policy provisions from New Zealand, Australia, America, England and Canada.

The review found there was a limited amount of research available on the effectiveness of LAP provisions. This is particularly apparent for provisions relating to sensitive site restrictions and limits on the number of venues in a district. No sources were found on the effectiveness of limiting venue location based on proximity to sensitive sites, and only one source, not from New Zealand, was found on limiting the number of licensed premises in a district. More sources were available on the other LAP-like provisions such as controls on venue density, trading hours, and the use of discretionary conditions. Overall, the research base was limited.

The research that was available on the effectiveness of LAP provisions presents mixed findings. Some research states that limiting access to alcohol reduces harm, whilst other research found the provisions alone did not have a substantial impact on alcohol related harm, crime, and consumption.

## Summary of key findings

**Venue location:** New Zealand and international research evidence indicates that restrictions on alcohol venue density can be effective at reducing alcohol related harm and crime. The international research notes other factors may influence the crime occurring in communities, such as poverty and commercial business concentration.

**Sensitive sites:** The New Zealand research found positive associations between alcohol outlet density and individual drinking and related problems. The international research found liquor store availability to be a risk factor for alcohol intake in early and middle adolescence.

**Sinking lids/caps:** The international research found that for every liquor store that closed, crime decreased and for every store that opened, crime increased.

**Trading hours:** The New Zealand research provides mixed evidence regarding the effectiveness of trading hour restrictions. Analysis of police data did not find strong evidence that trading hour restrictions reduced crime. An international review of local and international sources did however find that closing venues early leads to fewer instances of alcohol related harm.

**Discretionary conditions:** The New Zealand research into licensing conditions found challenges in managing existing rules and regulations. Australian research recommends a collaborative approach with police, communities, and venues for effective implementation of host responsibility practices. The international research found restricting alcohol types in some cases reduces consumption and harm.

**One-way doors:** The New Zealand research could not conclude that the one-way door policy examined decreased police calls to service and anti-social behaviour occurring. The international systematic reviews report limited research was found that lockout policies reduce alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm. While other research reports lockouts contributed to an overall decrease in medical interventions.

## Background

### Legislative tools

Section 77(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) enables councils to develop a LAP which may include a range of policies. An LAP must not include policies on matters not relating to licensing.<sup>71</sup>

### Other tools available to the Council

LAPs are just one tool to mitigate alcohol related harm. Christchurch City Council (the Council) has other regulatory and policy tools relevant to alcohol sale and supply in the community.

- The Council is responsible for considering and enforcing alcohol licences, including through the appointment of alcohol licensing inspectors and district licensing committees (DLC).

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<sup>71</sup> Section 77(3) of the Act.

- The Christchurch District Plan sets commercial and residential zoning. LAPs may be more restrictive than district plans but cannot authorise anything not allowed in the District Plan.<sup>72</sup>
- The Council's [Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018](#) provides for alcohol ban areas where people within specific areas at specific times cannot consume or possess alcohol in public places.

There are also non-regulatory tools available to councils. Alcohol accords, for example, intend to be a proactive, non-regulatory way of bringing about safer streets, neighbourhoods, and communities. Members of the accord can include the police, local councils, licence representatives, and community organisations. In 2006 the Christchurch CBD had an alcohol accord which implemented a one-way door policy to reduce alcohol-related violence and crime.

## Other tools not available to the Council

Other tools are available to government organisations and communities. Police have enforcement measures for alcohol related harm, government agencies produce marketing campaigns around drunk driving, schools and workplaces provide education around alcohol safety, health facilities provide addiction and social services, and licensed venues undertake host responsibility training. These are just a few examples of the work that is involved in managing alcohol in New Zealand.

## Methodology

### Purpose

The Council has started work to develop a LAP. This literature review will support the policy development process by providing a summary of the research evidence on the impact of the LAP tools that are available to the Council.

### Definition of harm

This review uses the broad definition of harm in section 4 of the Act: “harm that is caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol” and which “includes

- (a) any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol; and
- (b) any harm to society generally or the community, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury of a kind described in paragraph (a).”

There is a range of research on the association between alcohol availability and alcohol related harm. Showing this association was not the purpose of this review. However, some of the sources on the policy tools do discuss the association between alcohol harm and availability to

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<sup>72</sup> Section 93 of the Act.



show how the tool does or does not minimise harm or contribute to changes in alcohol behaviours.

## Scope

This review focused first on identifying existing summaries or reviews of relevant literature (secondary sources) to locate key studies and findings and supplements this material with research that has been undertaken more recently. Priority was placed on locating additional documents (primary and secondary sources) that have been published in the last 10 years.

The review considered international, national, and local research. Priority was given to reviewing published and unpublished New Zealand literature, and published research undertaken in Australia, America, England, and Canada. It includes:

- reports commissioned or prepared by government organisations, universities and other reputable organisations that have been through a review process and which are publicly available (for example, on a website);
- research articles that have been peer-reviewed and published in a reputable journal;
- New Zealand research that is soon to be published; and
- other unpublished documents that pull together a summary of relevant research – as a means of identifying other relevant literature.

For example, Alcohol Healthwatch analysed LAP provisions through academic resources on alcohol harm and policy effectiveness, while also reviewing policy examples from New Zealand councils with LAPs. This source was used as a starting point for further research into the policy provisions, in particular primary sources and international studies.

The review does not include research on other means for addressing alcohol related harm (pricing, education, enforcement etc). The focus was on research considering the relative effectiveness of different policy tools that are available to New Zealand councils (where this research includes at least one LAP tool).

In summarising the literature, care has been taken in considering the context in which the research was undertaken and ensures that the conclusions reached, particularly for secondary sources, are reasonable. This required reviewing some of the primary sources that these documents refer to.

## Findings

### Availability of relevant research

There is not a substantial research base on the effectiveness of LAP-like policies. The research that is available has mixed results on the effectiveness of the provisions.

Five sources were identified and considered that assessed LAPs, and seven international sources identified and considered that analysed LAP-like policies. The types of harm discussed in the available sources cover injuries (hospitalisation), crime (drunk driving, violence/fights, public intoxication), and consumption (underage drinking, hazardous drinking, intoxication).

There were 9 New Zealand sources identified in the review, with two focused on venue density and concentration, two on trading hours, two on licensing conditions, and two on one-way doors. The venue density sources include a literature review on LAPs through local and international studies, and a quantitative study on hazardous drinking and crime. The trading hours sources include a qualitative study on LAPs using police data, and a qualitative study on LAPs through spending habits through bank records. The licensing conditions sources comprised a literature review on LAP discretionary conditions through local and international studies, and a qualitative study with managers and drinkers at licensed premises. For one-way doors, the two sources examine the effectiveness of a one-way door policy in an LAP through interviews and data analysis.

There were 11 international sources identified and included in the review, with two focused on venue density and concentration, one on sinking lids/caps, one on trading hours, four on licensing conditions, and three on one-way doors. The venue density sources included a qualitative study assessing the potential impacts of a zoning policy and a systematic review into time-share studies on alcohol density. The sinking lid source also examined zoning policy. The international trading hours source comprised a systematic review of Australian and other international studies. The condition sources used were four literature reviews that drew from existing international studies. The three sources on one-way doors evaluated lockout policies in Australia via two systematic reviews and one qualitative study on hospitalisations.

There were no studies found on the effectiveness of sensitive sites, but two studies on venue proximity to universities and schools: alcohol consumption was used as the indicator of impact instead in this review. There was one New Zealand study on universities and one Australian study on schools, both of which utilised surveys with students and geospatial analysis.

### **What is not available?**

The research into the effectiveness into cap/sinking lid policies and sensitive site provisions is very limited. No published research was identified in the literature review regarding the effectiveness of sensitive site provisions, and no New Zealand research on sinking lid/cap policies for alcohol venues.

While research has been undertaken into the impact that alcohol harm has on indigenous communities, research evidence regarding the impact of the LAP tools on Māori and Pacific communities in New Zealand is lacking. This review found no sources that assessed how these communities are impacted by the LAP provisions.

## **Impacts of LAP tools**

### **Location**

The Act enables councils to restrict the location of licensed premises in certain areas – for example, based on land zoning (residential or commercial), venue concentration/density, and proximity to sensitive sites such as schools, and health and community facilities.

### **Research findings on alcohol venue density and access**

During this review, two New Zealand sources and two international sources were found on venue density, concentration, and location: a relatively limited body of research. The New Zealand

sources include a literature review on LAPs through local and international literature, and a quantitative study on hazardous drinking and crime. The international sources are a qualitative study assessing the potential impacts of a zoning policy and a systematic review into time-share studies.

New Zealand and international research report that restrictions on alcohol venue density can be effective at reducing alcohol related harm and crime. The international research notes other factors, such as poverty and commercial business concentration, may be at play, influencing why crime is occurring in communities.

Jones & Wilson (2020) reviewed the effectiveness of local interventions to reduce alcohol consumption and related harms, barriers to these interventions reducing harm, and potential implementation of these interventions. These interventions included policies designed to reduce the density of licensed premises.

Jones & Wilson concluded that the location and number of licensed premises is associated with increased alcohol consumption and is strongly associated with alcohol related injuries and anti-social behaviour. Based on emerging evidence, the authors reported that restrictions on alcohol outlet density are effective at reducing hospitalisations associated with alcohol related injuries.

Jones & Wilson also acknowledge that the effectiveness of density policies would depend on the dynamics and venue types of a particular area. Room (2004) for example reports that the effectiveness of density policies may differ for on-licence and off-licence premises and may also differ depending on the social demographics of a community and drinking culture. Gruenewald (1996) prefaces the importance of due consideration for community drinking patterns and alcohol problems to ensure density controls and other measures are effective to target problem licence types and areas.

The literature review by Jones & Wilson reports substantial research in New Zealand on the association between alcohol density, access, and harm. Restrictions on alcohol availability are however, challenging to implement in New Zealand due to the previous legislative constraints of the Act.

Hobbs et al. (2020) pulled together nationally representative data on hazardous drinking, alcohol outlets, crime, and spatial planning in New Zealand to understand how alcohol venue proximity, hazardous drinking, and crime (assault, sexual assault, and alcohol and tobacco offences) are associated.

Hobbs et al. found territorial authorities with the shortest travel distance to alcohol outlets were associated with the highest levels of serious violent crime. The study concludes that the incidents of crime reduced as the level of access decreased. Hobbs et al. reinforced the notion that policies to reduce the accessibility of alcohol should involve restricting access to alcohol outlets. The study notes this is particularly important for socially disadvantaged communities, where the prevalence of alcohol consumption and accessibility is the greatest.

Campbell et al. (2009) assessed the effects of outlet density on alcohol related harms through interpreting time-series studies of alcohol outlet density, the privatisation of alcohol sales, alcohol bans, and changes in licence arrangements in the United States of America.

Campbell et al. found that greater outlet density is associated with increased alcohol consumption and related harms, including injury, crime, and violence. The review concluded that the regulation of alcohol outlet density may be a useful public health tool for the reduction of excessive alcohol consumption and related harms. Campbell et al. however noted that lower density may result in increased rates of drunk driving incidents, as patrons would have to travel further between venues.

Stacy et al. (2020) examined whether zoning can increase health equity and population health by assessing the potential outcomes of Baltimore City Council's zoning policy that forced 76 liquor stores in residential areas to close or relocate.

Stacy et al. found that limiting the number of bottle stores in residential areas to combat venue concentration could reduce crime and improve public health in the short term. Stacy et al. advised however that liquor stores in neighbourhoods is not the sole reason for crime. These stores are likely to be in areas with a high concentration of commercial businesses and a higher poverty rate.

#### **Research findings on alcohol venue proximity to sensitive sites**

There were no sources identified in the present review regarding the effectiveness of sensitive site policies found during this review. Instead, two sources were found on the connection between alcohol venue proximity to educational facilities and alcohol consumption by young people.

One, a New Zealand source (Kypri et al., 2008), looked to examine the geographic density of alcohol outlets and associations with drinking levels and related problems among university students. The international source, an Australian study (Trapp et al., 2018), looked at alcohol outlet proximity to the homes and schools of teenagers, to understand if this was a risk factor that contributed to underage drinking.

The New Zealand research found positive associations between alcohol outlet density and individual drinking and related problems: higher density was associated with higher levels of individual alcohol consumption and related problems. The Australian research found liquor store availability to be a risk factor for alcohol intake in early and middle adolescence.

Kypri et al. (2008) analysed alcohol outlets within 3km of university campuses in New Zealand for their correlation with campus drinking levels and related problems. This was done with geospatial analysis and a survey with students.

Kypri et al. reported an association between alcohol use by young people and the availability and proximity of alcohol venues to their homes and universities. They concluded that increasing alcohol outlet density, and particularly off-licences, may increase alcohol related harm among university students.

Trapp et al. (2018) undertook research into whether proximity to liquor stores at 14 years old was associated with alcohol intake in later adolescence in Perth, Australia. This study surveyed young people across several years in their adolescence and measured the proximity of the closest liquor store to their homes and schools. They found that having a liquor store within 800 metres of a

young person's school was significantly associated with them consuming alcohol. Trapp et al. stated that liquor store availability in early adolescence may be a risk factor for alcohol intake in early and middle, but not late adolescence. The study identified a need for improved understanding of the longer-term impacts of liquor store exposure on sensitive populations to help inform future licensing regulations.

## **Sinking Lids and Caps**

Councils can consider whether further licences should be issued for licensed premises in a particular area (for example, a city or town centre), whether there should be a maximum limit set on the number of venues in a district (cap), or whether no new venues can establish (sinking lid).

### **Research findings on sinking lid/cap policies on alcohol venues**

Research into sinking lid/cap policies for alcohol venues is limited, given the limited uptake of the policy tool. There was no New Zealand sources found during this review on the effectiveness of sinking lid/cap policies for alcohol venues. There was however one international source, being an examination of Baltimore City Council's zoning policy, Stacy et al. (2018), which found that for every liquor store that closed, crime decreased slightly, and for every store that opened, crime increased slightly. The study cautions that further analysis is required into the actual implementation of the policy, as prior liquor store closings may be quite different from those targeted by the new provision which focuses on specific areas and the volume of closures.

During the evaluation of the potential impact Baltimore's policy by Stacy et al., some government officials surveyed expressed concerns that outlet closures could unintentionally increase the number of vacant sites in an area. The survey's results note that there needs to be companion policies around neighbourhood investment and development for zoning changes to compensate the economic loss of these outlets closing.

Another issue raised during this study was around the loss of access to the non-alcoholic amenities liquor stores provide such as food and non-alcoholic drinks. The study notes that this access can be crucial to marginalised communities, who have limited access to other affordable providers of these goods.

## **Trading hours**

While section 43 of the Act sets default maximum trading hours (8am-4am for on-licence and 7am-11pm for off-licence), councils can also set their own hours based on the needs and dynamics of their district.<sup>73</sup>

### **Research findings on alcohol venue trading hour restrictions and extensions**

This review covered two New Zealand sources and one international source on trading hours. The New Zealand research included an analysis of New Zealand police data to assess LAPs, and an analysis of banking records to understand how spending habits were impacted by LAPs. The international research undertook a systematic review of existing international studies.

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<sup>73</sup> Alcohol Healthwatch (2022) A guide to inform Local Alcohol Policy decisions. Auckland.

The New Zealand research had mixed results on the effectiveness of trading hour restrictions. Analysis of police data did not find strong evidence that trading hour restrictions reduced crime. The international research however found that closing venues early leads to fewer instances of alcohol related harm.

Tyler-Harwood and Menclova (2021) reviewed New Zealand councils with LAPs and their contribution to reducing crime with a particular focus on closing times. New Zealand Police data on victims of crime was used, with the types of crime broken down into abduction and kidnapping, assault, blackmail and extortion, illegal use of property, robbery, sexual assault, theft, and burglary.

Tyler-Harwood and Menclova did not find strong evidence that councils setting their own trading hours resulted in a reduction in crime. More broadly, the study found that LAPs recently implemented in New Zealand (2014-2019) did not appear to reduce crime. Tyler-Harwood and Menclova explained that not finding reductions in crime may partly reflect the fact that licensed premises had in some cases already operated within the policy's restricted trading hours.

The New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) (2019) examined the impacts of alcohol policy changes associated with spending at on and off-licence venues. The analysis focused on local purchasing patterns before and after LAPs were implemented in Tauranga, Western Bay of Plenty, and Waimakariri. This was done through credit and debit card payments at licensed venues from 2009 to 2016.

NZIER observed a substitution in spending from on-licences to liquor stores, particularly on Fridays and Saturdays. This pattern was found in all three districts examined. NZIER noted that while consumption in on-licence premises is likely to be closely associated with the time of purchase, this is less the case for off-licences, where some purchases may be for delayed consumption.

Nepal et al. (2020) undertook a systematic review to assess the effects of extensions and restrictions in trading hours of on and off-licence alcohol outlets through 22 Australian and international studies.

Nepal et al, in their systematic review, observed that extending trading hours at on-licence premises was typically followed by increases in alcohol related harm (assault, unintentional injury, traffic incidents). In contrast, the article found that restricting trading hours was typically followed by a decrease in alcohol related harm (assault and hospitalisation).

## **Conditions**

The Act allows for DLCs or the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) discretion to apply conditions when issuing or renewing a licence. These conditions could, for example, include promotion of safe transport options or responsible drinking, restrictions on the size, type or number of drinks provided, or security/queue management. One-way door restrictions can also be imposed by a council or as a discretionary condition.

## **Research findings on host responsibility to reduce intoxication**

With regard to discretionary conditions, the present review identified two New Zealand sources and four international sources. The New Zealand research includes a literature review of local and

international studies on licensing conditions, and a qualitative study, interviewing managers and drinkers and licensed premises in New Zealand. The international sources are all literature reviews which looked at existing studies on effective host responsibility practices/policing at venues, and the types of drinks sold at venues.

The New Zealand research on licensing conditions found challenges in managing existing rules and regulations. Some of the research noted the importance of effective promotion of safe drinking and venue rules. Australian research recommends a collaborative approach with police, communities, and venues to help with host compliance.

Auckland Council (2013), in the development of their LAP, undertook a literature review into discretionary conditions. This literature review, now somewhat dated, analysed New Zealand and international sources into host responsibility conditions around staff training and managing intoxicated patrons. They identified mixed research evidence in favour of these factors, associated with difficulty of identifying and responding to intoxicated patrons, lack of compliance with regulation in pursuit of sales, and poor management support and supervision. This literature review acknowledges that the analysis of these discretionary conditions is context-specific; interventions that work in one area may not work in another. Auckland Council states the importance of having discretionary conditions that are suitable for local communities and their needs.

Wyllie (1997) conducted a survey with managers and drinkers at licensed premises in New Zealand before and after a public awareness campaign on host responsibility to reduce intoxication was run.

Wyllie suggested that some of the difficulties in refusal of service to intoxicated patrons may be attributed to patrons being unaware of the obligations not to serve. Wyllie noted that reducing intoxication on licensed premises is an important aim of the New Zealand host responsibility programme. The survey conducted with venue managers on this issue identified that they found reducing intoxication a difficult issue to deal with and they were hindered by the lack of drinker awareness of the legal responsibilities of bar staff. During the study, a media campaign on managing intoxication was run in a way that ensured sufficient appeal and communication of correct messages. As a result of this campaign, public awareness that bar staff could not serve intoxicated patrons increased markedly, and managers were positive about the campaign.

Doherty and Roche (2003) documents best practice in the policing of licensed premises in Australia through consolidating existing research.

Doherty and Roche stated that the ability to use legislative enforcement tools and backed up by strong management seem to be more effective approaches for effective host responsibility in Australia. Doherty and Roche noted that police spend a considerable amount of time on alcohol related offences including violence and behaviour problems related to alcohol consumption, public intoxication, traffic offences, and theft and property damage. The review stated that many of these problems are related to how licensed venues conduct their business. The key issues include the way alcohol is served, the physical environment alcohol is consumed in, and how the regulations are enforced.

Doherty and Roche recommended a multi-faceted approach to managing alcohol related harm at alcohol venues, and noted a need for sufficient collaboration and resourcing from police and venues to achieve a reduction in alcohol crime and disorder. Doherty and Roche cautioned against their approach to alcohol venue policing being a 'one size fits all', instead advising that implementation should be assessed based on the socio-demographic crime and disorder problems in a specific community/area.

Green and Plant (2007) examined published empirical evidence that related to whether problematic behaviours at bars are associated with the characteristics of bars in England.

Green and Plant recommend server training be a mandatory condition of alcohol venue licences. Their review looked at heavy drinking in bars and its association to aggression, violence, public disorder, and injuries and found a number of associated risks. These bar risks include crowding and venue layout, drink promotions and entertainment, patron demographics, and venue location/density. Green and Plant recommended these types of issues are considered in licensing. Auckland Council, however, note that over-zealous licence regulations and cost of compliance could stifle the economic benefits of the industry. Overcompliance could impact the commercial viability of businesses. The cost of compliance could include the need to increase security measures.

### **Research findings on restricting types of alcohol sold at alcohol venues**

International research into restricting alcohol beverage types found that in some cases, consumption was reduced substantially. This is noting that some types of alcohol such as spirits are more frequently associated with negative consequences. Other international research concludes that glass free venues reduce the risk of injury.

The Australian National Drug Research Institute (2007) undertook a literature review to attempt to provide a comprehensive response to unanswered questions about what works and where in relation to the varied alcohol restrictions in Australia.

The National Drug Research Institute found in some cases that reducing alcohol types reduced consumption substantially. Substitution practices may occur but, in most cases, this would not outweigh the overall reduction in alcohol consumption. The National Drug Research Institute note that there are a range of regulatory tools available to influence alcohol consumption and associated harms in communities, including (but not limited to) limits on drink numbers and the types of alcoholic beverages sold. The National Drug Research Institute advised that there is evidence that some types of alcoholic beverages are more frequently associated with negative consequences (for example, spirits).

Public Health England (2016) evaluated the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of alcohol policies that influence alcohol consumption – price, ease of purchase, and the social norms around consumption.

Public Health England found that moving away from glassware did not change the portion of customers who were involved in fights, but that disorder in plastic vessel venues did however reduce the risk of injury. Drawing on existing evidence into alcohol related harm, Public Health England stated that glassware in licensed premises is a major cause of injury to customers and



staff. The review found that policies which replace glassware with safer alternatives such as toughened or polycarbonate glass have been proposed as a means of reducing the severity and frequency of glass-related assaults.

The study noted that they had a small number of venues participate with some not continuously collecting data. Two of the venues also did not use the alternative vessel type consistently and most continued to serve glassware.

## **One-way doors**

### **Research findings into one-way door/lockout policies on alcohol venues**

The present review identified and included two New Zealand sources on one-way door policies and three international sources on lockout policies. The New Zealand sources undertook interviews and data analysis in the examination of a New Zealand council's LAP. The international sources cover two systematic reviews of existing international studies and one qualitative study on hospitalisations.

The New Zealand research could not conclude that the one-way door policy examined decreased police calls to service and anti-social behaviour occurring. The international systematic reviews reported finding limited research evidence that lockout policies reduce alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm. The qualitative study, however, found evidence that lockouts contributed to an overall decrease in medical interventions.

Cameron et al. (2022) examined the impacts of one-way door and CitySafe patrol policies in Whangarei, New Zealand. This study analysed data on anti-social behaviour seen on CCTV footage and police calls to service. Interviews with local stakeholders were also conducted.

Cameron et al. found Whangarei District Council's one-way door policy to have an ambiguous impact. On the one hand, a one-way door reduces the churn of patrons moving between venues, which therefore reduces potential conflict or harm. On the other hand, venues having the same closing time would result in larger numbers of people leaving venues at the same time. The study notes that this creates a rich environment for intoxicated interactions.

Cameron et al. could not conclude that the one-way door policy decreased police calls for service or observations of anti-social behaviour in Whangarei CBD. However, interviews conducted with stakeholders who could evaluate the on-the-ground reality, produced evidence that the one-way door policy and CitySafe patrols reduced perceived alcohol related harm. Cameron et al. concluded that this showed the two tools could not work effectively without each other to reduce alcohol related harm.

Cameron et al. advised that the inconclusive nature of the quantitative results does not mean that one-way doors are ineffective in all contexts. Cameron et al recommended further research is undertaken into one-way doors for larger urban centres or smaller towns to compare to Whangarei. Further evaluation of the implementation of these policies to better understand the longer-term implications were also suggested.

Cameron et al. (2018) evaluated Whangarei District Council's one-way door policy in their LAP through a mixed method approach, which included time series and difference analysis, and key stakeholder interviews.

Cameron et al. found Whangarei District Council's one way door policy had unintended consequences. In their survey with stakeholders, respondents reported that the policy resulted in more people drinking in cars or car parks in the inner city while others said this was occurring less. Similar mixed feedback was provided for those preloading (drinking before going to bars to save money), and the vibrancy of the city night life. Cameron et al. observed that there had generally been a decline in those being out in town at night particularly during the lockout period (1-3am). This was particularly an issue for food vendors and taxi drivers, who reported a loss of business as more people were staying at home or going to house parties to drink with alcohol from liquor stores.

Nepal et al. (2018) sought to evaluate the effectiveness of lockout policies in preventing alcohol related harm in Australia. This source is a systematic review of seven studies which evaluated lockouts and outcomes related to assault, emergency department attendances, alcohol related disorders, and drink-driving offences.

Nepal et al. found limited evidence that lockout policies prevent alcohol related harm. Of the studies reviewed by Nepal et al., two showed a decline in assaults, one only showed reductions occurred inside the licensed premises, two showed an increase in assaults, and three showed no association.

Diab and Moore (2022) retrospectively reviewed hospital admissions at two hospitals in Adelaide, Australia to determine the impact of facial fracture presentations, particularly assaults, for the pre- and post-lockout periods.

For the impact of facial fracture presentations, particularly assaults, for the pre- and post-lockout periods, Diab and Moore determined that lockouts contributed to an overall decrease in the hospital presentations. Diab and Moore note long term surveillance of the study conditions could help guide future lockout policy decisions to reduce the risk of harm.

The National Drug Research Institute reviewed the economic and physical availability of alcohol in Australia to understand the alcohol harm restrictions available. The review explored lockout policies in Victoria and Queensland, Australia and internationally in their role in reducing alcohol availability.

The National Drug Research Institute found that one-way doors do not result in a reduction of alcohol supply, unlike trading hours patrons may continue to drink but they are compelled to stay in a venue or risk entry refusal if they leave. In their analysis they note that lockouts have arisen as a pragmatic attempt to reduce the acute workload pressures on police during late-night hours by reducing the movement of intoxicated patrons at these times, and the subsequent alcohol related harm that arises. The review recommends more research should be conducted to confirm the short and long-term effectiveness of lockouts and the optimum places and times that lockout policies should occur.

## Conclusion

This review researched the effectiveness of the policy provisions available to LAPs through secondary sources and related supplementary materials. The research undertaken covered alcohol policies in New Zealand, America, England, Canada, and Australia.

This review found a limited amount of research on the effectiveness of LAP policy provisions in reducing alcohol related harm. This was particularly apparent for sensitive site provisions and limits on the number of venues in a district where there was no effectiveness research on sensitive site provisions and no New Zealand research on sinking lid/cap policies for alcohol venues.

Overall, the available research indicated mixed results for the effectiveness of LAP tools in reducing alcohol consumption and harm.

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# Appendix 1: Life in Christchurch Demographic Profile

The following tables set out the demographic profile of the Life in Christchurch respondents. Demographic questions are optional in the Life in Christchurch surveys, and some respondents may have chosen not to respond to various questions.

Community Board*	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula	240	4%
Waitai Coastal-Burwood-Linwood	953	18%
Waipuna Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton	807	15%
Waimāero Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood	856	16%
Waipapa Papanui-Innes-Central	988	18%
Waihoru Spreydon-Cashmere-Heathcote	1,042	19%

Ward*	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Banks Peninsula	240	4%
Burwood	408	8%
Cashmere	402	7%
Central	344	6%
Coastal	242	4%
Fendalton	286	5%
Halswell	409	8%
Harewood	337	6%
Heathcote	371	7%
Hornby	148	3%
Innes	456	8%
Linwood	303	6%
Papanui	188	3%
Riccarton	250	5%
Spreydon	269	5%
Waimairi	233	4%

\*These numbers have been prepared using the suburb information provided by submitters.

Age	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Under 24 years	67	1%
25 – 34 years	388	7%
35 - 49 years	926	17%
50 - 64 years	1,306	24%
65 years and over	1,493	28%

Gender	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Male	1,937	36%
Female	2,206	41%
Non-binary / another gender	37	1%

Ethnicity	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
NZ European	3,531	65%
Māori	218	4%
Pacific Peoples	31	1%
Asian	127	2%
Middle Eastern, Latin American & African	37	1%
Other	1,476	27%

Note: respondents are able to select more than one ethnicity.

## Appendix 2: Councils with Local Alcohol Policies[11]

<b>Council</b>	<b>Date effective</b>	<b>Link to policy</b>
Ashburton District Council	14 March 2024	<a href="#">Ashburton District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2023</a>
Auckland Council	16 September 2024*	<a href="#">Auckland Council Local Alcohol Policy 2024</a>
Central Hawkes Bay District Council	1 November 2018*	<a href="#">Central Hawkes Bay District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2018</a>
Dunedin City Council	February 2019	<a href="#">Dunedin's Local Alcohol Policy 2019</a>
Gisborne District Council	26 August 2024	<a href="#">Tairāwhiti Local Alcohol Policy 2024</a>
Gore District Council	18 February 2020	<a href="#">Gore District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2020</a>
Hauraki District Council	31 August 2022*	<a href="#">Hauraki District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2022</a>
Horowhenua District Council	1 September 2020	<a href="#">Horowhenua District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2020</a>
Hurunui District Council	1 March 2024	<a href="#">Hurunui District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2023-2029</a>
Hutt City Council	23 June 2017	<a href="#">Hutt City Local Alcohol Policy 2018</a>
Invercargill City Council Southland District Council**	31 March 2020	<a href="#">Invercargill City Council Southland District Council Combined Local Alcohol Policy 2019</a>
Kaikōura District Council	January 2020	<a href="#">Kaikōura District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2020</a>
Masterton District Council Carterton District Council South Wairarapa District Council**	1 November 2018	<a href="#">Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy 2018</a>
Matamata-Piako District Council	11 September 2023	<a href="#">Matamata-Piako District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2023</a>
Napier City Council Hastings District Council**	21 August 2019*	<a href="#">Hastings District &amp; Napier City Councils' Local Alcohol Policy 2019</a>
New Plymouth District Council Stratford District Council**	13 December 2016	<a href="#">New Plymouth District Council and Stratford District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2016</a>
Otorohanga District Council	17 May 2016	<a href="#">Otorohanga District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2016</a>
Porirua City Council	26 October 2017*	<a href="#">Porirua City Council Local Alcohol Policy 2017</a>



Rotorua Lakes Council	9 March 2019*	<a href="#">Rotorua Lakes Council Adopted Alcohol Policy 2019</a>
Ruapehu District Council	22 March 2018	<a href="#">Ruapehu District Council 2018 Local Alcohol Policy</a>
Selwyn District Council	24 April 2017	<a href="#">Selwyn District Local Alcohol Policy 2017</a>
Tasman District Council	14 March 2015	<a href="#">Tasman District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2014</a>
Tauranga City Council	25 March 2024	<a href="#">Tauranga City Council Local Alcohol Policy 2024</a>
Thames-Coromandel District Council	1 April 2016	<a href="#">Thames-Coromandel District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2016</a>
Timaru District Council Mackenzie District Council Waimate District Council**	13 February 2024	<a href="#">Timaru District Council Mackenzie District Council Waimate District Council Joint Local Alcohol Policy 2024</a>
Waikato District Council	1 January 2017*	<a href="#">Waikato District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2017</a>
Waimakariri District Council	17 December 2018	<a href="#">Waimakariri District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2018</a>
Waipa District Council	1 July 2016	<a href="#">Waipa District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2016</a>
Wairoa District Council	20th October 2020	<a href="#">Wairoa District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2020</a>
Waitomo District Council	1 September 2022	<a href="#">Waitomo District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2022</a>
Western Bay of Plenty District Council	27 May 2022	<a href="#">Western Bay of Plenty District Local Alcohol Policy 2022</a>
Whakatāne District Council Kawerau District Council Ōpōtiki District Council**	18 March 2016*	<a href="#">Eastern Bay of Plenty Local Alcohol Policy 2016</a>
Whanganui District Council	2 November 2019	<a href="#">Whanganui District Council Local Alcohol Policy 2019</a>

\*Policy comes into effect in two stages, with trading hours coming into effect three months later.

\*\*Joint LAP

## Appendix 3: Policy provision detail

### Policies on the location of licensed premises

#### Location of licensed premises by reference to broad areas (s77(1)(a))

**Auckland Council:** “The Policy sets out the council’s general policy positions for the Auckland region but provides differently for” the City Centre and the Priority Overlay which lists specific centres in the district (2.1.1(b)). Off-licences are not to be issued in Neighbourhood Centres, the City Centre, and in the Priority Overlay (4.1).

**Dunedin City Council:** “North Dunedin has a significantly higher density of young people (18 – 24 year olds) than other parts of the city. This age group has demonstrated a higher rate of alcohol misuse and abuse when compared to other groups. This will be taken into account when applications from this area are considered by the DLC.” (3.0)

**Selwyn District Council:** “New licences for standalone bottle stores will only be issued for a business that locates in Business zones or Neighbourhood and Local Centres as identified in the Selwyn District Plan.” (Policy 3)

**Waimakariri District Council:** “No off-licence is to be issued for any business being a new ‘stand-alone’ bottle store, unless that bottle store is located on land zoned Business 1 Zone or Business 2 Zone as defined in the Waimakariri District Plan.” (4.2.3)

**New Plymouth District Council:** For new on-licence -

- “Nightclubs, taverns or adult premises and class 1 clubs [and hotels] shall be allowed in New Plymouth Business Environment Areas A, B, C and D (but not within 50 metres of a residential zone or rural zone).” (6.2.2 and 6.2.3)
- “Class 2 and 3 clubs shall be allowed in New Plymouth Business Environment Areas A, B, C and D, and Open Space Environment Areas.” (6.2.4)

For new off-licence – “Bottle stores shall be allowed in New Plymouth Business Environment Areas A, B, C, D and Industrial Environment Areas (but not within 50 metres of a residential zone or rural zone).” (6.3.3)

#### Location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to premises of a particular kind or kinds (s77(1)(b))

**Dunedin City Council:** “Outlet density may be considered for licence applications so far as the possible impact of the premises at that location on the local environment.” (3.0)

#### Location of licensed premises by reference to proximity to facilities of a particular kind or kinds (s77(1)(c))

**Dunedin City Council:** “Licences for new hotels, taverns or bottle stores will not generally be granted for a premises that is near to or adjacent to any ‘sensitive facility’, such as schools and

playgrounds. To avoid any misinterpretation, ‘near to or adjacent to’ will be defined as being within 100m of the nearest boundary to the sensitive facility.” (2.0)

“Sensitive facility – any educational or recreational facility or playground likely to attract predominantly young people under the legal purchase age and any health facility.”

**Invercargill City Council:** “When the councils receive an application for a proposed on, off or club licence or a renewal where the application pertains to a significant change in the style or operation of the business (not including special licence applications), evidence of consultation with all applicable sensitive premises shall be provided with the application, if the licenced premises is within 50 metres of the boundary of a sensitive premise.”

“Sensitive premises means any school, child care facility, preschool or other facility providing for the education or care of children, or any place of religious gathering or assembly, or any residential activity including a dwelling or apartment and any community facility within 50 metres of the address with or applying for the licence.”

**Porirua City Council:** “Except for supermarkets, every application for a new on, off or club licence, or to vary an existing licence in close proximity to a sensitive site, will require an impact assessment to determine the extent that the users of the sensitive site are likely to be exposed to alcohol promotion, consumption and consumers from the proposed licence premises. The assessment must address the impact of that exposure and any proposed mitigation of the exposure.” (7.2c)

“The assessment will identify the level of exposure of users of the sensitive site and any potential mitigation of exposure. Specifically, it must identify:

- the users of the sensitive site
- the extent of advertising and promotion on and around the proposed site
- the potential exposure of users to the sale and supply of alcohol and any related activities e.g. promotions, noise
- potential adverse impacts identified by the operator of the sensitive site if any
- potential mitigation measures, if any, are identified
- any other issues identified by the Alcohol Licensing Inspector.” (7.2e)

“The Council identified two groups as vulnerable if exposed to licensed premises: school students and people undergoing alcohol and drug use rehabilitation.” (1.2(a) & (b))

**Gisborne District Council:** “No new licence of any type, except for restaurants or cafes and special licences, to be granted for locations within 150 metres of sensitive sites existing at the time of the application for a licence.” (3.1.1)

“Applications for new off-licences are exempt from clause 3.1.1 where the applicant can demonstrate that the hours, alcohol related signage, and/or operation of the premises will have no significant impact on sensitive sites and/or persons using sensitive sites.” (3.1.2)

“Sensitive sites are defined as areas, premises or facilities that are either considered more sensitive to alcohol related harm or are already experiencing greater levels of alcohol related harm than other areas as determined by the DLC. Such sites are educational institutions, spiritual facilities, marae and recreational facilities.” (3.1.3)

**Timaru District Council:** “No new licensed premise to be within 100 meters of any Early Childhood Centre, Primary school or Secondary school.” (41(iii))

**New Plymouth District Council:** “No new on-licence or off-licence premises (excluding supermarket and grocery store) outside the New Plymouth CBD Zone shall be allowed within 100 metres of a sensitive site.”

“Sensitive site means:

- An early childhood centre, a child care facility, a primary school and a secondary school (but excluding residential dwellings which are used for the provision of in-home early childcare services);
- A recreational facility or open space where facilities have been designed to attract the public, and in particular young people under the legal purchase age (e.g. play grounds, parks, skateboard parks and so on) (but excluding recreational facilities which are administered, managed or funded by privately owned entities for commercial gain);
- A community centre or hall where members of a community tend to gather for group activities, social support and related activities, public information, and other meetings and gatherings;
- A hospital, addiction treatment facility, or Well Child / Tamariki Ora programme provider’s centre.”

## Limits on the number of licences

**Whether further licences (or licences of a particular kind or kinds) should be issued for premises in the district concerned, or any stated part of the district (s77(1)(d))**

**Auckland Council:** A temporary freeze has been placed on issuing off-licences in the City Centre and Priority Overlay (3.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3).

**Tauranga City Council:** “No new licences issued for bottle stores located within suburbs with a social deprivation index of 9 or 10. This does not apply to new licences for an existing premises that has been sold, or for an existing premises that relocates to a new site within the same area of deprivation.” (5.2)

**Hutt City Council:** Off-licence venues have a maximum number set for specified areas (Naenae, Stokes Valley, Taita, Avalon, Hutt Central, and Wainuiomata) (1.2).

**Napier City Council:** “From the date this LAP comes into force, no further off-licences are to be issued for any premises being a bottle store on land located within Flaxmere, Camberley, and Maraenui.” (7)

**Porirua City Council:** “Except for supermarkets, no new licences may be granted where the proposed licence is in close proximity to a sensitive site; unless:

- the users of the sensitive site are unlikely to be directly exposed to the sale or supply of alcohol and its related activities; or

- any exposure can be mitigated by the applicant to a minor or less than minor exposure.” (7.2b)

**New Plymouth District Council:** “The maximum number of off-licence bottle stores permitted for each district shall be the number of off-licensed bottle stores at the time this policy is adopted.” (6.6.1)

## Trading hours

### Maximum trading hours (s77(1)(e))

**Auckland Council:** The maximum trading hours for -

- off-licences in the Auckland region are 7am to 9pm, Monday to Sunday (4.3.1).
- on-licences in the Auckland region are 8am to 3am the following day, Monday to Sunday (5.2.1).
- on-licences in the City Centre are 8am to 4am the following day, Monday to Sunday (5.2.2).
- on-licence selling alcohol on any other premises for a social gathering, are 8am to 3am the following day, Monday to Sunday (5.2.5).
- conveyances are 8am to 3am the following day, Monday to Sunday (5.2.6).
- club licences should be from 9am to 1 am the following day, Monday to Sunday (6.1.1).

Maximum hours for on-licences do not apply to accommodation premises when serving lodgers (5.2.4).

**Tauranga City Council:** The maximum trading hours for –

- off-licences shall be 7am to 10pm (5.1).
- on-licences (excluding the city centre) shall be 9am to 1am the following day (6.1).
- on-licensed premises in the city centre shall be 9am to 2am the following day (6.2).
- club licences (excluding the city centre) shall be 9am to 1 am the following day (7.1).
- club premises in the city centre shall be 9am to 2am the following day (7.2).

**Dunedin City Council:** The maximum trading hours for on-licence –

- in or adjacent to metropolitan residential areas Sunday to Thursday 9am to 11pm  
Fridays and Saturdays 9am to 12 midnight.
- hotels and taverns/pubs Monday to Sunday 8am to 3am the following day.
- restaurants/cafes Monday to Sunday 8am to 1 am the following day.
- entertainment premises Monday to Sunday 5pm to 4am the following day.
- remote areas Monday to Sunday 8am to 2am the following day (5.1.1).

The maximum trading hours for all off-licence premises in the Dunedin district Monday to Sunday 7am to 10pm (5.2.1).

The maximum trading hours for club licence premises in the Dunedin district shall not exceed the following:

- Sunday to Thursday 10am to 11pm.
- Fridays and Saturdays 10am to 12 midnight (5.3.1).

**Hutt City Council:** On-licence hours (1.1) –

- Lower Hutt CBD and Jackson Street, Petone (from Te Puni Street to Cuba Street)  
Taverns/Hotels/Nightclubs/Function Centres: 7.00am – 3.00am the following day, Monday to Sunday.<sup>[12]</sup>
- Outside Lower Hutt CBD and Jackson Street, Petone  
Taverns/Hotels/Nightclubs/Function Centres: 7.00am – 1.00am the following day.
- Subject to the provisions of the District Plan 7.00am – 1.00am the following day, Monday to Sunday.

Off-licence hours 7.00am and 10.00pm. (1.2)

**Invercargill City Council:** “on-licences – bars, taverns, hotels, entertainment venues and Class 1 restaurants:

- Invercargill central business district areas: earliest opening time 8am on any day, latest closing time 3am the following day.
- Invercargill (other than Invercargill central business district areas): earliest opening time 8am on any day, latest closing time 1am the following day.”

“Off-licences – this includes dedicated ‘bottle store’ outlets and ‘across the bar’ sales: earliest opening time 7am on any day, latest closing time 11pm the same day.”

“Club licences earliest opening time 8am on any day, latest closing time 3am the following day.”

**Napier City Council:** On-licence hours (5.1) –

- Taverns/bars/pubs/night-clubs 8am-3am
- Cafes/restaurants/wineries/winery restaurants 8am-2am

Off-licence hours (5.2) –

- Grocery 7am-10pm
- Other off-licence 9am-10pm

Club licence hours are 8am-1 am (5.3).

**Porirua City Council:** Off-licence 7am-10pm, on-licence and clubs 8am-2am (7.1).

**Selwyn District Council:** The maximum permitted trading hours for on-licences (1.1) –

- restaurants, function centres and cafés will be seven days a week: 7am to 1am the following day
- taverns and hotels will be seven days a week: 7am to 2am the following day

The maximum permitted trading hours for off-licence will be seven days a week: 7am to 9pm (1.2).

The maximum permitted trading hours for clubs is Sunday to Thursday: 8am to 10pm and Friday and Saturday: 8am to 12 midnight (1.3).

**Waimakariri District Council:** The permitted hours of operation of on-licence premises are (4.1.1) –

- Sunday to Thursday 7.00 am - 11.00 pm
- Friday to Saturday 7.00 am - 1.00 am the following day

The permitted hours of operation of off-licence premises are Monday to Sunday 7.00 am - 10.00pm (4.2.1).

The permitted hours of operation of clubs are (4.3.1) –

- Sunday to Thursday 7.00 am - 11.00 pm
- Friday, and Saturday 7.00 am - 1.00 am the following day

#### **Gisborne District Council**

Off-licence 7am-9pm Monday-Sunday.

On licence 10am-2am Monday-Sunday.

Clubs 10am-11pm Sunday-Thursday 10am-12am Friday-Saturday (3.2).

**Timaru District Council:** The operation of On-Licence –

- Function centres, Restaurants and Cafes premises are a Monday to Sunday: 7.00am to 1.00am (39(i)).
- Taverns, Hotels, Bars and Nightclubs premises are Monday to Sunday: 7.00am to 3.00am (39(ii)).
- Hotels, alcohol may be sold or supplied at any time to any guest residing on the premises (39(iii)).

The operation of Off-Licence premises are Monday to Sunday: 7.00am to 9.00pm (47(ii)).

The operation of Club Licence premises are Monday to Sunday: 9.00am to 1.00am (52(i)).

**New Plymouth District Council:** On-licence “Monday to Sunday, 8am to 2am the following day in the New Plymouth District, excluding the New Plymouth CBD zone where the maximum trading hours are Monday to Sunday, 8am to 3am.” (6.7.1)

Off-licence (6.7.2) –

- Grocery and bottle stores: Monday-Sunday 7am-9:30pm

## Conditions on licences

**The issue of licences, or licences of a particular kind or kinds, subject to discretionary conditions (s77(1)(f))**

**Auckland Council:** Discretionary conditions for off-licence (4.4 and 4.5), on-licence (5.3, 5.4, and 5.5), and clubs (6.2 and 6.3) includes:

- observation of prohibited persons (those intoxicated and those underage)
- host responsibility
- register of alcohol related incidents
- display of information about safe transport
- queue management (safe, controlled, and well lit, actively managed by staff, and footpaths are not obstructed for other users)
- duty manager onsite
- CCTV operation
- Effective exterior lighting around entrances and exits
- monitoring of outdoor areas for late trading
- signage promoting responsible drinking

**Tauranga City Council:** Discretionary conditions for off-licence (5.3) –

- signs detailing restrictions on the sale of alcohol to minors and intoxicated persons at every point of sale
- maintenance of an alcohol related incidents book
- the installation and operation of CCTV cameras
- effective exterior lighting
- restrictions on single sales
- no single sales of shots or premixed shots
- restrictions on the display of RTDs at principal entrance to the store or within 3 meters of the front window
- restrictions on the display of product or price specials

Discretionary conditions for on-licence (6.4) and clubs (7.3) –

- patron to security ratio
- patron to bar manager ratio
- additional security (staff) after 11pm
- the installation and operation of CCTV cameras
- effective exterior lighting
- restrictions on the size and time of last orders
- queue management
- restrictions on the use of outdoor areas after 10pm
- all areas are seated only at all times
- no serving in glass containers at specified times
- no shots or particular types of drinks to be served after specified times
- a restriction on the number of drinks per customer
- transport for patrons
- acoustic design certificate



**Dunedin City Council:** Discretionary conditions for on-licence (5.1.2 and 5.1.3), off-licence (5.2.2 and 5.2.3), and clubs (5.3.2 and 5.3.3) –

- promotion of food and low and non-alcoholic beverages
- promotion of alternative transport options
- management of any outside area
- queue management
- security (door staff, CCTV, and exterior lighting)
- observation of prohibited persons (those intoxicated and those underage)

**Hutt City Council:** On-licence discretionary conditions include (2.1) –

- CCTV
- Outside area restrictions at certain hours including glassware and seating.
- Security staff numbers and location
- Notifying police of any violent incidents
- Register of incidents
- Prior to closing all litter must be removed from outside premises
- Minimum number of duty managers onsite at certain times
- Queue management

“The following discretionary condition relating to Off-Licences is supervised designation of all bottle stores to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter the premises.” (2.2)

**Invercargill City Council:** Discretionary conditions include –

- premises layout and design
- training requirements for staff
- prescribed ratio of security staff to patrons
- certified manager to be on duty at club-licensed premises
- queue management or provision of food
- management of an event in such a way as to reduce abuse of alcohol
- availability of transport home for patrons
- display of safe drinking messages/material
- use of CCTV
- licensee to keep a register of incidents
- mandatory notification to Police of violent incidents

**Napier City Council:** Discretionary conditions for on-licence include (8) –

- CCTV
- Effective exterior lighting
- No serving in glassware after certain times
- Number of door staff and security after certain times

- Queue management
- Limit on number and type of drinks per customer after certain times
- Provision of transport for patrons
- Restriction on the use of outdoor areas after a specified time

Off-licence venues must display safe drinking materials/messaging (8).

**Porirua City Council:** Off-licence discretionary conditions (7.3a) –

- minors must be accompanied in bottle stores
- “limiting alcohol product advertising to less than 50% of the total shop front area
- requiring the licensee to ensure litter (this includes, but is not limited to, vomit and alcohol related rubbish) is removed from any areas the licensee has outside the licensed premises (including any carparks, external walkways and landscaping).”

On-licence and club conditions include (7.3b) –

- “restriction on the use of outdoor areas after 10pm outside the City Centre
- restriction of loudspeaker, amplifier, relay or other audio equipment after 10 pm outside the City Centre
- provision of effective exterior lighting
- provision of additional security (staff) after 11pm
- the installation and operation of CCTV cameras on the exterior of, and within premises
- no serving in glass containers at specified times
- requiring the licensee to ensure litter (this includes, but is not limited to, vomit and alcohol related rubbish) is removed from any areas the licensee has outside the licensed premises (including any carparks, external walkways and landscaping).
- patron number to security personnel ratio
- patron number to bar manager ratio
- provision of transport for patrons.”

**Selwyn District Council:** Discretionary conditions include (Policy 4) –

- An approved person onsite when the patron number exceeds 20
- Restrictions on size and time of last orders
- Bar staff to undertake appropriate training
- Ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter bottle stores
- Display of safe drinking messages/material

**Waimakariri District Council:** Discretionary conditions for on-licences may include (4.1.2) –

- Security staff
- The installation and operation of CCTV cameras
- Effective exterior lighting

- Restriction on the use of outdoor areas
- Noise control
- New staff to complete training within first month of employment

Discretionary conditions for club licences may include (4.3.2) –

- The installation and operation of CCTV cameras
- Effective exterior lighting
- Restriction on the use of outdoor areas
- Noise control
- New staff to complete training within first month of employment

**Gisborne District Council:** Conditions (3.4.3) –

- Display of safe and responsible drinking messages/material
- External alcohol advertising at liquor stores to be ceased
- Certified staff required
- Effective lighting and CCTV
- Queue management
- Limit on size and number of drinks per person and use of glasses at certain times
- Information about transport options for patrons
- Restrictions on use of outdoor areas after a specified time
- Provision of food
- Adoption of a Host/Social Responsibility Policy

**Timaru District Council:** Discretionary conditions for on-licence (41) –

- Dedicated door security staff
- Restriction on the consumption of alcohol in outdoor areas after midnight
- No shots or double spirit mixes should be sold from 30 minutes prior to closing

Discretionary conditions for off-licence include to ensure unaccompanied minors do not enter bottle stores (28).

**New Plymouth District Council:** On-licence discretionary conditions may include (6.8.1) -

- Additional security staff after a certain time
- CCTV cameras
- Exterior lighting
- Restriction on drink size and quantity
- Restrictions on outdoor areas after a certain time
- Host responsibility (low or alcohol-free drinks available, food available, prohibited persons, transport options)

Off-licence discretionary conditions may include (6.8.4) –

- CCTV cameras
- Exterior lighting
- Host responsibility (low or alcohol-free drinks available, display of safe drinking messages, prohibited persons)

## One-way door restrictions (s77(1)(g))

**Tauranga City Council:** Special licences require a one-way door procedure (8.1).

**Dunedin City Council:** On-licence hotels, pubs and entertainment premises are required to have a 2:30am one-way door (5.1.1).

**Hutt City Council:** One-way door restrictions may be imposed as a condition on a case-by-case basis by a DLC, when lodged by the police or licensing inspectors (1.3).

**Napier City Council:** Taverns/bars/pubs/night-clubs mandatory 2am one-way door restriction (5.1).

**Porirua City Council:** On-licence and club discretionary conditions includes a one-way door restriction (7.3(b)).

**Waimakariri District Council:** Discretionary conditions for on-licences may include one-way door restrictions (4.1.2).

**Gisborne District Council:** On-licence premises have a 1am one-way door policy (3.2)

**Timaru District Council:** “All premises open to 3am shall apply a one-way door restriction at 2am on Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning and for any event exceeding 100 people occurring at the premises.” (57)

**New Plymouth District Council:** “One way door restrictions are not a mandatory requirement for on-licences, but may be imposed on a licence, as the District Licensing Committee require.” (6.9)

<sup>[1]</sup> Section 97 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

<sup>[2]</sup> Invercargill has a joint LAP with Southland District Council.

<sup>[3]</sup> Napier has a joint LAP with Hastings District Council.

<sup>[4]</sup> Timaru has a joint LAP with Mackenzie and Waimate District Councils.

<sup>[5]</sup> New Plymouth has a joint LAP with Stratford District Council.

<sup>[6]</sup> Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (2024) Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority Licensing Register 2021-2024, 29 August 2024. Ministry of Justice.

<sup>[7]</sup> See full definitions and policy provisions in *Appendix 2*.

<sup>[8]</sup> Sections 51, 52, and 53 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

<sup>[9]</sup> Section 54 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

<sup>[10]</sup> Section 248 and 239 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

<sup>[11]</sup> Alcohol Healthwatch. (2022) Status of Local Alcohol Policies, May 2022. To get more up to date numbers of LAPs in New Zealand, staff checked the status document against all Councils in New Zealand to confirm if they currently have an LAP as of 19 September 2024.

<sup>[12]</sup> One year probation period for new licences with 1am closing time, on renewal applicants can extend hours to 3am.

# Attachment 1: Local Alcohol Policy and Economic Considerations - A Review of the Literature

## Summary

This report presents an exploratory review of the extant literature from recent research in both academic and public domains on the economic aspects associated with alcohol consumption, and the elements that need to be taken into account in the development of local alcohol policies (LAPs). The literature identifies three broad economic elements relevant to alcohol consumption. First, the sensitivity to price changes, where consumption adjusts following changes in pricing. The second element is the availability of alternative alcohol products when price changes occur; and thirdly, the role of competitive market dynamics and, in particular, the role of outlet density. The literature highlights differences in clustering patterns between off-licence and on-licence outlets, and that LAPs should take locational decisions into account. There is further evidence that policies should prioritise region-wide interventions rather than local ones, to avoid shifts in consumption patterns from one area to another.

Client: Christchurch City Council

Prepared by David Dyason

Date: 28 January 2025

## Scope of work

The work undertaken is an explorative review of the relevant extant literature on the economic aspects related to a local alcohol policy (LAP). The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, with specific reference to the provisions in sections 75 and 77, is relevant to the scope of this report.

This report prioritises peer-reviewed academic literature and relevant published reports related to LAP in high-ranking academic journals identified through international databases such as Scopus. Additionally, preference was given to studies from New Zealand, Australia, and other countries with similar socio-economic characteristics and regulatory environments, to ensure that the findings were relevant and transferable to the New Zealand context.

Section 75 of the Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 makes provision for Territorial Authorities to have LAP, while section 77 makes provision for the contents that the LAP should cover. As a result, the literature review considered s77 to guide the appropriate aspects to be included in this report.

### **Contents of s77:**

- (1) A local alcohol policy may include policies on any or all of the following matters relating to licensing (and no others):
  - (a) location of licenced premises by reference to broad areas:
  - (b) location of licenced premises by reference to proximity to premises of a particular kind or kinds:
  - (c) location of licenced premises by reference to proximity to facilities of a particular kind or kinds:
  - (d) whether further licences (or licences of a particular kind or kinds) should be issued for premises in the district concerned, or any stated part of the district:
  - (e) maximum trading hours:
  - (f) the issue of licences, or licences of a particular kind or kinds, subject to discretionary conditions:
  - (g) one-way door restrictions.

The provisions under S77(1) have a geographical focus that considers the location of the supply, sale, and consumption of alcohol, as well as the premises and its proximity to similar and other facilities. This locational relationship is illustrated in Diagram 1 and guides the interpretation of the existing literature on the topic.

The rest of this report is structured as follows: An introduction provides context for the key concepts evaluated in this report, followed by the review of the literature in Section 2, where each of the provisions will be evaluated from an economic perspective. The report concludes with a summary of key findings.

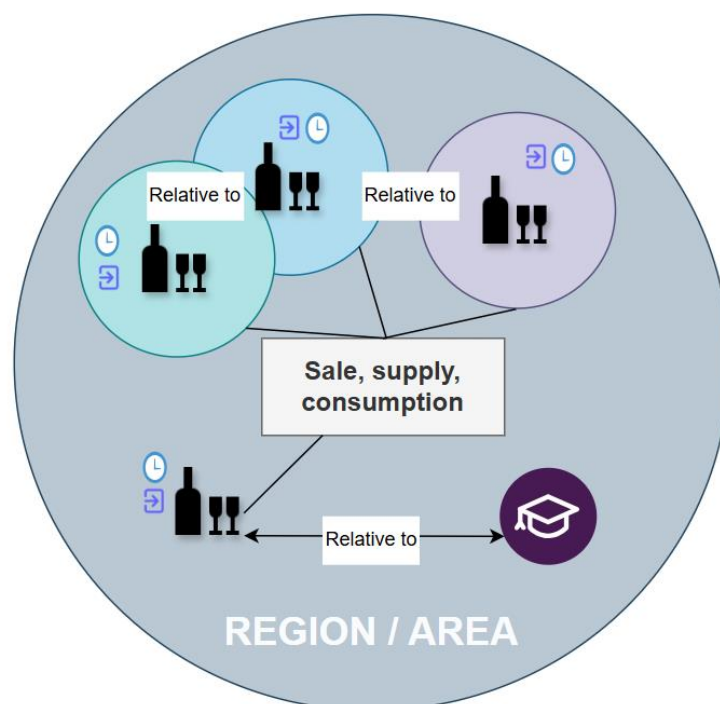
## Introduction

Several New Zealand entities benefit from a country-wide alcohol levy fund, totalling \$11.5 million in the 2023/24 financial year, to recover some of the cost incurred by the health sector in addressing alcohol related harm (NZIER, 2024). The fact that this levy is applied suggests two things. First, there is a cost associated with alcohol harm that relates to the (health) economy within New Zealand, and provision is needed to protect against the damage it causes. Second, there are a variety of entities that draw from this fund, reflecting the wide-reaching impact of alcohol harm within society.

This review of the literature provides an overview of economic aspects that have been researched and relate to local alcohol policies. Insofar as possible, the review draws on recent findings within the academic and public arenas, as well as the economic outcomes of interventions resulting from the implementation of a LAP. Diagram 1 illustrates the provisions in Section 77 of the Supply of Alcohol Act and their spatial interplay. In other words,

1. a licence provider [the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol] within an area,
2. the outlet density – [e.g. the location of one licence provider relative to another],
3. a licenced outlet location relative to other facilities [e.g. parks and recreational],
4. and other aspects related to a market gap, trading hours, discretionary conditions, and one-way door access.

**Diagram 1: Economic aspects related to the LAP**



*Source: Author, 2024*

## Literature review

The economic cost of alcohol consumption stems from its negative effects on health and social outcomes. This is often evident in violence, premature death, and increased health cost, as well as costs to personal property such as property damage, vehicle crashes, increased crime, and cost to support the justice system, lower productivity from missed work, and diminishing output (Bouchery et al., 2011). The effect and cost on the economy are wide-reaching. Various studies have been conducted to measure these economic costs, focussing on the financial implications of alcohol consumption and its impact on the economy. However, while it is easy to focus on the negative consequences listed above from excessive alcohol consumption, there are also economic benefits



that result from alcohol consumption through the economic value chain (Barr, 2024) and more on this later.

At a country level, Jones et al. (2006) estimated that productivity loss from excessive alcohol consumption in New Zealand amounted to \$57 million or 0.01% of New Zealand Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1992. A recent study by NZIER (2024) estimated that this value had increased significantly in 2023, a value of nearly \$4 billion (or 0.1% of the New Zealand economy). Lower productivity affects the efficient operation of the economy by increasing cost relative to output, hence impacting economies of scale and effectively reducing economic output by the said amount. The NZIER study estimates that, in addition to productivity loss, there are also costs related to social harm, estimated at \$5 billion. The total cost attributed to the adverse effects of harmful drinking amounted to \$9.1 billion (NZIER, 2024). A study on productivity loss in New Zealand by Sullivan et al. (2019) found that excessive alcohol consumption amounts to a loss of approximately five working days per worker per year and that those under 25 years of age, men, and in stressful work are more likely to be impacted. Similar results were found in Australia, where absenteeism represents a significant cost to business operation (Roche et al., 2016). Productivity impacts are the greatest negative impact at 76% in the NZIER study, and similar results have been found in the US by Bouchery et al. (2011), where lost productivity is responsible for 72% of economic cost.

The existing literature points to a strong negative productivity impact, and hence the economic cost of excessive alcohol consumption on the overall economy. Most of these studies support country-level and local policy intervention. Roche et al. (2016) highlight that it is not only regulatory policies but also business-supportive policies that are needed to promote healthy alcoholic behaviour. As a result, there is an additional cost burden on businesses resulting from excessive alcohol consumption (Roche et al., 2016).

For more detailed information on the cost of alcohol harm in New Zealand, please refer to the NZIER report titled “*Costs of alcohol harm in New Zealand: Updating the evidence with recent research*”, published in 2024. The remainder of this report will consider the existing literature on the economic aspects associated with LAP.

## **Household socio-economic characteristics and alcohol consumption**

A significant body of work exists to understand the relationship between socio-economic characteristics and alcohol consumption. Many of these studies found that the socio-economic characteristics of the individual and neighbourhood play an important role in alcohol consumption. A study in Melbourne, Australia, by Giskes et al. (2011) found that alcohol consumption in volume and consumption frequency differs depending on socio-economic status. Their study found that on average households with lower income and educational characteristics consume alcohol less frequently, but when they do, it is in greater quantities compared to those with advantaged backgrounds who consumed alcohol more regularly but in smaller quantities (Giskes et al., 2011). Huckle et al. (2010) found the same results within the New Zealand context.

Huckle et al. (2010) also found that at an individual level, those having higher frequencies of alcohol related consequences (defined as physical fights, serious arguments, drinking in the morning and experiencing physical symptoms) as being unemployed, students, and individuals within the

lowest-paid occupation, this is for both males and females. The association between income and consumption was also tested at cross-country level by Huckle et al. (2018) with results showing that higher income countries, such as New Zealand, have a higher probability of heavy drinking when people have a low level of education than the same person in a middle-income country.

These results underscore that the socio-economic aspects related to countries, districts, and cities are essential considerations when considering local alcohol policy interventions on the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol. Dimova et al. (2023) note that the availability, as well as visibility of alcohol, contribute to the use of alcohol and its harms and that the introduction of new outlets in areas where there was none before is perceived to lead to increased harmful drinking. Dimova et al. (2023) highlight that policies play an essential role, especially in areas where there is existing evidence of risk associated with alcohol consumption that leads to harmful behaviour.

## **The economics related to alcohol outlet density**

### **Competition in the Market**

A general definition of alcohol density refers to the number of alcohol outlets, defined as on-licence and off-licence premises, per number of people within a geographic area. Sacks et al. (2020) provide various approaches to measure alcohol outlet density, and in conclusion states the importance of assessing densities regularly for areas that could benefit from evidence-based strategies, through LAP.

For example, a recent study by Chambers et al. (2024) in New Zealand assessed the implications of intervention packages on alcohol consumption in adjusting outlet density price and trading hours. The study modelled the outcomes and compared the results of a business-as-usual scenario with an intervention package scenario. The intervention package introduced restrictions on price through a tax increase, a reduction in outlet density from 63 to five outlets per 100,000 people, a decrease in outlet hours, and a ban on alcohol marketing. Modelling these interventions is beneficial for understanding the implications of LAP implantation for local councils. The results reveal a strong positive effect of tax increases on alcohol consumption. A tax intervention that increases GST from 15% to 22.5% on alcohol would raise the retail price between 8% (for wine) and 38% (for spirits) and reduce consumption, leading to a gain in life expectancy (Chambers et al., 2024). The results associated with the reduction of trading hours and outlet density reveal improvement in health benefits; however, the authors caution that the result for these two aspects has limitations and does not carry the same level of confidence in the results.

A study in Canada by Zhao et al. (2013) to assess the relationship between alcohol prices, outlet densities, and alcohol-attributed (AA) deaths found that a 10% increase in outlet density resulted in a statistically significant 1.99% increase in AA deaths per 100,000 people. The study assessed the density of outlets compared as the number of outlets to the number of people (100,000 people over 15 years of age) within a specific area. Interestingly, this result was not statistically significant for bars and restaurants and even showed a negative association between restaurants and AA death, meaning that an increase in restaurant density reduced the risk of death (Zhao et al., 2013). The study also showed that increasing prices resulted in a decrease in AA deaths. Using the findings from the above as examples, it is clear that the literature overwhelmingly finds a positive association

between outlet density and pricing and alcohol consumption. Both density and pricing are factors that contribute to competition within the market.

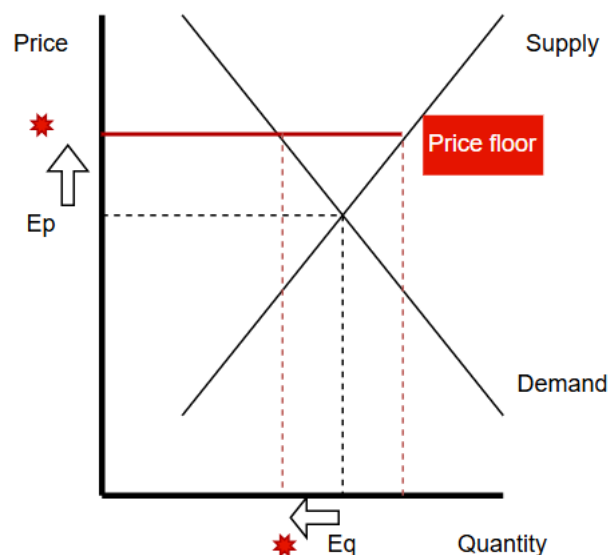
## Supply and Demand

Outlet density (or supply) is influenced by economic profit within the economy. In microeconomic theory, pricing levels adjust based on market participation (i.e. supply and demand) and market structure. Within the economy, we find a variety of market structures, from perfect competition to monopoly, duopoly, and monopolistic competition. All these structures influence pricing.

In addition to the market structure, pricing can also be influenced by local and state government regulations. Fiscal policy, through taxation, is often used to set a minimum price or a price floor for alcohol to influence the demand side (White et al., 2014), while LAP is used to influence the supply side, by restricting the number of outlets (Campbell et al., 2009).

Diagram 2 illustrates the effect of a price floor (minimum price) on market price. Through product taxation, a government policy of a minimum price (price floor) changes the equilibrium price. It aims to increase prices to reduce the quantity demanded and, ultimately, consumption. In the diagram the implementation of a price floor at **star** on the price-axis is above the market price ( $E_p$ ) and as a result the quantity demand reduces from  $E_q$  to **star** on the quantity-axis. The result is a lowering the quantity consumed as a result of the higher price.

**Diagram 2: Illustration of price floor**

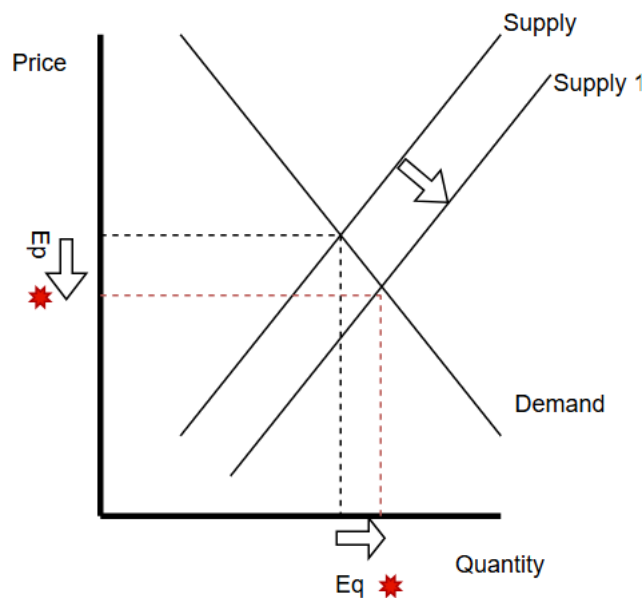


Source: Author, 2024

It is well-known in economics that an increase in competition (or supply) lowers prices (see Diagram 3). The diagram shows how an increase in supply within an area, *ceteris paribus*, leads to a decline in the equilibrium price. In other words, an increase in the density of alcohol outlets leads to a decrease in price. Livingston et al. (2007) referred to this as the proximity effect: higher density leads

to a decrease in price. Diagram three shows the decrease in price ( $E_p$  to  $star$ , on the price-axis) when there is an increase in supply or competition (supply to supply 1) within an area, other things being equal. The lower price increases consumption ( $E_q$  to  $star$  on the quantity axis).

**Diagram 3: Demand and supply influencing prices**



Source: Author, 2024

New Zealand currently does not have a minimum price for alcohol (U & Jackson, 2022). This means that prices are determined within the market and it is highly probable that competition or outlet density influences the price. This represents a competitive market structure. Within a competitive market, consumption is also affected by the *price elasticity of demand* and the *substitution* effect between comparable alcohol products. A New Zealand study by Falkner et al. (2015) found that 59% of dependent drinkers<sup>74</sup> indicate that price is an important consideration when purchasing alcohol.

The main economic aspects used to intervene in the consumption of alcohol within the existing literature focus mainly on three aspects. Firstly, the sensitivity of consumption to price changes – this is based on price elasticity of demand, secondly, substitution or the ability to purchase and

<sup>74</sup> Individuals diagnosed as alcohol dependent by a medicine specialist

alternative product if price change occurs, and thirdly, the role of competitive market dynamics, specifically outlet density. Each of these is discussed next.

### **Price Elasticity of Demand**

Price elasticity refers to the change in quantity demanded when the price of a good changes. Several studies have linked the relationship between the price and the consumption (demand) of alcohol. A study by Holmes et al. (2014) in England found that a minimum price on alcohol led to an immediate reduction in consumption. The authors found that this change affected moderate drinkers the least (by volume). The most significant behavioural change was evident in harmful drinkers and those in the lowest income group, with a decrease in volume consumed because it became more expensive. Interestingly, alcohol spending remained relatively constant, but due to the increase in price, less volume was consumed. Stockwell et al. (2012) found similar results in Canada, where increases in the price of alcohol led to less consumption; however, the consumption was different and depended on the type of alcoholic beverage purchased. For example, a 10% increase in price resulted in reduced consumption of alcoholic sodas and ciders by 13.9%, wine by 8.9%, spirits and liqueurs by 6.8% and beer by 1.5%.

In Australia, Byrnes et al. (2013) found similar results on the effects of price increases on alcohol consumption. In response to price increases, drinkers in Australia reduced their overall alcohol consumption by increasing the number of occasions they do not drink. However, Byrnes et al. (2013) found that, while the frequency of occasions increases where very little alcohol was consumed, the frequency of high-intensity drinking did not change much. This suggests that tax increases and minimum price policies would potentially have minimal effectiveness in reducing high-intensity drinking occasions. The authors suggest that in addition to pricing policy, complementary legislation, such as earlier closing times for on-site and off-site sellers, may be required to reduce the frequency of high-intensity consumption. In 2018, a minimum price of \$1.30 was introduced in the Northern Territory of Australia for a standard alcoholic drink and specifically targeting the consumption of cheap wine with high alcohol volume. Taylor et al. (2021) assessed the effect of this minimum price and found that this reduced consumption on wine, however, other beverages such as beer were largely unaffected.

Estimating demand elasticities in New Zealand proved to be complex and includes many assumptions (White et al., 2014). A Ministry of Justice report by White et al. (2014) estimated the price elasticity for various types of alcohol related beverages using international benchmarks to estimate the impact of price changes on demand. The report indicates that the demand for alcoholic beverages is mostly inelastic to price changes, which means that an increase in price leads to a less than proportionate reduction in consumption. Furthermore, heavier drinkers tend to be less responsive to price changes than moderate to low drinkers and tend to substitute from one alcohol product for another (White et al., 2014).

### **Substitution**

Substitution refers to the consumer's ability to choose between two products with very similar characteristics. In this case, it refers to the ability of the consumer to change their purchasing behaviour to a substitute product when the price of their preferred beverage increases.

Falkner et al. (2015) found that the ability to switch to an alternative, cheaper product is a common strategy in dependent drinkers in New Zealand, with 77% of study respondents indicating that this would be their approach to overcome price increases. Falkner et al. (2015) found that due to the low cost of alcoholic beverages in New Zealand, the introduction of a minimum price is likely to remove the ability to substitute to a cheaper alternative and likely to result in a reduction in alcohol consumption for dependent drinkers.

## **Outlet Density**

Alcohol can be purchased at a variety of different store types within New Zealand, adding a level of complexity in assessing outlet density. A report by McEwan et al. in 2013 estimated that two-thirds of wine sales and 50 percent of beer sales by volume are sold through supermarket chains (McEwan et al., 2013). In addition, alcohol is available for purchase and consumption from on-licence premises, such as bars and restaurants, and off-licence premises, such as liquor stores.

## **Density and location**

While supermarkets rely on their purchase power and size, the smaller alcohol outlets rely on the convenience of their location and trading hours to attract business (McEwan et al., 2013). Related to the concept of outlet density is the aspect of spatial differentiation or location decisions by outlets. If two stores sell goods that are very similar and hence compete against each other, they would choose the maximum spatial differentiation to avoid competition (Deng & Picone, 2019). Considering individual off-licence premises and on-licence premises, the differentiation is quite unique, therefore, they do not compete against each other. However, due to the homogeneity in products, off-licence outlets have limited differentiation and, hence, they seek to use location as a means to reduce competition (Deng & Picone, 2019). This is the opposite for bars, restaurants and other on-licence premises, as they benefit from clustering, leading to positive spillover effects due to the proximity of one another, and as a result they differentiate through their menu and hospitality offering (Deng & Picone, 2019). In another study in the US, Picone et al. (2009) found that not only do on-licence outlets cluster, they also cluster at smaller distances from each other, while the opposite takes place with off-licence outlets. This supports economic theory that retailers selling differentiated products are less concerned about price competition than retailers whom sell less differentiated and similar products (like liquor stores).

### *Density and neighbourhood characteristics*

Various studies (Gruenewald & Remer, 2006; Marco et al., 2017; Morrison et al., 2015) have evaluated the relationship between the density of alcohol outlets and the socio-economic characteristics of the neighbourhood. A central finding in these studies is that the increase in the density of alcohol outlets leads to increased price competition, making it less expensive and more accessible (Sacks et al., 2020). Sacks et al. (2020) provided a variety of appropriate methods to estimate outlet density and, in doing so, highlighted the importance of inclusion criteria for calculating the density. The authors made a distinction between on-licence and off-licence outlets and argued that consumption practices are different. As a result, care must be given when determining whether to include or exclude outlets according to their licence arrangement. Irrespective of the licence type, a review by Campbell et al. (2009) in the US found that most studies assessing outlet density and population-

level alcohol consumption found a positive association between increased consumption and higher outlet density. Therefore, the opposite is also applicable with lower density leading to lower consumption. However, Gmel et al. (2016) cautioned against the causal direction of this relationship and argued that a blanket comparison between bars and restaurants with convenience stores and supermarkets that sell alcohol needs to be carefully evaluated. The authors argue for closer inspection of this relationship for the area under consideration to understand the causal drivers of such a relationship. Overall, the World Health Organisation (2022) proposed a policy to restrict alcohol outlet density as an effective tool to reduce consumption.

The concentration of alcohol outlets in lower-income areas has been established in the literature (Morrison et al., 2015); however, neighbourhood characteristics play a role. A study assessing the spatial concentration of alcohol outlets in Valencia, Spain found that off-licence outlets are denser in neighbourhoods with lower economic status, while on-licence outlets (specifically restaurants and café) are located in areas with higher economic status (Marco et al., 2017). Although zoning and local regulations are likely to influence the spatial distribution of these outlets within New Zealand, the literature reveals a higher concentration of outlets in lower-income areas, possibly due to greater demand (Morrison et al., 2015).

## **Intervention**

The above findings suggest that intervention targeting density and altering competition, could result in changing consumption behaviour. Reducing the number of outlets creates a loose form of oligopoly, something that is guaranteed to protect market share in the form of planning regulations (Livingston et al., 2007). As explained by Livingston et al. (2007) this leads to an interplay between the proximity effect (lower density is higher price) and amenity affect, which represents the negative effect from the externalities created by excessive alcohol consumption. In conclusion, Livingston et al. (2007) postulate that the entry or exit of a small number of alcohol outlets in areas or nodes with an existing high density of alcohol outlets, such as the CBD, is unlikely to change the level of consumption, as these areas are already perceived as ‘entertainment’ nodes. Both Hadfield (2005) and Livingston et al. (2007) point out that there is commercial value from clustering, and this benefits the businesses and [moderate] users (Sevtsuk, 2014).

Conlon & Rao (2015) explain that an alternative to sin-tax is the use of pricing regulations at the wholesale level called ‘post and hold’ (PH), designed to encourage uniform wholesale pricing and prohibit quantity discounts for retailers that buy stock in bulk. The regulation that introduces PH grants wholesale pricing power<sup>75</sup>, which raises prices and reduces consumption by around 8-10% (Conlon & Rao, 2015). The introduction of PH regulation, while reducing consumption by increasing cost, facilitates collusion and a monopolistic market structure that distorts market prices.

## **Alcohol outlet relative to other establishments**

There is limited literature on the economic effects related to proximity to alcohol outlets relative to other establishments. Most studies that consider this aspect focus on the social, wellbeing, and health perspectives. Randerson et al. (2019) found that the introduction of alcohol bans in a specific public space reduces littering, noise, and fighting, but may displace these issues elsewhere. When

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<sup>75</sup> The wholesalers set prices above marginal cost which will likely increase profits for the wholesaler

considering the preference of alcohol consumers, Dimova et al. (2023) indicated a preference for outlets close to local amenities, such as public transport, as it provides easy access and convenience. G. Picone et al. (2010) tested the effects of residential proximity to bars on alcohol consumption and found that the density of bars within a 0.5 km radius of a person's home increases daily alcohol consumption slightly. Adding additional bars does not significantly increase consumption, suggesting that if a bar is already located in a market, the addition of more will likely only result in a marginal increase in consumption (G. Picone et al., 2010).

### **Aspects related to a market gap, trading hours, discretionary conditions, and one-way door access**

Morrison et al. (2015) tested the relevance of a market gap condition for the establishment of alcohol outlets within Australia. The study tested two hypotheses, first, whether the outlets will locate within areas of high alcohol demand and second, to assess the importance of land rent in attracting outlets. Morrison et al. (2015) found that alcohol outlets tend to locate more in low-income areas as opposed to higher-income areas, possibly due to higher demand and lower land cost. The study suggests that those areas with higher land value tend to have higher resistance to these outlets. A study on entry and location decisions of liquor stores in various US cities found that population has a statistically significant effect on the profits of bars and liquor stores (Deng & Picone, 2019). The results show that increasing population improves the likelihood of a competitor entering the market. The study by Deng & Picone (2019) also reveals that liquor stores compete directly with one another for profits, and as a result the chances that another liquor store will open in close proximity declines, while bars tend to cluster together from spill-over benefits up until around three premises.

A study by Casswell et al. (2014), utilised 1,900 New Zealand survey responses to assess how hours of purchase influence consumption. Their study revealed that access to an outlet (either on-licence premise or off-licence premise) was on average within around 10 minutes travel, and perceived as accessible by 90% of the respondents. Their results also revealed that over the preceding six-months, respondents visited on-licence premise outlets on about 8 days while for off-licence premises, this increased to 30 days (Casswell et al., 2014). When purchasing at an off-licence premise, they consumed the alcohol predominantly at home (56 days within six months). This showed that they purchased the alcohol and stored it for later use. Casswell et al. (2014) found that those that drink in large quantities were more likely to drink in the premises after 2am and purchased for take-away after 10pm.

The literature on competition within the retail industry reveals that larger stores, like department stores, which offers a variety of goods, affected the profits of smaller discount stores (Jia Panle, 2008). It is possible that a similar trend is evident with alcohol stores; however, no study has been conducted to confirm this.

A report by Miller et al. (2012) provides a comprehensive review of alcohol interventions and outcomes in various Australian cities. The focus of the interventions was predominantly on reducing harm caused by excessive alcohol use and spans across the social and health sciences. Some examples of the interventions include, among others, dry zones, CCTV network, fines, reduced



trading hours restrictions, alcoholic drink restrictions, alcohol-free zones, etc. (Miller et al., 2012). The report shows that the most effective measure to reduce alcohol related harm is by restricting trading hours (this could be done in a variety of ways). The findings reveal that restriction on trading hours should be wide spread rather than local, therefore regional or country wide; otherwise, it leads to reduced business in one area (where the restriction is in place) while other areas that do not have the same restriction benefit from it (Miller et al., 2012). In addition, in the event of trading restrictions, ample time is required for businesses to adjust their business operation in response to such a change, while short-term notice leads to negative business operational effects (Miller et al., 2012).

A series of community-based interventions support by the local authority in Queensland, Australia in improving security measures in areas where a robust night-time economy was evident was studied by Homel et al. (2004). The authors found that improving transport options, particularly taxis in these areas, reduced alcohol related harm. Miller et al. (2012) found that a lockout policy (where no sales after a certain time) as an intervention strategy has significant pitfalls for users and businesses and, therefore, does not recommend it. In addition, interventions that are voluntary ultimately only penalise good operators, while mandatory measures create a level playing field for all businesses (Miller et al., 2012).

## **Economy-wide benefits**

It should also be kept in mind that the sale and distribution of alcohol provide significant benefits within the wider economy through its value chain activities. This includes the production, storage, distribution, transport, wholesale, and retail trade of the activity, which creates income and employment opportunities within the economy. In addition, other benefits are also part of this industry, from social benefits through hobbyists and enthusiasts cultivating their own products to education where training in alcohol production, such as winemaking and brewing, is offered at university. A recent report by NZIER (2022) explored the economic benefits of the industry within the New Zealand economy, and in summary, the report stated that

*‘The alcohol beverages industry is an active contributor to New Zealand society and is highly integrated into the global economy’ (NZIER, 2022).*

The report revealed that in 2020, the industry comprised 1,865 businesses creating 10,210 direct jobs, \$3.61 billion in domestic consumption and contributing NZ\$1.819 billion in taxes (NZIER, 2022). These benefits contributed to the improvement in livelihoods for individuals employed within the industry, as well as the wider economy through the various initiatives the industry is making to the community (NZIER, 2022). For detailed information on the economy-wide benefit of the industry for the New Zealand economy, please refer to the following report from NZIER, *‘Alcohol beverages industry A thriving, durable industry adding value to New Zealand's financial, environmental and social economies’*.

## **New trends**

Over time and with changing technology, preferences and with continued disruption, new innovations and opportunities arise. This is also applicable to the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol within New Zealand. One recent trend highlighted by Crossin et al. (2024) is the availability of on-demand alcohol. This is the delivery of alcohol within two hours after ordering. Crossin et al.

(2024) concluded that on-demand delivery services are changing local alcohol environments by increasing access to alcohol at neighbourhood level. The development of a LAP should take into consideration the likely influence of on-demand services, even if restrictions are placed on outlet densities or the proximity to specific facilities.

## Key results

The ability of LAP to manage alcohol supply, sale and consumption through the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 s75 and s77 could influence public sentiment. Maclennan et al. (2012) tested public sentiment towards local alcohol policies in New Zealand through a cross-sectional survey and found strong support for restrictive measures from the participants. The respondents provided strong support for restrictions in public areas, advertising, sticker enforcement, and education programmes. In addition, there was also support for restricting the number of outlets (Maclennan et al., 2012).

The literature review report concludes with a summary of the main findings below.

- Pricing policies are effective in reducing alcohol related harm as it reduces consumption (Anderson et al., 2009).
- A broad increase in price affects the various types of alcohol beverages differently and not equal; for example beer consumption reduces far less compared to ciders or wine with the same percentage increase in price (Stockwell et al., 2012).
- In addition to pricing policies, complementary legislation is required to curb high-intensity alcohol consumption occasions (Byrnes et al., 2013).
- Dependent drinkers in New Zealand are sensitive to alcohol price changes and substitution to cheaper alternatives is used as they tend to purchase predominantly inexpensive alcohol (Falkner et al., 2015).
- Retailers selling differentiated products (such as grocery stores) are less concerned about price competition than retailers that are less differentiated (such as liquor stores) (Picone et al., 2009).
- Retailers, such as liquor stores, that sell the same product, use location and convenience to increase market share and reduce competition (Deng & Picone, 2019).
- On-site retailers, such as restaurants and bars, use clustering to benefit from spill-over effects and differentiate themselves through their entertainment and menu offering (Deng & Picone, 2019).
- Higher outlet density tends to correspond to increased alcohol consumption (Campbell et al., 2009).
- Evidence suggests a higher concentration of off-licence alcohol outlets in lower-income areas (Marco et al., 2017; Morrison et al., 2015).
- Alcohol outlets tend to prefer lower income areas, not only because of the possible higher demand but also because of lower land cost (Morrison et al., 2015).
- The population and its growth have a statistically significant effect on the profits of bars and liquor stores (Deng & Picone, 2019).
- People visit off-licence premises more often than on-licence premises within New Zealand (Casswell et al., 2014).

- The restriction on trading hours should be applied broadly rather than locally, as local restrictions may result in reduced business activity in one area, while other areas without such restrictions benefit from shifts in consumer spending (Miller et al., 2012).
- The continued disruption of the Internet of things (IoT) is evident in the growth of on-demand alcohol services. This service is likely to increase access to alcohol (Crossin et al., 2024).
- The alcohol beverage industry contributes significantly to the economy of New Zealand (NZIER, 2022).

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# Attachment 2: Summary of early stakeholder engagement

## 1. Summary of early stakeholder engagement

- 1.1. Early engagement with key stakeholder groups and Community Boards was completed throughout November and December 2024. It included,
  - Meetings with NZ Police, Te Whatu Ora Health NZ, District Licensing Committee, the Council’s Alcohol Licensing Team, Hospitality NZ, Liquorland, Super Liquor Holdings, Foodstuffs, Woolworths, Clubs NZ, and Christchurch Working Men’s Clubs representatives.
  - Project presentations at all six Community Board information sessions.
  - Emails to more than 1200 stakeholders including all licence holders, and a number of health and community organisations and/or advocates.
- 1.2. At meetings and presentations staff shared progress to date, project steps required under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act (SSAA) and the decisions before Council regarding the project timeline and the make-up of a hearings panel (if one is required).
- 1.3. Responses from stakeholders gave perspectives on the range of provisions that could be included in a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP).
- 1.4. Emails provided project information and requested data that stakeholders were willing to provide, that they thought would be informative for the project.
- 1.5. The Salvation Army and Hato Hone St John were also asked for data that could be helpful for the project, which both supplied.
- 1.6. A webpage at [ccc.govt.nz/localalcoholpolicy](http://ccc.govt.nz/localalcoholpolicy) was stood up, outlining the process, asking for data and enabling sign-up for project updates. There have been over 320 page views and 43 sign ups since going live.

## 2. Summary of feedback

- 2.1. Feedback received during key stakeholder meetings has been summarised to understand their views about LAPs in general, and provisions that could be included in a local LAP.
- 2.2. **Summary of views about Local Alcohol Policies**
  - 2.2.1. There were a range of views on the purpose, benefit and ability of a LAP as a tool to reduce alcohol harm.
  - 2.2.2. Hospitality NZ consider existing mechanisms to manage alcohol licensing sufficient and see no need for a LAP that puts further restrictions on on-licences, as they see them to be well-run, and the safest places to consume alcohol under the existing SSAA requirements and licence conditions. However, if a LAP only considered off-licence types, they may be



supportive. They also conveyed that any LAP should consider the need for a vibrant nighttime economy and should not be developed for the purpose of relieving resourcing pressures on organisations.

- 2.2.3. Bottle store representatives, the Council's Alcohol Licensing Team and Police representatives stated a LAP may, or would be beneficial, to provide a consistent approach across licence types and 'level the playing field'.
- 2.2.4. Supermarket representatives stated supermarkets should not be required to adhere to the same rules as other off-licence types in any LAP, as alcohol was one of thousands of products sold on site. They predict customers not being able to purchase alcohol at the same time as groceries would adversely impact sales and the health and safety of their operational staff, and put at risk potential investment in new stores within the district.
- 2.2.5. Health representatives support a LAP, noting they viewed 'local communities' as being particularly concerned about off-licences. They stated the Council should consider community preferences when determining if all licence types should be included, also noting there is international research on the relationship between availability of alcohol and alcohol-related harm and, a 'very clear' relationship between the number of licenced premises in an area and incidents of alcohol-related harm.
- 2.2.6. Club licence representatives stated a preference that any LAP should not include or consider club licences the same as on-licences because:
- They operate with a membership system which requires members to 'sign up', including to a 'code of conduct', enabling disciplinary action if not adhered to (though seldom used).
  - Patrons cannot be served without being a member or with a club member.
  - Clubs are designed and operated to be a place for the community including the elderly- and families, to meet and connect with others, offering more social activities than other on-licence types.
  - Their operations generally only run beyond 11pm for special functions and on most days clubs closed well before the trading hours that their alcohol licences allowed.

### 2.3. **Trading hours**

- 2.3.1. Conditions on trading hours could apply to all licence types and could include shortening or extending trading hours across all licence types, some licence types, the whole district or part of the district.
- 2.3.2. As trading hours for each premise is determined at time of application or licence renewal, the Council's Alcohol Licensing Team do see objections to licence applications in relation to trading hours. In the last 12 months there have been several application hearings considering restricted trading hours outside of the SSAA requirements.

- 2.3.3. NZ Police and bottle store representatives requested a consistent approach across all off-licence types, with the same trading hour requirements in place for both bottle stores and supermarkets.
- 2.3.4. Supermarket representatives do not want to be included in any trading hours restrictions that may apply to other off-licences for the reasons mentioned above.
- 2.3.5. Hospitality NZ representatives do not want any reduction of trading hours for on-licensed premises.
- 2.3.6. Supermarket and bottle store representatives were concerned that different trading hours across different parts of the district and/or across off-licence types, would push purchases to areas outside of the LAP restrictions that were able to trade earlier or later.
- 2.3.7. The Police confirmed that while they sought consistency of approach predominantly across off-licence trading hours, they also consider that development of a LAP provides opportunity to ensure a common purpose of 'safety' among all licence holders and authorities.

#### 2.4. **Number of and proximity to other premises**

- 2.4.1. Conditions could be included on the proximity of licenced premises to each other.
- 2.4.2. Health representatives noted the value of overlaying the areas of deprivation with the location of licenced premises to assess proximity. They also reported 'local communities' being particularly concerned about off-licences and suggested staff investigate a 'sinking lid' approach to the number of premises like that in place for Class 4 gambling, stating it may not necessarily need to apply to the whole district.
- 2.4.3. They also noted that the current absence of a limit on the number of licenced premises permitted made it harder for the District Licensing Committee to refuse applications.
- 2.4.4. Health representatives cautioned that a moratorium on licences could create perverse affects like barriers for supermarkets to be developed in emerging residential areas.
- 2.4.5. NZ Police identified more bottle stores in high deprivation areas and requested a consistent approach be taken to both bottle stores and supermarkets.
- 2.4.6. Supermarket representatives did not want rules in place that limited the ability to apply for new licences (or renewals) for supermarkets – whether for a new owner or a new premises in an emerging area. One noted that a 'sinking lid' would create significant implications for their business model. They also stated it could give rise to inequity of approach compared to those with different operating models.
- 2.4.7. Bottle store representatives said restrictions on proximity of premises to each other would be problematic in areas with only one retail strip and/or that local circumstances can change over time, meaning that restrictions may become inappropriate. One noted that 'caps' don't take into consideration the merits of each individual applicant.

2.4.8. Hospitality NZ stated clustering of hospitality locations creates social 'hubs', which benefit the community and the nighttime economy of the district.

## 2.5. **Proximity to sensitive sites**

2.5.1. Conditions could be included on the proximity of licenced premises to sensitive sites, such as schools and places of worship.

2.5.2. The Council's Alcohol Licensing Team identified premises close to sensitive sites in areas of high deprivation as a common concern raised in application objections.

2.5.3. One supermarket representative stated a robust definition of 'sensitive' sites with robust reasoning is needed as, in their view, the types of premises being considered 'sensitive' seems to be expanding.

2.5.4. The other supermarket representatives were concerned about the number of existing premises located near schools being subject to restrictions.

2.5.5. Bottle store representatives wanted to know the process and impact of any restrictions when a new sensitive site is established near an existing licence holder and, what would happen if a new licence was required at the end of the licence period or due to a sale of business. They noted other councils' exemptions for existing businesses that had licences prior to new restrictions being put in place. They also viewed consideration of locations on a case-by-case basis as a better approach.

2.5.6. Clubs representatives also felt restrictions on venues close to schools could become problematic for clubs, noting the proximity of one club to a few schools and that a school uses their car park to assist with school pick-up and drop-off.

## 2.6. **Remote and on-demand sales**

2.6.1. Stakeholders were asked for views on the impacts of or on remote sales and on-demand delivery of alcohol and any stakeholder provision of remote sales.

2.6.2. NZ Police and the Council's Alcohol Licensing Team felt online sales of alcohol had changed since the COVID 19 pandemic noticing an increase in licence applications for remote sales.

2.6.3. The District Licensing Committee discussed whether specific conditions could be applied to the type of sale such as delivery for immediate consumption or as part of a wider product (gift basket), if it was provided by someone who had a liquor licence within or outside of the district, if it was signed for or not, and if ID was verified. They observed that on-demand/remote sales might be managed by imposing time restrictions on delivery.

2.6.4. One bottle store representative provided click and collect and delivery services. The same business supplied a third party for on-demand deliveries and required the third party to carry out ID verification on delivery, as per their own liquor licence.

- 2.6.5. Supermarkets are involved in remote sales via online grocery ordering.
- 2.6.6. Rather than expect councils to try and tackle the emergent issues that on-demand deliveries and online sales of alcohol has created, most licence type representatives believe Central Government needs to review and update national regulations (the Act) to tackle these issues, particularly when national regulations currently enable remote sales and on-demand deliveries.

## 2.7. **One-way door policies**

- 2.7.1. Conditions could introduce one-way door policies for on-licences.
- 2.7.2. NZ Police supported one-way door policies as patrons are assessed and cared for as necessary by venue staff, while they also prevent patrons leaving and drinking alcohol stored in nearby locations (e.g. vehicles) then returning to the venue. They have a positive view of central city security arrangements where personnel communicate between venues advising of people who may be intoxicated and should not be granted entry to premises.
- 2.7.3. On-licence representatives did not believe one-way door policies or early closure times would reduce alcohol harm statistics.
- 2.7.4. Clubs' representatives viewed one-way door policies as unlikely to affect their businesses if implemented after midnight.
- 2.7.5. Regulatory representatives suggested checking Australian data to assess the effectiveness of a one-way door policy.

## 2.8. **Events / One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha**

- 2.8.1. NZ Police saw the benefit in having a LAP in place before the stadium was operational, noting the new stadium will attract domestic and international visitors, with eventgoers buying alcohol nearby before and after events. While the sporting fixtures and concerts themselves are controlled events, they would like greater controls over access to alcohol before and after events.
- 2.8.2. Hospitality NZ, while not supporting development of a LAP for Christchurch, noted the potential benefits of extending on-licence trading hours to support city nightlife associated with the increased demand due to events at One New Zealand Stadium at Te Kaha.

## 2.9. **Use of other tools and mechanisms**

- 2.9.1. Hospitality NZ want Council to take a holistic approach to safer drinking, using a range of methods and that if a LAP is developed and implemented, it should be part of a wider plan to reduce alcohol harm.

2.9.2. Both Hospitality NZ, the Council's Alcohol Licensing Team and NZ Police support Alcohol Accords in addition to, or instead of a LAP, to help reduce alcohol harm.

2.9.3. Hospitality NZ stated there are issues outside of the scope of a LAP they prefer Council to prioritise over development of a LAP such as implementation of an economic development plan.