



Analysis of ARIF Data

Prepared for

Western Australian Nightclubs Association

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This report, prepared by Coakes Consulting for the Western Australian Nightclubs Association (WANA), provides an analysis of alcohol-related offences occurring in Northbridge between January 2007 and December 2009. In particular, the report examines “place of last drink” data, which records the location in which the offender consumed their last alcoholic beverage, to determine whether some venues are more highly associated with alcohol-related problems than others.

The ARIF data provides a unique opportunity to examine the issue of alcohol-related problems in Northbridge in a manner that is fair and objective. The “place of last drink” information provides a link between actual alcohol-related incidents and the venues in which alcohol was last consumed. It therefore allows for an examination of the associations between alcohol-related incidents and the venues selling alcohol. However, many incidents occur in the street following consumption on a licensed premises, meaning venues are, in many cases, only implicated by association.

Key findings

- The number of alcohol-related incidents occurring in Northbridge on weekends peaked between 11pm and 3am (with the most problematic period occurring around midnight).
- Only 2.4 percent of all incidents in Northbridge occurred between 5am and 6am, the hour in which nightclubs were forced to close during the trial period.
- A small number of venues were associated with the majority of alcohol-related incidents occurring in Northbridge (as measured by place of last alcoholic drink prior to offence). In total, around 64 percent of alcohol-related incidents in Northbridge (involving a person that had last consumed alcohol in a licensed premises) occurred after the individual had last consumed alcohol in one of only six specific venues.
- It may be more effective to work constructively with the venues that are associated with the majority of problems (as measured by place of last drink) than to apply “across the board” restrictions to entire categories of license (as was the case with nightclubs and early closure, even though only 2.4 percent of incidents occurred between 5am and 6am).



Conclusion

Based on police ARIF data, it is clear that patrons associated with a handful of venues are involved in the majority of alcohol-related incidents in Northbridge (when alcohol was last consumed in a licensed venue). Therefore, there is a clear case to be made for the implementation of strategies that address venues and their patrons on a case-by-case basis.

In light of this, ARIF data could be used to implement a fair, performance-based system as an alternative to “across the board” restrictions that unfairly penalise all licensees. Such a system could be similar to the system recently implemented in NSW, which categorises venues according to their level of risk and imposes restrictions on them accordingly. Such an approach would provide economic incentives to business owners to invest in strategies that would improve the performance of their venue (such as staff training and better security such as ID scanners and CCTV) or to reassess their business models as a means to reduce the trading restrictions imposed on their venue.



1.0 Introduction

This report, prepared by Coakes Consulting for the Western Australian Nightclubs Association (WANA), provides an analysis of alcohol-related offences occurring in Northbridge between January 2007 and December 2009. Further to previous reports entitled "Response to WA Police Report" (Coakes Consulting, 2009a) and "Response to Notice Issued by Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor" (Coakes Consulting, 2009b), this report examines alcohol-related violence and antisocial behaviour in Northbridge by drawing upon Alcohol-Related Incident Form (ARIF) data, which was recently made available to WANA.

In particular, the analysis outlined in this report examines "place of last drink" data, which records the location in which the offender consumed their last alcoholic beverage, to determine whether some venues are more highly associated with alcohol-related problems than others.

The report concludes with some recommendations for how "place of last drink" data could be used to implement a fair, performance-based system that provides economic incentives to encourage safe venue management policies and practices, as opposed to "across the board" restrictions that unfairly penalise all licensees.

1.1 Background

In April 2009, the WA Police released a report entitled "Is your house in order? Revisiting liquor licensing practices and the establishment of an entertainment precinct in Northbridge" (hereafter referred to as "the police report") that outlined evidence supporting the position that the prevalence of alcohol-related problems in Northbridge was increasing. The report recommended that the trading hours of nightclubs and venues operating under Extended Trading Permits (ETPs) be wound back as a way to reduce alcohol-related problems.

Following this, the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor announced a number of proposed license restrictions (such as early closure for nightclubs) to be trialled from December 2009 until April 2010. However, prior to the implementation of the trial, licensees were invited to provide submissions outlining why the restrictions should not be imposed. To assist with their members' submissions, WANA commissioned Coakes Consulting to review and respond to both the original police report and the announcement by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor. In particular,



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Coakes Consulting was asked to examine the logic of the arguments put forward and the statistical evidence that had been used to support them.

During this process, it was found that some crime statistics had been presented in ways that were potentially misleading. Furthermore, some valuable data was identified by the police in their report, but not fully utilised to comprehensively examine relevant issues. This data was identified as “place of last drink” data, which is typically recorded when an officer completes an “Alcohol-Related Incident Form” (ARIF) following an offence. In their report, the police only showed the proportion of events that had occurred after the last drink was consumed in licensed venues, as opposed to public places and private residences. However, because Northbridge is a popular nightspot containing many licensed venues and few private residences, the data unsurprisingly showed that most problems in Northbridge were associated with alcohol that was last consumed in licensed venues.

In Coakes Consulting’s (2009a) response to the police report, the “place of last drink” data was identified as an opportunity to examine differences between licensed venues – instead of treating them as one and the same. It is very plausible that some venues would be more associated with problems than others, because venues have different business models and can attract very different customers (e.g. differences in opening hours, door charges, responsible service of alcohol, security staff and surveillance, and entertainment focus). However, due to the ARIF data not being available for analysis, data was instead obtained from a study undertaken in NSW (Briscoe & Donnelly, 2003) that clearly showed that some venues tended to be more associated with problems than others.

Recently, the complete ARIF data from 2007, 2008, and 2009 has been sourced by WANA following a Freedom of Information request made by Margaret Quirk (Shadow Minister for Police; Emergency Services; Road Safety). As such, the data has been analysed in this report to determine whether the pattern observed in other areas such as NSW has also been observed in Northbridge.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 ARIF data

Implemented in 2006, "alcohol-related incident forms" (ARIFs) are completed by police officers in the field and are designed to record information relating to offenders' alcohol consumption prior to an incident. These forms record information such as:

- Time and date of incident,
- Location of incident,
- Nature of incident and offence type,
- Information about offender or victim (age, gender, and whether the person was alcohol affected),
- Place of last drink prior to incident (including venue name if applicable), and
- Action taken by police.

The data obtained by WANA ranges from January 2007 to December 2009 and covers incidents from 181 suburbs. Given the trial period began in December 2009, this dataset cannot be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the restrictions, although it does provide necessary baseline measures against which to compare data currently held by the police from the trial period.

In total, the dataset contains ARIF information for 13,989 incidents spanning three full years. As many as 5,942 incidents remain after excluding incidents occurring outside Northbridge and outside the relevant Friday 9pm – 6am and Saturday 9pm – 6am time period.

Given the number of incidents and the significant duration over which they have been observed, the ARIF dataset provides a valuable opportunity to examine long-term trends in a manner that is likely to be statistically reliable. Statistics can fluctuate from month to month or year to year for a range of reasons, including natural statistical variation and contextual factors. It is therefore possible to select statistics to show short-term increases or decreases in a particular variable in order to suit a particular argument, even when no statistically significant long-term change has actually occurred. On the other hand, long-term trends analysed in detail allow for more insight and confident conclusions.



Therefore, the ARIF data provides for the first time an opportunity to examine the issue of alcohol-related problems in Northbridge, and their association with licensed venues, in an objective and fair manner.

2.2 Limitations of ARIF data

As discussed previously (Coakes Consulting, 2009a), and as will be highlighted throughout this report, crime statistics suffer serious limitations as behavioural indicators. Trends in crime statistics are often misinterpreted as trends in crime, but because a crime has to be detected before it is recorded, the number of crimes recorded is usually closely related to police numbers and strategies. For instance, if police decide to target speeding in a particular area, the number of people caught speeding in that area might increase even though the number of people speeding did not change.

Throughout this report, statistics are reported that show highly unusual increases and decreases in incident numbers. Police strategies can change every weekend, but behavioural change in the community happens slowly over extended periods of time. As such, changing police strategies should always be considered when interpreting crime data, particularly when dramatic changes in number of incidents from one year to the next are reported. If not due to a change in strategy, such changes could simply be due to natural statistical variation occurring from one year to the next.

Nevertheless, a strength of the ARIF data is that the “place of last drink” information is not likely to be highly related to the influences of changing police strategies. Even if police focus their attention on specific venues, most incidents recorded by ARIFs occur on the streets, and in most cases the police would not know where the offender had been drinking before they observed the offence.

2.2.1 Specific limitations relating to “place of last drink”

In this report, “place of last drink” has been used as a means to identify relationships between venues selling alcohol and alcohol-related incidents involving venue patrons. It is acknowledged that many incidents occur in the streets following alcohol consumption inside a venue. In these situations, venues can be said to be implicated in the incident by association only, as they are not necessarily responsible for what their patrons do elsewhere. Nevertheless, the “place of last drink” data does serve as



a useful indicator for identifying whether some venues' patrons are more likely to be involved in incidents than patrons of other venues.

2.3 Analysis

For the purposes of this report, some cases in the data provided by the police have been appropriately excluded from the analysis.

If the incident did not occur following last drink in a licensed premises (e.g. in a public place or private residence), it has been deemed irrelevant and excluded. Likewise, if the officer said "no" rather than "yes" to the question of whether the offender was affected by alcohol, the incident has also been excluded.

As such, the term "relevant incidents" has been used to refer to incidents recorded by ARIFs in which alcohol was a contributing factor and was last consumed in a licensed venue. If any other data-filtering decisions have been made, these will be identified where relevant in the discussion of the results presented below, and have been fully detailed in section 10.1.5 of the appendix.

Note: Decisions made in relation to data exclusion and categorisation can affect the outcomes of statistical analysis. For this reason, it is important to provide sufficient detail about these decisions so that an independent reviewer can assess the reasons for those decisions and, if necessary, attempt to replicate the findings. As such, more detailed explanations about the treatment of the data have been fully provided in the appendix to enable independent review and replication.

3.0 Results

The following sections provide results of the analysis, and cover key themes including location (suburb, venue) and time of incident.

3.1 Location of alcohol-related incidents (suburb)

Table 3-1 displays the number of relevant incidents recorded by ARIFs for key suburbs over the past three years.

Table 3-1. Number of ARIFs for key suburbs, by year.

	2007	2008	2009
Claremont	22	93	17
Cottesloe	17	110	24
East Perth	6	18	22
Leederville	93	166	79
Northbridge	328	1545	2172
Perth	21	199	361
Subiaco	32	70	39
Other	100	158	151
Total	619	2359	2865

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

Figure 3.1 displays the information presented above in Table 3-1 in terms of percentage change per year. As shown, substantial increases above 100 percent between 2007 and 2008 were observed in Claremont (323%), Cottesloe (547%), East Perth (200%), Northbridge (371%), Perth (848%), and Subiaco (119%).

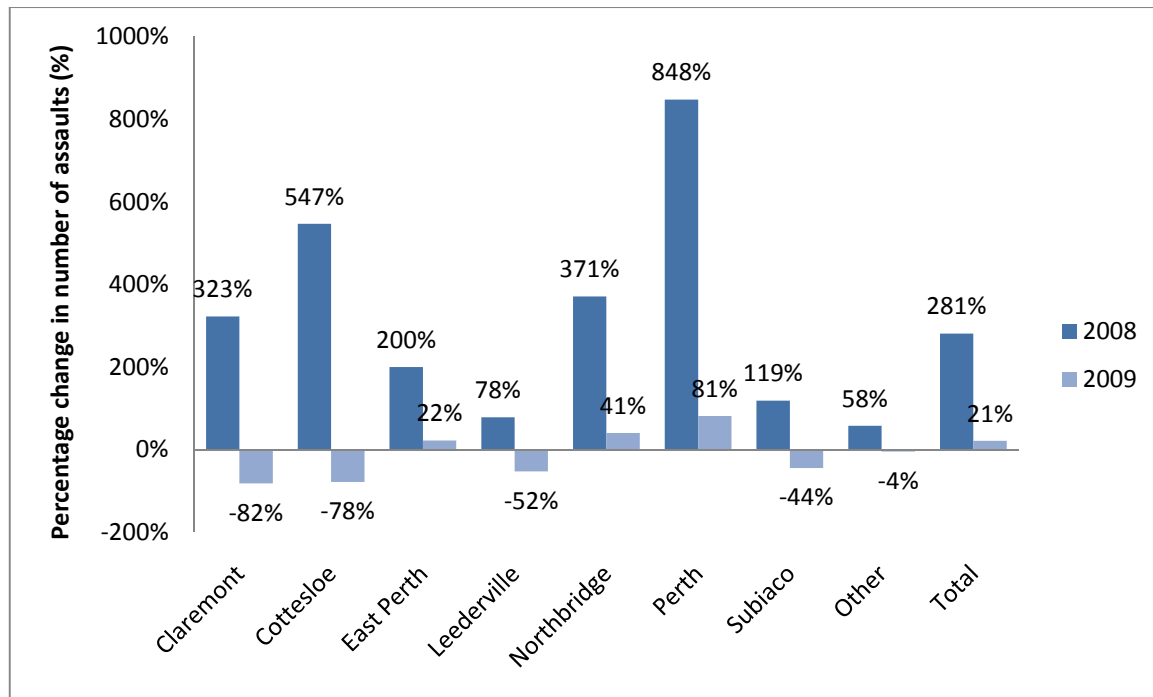


Figure 3.1: Percentage change in number of incidents by suburb.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

As discussed in section 2.2, these significant and rapid changes should not be misinterpreted to reflect dramatic increases in the prevalence of unwanted behaviours from year to year. Instead, the changes more likely reflect differences in the number of behaviours detected and recorded by ARIFs. For instance, the 281% increase in total alcohol-related incidents from 2007 to 2008 suggests that, like many new systems in organisations, it may have taken some time for the ARIF system to be fully integrated into actual police practice following its implementation in 2006.

3.2 Trends in Northbridge over three years (incidents by month)

Figure 3.2 displays the number of incidents in Northbridge (recorded by ARIFs) by month over a three-year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09). As shown, the number of incidents remained low and stable in the first year before rising sharply and peaking in August 2008. A similar pattern is evident in the following figure (Figure 3.3), which displays assaults only (for the same period).

Again, it should be recognised that crime statistics may reflect changing police strategies rather than changes in the actual number of incidents. For instance, the peak observed in August 2008 is likely to be associated with the deliberate police “crackdown” in Northbridge reported on page 25 of their report:



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"In August 2008 'Operation Nightsafe' deployment was boosted by 60% to 200 police officers for four weekends as an experimental strategy, with data being compared to August 2007... An analysis of the trial found that police attended 37 more incidents, prosecuted 91 percent more offenders, issued 57 percent more move on notices and furthermore, 38 percent more assault offences were reported. This is a clear indication that police presence does not deter alcohol-fuelled anti-social behaviour."

The authors conclude that an additional police presence does not deter alcohol-fuelled behaviour, but the data does not allow for this conclusion at all. Although the data does suggest that increasing police numbers is likely to lead to an increase in number of incidents observed and recorded, it does not necessarily suggest that the prevalence of unwanted behaviour has changed.

As stated, all four weekends were targeted by police in August 2008. However, the police report also discusses "one-night saturation operations" in Northbridge that began in 2009. The report, dated April 2009, states that two of these operations had occurred on February 13 and March 14. As shown in Figure 3.2, the two months in which incidents increase following the "blitz" in August 2008 are when the one-night saturation operations occurred in February and March 2009.

The policing strategies adopted following publication of the police report in April 2009 are unknown. As such, it is not possible to comment whether the trends following that time are also related to police strategies. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that policing strategies do influence the number of incidents observed, and this should be taken into account whenever crime statistics are interpreted.

To further illustrate this point, Figure 3.4 combines information from Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 in order to show assaults as a percentage of all alcohol-related incidents over time. If problem behaviour was increasing in Northbridge, you would expect assaults to increase at the same rate, unless police were to start focussing on a type of behaviour that they had not focussed on to the same extent previously.

As shown in Figure 3.4, assaults tended to reflect a higher percentage of all incidents during 2007 when overall incidents were low (over 20 percent on some occasions). However, they tended to reflect only a small percentage from around the time of Operation Nightsafe in August 2008. This is perhaps related to the surge in disorderly conduct offences that occurred around the same time, as described in the police report. A disorderly conduct offence could involve one of a number of unwanted



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behaviours, but generally the behaviour warranting the offence has not been specified in the ARIFs. Where the behaviours have been specified, they have included behaviours such as failure to obey an order, obstructing police, and providing a false name to police. These behaviours all necessitate a police presence before they can occur.

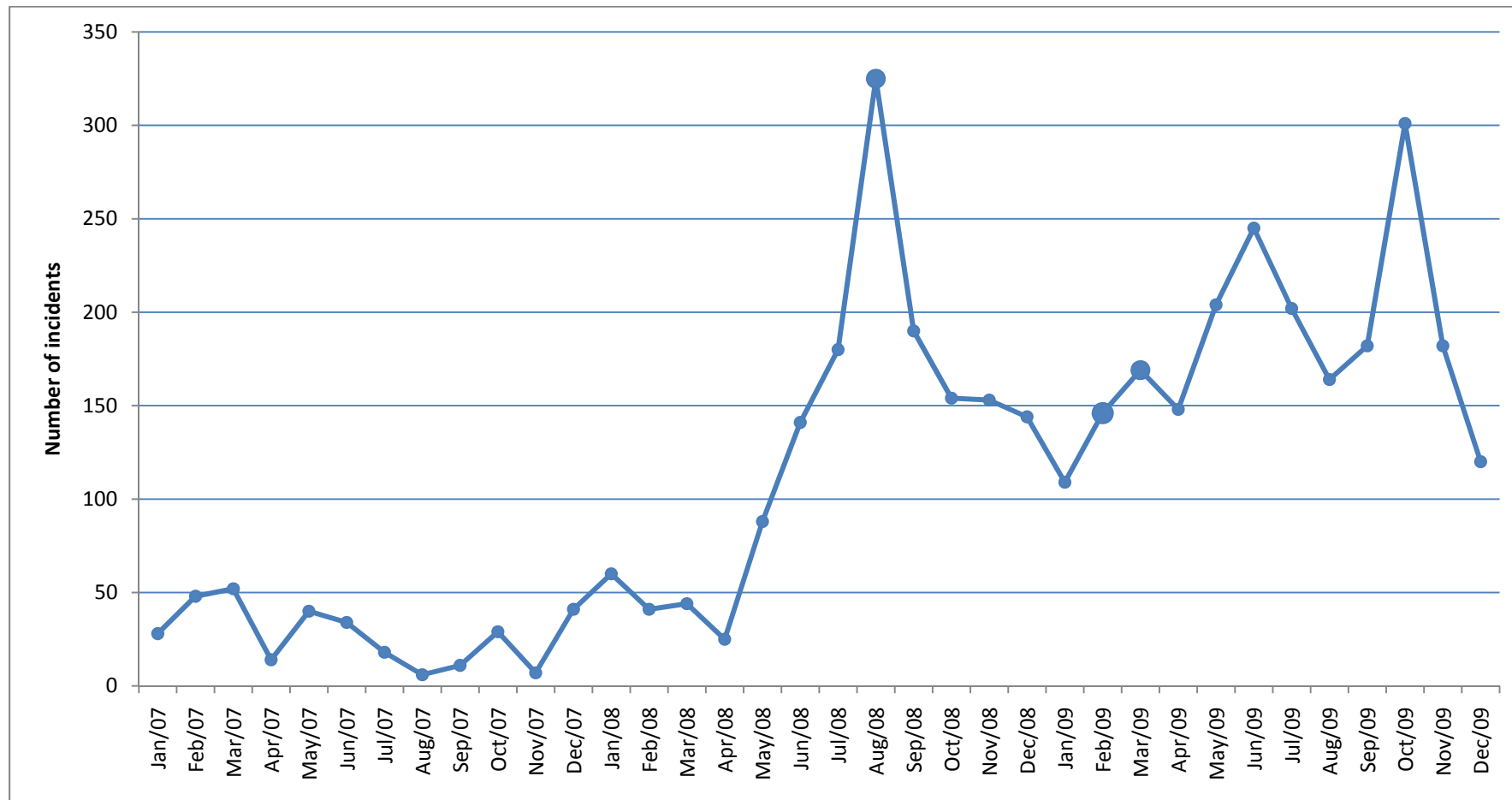


Figure 3.2: All incidents in Northbridge by month over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09). Larger data points indicate months in which significant police crackdowns in Northbridge are known to have taken place.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

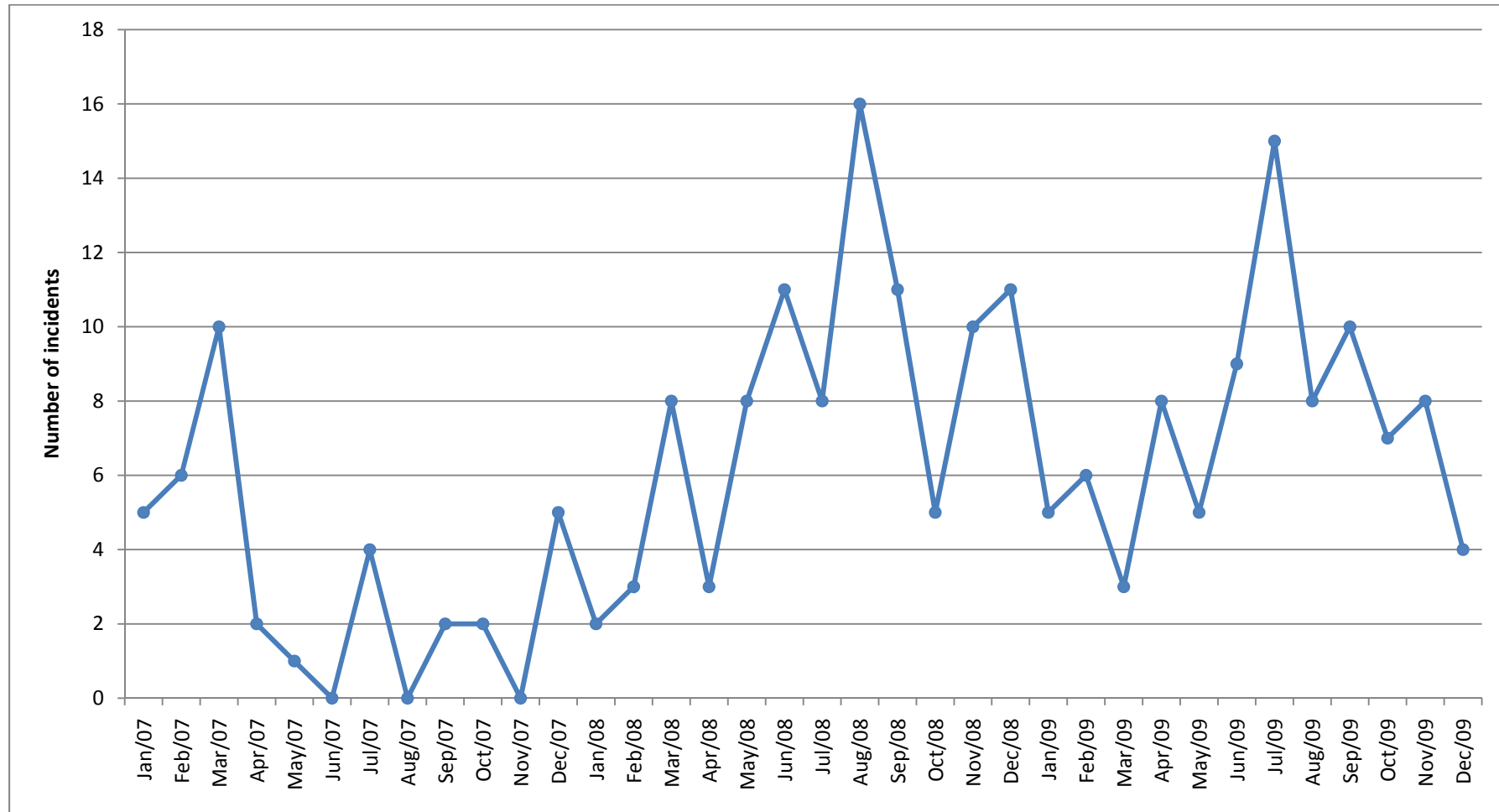


Figure 3.3: Assaults in Northbridge by month over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09).

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

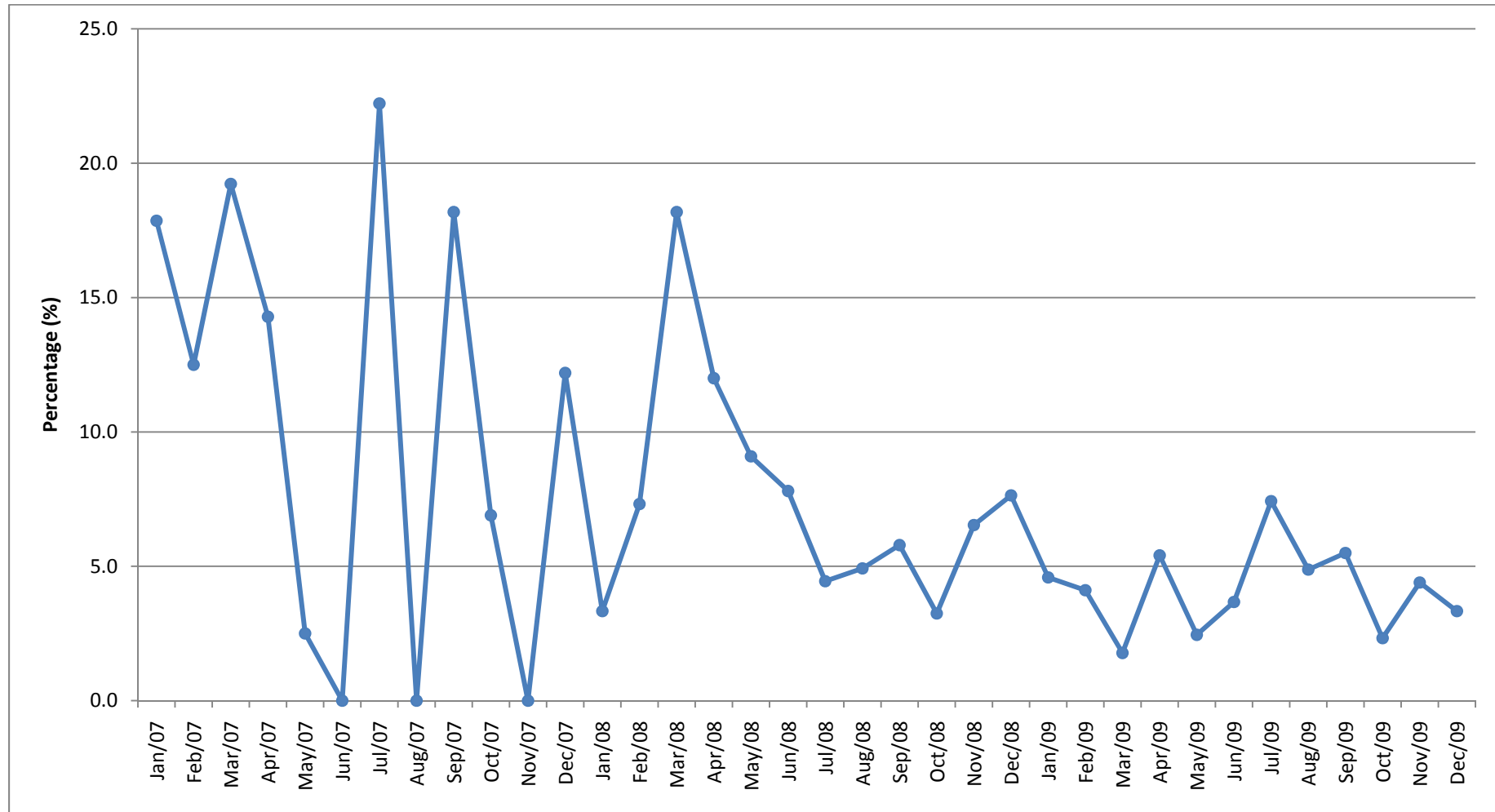


Figure 3.4: Assaults in Northbridge by month as a percentage of all incidents in Northbridge by month, over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09).

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

3.3 Time of incidents

ARIFs require police officers to record the time each incident occurred. The following sections examine time-related trends in relation to alcohol-related incidents.

3.3.1 All incidents in all suburbs

Table 3-2 provides an overview of the most problematic hours of the day, according to the entire ARIF dataset. In other words, this includes *all incidents occurring in all suburbs and location types* – not just those originating from drinks consumed in licensed venues in Northbridge.

Table 3-2: All incidents in all suburbs by hour, in descending order, over a three-year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09). Typical nightclub trading hours are shown in bold.

Ranking	Time	Count
1	00:00-00:59	2139
2	23:00-23:59	2099
3	01:00-01:59	1768
4	22:00-22:59	1411
5	02:00-02:59	1330
6	03:00-03:59	966
7	21:00-21:59	876
8	20:00-20:59	618
9	04:00-04:59	507
10	19:00-19:59	391
11	18:00-18:59	302
12	05:00-05:59	233
13	17:00-17:59	222
14	16:00-16:59	168
15	12:00-12:59	149
16	11:00-11:59	132
17	10:00-10:59	128
18	14:00-14:59	128
19	13:00-13:59	124
20	15:00-15:59	111
21	06:00-06:59	64
22	09:00-09:59	43
23	08:00-08:59	41
24	07:00-07:59	34

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

Table 3-2 above has been presented in this report to put the issues in Northbridge into some perspective. In particular, it is important to note that relatively few incidents occur between 5am and 6am, which is the hour in which nightclubs were required to close during the trial period. More incidents occur around dinner time at 6pm, 7pm, and 8pm. Indeed, there are nearly three times as many incidents between 8pm and 9pm as there are between 5am and 6am. Of course, this may be related to the fact that more people are out drinking between 8pm and 9pm, and therefore there are more incidents. Nevertheless, even if this is the reason, the fact remains there are more alcohol-related problems in the community for police to manage between 8pm and 9pm, as indicated by the data, than there are between 5am and 6am.

3.3.2 Incidents occurring in Northbridge following last drink in licensed venue

Figure 3.5 displays the number of incidents per hour for incidents occurring in Northbridge, following drinking in a licensed venue. As shown, incidents appear to peak between 11pm and 3am, which is consistent with the findings presented in the police report. Only 98 (2.4 percent) of incidents occurred between 5am and 6am, which is the hour in which nightclubs were forced to close under the trial period. As such, it is unclear why this much less problematic time period was targeted during the trial period.

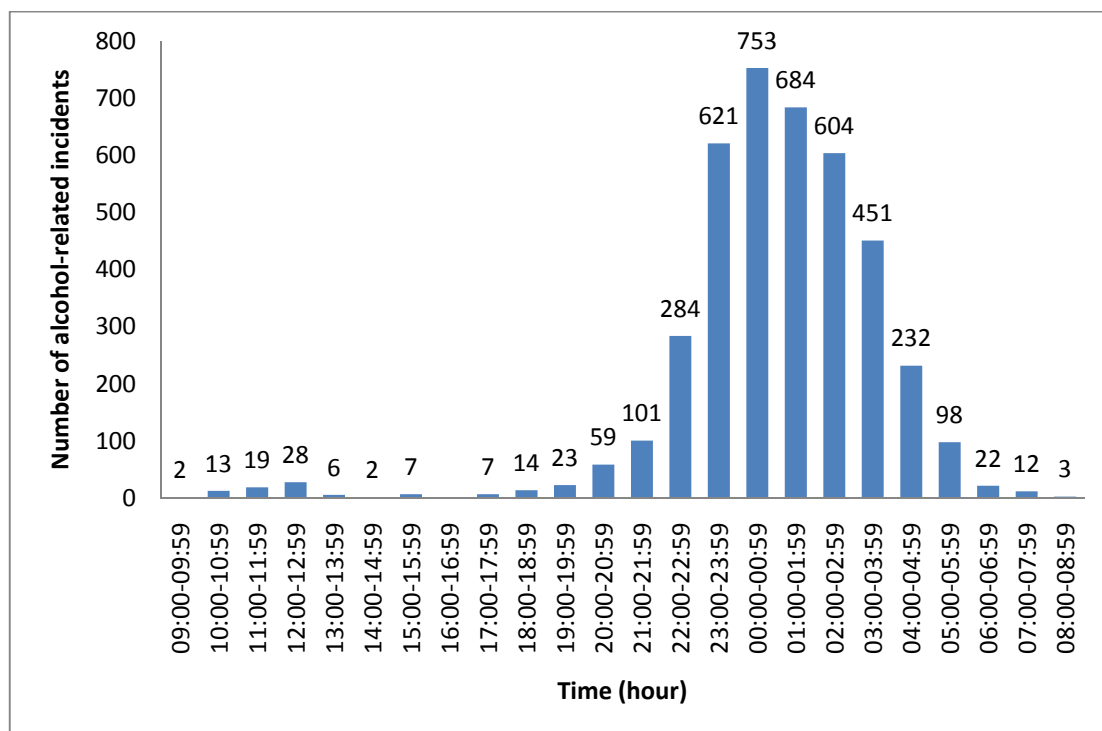


Figure 3.5: All incidents in Northbridge by hour, over a three-year period.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010



The data can also be analysed in more detail by examining time intervals much shorter than one hour. A more detailed analysis of incident times can provide greater insight into how alcohol-related problems unfold on a typical night.

An inspection of incidents by minute revealed that police officers had in most cases rounded the time of incident to the nearest five minute interval, and that they had also (but to a lesser extent) rounded to the nearest quarter of an hour or half an hour. As such, five-minute intervals were selected over one-minute intervals for the following analysis.

Figure 3.6 presents an analysis of incidents by five-minute time interval, accompanied by a six-point moving average. The six-point moving average was selected because it effectively groups the five minute intervals into 30 minute intervals, thereby removing broader rounding effects (to an extent). The bars themselves should be interpreted cautiously, because they are heavily influenced by rounding, which may explain why each of the peaks (in the bars) occurs either on the hour or every half an hour.

The shape of the moving average appears to be similar to a normal curve, but there are three clear peaks. The first occurs around midnight where the number of incidents rises quickly, then drops sharply. This first peak occurs when the moving average reaches 76 incidents, which is the average of the six five-minute intervals between 23:55 and 00:24. The second peak occurs for the seven five-minute intervals between 00:55 and 01:29 (there are seven because the six-point moving average remains the same over two consecutive points). The third peak occurs for the six five-minute time intervals between 02:00 and 02:29.

The fact that these peaks occur around 12am, 1am, and 2am suggests that venue closing times may be more problematic than other times of the night. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the trend rises sharply to midnight then drops more steadily over time. This may suggest that something occurs around midnight to break the trend. It may be the case that, following closure of some venues at 12am, some people simply go home or are not allowed entry into other venues.

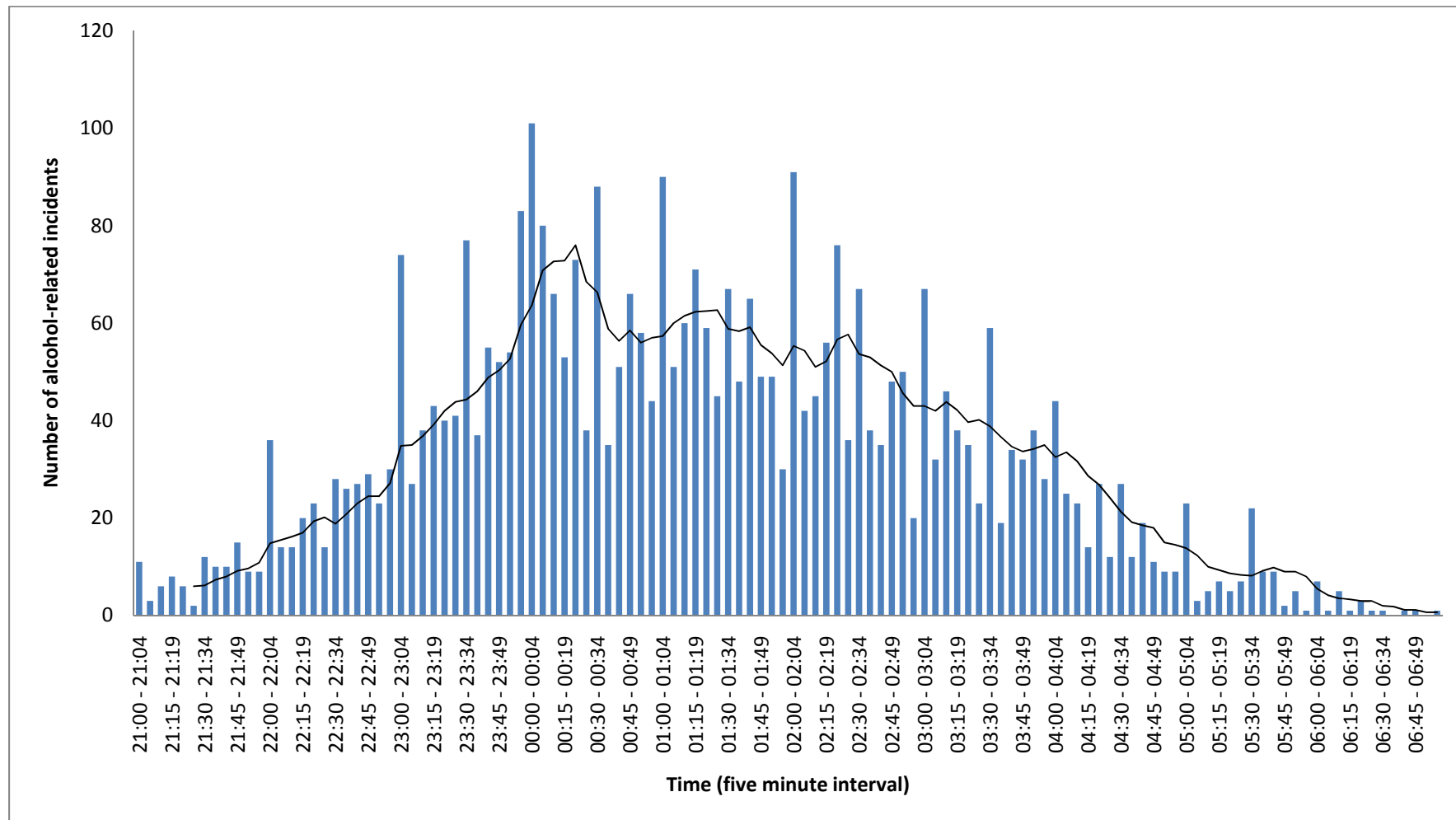


Figure 3.6: All incidents in Northbridge by five minute interval, over a three year period, with six-point moving average in black.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

3.4 Place of last drink prior to offence

At the time that Coakes Consulting prepared its first response to the police report, the “place of last drink” data was highlighted as having the potential to provide insight into whether or not certain venues were more likely to be associated with problems than others. Unfortunately, the data was not available at that time. As such, similar data from inner Sydney (NSW) was used to illustrate that some venues are more at risk than others. In particular, it was found that a small number of venues tend to account for the vast majority of problems (see Figure 3.7 below).

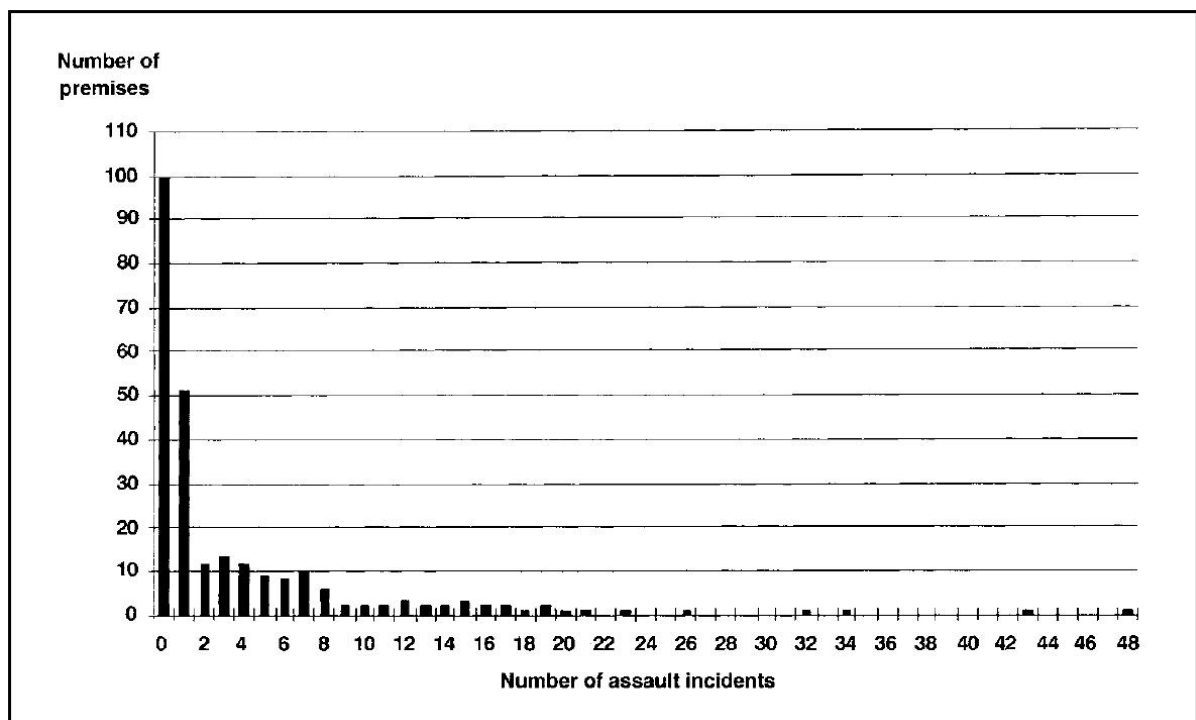


Figure 3.7: Frequency distribution of hotels and nightclubs in inner Sydney by number of assault incidents, July 1998 – June 2000.

Source: Reproduced from Briscoe and Donnelly (2003)

Having access to the “place of last drink” data from ARIFs now provides an opportunity to investigate whether patterns observed elsewhere also apply in WA. Figure 3.8 below provides a frequency count for total number of incidents by venue for incidents in all suburbs.

However, some important differences should be noted between Figure 3.7 above and Figure 3.8 below. The NSW incident data above refers to assaults occurring inside licensed venues, whereas the WA incident data below refers to all incidents (as opposed to assaults) based on where the last drink was consumed (as opposed to where the incident actually occurred). Furthermore, Figure 3.7 above displays

number of incidents on the x-axis rather than on the y-axis. Although the charts report slightly different things, the finding that a small number of venues account for the majority of incidents is consistent across both datasets.

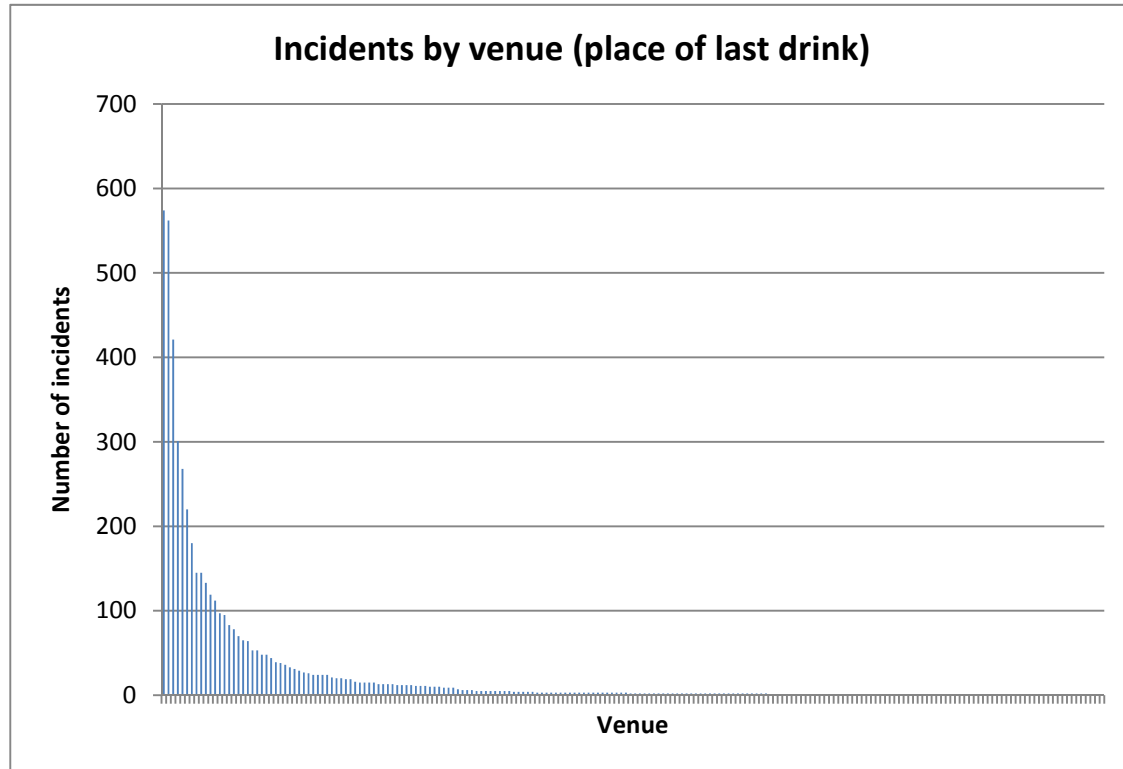


Figure 3.8: All incidents in all suburbs by venue (place of last drink) over a three year period.
Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

As shown in Figure 3.8, around seven venues were associated with the majority of incidents in all suburbs. The actual venues and associated incidents are provided in Table 10-2 in the appendix.

It is recognised that most incidents occur outside venues, where the venue operator is not formally responsible for the offender. Nevertheless, "place of last drink" implies that the venue operator is associated with that patron's alcohol consumption – and because alcohol consumption within licensed premises has been targeted as a primary cause of problems in Northbridge, discussion of "place of last drink" data is relevant.

The following sections examine incidents occurring in Northbridge only.

3.4.1 Place of last drink for incidents during specific time periods

Since venues close at different times, the place of last drink data was examined within different time periods. The results of these analyses are presented below.

All incidents 9pm – 6am

For the purposes of this analysis, the Friday 9pm – 6am and Saturday 9pm – 6am time periods have been selected as they are the times in which most nightclubs operate.

Table 3-3 displays the top six venues, selected because they each account for more than five percent of the total number of incidents in Northbridge (during the 9pm – 6am time period). These six venues account for around 64 percent of all incidents occurring in Northbridge. As shown, some venues had a particularly high number of incidents relative to their capacity, such as Black Betty's (1.37) and The Mustang Bar (0.73).

Table 3-3. Incidents occurring following last drink in licensed venues in Northbridge over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09)

Venue	Number of incidents	Percentage of all incidents	Capacity	Incidents divided by capacity
Black Betty's Nightclub & Restaurant	545	16.10%	398	1.37
Aberdeen Hotel	495	14.60%	1435	0.34
The Paramount Nightclub	403	11.90%	983	0.41
The Mustang Bar	275	8.10%	378	0.73
Elephant & Wheelbarrow	243	7.20%	525	0.46
The Shed	199	5.90%	1181	0.17

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

Venue capacity is an imperfect measure of patron numbers for a variety of reasons. For instance, venues may operate above or below their licensed capacity, or they may trade for different periods of time. They may also experience different rates of customer turnover, with some retaining the same customers for the duration of trading and others attracting several multiples of their actual capacity.

Whatever the case, it is important to recognise that some venues with relatively low capacities are associated with very high numbers of incidents. As such, it would be worthwhile exploring why this is the case through consultation with venue owners and other stakeholders. For instance, the high number of incidents associated with Black Betty's could be due to higher patron numbers, but could also be due to higher rates



of alcohol consumption per patron. However, venues are unlikely to release the data required for such an investigation (i.e. customer numbers and alcohol sales).

Based on the data presented above in Table 3-3, around 64 percent of all alcohol-related incidents in Northbridge involved an individual who last consumed alcohol in one of only six venues. As such, working with these venues constructively in order to identify and address risk factors could be far more effective in reducing overall incidents in Northbridge than forcing nightclubs to close an hour early, at 5am, when only 2.4 percent of incidents occur between 5am and 6am.

Assaults only (9pm – 6am)

Figure 3.9 and Figure 3.10 show assaults by venue of last drink. Figure 3.9 shows the number of assaults, and Figure 3.10 shows assaults as a percentage of all assaults occurring in Northbridge. Again, a small number of venues are associated with a large proportion of the assaults. Many venues have had only one or two assaults associated with their venue in three years. An unknown number of venues are not listed because they have had zero assaults associated with their venue over three years.

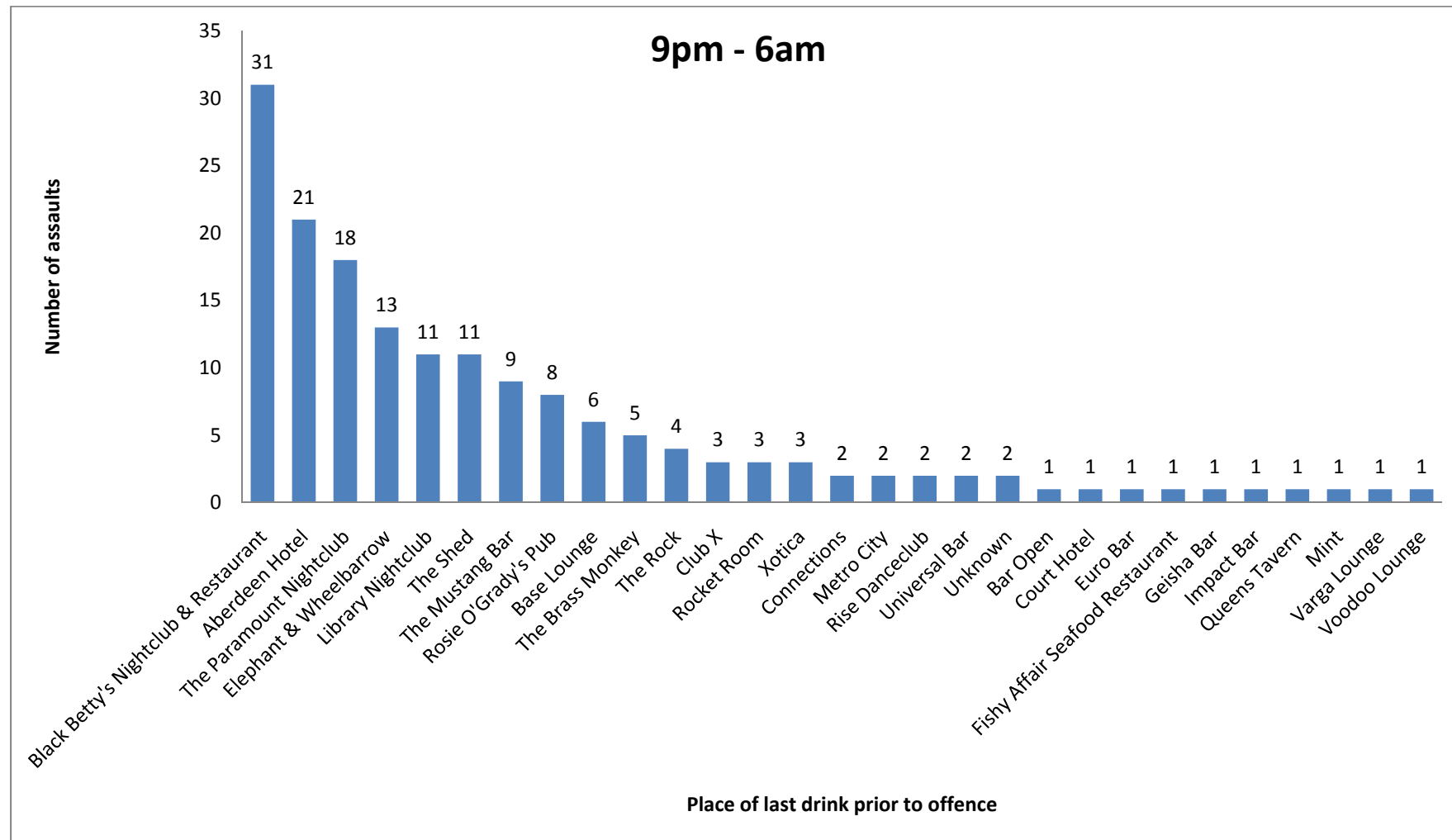


Figure 3.9: Assaults in Northbridge between 9pm and 6am on Fridays and Saturdays.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

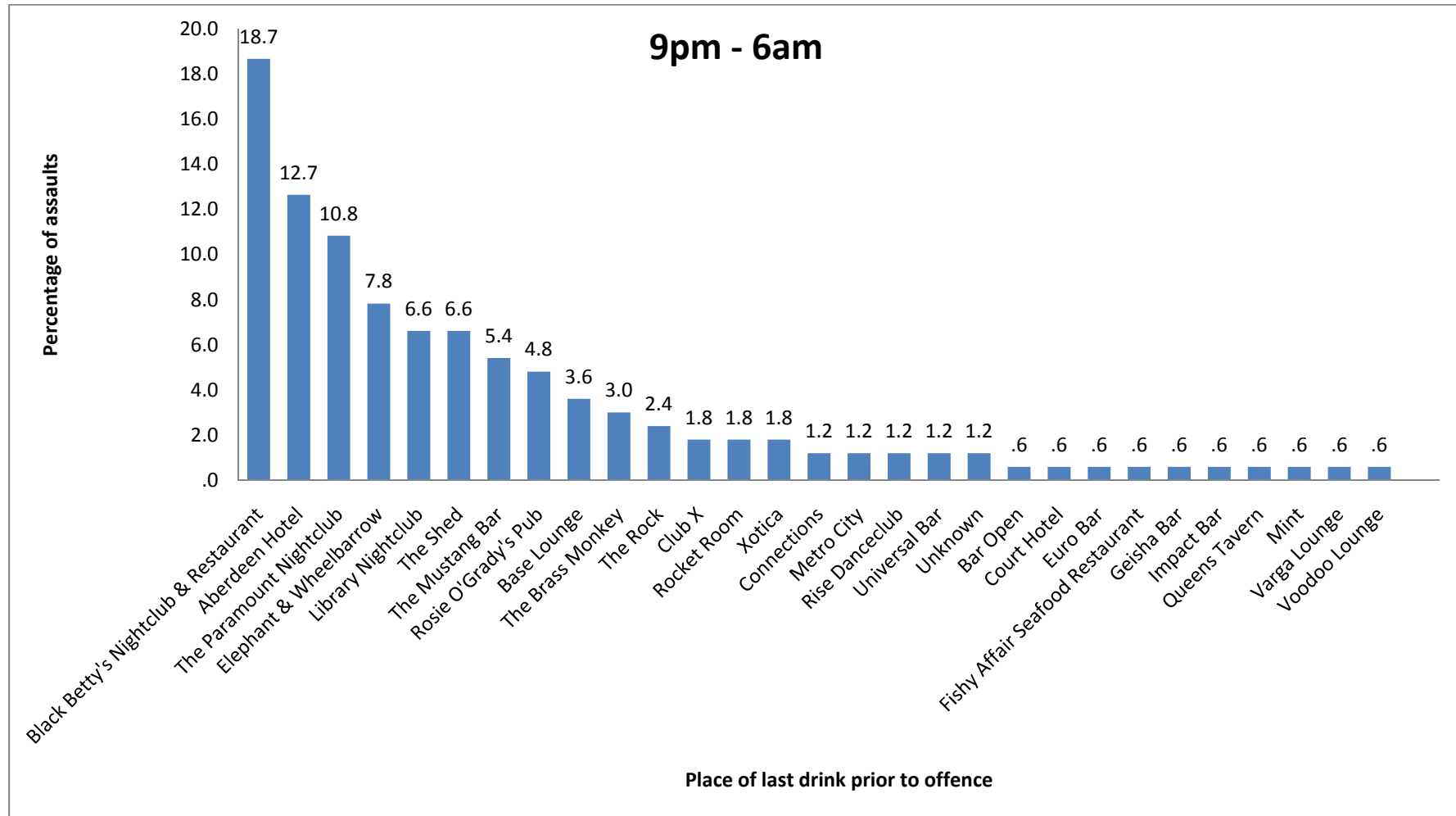


Figure 3.10: Assaults (percentage) in Northbridge between 9pm and 6am on Fridays and Saturdays.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

Peak problem period (11pm – 3am)

It has been well documented in this report and others (e.g. Coakes Consulting, 2009a, Hughes & Thompson, 2009) that the vast majority of incidents occur in Northbridge between 11pm and 3am. As such, it is interesting to examine this time period in isolation.

Figure 3.11 and Figure 3.12 show assaults by venue during this specified time period. The top five venues account for 65 percent of all assaults in Northbridge.

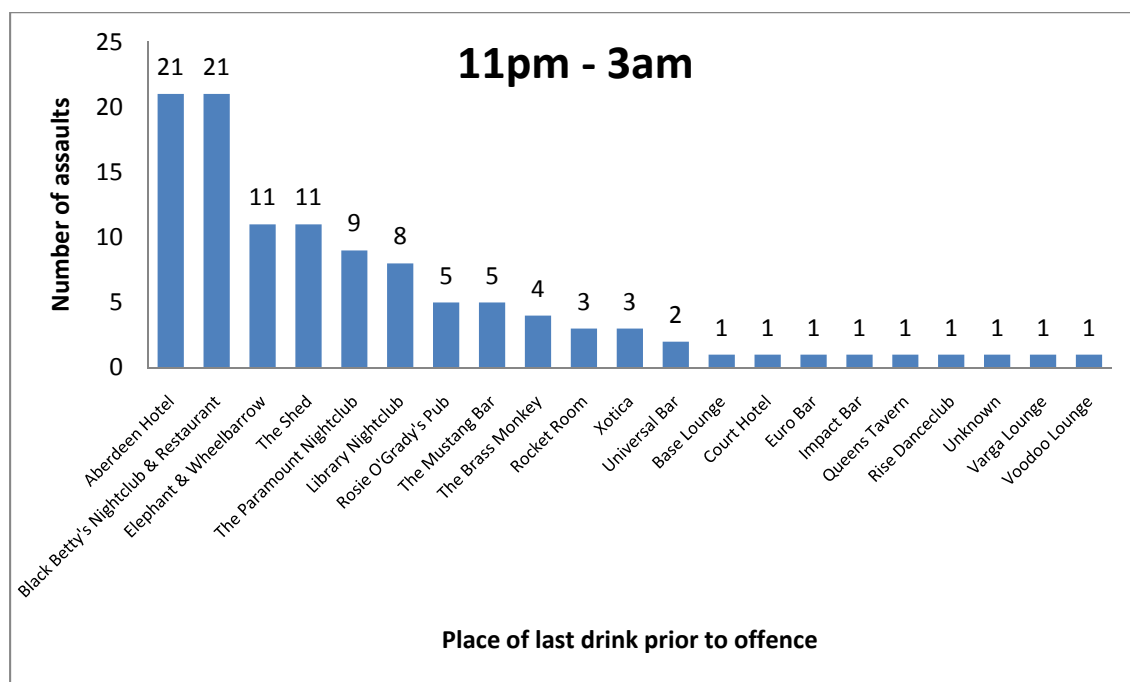


Figure 3.11: Assaults in Northbridge between 11pm and 3am on Fridays and Saturdays.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

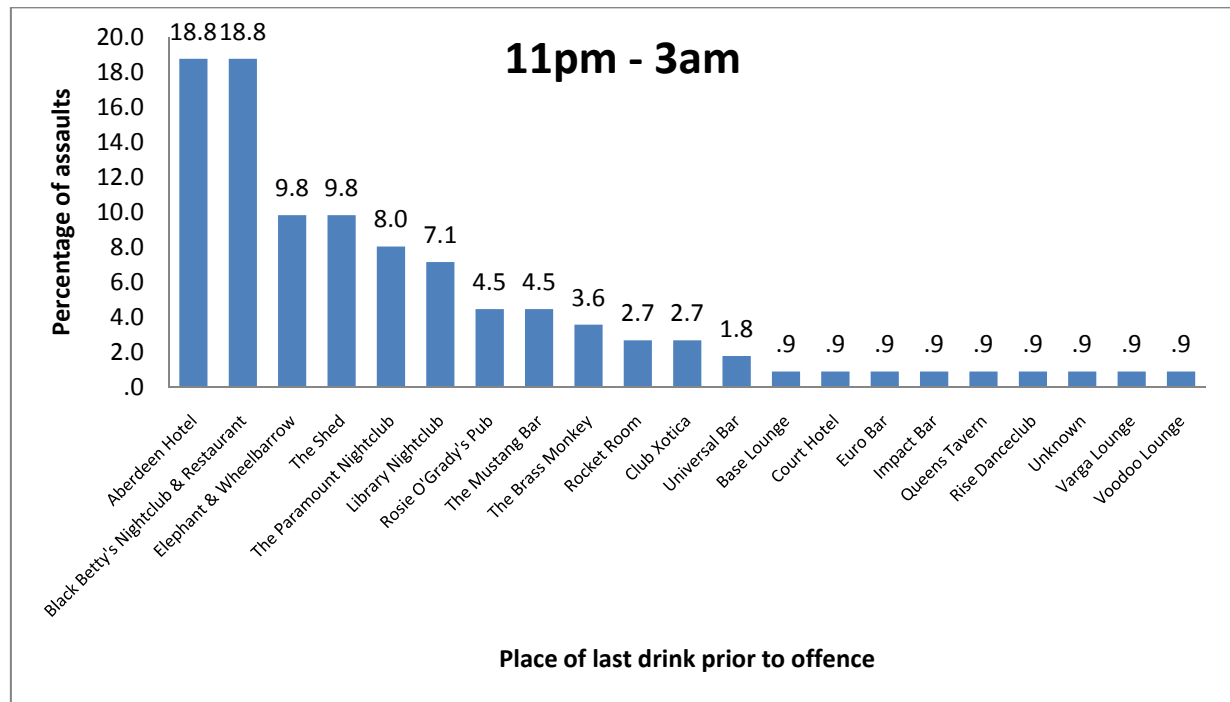


Figure 3.12: Assaults (percentage) in Northbridge between 11pm and 3am on Fridays and Saturdays.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

Hotel (ETP) closing time (2am – 3am)

A number of venues have been granted “Extended Trading Permits” to trade beyond 12am to 2am. The following four figures (Figure 3.13, Figure 3.14, Figure 3.15, and Figure 3.16) examine incidents during the one hour time period following closure of these venues. On each graph, venues that have closed by 2am are marked in light blue (please note some venues would have also closed prior to 2am).

As shown, the Aberdeen Hotel is associated with the highest number of assaults and incidents more generally despite being closed. In fact, even after closure this venue is associated with 15.8 percent of all incidents occurring between 2am and 3am. The Shed is also associated with a significant proportion of problems (9 percent), despite being closed.

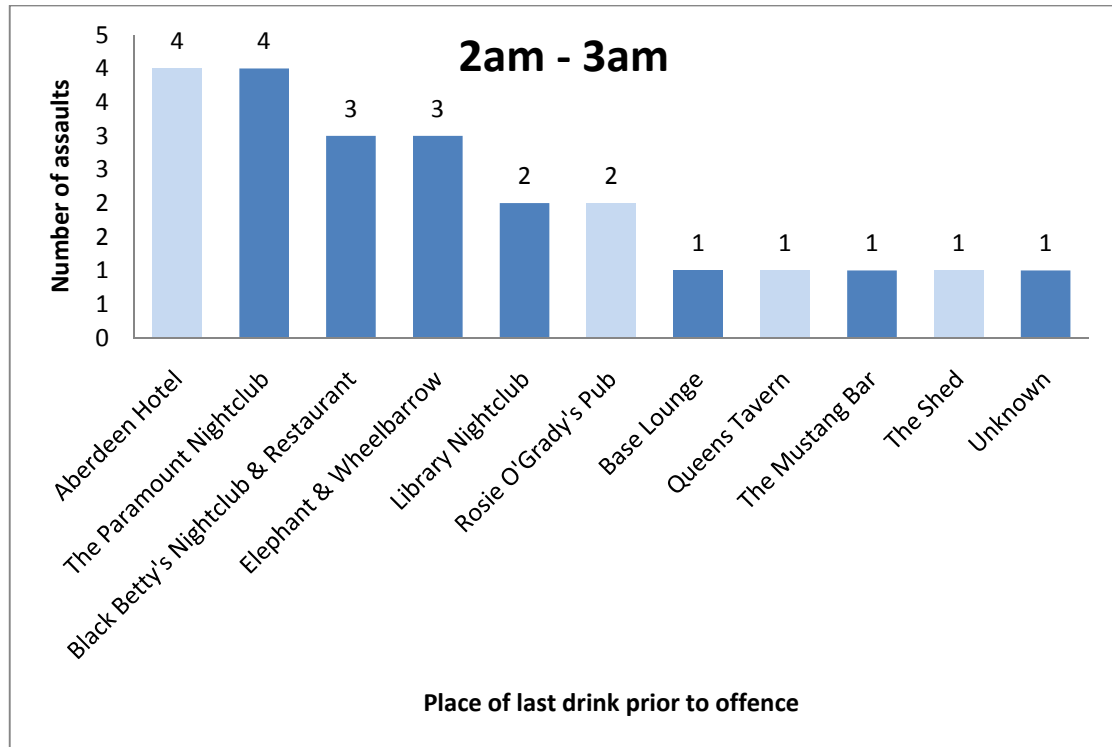


Figure 3.13: Assaults in Northbridge between 2am and 3am on Fridays and Saturdays. Closed venues shown in pale blue.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

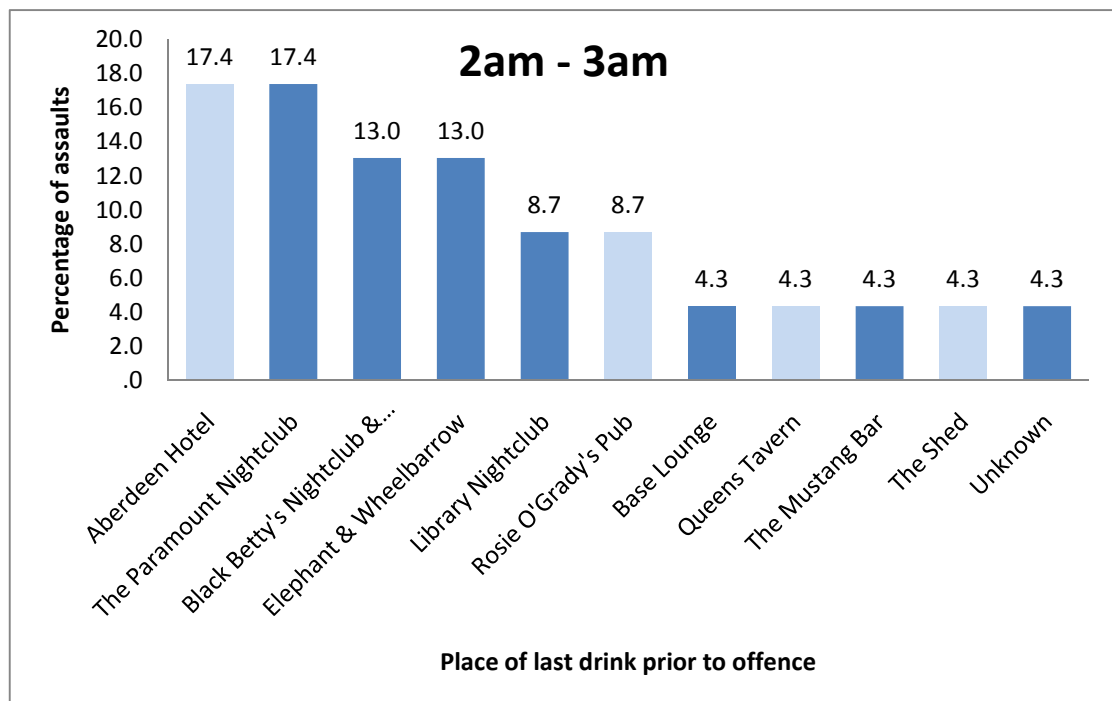


Figure 3.14: Assaults (percentage) in Northbridge between 2am and 3am on Fridays and Saturdays. Closed venues shown in pale blue.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

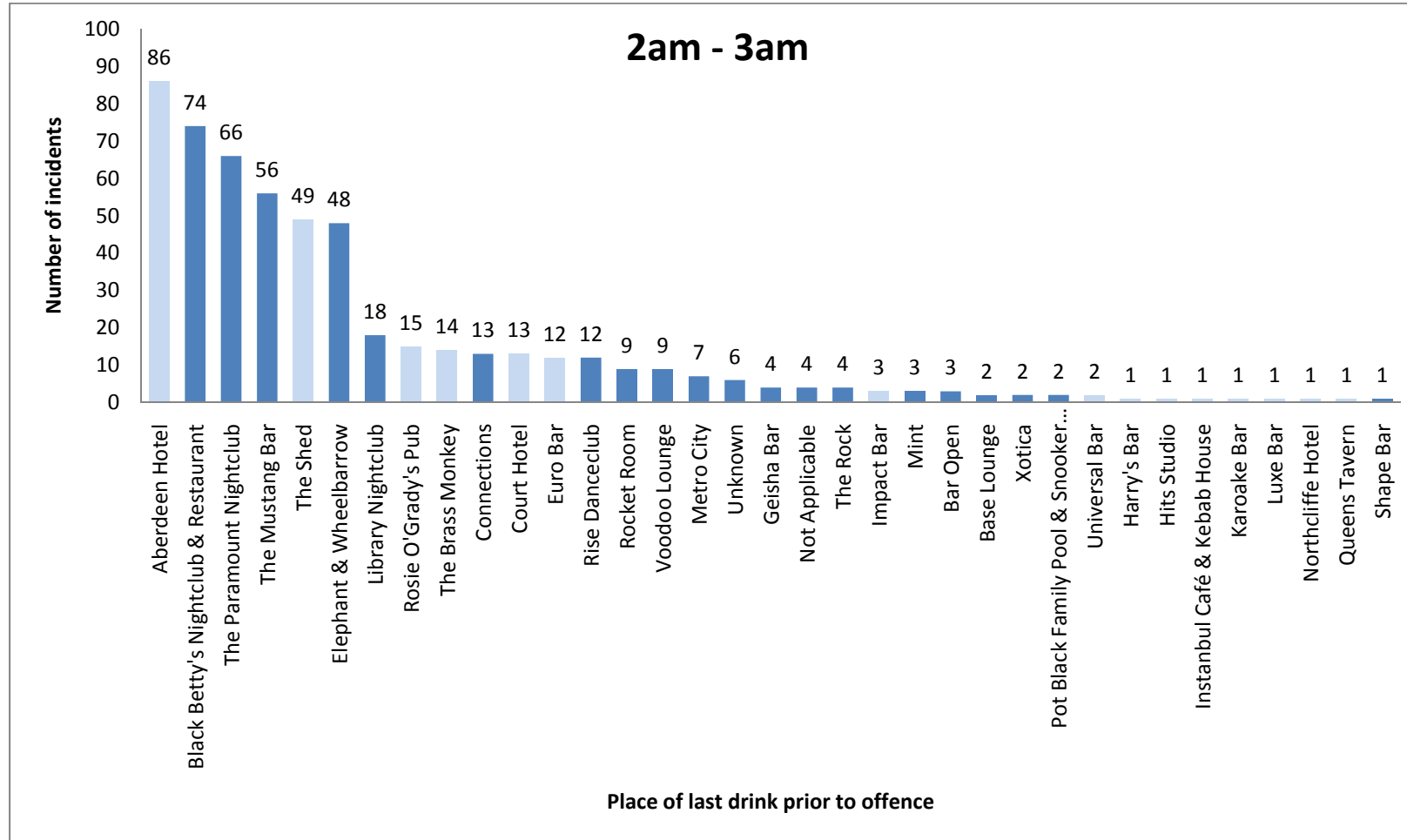


Figure 3.15: All incidents in Northbridge between 2am and 3am on Fridays and Saturdays. Closed venues shown in pale blue.
Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

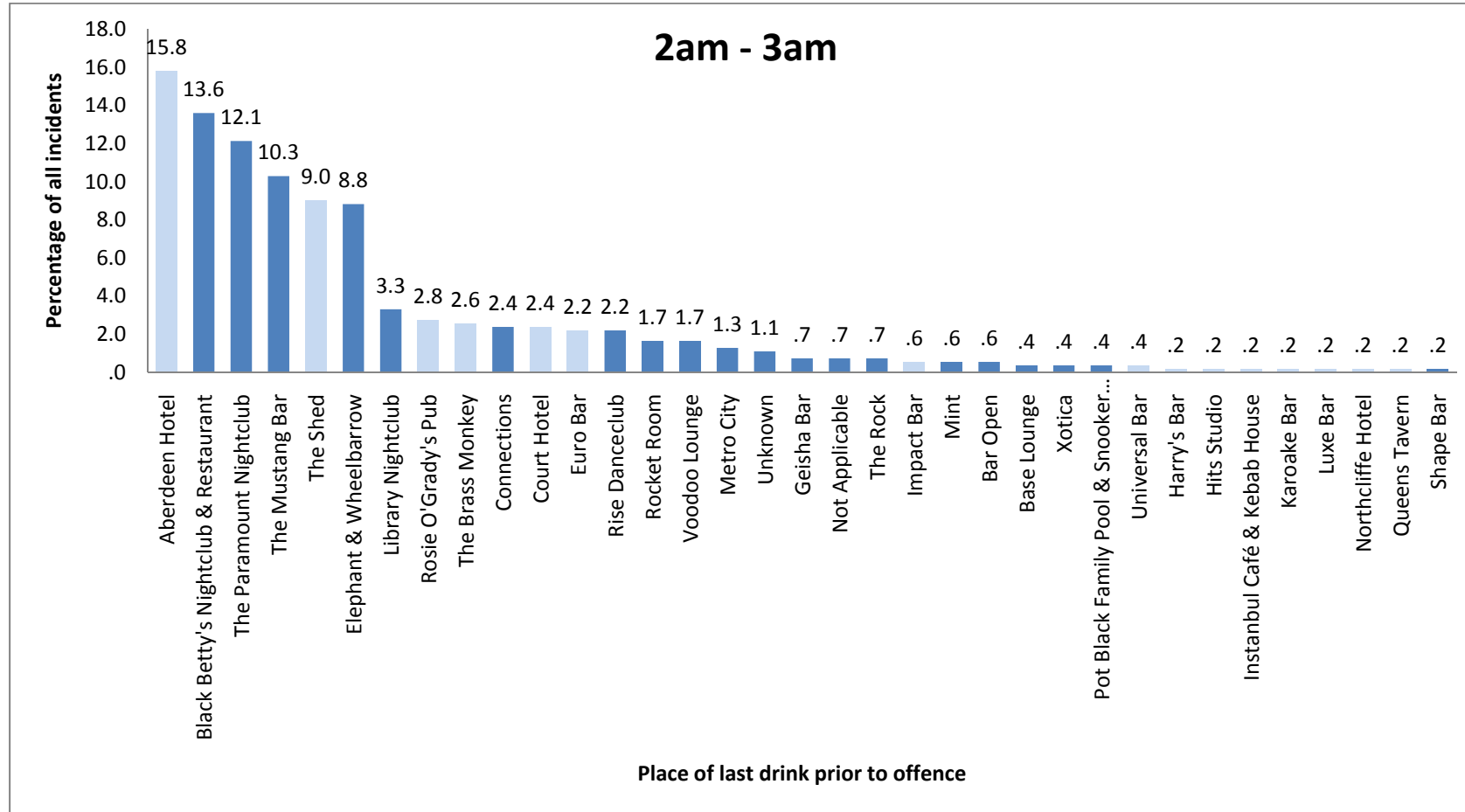


Figure 3.16: All incidents (percentage) in Northbridge between 2am and 3am on Fridays and Saturdays. Closed venues shown in pale blue.
Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010



Special Facility License closing time (3am – 4am)

Some venues, such as The Mustang Bar and the Elephant & Wheelbarrow are allowed to trade until 3am.

Figure 3.17 and Figure 3.18 examine incidents occurring in the hour following 3am. Again, closed venues are marked in light blue. As shown, the two venues identified above are associated with a significant proportion of problems occurring between 3am and 4am, despite being closed. As such, it follows logically that any restrictions imposed on venues still operating between 3am and 4am would not serve to address the incidents involving patrons from these closed venues.

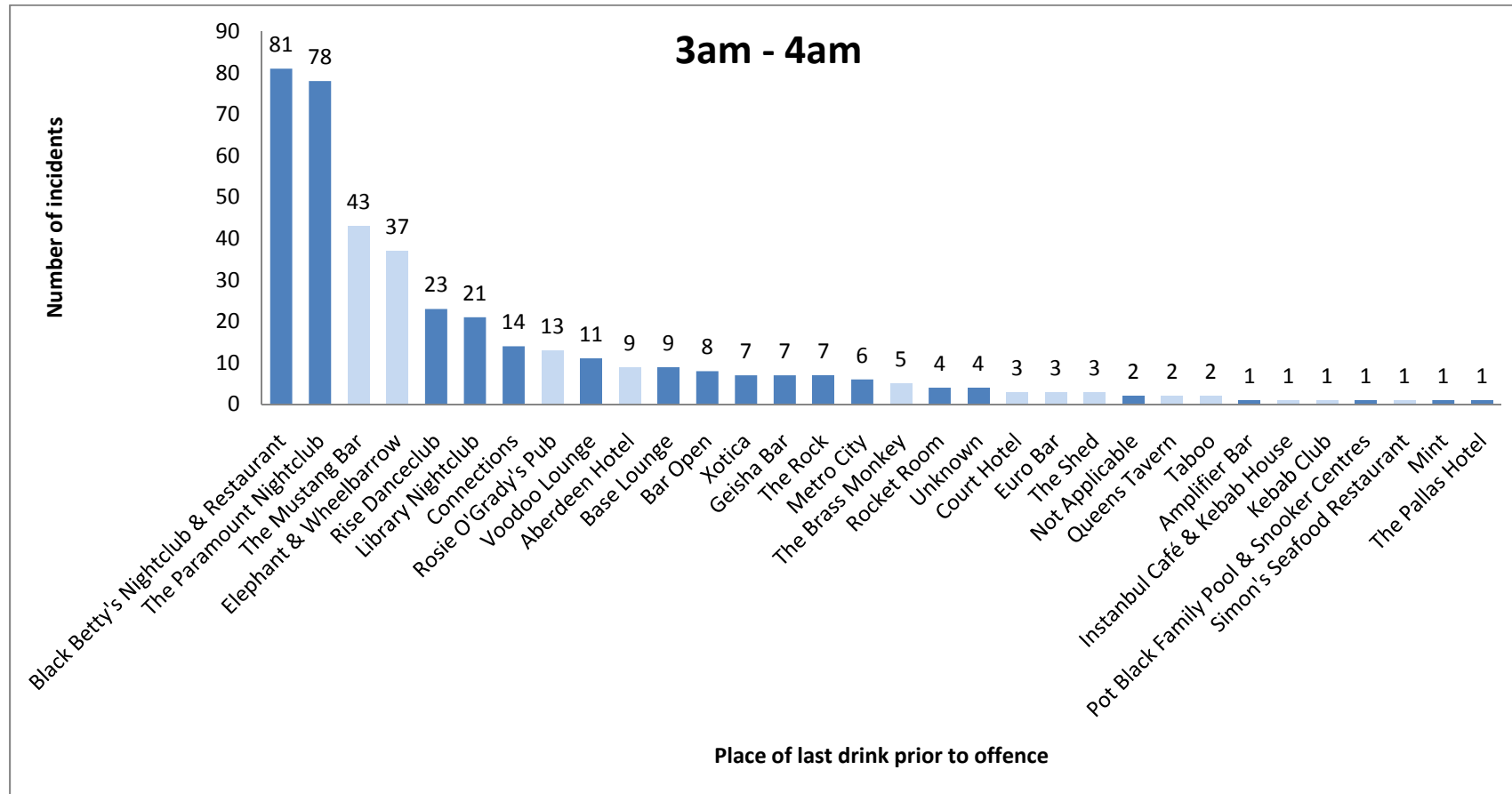


Figure 3.17: All incidents in Northbridge between 3am and 4am on Fridays and Saturdays. Closed venues shown in pale blue.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

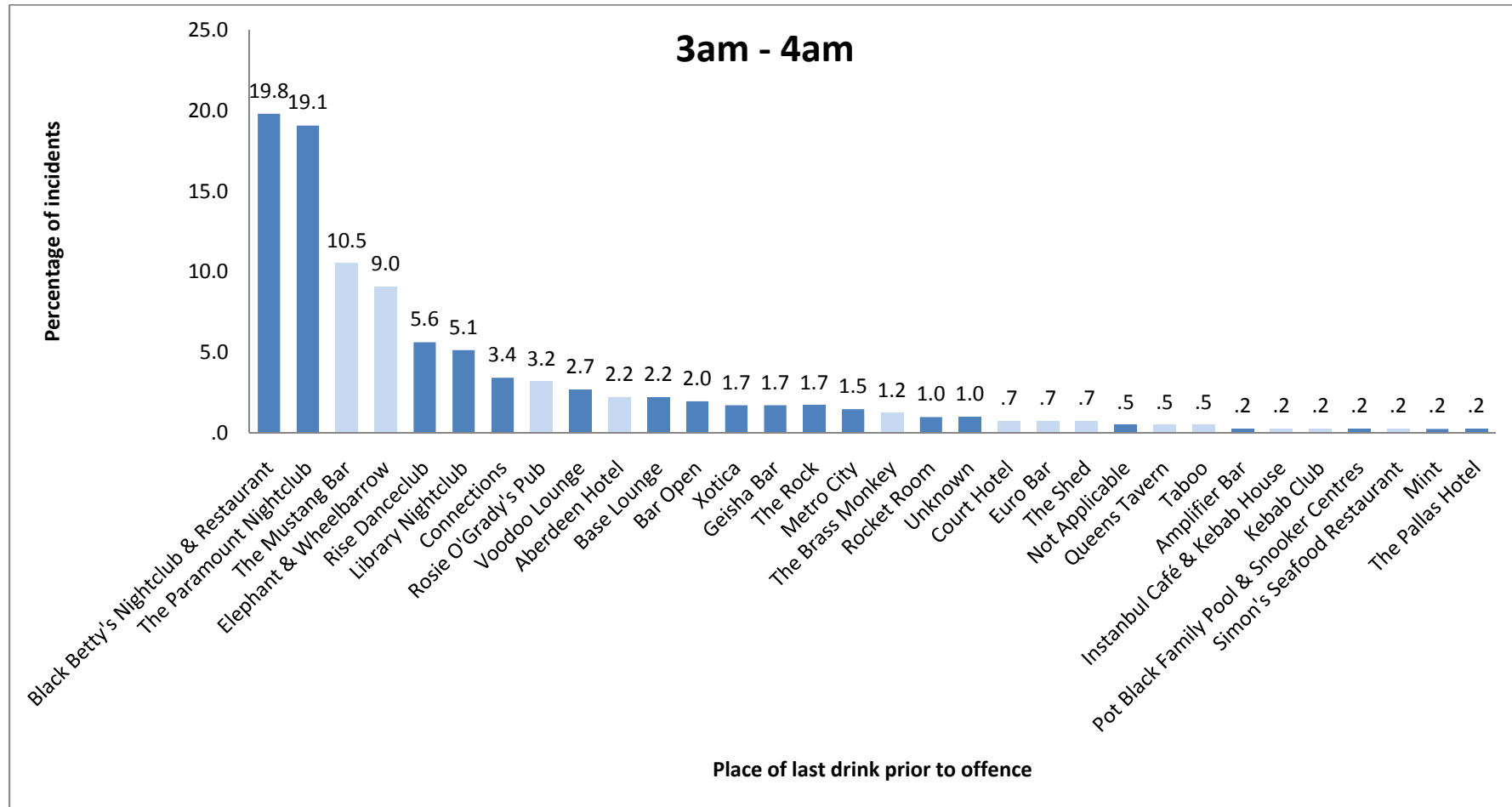


Figure 3.18: All incidents (percentage) in Northbridge between 3am and 4am on Fridays and Saturdays. Closed venues shown in pale blue.
Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

4.0 Targeting high risk venues as a strategy for reducing problems

As discussed above, ARIF data from Northbridge clearly illustrates the fact that a small number of venues tend to be associated with a large number of problems, when “place of last drink” data is considered.

As described in the previous Coakes Consulting (2009a) report, the NSW Government has recently implemented a scheme designed to specifically target high risk venues, as well as encourage all licensees to reduce the number of assaults occurring on their premises.

Specifically, the initiative uses assault incident data (for assaults occurring on premises) to categorise venues according to their level of risk. Instead of imposing restrictions on all venues, irrespective of their risk, the scheme has introduced specific rules for venues in each category. These rules are summarised in the table below.

Table 4-1: NSW scheme introduced in December, 2009.

Number of assault incidents on licensed premises	Category Descriptor	Additional Licensed Conditions
19 or more incidents	Level 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A mandatory 2am lockout of patrons (except members of registered clubs) 2. Cessation of alcohol service 30 minutes prior to close 3. No glass containers to be used after midnight 4. No shots and drink limit restrictions after midnight. 5. Ten minute alcohol sales time out every hour after midnight or active distribution of water and/or food 6. Extra security measures.
12 to 18 incidents	Level 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cessation of alcohol services 30 minutes prior to close. 2. No glass containers to be used after midnight. 3. Ten minute alcohol sales time out every hour after midnight or active distribution of water and/or food.
8 to 11 incidents	Level 3	No additional special license conditions.



The obvious advantage of the scheme is that it directly targets specific venues, without imposing restrictions on other venues. The secondary advantage of the scheme is that it provides economic incentives to businesses to reduce violence on their premises. The restrictions on the high risk or "Level 1" venues (presented above in Table 4-1) would lead to a significant impact on the respective businesses' bottom line. Aside from the obvious losses in revenue from the restrictions on alcohol sales, venues in this category may lose their customers to other venues. As such, under this scheme a business owner may recognise that it is in their economic interest to improve their venue's safety performance.

The government also releases regular reports to the public outlining the number of incidents for each venue. This strategy means venues have nowhere to hide from their record, and again this may be an effective strategy to encourage / facilitate good performance.

However, as noted above, the data on which the NSW system is based relates only to on-premises assaults. The ARIF data described in this report does include assaults that occur on premises, but also includes a wider set of incidents including less serious offences and incidents occurring outside licensed venues (where venues are only implicated by association). As such, there may be a stronger case for action based on more serious incidents occurring inside venues than there is based on all incidents from the entire ARIF dataset. Nevertheless, if used appropriately (with due consideration to incident severity and level of venue liability), the ARIF data could be used to assess venue performance in a similar manner to that achieved in NSW.

5.0 Support for restrictions imposed during the trial period

In his letter (dated October 2009) outlining the restrictions to be implemented during the trial period, the Director of Liquor Licensing stated that "*the majority of nightclub licensees in Northbridge have agreed to trial these trading conditions for the 2009/10 summer.*" However, as reported previously by Coakes Consulting (2000b), this was not the case (see Table 5-1).

Table 5-1: Positions of Northbridge nightclub licensees in relation to trading restrictions imposed under the trial period.

Opposed conditions	Did not oppose conditions	No position
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise • Geisha • Connections • Bar Open • Xotica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paramount • Library • Black Betty's • Metro City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voodoo/Blue to the Bone (closes at 4am)

Source: WANA

The reason the Director of Liquor Licensing suggested there was agreement among "the majority" of nightclub licensees could be related to the fact that those consulted were members of the Big N licensing sub-committee, who WANA believe do not adequately represent all Northbridge nightclub licensees.

As shown in Table 5-2, the members of the Big N licensing sub-committee each hold an interest in at least one Northbridge venue operating under a hotel or special facility license. Therefore, the Big N does not necessarily represent the nightclub licensees that only operate nightclubs (and therefore do not have interests they also wish to protect in other categories of liquor license).

Table 5-2: Members of the “Big N” committee and their venues.

Big N Member	Venue/s
Licensee 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mustang Bar (special facility with ETP) Applicant for new hotel with ETP
Licensee 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramount (nightclub) Library (nightclub) Varga Lounge (hotel with ETP, not currently operating) Additional hotel interests outside Northbridge
Licensee 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Betty’s (nightclub) Aberdeen Hotel (hotel with ETP) Eurobar (hotel with ETP)

Source: WANA

According to WANA, one of its members offered to participate on the Big N sub-committee, but his offer was refused. As such, WANA has formed the view that the group excludes Northbridge nightclub licensees who do not also hold an interest in other categories of license. Consequently, WANA believes its members have not been adequately represented through the consultation process.

WANA has indicated to Coakes Consulting that, in their view, the Big N licensing sub-committee did not strongly oppose the trial period because their members’ hotels and special facilities with ETPs would be largely unaffected by the restrictions, even though their members’ nightclub interests would be affected.

As discussed previously (Coakes Consulting 2009a; 2009b), the restrictions imposed under the trial period penalised nightclubs more severely than hotels with ETPs, despite the fact the original police report recommended the winding back of trading hours previously granted to hotels under ETPs.

Specifically, the restrictions imposed on nightclubs under the trial period included:

- closing times wound back from 6am to 5am (loss of one hour of trading);
- lockouts imposed after 4:00am (affecting an additional one hour); and
- restricted alcohol sales between 1am and 5am (affecting four hours).

Collectively, these restrictions affected five hours of nightclub trading. This represents more than half of typical nightclub trading hours (i.e. 9pm to 6am), including some of the busiest hours.



Meanwhile, the restrictions imposed on hotel licences included:

- No change to closing times, despite the fact many operate under ETPs (no loss of hours);
- No lockouts imposed, except for two venues trading under Special Facility Licences (SFLs) until 3am, which were required to impose a lockout at 2am (affects one hour, but only for two venues operating under SFLs); and
- Restricted drink sales after 1am (affects only one hour for venues operating under ETPs and two hours for two venues operating under SFLs).

Given that only one or two hours were affected for some venues already operating under extended trading, it is clear that venues operating under nightclub licenses were more affected by the restrictions than venues operating under hotel and special facility licenses. In light of this, WANA has questioned the appropriateness of nightclub licensees being represented in the consultation process by individuals with interests in nightclubs *and* hotels / special facilities, given their positions and concerns are likely to be different.

It should also be recognised that the restrictions imposed on hotel licenses only targeted their additional hours granted under ETPs, without actually winding them back as recommended by the police. On the other hand, nightclubs not only lost one trading hour but faced significant restrictions on a large portion of their trading – despite the fact they have been operating under their regular licenses for decades rather than licenses with recently implemented ETPs.

6.0 Differences between nightclubs

It is acknowledged that several nightclubs are associated with a high number of incidents. As shown previously in Figure 3.9 and again in Table 6-1 below, Black Betty's, The Paramount, and The Library each had the highest numbers of alcohol-related assaults associated with their premises, compared to other nightclubs in Northbridge.

Table 6-1. Number of assaults by venue occurring between 9pm and 6am on Friday and Saturday nights over a three-year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09).

Northbridge nightclubs with HIGH assault numbers	Northbridge nightclubs with LOW assault numbers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Betty's (31 assaults) • The Paramount (18 assaults) • The Library (11 assaults) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xotica (3 assaults) • Rise (2 assaults) • Connections (2 assaults) • Bar Open (1 assault) • Geisha (1 assault)

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

Given discrepancies do exist between nightclubs' performance in relation to alcohol-related violence, it is important to consider what other differences might exist between nightclubs that could explain these discrepancies in assault numbers.

One obvious difference relates to the business models and practices adopted by licensees. Different business owners will have different ways of managing their business, and it would be useful to explore this through a process of consultation with relevant stakeholders.

For instance, in a previous report by Coakes Consulting (2000a), it was argued that some differences do exist between the business models and practices typically adopted by hotel and nightclub licensees, and that these differences may be associated with varying degrees of alcohol-related violence. It may be the case that cross-category owners operate their nightclubs under business models more similar to those of their hotels (which also have some of the highest numbers of assaults) than to those of the better performing nightclubs.



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While this has been offered as an explanation, it is acknowledged that in the absence of relevant data it is difficult to assess whether business models can explain venues' tendency to attract violence. Nevertheless, a full explanation of the differences between business models and license categories, and how these may prevent or encourage violence, is provided in the original Coakes Consulting (2009a) response to the police report.

7.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in relation to data reporting and analysis, as well as potential evidenced-based strategies for reducing alcohol-related harm associated with licensed venues.

- It is undeniable that some venues are associated with more problems than others. This is not surprising given the different business models and management practices under which different venues operate. It is also not surprising given that venue characteristics attract different subgroups of patrons, with some being more prone to alcohol-related violence and antisocial behaviour than others. ***Therefore, any discussion or reporting of data relevant to this debate should not treat all venues in Northbridge as one and the same.***
- Given that some venues are more highly associated with alcohol-related incidents than others, ***a performance-based system similar to that implemented in NSW may be usefully introduced to encourage good performance and penalise poor performance.*** The hard part – implementing a system to measure performance – has already been achieved through the development of the ARIF system by the police. If this recommendation is adopted, ***a review of the system implemented in NSW should first be undertaken in order to evaluate its strengths and weaknesses.***
- ***Data on venue performance should be made available to the public, or at least venue owners.*** In the interests of personal safety, it could be argued that members of the public have a right to know a venue's record before choosing to enter it. Furthermore, pressure from the public and industry peers might be enough to motivate poor-performing venues to change their practices.
- ***The police should be invited to comment on this report.*** Data analysis is always subject to difficulties of interpretation, and those that record and maintain the data may be in a position to provide valuable insight into the conclusions made in this report.
- As discussed, interpretation of crime statistics is complicated when the changes in police strategies over time are unknown. ***Information relating to police strategy and presence in Northbridge could be made available to allow a more accurate analysis of whether police actions are improving the situation in Northbridge.*** It may be the case that unwanted behaviours are decreasing, but that this trend has been disguised by an increase in detected behaviours resulting from an increasing police presence.



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- *ARIF data from the trial period could also be made available so that the success of the trial period can be thoroughly evaluated. Any claims as to the success of the trial period should not be made without thorough before (pre-) and after (post-) comparisons.*



8.0 Conclusion

The ARIF data provides an excellent opportunity to monitor the situation in Northbridge – and other nightspots – in an *evidence-based manner that is fair and objective*, rather than in a manner that is influenced by hearsay, the media, and vested interests.

It is undeniable that patrons associated with a handful of venues are causing the majority of alcohol-related problems in Northbridge, based on analysis of ARIF data. Therefore, there is a clear case to be made for the implementation of strategies that address venues and their respective patrons on a case-by-case basis.

A performance-based system that identifies under-performing venues would provide a real incentive for venue owners and managers to look for ways to improve their safety performance.



9.0 References

Briscoe, S., & Donnelly, N. (2003). Problematic licensed premises for assault in Inner Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 36(1), pp. 18-33.

Coakes Consulting. 2009a. *Response to WA Police Report*. Perth: Coakes Consulting.

Coakes Consulting. 2009b. *Response to Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor*. Perth: Coakes Consulting.

Hughes, V., & Thompson, B. (2009). Is your house in order? Re-visiting liquor licensing practices and the establishment of an entertainment precinct in Northbridge. Perth: Western Australia Police.

10.0 Appendix

10.1 Data screening and categorisation

As discussed in section 2.3, a number of decisions were made in relation to data screening and categorisation prior to analysis. This section describes these decisions to enable independent review and replication of the findings presented in this report. The final data file following data screening and categorisation can be made available upon request.

10.1.1 Missing data and data entry issues

For some incidents, data was missing from one or more variable. If an incident was missing data necessary for an analysis, it was automatically excluded from that analysis. For instance, if it was missing information relating to venue of last drink, it was excluded from any analyses examining place of last drink but not necessarily those analyses examining time of incident.

Furthermore, data appears to have been entered manually, and given there were nearly 14,000 incidents, there are naturally a large number of data entry errors. For instance, in columns of the original spreadsheet for which a "yes" or "no" response is required, there are occasions where these responses have been abbreviated to "y" or "n" and consequently there are also occasions where the person entering the data has pressed the incorrect button. For instance, where the response to such a question was "t" or "ty" or "yu" it was assumed the person entering the data intended to press "y" for yes and accidentally pushed adjacent keyboard buttons.

There are also occasions where the wrong data has been entered into the wrong column. As it was often difficult to tell which information should have gone where, no attempt was made to rectify this issue and such data was simply treated as missing (see above for explanation on treatment of missing data).

10.1.2 Categorisation according to weekday

ARIF data was recorded by police according to date, but not day of the week. To enable analysis of incidents occurring during nightclub trading hours, it was necessary to recode data according to weekday. As such, a formula was generated in Microsoft Excel to return the correct day of the week for each incident. Following this, a number of incidents were selected at random and cross-checked with a calendar to ensure the dates had been correctly converted into weekdays.

10.1.3 Categorisation according to suburb

Incidents recorded by ARIFs occurred in as many as 181 different suburbs. For this reason, data was coded according to whether it had occurred in one of several key suburbs (based on number of incidents). The incident was classified as occurring in "other" if it did not occur in one of these suburbs. Section 3.1 describes the number of incidents in each of these key suburb categories.

10.1.4 Categorisation according to "offence description"

In total, the ARIF data contained 939 different offence descriptions, making it difficult to code and analyse incidents by offence type. Nevertheless, for some analyses it was necessary to code incidents according to whether or not it involved an assault. In order to do this, a formula was generated in Microsoft Excel to detect whether the offence description contained one of the following letter strings:

- "assault"
- "fighting" (sometimes contained within the description "disorderly (fighting)")
- "AOBH" or "A.O.B.H." (which stands for "assault occasioning bodily harm")

It is acknowledged that this is an imperfect coding system but it was the best system available.

10.1.5 Treatment of venue names

For analyses examining place of last drink, some venues were renamed or combined based on information from WANA. Specifically, these changes included:

- Combining data for "BAR OPEN" and "Club 234" and renaming the venue "Bar Open"
- Combining data for "Club Xotica" and "Exotica the Club" and renaming the venue "Xotica"
- Renaming "ROCKET ROOM" as "Rocket Room"
- Renaming "VOODOO LOUNGE" as "Voodoo Lounge"
- Renaming "CLUB X" as "Club X"

Please note that these changes have not been applied to Table 10-2 and Table 10-3 in this appendix, which show all data by venue name as they were entered into ARIFs by the police.

10.1.6 Data exclusions for all tables and figures

The following table provides specific details in relation to each table or figure presented in this report, so that the reader is aware of precisely what data was included in each analysis.

Table 10-1: Data exclusions for all tables and figures.

Table / Figure	Data was excluded if...
Table 3-1: Number of ARIFs for key suburbs, by year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected"
Figure 3.1: Percentage change in number of incidents by suburb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected"
Figure 3.2: All incidents in Northbridge by month over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09). Larger data points indicate months in which significant police crackdowns in Northbridge are known to have taken place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident did not occur in Northbridge
Figure 3.3: Assaults in Northbridge by month over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident did not occur in Northbridge
Figure 3.4: Assaults in Northbridge by month as a percentage of all incidents in Northbridge by month, over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident did not occur in Northbridge
Table 3-2: All incidents in all suburbs by hour, in descending order, over a three-year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09). Typical nightclub trading hours are shown in bold.	<i>No exclusions</i>
Figure 3.5: All incidents in Northbridge by hour, over a three-year period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident did not occur in Northbridge Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected"
Figure 3.6: All incidents in Northbridge by five minute interval, over a three year period, with six-point moving average in black.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident did not occur in Northbridge Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected" Incident did not occur between 7am and 8:59pm
Figure 3.8: All incidents in all suburbs by venue (place of last drink) over a three year period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected"

Table / Figure	Data was excluded if...
	<p>affected"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident did not occur on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday
Table 3-3. Incidents occurring following last drink in licensed venues in Northbridge over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected" Incident did not occur between 9pm and 6am on a Friday or Saturday night
Figure 3.9 – Figure 3.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident did not occur in Northbridge Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected" Incident did not occur during specified time period (see individual figure and caption) Incident was not categorised as an assault (where applicable – see individual figure and caption)
Table 10-2: All incidents in all suburbs by venue (place of last drink) over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected" Incident did not occur on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday
Table 10-3: Assaults in all suburbs by venue (place of last drink) over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last drink prior to offence did not occur in a licensed venue Person involved was not "alcohol affected" Incident did not occur on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday Incident was not categorised as an assault

10.2 Place of last drink prior to offence

Table 10-2: All incidents in all suburbs by venue (place of last drink) over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09).

Place of last drink	Number of incidents
Black Betty's Nightclub & Restaurant	574
Aberdeen Hotel	562
The Paramount Nightclub	421
The Mustang Bar	301
Elephant & Wheelbarrow	268
The Shed	220
Rosie O'Grady's Pub	180
Carnegies	145
The Brass Monkey	145
Library Nightclub	133
Court Hotel	119
Rise Danceclub	112
Unknown	97
Euro Bar	95
The Rock	83
Connections	78
Leederville Hotel	70
VOODOO LOUNGE	65
Ocean Beach Hotel	64
Capital	53
Club Bayview	53
Hip-E Club	48
Not Applicable	48
Amplifier Bar	44
Cottesloe Beach Hotel	39
ROCKET ROOM	38
Subiaco Oval	36
The Sapphire Bar	33
Paddington Alehouse	31
Metro City	29
Universal Bar	27
Geisha Bar	26
Base Lounge	24
Exotica the Club	24
Onyx Bar	24
The Claremont	24
Moon & Sixpence	21
BAR OPEN	20
Floreat Tavern	20

Place of last drink	Number of incidents
Impact Bar	19
Tiger Lil's Tavern	19
Belgian Beer Cafe Westende	16
Pot Black Family Pool & Snooker Centres	15
Shape Bar	15
Subiaco Hotel	15
The Carlton On Hay	15
Bobby Dazzlers Ale House	13
Brisbane Hotel	13
Burswood Entertainment Complex	13
Queens Tavern	13
Club Xotica	12
Hyde Park Hotel	12
Novaks Tavern	12
The Mint	12
Club 234	11
Llama Bar	11
Varga Lounge	11
Albion Hotel	10
Red Sea	10
Wembley Hotel	10
Bar 138	9
Members Equity Stadium	9
Niche Bar	9
Karaoke Bar	7
Club Red Sea	6
Criterion Hotel	6
UWA Guild Tavern	6
Ambar Nightclub	5
Captain Stirling Hotel	5
Instanbul Café & Kebab House	5
Rosemount Hotel	5
Suede Bar & Lounge	5
utopia	5
Western Australian Cricket Association Inc	5
Woolworths Liquor (Murray Street)	5
CLUB X	4
Doll House Gentlemens Club	4
Liquid Night Club	4
Sheraton Perth Hotel	4
U2 @ BOG PERTH	4
43 below Bar & Restaurant	3

Place of last drink	Number of incidents
Burswood Catering and Entertainment Pty Ltd	3
Charles Hotel	3
Dragon Seafood Chinese Restaurant	3
Elements Restaurant and Sushi Bar	3
Fibber Mcgees	3
Grapeskin	3
Han's Cafe	3
Hellenic Assoc Club Of W A Inc	3
Herdsmen Lake Tavern	3
Hits Studio	3
Luxe Bar	3
Metropolis Concert Club (Fremantle)	3
Old Swan Barracks	3
Oxford Hotel	3
Paddy Maguire's	3
Quokka Arms	3
Seoul Karaoke Restaurant	3
Sorrento Restaurant	3
The Vic	3
Aaron's Perth Hotel	2
Ascot Racecourse (Perth Racing)	2
Bakery Night Club	2
Bar One	2
Breakwater Tavern	2
Carnamah Bowling Club Inc	2
Claremont Cellars	2
Club Capitol	2
Devil's Lair Wines	2
Efes Cafe and Kebab House (Northbridge)	2
Fishy Affair Seafood Restaurant	2
FLYING SCOTSMAN	2
Golden Palace	2
Hotel Northbridge	2
J B O'Reilly's	2
Joondalup Country Club	2
Joy Garden Seaford Restaurant	2
Lake Street Liquor Supply	2
Metro Bar and Bistro	2
Mez Mediterranean Cuisine	2
Norfolk Hotel Fremantle	2
Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre	2
Red Rock Noodle Bar and Restaurant - Claremont	2

Place of last drink	Number of incidents
Sail & Anchor Tavern	2
Subiaco Football Club Inc	2
Taboo	2
The Castle Home Of The Best Alternative Music	2
The Flying Scotsman	2
The Royal Bar And Brasserie	2
Villa Italia	2
Bar 1907	1
Bayswater Hotel	1
Billy Lees Chinese Restaurant	1
Blue To The Bone	1
BWS - Beer Wine Spirits East Perth	1
Carbunup Crest	1
Challenge Stadium	1
Cottesloe Surf Life Saving Club	1
Dragon Pearl Chinese Restaurant	1
Durty Nelly's	1
Duxton Hotel Perth	1
Ferrara Karaoke Bar	1
Formula One Hotel	1
Four Seasons Fine Wines Pty Ltd	1
Fuche	1
Funtastico	1
Gargano Ristorante & Pizzeria	1
Gloucester Park Trotting Complex	1
GOLD BAR	1
Golden Swan Karaoke Restaurant	1
Golden Tandoori Indian Restaurant	1
Grosvenor	1
Hamilton Hotel	1
Harry's Bar	1
Hogs Breath Cafe - Northbridge	1
Hotel Grand Chancellor Perth	1
Hula Bula Bar	1
Hyatt Regency	1
Kebab Club	1
Kings Hotel	1
Kings Park Restaurant And Tearooms	1
Kwinana Lodge Hotel	1
Lackers Grill	1
Leisure Inn Rockingham	1
Liberty Liquors Wholesale Division	1

Place of last drink	Number of incidents
Luna Lounge	1
Matilda Bay Restaurant	1
Morley Alehouse	1
Mounts Bay Sailing Club (Inc)	1
Newport Hotel	1
Nookanburra Motor Hotel	1
northbridge hotel	1
Northcliffe Hotel	1
Parmelia Hilton International	1
Peninsula & Oriental Hotel	1
Port Kennedy RSL & Services Social Club	1
Railway Hotel	1
Rendezvous Observation City Hotel	1
Romany Restaurant	1
Royal Freshwater Bay Yacht Club Inc	1
Royal Hotel	1
Rubix	1
Rydges Hotel Perth	1
Seasons of Perth	1
Seizan Japanese Restaurant	1
Simon's Seafood Restaurant	1
Sittella	1
Tawarri	1
The Bar On Barracks	1
The Blue Room	1
The Emperor's Court	1
The George	1
The Harbourside Hotel	1
The Lucky Shag Waterfront Bar	1
The Old Bailey Tavern	1
The Old Swan Barracks	1
The Pallas Hotel	1
The Railway	1
The Saint	1
Vibe Nightclub	1
White Sands Tavern	1
Y2K Cafe	1

Note: Venue names appear in this table as they were entered into ARIFs by the police. Please refer to section 10.1.5 for information relating to how venue names have been treated elsewhere in this report.

Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

Table 10-3: Assaults in all suburbs by venue (place of last drink) over a three year period (Jan 07 – Dec 09).

Place of last drink	Number of assaults
Black Betty's Nightclub & Restaurant	38
Aberdeen Hotel	26
Leederville Hotel	21
The Paramount Nightclub	21
Carnegies	20
Club Bayview	18
The Shed	18
Elephant & Wheelbarrow	17
Hip-E Club	16
The Mustang Bar	16
Library Nightclub	13
The Rock	12
Unknown	11
Base Lounge	10
Rosie O'Grady's Pub	10
The Brass Monkey	9
Cottesloe Beach Hotel	7
Paddington Alehouse	7
Belgian Beer Cafe Westende	6
The Sapphire Bar	6
Club Red Sea	5
Ocean Beach Hotel	5
Queens Tavern	5
Quokka Arms	5
The Claremont	5
Court Hotel	4
Onyx Bar	4
ROCKET ROOM	4
Albion Hotel	3
CLUB X	3
Connections	3
Criterion Hotel	3
Red Sea	3
Rise Danceclub	3
The Mint	3
43 below Bar & Restaurant	2
Amplifier Bar	2
Ascot Racecourse (Perth Racing)	2
Captain Stirling Hotel	2
Club 234	2

Place of last drink	Number of assaults
Club Xotica	2
FLYING SCOTSMAN	2
Metro City	2
Metropolis Concert Club (Fremantle)	2
Not Applicable	2
Tiger Lil's Tavern	2
Universal Bar	2
Bar One	1
Bobby Dazzlers Ale House	1
Brisbane Hotel	1
Challenge Stadium	1
Cottesloe Surf Life Saving Club	1
Euro Bar	1
Exotica the Club	1
Fishy Affair Seafood Restaurant	1
Floreat Tavern	1
Geisha Bar	1
Grapeskin	1
Herdsmen Lake Tavern	1
Hyatt Regency	1
Hyde Park Hotel	1
Impact Bar	1
Kwinana Lodge Hotel	1
Llama Bar	1
Luxe Bar	1
Nag's Head	1
Niche Bar	1
Paddy Maguire's	1
Rosemount Hotel	1
The Royal Bar And Brasserie	1
Varga Lounge	1
VOODOO LOUNGE	1
Y2K Cafe	1

Note: Venue names appear in this table as they were entered into ARIFs by the police. Please refer to section 10.1.5 for information relating to how venue names have been treated elsewhere in this report.
Source: Coakes Consulting, 2010

10.3 Venue capacity

The following information has been provided by WANA to assist with the analysis presented in Table 3-3.

Table 10-4: Venue capacity.

Venue	Capacity by room	Total licensed capacity
Bar Open	168, 115	283
Black Bettys	358, 40	398
Brass Monkey	105, 114, 138, 225, 106, 114, 200	1002
Connections	300	300
Court Hotel	200, 163, 145, 124, 431	1063
Crown Karaoke	122	122
Elephant and Wheelbarrow	386, 139	525
Eurobar	180, 100	280
Geisha	190	190
Impact	132	132
Library	33, 222, 122, 59	436
MetroCity	659, 290, 592, 154, 84, 106, 21	1906
Mustang	378	378
Paramount	160, 381, 110, 20, 286, 26	983
Rise (includes Mint)	60, 290, 75, 176	601
Rocket Room/Voodoo	160, 190	350
Rosie O'Gradys	28, 33, 276, 165, 30, 156	688
The Bakery Artrage	120/242, 24/95, 40/80	417
The Deen	358, 235, 73, 159, 51, 105, 150, 200, 29, 75	1435
The Shed	103, 41, 109, 165, 590, 66, 107	1181
Universal	212, 116	327
Varga	343, 112	455
Xotica	113, 123, 13, 18	267

Source: WANA