

Community Participation in Liquor Licensing (Qld).

Disclaimer

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1. Community Participation in Liquor Licensing – an overview

a. What is Community Participation in Liquor Licensing?

Community participation in liquor licensing refers to the involvement of local communities in liquor licensing processes. Specifically, it concerns how communities can influence decision-making and make an objection in response to a liquor licence application.

The involvement of community voices in the liquor licensing process is provided for by the *Liquor Act 1992*, which lets the community object to proposed licences and ask that the licence either not be granted, or granted with certain conditions placed on it.

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

Under the *Liquor Act 1992*, all communities have the opportunity to participate in liquor licensing processes.

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

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

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

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

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

d. How effective is community participation in liquor licensing?

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

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

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

2. Planning

a. Information about liquor licensing in Queensland

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

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

Table 1: An overview of liquor licensing in Queensland

Critical considerations	Details
The QLD liquor licensing system	<p>In Australia, the liquor licensing process varies by state and territory because of the differing legislation. In Queensland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The <i>Liquor Act 1992</i> (legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/2017-10-01/oct-1992-021) and the <i>Wine Industry Act 1994</i> (legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/oct-1994-080) control the sale and supply of alcohol.• The Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation (OLGR) is an agency of the Queensland Government's Department of Justice and Attorney-General responsible for regulating the liquor, gaming and adult entertainment industries in Queensland.
The different types of liquor licences and permits	<p>A liquor licence states where and when alcohol can be served. Different licences are available to suit different businesses or community organisations (e.g. bar, nightclub, commercial hotel, community club).</p> <p>In addition to new liquor licences, permits and licence variations are available for existing liquor licensees that want to change or extend the conditions of their licence. Permits are also available for non-proprietary organisations that want to serve alcohol temporarily or at a one-off event.</p>



Critical considerations	Details
The liquor licence application process	<p>Application</p> <p>How the community can find out about new licence applications is covered in Section 3a.</p> <p>Liquor licence application forms are located on the Australian Business Licence and Information service (ABLIS) website at ablis.business.gov.au, along with detailed information about each licence type and the relevant application fees, renewal fees and other charges. Submitted liquor licence applications are not publicly available.</p> <p>Liquor licence applications to the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation are accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a Risk-assessed Management Plan (RAMP). A RAMP is a document that describes a liquor licensee's management practices and procedures at their licensed premises. The purpose of a RAMP is to outline how a licensee will manage their premises in order to minimise harm caused by alcohol abuse and misuse. This is a requirement of the <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>. RAMPs are not publicly available. More information: business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/licensing/ramp• a Community Impact Statement (CIS). A CIS is a requirement for certain Queensland liquor licence applications. A CIS explains, among other things, how licensed premises will minimise their impact on the local community. CIS is not publicly available. More information: business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/licensing/cis <p>Advertising</p> <p>Once liquor licence application forms have been successfully lodged, the OLGR may request that signage is placed outside the premises for 28 days. This advertising is to notify the local community about the application. More information on advertising liquor licence applications: business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/licensing/applications/advertising</p> <p>Approval process</p> <p>The OLGR grants licences based on whether you are a 'fit and proper' person to hold a liquor licence. Read <i>Guideline 07: Fit and proper or suitable person</i> for more information: business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/liquor-guidelines/fit-proper-person</p> <p>The community impact, public objections and submissions (if any) and the suitability of the premises will also influence the OLGR's decision to grant a licence. Applications for new licences take 4–6 months to process, or longer if there are public objections. If an application is refused, a request for review can be lodged with the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal: qcat.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Public objections</p> <p>Under section 119 of the <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>, applications for new liquor licences, as well as variations to existing liquor licences, are often required to be advertised so the public is aware. The objections process is designed so the general public, nearby businesses, police and council can have their say on liquor licence applications that may impact the local area and affect the lives of people living or working near the licensed premises.</p> <p>More information on public objections to liquor licences: business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/licensing/public-objections</p>

b. Set your objectives

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

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

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

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

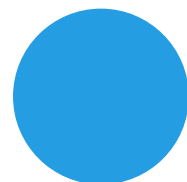
c. Working with community partners

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

Liquor accords in Queensland are voluntary associations of liquor industry and community stakeholders. Depending on the area in question, they may involve liquor licensees, police, community members or organisations, and council. They typically seek to address anti-social behaviour and other problems arising from alcohol. Liquor accords may be more or less effective depending on the partners involved, the region in question, and the objectives of the accord. The Business Queensland website offers more detail on accords, including some accord strategies and advice on starting one, as well as a list of the current accords.⁵

It is important for LDATs to work with partners who represent the population groups in their communities. Consider what population groups are in your community and who may be at risk of experiencing alcohol-related harms – you can partner with individuals and organisations who represent these groups. For example, if Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are represented in your community, partner with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's organisations to make sure local action is responsive to local needs and representative of the community.

5. business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/liquor-accords



Partners may include:

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

Useful resources:

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

d. Determine resources required

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

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

e. Consider measures of success

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

3. Map your steps

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

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

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

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

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

a. Find out about new liquor licence applications

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

The public register of liquor licence applications is available here:

secure.olgr.qld.gov.au/dcm/Registers/Show/liquor-and-gaming-licence-applications

Only basic information is provided in the public register. You may be directed to contact the applicant for further detail. The detailed liquor licence application is not available to the public.

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

b. Collect evidence to support your liquor licence objection

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

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

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

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

Local data on the following areas can be useful as they are relevant to objections under the *Liquor Act 1992*:

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

Additional data to help build a community profile and support your liquor licence objection is outlined in Table 2 on page 7.



Table 2: Evidence to support liquor licensing objections

Data	What it is	Why it is relevant
Liquor outlet density	<p>Liquor outlet density data provides information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of licensed premises in your Local Government Area (LGA) The number of licensed premises in your LGA compared with other LGAs, including the Queensland and national average How the number of licensed premises has changed over time. <p>You can pay to access outlet density data through the OLGR website (cost also includes trading hour exemption data).⁶</p>	<p>If your community already has a high density of liquor outlets, especially in comparison to other LGAs, it will support your argument that adding another will increase harms from alcohol.</p> <p>If your liquor outlet density has increased rapidly, you can argue that there has been an introduction of many new outlets and the impact of the outlets on the community needs to be determined before introducing another.</p>
Trading hours	<p>A liquor licence only permits alcohol sales during certain hours. Ordinary trading hours are from 10am to 12 midnight. Some licence applications seek to extend ordinary trading hours beyond midnight. Some days have special restrictions on hours of sale, such as Anzac Day, Easter Sunday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day.</p> <p>You can pay to access trading hour exemption data through the OLGR website (cost also includes density data).⁷</p>	<p>If your community has a number of late-trading venues, adding another – either by extending the hours of a current venue, or licensing a new one – could increase harms.</p> <p>If your community does not have a number of late-trading venues, you may still be concerned about noise, litter, drink-driving, intoxicated behaviour, and violence that can be associated with late trading.</p>
SEIFA rating	<p>Socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA) are produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). They map relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. For LDAs seeking more information, the ABS have produced a number of resources to explain how to use the indexes. You might want to start with the SEIFA basics⁸ or the video tutorial introducing SEIFA.⁹</p>	<p>Communities with a lower socio-economic status experience more alcohol-related harms than more advantaged communities. If your community's SEIFA is low it can help you demonstrate that your community is at higher risk of alcohol-related harms.</p>
Community profiles and data	<p>There are a number of existing sources of information that can inform your community profile.</p> <p>Your local council should have a profile of your area which they may share with you. The ABS has also put together community profiles that include data such as educational attainment and population demographics. You can download a community profile¹⁰ for your LGA and postal area from the ABS website.</p>	<p>Harms from alcohol vary between communities for many complex and interconnected reasons.</p> <p>Communities can be at increased risk of harms if they have a low educational attainment, limited employment opportunities, and lower relative socio-economic status.¹¹</p>

6. secure.olgr.qld.gov.au/forms/lis

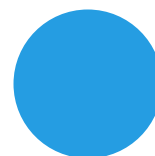
7. Ibid

8. abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/2033.0.55.001~2011~Main%20Features~SEIFA%20Basics~3

9. abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/seifatutorials?opendocument&navpos=260

10. abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles

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



Data	What it is	Why it is relevant
Rates of violence	<p>Rates of alcohol-related violence include assaults and family violence. Ideally these rates would be compared over time and between areas.</p> <p>Your local police or council may have data on the rates of alcohol-related violence.</p>	<p>If your community is experiencing high rates of alcohol-related violence this is an important point to make in your objection. However, caution should be taken in relying too heavily on 'alcohol-related' crimes. This is because rates are dependent on the police at the time recording such information. If it is available, crimes such as assaults and family violence tend to be under-reported.</p>
Health outcomes	<p>Data on alcohol-attributable hospitalisations and deaths in your LGA may be helpful to your submission. Consider approaching your local health care providers, such as hospitals, to find out if they collect data you can use.</p> <p>You could also consider the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's (AIHW) data on alcohol harms,¹² including health outcomes. The AIHW's report on the impact of alcohol on Australia's burden of disease and injury may also be relevant.¹³</p> <p>You may also consider approaching treatment services that help people address their alcohol dependency.</p>	<p>Current rates of alcohol-attributable health issues in your community may be taken into consideration when the licence is being decided on.</p> <p>It can support the argument that increasing the availability of alcohol, either by increasing liquor outlet density or by extending venue trading hours, may increase the existing burden of alcohol-attributable health issues.</p>
Property damage	<p>Property damage refers to both public property (such as stolen or damaged street signs, or damaged nature strips) and private property (such as broken shopfront windows).</p> <p>Your local council, police, local business association, or residents in the entertainment precinct may be able to provide this data. It may also be useful to ask local businesses in the entertainment precinct/other areas with a concentration of liquor outlets what levels of damage and litter they must deal with after a Friday or Saturday night (e.g. vomit, smashed windows, noise, disruption etc.).</p>	<p>The OLGR takes into consideration whether granting the licence will increase local property damage and decrease the overall amenity of the area.</p> <p>If there are already high rates of property damage, or an overall decrease in amenity, due to liquor outlets and their patrons' behaviour you can argue on those grounds that granting or extending licences will increase those problems.</p>

Useful resources:

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

12. aihw.gov.au/getmedia/ec088003-9cd4-4a74-9d9b-a27ad100aca0/ah16-4-6-alcoholrisk-harm.pdf.aspx

13. aihw.gov.au/reports/burden-of-disease/impact-alcohol-illicit-drug-use-on-burden-disease/contents/summary

c. Get the community involved

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

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

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

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

Useful resources:

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

d. Formulate your response

When formulating your response, focus on the following:

- **Community concerns:** You need to clearly articulate the community's concerns about how the new licence would affect the community. Consider how you can demonstrate the validity of those concerns with the data you have. Link your argument to the *Liquor Act 1992* grounds for objection. Draw on expert opinion and research when possible. Consider the concerns of your LDAT, community members and partner organisations.
- **The outcome you are seeking.** Depending on the specific licence application you may be seeking different outcomes. Perhaps you want restrictions such as a cap on trading hours, a ban on late-night trading, and certain types of drink restrictions (like no shots or doubles) or you may not want the licence granted at all. You may be more likely to get restrictions placed on a licence than to have the licence denied.

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

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



Liquor Act 1992

The details of the *Liquor Act 1992* are important, because they indicate what the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation will consider when they are deciding about a licence and what kinds of objections are relevant.

The Act states that:

The main purposes of this Act are –

- a. To regulate the liquor industry and areas near licensed premises, in a way which is:
 - i. Minimising harm and the potential for harm, from alcohol abuse and misuse and associated violence.
Examples include:
 - Adverse effects on a person's health
 - Personal injury
 - Property damage
 - ii. Minimising adverse effects on the health or safety of members of the public; and
 - iii. Minimising adverse effects on the amenity of the community.

Grounds for objection

Valid reasons to object to a liquor licence application include:

- undue offence, annoyance, disturbance or inconvenience to those who live or work within the area
- undue offence, annoyance, disturbance or inconvenience to persons in, or travelling to or from, an existing or proposed place of public worship, hospital or school
- harm from alcohol abuse and misuse or associated violence
- an adverse effect on the health or safety of members of the public
- an adverse effect on the amenity of the community.

The Act also states the following as relevant when considering a licence:

Whether any of the following has happened, and the likelihood of any of the following happening, in relation to the behaviour of persons in or near the relevant premises –

- Violence
- Vandalism
- Nuisance
- Drunkenness
- Public urination, vomiting or defecation
- Disorderly, riotous, threatening, indecent, offensive or insulting behaviour
- Noisiness
- Obstruction of a road, footpath or other thoroughfare.

Also:

- The disbursement of persons leaving the relevant premises
- The availability of public transport during, and immediately before or after, the hours of operation of the relevant premises, and
- The nature and level of noise from the relevant premises.

The Act also states conditions that can be placed on a licence, such as:

- The days on which, or times during which, liquor may be sold on the relevant premises
- The availability of liquor from the relevant premises, including the type or quantity of liquor that may be sold on the relevant premises
- The adoption of stated responsible practices about service, supply or promotion of liquor; and
- The adoption of stated noise abatement measures.

e. Lodge your objection

Objections can be lodged as an individual or as a group (petition).

To lodge an objection, the objector must:

- be 18-years or older
- live in the area of, or be likely to be directly affected by, the granting of the licence
- submit the objection in writing as an individual or as a group by way of petition
- clearly state the grounds for the objection
- submit the written objection before the closing date.¹⁴

Additional information on objecting by petition includes:

- using the petition layout requirements: business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/licensing/public-objections/how
- and using the petition template: publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/olgr-publications/resource/a5e71d24-82d0-44f9-b84e-04698da84b54

All objections must be lodged with the relevant regional office that is noted in the liquor licence application. Contact details for OGLR regional offices: business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/licensing/public-objections/where

f. Follow up

When a decision to grant or refuse an application is made, all parties including objectors are informed of the outcome by the OLGR. If the objection was lodged in the form of a petition, only the petition sponsor will be notified (it will then be up to them to notify other signatories to their petition).

Having a follow up debrief with partners provides a good opportunity to keep a sense of cohesion and momentum in your group. Discuss what worked well, what didn't, and improve your planning and strategising for next time. Depending on the outcome, you may wish to appeal the decision. An objector may appeal the outcome within 28 days of the decision being made.

More information on how an objection to a liquor licence application is processed: business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/licensing/public-objections/process

g. Measuring success and reporting

Measure the success of your liquor licensing activity:

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

¹⁴ www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/liquor-gaming/liquor/licensing/public-objections/how

4. Measure your success

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

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

5. Next steps

Other things you can do to support your community:

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

6. More information

Alcohol and Drug Foundation
community.adf.org.au

Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation (OLGR)
justice.qld.gov.au/corporate/business-areas/liquor-gaming

Liquor Act 1992
legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/2017-10-01/act-1992-021

Wine Industry Act 1994
legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1994-080