



# Alcohol, Tobacco & Gambling Environment

## Moreland City Council Health Profile

Version 1

November 2020

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## Key insights

### Access to alcohol outlets

- Moreland has an average number of 2.5 on-licenses within 400m. The lowest number of on-licenses within 400m was Gowanbrae (0) and Hadfield (0.1). The highest was in the suburbs of Brunswick East (10.7) and Brunswick (6.7).

### Smoking and Tobacco Use

- The proportion of adults smoking is higher in Moreland than the Victoria; 18.6% of the population in Moreland were current smokers, 12.5% were daily smokers in 2017.

### Illicit drug use

- In the 2018-19 year there were 451 hospital admissions from drug use in Moreland. Over half of these hospital admissions were from people aged 25-29 years, and two thirds were male.
- Hospital admissions from illicit drug use have increased substantially from 113 in 2009/10 to 451 in 2018/19.

### Gambling rates

- This financial year losses have been impacted by venue closures since March 2020 due to the pandemic.
- The highest amount of annual losses by patrons was before June 2012 at \$69,605,532 in Moreland. Since then gambling losses have remained relatively stable around 63 million to 64 million lost per annum.
- In 2019 there were 4.24 Electronic Gaming Machines (EGM) per 1,000 adults in Moreland.
- The majority of the total number of the money lost by patrons was in 'Hotels' with 77% compared to 22% in 'Clubs' between 2018/2019.

### Access to gambling outlets

- Brunswick had the highest amount of expenditure reported for both 2018/2019 (\$21.5m) and 2019/2020 (\$15m).
- East Brunswick had the lowest amount of expenditure for both 2018/2019 (\$2.2m) and 2019/2020 (\$1.4m). There appear to be a high number of Electronic Gaming Machines (EGM) within East Brunswick when compared to other suburbs.
- The highest number of EGM expenditure by venue was the 'First & Last Hotel' \$9,645,136 and 'Drums Hotel' \$8,973,572 between 2018/2019.

## Access to alcohol outlets

### Measure: Alcohol outlets within 400m

Moreland has an average number of 2.5 on-licenses within 400m. The lowest number of on-licenses within 400m was Gowanbrae (0) and Hadfield (0.1). The highest was in the suburbs of Brunswick East (10.7) and Brunswick (6.7).

Average number of on-licenses within 400m.

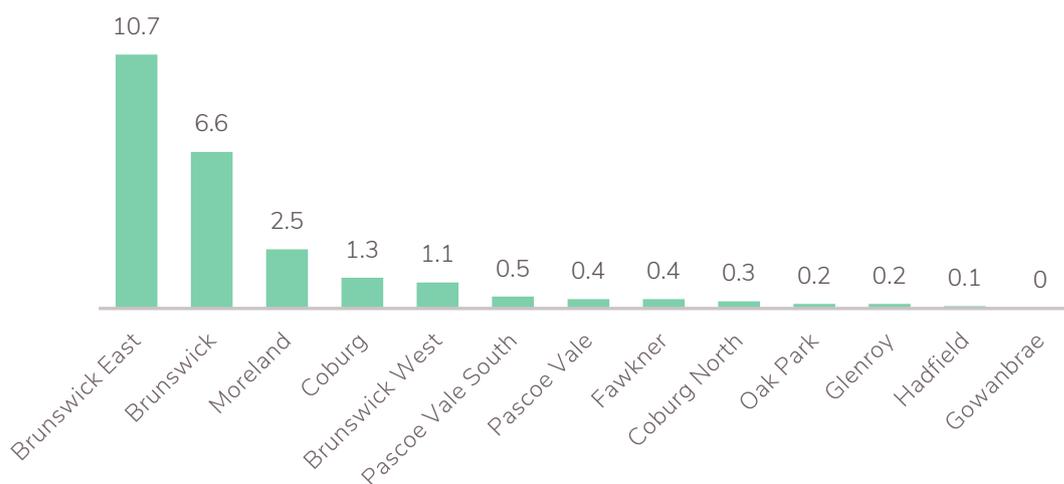
Area	Average #
Glenroy	0.2
Gowanbrae	0
Hadfield	0.1
Fawkner	0.4
Pascoe Vale	0.4
Pascoe Vale South	0.5
Coburg North	0.3
Oak Park	0.2
Coburg	1.3
Brunswick West	1.1
Brunswick	6.6
Brunswick East	10.7
<b>Moreland</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Average number of off-licenses within 800m.

Area	Average #
Glenroy	0.8
Gowanbrae	0
Hadfield	1.1
Fawkner	0.9
Pascoe Vale	1.9
Pascoe Vale South	1.1
Coburg North	0.8
Oak Park	0.6
Coburg	1.9
Brunswick West	2.5
Brunswick	9.2
Brunswick East	7.7
<b>Moreland</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

Average number of on-licenses within 400m.



SOURCE: AUSTRALIAN URBAN OBSERVATORY, 2018



### PANDEMIC

Feeling anxious or stressed during the COVID-19 pandemic may have increased alcohol intake for some people (VicHealth 2020).



### PRIORITY GROUPS

Women who have partners who drink excessively are more than twice as likely to experience physical abuse at the hands of a partner. Alcohol is a contributing factor to violence against women (Women's Health Victoria, 2017). Women who consume alcohol are also less likely to use alcohol and drug treatments due to fear of losing children, social stigma and the lack of gender-sensitive treatment programs (Women's Health Victoria, 2017).

Aboriginal Victorians present at emergency departments for alcohol-related causes at more than four times the rate of other Victorians (DPC 2015, in Korin Korin Balit-Djak, 2017).

## Tobacco accessibility & use

### Measure: People who smoke

In 2017, 18.6% of the population in Moreland were current smokers at the time of the survey, 12.5% were daily smokers. The rate of current smokers is higher than the Victorian average of 16.7%, but almost the same regarding the Victorian daily smoker rate (12.4%). Moreland has a lower percentage of non-smokers in proportion to its adult population (55.9%) compared to Victoria (58.1%).

**Table.** Proportion of the adult population smoking status and frequency in Moreland LGA compared to Victoria in 2017

Smoking status	% Moreland	% Victoria	Smoking frequency	% Moreland	% Victoria
Current smoker	18.6	16.7	Daily smoker	12.5	12.4
Ex-smoker	24.5	24.4	Occasional smoker	6.1	4.3
Non-smoker	55.9	58.1			

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017



### PANDEMIC

There was a mix of both positive and negative results for smoking rates during the pandemic (VicHealth 2020). Some Victorians attempted to quit because they believed smoking would increase the severity of COVID-19 if they were to contract the virus and many wanted to save money due to job loss of financial uncertainty (VicHealth, 2020).



### PRIORITY GROUPS

Women with lower levels of education or from low-income households have higher rates of smoking compared to other women. Tobacco usage in women has the same health outcomes as men, however, women are exposed to additional risks such as smoking while pregnant (impact on child), smoking while taking an oral contraceptive and increased risk of cervical cancer (Women's Health Victoria 2017).

LGBTQIA+ adults have higher daily smoking rates compared to non-LGBTQIA+ adults, these rates are 17.8% and 12.3%, respectively (Victorian Agency for Health Information 2017).

Tobacco use by Aboriginal people in Victoria aged over 18 years is more than three times the rate of non-Aboriginal people (Korin Korin Balit-Djak 2017).

## Smoke-free environments

### **Measure: Environments in Moreland that are smoke-free**

Smoke free areas in Moreland include those that are mandated by the Victorian Tobacco Act 1987. Exposure to second-hand smoke is known to increase the risk of numerous health problems, particularly among young children. Reducing exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke by implementing smoke-free areas provides the community with protection from the harmful effects of second-hand smoke (Department of Health and Human Services, 2020). Council may prescribe designated smoke free environments under Part 4 of the General Local Law 2018.

## Use of illicit drugs

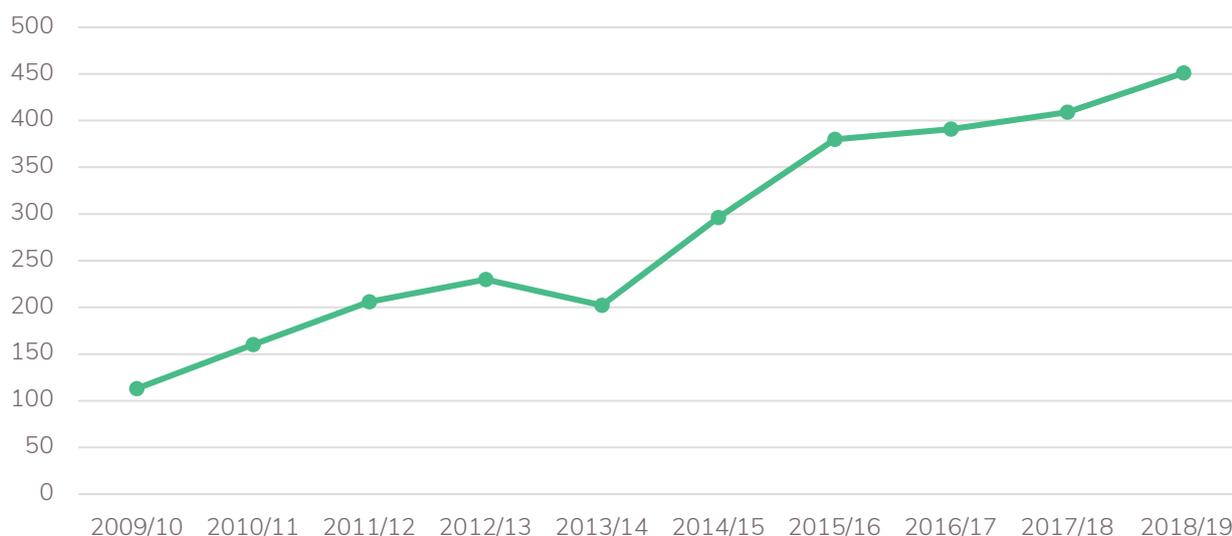
### Measure: Hospital admissions from illicit drug use

In the 2018-19 year there were 451 hospital admissions from drug use in Moreland. Over half of these hospital admissions were from people aged 25-29 years, and two thirds were male. Hospital admissions from illicit drug use have increased substantially from 113 in 2009/10 to 451 in 2018/19.

**Table.** Total number of hospital admissions from illicit drug use for the year 2018-19

Age	Hospitalisations from illicit drug use	%	Sex	Hospitalisations from illicit drug use	%
0-14 years	No data	-	Male	296	65.6%
15-24 years	98	21.7%	Female	155	34.4%
25-39 years	229	50.8%	<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>100%</b>
40-64 years	108	23.9%			
65 years +	No data	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Hospitalisations from illicit drug use 2009 - 2019



Source: AOD Stats 2019



#### PANDEMIC

The trends and patterns of illicit drug use have changed since the pandemic lockdowns began. Rates of usage for some illicit drugs increased (cannabis increased usage 57%) for prior users however rates of usage for some other illicit drugs also decreased (cocaine, MDMA and ketamine) (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020).



#### PRIORITY GROUPS

In 2019, 2 in 5 (40%) people who identify as LGBTQIA+ recently used illicit drugs (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020).

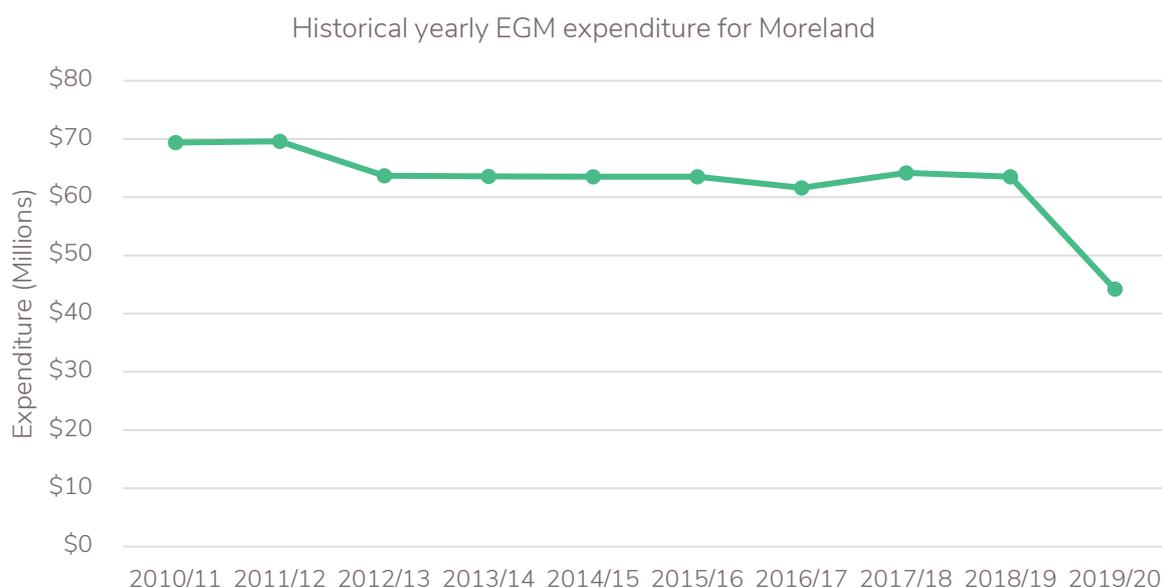
## Gambling rates

### Measure: Gambling expenditure

The highest amount of money lost by gaming patrons (also referred to as 'Expenditure') on poker machines (Electronic Gaming Machines), was between July 2011 and June 2012 at \$69,605,532 in Moreland. Since then, losses have remained fairly stable at around \$63 to \$64 million per annum. This year's figures have been impacted by the pandemic as gaming venues have been closed since 23 March 2020. The majority of the total amount of the money lost by patrons was in 'Hotels' with 77% compared to 22% in 'Clubs' between 2018/2019.

**Table.** Historical Yearly (2010-2020) EGM LGA Expenditure Data (Moreland LGA).

Year	Expenditure	*Gambling venues across Victoria have been closed since 16 March 2020 to slow the spread of coronavirus. Gaming expenditure data published during that time reflects these closures (VCGLR). Given the monthly gaming expenditure of the 2018/19 year of approximately \$5,300,000, it is possible that similar spending might have occurred for the months of 2019/20 that experienced closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
1 Jul 2010 - 30 Jun 2011	\$69,419,770	
1 Jul 2011 - 30 Jun 2012	\$69,605,532	
1 Jul 2012 - 30 Jun 2013	\$63,669,830	
1 Jul 2013 - 30 Jun 2014	\$63,642,789	
1 Jul 2014 - 30 Jun 2015	\$63,521,372	
1 Jul 2015 - 30 Jun 2016	\$63,531,111	
1 Jul 2016 - 30 Jun 2017	\$61,627,685	
1 Jul 2017 - 30 Jun 2018	\$64,168,977	
1 Jul 2018 - 30 Jun 2019	\$63,544,651	
1 Jul 2019 - 30 Jun 2020*	\$45,240,803	



Source: Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation

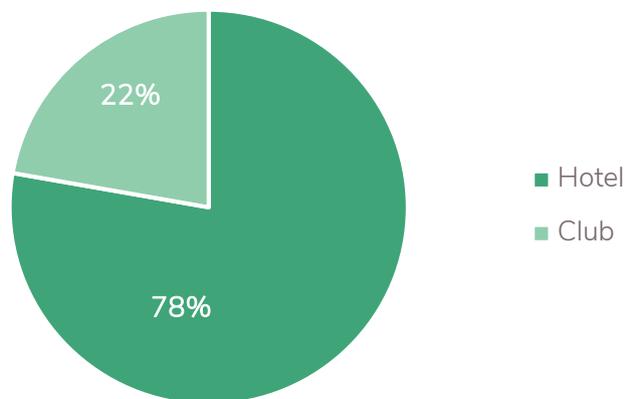
Table. Venues, EGMS, and expenditure per machine in Moreland

Category	July 2018	June 2019	March 2019	March 2020
No. of Venues	12	12	12	12
Number of EGMS	651	641	651	596
Expenditure per machine (Exp. / # of EGMS)	\$8,732.70	\$7,632.77	\$8,038.36	\$5,570.61
Player Loss	\$5,684,985.25	\$4,892,606.41	\$5,232,975.37	\$3,320,085.14

Table. Player loss and adult gambling rates per machine and venue

Category	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Total Player Loss	\$61,627,685.48	\$64,168,977.16	\$63,544,651.20	\$45,240,802.69
EGMs per 1,000 Adults as at June	4.54	4.43	4.24	-
Adults per Venue as at June	11,836.92	12,252.59	12,610.36	-

Total Expenditure by Venue Type (Club/Hotel) in Moreland for 2018/2019



Source: Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation



#### PANDEMIC

Before closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the rate of people who gambled four or more times a week was 23%, this number has risen during the pandemic to 32%. The survey identified that 79% of participants were classified as being at risk, or currently experiencing gambling-related harm. (Australian Gambling Research Centre 2020).

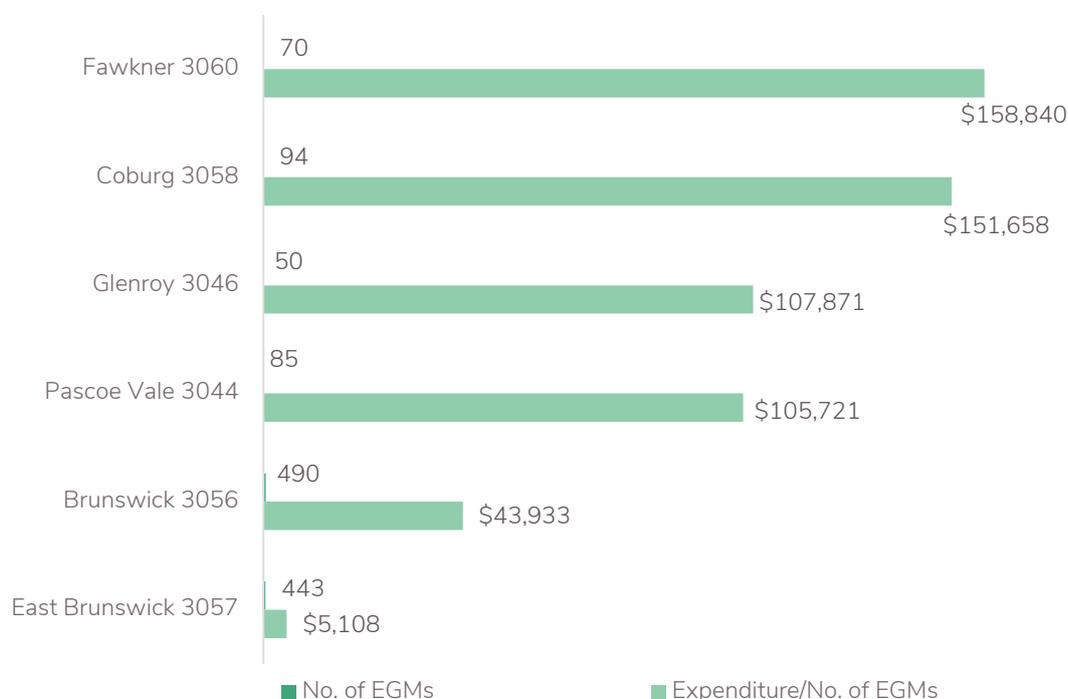
## Access to gambling outlets

### Measure: EGMs (Electronic Gaming Machines) per suburb

Brunswick had the highest amount of expenditure reported for both 2018/2019 (\$21.5m) and 2019/2020 (\$15m). While East Brunswick had the lowest amount of expenditure for both 2018/2019 (\$2.2m) and 2019/2020 (\$1.4m). However, East Brunswick also appears to have a high number of EGMs relative to other suburbs with 384 in 2019/2020 and 443 2018/2019. The venues which had the highest number of EGM expenditure was the 'First & Last Hotel' \$9,452,130.22 and 'Drums Hotel' \$9,330,436.21 between 2016 and 2017.

Only part of Moreland is capped, where the density has been highest, including Brunswick, Brunswick East, Brunswick West, Coburg, Coburg North, Fawkner, Fitzroy North. The Maximum permissible number of gaming machine entitlements in this area is: 551 (as determined under section 3.4A.5(3A)). The remainder of the municipality is capped under a 'municipal district' and the maximum number of Moreland's remaining parts is: 514.

Expenditure per EGM by suburbs in Moreland for 2018/2019



\*While these figures were obtained by dividing the expenditure by the number of EGMs in each suburb, it does not account for EGMs that may be more popular or have higher rates of player loss compared to others.



### PANDEMIC

The closure of gambling and pokies venues did have an immediate benefit for some who gamble, particularly those who are not online gamblers. However, there was an increase in those who signed up to an online betting platform during the pandemic and a rise was seen in the amount of people who started to gamble online (Australian Gambling Research Centre 2020).

## Data Sources

### **AODstats Turning Point Data**

AODstats provides information on the harms related to alcohol, illicit and pharmaceutical drug use in Victoria using a wide range of data sources. Data includes emergency presentations, hospital admissions, deaths, service treatment episodes, telephone and online counselling services, serious road injuries and assaults and domestic violence incidents.

The most recent data is 2018/19.

### **Australian Gambling Research Centre 2020**

The Australian Gambling Research Centre (AGRC) provides high quality, evidence-based publications and resources for policymakers, researchers and professionals in the area of gambling.

The most recent data is 2020.

### **Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: Alcohol, Tobacco & Other Drugs Australia 2020**

This report consolidates the most recently available information on alcohol, tobacco and other drug use in Australia, and includes key trends in the availability, consumption, harms and treatment for vulnerable populations.

The most recent data is 2020.

### **Australian Urban Observatory**

The Australian Urban Observatory is a digital platform that transforms complex urban data into easily understood liveability maps across Australia's 21 largest cities. The Observatory maps key liveability indicators found to be associated with health and wellbeing, and provides a clear understanding of the liveability of cities.

The most recent data is 2018.

### **Department of Health and Human Services 2020**

Victorian State Government evidence-based guidance to assist partners in the implementation of actions to reduce tobacco-related harm across a range of settings.

### **Korin Korin Balit-Djak: Aboriginal health, wellbeing and safety strategic plan 2017-2027**

Korin Korin Balit-Djak follows the government's commitment to self-determination for Aboriginal Victorians commissioned by the Department of Health and Human Services. This research and discussion has underpinned a new policy platform for health, wellbeing and safety.

### **VicHealth Coronavirus Victorian Wellbeing Impact Study 2020**

A survey of 2,000 Victorian adults to explore how their health and wellbeing was affected during the first lockdown of 2020. The survey covered general wellbeing, social connection, healthy eating, physical activity, financial hardship, smoking, alcohol consumption, as well as working and home life.

The most recent data is from 2020.

### **Victorian Agency for Health Information 2020**

Safer Care Victoria and VAHI were created as a part of government reforms to improve quality and safety across Victoria's public healthcare system.

### **Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation**

The Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation (VCGLR) is the independent statutory authority that regulates Victoria's gambling and liquor industries.

Released monthly on the fourth Friday of each month, this data set provides information relating to the various local government areas (LGAs) throughout Victoria, primarily the region classification, total

gaming expenditure and the number of electronic gaming machines (EGMs) and gaming venues per LGA.

### **Victorian Population Health Survey**

The Victorian Population Health Survey has been conducted each year since 2001 and is based on a random sample of adults aged 18 years and over. The Survey is administered using computer-assisted telephone interviews. In 2017, the sample was expanded to approximately 34,000 respondents to allow for the reporting of analysed data at the local government area level.

### **Women's Health Victoria 2017**

Women's Health Victoria is a state-wide women's health promotion, advocacy and support service, applying a gendered approach to health that reduces inequalities and improves health outcomes for Victorian women.