



**ARMADALE CANNING GOSNELLS**  
ALCOHOL ACTION  
PLAN 2023-2026



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land. We're happy, we're strong in spirit and knowledge. We acknowledge the land of the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation. Our Whadjuk elders, Whadjuk men, Whadjuk women and children are strong today. We're happy to educate, learn and teach. We acknowledge our Elders, grandfathers and grandmothers and recognise truth telling (talking) and the journey they started long ago, we walk slowly together.

We would like to acknowledge the East Metropolitan Health Service - Health Promotion Strategic Plan 2022 - 2027 for the above adaption.

**This document is available in alternative formats upon request.**

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## ARMADALE CANNING GOSNELLS LOCAL DRUG ACTION GROUP

1. Alcohol and Drug Foundation
2. Cancer Council WA
3. Cannington Armadale Family Support Network
4. City of Armadale
5. City of Canning
6. City of Gosnells
7. Department of Education
8. East Metropolitan Health Service
9. headspace Armadale
10. headspace Cannington
11. Hope Community Services
12. Injury Matters
13. Neami National
14. Palmerston Association
15. Western Australia Police Force

*In addition to the above members,  
additional contributors include:*

- Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries
- Mental Health Commission
- WA Primary Health Alliance

# INTRODUCTION

Harm from alcohol is a whole of community issue with social, health, and economic impacts. The Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group (ACG LDAG) is a collaborative stakeholder group focused on reducing harms from alcohol. Working across the three local government areas, the Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group (ACG LDAG) has prepared a new three-year Plan for safer and healthier communities. With members from local governments, a wide range of State government departments, not-for-profit organisations and community networks, the group recognises effective solutions to local issues need collaboration at all levels.

This Plan builds on the inaugural *Armadale Canning Gosnells Alcohol Action Plan 2019 - 2022*, acknowledging and improving on extensive partnerships and work already undertaken to minimise harms from alcohol. A key success of the original plan was a flexible approach to working together and with the community. While there are similarities between the local government areas, variations such as local needs, capacity, competing priorities and trends have help drive where and when actions are taken.

The *Armadale Canning Gosnells Alcohol Action Plan 2023 - 2026* includes three priority areas underpinned by strong evidence, consultation and aligned with national and state policy frameworks, including:



These priority areas continue to focus on partnerships, environmental changes and increasing community connections. In developing the new Plan, the group undertook a review which involved meeting with stakeholders to assess current activity and local data. The new Plan sits alongside existing organisation strategies and plans, builds upon, and complements existing activity. The Plan is intended to guide a collective, evidence-informed partnership approach to effectively minimise harm from alcohol in the area.

## BACKGROUND

### About the Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group

The Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group was formed in 2017, to plan and drive collaborative efforts for community-level action through the *Armadale Canning Gosnells Alcohol Action Plan (AAP) 2019 - 2022*. The Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group aims to deliver best practice and multi-pronged approaches across a range of community settings.

In its first three years, The Plan:

- secured funding to promote the statewide Alcohol.Think Again 'I need you to say no' campaign on locally owned government assets such as billboards and within local shopping centres
- implement an online school resource for parents
- increased awareness of referral pathways for alcohol-related services through development of a schools resource.

The collective effort of the Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group also received the Action on Alcohol Award at the Public Health Advocacy Institute of WA's Local Government Policy Awards in 2019.



# OUR APPROACH

We have a shared agenda for minimising harms from alcohol in the local area with the evidence-based premise that effective local solutions should involve a range of stakeholders, including all levels of government, not for profit organisations and community members<sup>1</sup>.

Our priorities within this Plan include strategies to:

- delay initial use of alcohol by young people
- reduce exposure to alcohol advertising
- create safer environments
- promote evidence-informed campaigns
- connect the community with each other and service providers
- build capacity of service providers.



## OUR VISION

We want our communities to be safe, healthy and vibrant places to live, work, and play.



## OUR MISSION

To reduce harms from alcohol in the Cities of Armadale, Canning and Gosnells.

## our guiding principles

We will engage with organisations and the community to guide and deliver local actions.

We will consider and align our actions with our partner organisations' policies and programs where relevant.

We will explore evidence-informed and best practice principles in all our actions.

We will be guided by our evaluation framework and review our actions quarterly to ensure they remain flexible and relevant.

# HARMS FROM ALCOHOL

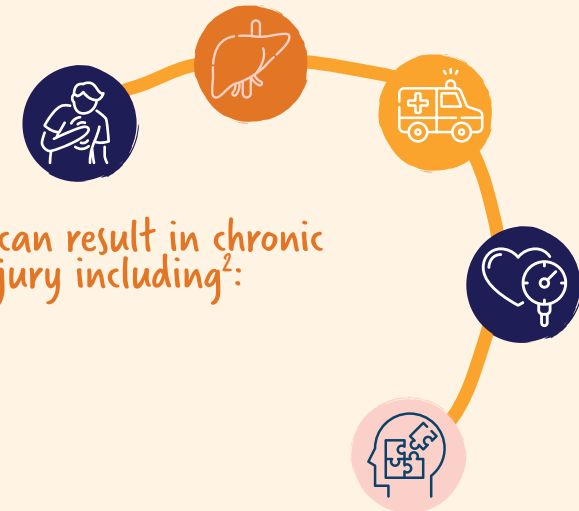
## Immediate harm from excessive alcohol use can cause<sup>2</sup>:

- anti-social and risky behaviour
- injury and accidents (work, road, drownings)
- crime and violence
- family and domestic violence strain on relationships
- decreased productivity
- loss of social connections
- impacts on mental and emotional wellbeing.



## Long term harm can result in chronic conditions and injury including<sup>2</sup>:

- stroke
- heart disease
- liver cirrhosis
- types of dementia
- high blood pressure
- impacts on mental health including suicide
- at least seven different types of cancers.



## The current situation<sup>4</sup>:

Alcohol consumption while pregnant or planning a pregnancy can lead to Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) in babies. FASD can cause developmental symptoms that become evident in childhood including cognitive, behavioural, health and learning difficulties<sup>3</sup>.

**\$7.5**  
MILLION  
PER YEAR

the cost to the WA community from alcohol-related presentations to the Royal Perth Hospital Emergency Department.

**1** IN **3**

people aged 12-17 who drink, drank at levels considered harmful for adults in the last year<sup>5</sup>.

**57**  
PEOPLE

hospitalised every day in WA due to alcohol-attributable conditions.

**3**  
DEATHS  
A WEEK

On average, 3 West Australians die from alcohol-caused cancers each week.

**22%** OF  
EMERGENCY  
DEPARTMENT  
ADMISSIONS

at Royal Perth Hospital in one Saturday night were due to alcohol use, one of the highest rates in the country

**1** IN **4**

Australians over 18 use alcohol at levels that increase risk of harm.

**33.6%**  
**18.5%**

Men are more likely than women to consume alcohol at levels that increase risk of harm.

**70+**

People over the age of 70 are more likely to drink alcohol daily<sup>5</sup>.

# OUR PLAN

## Development

The Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group is committed to minimising the harms from alcohol over the next three years. In 2022, the Armadale Canning Gosnells LDAG completed a review of the 2019-2022 Plan. The Mental Health Commission together with the East Metropolitan Health Service Health Promotion team ran a series of workshops with 21 organisations across government, non-government and community sectors. The workshops focussed on lessons learned, reflections and observations from members and the evaluation of strategies from the first Plan. The findings helped develop strategies for the coming years.

### Who is the Plan for?

It is for organisations within the cities of Armadale, Canning and Gosnells to guide collective action on alcohol harm minimisation strategies in the local area. The Plan details lead organisations and committed actions that will deliver the most impact for the community over the next three years.

### Who will lead the implementation of the Plan?

The Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group and its member organisations will coordinate and maintain oversight of actions in each of the priorities. Working Groups will be formed to implement the Plan's actions with assistance from external experts. Regular Working Group meetings will progress planning, review actions and determine responsibilities.

### The Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group has a responsibility to:

- establish and maintain the Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group to oversee and drive implementation of the Plan.
- capture and coordinate activity in the Plan.
- support the establishment and maintenance of Working Groups (led by member organisations).
- drive collaboration and coordination of alcohol prevention activity within their own organisations.

### Evaluation

The Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group will guide the evaluation process of the Plan. This will include but not be limited to:

- an evaluation framework developed within the first six months of the release of this Plan.
- key evaluation metrics focussed on partnerships, capacity building and environmental changes that contribute to reducing harms from alcohol in the community.
- data collection to monitor and track the progress of actions set out in the Plan.
- Progress of deliverables will be tracked on a six-monthly basis. The working groups will report back at quarterly Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group meetings on key milestones to monitor actions and mitigate issues.





## MEMBERSHIP WITH STATE AND NATIONAL BODIES

The Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group is connected to state and national bodies that focus on grassroots approaches to reduce and prevent alcohol and other drug-related harm. This includes Local Drug Action Group Inc. and the Alcohol and Drug Foundation's Local Drug Action Team program detailed below:

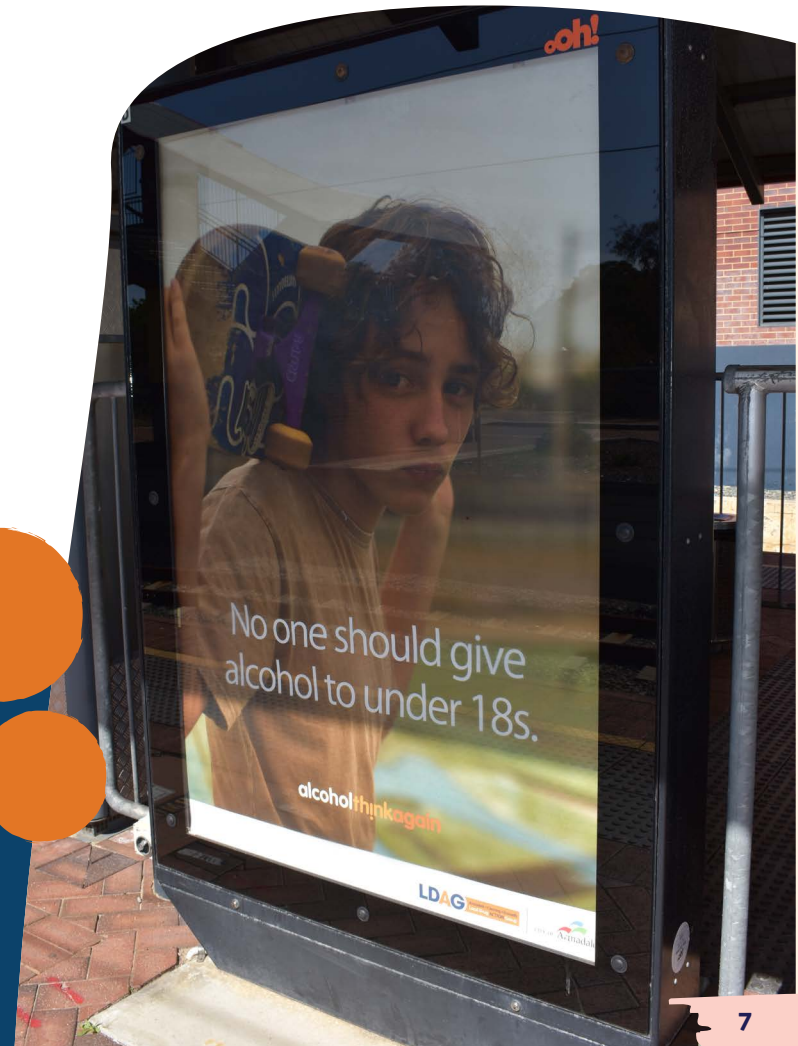
### Local Drug Action Group Inc.

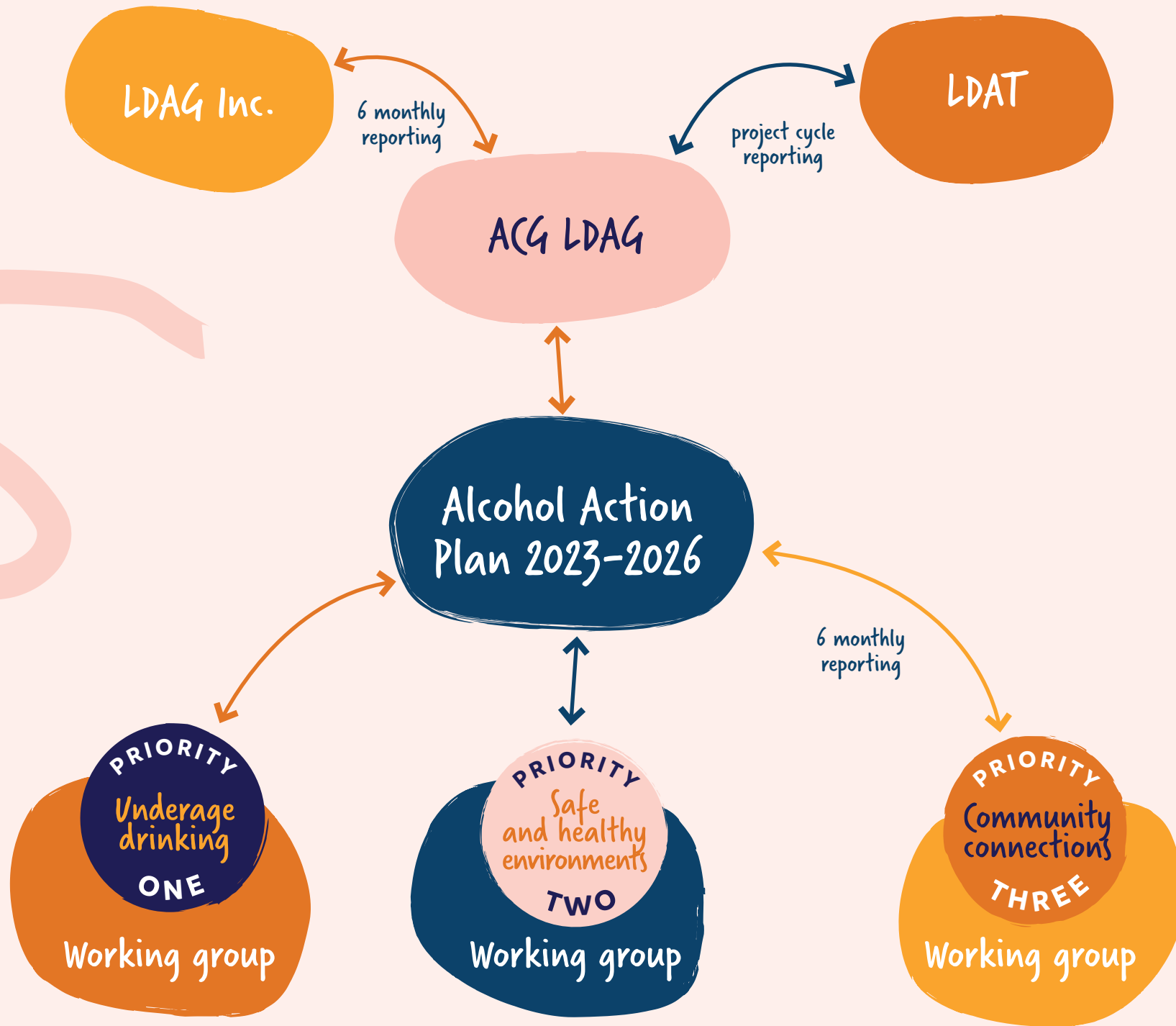
Local Drug Action Group Inc. is responsible for the management and ongoing development of the network of active community-based Local Drug Action Group branches throughout WA. Local Drug Action Group Inc. supports the Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group with advice, resources, training, facilitating access to funding and health education materials.

### Local Drug Action Team

The Local Drug Action Team program coordinated through the Alcohol and Drug Foundation supports communities to work together to prevent and minimise the harm caused by alcohol and other drugs. The Alcohol and Drug Foundation, funded by the Australian Government, works with Local Drug Action Teams to help them build or extend local partnerships, and develop and deliver evidence-based activities at community level. The Alcohol and Drug Foundation supports Local Drug Action Teams with research, resources and expertise to help the teams respond to local issues.

Being part of these bodies provides the Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group with an additional level of funding and governance that ensures a high level of accountability through regular reporting requirements; and offers the Armadale Canning Gosnells Local Drug Action Group opportunities to access grants that support community action.





# PLAN SUMMARY



## Our vision

We want our communities to be safe, healthy and vibrant places to live, work, and play.



## Our mission

To reduce harms from alcohol in the Cities of Armadale, Canning and Gosnells.

**PRIORITY ONE**  
*Underage drinking*

Delay and prevent the initial onset of alcohol use among young people through whole-school approaches and reducing alcohol supply to under 18s

**Target groups:**

- young people (12 to 17 years and 18 to 24 years)
- parents and carers
- all of community, particularly those who supply alcohol to under 18s.

**PRIORITY TWO**  
*Safe and healthy environments*

Encourage safe and healthy environments through policy and programs

**Target groups:**

- young people (12 to 17 years)
- adults (18+ years)
- all of community, particularly those who participate in community activities and use community facilities.

**PRIORITY THREE**  
*Community connections*

To increase collaboration between community and service providers

**Target groups:**

- young people (12 to 17 years and 18 to 24 years)
- adults (25 to 64 years)
- older people (65+ years)
- all of community, particularly professionals who facilitate community connections.

## our guiding principles

We will engage with organisations and the community to guide and deliver local actions.

We will consider and align our actions with our partner organisations' policies and programs where relevant.

We will explore evidence-informed and best practice principles in all our actions.

We will be guided by our evaluation framework and review our actions quarterly to ensure they remain flexible and relevant.



## PRIORITY 1: UNDERAGE DRINKING

### The issue

Young people are particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of alcohol because of their developing body and brain. Alcohol use by young people can increase risk taking behaviours and lead to unsafe sex, car crashes and injuries<sup>8</sup>. Underage drinking, even low amounts of sips or tastes is linked to harmful patterns of alcohol use<sup>9</sup>. For a young person, alcohol use at a young age can impact on productivity, family and social relationships, engagement in school and community activities<sup>8</sup>.

Early intervention to delay the initial use of alcohol by young people is a key protective factor<sup>8</sup>. Research shows the later adolescents delay their first alcoholic drink, the less likely they are to become regular users of alcohol<sup>10</sup>. To further add to the issue, studies have also found that more than half of Australia's bottle shops sold alcohol to teenagers without checking their age<sup>11</sup>. With this context in mind, it is clear, that harm from alcohol is a whole of community issue that impacts on young people in a range of ways.

### The current situation

In Western Australia, the Liquor Control Act 1988 governs the supply of alcohol with state and local governments working together to monitor and enforce the laws. This includes ensuring age restrictions are adhered to with identification checks, responsible service of alcohol, enforcing alcohol-free zones and second-hand supply. In 2015, secondary supply legislation came into effect in WA that made it an offence to supply alcohol to anyone under the age of 18 without parent or guardian permission. Although 2 in 3 parents choose not to give alcohol to under 18s, of those who do drink, parents and older friends are the most common source of supply<sup>13</sup>.

Although the sale of alcohol to under 18s is prohibited, 3 in 4 drinkers under 18 reported it was 'easy' for them to purchase alcohol last time they tried<sup>12</sup>. While the number of young people using alcohol has declined significantly over recent decades, it is important to note that of those that do use alcohol, 1 in 3 are doing so at risky levels<sup>5</sup>.

In WA schools, in-class education related to alcohol prevention is not mandatory or comprehensively recorded. While health education is required as part of the curriculum, schools may make the choice to include alcohol in the curriculum program, with policies that create healthy environments being discretionary at each school.

## What can we do?

Interventions to prevent or delay uptake are protective factors in harm minimisation<sup>14</sup>. A comprehensive, whole-school approach is acknowledged as best practice to promote student health and wellbeing to minimise harm from alcohol. This includes in-class learning, school policy, practices, events, workforce development and supportive environments. A whole-school approach involves schools, parents and communities working together to deliver not only best practice education but fostering a sense of belonging to school and the broader community.

Ongoing public education about the harms of underage drinking with clear and consistent messaging helps to build awareness in the community. This can empower parents and carers to increase their understanding about why it is important that under 18s should avoid alcohol and the supportive actions they can take.

Alcohol sales to under 18s can be prevented. Raising awareness of liquor licensing legislation and the requirements of outlets and venues supplying alcohol through education approaches can also help to reduce alcohol sales to young people. Evidence-informed messages can be used at the time of purchasing alcohol to increase awareness of the harms of alcohol and relevant legislation<sup>15</sup>.





Objective: Delay and prevent the initial onset of alcohol use among young people through whole-school approaches and reducing alcohol supply to under 18s

Strategy	Actions	Setting	Who Lead (L) and Support (S)
Collaborate with schools to deliver evidence-informed alcohol and resiliency education to students and parents/ caregivers.	Identify the extent and quality of alcohol education programs being delivered in secondary schools (including policy, practices, in-class learning and events).	Schools	Department of Education (L)
	Guide schools through the implementation of an effective whole school alcohol education program approach (including student learning outcomes, teacher upskilling, policy and practice).	Schools	Department of Education (L)
	Continue implementation of the parent communication strategies in collaboration with schools to increase awareness of the risks and harms of supplying alcohol to young people.	Schools	Department of Education (L)
	Deliver culturally secure health education in schools to engage young people and increase awareness of services for priority populations (Aboriginal youth).	Schools	East Metropolitan Health Service (Moorditj Wirrin Koolangkas) (L)
Engage with local government, service providers, and community groups to locally promote evidenced-based messages on the harm of alcohol to young people.	Disseminate evidenced-informed messages and campaigns such as Alcohol.Think Again campaign through a variety of online, outdoor and print media.	Local government Community Service providers Health services Sporting clubs	City of Armadale (L) City of Canning (L) City of Gosnells (L) Non-government service providers (S)

Engage key stakeholders to reduce acquisition of alcohol by under 18s at licensed outlets and venues.	Work with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (Racing, Gaming and Liquor) and WA Police to increase education and compliance of licensed outlets with the Liquor Control Act 1988.	Licensed outlets	Western Australia Police Force (S)
	Promote the use of Responsible Service of Alcohol signage to reduce supply of alcohol to under 18s at retailers and venues.	Local government Licensed outlets Sporting Clubs	City of Armadale (L) City of Canning (L) City of Gosnells (L) Western Australia Police Force (S) Alcohol and Drug Foundation (S)





## PRIORITY 2: SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS

### The issue

The availability and normalisation of alcohol is a significant contributing factor for alcohol use and makes it easy for vulnerable and high-risk groups to use alcohol at harmful levels<sup>8</sup>. Higher access to alcohol leads to greater rates of harm<sup>16,8</sup>. Evidence suggests three main environmental issues that promote the availability and normalisation of alcohol include:

- the density and location of retail alcohol outlets, including the opening hours<sup>17</sup>
- the use of alcohol in community venues, such as sporting clubs. Alcohol use is normalised in many sporting clubs and it is an environment where people are more likely to drink at levels that cause immediate and long-term harms<sup>16</sup>. Club venues are often sponsored by local licensed venues or alcohol brands, increasing exposure to alcohol advertising and creating a positive attitude towards alcohol brands<sup>15,16</sup>. Members of clubs that received alcohol-related sponsorship reported they were significantly more likely to consume alcohol at hazardous levels<sup>18</sup>
- evidence shows alcohol advertising practices influence drinking pattern and attitudes. There is an increased likelihood that people will use alcohol at an earlier age when exposed to alcohol advertising and increases the level of alcohol use in the community<sup>8</sup>.

### The current situation

Planning and urban design is important in creating safe, healthy environments and is controlled by state and local government regulations. Alcohol access in the community ranges from commercial liquor outlets to small local sporting clubs. Mapping shows that packaged alcohol was more readily available in in Perth compared to areas of less disadvantage<sup>20</sup>. For each additional packaged liquor outlet, it is estimated there is a 35.3 per cent increase in intentional injuries and a 22 per cent increase in unintentional injuries<sup>21</sup>.

The community is exposed to over \$100 million worth of alcohol advertising each year through television, radio, billboards, sport sponsorships, and social media<sup>1</sup>. Marketing is self-regulated by the alcohol industry with the existing codes and complaints system having limited impact in reducing alcohol advertising exposure, especially to young people<sup>19</sup>. Outdoor advertising cannot be switched off, avoided or ignored, with few restrictions on the placement of outdoor alcohol ads. There is also little control over online content, which regularly breaches advertising codes, often going unchecked<sup>14</sup>.





## What can we do?

Availability and accessibility of alcohol is a key risk factor that can be addressed in community<sup>22</sup>. Regulating access through reducing availability is one of the most effective ways to prevent harm caused by alcohol, especially to vulnerable and high-risk groups. Such measures to reduce availability include reducing hours of sale, minimum age of purchase and reducing outlet density<sup>17</sup>.

At a local government level, use of town planning mechanisms can help to reduce the potential for health, social and economic impacts of alcohol. This may include planning schemes, strategic land use planning, place planning and statutory planning<sup>16</sup>. Involving community in the assessment of liquor licence applications helps to understand the environment, reduce bias and can have a significant impact of licences granted<sup>22,23</sup>.

Sporting clubs and community groups can also put policies and practices into place that create safer environments and contribute to culture change<sup>18</sup>. The Good Sports program is proven to reduce risky drinking at participating clubs by 37 per cent and reduce alcohol-related accidents among Good Sports club members and supporters by 42 per cent<sup>24</sup>. Restricting advertising and promotion of alcohol in relevant policies (e.g. signage, advertising, sponsorship, facility use) ensures that the health and wellbeing of the community is considered in commercial agreements and partnerships. This is already in place with several local governments in Western Australia having clauses or policies in place to restrict alcohol and other unhealthy advertising on the assets they own, and the state government having removed alcohol advertising from buses, trains and train station platforms.



Objective: Encourage safe and healthy environments through policy and programs

Strategic approach	Actions	Setting	Who Lead (L) and Support (S)
Support local government and community to promote healthy and safe environments through policy, town planning and urban design.	Identify and progress opportunities with local government to create safer environments through planning policies, laws and community safety design.	Local government	Cancer Council WA (L) East Metropolitan Health Service (S) Injury Matters (S)
	Support local government to develop and/or review alcohol related policies on local government owned buildings and events.	Local government	City of Armadale (L) City of Canning (L) Cancer Council WA (S)
	Support organisations to review and provide feedback on liquor licensing applications.	Local Government	City of Gosnells (L) Cancer Council WA (L)
Collaborate with local government to reduce the community's exposure to alcohol advertising.	Support local government to develop and/or review advertising policy and clauses to restrict alcohol advertising on council owned assets.	Local government	City of Armadale (L) Cancer Council WA (S)

Encourage safe and healthy sporting clubs, community events and spaces.	Identify opportunities to increase the number of sporting clubs participating in the Good Sports program and other health promotion opportunities for clubs and community groups.	Sporting Clubs	Alcohol and Drug Foundation (L) City of Canning (S) City of Armadale (S) City of Gosnells (S)
	Work with local government to implement a healthy events guide that encourages community groups to run alcohol-free events and activities.	Local government Community Service Providers	City of Canning (L) City of Gosnells (L) Cancer Council WA (S) East Metropolitan Health Service (S)
	Install alcohol free zone signage in identified 'hot spot' areas as an educational opportunity to discourage alcohol use and anti-social behaviour.	Local government	City of Armadale (L)



## PRIORITY 3: COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

A circular graphic with an orange background and a white border. The word "PRIORITY" is written in white, uppercase letters along the top inner edge. The words "Community connections" are written in a white, cursive font in the center. The word "THREE" is written in white, uppercase letters along the bottom inner edge. The graphic is connected to a thick blue brushstroke that enters from the top right and extends towards the center of the page.

PRIORITY  
Community  
connections  
THREE

### The issue

Being connected to community and having a sense of belonging is a known protective factor to reduce alcohol use<sup>22,25</sup>. Risk factors include a lack of engagement, isolation and low attachment to community<sup>22</sup>. Connecting community members with support services is also important<sup>25</sup>. Those who are more connected with their communities and social networks have greater access to health information, health services and financial support available<sup>27</sup>.

People who are disconnected from their families and their communities are more likely to use alcohol<sup>25,26</sup>. Increased connection fosters positive relationships and these relationships can influence lower alcohol use<sup>22,25</sup>. Positive relationships can boost self-esteem which is another protective factor to reduce and prevent alcohol use.

Barriers exist for people who are experiencing harm from alcohol who need to access services that provide support. There are many support services available, but people may not be aware of them, do not feel comfortable accessing or think they do not need help<sup>28</sup>. It is important that service providers are connected and work together, so community have equitable and timely access to services<sup>5</sup>.

### The current situation

Social participation has been found to be related to lower risky alcohol use, with programs that foster community participation having the potential to reduce or protect against risky alcohol consumption<sup>25,26</sup>. Barriers for people to become involved in community activities, can further increase their disconnection. There are many local services and opportunities available, but there may be gaps in how information is shared and how services engage with priority populations. Challenges to engage in community activities and with support services include<sup>29</sup>:

- a perceived lack of time to commit to new activities
- competing responsibilities, such as caregiving, balancing multiple jobs and maintaining a social life
- different priorities
- different levels of physical or cognitive ability
- financial struggles.

## What can we do?

As issues are different for each community, it is important that we have a local understanding of community need<sup>29</sup>. Without input from our community, strategies may not be relevant and not achieve outcomes<sup>1</sup>.

Making services, groups and clubs more accessible to all community members can be a positive factor to increase community connectedness and create a sense of belonging<sup>22</sup>. Alcohol free events and activities provide a protective role in creating a sense of connection and belonging in an environment where alcohol is not normalised<sup>16</sup>. By bringing community together, we gain a better understanding of the issue and empower community to be involved in decision making<sup>1</sup>.

It is important to build capacity in our services to improve resource allocation, share expertise, bridge knowledge gaps and strengthen partnerships<sup>30</sup>. By providing training opportunities to service providers, this helps the community to access the best available help and consistent information<sup>15</sup>. Services working together between different levels and departments of government and non-government organisations is most effective to reduce alcohol harm<sup>15</sup>.





**Objective: To increase collaboration between community and service providers**

Strategic approach	Actions	Setting	Who lead (L) and Support (S)
Collaborate with, local government, service providers and community groups to raise awareness of alcohol-related support services and improve timely access to support.	Promote alcohol-related support services through a variety of communication platforms.	Local government Service providers	City of Armadale (L) City of Canning (L) City of Gosnells (L) Non-government service providers (S)
	Maintain and distribute the Referral Pathway resource to schools and service providers.	Schools Service providers	Family Support Network (L) East Metropolitan Health Service (S) Non-government service providers (S)
Collaborate with young people and service providers to provide opportunity for young people to have a voice the community.	Provide opportunities for young people to develop and implement youth focussed alcohol-free community activities and events.	Local government Service providers	City of Canning (L) City of Gosnells (L) Non-government service providers (S)
	Continue to implement local government driven youth team activities.	City of Canning	City of Canning Youth Team (L)

<p><b>Work with service providers to increase connections between local services and capacity building opportunities.</b></p>	<p>Hold annual stakeholder events to provide a forum for networking, upskilling opportunities.</p>	<p>Service providers</p>	<p>East Metropolitan Health Service (L)</p>
	<p>Identify training needs and facilitate capacity building opportunities to increase delivery of evidence-informed interventions.</p>	<p>Service providers</p>	<p>East Metropolitan Health Service (L) Cancer Council WA (S) Injury Matters (S)</p>
	<p>Identify relevant data available to stakeholders and coordinate regular data collection and dissemination to inform strategy development and local needs.</p>	<p>Service providers</p>	<p>East Metropolitan Health Service (L) Western Australia Police Force (S) Cancer Council WA (S) Injury Matters (S) Non-government service providers (S)</p>



# STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The *Armadale Canning Gosnells Alcohol Action Plan 2023 - 2026* is strategically aligned to key local and state policies, plans and frameworks that guide organisations to reduce alcohol-related harm. Some of these are set out in the table below:

Policy	Relevant priorities
<p>City of Armadale - Community Health and Wellbeing Plan 2021–2024</p>	<p>Goal: To contribute to improving health and wellbeing outcomes for City of Armadale residents, to enable people to live well and experience the best possible quality of life.</p> <p>Objective 1: Prevent chronic disease through empowering and enabling people to live healthy lives.</p> <p>Strategy 3: Assist in the minimisation of the harm associated with tobacco smoking and alcohol use to mitigate public health impacts.</p> <p>Action 11.1.3.2 Advocate for appropriate management of liquor outlets to influence the decisions of these outlets and the accessibility and availability of alcohol to the community in the City of Armadale.</p> <p>Action 11.1.3.4 Promote and encourage safe and healthy environments that reduce the impacts of alcohol related harm.</p> <p>Action 11.1.3.5 Develop an advertising policy to restrict alcohol, tobacco and fast food advertising on City of Armadale owned infrastructure and assets.</p> <p>Strategy 4: Promote opportunities and initiatives that positively influence community mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Strategy 5: Provide an environment that supports injury prevention and promotes safer communities.</p>
<p>City of Armadale - Strategic Community Plan 2020 - 2030</p>	<p>Outcome 1.2 : Improve Community Wellbeing</p> <p>1.2.1 Advocate for the delivery of services and programs as well as increased resources to contribute to improvements in community safety.</p> <p>1.2.4 Facilitate the delivery of health and wellbeing programs and services within the community.</p>



<p>City of Canning - An Integrated Public Health Plan 2019–2023</p>	<p>Goal 1: Opportunities for all to live healthy, eat healthy and be active.</p> <p>Objective: 1.2 The benefits of and opportunities for physical activity are promoted and programs implemented leading to a community that is physically active.</p> <p>Action 1.2.5 Investigate the introduction of a healthy events policy for Council run community events, involving a smoke free and alcohol-free environment and develop a healthy events guide for community run events.</p> <p>Objective 1.3 Reduce harm within our community from alcohol and drug use.</p> <p>Action 1.3.1 Work in partnership with the Eastern Metropolitan Public Community and Population Health Services and neighbouring local governments to continue to collaboratively deliver an Alcohol Action Plan that supports partnerships between community and service providers to prevent and reduce harm associated with the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol and identifies comprehensive strategies to address identified local alcohol-related priority areas, being: underage drinking, alcohol-related anti-social behaviour and the provision of alcohol-related support services.</p> <p>Action 1.3.1 Investigate the uptake by local sporting clubs of the Good Sports Program delivered by the Alcohol and Drug Foundation and examine opportunities to increase the level of uptake by sporting club.</p> <p>Goal 2: A strong and connected community and neighbourhoods for all generations.</p> <p>Objective 2.1 Promote positive mental health and wellbeing through collaborative partnerships, supporting social opportunities and easy access to volunteering opportunities.</p> <p>Action 2.1.5 Incorporate on the City’s website links to existing public health campaigns, and services that will assist residents’ access to valuable information regarding mental health, drug and alcohol advice and parental and family support services.</p>
<p>City of Canning – Strategic Community Plan 2021–2031</p>	<p>C2.1 Thriving community groups, clubs, organisations and businesses.</p> <p>C3.1 An active and healthy community.</p> <p>C4.1 Safe and connected neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>City of Gosnells - Strategic Community Plan 2018–2028</p>	<p>Goal 5.1 Improve community safety in homes, neighbourhoods and the town centre.</p> <p>Outcome Our residents will feel safer and crime and anti-social behaviour will be reduced.</p> <p>Goal 5.2 Encourage active and responsible citizenship.</p> <p>Outcome City-led activities have diverted at-risk residents from becoming involved in crime and anti-social behaviour and active citizenship is acknowledged and celebrated.</p>

<p><b>Mental Health Commission - Western Australian Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2025</b></p>	<p>The prevention directorate will work with key partners to:</p> <p>Lead the development of a detailed prevention plan for mental health, alcohol and other drugs, including regionally and culturally appropriate programs and prevention initiatives that address mental health, alcohol and other drug problems across the life course.</p> <p>Build on collaboration between government, non-government, the private sector and the Western Australian community including supporting other sectors and agencies to implement relevant prevention strategies.</p> <p>Commission and deliver new and existing programs, services and initiatives that are targeted at the whole population and, where required, at priority target groups.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate programs and services to ensure effectiveness and value for money.</p> <p>Continue the implementation and monitoring of the prevention plan and commence development of a new prevention plan.</p> <p>Improve access to web-based/on-line strategies and interventions.</p> <p>Have established a comprehensive suite of universal and targeted mass reach campaigns that promote mental health, prevent mental illness and reduce harmful alcohol and other drug use.</p> <p>Reach the target of five per cent of the Mental Health Commission budget allocated to prevention (dedicated to mental health); 208,000 hours of service dedicated to alcohol and other drug prevention; as well as provide the optimal level of resource identified for associated alcohol and other drug prevention programs.</p>
<p><b>Commonwealth of Australia Department of Health - National Alcohol Strategy 2019-2028</b></p>	<p>Priority 1: Improving community safety and amenity.</p> <p>Working to better protect the health, safety and social wellbeing of those consuming alcohol and those around them.</p> <p>Priority 2: Managing availability, price and promotion.</p> <p>Reducing opportunities for availability, promotion and pricing contributing to risky alcohol consumption.</p> <p>Priority 3: Supporting individuals to obtain help and systems to respond.</p> <p>Facilitating access to appropriate treatment, information and support services.</p> <p>Priority 4: Promoting healthier communities.</p> <p>Improving the understanding and awareness of alcohol-related harms in the Australian community.</p>

<p><b>Government of Western Australia Department of Health - Draft WA Health Promotion Strategic Framework 2022–2026</b></p>	<p>Priorities for reducing harmful alcohol use in WA.</p> <p>Increase community awareness and prevent and delay uptake of alcohol by children and young people.</p> <p>Develop supportive environments to reduce demand for alcohol.</p> <p>Manage the supply and availability of alcohol.</p> <p>4.3.3 Strategic directions for reducing harmful levels of alcohol use in WA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Healthy policies</li> <li>2. Legislation and regulation</li> <li>4. Supportive environments</li> <li>5. Public awareness and engagement</li> <li>6. Community development</li> <li>7. Targeted interventions</li> <li>8. Strategic coordination, building partnerships and workforce development</li> <li>9. Research and evaluation.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Government of Western Australia Department of Health - State Public Health Plan 2019-2024</b></p>	<p>Objective 1: Empowering and enabling people to live healthy lives.</p> <p>Reducing harmful alcohol use.</p> <p>Prevent injuries and promote safer communities.</p>
<p><b>East Metropolitan Health Service - Health Promotion Plan 2022–2025</b></p>	<p>Our Objectives:</p> <p>Increase programs and supportive environments that minimise alcohol-related harm.</p> <p>Improve timely and equitable access to alcohol-related support, community health and hospital services and programs.</p>

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