



**Auckland Regional Exit Breath Survey
Presentation
SHORE/Whariki and Auckland Regional
Alcohol Project (RAP)**

June 2005



- **The Regional Alcohol Project (RAP) group is made up of Ministry of Health funded public health providers who work in the Auckland Region to reduce alcohol-related harm.**

The RAP providers include:

- **Auckland Regional Public Health Service**
 - **Alcohol Healthwatch**
 - **Waitakere City Council (Safe Waitakere Alcohol Project)**
 - **Hapai Te Hauora Tapui Ltd**
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- **The Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation and Te Ropu Whariki (Massey University) provide evidence-based evaluation input into this project**

Objectives

- To measure the breath alcohol levels of people under the age of 25 years leaving a sample of nightclubs, taverns, bars, pubs and rural hotels in the Auckland Region.
- To obtain intoxication ratings from interviewer and participant self-reports

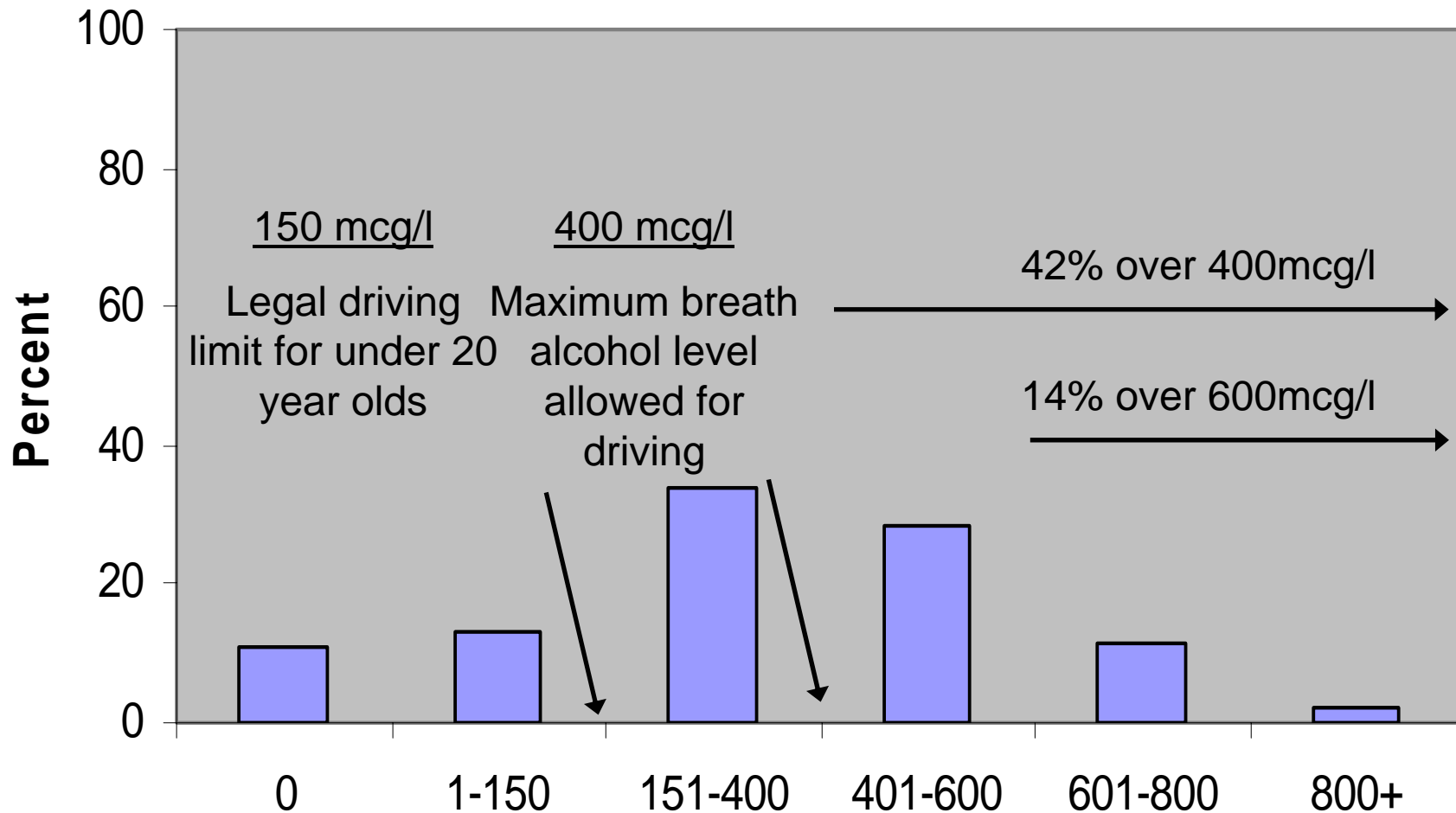
Methodology

- Data collection took place over four successive weekends in 2004.
- Over two hundred and fifty on-license premises were randomly selected from lists provided by the LLA (of all licensed premises) and by the Police and DLI (known to be frequented by younger patrons)
- 350 breath test readings were obtained from 403 potentially eligible people leaving the eligible premises (a response rate of 87%).
- Interviewers and participants rated intoxication levels

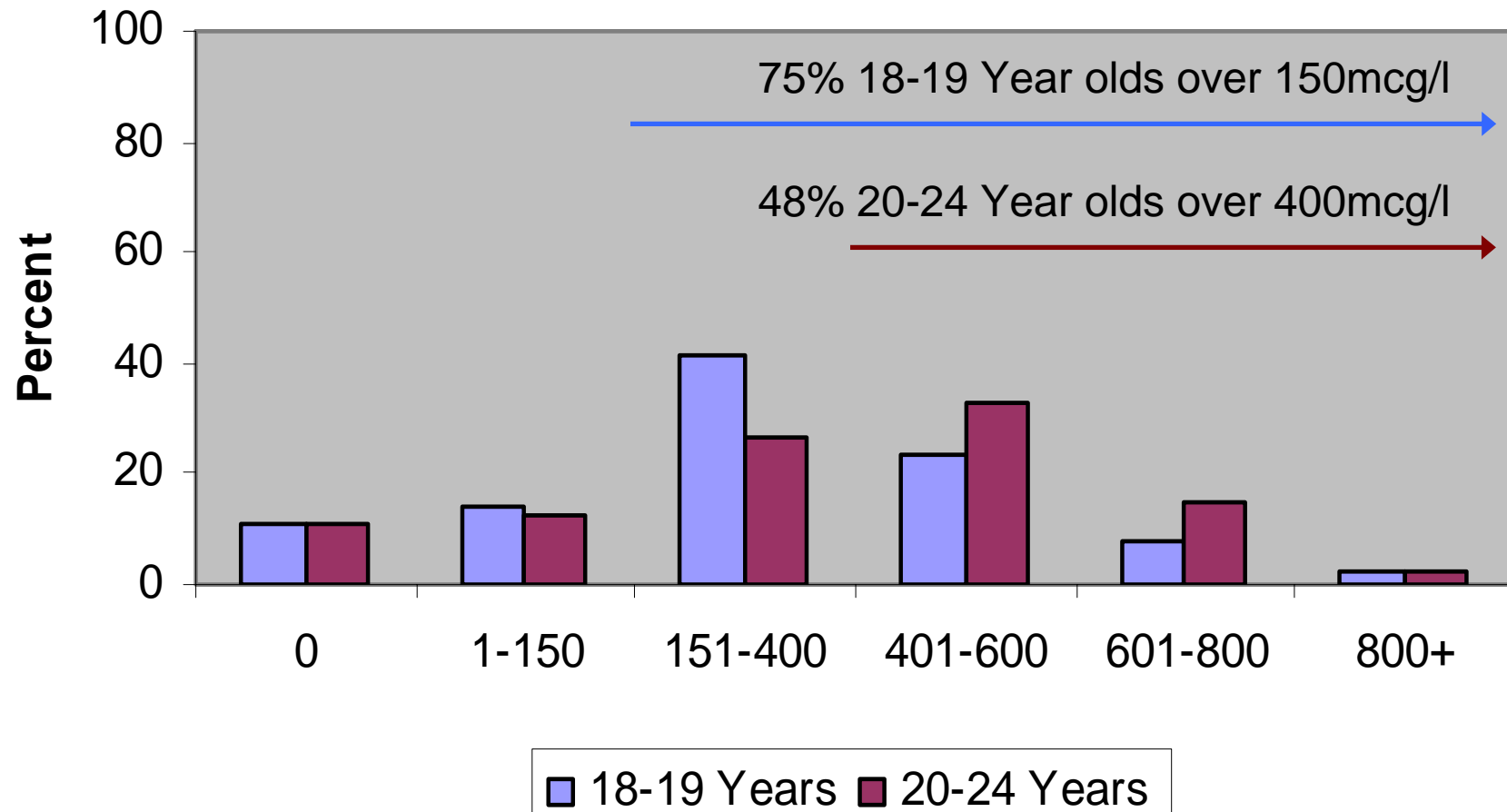
Protocol

- Participants randomly selected when exiting the current premise
- Breath tested (provided with own bottle of water to rinse residual alcohol from mouth)
- BTR testing equipment within 5% accuracy at 400mcg/l
- Short interview (asked about drinks consumed, transport etc)
- 9 people were excluded as they were too intoxicated to give consent

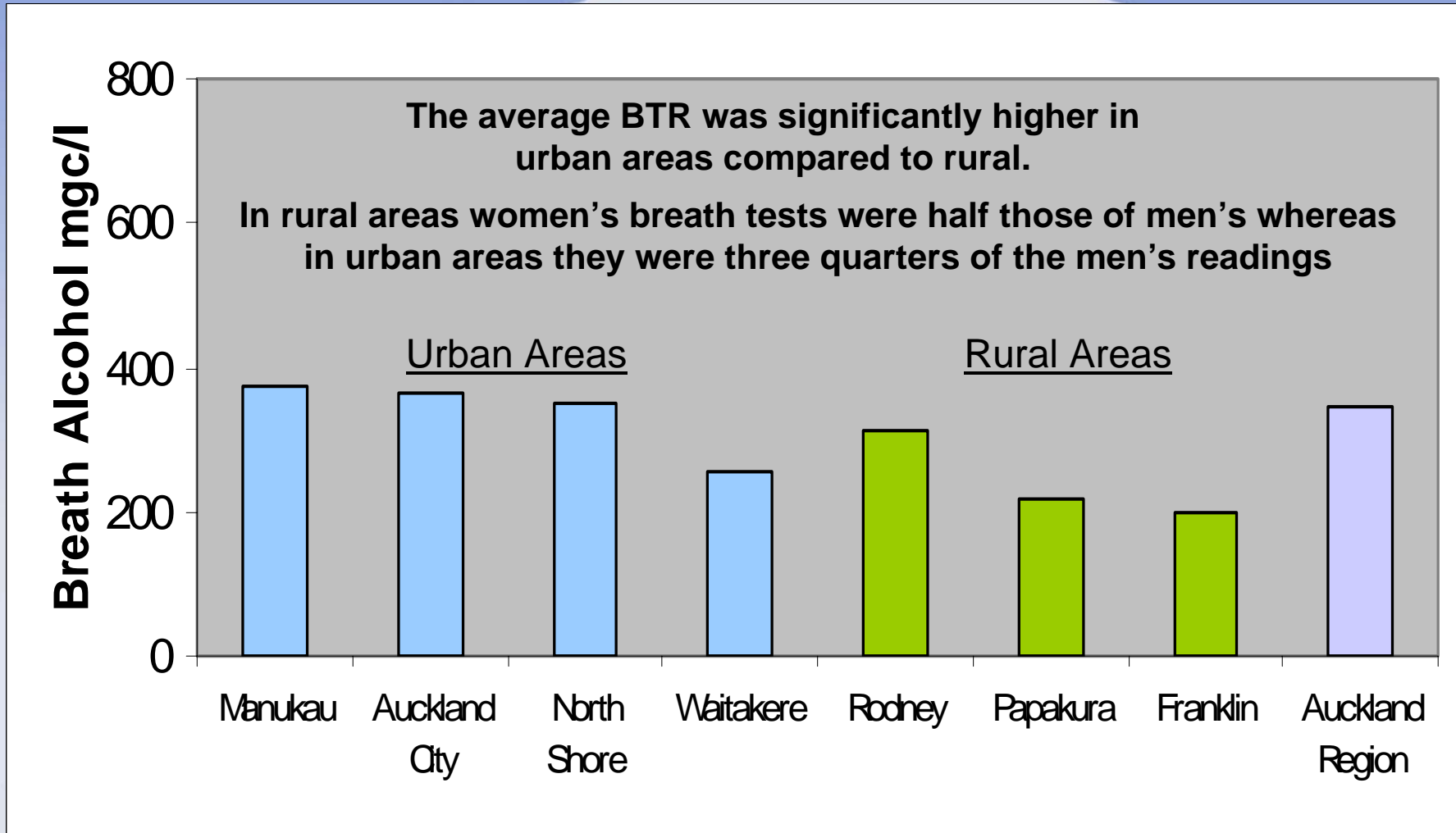
Distribution of BTR: Auckland Region



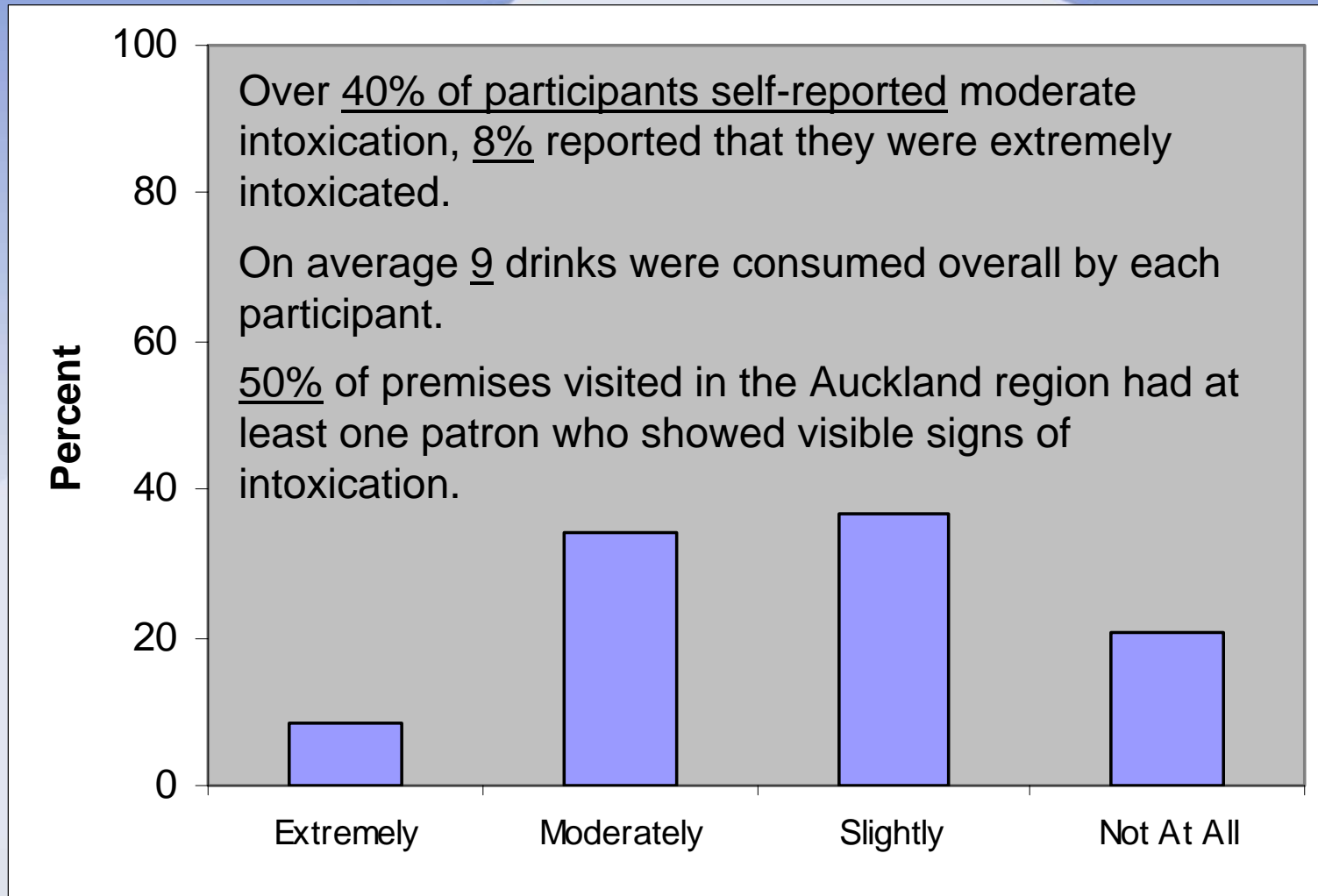
Distribution of BTR: Age



Average BTR



Interviewer Visual Rating of Intoxication



The Night is Young

- 37% of participants reported that they would usually drink more alcohol than they had consumed at the time of data collection.
- Half of the participants who had a BTR of over 400mcg/l were moving on to another licensed premise, 13% of people with a BTR of over 600mcg/l reported they were going to do the same.
- Most people 38% walked to their next destination 24% were passengers in cars 18% took taxis and 12% drove themselves and or others.

Host responsibility

Food consumed at this bar

	Total	Male	Female
Yes	5%	4%	7%
No	95%	96%	93%

If no/ Would you if there were different food available?

	Total	Male	Female
Yes	27%	26%	29%
No	73%	74%	71%

Open All Hours

- Average BTR significantly increased with time.

Time	Average BTR
9pm-11.59pm	248.9
12am-1.59am	366.7
1am-4am	413.8

- Other New Zealand research has found links between later trading hours and alcohol-related harm. In Auckland in 2001 it was found that nearly two thirds of alcohol-related violent offences in the CBD occurred between midnight and 4am for those aged 16-24 years.

Conclusions

- 42% of participants had a BTR over 400mcg/l and 14% were over 600mcg/l – the average BTR increased over the night
- 50% of premises visited had at least one participant who exhibited visible signs of intoxication.
- 40% of participants reported that they felt moderately intoxicated and 8% extremely intoxicated
- 34% of participants were assessed as being moderately intoxicated and 8% as extremely intoxicated by interviewers
- These results suggest that some licensed premises in the Auckland region may be allowing patrons on their premises and/or continuing to serve them despite visible signs of being intoxicated.

Full report available: www.shore.ac.nz