

Ruth Timaloa

From: Liquor and Gaming Licensing
Sent: Wednesday, 6 June 2018 10:10 AM
To: Ruth Timaloa
Subject: FW: A004922815 - S 3100 322 MOGGILL RD INDOOROOPIILLY QLD 4068 (L147/SP265257) - Investigation into Liquor Licence (id:2920527)
Attachments: 538646.pdf

Fya

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If the liquor licence fee is not paid, the licence will be:

- Automatically suspended for 28 days if the licence fee is not paid on or before the due date.
- Automatically cancelled if the licence fee is not paid within the suspension period.

Regards

Karen Shepherd
Licensing Officer
Office of Liquor and Gaming Licensing Regulation Department of Justice and Attorney-General Level 3, 63 George Street, Brisbane Qld 4000.
Locked Bag 180
City East Qld 4002
t: +61 7 3872 0900
f: +61 7 3227 7047
email: Karen.Shepherd@justice.qld.gov.au

Customer Call Centre 13 74 68

www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/liquor-gaming

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-----Original Message-----

From: pio@brisbane.qld.gov.au [mailto:pio@brisbane.qld.gov.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 5 June 2018 5:03 PM
To: Liquor and Gaming Licensing <OLGRlicensing@justice.qld.gov.au>
Subject: A004922815 - S 3100 322 MOGGILL RD INDOOROOPIILLY QLD 4068 (L147/SP265257) - Investigation into Liquor Licence (id:2920527)

Dear Michael,

I refer to the application lodged by Department Of Justice And Attorney-General over land at S 3100 322 MOGGILL RD INDOOROPILLY QLD 4068 (L147/SP265257).

Council has undertaken assessment of this request and provides the attached advice for your records.

Please contact the Planning Information Officer's on (07) 3403 8888 during normal business hours if you have any questions about this matter.

Regards,

Sebit Rambang
Planning Information Officer
Planning Information Services
Development Services
City Planning and Sustainability | BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL pio@brisbane.qld.gov.au

The table below provides a document description of the file/s attached to this email.

File Attachment Reference [Attachment Document Description]

538646.pdf [DA - Liquor Licence Response to OLGR RFWI Not Obtained]

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**City Planning & Sustainability
Development Services**
GPO Box 1434, Brisbane QLD 4001
T 07 3403 8888
www.brisbane.qld.gov.au

5 June 2018

Department Of Justice and Attorney-General
Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation
Locked Bag 180
CITY EAST QLD 4002

Application Reference: A004922815
Your reference: 966498/LAB06
Address of Site: S 3100 322 MOGGILL RD INDOOROOPIILLY QLD 4068

Dear Michael,

RE: Liquor Licence Investigation

I refer to the Liquor Licence application/permit referred to Council in accordance with the requirements of the *Liquor Act 1992*.

Venue/Business Name: Pig & Whistle Tavern
Address: S 3100 / 322 MOGGILL RD INDOOROOPIILLY QLD 4068
Lot/Plan Number: L147 SP.265257
Application/permit details: Application for a gaming machine licence

Council Objection/No objection

The local Councillor did not provide comment.

Relevant Planning Requirements

Council records indicate that a Request for Written Information (RFWI (land Use Enquiry – Liquor License) was not sought from Council prior to the Liquor License application/permit being lodged with the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation.

The application/permit relates to gaming machines in a restaurant, which is included within an existing approval over the subject site.

Currently, there is an approval for Garden Restaurant (253/15-2654/98 from 28th August 1998) and that included 45 gaming machine on the approved plans. Therefore, no further development approval is required for the proposed development, provided the use complies with the whole approval package/conditions of 253/15-2654/98. As such, Council does not object to the granting of the application/permit subject to compliance with these requirements.

Council comments

Prior to acting on a Liquor License/permit granted by OLGR, ensure:

- all necessary environmental health permits/licences are obtained for the proposal prior to the commencement of the use
- if required under the *Food Act 2006*, a food business licence is obtained prior to the commencement of the use
- if footpath dining is proposed on a Council footpath then a Footpath dining permit is obtained prior to the commencement of the use
- compliance with the town planning requirements identified.

Please phone me on telephone number below during normal business hours if you have any queries regarding this matter.

Yours sincerely

Sebit Rambang
Planning Information Officer
Planning Information Services
Phone: 3403 8888
Email: pio@brisbane.qld.gov.au
Development Services
Brisbane City Council

**Report on the
Community Impact Statement
for
Pig and Whistle Tavern**

June 2018

Prepared for:
Licensing Branch
Office of Liquor & Gaming Regulation

Prepared by:
Research and Statistics Unit
Office of Regulatory Policy

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Executive Summary

The Pig and Whistle Tavern is an established venue adjoining the Indooroopilly Shopping Centre on the corner of Station Road and Musgrave Road, Indooroopilly.

An application has been made to the Liquor and Gaming Commissioner for approval to operate 45 electronic gaming machines (EGMs) at the site.

The local community area (LCA) has been defined as the Indooroopilly Statistical Area 2 (SA2).

The socio-economic characteristics of the LCA will be assessed against the Brisbane City Local Government Area (LGA) and the South East Benchmark (SEB).

At the time of the 2016 Census, the residential population of the LCA was 12,134 persons. Of the 2016 population, approximately 81.8 per cent were aged 18 years or over. This proportion of adults is higher than in the LGA (79.0 %) and SEB (77.1%).

Table 1: Demographic Variables and Significance.

Characteristic	LCA	SEB	Difference	Classification
Median Age (years)	31.1	37.3	Different	Not adverse
Adults	81.8%	77.1%	Comparable	Not adverse
Males Aged 18 – 24 years	9.6%	4.8%	Significantly different	Potentially adverse
Completed Year 12	83.5%	57.0%	Significantly different	Not adverse
Employed in Trade, Labouring or Related	13.9%	29.1%	Significantly different	Not adverse
Median Individual Income	\$694	\$684	Comparable	Not adverse
Median Household Income	\$1,712	\$1,489	Different	Not adverse
Unemployment rate (Dept. Employment December 2017)	5.6%	5.7%	Comparable	Not adverse
State Housing	1.2%	2.9%	Significantly different	Not adverse
Lone Persons	8.6%	8.6%	Comparable	Not adverse
Lone Parents	3.2%	4.7%	Significantly different	Not adverse

The “Difference” column in Table 1 provides an indication of the relative difference between the LCA and the SEB for each characteristic. If an LCA’s value for a particular characteristic is within 10% of the SEB value, this margin will be termed “comparable”. If the LCA value lies between 10 to 20% of the SEB, the margin will be termed “different”. A greater than 20% variation will be termed “significantly different”.

The “Classification” column in Table 1 is intended to provide a broad indication only as to whether a particular characteristic is potentially adverse to an application. The Classification takes into account: the potential relevance of the characteristic to the assessment of the social and economic implications of the grant of the application; the size of the relative difference (if

any) between the LCA and the SEB for each characteristic; and the nature of that difference (e.g. the absolute values for a characteristic in the LCA and the SEB may also be examined, as well as the implications arising from whether the LCA's value is higher or lower than the SEB).

The LCA has a lower level of gaming machine accessibility than the LGA and SEB. In particular, there are 40 operational EGMs per 10,000 adults in the LCA, less than in LGA (92) the SEB (105). Additionally, there are 1.0 sites per 10,000 adults in the LCA, exhibiting a lower site density than both the LGA (2.0) and SEB (2.3).

Gaming machine expenditure in the LCA for the last 12 months was \$219 per adult, significantly lower than in both the LGA (\$590) and the SEB (\$647).

At the time of the 2016 Census, the Relative Index of Socio-economic Disadvantage for the LCA was 1,068, higher than that of the LGA (1,048) and the SEB (1,014). This indicates that the LCA exhibits a lower level of disadvantage when compared to the LGA and the SEB.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates that the LCA is currently experiencing modest population growth of 0.2 per cent per annum, lower than estimated rates of growth in the LGA (1.9%) and SEB (2.2%).

Consultation with respect to the proposal was undertaken with three local community representatives, including one from Relationships Australia, a gambling help service provider. No respondents indicated support to the proposal.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to summarise, supplement and comment upon the information contained within the Community Impact Statement (CIS) for the Pig and Whistle Tavern.

The Research and Statistics Unit (RSU) will provide comment, confirm or otherwise the accuracy of the information and add further information where necessary, such as:

- whether further information has been requested from the researcher;
- the outcome of any such request; and
- any additional information RSU considers potentially relevant to the decision making process.

Overall, the report is broken into five components, namely:

- *Site Profile* – a summary of the site’s defining characteristics;
- *Local Community Area Definition* – a definition of the primary area of impact or “Local Community Area”;
- *Local Community Area Profile* – a social and economic profile of the Local Community Area;
- *Community Consultation* – a discussion of the methodology and results of the community consultation; and
- *Impact Assessment* – an investigation of the potential social and economic impacts of the application on the local community.

2. Site Profile

The Pig and Whistle Tavern is an established venue adjoining the Indooroopilly Shopping Centre on the corner of Station Road and Musgrave Road, Indooroopilly. The tavern offers restaurant style food and beverage service as well as entertainment. Function rooms are also available for hire.

The tavern is seeking approval from the Liquor and Gaming Commissioner to operate up to 45 EGMs at the site.

3. Definition of the Local Community Area

The local community area (LCA) has been defined as the Indooroopilly Statistical Area 2 (SA2).

The socio-economic characteristics of the LCA will be assessed against the Brisbane City Local Government Area (LGA) and the South East Regional Benchmark (SEB).

RSU comment

The LCA is considered to be appropriate. A map outlining the LCA is provided in Figure 1.

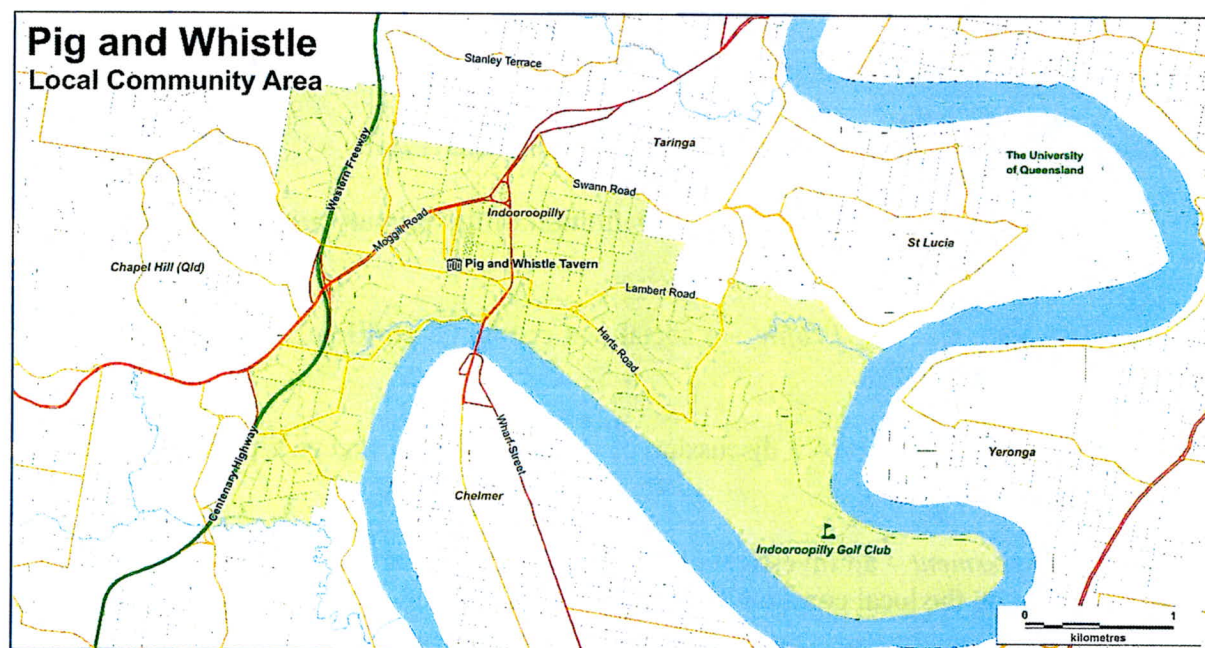


Figure 1: Map of the Local Community Area

4. Local Community Area Profile

4.1 Demographics

4.1.1 Population

RSU comment

At the time of the 2016 Census, the residential population of the LCA was 12,134 persons. Of the 2016 population, approximately 81.8 per cent were aged 18 years or over. This proportion of adults is higher than that of the LGA (79.0%) and the SEB (77.1%)

The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates that the LCA is currently experiencing modest population growth of 0.2 per cent per annum, lower than estimated rates of growth in the LGA (1.9%) and SEB (2.2%).

Table 3: Population across all regions.

	LCA	LGA	SEB
Population (Census 2016)	12,134	1,131,155	3,187,328
Adult Population (Census 2016)	9,931	893,904	2,458,793

Source: (1) Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables, Cat. No. 2001.0, ABS, Canberra.

4.1.2 Age

The researcher notes that the LCA has a higher proportion of persons aged 18 years or older than the LGA and SEB. Furthermore, the LCA exhibits a markedly higher proportion of young adults than the LGA and SEB. This higher proportion of young adults is attributed to the LCA's proximity to the University of Queensland's St Lucia Campus and to an abundance of rental housing in the area.

RSU comment

The median age in the LCA is 31 years, somewhat younger than in the wider LGA (35 years) and the SEB (37 years). In 2016, adults aged 20 to 29 years comprised 26.5 per cent of the population in the LCA, compared to 17.5 per cent in the LGA and 14.2 per cent in the SEB.

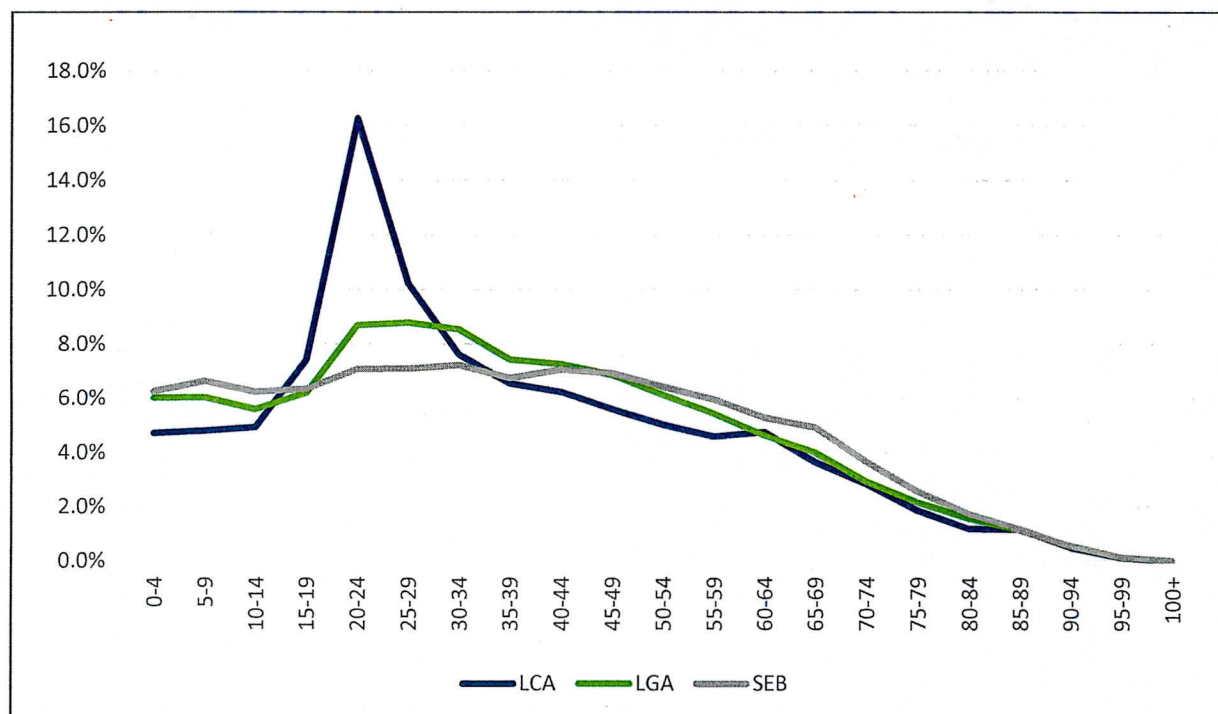


Figure 2: Age

4.1.3 Ethnicity

The researcher reports that in 2016, 30.1 per cent of the LCA population spoke a language other than English at home, compared to 22.4 per cent in the LGA and 14.2 per cent in the SEB.

RSU comment

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the LCA is 0.6 per cent, lower than in the LGA (1.5%) and the SEB (2.2%).

The proportion of the LCA's population born in Australia is 56.1 per cent, considerably lower than the LGA (63.6%) and the SEB (67.8%).

4.1.4 Education

The researcher notes that the population of the LCA is characterised by significantly higher levels of education than that of the LGA and SEB. This has been attributed to a large cohort of students within the population.

RSU comment

According to 2016 Census data, the proportion of persons aged 15 years and over in the LCA having completed Year 12 or equivalent is 83.5 per cent, notably higher than in the LGA (68.8%) and the SEB (57.0%).

The proportion of persons within the LCA with a bachelor degree or higher was 68.1 per cent, well above both the LGA (49.8%) and the SEB (34.9%).

The proportion of persons residing within the LCA with certificate qualifications is 11.9 per cent, lower than in the LGA (22.4%) and the SEB (33.4%).

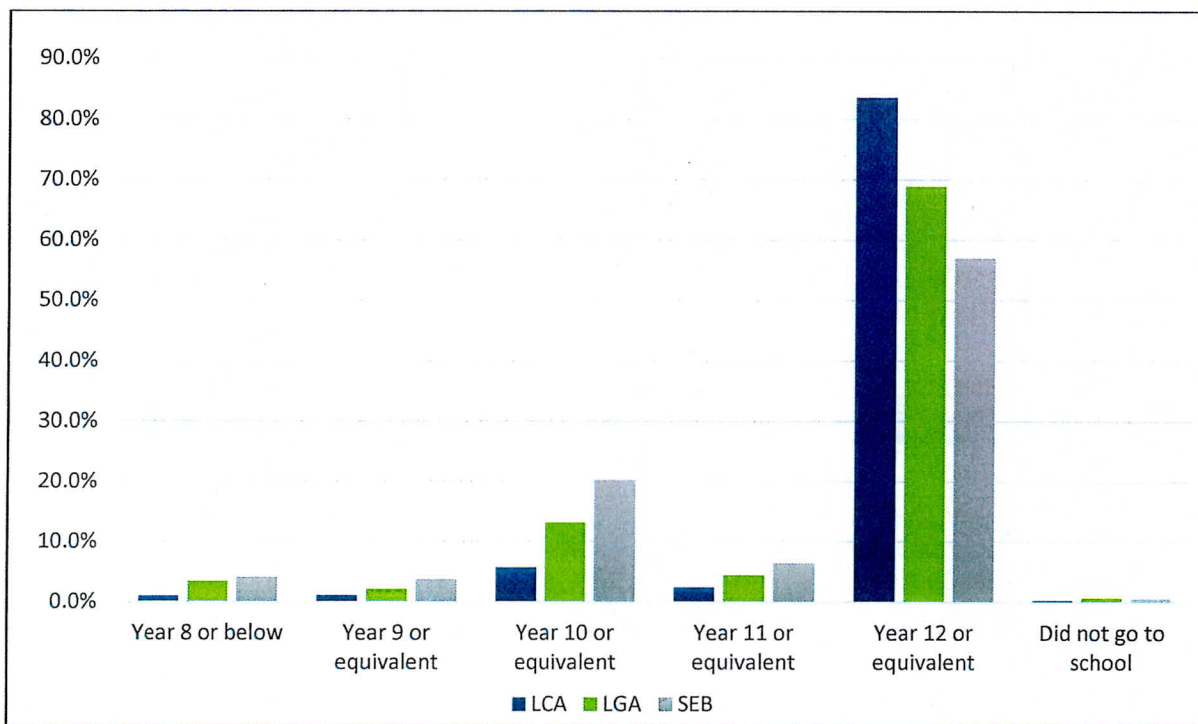


Figure 3: Highest Level of Schooling.

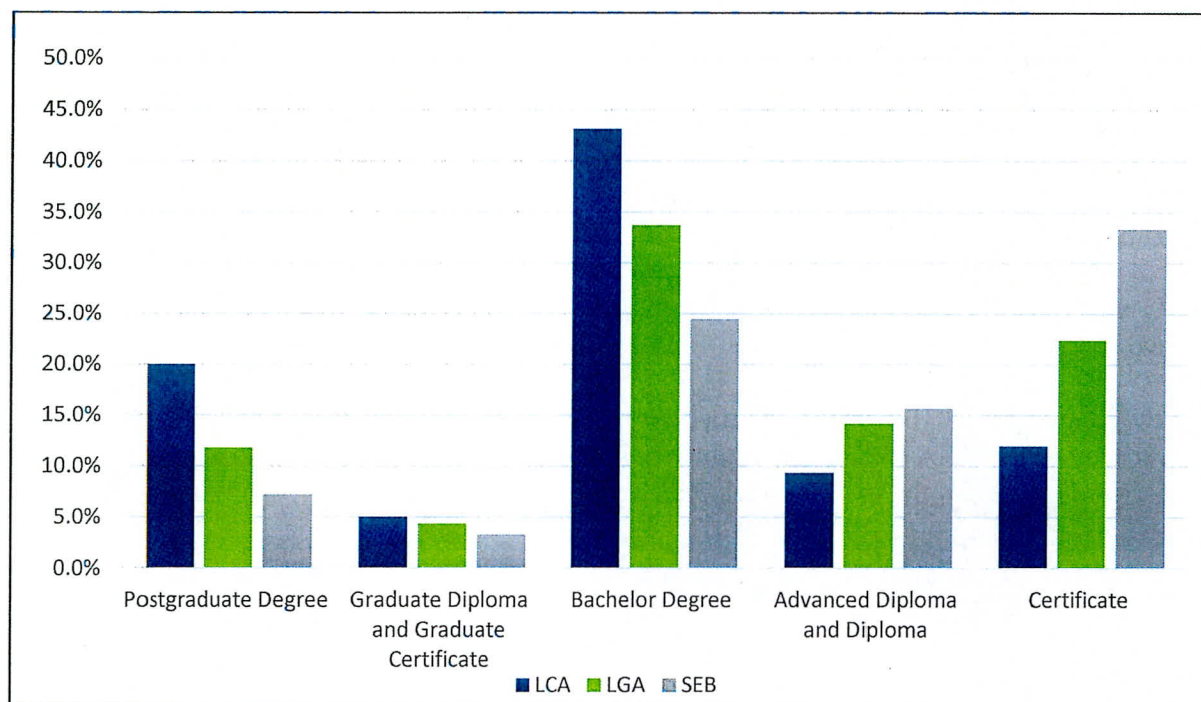


Figure 4: Highest Non-school Qualification.

4.1.5 Occupation

The researcher observes that persons engaged in either study or professional occupations appear to dominate the LCA labour force.

RSU comment

At the time of the 2016 Census, 53.7 per cent of workers within the LCA were employed as managers and professionals, significantly higher than in the LGA (42.9%) and the SEB (33.7%). Technicians and trades workers, labourers, and machinery operators and drivers accounted for 13.9 per cent of workers in the LCA, a lower proportion than in the LGA (22.0%) and the SEB (29.1%).

Table 4: Comparison of occupation profiles.

Occupation	LCA%	LGA%	SEB%
Managers	12.5	13.1	12.0
Professionals	41.2	29.9	21.7
Technicians and trades workers	7.0	10.5	13.6
Community & Personal workers	10.2	10.1	11.2
Clerical & administrative workers	11.8	14.6	14.3
Sales workers	9.0	8.8	10.0
Machinery operators & drivers	1.4	4.1	5.9
Labourers	5.5	7.3	9.6
Inadequately described/Not stated	1.4	1.6	1.6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile (Cat. No. 2001.0), ABS, Canberra.

4.1.6 Income

The researcher notes that the LCA exhibits greater proportions of both high and low income earners than the LGA and SEB. The researcher surmises that the high proportion of persons in the LCA reporting no income reflects the large population of students in the area.

RSU comment

RSU notes that median income levels in the LCA are marginally lower than in the LGA yet above the SEB.

At the time of the 2016 Census, the median weekly individual income in the LCA was \$694, lower than in the LGA (\$771) yet slightly higher than in the SEB (\$684). The median weekly household income in the LCA was \$1,712, lower than in the LGA (\$1,747) but higher than in the SEB (\$1,489).

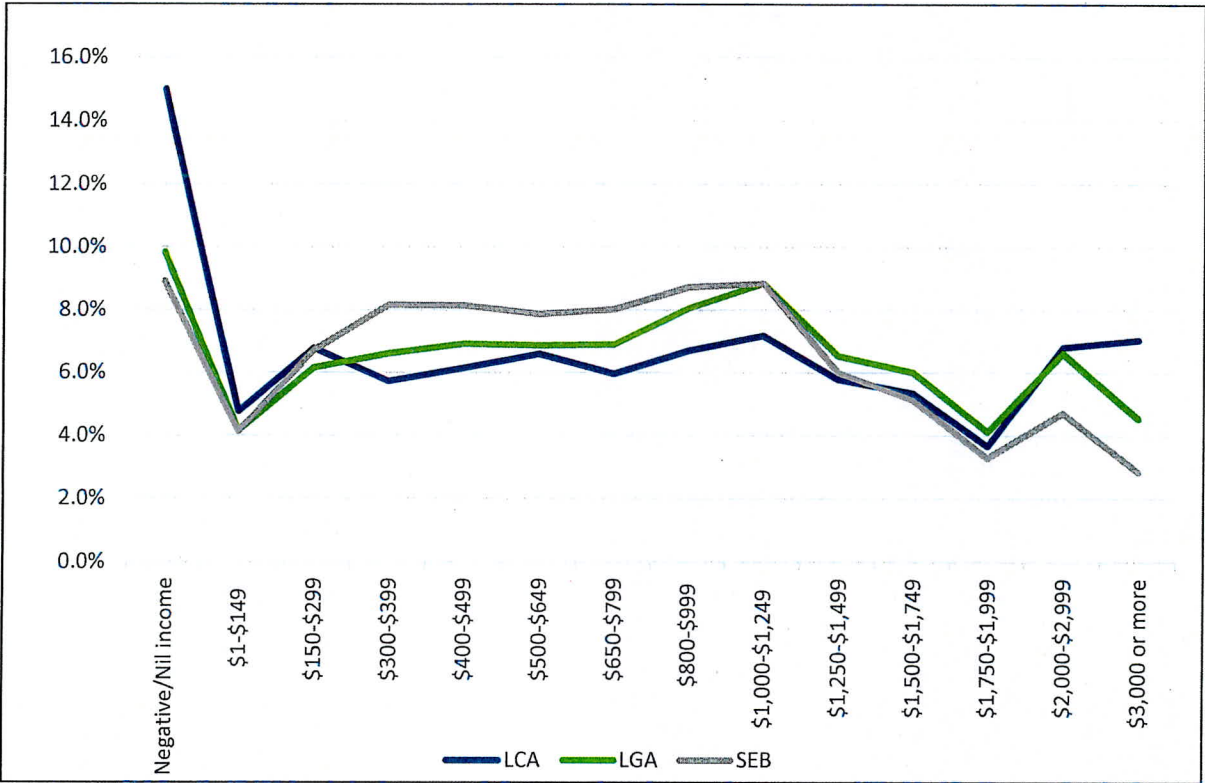


Figure 5: Weekly Individual Income.

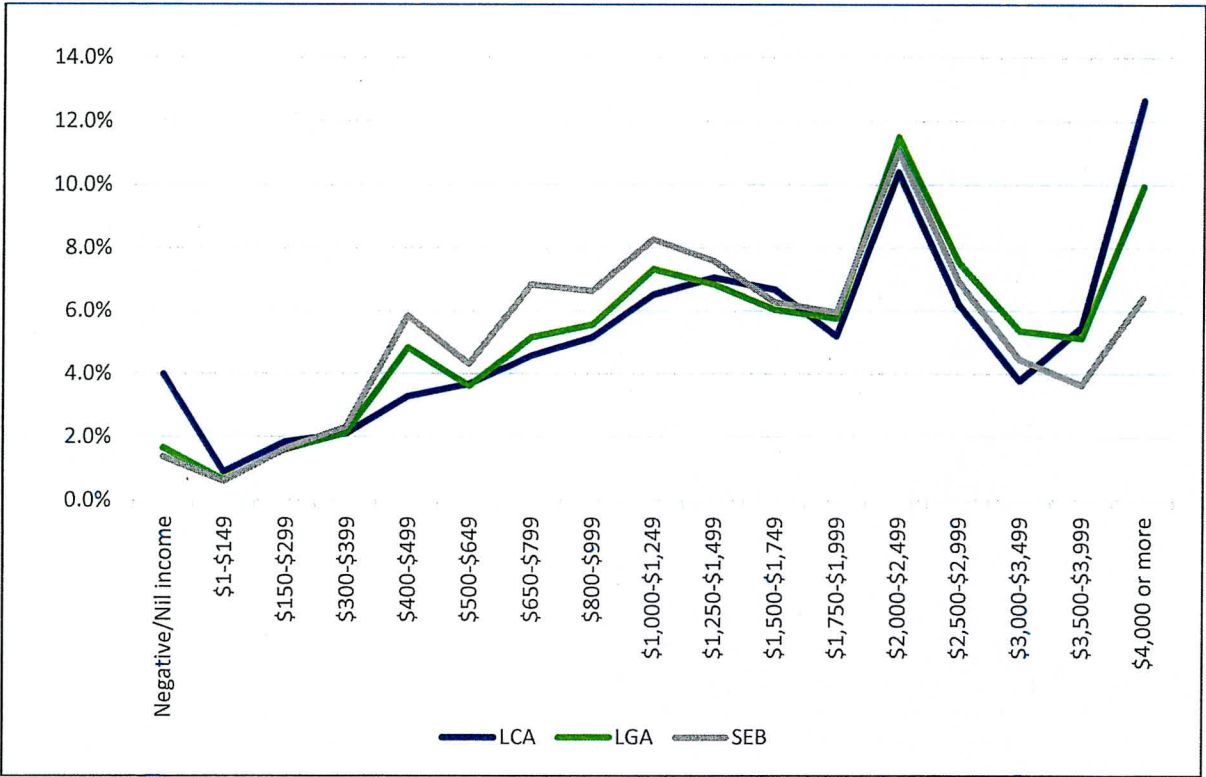


Figure 6: Weekly Household Income.

4.1.7 Labour Force

RSU comment

At the time of the 2016 Census, labour force participation rate in the LCA was 62.9 per cent, below the LGA (65.7%) and similar to the SEB (62.4%).

In 2016, the LCA had an unemployment rate of 9.3 per cent, compared to 6.8 per cent in the wider LGA and 7.3 per cent in the SEB.

Department of Employment figures for the December quarter 2017 show an unemployment rate of 5.6 per cent in the LCA. This is slightly above the wider LGA (5.4%) yet comparable to the SEB (5.7%).

Table 5: Comparison of labour force participation.

Labour Force Participation	LCA	LGA	SEB
Labour force	62.9	65.7	62.4
Not in labour force	31.6	28.4	31.2
Not stated	5.4	5.9	6.4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile (Cat. No. 2001.0), ABS, Canberra, B41.

Table 6: Comparison of labour force status.

Labour Force Status	LCA	LGA	SEB
Employed full-time	54.6	59.3	57.6
Employed part-time	32.1	29.6	30.6
Employed not stated	1.3	1.4	1.6
Unemployed – Census 2016	9.3	6.8	7.3
Unemployed - December 2017	5.6	5.4	5.7

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile (Cat. No. 2001.0), ABS, Canberra, B41. Department of Employment, Australian Government, Small Area Labour Markets, December quarter 2017.

4.1.8 Housing Costs

The researcher notes that the LCA exhibits slightly higher housing costs than the LGA and higher housing costs than the SEB.

RSU comment

At the time of the 2016 Census, the median monthly housing repayment in the LCA was \$2,085, higher than in the LGA (\$2,027) and the SEB (\$1,862). The median weekly rental cost in the LCA was \$437, once again higher than in both the LGA (\$395) and the SEB (\$373).

In the year ending June 2018, the median sales price for houses in Indooroopilly was \$1 million. The median rental price during the year was \$500 per week.

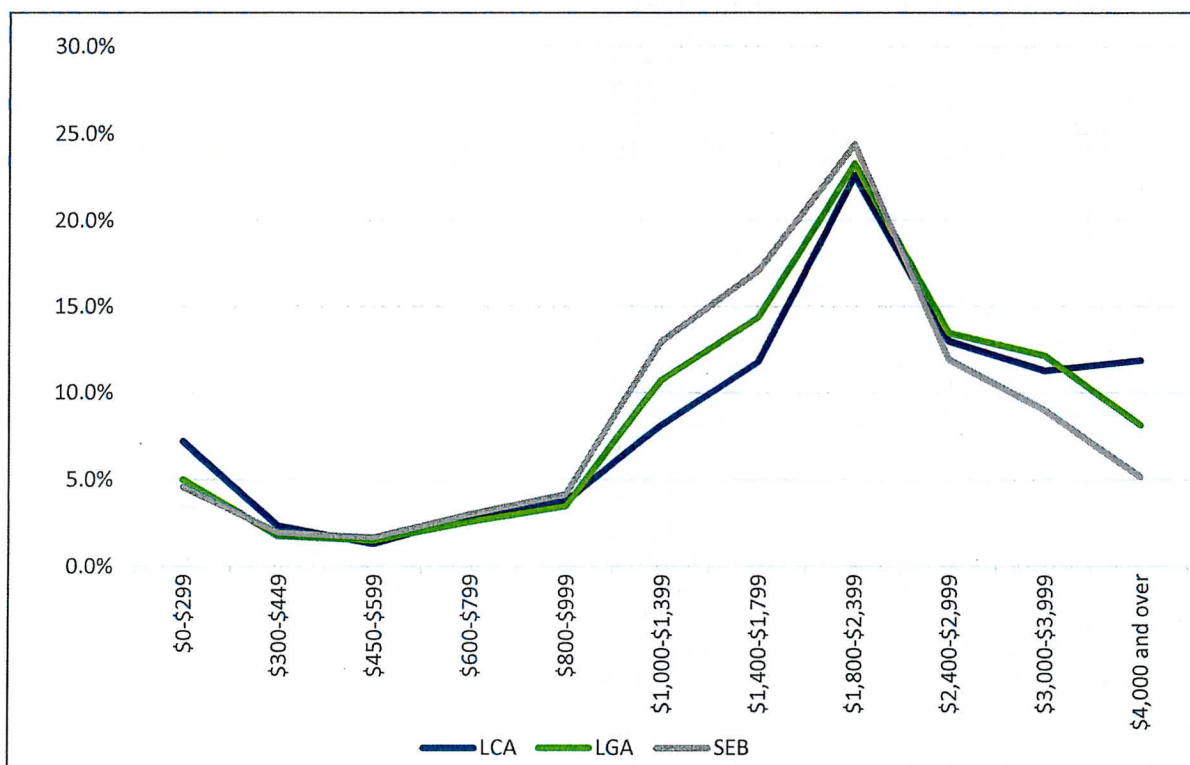


Figure 7: Monthly Housing Repayments

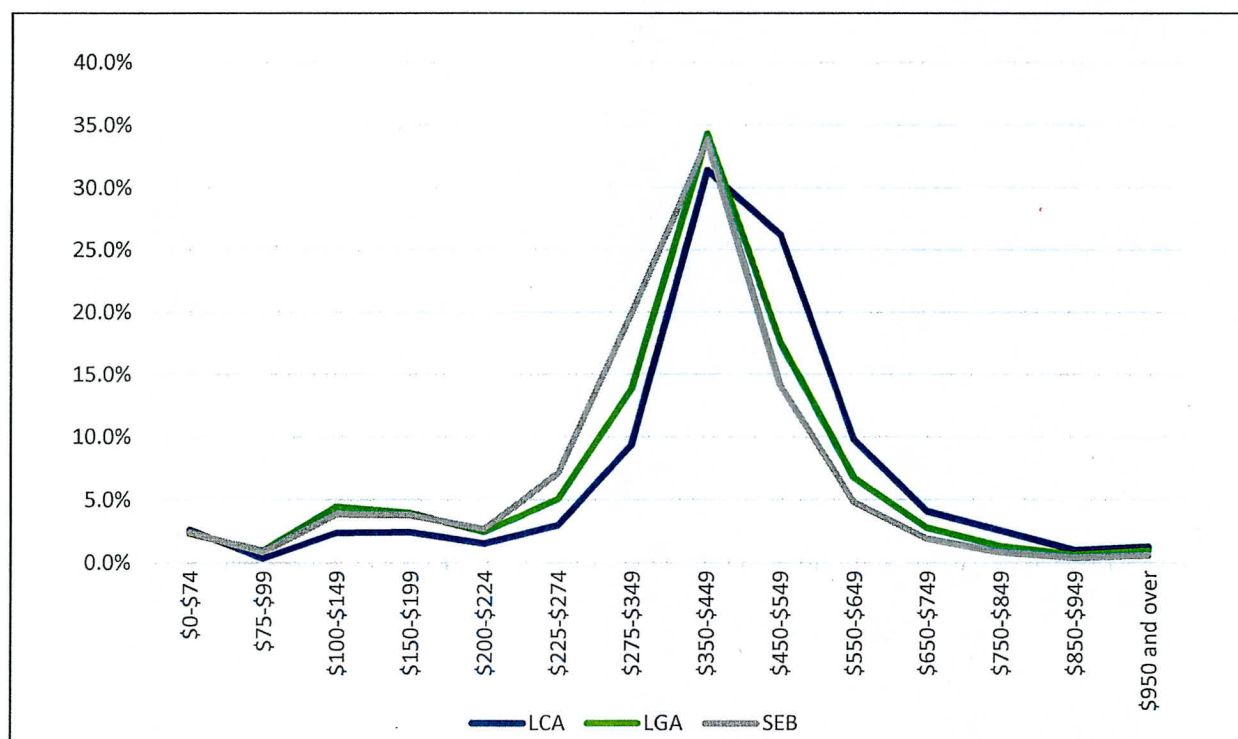


Figure 8: Weekly Rental Costs.

4.1.9 Housing Tenure Type and Landlord Type

RSU comment

The proportion of dwellings in the LCA reported as fully owned is 28.2 per cent, higher than in both the LGA (26.5%) and the SEB (27.3%). Conversely, the total proportion of dwellings in the LCA currently being purchased is just 22.4 per cent, considerably lower than in both the LGA (33.3%) and SEB (35.0%). The overall rate of home ownership in the LCA, including those owned with a mortgage, was 50.6 per cent, well below both the LGA (59.8%) and SEB (62.4%).

The proportion of State housing rentals in the LCA is 1.2 per cent, compared to 3.5 per cent in the LGA and 2.9 per cent in the SEB.

The total proportion of rented dwellings in the LCA is 46.9 per cent, considerably higher than in the LGA (36.9%) and the SEB (34.2%).

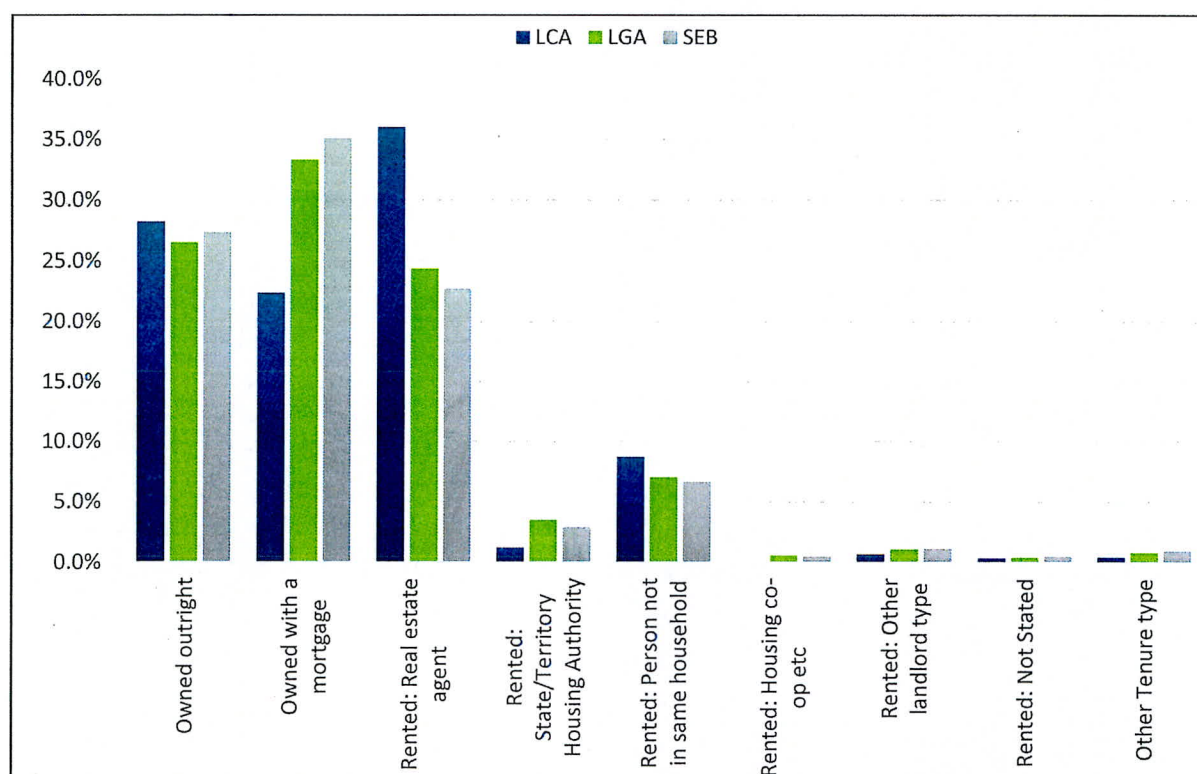


Figure 9: Household Tenure Type and Landlord Type.

4.1.10 Household and Family Type

The researcher reports that at the time of the 2016 Census, 62.9 per cent of dwellings in the LCA were family households, compared to 69.1 per cent in the LGA and 72.5 percent in the SEB.

RSU comment

RSU notes that the proportion of persons in the LCA in registered marriages is 33.3 per cent, lower than in the LGA (36.3%) and the SEB (36.9%).

The proportion of lone parents in the LCA was 3.2 per cent, compared to 3.9 per cent in the LGA and 4.7 per cent in the SEB. Additionally, the proportion of persons in the LCA in lone person households is 8.6 per cent, lower than in the LGA (9.2%) and comparable to the SEB (8.6%).

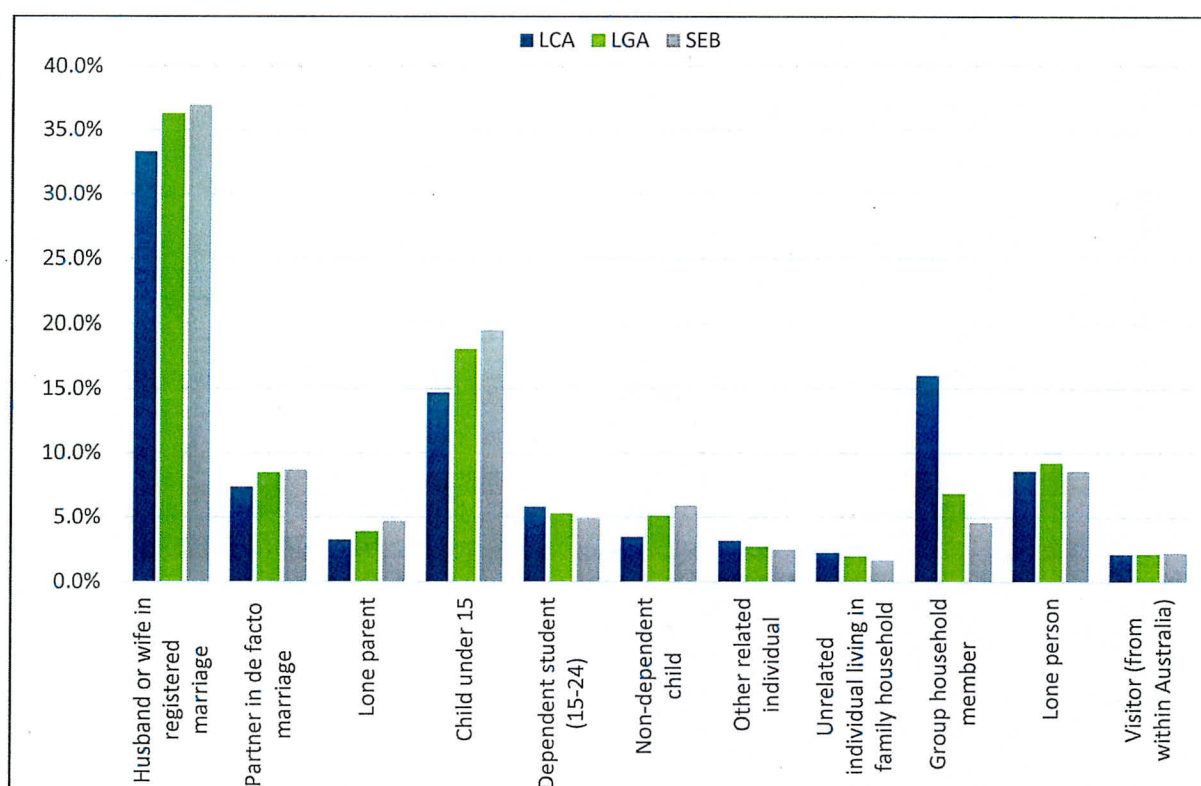
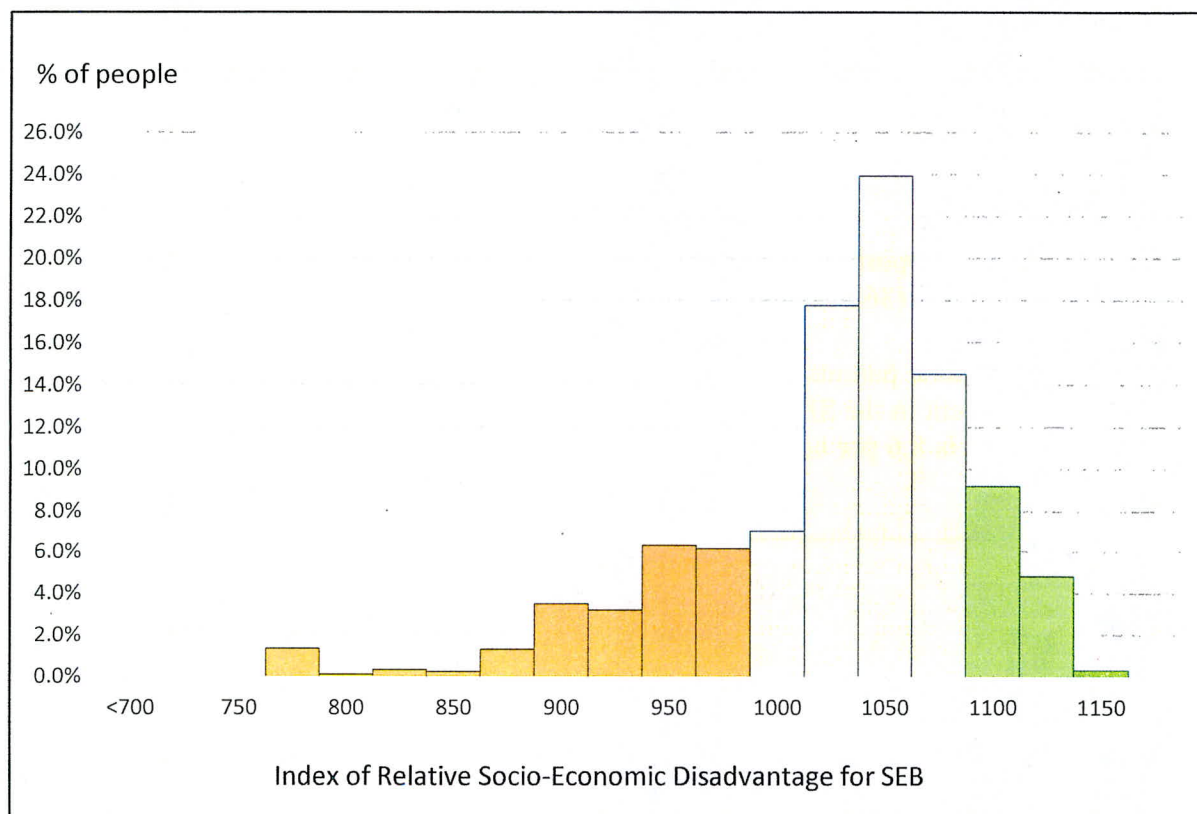


Figure 10: Relationship in Household.

4.1.11 SEIFA

RSU comment

At the time of the 2016 Census, the LCA was placed within the SEB's second least disadvantaged quintile. The Relative Index of Socio-economic Disadvantage for the LCA was 1,068, above that of the LGA (1,048) and well above the average of the SEB (1,014). This indicates that the LCA exhibits lower levels of disadvantage than the wider LGA and notably lower levels of disadvantage than the SEB.



Colour Key:	
	SA2s with this range of scores are in the lowest quintile for the SEB (approx.)
	SA2s with this range of scores are in the 2nd to 4th quintile for the SEB (approx.)
	SA2s with this range of scores are in the highest quintile for the SEB (approx.)

Figure 11: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage Population Distribution

4.1.12 Crime

RSU comment

The site falls within the Indooroopilly Police Division. Compared to the State, the Indooroopilly Police Division experienced significantly lower rates of offences against the person, offences against property and all other offences during the 2016-17 financial year.

Table 7: Comparison of crime rates (per 100,000 population).

Type of Offence	Indooroopilly Police Division	QLD
Murder	0	1
Other Homicide	2	2
Assaults (excluding sexual)	80	459
Sexual Offences	48	120
Robbery	12	36
Other Offences Against Person	23	87
Total offences against the person	165	706
Unlawful Entry	453	756
Arson	4	25
Other Property Damage	318	755
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	89	247
Other Theft	1,312	2,278
Fraud	241	560
Handling Stolen Goods	56	114
Total offences against property	2,472	4,735
Drug Offences	376	1,732
Prostitution	1	2
Liquor (excl Drunkenness)	10	98
Gaming, Racing and Betting	0	0
Breach Domestic Violence Protection Order	86	527
Trespassing and Vagrancy	39	122
Weapons Act Offences	35	138
Good Order Offences	289	1,223
Stock Related Offences	0	5
Traffic and Related Offences	376	864
Miscellaneous Offences	18	88
Total other offences	1,228	4,799

Source: Queensland Police Service 2017, Reported Crime Trend Data, Division Reported Offence Rates 01/07/2009 to 30/06/2017, Queensland Police Service, Brisbane.

4.2 Economy

4.2.1 Tourism

The researcher notes that tourism is an important contributor to the Brisbane region's economy. While the LCA is not a tourist destination, it is suggested that the proposal will improve the range of facilities on offer to visitors in the area.

RSU comment

At the time of the 2016 Census the proportion of persons in the LCA identified as visitors from outside the LCA was 2.8 per cent, less than in the wider LGA (4.0%) and the SEB (4.6%). Of visitors in the LCA, 25.6 per cent were from interstate, compared to 23.8 per cent in the LGA and 37.1 per cent in the SEB.

4.2.2 Other Industries

The researcher notes in addition to the LCA's role as a residential hub, the area includes a significant amount of commercial infrastructure, including a major shopping centre.

5. Community Consultation

The CIS author reports that six community representatives were invited to participate in an online survey concerning the proposal. Two representatives completed this survey, however only the Maiwar Electorate Office respondent identified themselves. The representative of Maiwar Electorate did not support the proposal, citing concern relating to the potential negative impacts of gambling upon individuals, families and communities.

RSU comment

RSU contacted the CIS author on 4 May 2018 to discuss the consultation and requested that the nearest gambling help provider be approached and invited to complete a survey.

On 30 May 2018, the CIS author furnished a completed survey from Relationships Australia as an addendum to the CIS. Relationships Australia do not support the proposal on the basis that the recreational and economic benefit of the proposal will be offset by the harm that will be caused by the problem gambling behaviours of a small percentage of patrons.

6. Impact Assessment

6.1 Social Impacts

6.1.1 Problem Gambling

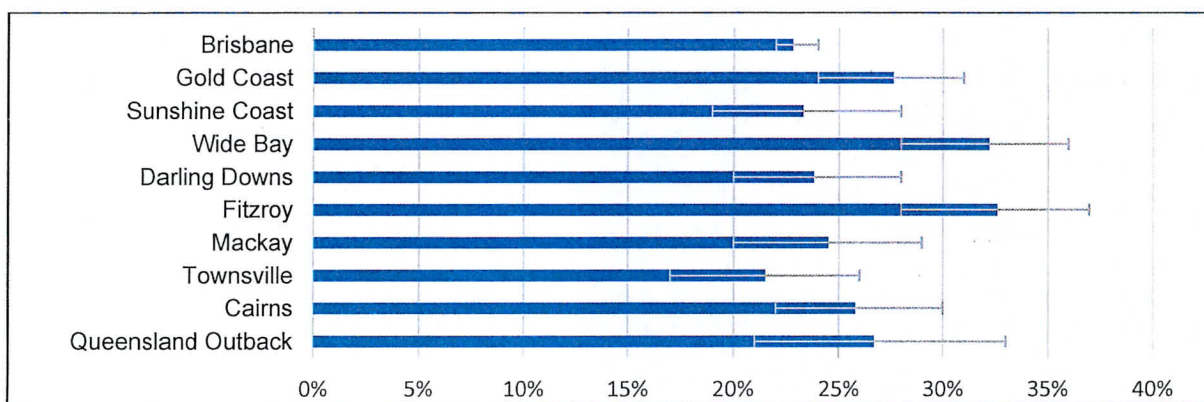
The researcher notes that the characteristics of the LCA are not indicative of a high level of vulnerability to problem gambling behaviour.

RSU comment

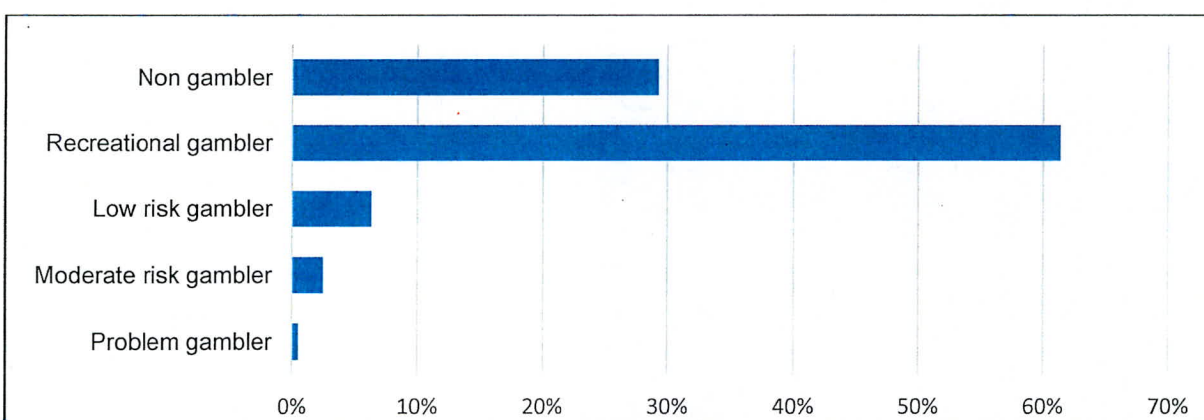
The Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2016-17 (QHGS) found that the prevalence of problem gambling amongst Queensland adults was 0.51% and is similar throughout Queensland.

Results of the QHGS also found that similar proportions of people played gaming machines across all 10 Queensland regions, ranging from 23% to 33%. Within the Brisbane region, which includes the LCA, about 23% of adults had played gaming machines in the last 12 months.

The QHGS also found that a disproportionately high number of problem gamblers were males aged 18-34 years, and as such, the relatively high proportion of young males in the population of the LCA may be of concern.

Figure 11: Adult gaming machine participation - last 12 months.

Source: Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2016–17

Figure 12: Gambling group prevalence in Queensland.

Source: Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2016–17

6.1.2 Gaming Sensitive Sites

The researcher states that no sites likely to be impacted by the operation of EGMs at the venue were identified within the vicinity of the tavern.

RSU comment

A map of potentially sensitive sites in close proximity to the tavern is included in the appendix of this report.

6.1.3 Accessibility of EGMs

RSU comment

The LCA has a lower level of gaming machine accessibility than the LGA and SEB. In particular, there are 40 operational EGMs per 10,000 adults in the LCA, less than in LGA (92) the SEB (105). Additionally, there are 1.0 sites per 10,000 adults in the LCA, exhibiting a lower site density than both the LGA (2.0) and SEB (2.3).

Table 9: Comparison of EGM accessibility

	LCA	LGA	SEB
Adult population (Census 2016)	9,931	893,904	2,458,793
Operational EGMs	40	8,245	25,877
Operational sites	1	177	571
Operational EGMs per 10,000 adults	40	92	105
Operational sites per 10,000 adults	1.0	2.0	2.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables, Cat. No. 2001.0, ABS, Canberra. OLGR May 2018.

6.1.4 Expenditure on EGMs

RSU comment

Gaming machine expenditure in the LCA for the last 12 months was 49-Sch4 per adult, significantly lower than in both the LGA (\$590) and the SEB (\$647).

Table 10: Comparison of total EGM expenditure for the last 12 months.

	LCA	LGA	SEB
Total metered win for previous 12 months	49-Sch4	\$527,792,317	\$1,591,717,574
Average metered win per adult		\$590	\$647

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables, Cat. No. 2001.0, ABS, Canberra. OLGR May 2018.

6.1.5 Compatibility with Local Amenity or Character

The researcher advises that the amenity of the tavern within the community will not change as a result of the proposal. The tavern has proposed the addition of EGMs in order to expand the range of facilities available at the venue and to meet the perceived demands of the locality. The researcher further states that gambling will not be promoted as a central activity of the site.

6.1.6 Responsible Gambling Activities

The researcher states that the tavern will operate in accordance with the Queensland Responsible Gambling Code of Practice.

6.2 Economic Impacts

6.2.1 Gaming Revenue

The CIS does not include projections of gaming revenue.

6.2.2 Contributions and other Economic Impacts

The researcher advises that the tavern intend to support the local community through sponsorships, donations and free use of the site for community organisations.

6.2.3 Site Employment

The researcher reports that the operation of 45 EGMs at the tavern will generate a number of employment opportunities.

6.2.4 Impact on Local Businesses

The researcher anticipates that there will be no likely impact on local business as a result of the proposal being approved.

References

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013) *Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, 2011*, Cat. No. 2033.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017) *2016 Census of Population and Housing: General Community Profile*, Cat. No. 2001.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2012) *2011 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile*, Cat. No. 2001.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2018) *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2018*, Cat No. 3218.0, ABS, Canberra

Queensland Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation (2018 “Current Licensed Sites by Local Government Area”, Sites by Region.
Available from www.olgr.qld.gov.au.

Number and rate of reported offences, 01/07/2009 to 30/06/2017, Queensland Police Service 2017, Brisbane.

Office of Regulatory Policy (2018)
Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2016-17.

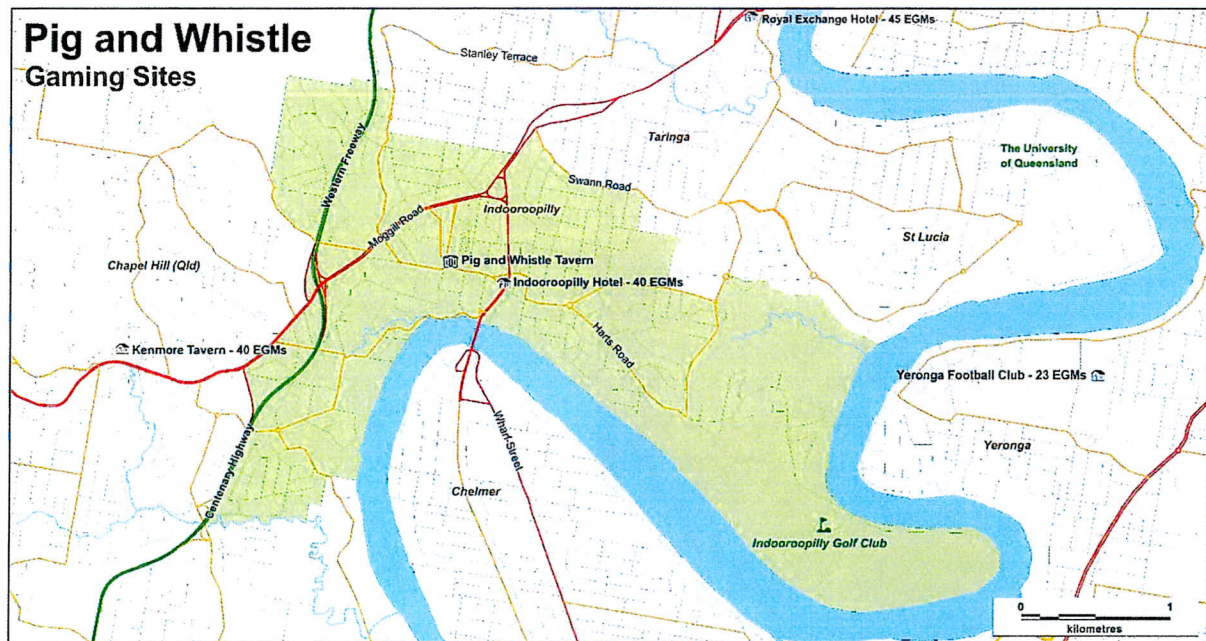
Department of Employment (2018) *Small Area Labour Markets: December Quarter 2017*,
<http://employment.gov.au/small-area-labour-markets-publication>

Realestate.com.au (2018): *Suburb Profile: Indooroopilly*
<https://www.realestate.com.au/neighbourhoods/indooroopilly-4068-qld>

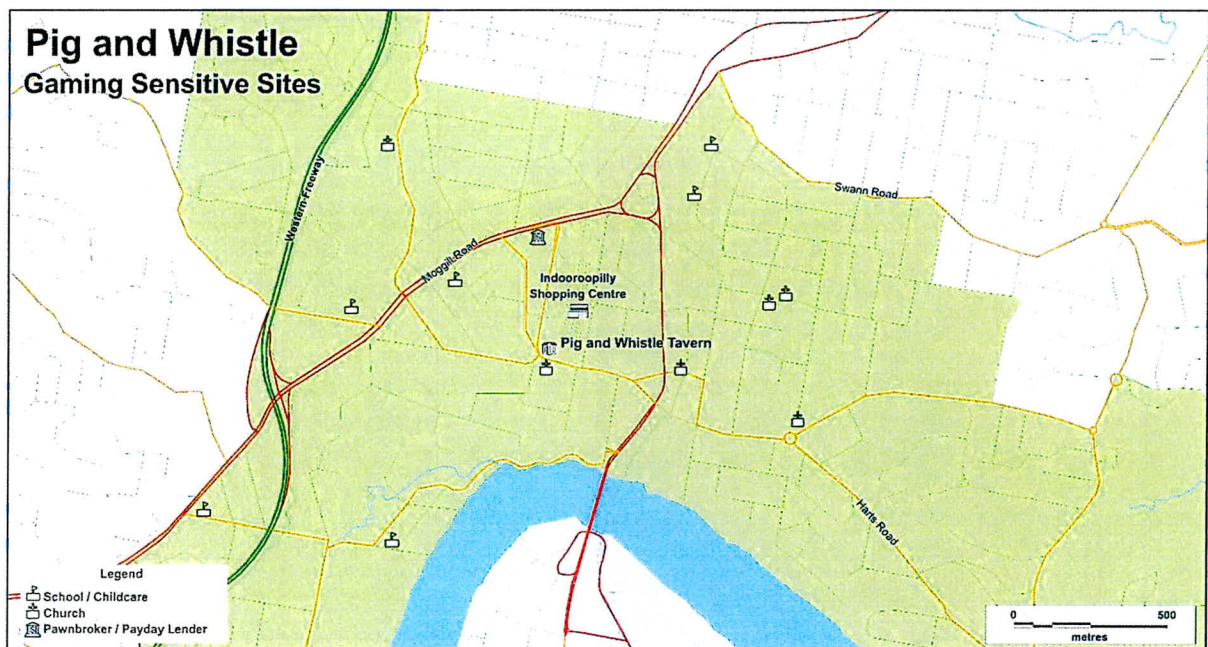
Details of the Community Impact Statement's Authors

The CIS was prepared by Matthew Jones of Liquor and Gaming Specialists.

Appendix 1 – Map: Gaming Sites



Appendix 2 – Map: Gaming Sensitive Sites





☒ Action ☐ Information

To	David Ford, Commissioner for Liquor and Gaming	Date	18 October 2018
From	Craig Turner, General Manager, Licensing	Phone	(07) 3224 7123
Through	Mike Sarquis, Executive Director, Office of Liquor & Gaming Regulation	File ref	966498/LAB06

Subject Addendum to Report - Application for a category one (hotel) gaming machine licence

Premises	Pig & Whistle Tavern, Indooroopilly Shoppingtown, Shop 3100 Station Road, Indooroopilly	
Applicant	Pullenvale Estates Pty Ltd as trustee for Mantle Family Trust	
Licence type	Commercial hotel licence with liquor trading hours from 9:00am to 2:00am – Monday to Sunday	
Background	<p>On 15 October 2018 the Commissioner requested the following additional information in respect to the application: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>"Could I get some information on precedents, i.e. hotels with gaming rooms in major shopping centres and when they were approved – am especially interested in sites that parallel Pig & Whistle in being part of a shopping centre not just adjacent to it.</i>2. <i>While I fully accept that the LCA is a relatively educated and well to do area, are we confident given that Indooroopilly Shopping Centre is a major regional centre that this adequately captures the likely clientele for gaming in this venue or indeed for the Shopping Centre as a whole."</i>	
1. Precedents	Hotels Within Shopping Centres	Licensing History
	Carindale Hotel, located within Westfield Carindale	<p>Approved by the Queensland Gaming Commission (Commission) in October 1992 for 21EGMs.</p> <p>Increase approved by Commission in February 1999 for additional 9EGMs taking the site to 30EGMs.</p> <p>Increase approved by Commission in June 1999 in June 1999 for additional 5EGMs taking the site to 35EGMs.</p> <p>Increase refused by Commission for additional 5EGMs in June 2001.</p>
	The Broadbeach Tavern, located within Oasis Shopping Centre	<p>Approved by the Commission in September 1997 for 30EGMs.</p> <p>Increase approved by Commission in May 1999 for additional 5EGMs taking the site to 35EGMs.</p> <p>Increase refused by the Commission</p>

		<p>for additional 5EGMs in April 2001.</p> <p>Increase approved by the Commissioner for Liquor and Gaming (Commissioner) in May 2016 for additional 5EGMs taking the site to 40EGMs.</p> <p>Increase approved by the Commissioner in November 2017 for additional 5EGMs taking the site to 45EGMs.</p>
	Hotel Pacific, located within Australia Fair Shopping Centre	<p>Approved by the Commission in May 1997 for 30EGMs.</p> <p>Increase approved by the Commission in September 1999 for additional 5EGMs taking the site to 35EGMs.</p> <p>Increase refused by Commission for additional 5EGMs in October 2001.</p>
	Orion Hotel, located within Orion Shopping Centre Springfield	Approved by the Commissioner in February 2015 for 45EGMs.
	Pig & Whistle Tavern Redbank Plains, located within Redbank Plains Shopping Centre	Approved by the Commissioner in October 2016 for 45EGMs.
2. Clientele	<p>The Manager of the Research and Statistics Office of Regulatory Policy has provided the following response in respect to the second query: -</p> <p><i>"With respect to his second query regarding the likelihood that the patronage of the Indooroopilly Shopping Centre extending beyond the LCA, I note that the LCA is and always has been defined as a primary area of impact and not the broader catchment of the site. In this regard, while some sites will certainly have patronage that extends beyond the local borders of the LCA, (e.g. sites in tourism areas, large clubs, sites in CBD locations, sites located close to major highways etc) and indeed sites located in large urban shopping centres, the key focus of the CIS has always been to focus on that sector of the population that are most likely to be impacted upon by the application. Some of the factors considered in defining the LCA include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• size and type of site (e.g. local tavern, RSL, sporting or community club</i> <i>• patron characteristics</i> <i>• size and distribution of membership base (for club sites only)</i> <i>• distance (drive time and radial)</i> <i>• physical barriers to site access (e.g. major roads, waterways)</i> <i>• location of other gaming sites</i> <i>• cultural or social factors</i> <i>• population density.</i> <p><i>It is also worth noting that an area broader than the LCA often just results in the demographic for the area "tending to the mean" of the LGA or relevant bench mark, that is the bigger the area the closer the demographics look like the comparative area of the LGA and the benchmark. In this particular case, it is perhaps likely that the demographics would be even less concerning given that the</i></p>	

	<i>neighbouring suburbs include Toowong, Taringa, Chelmer, Chapel Hill, Kenmore etc.'</i>
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Submitted for your consideration.

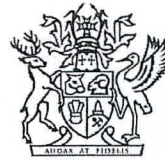
Craig Turner
General Manager
Licensing
22/10 / 2018

Noted

~~Approved/Not approved~~

Mike Sarquis ✓
Executive Director
Office of Liquor & Gaming Regulation
22/10 / 2018

David Ford
Commissioner
22/10 / 2018



☒ Action ☐ Information

To	David Ford, Commissioner for Liquor and Gaming	Date	24 October 2018
From	Craig Turner, General Manager, Licensing	Phone	(07) 3224 7123
Through	Mike Sarquis, Executive Director, Office of Liquor & Gaming Regulation	File ref	966498/LAB06
Subject	Further Addendum to Report - Application for a category one (hotel) gaming machine licence		

Premises	Pig & Whistle Tavern, Indooroopilly Shoppingtown, Shop 3100 Station Road, Indooroopilly			
Applicant	Pullenvale Estates Pty Ltd as trustee for Mantle Family Trust			
Licence type	Commercial hotel licence with liquor trading hours from 9:00am to 2:00am – Monday to Sunday			
Background	<p>On 23 October 2018 the Commissioner requested the following additional information in respect to the application: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The <u>performance data</u> for the sites (in shopping centres as listed) v the average in the LGA2. The <u>gaming compliance history of the sites</u> (generally if there were any problems); and3. Whether we as a general practice formally <u>advise of objectors/comment makers of the Commissioners decision on gaming machine applications.</u>			
1. Performance Data	The Performance Data is attached as an Addendum.			
2. Gaming Compliance History	Site	Licensee	Commencement Date	Compliance History
49 - Sch4				Audit 2017 – nil issues
				Liquor insp – 24/4/2018 (gaming signage external to premises) - Consultation
				Audit 2016 – Nil Issues
				Audit 2/8/18 – 5 breaches (include Exclusion register breaches & failure to secure

	49-Sch4	EGMs) Warning
		Audit 2017 – nil issues
		Audit 2018 – nil issues
		Audit 2016 Monthly self-assessment issues
		Audit 2018 – Monthly self-assessment issues & RSG register issues. Warning
		Audit 2016 – Monthly self-assessment issues and failure to secure EGMs. Warning
3. Formal Advice	OLGR does not generally advise those who make comment, in respect to gaming applications, on the outcome of those applications. <u>Those who make comment do not have review rights in respect to those applications.</u>	

Submitted for your consideration.

Craig Turner
General Manager
Licensing
25/10/2018

Noted

Approved/~~Not approved~~

Mike Sarquis ✓
Executive Director
Office of Liquor & Gaming Regulation
25/10/2018

David Ford
Commissioner
02/11/2018

Addendum
Performance Data