

Law enforcement measures for managing alcohol-related public order issues

Western Australia, 1900 - 2010

Policy frameworks

(1) Coercive treatment

(a) 1904 - 1966:

Civil commitment - Mental health system
Lunacy Act 1903
Inbriates Act 1912

(b) 1966 - 1974:

Civil commitment - Correctional system
Convicted Inebriates Rehabilitation Act 1963

(2) Non-coercive treatment -

(a) 1974 - present:

Public health system
Specialist treatment agencies

(b) 1990 - present:

Detention of intoxicated persons in sobering up centres

(3) Criminal justice system

(a) Drunkenness in public place

1892-1975:
Penalty - \$2 &/or up to 7 days (first time offender) & \$10 &/or or up to 21 days (repeat offender)

1975 - 1990:

Penalty - \$10 &/or or up to 7 days (first time offender) & \$25 &/or or up to 21 days (repeat offender)

Decriminalisation - May 1990 (Detention of Drunken Persons

Act 1989)

(b) Disorderly conduct in public

1892 - 1964:

Penalty - \$20 &/or up to 6 mths

1964 - 1976

Penalty - \$100 &/or up to 6 mths

1976 - April 2005

Penalty - \$500 &/or up to 6 mths

(c) Disorderly behaviour in public

May 2005 - present:

Penalty - \$6,000

(c) Move on notices

2005 - present

Penalty - \$12,000 and/or up to 12 months

(d) Prohibited behaviour orders

2011 - present

Issued post conviction (after someone convicted of an offence)

Penalty - \$6,000 and/or up to 2 years

(e) Criminal penalty infringement notices

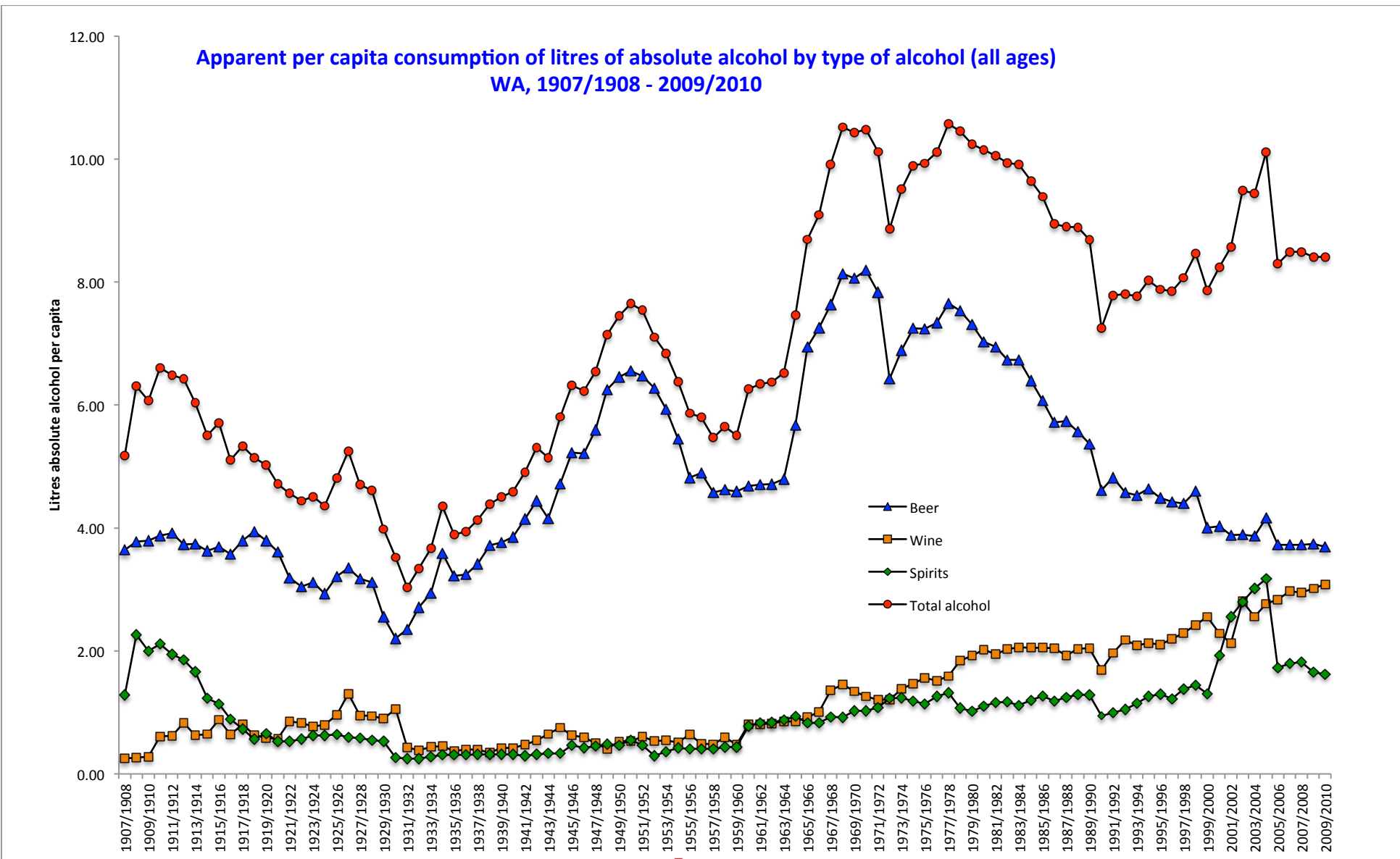
Passed May 2011 (not assented)

Notice can be issued for disorderly behavior or stealing value of

<\$500 in lieu of prosecution



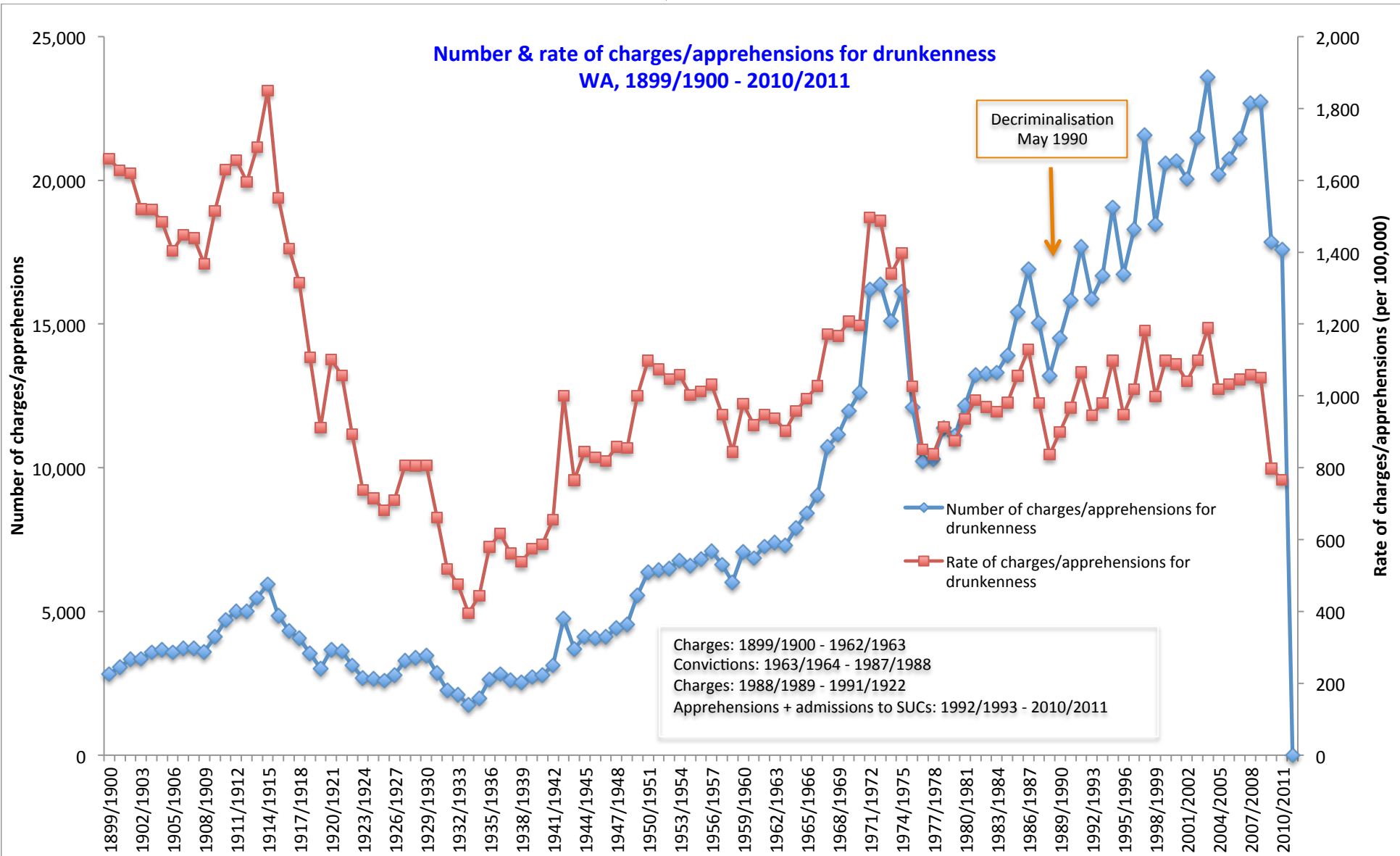
What can alcohol do?



Courts

Police

Mental health
system



Public order

Prison system

