**Alcohol outlet density**

* What’s in it for them
* More specific examples
* NEW
* <http://legistar.cityofmadison.com/attachments/3611.pdf> - from 2003…
* <https://nmhealth.org/publication/view/marketing/2134/> - 2016, this one looks great to me
* <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/prevention.htm>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source | [https://www.thecommunityguide.org/sites/default/files/assets/ EffectivenessLimitingAlcoholOutletDensityMeansReducing ExcessiveAlcoholConsumptionAlcohol-RelatedHarms1.pdf](https://www.thecommunityguide.org/sites/default/files/assets/%20EffectivenessLimitingAlcoholOutletDensityMeansReducing%20ExcessiveAlcoholConsumptionAlcohol-RelatedHarms1.pdf) |
| Information | Most of the studies included in this review found that greater outlet density is associated with increased alcohol consumption and related harms, including medical harms, injury, crime, and violence. Primary evidence was supported by secondary evidence from correlational studies. The regulation of alcohol outlet density may be a useful public health tool for the reduction of excessive alcohol consumption and related harms. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source | <http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/spf/docs/Alcohol%20Outlet%20Density.pdf> |
| Information | Several studies have examined correlations between alcohol outlets and the impacts they have in communities. A study completed in Bloomington, IN showed that the total alcohol density was significantly associated with simple (misdemeanor) and aggravated (felony) assaults. The study emphasized that on-premise alcohol outlets, for example restaurants and bars, had a higher correlation with simple assaults, while off-premise outlets, such as liquor and grocery stores, had a stronger relation to aggravated assaults (Snowden & Pridemore, 2013).  A study in Cincinnati, OH conducted by Indiana University professors produced similar results. Researchers found that the addition of one off-premise outlet per square mile created 2.3 more simple assaults and 0.6 aggravated assaults per square mile. In on-premise sites, the research showed that 1.15 more simple assaults were created with the addition of one restaurant per square mile, and 1.5 more simple assaults by adding one bar per square mile (Pridemore & Grubesic, 2012).  In a meta-analysis of nine time-series studies, seven studies showed a positive association between an increase in alcohol outlet density and higher alcohol consumption. This was coupled with related problems, specifically interpersonal violence (Campbell et al., 2009). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source | <https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2013/12_0090.htm> |
| Information | Omaha, Nebraska: a Case Study  We (authors: David H. Jernigan, PhD; Michael Sparks, MA; Evelyn Yang, PhD; Randy Schwartz, MSPH) developed a case study of a campaign in Omaha, Nebraska, to illustrate the 9 steps in the action guide. The Omaha campaign grew out of concerns from members of the city’s Orchard Hill Neighborhood Association (OHNA) about a proposed alcohol outlet. The location of the proposed outlet was the epicenter of violent crime and nuisance behaviors in their neighborhood; more than 2,000 police calls for service within a half-mile radius of the outlet were made within 11 months. A shooting outside the outlet further catalyzed the community. When the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission (NLCC) approved the new license despite community protests, OHNA took the case to the state supreme court, which ruled in favor of the residents, ordering the NLCC to revoke the granted alcohol license and stating that the outlet should never have received a license in the first place. The court also required the NLCC to take into account environmental conditions that can make an alcohol outlet either a viable business or a factor in community disintegration (30).  This court case raised community awareness about the lack of local control over outlet density in Omaha and helped the community achieve Step 1: the community developed a sense of the resources available for policy change. The case also contributed to Step 6 (mobilization of grass-roots support). In 2010, as outlet-related crime and violence flared, Project Extra Mile (PEM), an Omaha-based nonprofit organization focused on underage drinking, helped residents to clarify their policy goal (Step 2): to pass a local land-use ordinance providing the city with the final authority to determine whether a use permit should be granted to a new alcohol outlet within city limits, thereby bypassing the NLCC process.  The campaign was dubbed “LOCAL” — “Let Omaha Control Its Alcohol Landscape” (www.thelocalcampaign.com). The county public health department provided guidance and expert testimony throughout the process. PEM used GIS maps to illustrate the problem, and residents collected personal stories of problems with the existing outlets to create testimonials (Step 3). PEM worked with a Nebraska attorney and a national legal expert on state alcohol laws (Step 4). The new Omaha ordinance included nuisance-abatement performance standards, which set the basis for complaints to the city zoning department to include actions such as disturbance of the peace, illegal drug activity, public drinking or drunkenness, harassment of passersby, public urination, assaults, vandalism, and so on. These were modeled after the provisions of Oakland’s deemed approved ordinance (Step 4). PEM parlayed its network of media contacts and media advocacy expertise into news coverage (31,32), letters to the editor, and guest opinion pieces (Step 5) (33). Meetings with city council members on the proposed ordinance (Step 7) took place throughout the process with increasing public health department support and strong grass-roots involvement. In October 2012, the Omaha City Council adopted the nuisance standards (34). Discussions about the implementation, enforcement, and evaluation of the new ordinance (Steps 8 and 9) continue. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source | <http://www.jhsph.edu/news/news-releases/2013/jernigan-alcohol-density.html> |
| Information | A new report from the [Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth](http://www.camy.org/) (CAMY) at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health documents how localities can address alcohol outlet density, and outlines the critical role of health departments and community coalitions in these efforts.  The authors cite several examples of the significant relationship between alcohol outlet density, consumption and harms: in Los Angeles County, researchers estimated that every additional alcohol outlet was associated with 3.4 incidents of violence per year, and in New Orleans, researchers predicted that a 10 percent increase in the density of outlets selling alcohol for off-premise consumption would increase the homicide rate by 2.4 percent. |