

Assembly Members:

The RCCC testified at the Assembly PH on this case and offered information on how increased liquor store density equated to more alcohol ‘harms’ from incidents requiring medical attention to domestic violence and crime.

Mr Sulte asked about what the optimal density might be for liquor stores. He has asked the MOA for data and analysis on this matter. However, I do not know exactly how the request was worded and whether the APD or GIS folks are involved.

After the PH, a statistician friend found any number of studies that show there is NO optimal density for liquor stores that don’t raise the normal level of crime.

A simple Google search reveals hundreds of articles on alcohol stores and harms. One conclusion from a NIH study concluded stores with off-site-consumption were associated with more violent crime than on-premise outlets.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30256427/>

Results: Each 10% increase in alcohol outlet access was associated with a 4.2% increase in violent crime exposure ($\beta = 0.43$, 95% CI 0.33, 0.52, $p < 0.001$). A 10% increase in access to off-premise outlets (4.4%, $\beta = 0.45$, 95% CI 0.33, 0.57, $p < 0.001$) and LBD-7 outlets (combined off- and on-premise outlets; 4.2%, $\beta = 0.43$, 95% CI 0.33, 0.52, $p < 0.001$) had a greater association with violent crime than on-premise outlets (3.0%, $\beta = 0.31$, 95% CI 0.20, 0.41, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Access to outlets that allow for off-site consumption had a greater association with violent crime than outlets that only permit on-site consumption. The lack of effective measures to keep order in and around off-premise outlets could attract or multiply violent crime.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3412911/#:~:text=We%20found%20that%20overall%20alcohol,neighborhoods%20with%20fewer%20alcohol%20establishments.>

Crime outcomes	Alcohol Establishment Density	% Increase ¹
<i>Total establishments</i>		
Rape	0.31 (0.16, 0.46)	3.9%
Robbery	0.32 (0.17, 0.46)	4.1%
Assault	0.34 (0.21, 0.47)	4.3%
Combined Crime	0.27 (0.16, 0.38)	3.4%
<i>On-premise establishments</i>		
Rape	0.31 (0.16, 0.46)	3.4%
Robbery	0.3 (0.16, 0.44)	3.3%
Assault	0.34 (0.22, 0.47)	3.8%
Combined Crime	0.27 (0.16, 0.38)	3.0%
<i>Off-premise establishments</i>		
Rape	0.15 (-0.04, 0.33)	2.5%
Robbery	0.19 (0.04, 0.35)	3.2%
Assault	0.17 (0.03, 0.31)	2.9%
Combined Crime	0.11 (0.00, 0.23)	1.9%

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¹Percent increases corresponding to a 20% increase in density in a neighborhood with average density.

Notes: Control variables included in each model: population density, economic/racial index, and persons aged 15-24;

Bold text = statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level.



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/229050394_Do_Liquor_Stores_Increase_Crime_and_Urban_Decay_Evidence_from_Los_Angeles

<https://arg.org/news/violent-crime-linked-to-liquor-stores/>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.brookings.edu/articles/broken-bottles-alcohol-disorder-and-crime/amp/?espv=1>