TALE OF TWO CITIES

Reducing alcohol outlet density and related harms

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The primary purpose of this presentation is to address policy and environmental approaches some communities have used to improve public health. There is no intent to reflect a view on specific legislation. Recipients are prohibited from using appropriated Federal funds for lobbying.







Overview

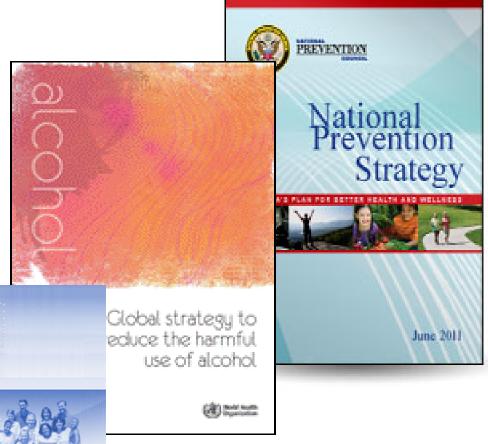
- Review the science behind reducing alcohol outlet density by number and location
- Compare two communities' organizing methods to address density
- Review barriers encountered and strategies used to overcome them







The science





Preventive Services -

GUIDE TO

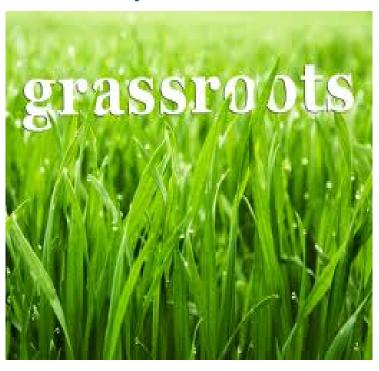






Two cities

Omaha, Nebraska



Baltimore, Maryland

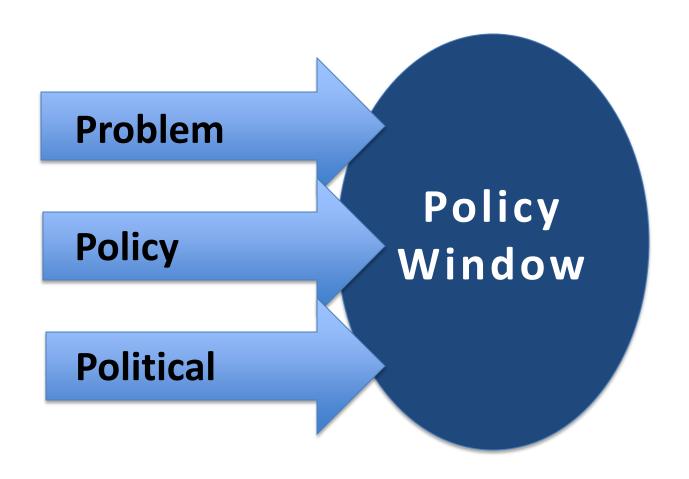








Kingdon's streams theory









OMAHA - Problem

Broken liquor licensing/regulation system

- Opportunity for citizen input
- Authority for local governing body to address alcohol outlet placement





OMAHA - Policy



- > Zoning ordinance
 - Location of new alcohol outlets
 - Operational standards of existing alcohol outlets





OMAHA - Political

- Bottom-up organizing
 - Across city, citizens with similar experiences banded together
 - Formed Alcohol Impact Coalition (AIC)







OMAHA – Policy Window



Drug store wanted 20+ liquor licenses

- Local governing body recommended against the majority of liquor licenses
- State ignored resident concerns and Council recommendations, granting every license







BALTIMORE - Problem



- Neighborhood health and crime concerns
- City has double the number of liquor licenses allowed
- State standard:
 - 1 for every 1,000 people
- Baltimore City
 - 1 for every 470 people







BALTIMORE – Policy Window

- Rewrite Baltimore Once in a
 40-year opportunity for change
- Health impact assessment
- Healthy Baltimore 2015 Health Commissioner identified a goal of 15% reduction of alcohol outlets









BALTIMORE - Political



- > Top-down organizing
 - City leadership
 - Public health experts
 - Community based organization





OMAHA - Barriers and opposition

Grassroots

- Access to data and GIS maps
- Establishing a new process
- Economic costs
- Implementation
- Enforcement
- Strong liquor, chamber of commerce involvement







BALTIMORE - Barriers and opposition



Grasstops

- Building grassroots, community support
- Competing liquor task force initiatives
- Enforcement
- Strong liquor industry involvement





Overcoming barriers Coalition building



- Grassroots
 - Alcohol Impact Coalition
 - Met with and wrote legislators routinely
 - Gathered resolutions of support







Overcoming barriers Coalition building



- Grasstops
 - Key organization reaching out to neighborhood partners
 - Strong city leadership
 - Public health expert support





Overcoming barriers Media advocacy



- Connected to other city issues to keep topic in public discussion
 - Strategic use of letters to editor and op-ed pieces
 - News conferences before key decisions
 - Social media: Facebook and Twitter









Summary

- 1. Technical assistance from legal and public health experts
- 2. Power analysis of decision makers
- 3. Active and knowledgeable community members
- 4. Key organizer steering campaign
- 5. Clear messaging





For more information

➤ Jernigan, D.H., Sparks, M., Yang, E., Schwartz, R. Using public health and community partnerships to reduce density of alcohol outlets. Preventing Chronic Disease. 2013.

Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America. Strategizer 55: regulating alcohol outlet density: an action guide. 2011.





Thank You

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