

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Figure A-1. Key Findings and Recommendations

KEY FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
AREAS	The findings were developed based on the literature review, data analyses, and stakeholder interviews.	The recommendations are drawn from the findings and are intended to maximize health benefits while minimizing health risks.	The recommendations are based on evidence-based materials or expert opinion.
CONSUMPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in liquor licensing regulations may increase the density of off-premise alcohol outlets after 2024. Increase in density of off-premise alcohol outlets may result in lower prices. Decrease in price of alcohol have been shown to increase consumption. Increased density of off-premise alcohol outlets may lead to some increase in alcohol consumption for the general population. However, youth consumption is projected to increase substantially. An increase in consumption could increase the risk of heart disease, liver disease and cancer. The extent of these risks would depend upon the level of increase in consumption. 	<p>Surveillance and Monitoring Kansas Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking changes in number and density of off-premise alcohol outlets by type of outlets (grocery, convenience and liquor). Making these data available to various entities, including state departments, research organizations and others. <p>Kansas Department of Health and Environment could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including questions in the State Added Module of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) related to where Kansans purchase and consume alcohol and the type of alcohol consumed. Tracking and monitoring annual changes in consumption by using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and providing recommendations to pertinent agencies, including the Kansas Department of Transportation, the Kansas Department of Children and Families, the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services. <p>State policymakers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and appointing appropriate agencies (e.g., Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas Department for Children and Families) to develop a robust plan to track the impact of this legislation on relevant health indicators and associated costs. The tracking plan can be developed based on the KHI HIA Liquor Project report “Monitoring Plan” (Figure 4, page 20). 	<p>Surveillance and Monitoring</p> <p>The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a statewide, robust data source for Kansas communities. The addition of several new questions related to alcohol consumption and purchasing patterns would help to monitor and compare how on-premise and off-premise outlets impact consumption. Understanding how on- and off-premise outlets, particularly the type of outlets (grocery, convenience, and liquor stores), affect consumption in Kansas, will provide valuable information to researchers and policymakers that is not currently available. This information will help decision-makers understand how to allocate resources to minimize any negative health impacts of increased alcohol consumption.</p>

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CONSUMPTION (CONT.)		<p>Geographical Restrictions and Time of Sale State and local policymakers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining geographical restrictions on new retail alcohol licenses beyond 2024. • Maintaining limits on days and hours of alcohol sales. • Maintaining or increasing the price of alcohol products. 	<p>Geographical Restrictions and Time of Sale Alcohol sales regulations have various components, including hours of sales, age of seller, retail sale and distribution license requirements. According to evidence from research and expert opinion, these regulations may impact consumption. For example, states with more weekly hours of alcohol sales have higher consumption. Thus, maintaining reasonable density of off-premise alcohol outlets and limiting purchasing hours may mitigate increases in consumption.</p>
DUI ARRESTS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in density and consumption may result in a small increase or no change in DUI rates and/or traffic accidents and related mortality for the general population. 	<p>Kansas Law Enforcement, in collaboration with the Kansas Department of Transportation, could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing sobriety checkpoints, especially in areas where there is an increased density of off-premise alcohol outlets. <p>Media Outlets and the Kansas Department of Transportation, in collaboration with Kansas Law Enforcement, could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicizing sobriety checkpoints throughout the state. 	<p>Sobriety Checkpoints According to evidence from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) <i>Community Guide</i> research and expert opinion, sobriety checkpoints are effective measures to identify intoxicated drivers and reduce the risk of traffic accidents.</p> <p>Media Outreach Including media coverage of sobriety checkpoints is an evidence-based way to increase the effectiveness of the checkpoints. Publicity increases the public’s perceived risk of arrest which in turn decreases drinking and driving.</p>

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CRIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in density of off-premise alcohol outlets and an increase in consumption may lead to some increase in crime (e.g., domestic violence, child abuse, violent crime). Crime can have direct effects on health, including physical impacts such as injuries or psychological impacts such as post-traumatic stress disorder. An increase in availability of alcohol in grocery and convenience stores may increase theft of alcohol products. 	<p>Surveillance and Monitoring The Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in collaboration with the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including questions in the State Added Module of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) related to whether Kansans experienced any alcohol-involved domestic violence, child abuse, or other violent crime. Tracking and monitoring annual changes in domestic violence and child abuse rates by using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and providing recommendations to pertinent agencies and organizations, including Kansas Sexual and Domestic Violence Primary Prevention Planning Committee. <p>Resource Allocation State policymakers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using surveillance data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) to prioritize and allocate resources for supporting crime-prevention efforts. <p>Addressing Theft of Alcohol Products The Kansas Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining regular compliance checks of alcohol retailers. <p>Off-Premise alcohol outlets could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing store surveillance in the areas where liquor is sold. Refraining from displaying alcohol products at the entrance of the store or nearby products likely to be purchased by youth (e.g., sodas, energy drinks, chips). Strengthen enforcement of laws prohibiting sales to minors. Identifying theft incidence and reporting to law enforcement agencies in a timely manner. <p>State policymakers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requiring liquor outlets to report thefts to law enforcement. Applying all taxes before the alcohol products are sold to a consumer (before the point-of-sale). 	<p>Surveillance and Monitoring The CDC supported action guide on regulating alcohol outlet density states that, “State and community efforts to regulate alcohol outlet density should begin with robust public health surveillance on excessive alcohol consumption and related harms.” One way to improve surveillance of Kansas consumption is to utilize the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a statewide robust data source for Kansas communities. In addition to the questions on off-premise outlets, the addition of several new questions related to domestic violence, child abuse and other violent crime would help to understanding how off-premise alcohol outlets, particularly the type of outlets (grocery, convenience, and liquor stores), affect violent crime. This information will help decision-makers allocate resources to minimize any negative health impacts of alcohol consumption, which could result from an increase in availability.</p> <p>Addressing Theft of Alcohol Products Regular compliance checks of alcohol retailers are conducted by, or coordinated with local law enforcement or Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) agencies, and violators receive legal or administrative sanctions. Programs are often conducted as part of multicomponent, community-based efforts, and many include strategies to increase perceived risk of detection by publicizing the increased enforcement activities and cautioning proprietors against selling alcohol to minors.</p> <p>Experience in several states suggests that increasing store surveillance in areas where liquor is sold and refraining from displaying alcohol products might help to address theft of alcohol products.</p> <p>States that have experienced theft related to increased alcohol outlets also suggest it would be helpful to be able to track theft of alcohol products through store reporting. Applying taxes to alcohol products before the point-of-sale would incentivize stores to track theft and would allow the state to avoid potential losses in tax revenue.</p>

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SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STD rates have been shown to increase with increased density of alcohol outlets and alcohol consumption. • Kansas may see an increase in STDs due to this legislation. 	<p>Surveillance and Monitoring Kansas Department for Health and Environment in collaboration with Kansas Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to monitor STD rates, with a focus on changes in rates in areas where density of off-premise alcohol outlets increased. • Adding analysis of alcohol outlet density's impact on Kansas STD rates to appropriate projects and reports (e.g., <i>Kansas STD Report</i>). • Determining what populations are most affected by density changes and creating evidence-based interventions or preventative efforts for those populations if an association is found. <p>Education Kansas Colleges, Universities and Schools in collaboration with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and local health departments could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating students about risky behaviors, including drinking and unsafe sex and associated health outcomes, such as STDs. 	<p>Surveillance and Monitoring Inclusion of analysis of alcohol outlets and STD rates in future KDHE work could help determine how strong this association is in Kansas. If the findings show a strong association, the state may consider taking appropriate preventative actions or mitigation efforts such as population-specific education campaigns.</p> <p>Education In order to address changes in youth consumption, the CDC <i>Community Guide</i> recommends using school-based instructional programs as a way to prevent alcohol-related negative consequences for this population.</p>

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VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in availability of alcohol in grocery and convenience stores will likely increase youth consumption. An increase in youth consumption could result in an increase in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents and mortality for this population. 	<p>Surveillance and Monitoring Kansas Department of Aging and Disability Services could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including questions in the Communities That Care Survey (CTC) to determine where Kansas youth obtain alcohol products (grocery, convenience and/or liquor stores) and the type of alcohol consumed. Continuing to partner with organizations to track and monitor youth consumption patterns using the (CTC) and providing recommendations to pertinent agencies and organizations. <p>Enforcement Kansas Law Enforcement in partnership with the Kansas Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening enforcement of laws prohibiting sales to minors. <p>Off-Premise alcohol outlets could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing or strengthening a written policy that identifies steps that staff must take for every alcohol-related transaction (e.g., procedures for checking ID, sale refusal practice). Training all staff before being permitted to sell alcohol (e.g., pertinent local and state laws). <p>Resource Allocation Kansas policymakers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocating a portion of tax revenues from off-premise alcohol outlets to the Community Alcoholism and Intoxication Program's Fund, created in KSA 41-1126.7. The statute includes, among other provisions, a stipulation that funds be used to develop programs for prevention, education and early identification of problem drinking. Expanding the use of the Community Alcoholism and Intoxication Programs Fund to include efforts aimed at preventing underage drinking and risky behaviors among youth. 	<p>Surveillance and Monitoring The CDC <i>Community Guide</i> recommends utilizing community partnerships to track and monitor consumption patterns in order to address negative effects that might result from increased alcohol outlet density. The Communities That Care survey can be used to track information that Kansas organizations and state agencies can use to address issues that may arise.</p> <p>Enforcement The CDC <i>Community Guide</i> recommends enhanced enforcement of laws prohibiting sale of alcohol to minors, on the basis of sufficient evidence of effectiveness in limiting underage alcohol purchases. One way to enhance enforcement is to ensure proper training is given to employees who sell alcohol in all types of alcohol outlets.</p> <p>Resource Allocation Additional state revenue could be used to offset some of the negative consequences of increased consumption. Education and prevention programs, especially for youth, have been proven to decrease problem drinking and many of the associated health outcomes (CDC <i>Community Guide</i>).</p>