

Agenda Item

File ID: 2020-1543

Substitute: 12/20/22

Public Hearing: YES NO

Department: Planning & Sustainability

SUBJECT:

COMMISSION DISTRICT(S): All Districts

Application of the Director of Planning and Sustainability for text amendments to the Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 27, to create Section 4.2.60 (Supplemental Regulations) to address Small Box Discount Retailers, to amend Section 9.1.3 (Defined Terms) to create definition for Small Box Discount Retailers, and for other purposes; and to amend Section 4.1.3 Use Table pertaining to Small Box Discount Retailers.

PETITION NO: TA-21-1244279 (2020-1543)

PROPOSED USE: N/A

LOCATION: All Districts

PARCEL NO.: N/A

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PURPOSE:

Application of the Director of Planning and Sustainability for text amendments to the Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 27, to create Section 4.2.60 (Supplemental Regulations) to address Small Box Discount Retailers, to amend Section 9.1.3 (Defined Terms) to create definition for Small Box Discount Retailers, and for other purposes; and to amend Section 4.1.3 Use Table pertaining to Small Box Discount Retailers.

RECOMMENDATION:

COMMUNITY COUNCIL: (June 2022) CC-1: No Quorum; CC-2: Approval; CC-3: Approval; CC-4: Approval; CC-5: Approval. (April 2022) CC-1: Approval; CC-2: Approval; CC-3: Approval w/ conditions; CC-4: Full Cycle Deferral; CC-5: Approval w/conditions. (February 2022) CC-1: No Action Taken; CC-2: Full Cycle Deferral; CC-3: Approval; Cycle Deferral; CC-4: Full Cycle Deferral; CC-5: Full Cycle Deferral. (October 2021) CC-1: No Quorum; CC-2: Deferral; CC-3: Deferral; CC-4: Deferral; CC-5: Deferral. (August) CC-1: No Quorum; CC-2: Deferral; CC-3: Deferral; CC-4: Deferral; CC-5: Deferral. (June 2021) CC-1: No action taken; CC-2: Deferral; CC-3: Deferral; CC-4: Deferral; CC-5: Deferral. (February 2021) CC-1: Approval; CC-2: No action taken; CC-3 Deferral; CC-4 Deferral; CC-5 Deferral. (December 2020) CC-1: Approval; CC-2: No action taken; CC-3: No action taken; CC-4: Deferral; CC-5: No action taken.

PLANNING COMMISSION: (July 12, 2022) Full Cycle Deferral. (May 3, 2022) Full Cycle Deferral. (March 1, 2022) Full Cycle Deferral. (November 4, 2021) Two-Cycle Deferral. (September 9, 2021) Two-Cycle Deferral. (July 8, 2021) Full Cycle Deferral. (March 2, 2021) Two-Cycle Deferral. (Jan. 7, 2021) Full-Cycle Deferral.

PLANNING STAFF: Approval.

STAFF ANALYSIS: See enclosed documents.

PLANNING COMMISSION VOTE: (July 12, 2022) Full Cycle Deferral 7-0-0. Jon West moved, Jana Johnson seconded for a full cycle deferral to the September 2022 zoning agenda. (May 3, 2022) Full Cycle Deferral 7-0-0. Gwendolyn McCoy moved, Edward Patton seconded for a Full Cycle Deferral to the July 2022 zoning agenda, per Staff recommendation. (March 1, 2022) Full Cycle Deferral 7-0-1. Vivian Moore moved, Jon West seconded for a full cycle deferral, per Staff recommendation to the May 2022 zoning agenda. Tess Snipes abstained; Jana Johnson was not present for this vote. (November 4, 2021) Two-Cycle Deferral 8-0-0. Jon West moved, Gwendolyn McCoy seconded for a 2-cycle deferral to the March 2022 zoning agenda. (September 9, 2021): Two-Cycle Deferral 8-0-0. Jana Johnson moved, Jon West seconded for a Two-Cycle Deferral to the January 2022 zoning cycle. Edward Patton was not present for this vote. (July 8, 2021) Full Cycle Deferral 6-0-0. Jon West moved, Edward Patton seconded for a Full Cycle Deferral, per Staff recommendation. Jana Johnson was not present for this vote. (March 2, 2021) Two-Cycle Deferral 9-0-0. J. Johnson moved, J. West seconded for a two-cycle deferral to the July 2021 zoning agenda with the condition that the small discount box store study from Georgia State University be sent to all Community Council, Planning Commission and Board of Commission members and made available to the public once it has been received. (Jan. 7, 2021) Full-Cycle Deferral 8-0-0. P. Womack, Jr. moved, J. West seconded for a full-cycle deferral to the March 2021 zoning agenda.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL VOTE/RECOMMENDATION: (June 2022) CC-1: No Quorum. CC-1 Board members in attendance recommended approval with the amendment that the separation distance be increased between small box discount retailers (SBDR) to one mile, applicable to both freestanding SBDRs as well as SBDRs in shopping centers; (CC-2) Approval 6-0-0; CC-3: Approval 7-0-0. CC-3 Board members made the following comments: 1) Clarify the definition - What is the standard for “price lower than...” and, 2) Increase distance separation to one (1) mile; CC-4: Approval 11-0-0; CC-5: Approval 9-0-0. CC-5 Board members voted for approval with the following conditions: Under "Item B3", it is recommended that high-quality surveillance equipment be used that meets or exceeds what is needed by the Dekalb County Police to clearly identify suspects to bring charges; and, 2) under "Item B4" that there be a 6-foot tall solid wooden or opaque fencing to screen the dumpster area from the public view. (April 2022) CC-1: Approval 7-0-0. The board made the following comments: 1) Define “price lower than...”; and what is the standard for this? 2) Refine the definition. 3) Extend distance separation to one (1) mile. CC-2: Approval 9-0-1; CC-3: Approval w/conditions 7-3-0. Approval w/ a condition that the separation distance between small box retailers & other uses identified in the text amendment shall be one mile. Comments included: Small box retailers provide affordable shopping opportunities for some members of the communities such as younger shoppers but tend to be detrimental to the overall image of the community, tend to be poorly organized and secured, and therefore should be located at least one mile from each other and from the land uses identified in the text amendment. However, they thought that the proposed regulations would improve the appearance and operation of small box retailers. CC-4: Full Cycle Deferral 10-0-0. Full cycle deferral to allow time to fully review the proposed amendments; CC-5: Approval w/conditions 6-0-2. Approved w/removal of NS-Neighborhood Shopping from permitted zoning districts, and prohibition of LED ribbon lights, flashing lights, neon lights. (February 2022) CC-1: No Action Taken based on Staff’s recommendation for FCD. However, the following points/questions were noted: 1) Should GSU Andrew Young Policy school weigh in on this instead of the criminal justice staff; 2) Small box establishments may need to be evaluated in context with check cashing establishments and other places that are prevalent near them; 3) A distance requirement may need to be considered; 4) Regulations may need to vary depending on context specific factors; and, 5) Zoning may not be appropriate remedy for public safety issues related to small box establishments. CC-2: Full Cycle Deferral 10-0-0; CC-3: Approval 9-0-0. The Council supports regulation of small box discount retailers even if such regulation cannot address all of the issues identified in the GA State study. CC-4: Full Cycle Deferral 10-0-0 to allow sufficient time to read the consultant's report in detail so that a more informed recommendation could be made; CC-5: Full Cycle Deferral 10-0-0. (October 2021) CC-1: No Quorum; members present voted for Full Cycle Deferral 2-0-0; CC-2 Full Cycle Deferral 7-0-0; CC-3 Full Cycle Deferral 8-0-0; CC-4 Full Cycle Deferral 10-0-0; CC-5 Full Cycle Deferral 8-0-0. (August 2021) CC-1 No Quorum; Members present voted for Deferral 2-0-0; CC-2: Deferral 7-

0-0; CC-3: Deferral 8-0-0; CC-4: Deferral 11-0-0; C-5: Deferral 8-0-0. (July 2021) CC-1: No quorum, no action taken; CC-2 Deferral 9-0-1; CC-3: Deferral 11-0-0; CC-4: Deferral 12-0-0; CC-5: Deferral 8-0-0. (February 2021) CC-1: Approval 2-0-0 of proposed timetable; CC-2: No action taken; CC-3: Deferral 8-0-0 with the understanding that the moratorium will be extended and the text amendment will be placed on the May BOC agenda; CC-4: Deferral 11-0-0 to allow more community input; CC-5: Deferral 9-0-0. (December 2020) CC-1: Approval 5-0-0; CC-2: No action taken but feedback was provided to Staff; CC-3: No action taken; CC-4: Deferral 12-0-1; CC-5: No action taken but feedback was provided to Staff.

STAFF SUMMARY

This staff summary was authored by DeKalb County Law Department personnel, and constitutes staff's understanding and interpretation of Dr. Dean Dabney's report titled "Evaluation of Small Box Discount Retailers and Negative Outcomes In Unincorporated DeKalb County," and the accompanying Executive Summary. This summary is intended to compliment Dr. Dabney's report and Executive Summary in a form that may be more user-friendly to the public, and in the event of any unintended inaccuracies or contradictions Dr. Dabney's work product should be relied upon.

After receiving complaints from citizens regarding several alleged adverse impacts of small box discount retail establishments ("SBDRs") on communities in unincorporated DeKalb County (the "County"), a moratorium prohibiting the permitting and licensing of new SBDR establishments was instituted in January of 2020. Said moratorium and its multiple subsequent extensions through the present were imposed so that Dean Dabney's team at Georgia State University could be retained to perform and complete an objective study on the impacts of SBDRs, and to suggest any appropriate remedial measures.

Since being retained, Dr. Dabney's team thoroughly investigated SBDR establishment's association with (1) crime, (2) food availability and pricing, (3) security and safety features, and (4) nearby property values. Specifically, in the course of his team's investigation, they personally inspected several SBDR establishments in the County (qualitative data), and collected statistical data from several federal and local agencies, such as the U.S. Census Bureau and the DeKalb County Tax Assessor (quantitative data). Dr. Dabney's and his team strived to gain information on the degree to which the presence, growth/expansion, and clustering of SBDRs impacts neighborhoods, in relation to similar non-SBDR retail establishments such as grocery stores (local and national chains), pharmacies, and convenience stores.

The team's site visits showed that SBDRs often have lower prices on some staple household goods and food items than the comparator retail establishments, except large grocery stores. Further, SBDRs were actually more likely to have some fresh food options than the comparators, with the exception of grocery stores (both local and national chains). However, SBDRs are less likely to have safety or security features, and in conjunction with unappealing exterior aesthetics, interior disorderliness and lean staffing, agency-provided data evidenced increased crime within 100 feet of SBDRs.

Meanwhile, the agency-provided data indicated that the number of SBDRs in a given census tract is significantly correlated with the number of violent crimes, property crimes, public order crimes, and total crimes.

The agency data also showed that while SBDRs tend to be located in or near food deserts when compared to pharmacies, such was not the case in relation to the other comparators.

In relation to property values, data showed that the presence of SBDRs (like convenience stores) negatively impacts median home values within a census block, while grocery stores often show a positive effect.

Perhaps most notably, the data showed that SBDs' negative impacts, particularly on crime, are dramatically increased when SBDs are clustered together, or with convenience stores. Specifically, when in close proximity to other SBDs, statistical models indicated statistically significant and numerically large increases in crime counts. Further, when SBDs are clustered in close proximity with convenience stores, models yielded large and significant increases in property crime (but not other crime types). Finally, the models showed a numerically large (but statistically insignificant) increase in all crime types with an increase in the total number of SBDs in a census tract.

Based on the study's findings described above, given the similar negative influences and exacerbating impact when clustered together, it appears appropriate to treat SBDs and convenience stores similarly, and to subject them to the same zoning regulations in an effort to eliminate or reduce their negative effects. For example, distance requirements among and between SBDs and convenience stores might be considered.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After receiving complaints from citizens regarding several alleged adverse impacts of small box discount retail establishments (“SBDRs”) on communities in unincorporated DeKalb County (the “County”), a moratorium prohibiting the permitting and licensing of new SBDR establishments was instituted in January of 2020. Said moratorium and its multiple subsequent extensions through the present were imposed so that our research team at Georgia State University could be retained to perform and complete an objective study on the impacts of SBDRs, and to suggest any appropriate remedial measures.

Since being retained, our team thoroughly investigated SBDR establishment’s association with (1) crime, (2) food availability and pricing, (3) security and safety features, and (4) nearby property values. Specifically, in the course of the investigation, the research team personally inspected several SBDR establishments in the County (qualitative data) and collected statistical data from several (federal and local) agencies, such as the U.S. Census Bureau and the DeKalb County Tax Assessor (quantitative data). We strived to gain information on the degree to which the presence, growth/expansion, and clustering of SBDRs impacts neighborhoods, relative to similar non-SBDR retail establishments such as grocery stores (local and national chains), pharmacies, and convenience stores.

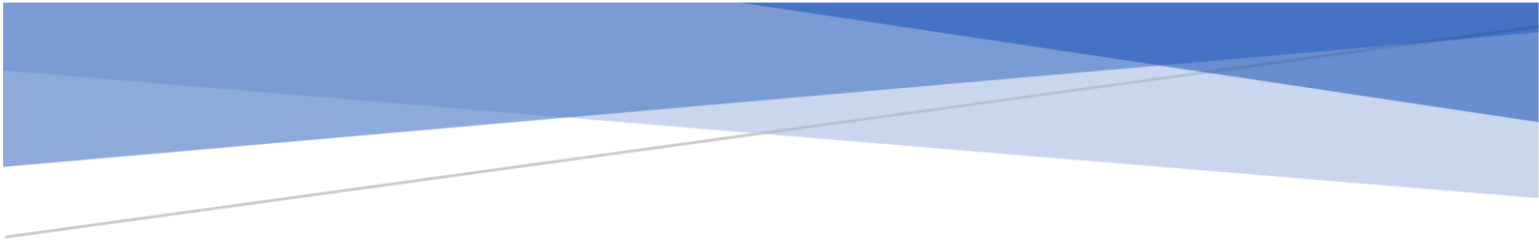
Our team’s site visits showed that SBDRs often have lower prices on some staple household goods and food items than the pharmacies, convenience stores, and many small grocers but not the large chain grocery stores. Further, SBDRs were actually more likely to have some fresh food options than retail pharmacies and convenience stores but not the grocery stores (both local and national chains). This observation did not hold for fresh meats, dairy, or produce. SBDRs are less likely to have safety or security features, and in conjunction with unappealing exterior aesthetics, interior disorderliness and lean staffing, agency-provided data evidenced high levels of property crime within 100 feet of SBDRs.

Meanwhile, the agency-provided data indicated that the number of SBDRs in a given census tract is significantly correlated with the number of violent crimes, property crimes, public order crimes, and total crimes. This relationship is less pronounced when considered at the same time as other factors known to correlate with crime such as poverty, racial composition, poverty, and the presence of other at-risk retailers. Of the retailers considered, SBDRs and convenience stores exhibit the greatest impact on crime outcomes in a census tract.

The agency data also showed that while SBDRs tend to be located in or near food deserts when compared to pharmacies, none of the retailers considered showed a significant effect on measures of resident food availability in a census tract. In relation to property values, data showed that in some years the presence of SBDRs (like convenience stores) negatively impacts median home values within a census block, while grocery stores often show a positive effect. The strength of these relationships varied from year to year.

Perhaps most notably, the data showed that SBDRs’ negative impacts, particularly on crime, are similar to those of convenience stores on crime.

Based on the study's findings described above, given the similar negative influences and similar impact, it appears appropriate to follow the lead of other jurisdictions across the country to treat SBDRs and convenience stores similarly, and to subject them to similar zoning regulations in an effort to eliminate or reduce their negative effects. For example, distance requirements among and between SBDRs and convenience stores might be considered as a means of reducing negative social outcomes in the adjacent areas.



EVALUATION OF SMALL BOX DISCOUNT RETAILERS AND NEGATIVE OUTCOMES IN UNINCORPORATED DEKALB COUNTY

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
Introduction	8
Background on Small Box Discount Retailers (SBDRs).....	8
Literature on SBDRs and Social and Health Outcomes.....	9
Obesity	9
Food Availability, Insecurity, and Quality	9
Crime.....	10
Land Values	11
Zoning Restrictions Against Small Box Retailers	11
The Current Study	13
Study Setting.....	13
Negative Social Outcomes	15
Analysis Plan.....	17
Qualitative Results	18
Inventory of SBDRs: Product Availability, Product Cost, and Safety and Security Features.....	18
Quantitative Results.....	23
Crime Analysis.....	23
Food Availability.....	35
Residential Property Values	41
References	49
Appendix A – Supplemental Crime Heat Maps.....	52
Appendix B. Bivariate Correlation Matrices Crime	58
Appendix C. Multivariate Models of Crime Counts, Convenience Stores, and Control Variables for 201961	
Appendix D. Multivariate Models of Crime Counts, SBDRs, and Control Variables	62
Appendix E. Maps of Retail Store Locations Relative to Median Parcel Values	64
Appendix F. Bivariate Correlation Matrices Median Parcel Value.....	66
Appendix G. Correlations Between Median Home Value (log) and Store Counts.....	68

List of Tables

Table 1. Local Policies Limiting Small Box Retailers Nationwide, May 2020	12
Table 2. Food Availability Comparison of SBDRs to Other Stores.....	19
Table 3. Food Availability Comparison of SBDRs to Other Stores.....	20
Table 4. Food Price per Unit Comparison of SBDRs to Other Stores	22
Table 5. Food Price per Unit Comparison of SBDRs to Other Stores Updated – only Post Covid.....	22
Table 6. Safety and Security Features of SBDRs	23
Table 7. Crimes Occurring Within 100 Feet of SBDR Addresses	27
Table 8. Bivariate Correlations Between Crime Counts, Store Counts, and Control Variables	28
Table 9. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime, SBDR.....	29
Table 10. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime	30
Table 11. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2018 Crime, SBDR	31
Table 12. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2017 Crime, SBDR	32
Table 13. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2016 Crime, SBDR	32
Table 14. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime, More than 1 Store Block Group.....	33
Table 15. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime, More than 1 Store Block Group.....	34
Table 16. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2018-2019 Aggregate Crime, Increasing Number of Stores 2015-2017	35
Table 17. Bivariate Correlations Between SVI, Number of Stores 2019, and Control Variables	40
Table 18. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Predicting Social Vulnerability Index Score, 2019	40
Table 19. Bivariate Correlations Between Median Parcel Value (log), Store Counts 2019, and Control Variables	44
Table 20. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Predicting Median Parcel Value (log)	45
Table 21. Bivariate Correlations Median Home Value (log) 2019, Store Counts 2018, and Control Variables in Census Block.....	46
Table 22. Regression Predicting Median Home Value (log) of Census Block Group, SBDRs	46
Table 23. Regression Predicting Median Home Value (log) Census Block Group, All Stores.....	47
Table 24. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Predicting Median Home Value, More than 1 Store Block Group	48
Table 25. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Predicting Median Home Value, More than 1 Store Block Group	48

List of Figures

Figure 1. All Crime Heat Map (aggregated 2017-2019) and SBDRs	25
Figure 2. All Crime Heat Map (aggregated 2017-2019) and Other Stores.....	26
Figure 3. Food Deserts and SBDRs (Aggregated)	36
Figure 4. Food Deserts and Pharmacies (Aggregated).....	37
Figure 5. Social Vulnerability Index and SBDRs 2019.....	38
Figure 6. Social Vulnerability Index and Other Stores 2019	39
Figure 7. Median Home Values by Unincorporated Census Blocks and SBDRs (2019)	42
Figure 8. Median Home Values by Unincorporated Census Blocks and Other Stores (2019)	43

Executive Summary

DeKalb County passed a moratorium on the granting of new business licenses to small box discount retailers (henceforth referred to as SBDRs) in January 2020. In part, this moratorium was put in place because of concerns about how SBDRs may be negatively influencing public safety, food availability, and property values in unincorporated DeKalb County. Such moratoriums are not unique to DeKalb County, and other jurisdictions have placed restrictions on the opening of SBDRs and also on other aspects of the stores, such as architectural standards and requiring a set amount of square footage to fresh food. This report investigates whether SBDRs in DeKalb County are linked to (1) crime; (2) food availability and pricing; (3) safety and security features of SBDRs; and (4) property values. To do so, we used both qualitative and quantitative data. We collected qualitative data on the inside and outside safety and security features of SBDRs as well as food availability and pricing and compared them to other types of stores. We also gathered quantitative data from DeKalb County agencies, the U.S. Census Bureau, and American Community Survey to explore how the presence, growth, and clustering of SBDRs and other stores are related to the outcomes noted above. For all our analyses, the impacts of SBDRs are compared to similar retail formats such as grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores.

Our review of the existing literature and legal landscape revealed that, as of May 2020, 26 local jurisdictions had undertaken efforts to enact zoning legislation aimed at restricting the licensure and operational aspects of SBDRs. These restrictions are commonly motivated by a desire to diversify retail choices, improve community health, achieve desirable economic impacts, and reduce crime and safety issues. Zoning restrictions have included overlays to exclude SBDRs from part or all of a jurisdiction, proximity limits, imposition of special land use permitting, architectural design mandates, and requiring that fresh food alternatives be sold on site. Previous research has linked SBDRs to negative outcomes such as food insecurity, food quality, and crime.

Our site visits revealed that SBDRs have average lower prices on some, but not all, of the staple household hard goods and food items for which we recorded data. SBDRs were outperformed by large grocery stores in terms of average pricing for staple household hard goods and food items. SBDRs are less likely to have fresh produce, fresh dairy, fresh meat, or frozen meat when compared to other stores. SBDRs are more likely to have some fresh food types when compared to local grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores. In addition, our qualitative analyses demonstrate the SBDRs are less likely to have in place of several safety and security features linked to crime prevention than other comparison store types.

We generated a series of heat maps to allow for the visual assessment of the simple (1-to-1) relationship between the number of SBDRs and the number of all crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, and public order crimes in a census tract. We also generated maps to capture the relationship between SBDRs and various food availability measures as well as residential property values. Both the visual data contained in the maps and follow up statistical analysis reveal a simple, bivariate (1-to-1) relationship between SBDRs and negative social outcomes.

We also conducted multivariate analyses to isolate the effect that SBDRs have on various outcome measures when controlling for the simultaneous influence of other relevant factors such as poverty, percent black, population, and presence of similar retail stores in a census tract. When doing so, we found that the relationship between the number of SBDRs and the counts of all crime types was sizable but not statistically significant. The clustering of more than one SBDR in a census block group was also

found to be unrelated statistically with the number of total crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, and public order crimes when controlling for other relevant factors and the number of other store types. When examining whether the increase in the number SBDs over time influences crime counts, we also found that having an increase in the number of SBDs in census tracts from 2015 to 2016 produced sizable increases (e.g., ~150%-225%) to the number of total crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, and public order crimes from 2018 to 2019. However, likely due to the small number of stores in these subsamples (e.g., few census tracts had 2 or more SBDs), the findings were not deemed statistically significant.

Finally, statistical models also demonstrate that the number of SBDs is not statistically related to the social vulnerability index (SVI) of a census tract. The SVI is a measure that reflects the overall vulnerability of a census tract on four dimensions: socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing type and transportation. The SVI can be used to estimate the amount of needed supplies like food, water, medicine, and bedding present in the tract, and is used as a proxy for food availability. Similar to the findings on crime, when examining the simple (1-to-1) relationship between the number of SBDs and property values, there is a statistically significant and strong negative association between the number of SBDs and median residential parcel value for some years as well as median home value for 2016. When incorporating other variables into the multivariate models, these effects are modest in size and not statistically significant.

Our specific findings are:

1. **A smaller percentage of SBDs had fresh produce, fresh dairy, fresh meat, or frozen meat available compared to other types of stores.** When investigating specific store types, SBDs in general less frequently have specific fresh/frozen food available when compared to large national grocery and local grocery stores. They are, however, more likely to have some specific fresh food types available when compared to pharmacies and convenience stores.
2. Average prices on some staple food and hard good items was lower in SBDs compared to other store types. **In total, SBDs appear to provide cost savings on some staple items when compared to local grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores, but do not compare as favorably to large grocery stores on price.**
3. **SBDs generally compare unfavorably to grocery stores, convenience stores, and retail pharmacies on environmental features commonly associated with crime.** SBDs were more frequently found to have signs of disorder outside (compared to large and local grocery stores) and more than one cashier working (compared to convenience stores) and less frequently found to have an upscale outside appearance (compared to large grocery stores and pharmacies), clear sightlines (compared to large grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores), to be clean inside (compared to all other store types), have more than one cashier working (compared to large grocery stores).
4. **Considerable levels of crime occur at or within 100 feet of SBD addresses and the vast majority of those reports involve property offenses.** Of those, almost 80% were larcenies.
5. **At the simple 1-on-1 (bivariate) level, the number of SBDs is significantly, positively, moderately correlated with the number of total crimes, the number of violent crimes, the number of property crimes, and the number of public order crimes in a census tract in the following year.** These correlations are stronger than those between the number of other store types and the number of crimes.

6. **When including other retailers, poverty, percent black, and population into multivariate analyses, the effects between the number of SBDRs and the number of each crime type remain large but are not statistically significant, which may be due to small sample sizes.**
7. **The presence of SBDRs and convenience stores appear to have the greatest independent impact on crime outcomes in a census tract.**
8. **Analysis of the clustering of SBDRs within a census block group reveal that having more than one SBDR in a census block is associated with an 225.4% increase in the number of property crimes.** When examining additional store types for clustering in the same model, the relationship between having more than one SBDR in a census block and property crime is rendered non-significant. The co-occurrence of SBDRs and convenience stores appear to be particularly relevant in this regard.
9. **Overall, year-to-year increases in the number of SBDRs located in census tract did not consistently yield a statistically significant increase the in the subsequent number of total crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, or public order crimes.** It should be noted, however, in some models, the p values for violent and property crime approached statistical significance and the size of the effects was large. **For violent crime, the expected number of violent crimes increased by 148.2% and by 177.6% for property crime in census tracts that had an increased number of SBDRs between 2015 and 2017.** The co-occurrence of SBDRs and convenience stores appear to be particularly relevant in this regard.
10. **SBDRs tend to be located in or adjacent to food deserts more so than retail pharmacies.**
11. **The number of SBDRs is not significantly correlated with food availability, as measured by the Social Vulnerability Index score of a census tract,** neither were the number of grocery stores, pharmacies, or convenience stores.
12. **There exists evidence to suggest that the presence of retail establishments is related to the median home values within a census block. These effects vary across time, with some retail types showing positive effects (e.g., grocery stores) and others showing negative effects (e.g., convenience stores and SBDRs).** The median home value in 2019 was not significantly correlated with the number of SBDRs in a census block in 2018. The number of SBDRs in 2015 was associated with a decrease in the median home value in 2016. The number of other stores types are more consistently related to median home values. Each additional grocery store in a census block group was associated with an increase of .15 in the median home value in 2019, and of .14 in 2018 and 2016. The number of convenience stores was significantly related to a decrease in median home value. Each additional convenience store in the census block group was associated with a decrease in the median home value of .21 in 2019 and 2018, .18 in 2017, and .16 in 2016.

Our main conclusions are:

1. With increasing frequency, local jurisdictions across the country have enacted zoning and licensure restrictions on SBDRs. These restrictions aim to limit the number, proximity, and business operations of SBDRs to achieve improved safety, community health, and economic development outcomes. The intent and restrictions being considered by DeKalb County are in line with current zoning practices.

2. Based on our qualitative analyses, SBDRs and convenience stores are more similar in food availability and pricing. In addition, SBDRs are less likely to have safety and security features in line with the principles of crime prevention through environmental design (e.g., being well lit, having security cameras, limiting signs of disorder, having an upscale appearance, having burglar bars, and having clear sightlines into the store) as compared to large grocery stores and pharmacies. In this way, SBDRs are similar to convenience stores and different from grocery stores.
3. Numerous studies have shown correlations between the presence of certain types of retailers and levels of crime in the adjacent areas. Our quantitative findings demonstrate that SBDRs are similar to convenience stores in their negative relationship to crime. The number and concentration of SBDRs and convenience stores are positively correlated and both have negative impacts on crime counts. Thus, the presence of these establishments may both be related to negative outcomes and treating them similarly may be justified. The same patterns are not exhibited with respect to grocery stores and pharmacies.
4. Overall, our findings suggest that some types of retail land establishments correlate with negative social outcomes (e.g., crime, fresh food availability, property values) while others do not. SBDRs, like convenience stores, may have a greater impact on the health, safety, and welfare of the community than other types of businesses such as grocery stores and pharmacies. These findings suggest that it would be reasonable to subject SBDRs and convenience stores to similar zoning ordinances as a means of reducing negative social outcomes in the adjacent areas.

Introduction

Background on Small Box Discount Retailers (SBDRs)

Generally, SBDRs focus on low-income consumers with the goal of offering products at low prices (Shrestha, 2016). SBDRs¹ specialize in providing fast-moving consumer goods – daily necessities at a value price (Shrestha, 2016). One way in which they achieve this objective is by selling goods that are packaged in smaller sizes than found in other outlets (Shrestha, 2016). They also offer private-label store brands and provide everyday low prices rather than spend large sums of money on advertising rotating deals (Shrestha, 2016). Although the major SBDR chains – Dollar Tree, Family Dollar (now Dollar Tree owned), and Dollar General have been in operation since the 1950s, the past few decades have seen an increasing growth in sales (Shrestha, 2016). SBDRs generally open in areas that are underserved by supermarkets or other large-scale retail stores. Given their relatively small size, they are able to open where large stores cannot. This small size allows for them to operate in areas convenient to their target customers – elderly people and those on a fixed income (Shrestha, 2016). This combination means that many SBDRs are located in impoverished areas (mostly rural and urban locales) with high proportions of minority community members. SBDRs also tend to rely on a lean staffing model to control operational costs. This is associated with less order, cleanliness, and control both inside and outside of the store locations (MacGillis, 2020).

SBDRs have expanded at a rapid pace, with almost 30,000 in existence in February 2019 (Donahu & Bonestroo, 2019). Chain SBDRs have been operational in DeKalb County since the mid-1990s. As of 2017, there were 1,467 SBDRs in Georgia, placing Georgia in the top 11 states for the number of chain SBDRs per person (Donahu & Bonestroo, 2019). Roughly five years ago, Dollar Tree purchased Family Dollar, although Family Dollar still has branded stores. Dollar Tree is focused on “event-based” shopping while Family Dollar is a need-based neighborhood discount store focused on household essentials (K. Zanni, personal communication, February 2, 2020). Dollar General stands on two pillars of convenience and value to serve everyday needs. Dollar General has recently introduced its DG+ brand that has a greater number of coolers for fresh foods, alcoholic beverages, and a greater array of fresh produce (S. Brophy, personal communication, February 24, 2020). Further, Dollar General is planning to or has retrofitted a portion of its stores to expand fresh food offerings (S. Brophy, personal communication, February 24, 2020).

Together, the major dollar store brands currently operate 43 stores in unincorporated DeKalb County. At present, all of these stores operate as Dollar General, Dollar Tree, or Family Dollar. Internal research of the Dollar Tree brands indicates that their stores contributed almost \$6.8 million in real estate and sales taxes to DeKalb County (unincorporated and incorporated) in 2019 (Committed to DeKalb County, 2020). They also report providing \$9.5 million in annual wages and bonuses in DeKalb County. Reflective of their mission and goals of offering event-based or need-based household essentials, data show that only 1.5% of food sales in DeKalb County are spent in Family Dollar, and in Urban Atlanta more broadly about \$2 million dollars are spent on food and beverage at SBDRs compared to about \$54 million at food stores (Urban Atlanta Food Sales, 2020). Other internal reporting based on an online survey of 1,431 adults shows that overall satisfaction is quite high among Dollar Tree and Family Dollar customers, with 87% of customers reporting overall customer satisfaction at Dollar Tree and 78% of customers reporting overall customer satisfaction at Family Dollar (DeKalb County

¹ We use the terms that are used in the research we cite. For example, Shrestha (2016) explicitly discusses SBDRs.

Loves Our Stores, 2020). Other highlights indicate that 77% of customers feel that SBDRs fill a need in their community; 60% agree that without SBDRs, their community would have fewer places to shop and they would have to travel further for things they need, and 61% agree that the only people who would benefit from blocking SBDRs in DeKalb County are the competing stores that charge higher prices (DeKalb County Loves Our Stores, 2020).

Literature on SBDRs and Social and Health Outcomes

With the proliferation of SBDRs across the U.S., researchers have begun to examine the potential consequences of their opening in communities. Most of this research has focused on the potential influence SBDRs have on obesity, food availability, food quality, and crime. Other research has considered the marketing of and services that SBDRs provide.

Obesity

Food deserts are defined by the USDA as low-income census tracts with at least 500 persons and/or at least 33% of the population who live more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store (or 10 miles in rural census tracts) (Ploeg, Nulph, & Williams, 2011). Some research has shown a link between food deserts and dietary outcomes; however, research has yet to demonstrate a link between supermarket proximity and obesity (Shannon, 2015). Morland and Evenson (2008) found that the presence of convenience stores with gas stations was significantly associated with increased prevalence of obesity. Specifically, for every additional convenience store with a gas station, the prevalence rate of obesity was multiplied by 31%. There is a correlation between dollar stores and obesity, but it is possible that this link is not causal in nature and rather reflecting of existing food preferences (Drichoutis, Nayga, Rouse, & Thomsen, 2015). Research specifically examining dollar stores and childhood obesity did not find a link between the presence of dollar stores close to a child's residence and body mass index (Drichoutis et al., 2015).

Food Availability, Insecurity, and Quality

Food availability has repeatedly been linked to poor diets and negative health outcomes. In a summary of 54 studies in the U.S. between 1985 and 2008, Larson and colleagues (2009) summarized that neighborhood residents who have limited access to convenience stores have healthier diets and lower rates of obesity. One of the criticisms of dollar stores is that they are found in "food deserts" and could undermine national grocery chains opening in those areas (Donahue & Mitchell, 2018). It has been speculated that chain dollar store companies may see areas lacking in grocery stores as ripe for revenue because of a lack of competition (Donahue & Mitchell, 2018). Others note that the infusion of dollar stores is a challenge to local, smaller grocery and retail stores (Donahue & Mitchell, 2018). Another consideration of dollar stores is the array of foods that are offered. As noted, one strategy that dollar stores use is to provide consumer goods in non-standard size packaging to keep costs low. Further, dollar stores have been criticized for only offering a limited range of fresh food, with most not offering fresh produce or meat (Donahue & Mitchell, 2018). Instead, the food offerings more commonly include processed food (Donahue & Mitchell, 2018).

Food insecurity is a term used to describe a lack of consistent access to healthy foods needed to maintain a healthy and active life (USDA, 2019). Research suggests that nearly 10% (37 million) of Americans suffer from food insecurity, including an estimated 11 million children. Food insecurity has been correlated with low-income areas, a lack of affordable housing, social isolation, poor access to healthcare, and other common social determinants of health (Coleman-Jensen, Rabbitt, Gregory, &

Singh, 2019). Research on the types of foods available at dollar stores support this concern in that a limited offering of healthy foods is available. In an inventory of dollar stores in Arkansas, it was reported that there was a very limited offering of healthier foods such as lower-sodium products and limited offerings of fresh fruits and vegetables (as cited in Drichoutis et al., 2015). Similar food inventory analyses have been conducted in other cities. Research in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota reported that no dollar stores carried fresh fruit or vegetables, only one-third sold frozen fruit, 44.4% sold frozen vegetables, and 55.6% sold 100% fruit juice. The availability of wholegrain-rich products at dollar stores ranged from 33.3% to 77.8% of dollar stores. Finally, two-thirds sold low-fat milk (Caspi, Pelletier, Harnack, Erickson, & Laska, 2015). The authors of this study concluded that “dollar stores stocked a narrower range of healthy options, but more consistently had certain items, such as canned fruits and vegetables and wholegrain-rich cereal, compared with other stores” (Caspi et al., 2015, p. 543).² Dollar store purchases have also been evaluated in terms of nutritional quality. In a study of 661 customers at 105 different food retailers, the researchers found that dollar store shoppers were more likely to be non-Hispanic Black and to have a high school education or less as compared to shoppers at corner stores, gas-marts, or pharmacies (Caspi, Lenk, Pelletier, Barnes, Harnack, Erickson, & Laska, 2016). Customers commonly cited (39%) the good prices when asked about the most important reason for shopping at the store, which was higher than the percentage indicating this reason for the other stores. Although the number of items and amount spent was not statistically different for shoppers at the different stores, dollar store shoppers purchased a median of 1,266 calories, which was more than double the median calorie purchases for the shopper at the other store types. A greater percentage of shoppers purchases sweet baked goods at dollar stores relative to shoppers at corner or gas-marts, and a greater percentage of dollar store shoppers (58%) purchased sugar-sweetened beverages, than corner store, gas-mart, or pharmacy shoppers. The researchers also found that dollar store shoppers were more likely to purchase candy – in fact, they were more than three times as likely to purchase candy than corner store shoppers (Caspi et al., 2016).

Crime

Numerous studies have shown correlations between the presence of certain types of retailers and levels of crime in the adjacent areas (Berke et al., 2010; Bernasco & Block, 2011; Dabney Teasdale, & Clubb, 2017; Gruenewald et al., 2006; Kubrin et al., 2011). The link between the presence of SBDRs and crime has not specifically been empirically examined beyond descriptive pieces. For example, a recent publication in Propublica cited a website, the Gun Violence Archive, to note that at least 200 violent incidents involving guns have occurred at Family Dollar or Dollar General stores since 2017 (MacGillis, 2020). This story provides descriptive information about the number of certain types of crimes at SBDRs but does not establish that SBDRs have more (or less) crime than other stores. The presence of other retail food locations has been investigated. In their study linking the built environment to fear of crime and crime rates, Schweitzer, Kim, and Mackin (1999) found that presence of a nearby grocery or convenience store was associated with an increase in the crime rate. Further, they reported that fear of crime is positively associated with the presence of a nearby grocery or convenience store. Bernasco and Block (2011) also show that the presence of grocery stores increases crime. Specifically, they found that grocery stores in a block increased robbery – adding a grocery store to the block increased the expected number of robberies by 34%. Research conducted on businesses and crime in unincorporated DeKalb county also found a positive association between gas stations and

² “Other stores” included corner or small grocery stores, and gas marts.

convenience stores in census tracts. When accounting for race, population, and poverty, each additional gas station or convenience store at the end of 2012 was associated with an increase in violent crime of 13.2% (Dabney et al., 2017). On whole, the extant literature suggests that the presence and proliferation of certain types of retailers, either on their own or in co-occurrence with other types of retailers, serves as a crime generator for the surrounding areas.

Land Values

The relationship between land values and SBDs has not been examined in the empirical literature. Other research, however, has identified a relationship between big-box retailers and home property values, such that proximity to these stores is associated with a decrease in home property values (Johnson, Lybecker, Gurley, Stiller-Shulman, & Fischer, 2009) and the number of stores nearby, the distance to nearest store, and the arrival of new stores negatively influences property resale values (Johnson & Acri, 2010).

Zoning Restrictions Against Small Box Retailers

A number of local jurisdictions have enacted zoning legislation aimed at restricting the licensure and operational aspects of SBDs. The Laurie M. Tisch Center for Food, Education & Policy at Columbia University maintains a database of these legislative actions. These data are arrayed in Table 1. As of May 2020, a total of 26 jurisdictions had undertaken efforts to restrict what are commonly referred to as “small box retailers.” Policy makers have assigned an upper area limit of 10,000-16,000 square feet on this category of retailer. Definitions also commonly refer to the sale of a wide assortment of hard and soft household goods, including food and beverages and the designation as SNAP retailers. It is noted that the consumer goods are generally offered at a discounted price, generally not exceeding \$10.

There exist several themes across the legislative efforts. Common concerns appear to have motivated the action, with 92% citing a desire to diversify retail choices, 77% citing a community health focus, 42% raising concerns about economic impacts, and 23% noting possible crime and safety issues associated with small box retailers. Nearly half of the actions saw a licensure moratorium introduced to allow time for the systematic study of the purported concerns that came before the legislative body. Themes are also evident in terms of the enacted licensure restrictions. In eight of the 26 jurisdictions (31%), area overlays resulted in small box retailers being excluded from part or all of the jurisdiction in question. Another 25% of the ordinances mandated a special land use permitting process for small box retailers. Design limits such as parking lot restrictions, shelving height mandates, and mandates on fresh food alternatives (e.g., 15% of shelf space dedicated to fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, dairy) are observable in this regard. Yet another commonality was density restrictions precluding small box retailers from being located in close proximity to one another. These mandated buffers range from 2,500 feet to five miles.

The passage of small box retailer restrictions is temporally and geographically concentrated. The first ordinance (Grand Marais, MN) was passed in 2016 and 22 of the 26 actions were adopted in 2019 or 2020. Geographically, the laws are disproportionately located in midwestern (N=7), southwestern (N=5) and southeastern (N=12) states. Through May of 2020, there have been 8 zoning actions passed in the metro-Atlanta area (unincorporated DeKalb County, Atlanta, Clarkston, East Point, Henry County, Morrow, Stockbridge, and Stonecrest).

Table 1. Local Policies Limiting Small Box Retailers Nationwide, May 2020*

Jurisdiction	Passage Date	Moratorium	Density Limits	Design Limits	Special Permit	Overlay	Health Focus	Crime Focus	Economic Focus	Retail Diversity Focus
Akron, OH	9/2019		X - 2.5k ft.		X		X	X		X
Atlanta, GA	11/2019		X - 1 mi.		X		X			X
Baytown, Tx	5/2020					X	X		X	X
Benzonia, MI	1/2020	X		X					X	X
Birmingham, AL	7/2019		X - 1 mi.			X	X			X
Broadview Heights, OH	11/2019	X					X	X		X
Clarkston, GA	5/2020	X			X		X			X
Cleveland, OH	4/2019	X					X	X		X
DeKalb County, GA	1/2020	X					X	X	X	
East Point, GA	2/2020	X					X		X	X
Fort Worth, TX	12/2019		X - 2 mi.		X		X			X
Grand Marais, MN	5/2016	X		X					X	X
Harwick, MA	12/2019	X		X		X				X
Henry County, GA	5/2020		X - 5 mi.				X		X	X
Mauldin, SC	1/2020	X					X			X
Melvindale, MI	11/2019		X - 2.5k ft.		X		X		X	X
Mendocino County, CA	8/2017			X	X	X				X
Mesquite, Tx	7/2018		X - 5k ft.		X		X			X
Morrow, GA	9/2019	X								
New Orleans, LA	10/2019		X - 2 mi.		X		X		X	X
Oklahoma City, OK	5/2019	X	X - 1 mi.			X	X	X		X
Palm City, FL	1/2020	X					X		X	X
Stockbridge, GA	7/2019		X - 1 mi.						X	X
Stonecrest, GA	11/2019					X	X	X		X
Tulsa, OK	4/2018		X - 1 mi.			X	X			X
Wyandotte County, KS	2/2019		X - 10k ft.		X	X	X		X	X

* Data compiled by the Laurie M. Tisch Center for Food, Education & Policy at Columbia University

The Current Study

Study Setting

In January of 2020, the DeKalb County Commission passed a moratorium on the establishment or expansion of SBDRs. Per the moratorium, "small box discount store means a retail store that is 16,000 square feet or less in size, which offers for sale a variety of convenience shopping goods and continuously offers the majority of the items in their inventory for sale at a price lower than traditional retail stores. SBDRs do not include stores that contain a pharmacy, sell gasoline or diesel fuel, or primarily sell specialty food items (i.e. meats, seafood, cheese, or oils and vinegars)." The moratorium called for the commissioning of a study of the effects of SBDRs on the health, safety, and welfare of the county's residents and businesses. We were commissioned by the DeKalb County Planning and Sustainability and Law Departments to conduct an independent analysis of the impact that the presence and proliferation of SBDRs has on the surrounding areas. The analysis was concentrated on the current unincorporated areas of the county which is comprised of 121 full census tracts and 294 block groups.³ According to data provided by the Office of Planning and Sustainability, unincorporated DeKalb County spans 155.41 square miles and has a total population of the area of 415,464. The population is 71% Black with an average age of 36.7 years. There are 157,841 total housing units in unincorporated DeKalb County, of which 57% are homes and 43% rental properties. The majority of housing stock was built during the last three decades of the twentieth century. The modal household is comprised of 2 people. The area is home to an educated populous, with 2/3 reporting at least some college experience and 2/3 occupying white-collar jobs. The median household income is \$58,967, with 16% of the households reporting income levels below the poverty level and 18% being food stamp recipients. The unemployment rate at the end of 2019 was 6.5%. The workforce of unincorporated DeKalb is fueled by 10,545 businesses that employ 107,929 employees.

We received annual business license data for 2015-2019 from the Department of Planning and Sustainability. These data document 33,173 businesses licensed in unincorporated DeKalb County over that time period, with the number and listing of active businesses fluctuating significantly from year to year. We meticulously hand cleaned this file using Google Maps, case-by-case consultation with the Business License Division, and information exchange with representatives of the Dollar General and Dollar Tree corporations. Several waves of incorporation occurred in DeKalb County during the study period. We tracked the date of such changes and adjusted the database accordingly from year to year, only including a retailer as being in unincorporated DeKalb county if it was zoned as such for the entire year. We also personally visited many of the locations to confirm their operational status. Google searches were also conducted to make phone contact and/or confirm operational status of licensed retailers. The resulting inventory of SBDRs (and comparison retail categories) is precise and reflective of the operational businesses under study.

During the study period, a total of 75 different retailers fitting the definition of a small box discount retailer were licensed for operation in the area comprising unincorporated DeKalb County. While considerable change occurred with respect to the entities that operated the store locations (i.e., regional chains and independent operators were replaced by national corporations), the total number of

³ The average census block covers .044 square miles of land area while the average block group covers .51 square miles and average census tract covers 1.73 square miles. On average, there are 39 blocks in a block group. The population for a census block group ranges from 600 to 3,000. The population range for census tracts is 1,590-16,588.

licensed SBDRs remained relatively stable, fluctuating from a low of 39 in 2017 to highs of 45 in 2015 and 2018. **By the end of 2019, there were 43 SBDRs located in 29 different census tracts comprising unincorporated DeKalb County. Most census tracts only had one SBDR (24 census tracts), eight tracts had two, and one tract had three.** Three primary factors account for the changes in the SBDR licensed to operate in unincorporated DeKalb County during the study period 2015-2019. First, the incorporation of the cities of Tucker (November of 2015) and Stonecrest (November 2016) annexed significant land area and the corresponding businesses located therein. Second, the corporate merger of Family Dollar and Dollar Tree led to the mandated divesting of Family Dollar locations (6 in unincorporated DeKalb County). Third, the emergence of national dollar store chains (i.e., Dollar General, Dollar Tree, and Family Dollar) has led to increases in the number of store locations under these monikers and a crowding out of regional chains and independent operators. For example, Dollar General, Dollar Tree, and Family Dollar have seen their number of store locations double in the past ten years.⁴ Despite the retail consequences of the global pandemic, Dollar General recently announced plans to open an additional 1,000 locations nationwide and remodel another 2,500.⁵

The premise underlying the moratorium ordinance enacted for unincorporated DeKalb County in January of 2020 is that SBDRs may have a greater impact on the health, safety, and welfare of the community than other types of businesses. We attempted to assess this premise by conducting parallel analyses on businesses that are similarly situated to SBDRs within the larger retail industry (i.e., overlapping product offerings, marketing plans, or store designs). In particular, we identified grocery stores, retail pharmacies, and convenience stores for this counterfactual analysis. Grocery stores are often at the center of the debate over the proliferation of SBDRs. Both types of retailers sell a wide array of consumer hard goods and consumables. While SBDRs offer a wider array of hard goods, grocery stores generally stock a more expansive list of brand name consumables and healthy food sources (e.g., fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, and dairy). Both types of retailers use stand-alone and strip mall locations, although grocery store chains require greater staffing and bigger land parcels due to their much larger size. While local grocers and some boutique national chains (e.g., Aldi and Whole Foods) are known to use staffing models and facilities that approximate those of SBDRs (i.e., 10,000-15,000 square feet), national chains such as Kroger and Publix routinely open stores that exceed 40,000 square feet of space. Big box warehouse clubs (e.g., Costco and Sam's Club) generally occupy about 150,000 square feet buildings while discount supercenters (e.g., Walmart and Target) can approach 200,000 square feet and deploy many more employees on a given shift. The current analysis excludes warehouse clubs and supercenters from consideration and focuses on local and national chain grocers (e.g., Publix, Kroger, Aldi, Whole Foods, Ingles, Food Depot) and indoor farmer's markets (e.g., Sprouts or local variations). Of the food-oriented retailers, these types of outlets most closely approximate SBDRs in terms of their staffing models, marketing plan, product selection, and attractiveness to a wide array of consumers. Conversely, big box retailers use dramatically different marketing, architectural, and staffing models than do SBDRs or grocery stores. They are small villages in their own right and do not make for a fair comparison.

We chose national retail pharmacies (e.g., Walgreens and CVS) as a second comparison group of stores in our counterfactual analysis. These retailers closely approximate SBDRs in terms of their land

⁴ See Statista for a full breakdown of the market: <https://www.statista.com/topics/1343/dollar-stores-in-the-us/>

⁵ A recent article in Supermarket Times details the planned expansion by the Dollar General and Dollar Tree corporations: <https://www.supermarketnews.com/retail-financial/dollar-general-dollar-tree-stay-expansion-track>

footprint. This is best evidenced by the trend for national SBDR chains to purchase and retrofit Rite Aid locations when that retail pharmacy chain went out of business in 2015. Aside from the addition of a wider selection of over-the-counter pharmaceuticals and full-service prescription pharmacy services, these chain retailers pursue similar staffing models and offer comparable consumables and hard goods as are common to SBDRs.

Convenience stores are presented as a third comparison group in our counterfactual analysis. These retailers occupy smaller spaces compared to SBDRs. Large national chains such as RaceTrac and QT can approach 5,000 square feet of interior area but most of the brands that are widely recognized in unincorporated DeKalb County (e.g., BP, Shell, Chevron) do not exceed 2,000 square feet. Most convenience stores double as gas stations. They tend to rely on leaner staffing models (i.e., 1-2 employees on duty at a time) and concentrate on smaller package sizes and product offerings. That said, they are abundant in unincorporated DeKalb County and, like SBDRs, often serve as a primary retail outlet in low income areas. DeKalb County subject convenience stores to a host of zoning restrictions as part of a special land use permitting process. Clearly, convenience stores represent the most tenuous comparison group in this study. While they compare favorably to SBDRs in their staffing models, the size of the store, inventory (much more limited food and hard good offerings), prevalence, and marketing model do not track well to SBDRs.

The small box discount retailer moratorium raises concerns regarding their impact on community health, safety, and economic outcomes. We selected the above mentioned retailers because they afford the best available correlational comparison for these general outcomes. According to data provided by the Department of Planning and Sustainability, there were 163 convenience stores, 44 national grocery stores, and 36 retail pharmacies licensed to operate in unincorporated DeKalb County between the start of 2015 and end of 2019. This sort of representation provides robust comparison groups upon which to base our counterfactual analysis.

Negative Social Outcomes

Based upon the existing literature and available data, a series of operational measures of community health, safety, and economic outcomes were identified. The safety outcome was measured using levels of reported crime. Research suggests that crime levels are correlated with the presence of specific types of retailers in the area (Dabney, et al., 2017; Schweitzer et al. 1999; Bernasco & Block, 2011). The DeKalb County Police Department provided address-level data on all Part I⁶ and Part II⁷ crimes reported to them 2015-2019. In line with common convention, we aggregated these incidents to reflect total crime levels, as well as counts of crimes against persons, property, and public order. Violent or Person offenses include murder/non-negligent manslaughter, rape, simple or aggravated assault, robbery, sex crimes, kidnapping, and terroristic threat/intimidation. Property crimes include arson, burglary, counterfeiting, damage to property, embezzlement, entering auto, extortion, forgery, fraud, larceny-theft, receiving/possessing stolen property, and vehicle theft. Public order offenses include criminal trespass, cruelty offenses, curfew violations, disorderly conduct, drug violations, driving

⁶ According to FBI designations, Part I crimes include murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

⁷ Part II crimes include simple assault, entering autos, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, receiving/possessing stolen property, vandalism, kidnapping, weapons violations, prostitution, sex crimes, crimes against family/child, drug offenses, liquor offenses, disturbing the peace, nuisance, disorderly conduct, gambling, DUI, vagrancy, curfew/loitering offenses, runaways, and "other" non-traffic offenses.

under the influence, family offenses, flight, loitering, obstruction, neglect, nuisance, prostitution, weapons violations, and a host of other non-traffic offenses. Total crime includes all of the above. We focus our analysis on reported crime data at the census tract or census block level during a given time period and consider how it relates to the presence of SBDRs and other types of retailers at earlier time periods (e.g., overlay 2019 crime data onto 2018 business license data).

We focused on two measures of availability of food: food deserts and food insecurity. The term “food desert” is used to describe low-income census tracts where a significant number (at least 500 people) or share (at least 33 percent) of the population lives greater than 1.0 mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store for an urban area (USDA, 2019). Such restricted access to healthy foods is said to compromise community health. Moreover, research suggests that SBDRs are often located in “food deserts” (Donahue & Mitchell, 2018). We plot the location of SBDRs relative to census tracts that the USDA identified as food deserts in 2017. Given that retail pharmacies stock many of the same food items as SBDRs and also represent the most robust food source option in impoverished urban areas, we provide a comparison analysis of the location of these retailers relative to food desert census tracts. The food desert concept is a blunt measure of food access in that it presumes that the presence of a grocery store is the only way to provide healthy food sources to a community. As such, the concept of food insecurity has emerged as a more meaningful concept in the conversation about food access. Unfortunately, researchers have confronted difficulty in identifying direct measures of this concept using available data sources and have instead turned to proxy or approximating measures as a compromise solution. The CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses 15 U.S. census variables at the tract level to represent the resilience of communities when confronted by external stresses on human health, including social and environmental inequalities and deprivation. For the SVI, four key dimensions are assessed: socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing type and transportation. The SVI can be used to estimate the amount of needed supplies like food, water, medicine, and bedding present in the tract.⁸ Food researchers commonly use the SVI as a proxy measure of food insecurity (Alwang, Siegel, & Jorgensen, 2001; Bohle, Downing, & Watts, 1994; Frozi, et al., 2015; Hinkel, 2011). We explore the relationship between the presence of specific retailer types (i.e., SBDRs, convenience stores, grocery stores, and retail pharmacies) and food insecurity using CDC data from 2016 on the Social Vulnerability Index.

Finally, we accessed the tax digest for DeKalb County to assess the relationship between the presence of certain types of retailers (i.e., SBDRs, convenience stores, grocery stores, and retail pharmacies) and land use and residential home values in the surrounding unincorporated area. We examine the median land use value in a census tract and the residential property value in a census block group relative to the presence of SBDRs and other store types. This allows for meaningful yet focused insights on the impact that these businesses have on the property values of adjacent areas. A total of 121 census tracts and 294 block groups comprised unincorporated DeKalb County in 2019. According to the DeKalb County Tax Assessor’s Office, the fair market median value of the residential property values in these block groups ranged from \$19,000 to \$1,325,000. That year, 38 different block groups contained at least one residential property as well as one or more small box discount store. There were a total of 43 SBDRs located in these block groups. The recorded 2019 median value of a residential property located on these block groups ranged from \$74,300 to \$384,000. For comparison purposes, we also analyzed 2019 residential property values for block groups containing at least one parcel of

⁸ See the CDC website for details on this measure: <https://svi.cdc.gov/factsheet.html>.

residential property along with a convenience store (81), grocery store (4), or retail pharmacy (18). The median fair market value assigned to residential properties located in the corresponding block groups ranged from \$42,200 to \$407,700 for those with a convenience store and residential property, from \$104,400 to \$424,150 for those with a grocery store and residential property, and from \$103,900 to \$660,600 to those with a retail pharmacy and residential property.

Analysis Plan

Upon collecting and cleaning the licensure, crime, food desert, Social Vulnerability Index, and property value data detailed above, the next step was to conduct a series of empirical exercises on these data. There were both qualitative and quantitative dimensions to the analysis. **The qualitative efforts centered around site visits to a selection of SBDRs and comparison stores (i.e. convenience stores, small local grocery stores, large chain grocery stores, and retail pharmacies) to assess the availability and pricing of commonly purchased household goods as well as the presence of safety and security features.** The 2019 store locations for each category of retailer were listed according to the location in the 5 commission districts of unincorporated DeKalb County. Random samples were drawn for each district. We visited a total of 19 SBDRs (6 Dollar General, 6 Dollar Tree, and 7 Family Dollar), 6 local grocery stores, 11 chain grocery stores, 8 convenience stores, and 13 retail pharmacies. Site visits to SBDRs and grocery stores were conducted in February of 2020 but were discontinued due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Site visits to convenience stores and retail pharmacies were conducted in August of 2020. A sample of return visits were conducted for SBDRs and grocery store locations in August to determine if the pandemic effected product pricing.

As noted, one strategy that SBDRs use is to provide consumer goods in non-standard size packaging to keep costs low. To examine the availability of commonly purchased foods, we coded each store for its offerings of fresh produce, fresh dairy, fresh meat, fresh lunchmeat, bread, and frozen meat. For each food category, we noted if the food category was available at all, if it had a limited selection comparable to a convenience or mom-and-pop grocery, or if it had a wide variety of foods in the category. We examined price by locating commonly purchases household goods (Tide detergent, Glad trash bags, gallon of milk, two-liter Coca-Cola, and Honey Nut Cheerios cereal) recording the costs of those items, accounting for packaging size. For instance, we recorded the price of Tide detergent per ounce and Coke per liter. Finally, we recorded several outside and inside safety and security features for their presence at each store. Outside characteristics included: being well lit, having security cameras, having signs of disorder, having an upscale appearance, being a standalone store, having burglar bars, and having clear sightlines into the store. Inside characteristics included: being clean, having security cameras, having more than one cashier working, having a merchandise safety system, and having high shelving. Decades of social scientific research conducted under the heading of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Defensible Space have shown these environmental characteristics to be correlated with levels of crime (Atlas, 2008; Jeffrey, 1971; Newman, 1966,1981).

The quantitative dimension of our analysis is organized into several phases. **First, we used the data from the DeKalb County Police Department to identify all criminal incidents occurring at or within 100 feet of 64 SBDRs while they were operational for the 2015-2019 time period.**⁹ A 100 foot buffer is the smallest one available within the DKPD database. It allows us to capture crimes occurring in

⁹ While there were 75 SBDRs licensed in unincorporated DeKalb County 2015-2019, they were located at 64 different addresses due to changes in ownership or name.

the exact address location as well as in the surrounding parking area common to strip centers and small shopping centers. These data are presented by offense category (person, property, public order crime) and according to the most frequent offense types (e.g., assault, larceny, assault, criminal trespass). Address-level crime data are the most conservative estimate of crime attributable to SBDRs. Police officers often record the location offenses using street intersections (e.g., Main Street and Elm Street) or generic block numbers (e.g., 100 block of Main Street) as a signifier. These instances are omitted from an address-level analysis such as ours. Many retail stores are located in shopping centers or malls. It varies whether a single or multiple addresses are assigned to such collectives. This can result in overestimation or underestimation of crimes occurring at a specific address.

Next, we use GIS software to provide a series of visual representations of the relationship that exists between the presence of specific business types and negative social outcomes. Sample maps are presented in the body of the report with a full listing provided in the appendices. A “heat map” design is used to overlay the presence of retail locations on levels of crime, food deserts, food insecurity, and residential housing values in unincorporated DeKalb County during a specific time period. The locations of SBDRs are mapped separately from the locations of convenience stores, grocery stores, and retail pharmacies. These maps provide a simple picture of how the presence of different retailer types correspond to the negative social outcomes under study.

The final step in our quantitative analysis plan involved estimating a series of multivariate statistical models that allows us to capture the effect that specific retail types (i.e., SBDRs, convenience stores, grocery stores, and retail pharmacies) have on crime, food insecurity, or parcel values and residential property values while holding constant other relevant predictor variables. These models provide a more complete, time ordered, and substantively meaningful approximation of the effect of dollar store presence and proliferation. That said, due to the small sample sizes that we are faced with, statistical significance is less meaningful in some of our models; thus, we often report the raw magnitude of the effect sizes.

Qualitative Results

Inventory of SBDRs: Product Availability, Product Cost, and Safety and Security Features

In Table 2, the qualitative assessment of food availability results is presented for all of the SBDRs visited and compared to other stores that were visited (i.e., large grocery, small grocery, pharmacies, and convenience stores combined). Stores were coded as not having the type of food available, having it available at a limited selection, or having it available at an expanded selection/similar to a grocery store. To evaluate the percentage of SBDRs having different food types available compared to other stores, chi-square tests of independence were conducted. This statistical approach allows one to isolate where differences exist across various 1-on-1 relationships between study variables. Significant differences in percentages across categories were evaluated. The presence of an asterisk (*) indicates that a statistically significant relationship was observed. A significantly greater percentage of comparison stores had fresh produce, fresh meat, fresh lunchmeat, frozen meat, and bread available with an expanded selection or selection similar to a large grocery store. A significantly greater percentage of SBDRs did not have fresh produce, fresh dairy, fresh meat, or frozen meat available. A significantly greater percentage of SBDRs had fresh lunchmeat and bread available at all compared to other stores.

<i>Table 2. Food Availability Comparison of SBDs to Other Stores</i>		
	SBDs (n=19) % (N)	Other Stores (n=36) % (N)
Fresh Produce		
Not Available*	94.7 (18)	52.8 (19)
Limited Selection	5.3 (1)	5.6 (2)
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery*	-	41.7 (15)
Fresh Dairy		
Not Available*	-	22.2 (8)
Limited Selection*	94.7 (18)	19.4 (7)
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery	5.3 (1)	58.4 (21)
Fresh Meat		
Not Available*	94.7 (18)	52.8 (19)
Limited Selection*	5.3 (1)	2.8 (1)
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery*	-	44.4 (16)
Fresh Lunchmeat		
Not Available*	5.3 (1)	47.2 (17)
Limited Selection*	94.7 (18)	8.3 (3)
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery*	-	44.5 (16)
Frozen Meat ^t		
Not Available*	50.0 (7)	11.4 (4)
Limited Selection*	50.0 (7)	-
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery*	-	88.6 (31)
Bread		
Not Available	10.5 (2)	27.8 (10)
Limited Selection*	89.5 (17)	27.8 (1)
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery*	-	44.5 (16)

^tFrozen meat only coded for 14 stores

*p<.05 columns statistically different

Table 3. Food Availability Comparison of SBDRs to Other Stores

	SBDR (n=19) % (N)	Large Grocery (n=11) % (N)	Local Grocery (n=6) % (N)	Pharmacy (n=13) % (N)	Convenience Store (n=6) ¹⁰ % (N)
Fresh Produce					
Not Available	94.7 (18)	-	-	100.0 (13)	100.0 (6)
Limited Selection	5.3 (1)	-	33.3 (2)	-	-
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery	-	100.00* (11)	66.7* (4)	-	-
Fresh Dairy					
Not Available*	-	-	16.7* (1)*	23.1* (3)	66.7* (4)
Limited Selection	94.7 (18)	-	16.7 (1)	30.8* (4)	33.3* (2)
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery	5.3 (1)	100.00* (11)	66.7* (4)	26.2* (6)	-
Fresh Meat					
Not Available	94.7 (18)	-	-	100.0 (13)	100.0 (6)
Limited Selection	5.3 (1)	-	16.7 (1)	-	-
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery	-	100.00* (11)	83.3* (5)	-	-
Fresh Lunchmeat					
Not Available	5.3 (1)	-	-	92.3* (12)	83.3* (5)
Limited Selection	94.7 (18)	-	16.7* (1)	7.7* (1)	16.7* (1)
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery*	-	100.00* (11)	83.4* (5)	-	-
Frozen Meat †					
Not Available	50.0 (7)	-	20.0 (1)	100.0* (5)	100.0 (6)
Limited Selection	50.0 (7)	-	-	-	-
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery	-	100.00* (11)	80.0* (4)	-	-
Bread					
Not Available	10.5 (2)	-	-	30.8 (4)	100.0* (6)
Limited Selection	89.5 (17)	-	33.3* (2)	61.5 (8)	-
Expanded Selection/Similar to Grocery*	-	100.00* (11)	66.7* (4)	7.7 (1)	-

*p<.05 different from SBDRs

¹⁰ Food availability data were not coded for one convenience store.

When comparing SBDRs to other store types separately, different findings emerged. As can be seen in Table 3, all large grocery stores had the investigated food categories available the most expansively and, when compared to SBDRs, the percentage difference was significant. A significantly greater percentage of local grocery stores had the investigated food categories available as an expanded selection or similar to large grocery stores when compared to SBDRs. A significantly greater percentage of SBDRs had fresh lunchmeat available as a limited selection as compared to retail pharmacies, and a significantly greater percentage of SBDRs had frozen meat available as compared to pharmacies. A significantly greater percentage of pharmacies had fresh dairy available with an expanded selection or similar to grocery stores than SBDRs. A significantly greater percentage of SBDRs had fresh dairy and fresh lunchmeat available as a limited selection as compared to convenience stores. A significantly greater percentage of SBDRs had bread available compared to retail pharmacies. Not surprisingly, convenience stores underperformed in terms of availability and pricing compared to all other categories.

The data in Tables 2 and 3 above suggest that some meaningful differences are observable when comparing the food availability of SBDRs to a combination of other food and hard goods retailers (i.e., SBDRs to an aggregate of grocery, pharmacy, and convenience outlets). Meaningful differences are observable when the comparisons are done from one retail sector to another (e.g., SBDRs to grocery stores or SBDRs to pharmacies).

In addition to food availability, the qualitative assessment also included price comparison of selected, commonly purchases household goods. In doing so, prices were evaluated, and independent samples t-tests were performed to evaluate potential statistically significant differences in average values. Table 4 displays the results of this assessment where the bolded text in the cells at the bottom of the table indicate statistically significant differences in pricing. **A number of per unit pricing differences were observed when SBDRs were compared to large grocery stores, local grocery stores, convenience stores, and retail pharmacies.** The average price per ounce for a gallon of milk was significantly higher in SBDRs when compared to large grocery stores. The average price for a Glad Trash bag was lower in SBDRs compared to pharmacies. The average price for Honey Nut Cheerios was significantly lower in SBDRs compared to local grocery stores. The average price per ounce for Tide laundry detergent was significantly lower than the average price found in pharmacies. The average price for a glad trash bag was also significantly lower in SBDRs when compared to pharmacies. The average price for a two-liter of Coca-Cola was significantly lower in SBDRs compared to the price in convenience stores.

Because of the possible influence that the Covid-19 pandemic is having on prices, we returned to six SBDRs (varied across store chains and commission districts) and also visited five large grocery stores, five local grocery stores, and 12 pharmacies in August to check prices. The data in Table 5 show that differences exist in the pricing levels across the store types. Again, bold text in the cells at the bottom of the table indicate statistically significant differences. Some changes were observed in the pricing comparisons conducted after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The average price per ounce for Tide was significantly higher in large grocery stores than in SBDRs, while the average price per Glad Trash bag and the average price per ounce for a two-liter of Coca-Cola was significantly higher in SBDRs compared to large grocery stores. The average price for Honey Nut Cheerios remained lower in SBDRs compared to local grocery stores as did the average price per ounce for Tide laundry detergent. The average price per two-liter of Coca-Cola was not statistically different across SBDRs and convenience stores in this analysis.

Table 4. Food Price per Unit Comparison of SBDs to Other Stores

	SBDR (n=19)	Large Grocery (n=11)	Local Grocery (n=6)	Pharmacy (n=13)	Convenience Store (n=7)
	Mean (s)	Mean (s)	Mean (s)	Mean (s)	Mean (s)
Tide (ounce)	.12 (.01)	.25 (.37)	.17 (.04)	.15 (.02)	
Glad Trash Bags (bag)	.20 (.03)	.17 (.06)	.27 (.09)	.28 (.05)	.15
Gallon Milk (gallon)	3.99 (.76)	3.04 (.62)	3.63 (.49)	4.19 (.90)	4.36 (.55)
2 Liter Coca-Cola (2 Liter)	.92 (.06)	.81 (.17)	.97 (.23)	1.14 (.23)	1.20 (.22)
Honey Nut Cheerios (ounce)	.28 (.02)	.29 (.07)	.35 (.03)	.36 (.10)	-
t Tide (sig.)		1.137 (.285)	2.659 (.072)	4.34 (.000)	-
t Glad (sig.)		-1.580 (.142)	1.734 (.154)	5.06 (.000)	-1.952 (.067)
t Gallon (sig.)		-3.274 (.004)	-.966 (.349)	.603 (.553)	.786 (.446)
t Coke (sig.)		-2.043 (.067)	.470 (.662)	3.273 (.220)	3.262 (.016)
t Honey (sig.)		.168 (.870)	5.187 (.000)	2.751 (.077)	-

Table 5. Food Price per Unit Comparison of SBDs to Other Stores Updated – only Post Covid

	SBDR (n=6)	Large Grocery (n=5)	Local Grocery (n=5)	Pharmacy (n=12)	Convenience Store (n=6)
	Mean (s)	Mean (s)	Mean (s)	Mean (s)	Mean (s)
Tide (ounce)	.12 (.02)	.14 (.02)	.17 (.04)	.15 (.02)	-
Glad Trash Bags (bag)	.24 (.03)	.17 (.04)	.24 (.05)	.28 (.05)	-
Gallon Milk (gallon)	3.40 (1.37)	2.93 (.82)	3.54 (.52)	4.19 (.90)	4.04 (.07)
2 Liter Coca-Cola (2 Liter)	.99 (.05)	.75 (.19)	.94 (.26)	1.14 (.23)	1.19 (.24)
Honey Nut Cheerios (ounce)	.30 (.02)	.26 (.05)	.35 (.03)	.36 (.10)	-
t Tide (sig.)		2.312 (.046)	2.703 (.051)	3.120 (.007)	-
t Glad (sig.)		-3.068 (.013)	.018 (.986)	1.995 (.077)	-
t Gallon (sig.)		-.707 (.496)	.203 (.844)	1.497 (.154)	-.634 (.550)
t Coke (sig.)		-2.733 (.046)	-.438 (.673)	1.590 (.131)	-1.988 (.099)
t Honey (sig.)		-1.305 (.247)	2.856 (.021)	1.612 (.127)	-

The final part of our qualitative analysis involved assessing SBDs and other stores for safety and security features that have been connected to crime prevention (Cozens, Saville & Hillier, 2005; Lawrence, 2004). To do so, selected outside and inside characteristics of stores were evaluated for their

presence (present or not). The percentage of SBDRs possessing each characteristic was compared to the percentage of other stores possessing each characteristic using chi-square tests of independence. When cell sizes were below 5, Fisher’s Exact test was used to evaluate significance (indicated using asterisks). **Notable differences were observed in the physical and security features of SBDRs compared to other types of retailers. Prior research (Atlas, 2008) demonstrates that each of these environmental factors is predictive of crime.** As displayed in Table 6, a significantly greater percentage of SBDRs had signs of disorder outside compared to large grocery stores. A significantly greater percentage of large grocery stores and pharmacies had an upscale outside appearance as compared to SBDRs. A significantly greater percentage of convenience stores were standalone stores compared to SBDRs. A significantly greater percentage of large grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores had clear sightlines into the store from outside. Inside characteristics were also evaluated. A significantly greater percentage of large grocery stores, local grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores were clean inside as compared to SBDRs. A significantly greater percentage of large grocery stores had more than one cashier working during the visit than SBDRs, but a significantly greater percentage of SBDRs had more than one cashier working compared to convenience stores. A significantly greater percentage of SBDRs had a merchandise security system and high shelving compared to convenience stores. SBDRs more frequently had cameras and high shelving than local grocery stores ($p=.05$).

Table 6. Safety and Security Features of SBDRs

	SBDR	Large Grocery	Local Grocery	Pharmacy	Convenience Stores
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Outside Characteristics					
Well Lit	100.0 (19)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (7)
Camera	68.4 (13)	81.8 (11)	66.7 (4)	61.5 (8)	100.0 (7)
Signs of Disorder	52.6 (10)	0.0 (0)**	0.0 (0)	23.1 (3)	42.9 (3)
Upscale Appearance	26.3 (5)	63.6 (7)*	0.0 (0)	61.5 (8)*	14.3 (1)
Standalone Store	31.6 (6)	18.2 (2)	33.3 (2)	61.5 (8)	100.0 (7)**
Burglar Bars	31.6 (19)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	30.8 (4)	14.3 (1)
Clear Sightlines	42.1 (8)	100.0 (11)**	83.3 (5)	92.3 (12)**	100.0 (7)*
Inside Characteristics					
Clean	15.8 (3)	100.0 (11)***	66.7 (4)*	61.5 (8)*	71.4 (5)*
Cameras	100.0 (19)	100.0 (11)	66.7 (4) ^t	100.0 (13)	100.0 (6)
>1 Cashier	57.9 (11)	100.0 (11)*	83.3 (5)	84.6 (11)	0.0 (0)*
Merchandise Safety System	63.2 (12)	45.5 (5)	16.7 (1)	92.3 (12)	0.0 (0)*
High Shelving	100.0 (19)	100.0 (11)	66.7 (4) ^t	92.3 (12)	0.0 (0)***

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$, ^t $p=.05$

Quantitative Results

Crime Analysis

We focus our analysis on reported crime data at the census tract level during the 2017-2019 time period. These data are compared to the presence of licensed retailers during 2016-2017. During 2017-2019, the 121 census tracts comprising unincorporated DeKalb County experienced between 0 and

2,682 overall reported crimes, with an average 608 per tract. Counts of reported violent crime varied from 0 to 606 incidents per tract with an average of 126. Property crime levels varied from 0 to 1448, with an average of 337 per tract. Public order offending ranged from 0 to 796 crimes per tract, with an average of 146. During 2016-2017, there were 43 SBDRs, 123 convenience stores, 35 grocery stores, and 28 retail pharmacies licensed in the area comprising unincorporated DeKalb County for the preceding two years, 2016-2017.

The two maps below provide visual representations of the simple, bivariate (1-on-1) relationship between the location of specific types of retailers and overall levels of crime. Research on the relationship between crime and land use suggests that it takes some time for new land uses to impact the social dynamics (e.g., crime) of the surrounding community, as such we plot those businesses that were open for the two-year period 2016 and/or 2017 against crime data for the period 2017-2019. Note that the maps below focus on overall levels of crime but Appendix A provides maps for violent, property, and public order crimes as well, broken out for all of the categories of businesses detailed in the text of the report. In the first map below (Figure 1), black dots represent the location of the 43 SBDRs that were confirmed open for 2016 and/or 2017. Referring to the background shading of the map, red depicts those areas with the highest levels of reported 2017-2019 overall crime, yellow illustrates moderate levels of crime, while green and blue shading indicates lower crime areas. Note that no stores or crime concentrations are plotted for the incorporated areas of the county. **The visual data show that SBDRs, especially those in close proximity to one another, tend to be concentrated in moderate to high crime laden areas of the county.**

The next map (Figure 2) plots the comparison stores (convenience stores, grocery stores, and retail pharmacies) that were open 2016 and/or 2017 against the aggregate level of violent crime for the period 2017-2019. Royal blue dots represent 121 convenience stores, green dots 35 grocery stores, and red dots 28 retail pharmacies. The crime shading and boundaries conventions mirror that of the map above. **These data show that the location of convenience stores, especially when clustered together along main thoroughfares, are associated with moderate to high levels of crime. Grocery stores and retail pharmacies show a weaker association to elevated crime levels.** Referring to Appendix A, note that these relationships hold stable in the heat maps plotting violent, property, and public order crime.

Figure 1.

All Crimes Heat Map (2017-2019) and SBDR

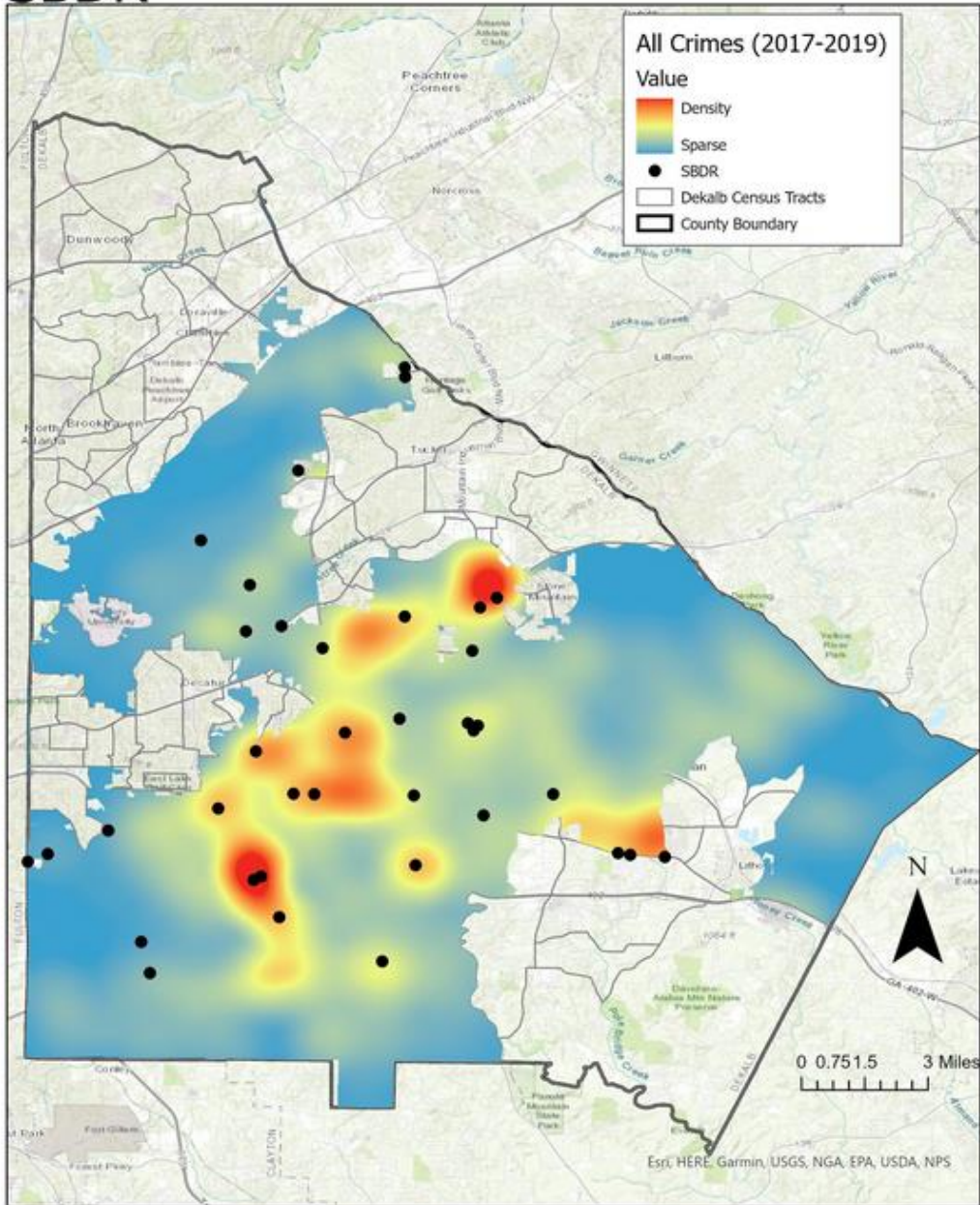
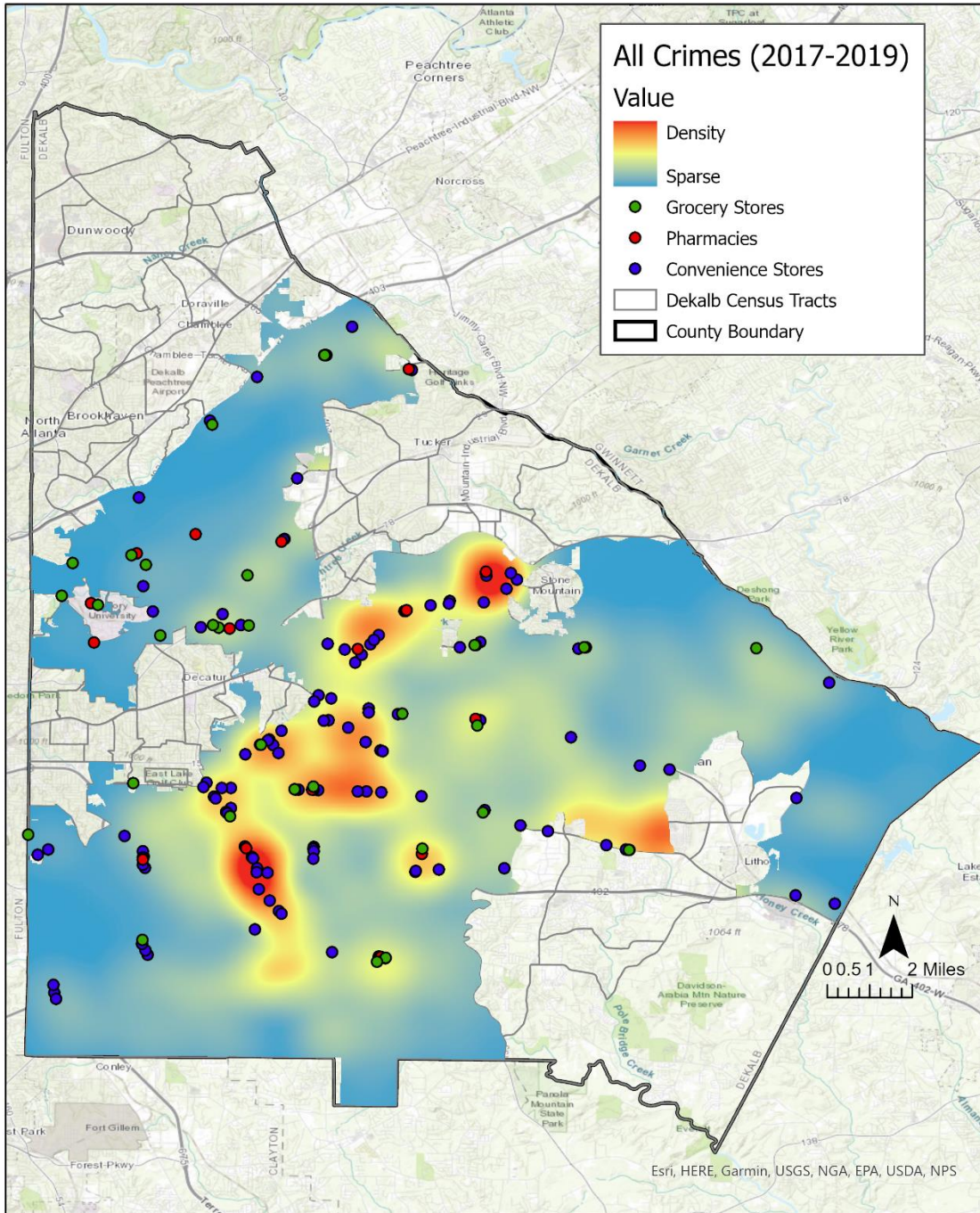


Figure 2.

All Crimes Heat Map (aggregated 2017-2019) and Other Stores



In addition to generating heat maps, we also examined crimes reported to DeKalb Police within 100 feet from SBDR addresses between 2015 and 2019 (N=65). Table 7 displays these results. **Police responded to 2,602 reported crimes at SBDR locations during the period 2015-2019. Of those, over half (53%) were property offenses, about one third were public order offenses (36%), and 11% were violent offenses.** Of the property offenses, 80% were larceny offenses and 7% were burglaries. Vandalism was the most commonly occurring public order offense. Almost half (49%) of all violent offenses were simple assaults, and 35% were robberies.

Table 7. Crimes Occurring Within 100 Feet of SBDR Addresses

	N	%
All Crime	2,602	100.0
Violent Total	298	11.45
Aggravated Assault	19	6.38
Simple Assault	145	48.66
Robbery	105	35.23
Property Total	1,380	53.04
Burglary	100	7.25
Larceny	1,102	79.86
Public Order Total	924	35.51
Drug Violation	56	6.06
Trespassing	54	5.84
Vandalism	98	10.61

To evaluate the relationship between the number of SBDRs, grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores and the number of crimes (total, violent, property, and public order) in a census tract, we first examine the bivariate relationships (comparing the relationship between two variables) between the number of each type of store and the number of each type of crime. We perform these analyses using store data from one year and crime data from the following year (i.e., 2018 store data to 2019 crime data). We do this for annual data between 2015 and 2019. We also present the bivariate relationships between all other variables. The results for 2018 to 2019 are presented in Table 8. **This bivariate analysis suggests that SBDRs exhibit a stronger relationship with crime levels than some other types of retailers. As can be seen, when examining the simple (1 to 1) relationship, the number of SBDRs is significantly and positively correlated with the number of total crimes, the number of violent crimes, the number of property crimes, and the number of public order crimes.** These positive correlations show that as the number of SBDRs increases, the number of crimes increases the following year. The correlations are moderately strong, ranging from .53 to .57. In terms of comparison, the number of grocery stores is only significantly correlated with the number of property crimes, and correlation is weak (.20). The number of retail pharmacies is not significantly correlated with any of the crime count variables. Like SBDRs, the number of convenience stores is significantly and positively correlated with the number of total crimes, the number of violent crimes, the number of property crimes, and the number of public order crimes. These correlations are moderately strong, ranging from .67 to .71. The correlation matrices for other crime count years and number of store types are presented in Appendix B.

Table 8. Bivariate Correlations Between Crime Counts, Store Counts, and Control Variables

	All Crime 2019	Violent Crime 2019	Property Crime 2019	Public Order Crime 2019	SBDR 2018	Grocery 2018	Pharmacy 2018	Convenience 2018	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
All Crime 2019	1.00										
Violent Crime 2019	.98*	1.00									
Property Crime 2019	.99*	.94*	1.00								
Public Order Crime 2019	.98	.97*	.92*	1.00							
SBDR 2018	.56*	.53*	.54*	.57*	1.00						
Grocery 2018	.17	.11	.20*	.13	.24*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2018	.11	.08	.14	.06	-.22*	-.01	1.00				
Convenience 2018	.70*	.67*	.67*	.71*	.55*	.20*	.17	1.00			
Poverty	.13	.68*	.08	.20*	.06	-.03	-.01	.16	1.00		
Percent Black	.67*	.68*	.65*	.66*	.31*	-.03	.04	.44*	.24*	1.00	
Population	.26*	.25*	.27*	.22*	.15	.10	.09	.09	-.10	.23*	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

We also estimated multivariate models (negative binomial regression models) to examine the relationship between the number of SBDRs, the number of grocery stores, the number of pharmacies, and the number of convenience stores in a census tract and the number of total crimes, the number of violent crimes, the number of property crimes, and the number of public order crimes in a census tract, holding constant the population size (number of people in the census tract), race (% black) and poverty (percentage below the poverty line) based on the 2010 decennial census and the 2014 American Community Survey. The analysis captures changes over time, as we modelled the outcomes year to year. Specifically, we evaluated models examining counts of stores in 2018 and crime counts in 2019, counts of stores in 2017 and crime counts in 2018, counts of stores in 2016 and crime counts in 2017, and counts of stores in 2015 and crime counts in 2016 to evaluate how the number of stores is related to crime in the following year.

Table 9 presents the results examining crime counts in 2019 when evaluating the relationship between the number of SBDRs in 2018 in a census tract and crime. This first model does not include other store types but does include poverty, percent black, and population of the census tract. In examining the table, the cells represent the coefficients (B) for each variable and the CI is the confidence interval for the coefficient. The B represents the expected factor increase or decrease in the counts of crime for a one-unit change in the variable (e.g., for a 1 unit increase in the count of SBDRs). Confidence Intervals that include 0 show that the B coefficient (the effect) is not statistically significant. They also show the range that the true value of the coefficient is likely to be. You can add and subtract from the coefficient to get an interval within which the true coefficient is likely to fall 95% of the time. For variables that have significant coefficients, we present % change, which indicates the expected % change in the expected count of crime. **As shown, the number of SBDRs in 2018 is associated with an increase**

in the number of total crimes, the number of violent crimes, the number of property crimes, and the number of public order crimes in 2019 when accounting for poverty, percent black, and population in a census tract. These models indicate that for every additional dollar store in a census tract, the expected number of total crimes increases by 83%, violent crimes by 84%, property crimes by 84%, and public order crimes by 79%.

Table 9. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime, SBDR

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change ^t	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
Only SBDR				
SBDR Store 2018	.60 * (.14-1.06) 82.5	.61** (.24-.98) 83.8	.61** (.17-1.06) 84.2	.58** (.20-.96) 78.9
Poverty	.00 (-.02-.03)	.01 (-.01-.03)	-.00 (-.03-.02)	.01 (-.01-.03)
Percent Black	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.5	.03*** (.02-.04) 3.0	.02*** (.01-.03) 2.2	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.7
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001, ^tonly reported for significant coefficients

We performed a supplementary analysis that examines the relationship between crime counts in 2019 and the number of convenience stores in a census tract. In this analysis, we did not include the other store types, but did include measures of poverty, percent black, and population of the census tract. This analysis was conducted for several reasons. First, as shown in Table 8, the number of convenience stores and the number of SBDRs in a census tract are significantly, positively correlated. This relationship is moderately strong. **As the number of SBDRs increases in a census tract, so too does the number of convenience stores. Thus, we wanted to isolate the relationship of convenience stores to counts of crime since it appears that SBDRs and convenience stores are commonly found in census tracts.** Second, the relationship shown in Table 8 between the number of convenience stores and number of crimes indicates that a significant, strong, and positive relationship exists between the two. Third, convenience store locations are regulated in unincorporated DeKalb through the Special Land Use Permit (SLUP-6) process. This process resulted from a similar empirical study examining six different types of retailers (auto body shops, liquor stores, convenience stores, fast food restaurants, check cashing stores, and pawn shops). That study showed significant relationships between crime and the presence, clustering, and growth of these retail types. Thus, if SBDRs are similarly related to crime as convenience stores, it may be reasonable to treat SBDRs in a similar fashion. As shown in Appendix C, the number of convenience stores in 2018 is associated with an increase in the expected number of total crime, violent crime, property crime, and public order crime counts in 2019. The percent expected change in crime counts ranges from 40.4% to 43.6%. Thus, our findings demonstrate that the number of SBDRs and convenience stores both are associated with increases in crime counts.

Table 10 presents the results examining crime counts in 2019 but includes measures of the number of SBDRs, the number of grocery stores, the number of pharmacies, and the number of public

order crimes. It also includes measures of poverty, percent black, and population of census tract. This model is informed by research that connects crime levels to diverse commercial land usage. **As can be seen, when evaluating the different store types simultaneously, there is not a statistically significant relationship between the number of SBDRs in 2018 and total crime, violent crime, property crime, or public order crime in 2019.** However, there is statistically significant relationship between the number of grocery stores and the number of convenience stores and the number of property crimes, and the number of convenience stores and the number of public order crimes. For each additional grocery store in a census tract, the expected number of property crimes increases by 51%, while for each additional convenience store in a census tract, the expected number of property crimes increases by 26% and the expected number of public order crimes increases by 28%. **The simple relationship found between the number of SBDRS and crime counts becomes non-significant when accounting for other variables at the multivariate level.**

Table 10. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change [†]	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
All Stores				
SBDR 2018	.31 (-.17-.80)	.35 (-.04-.74)	.30 (-.16-.76)	.32 (-.08-.72)
Grocery Store 2018	.39 (-.03-.81)	.32 (-.03-.67)	.41* (.02-.80) 50.8	.33 (-.03-.69)
Pharmacy 2018	.42 (-.29-1.14)	.26 (-.32-.83)	.52 (-.16-1.19)	.24 (-.36-.84)
Convenience Store 2018	.23 (-.01-.47)	.22* (.03-.41) 24.9	.23* (.00-.45) 25.6	.25* (.05-.44) 27.8
Poverty	.00 (-.02-.02)	.01 (-.01-.02)	-.00 (-.02-.02)	.01 (-.01-.02)
Percent Black	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.6	.03*** (.02-.04) 3.0	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.4	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.7
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p,.001, [†]only reported for significant coefficients

Tables 11 through 13 present the results examining crime counts in 2018, 2017, and 2016 while controlling for the presence of other retailers, poverty, race, and population. The results are relatively consistent over time, such that the number of SBDRs is related at the bivariate level to the number of crimes in a census tract (tables in Appendix D), but that when accounting for the number of other types of stores and our control variables, the relationship becomes non-significant. This suggests that increases in retail land use in general, not one particular type of retailer type, produce increases in all crime levels when controlling for other relevant socio-economic factors. There are a few exceptions. For the 2018 crime count models (Table 11), the number of SBDRs was significantly related to the number of violent crimes even when holding constant the number of other stores as well as the other control

variables. For each additional SBDR in a census tract in 2017, the expected number of violent crimes increased by 71%. In this same year, the number of convenience stores was found to increase the expected counts of property and public order crimes by 25% and 31% respectively. For the 2017 (Table 12) and 2016 (Table 13) crime count models, the only store variable found to be related to the number of crimes was the number of convenience stores. For this year, the number of convenience stores was related to an increase in the number of total crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, and public order crimes. **In total, we find mixed and time varying results regarding the relationship between crime and the number of SBDRs located in the surrounding area. The number of SBDRS is related to the expected number of violent crime counts in 2018, but the number of SBDRS is not significantly related in other years to crime counts. The number of convenience stores is related to an increase in the expected crime counts (of at least one type) in every year.**

Table 11. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2018 Crime, SBDR

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change ^t	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
All Stores				
SBDR 2017	.50 (-.07-1.06)	.53* (.05-1.01) 70.7	.50 (-.04-1.04)	.40 (-.05-.86)
Grocery Store 2018	.31 (-.09-.72)	.31 (-.04-.67)	.32 (-.06-.70)	.28 (-.05-.60)
Pharmacy 2018	.34 (-.34-1.02)	.21 (-.35-.78)	.39 (-.26-1.04)	.24 (-.30-.78)
Convenience Store 2018	.22 (-.01-.45)	.15 (-.04-.35)	.22 [#] (-.00-.45) 25.0	.27** (.09-.46) 31.3
Poverty	.00 (-.02-.02)	.01 (-.01-.03)	-.01 (-.03-.02)	.01 (-.01-.03)
Percent Black	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.6	.03*** (.02-.04) 3.1	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.4	.03*** (.02-.04) 2.9
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p,.001, #p=.05, ^tonly reported for significant coefficients

Table 12. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2017 Crime, SBDR

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change ^t	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
All Stores				
SBDR 2016	.20 (-.32-.72)	.12 (-.28-.52)	.22 (-.29-.73)	.18 (-.26-.61)
Grocery Store 2016	.36 (-.04-.75)	.35 (.04-.65)	.37 (-.01-.75)	.28 (-.05-.62)
Pharmacy 2016	.41 (-.25-1.37)	.31 (-.19-.80)	.42 (-.23-1.07)	.36 (-.18-.90)
Convenience Store 2016	.27* (.03-.51) 30.7	.29** (.10-.47) 33.3	.25* (.01-.48) 28.2	.32** (.11-.52) 37.6
Poverty	-.00 (-.02-.02)	.00 (-.02-.02)	-.01 (-.03-.01)	.00 (-.01-.02)
Percent Black	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.7	.03*** (.03-.04) 3.5	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.4	.03*** (.02-.04) 2.9
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p,.001, #p=.05, ^tonly reported for significant coefficients

Table 13. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2016 Crime, SBDR

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change ^t	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
All Stores				
SBDR 2015	.25 (-.30-.79)	.14 (-.30-.58)	.27 (-.25-.79)	.23 (-.22-.70)
Grocery Store 2015	.36 (-.06-.79)	.33 (-.03-.68)	.40 (-.00-.80)	.25 (-.12-.61)
Pharmacy 2015	.43 (-.25-1.11)	.27 (-.26-.81)	.50 (-.15-1.15)	.22 (-.32-.77)
Convenience Store 2015	.31* (.06-.56) 36.5	.34** (.13-.54) 40.1	.30* (.06-.53) 34.3	.35** (.15-.55) 41.8
Poverty	-.00 (-.02-.02)	.01 (-.01-.03)	-.01 (-.03-.01)	.00 (-.01-.02)
Percent Black	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.6	.03*** (.03-.04) 3.2	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.5	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.6
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p,.001, #p=.05, ^tonly reported for significant coefficients

Another way to examine the relationship between the number of SBDRs and crime is by examining how the clustering of SBDRs (e.g., having more than one in a relatively small area) is related to crime in a geographical area. This purported clustering effect has led zoning authorities in several jurisdictions to restrict the number of stores located in close proximity to one another (see Table 1). For this analysis, we examined census block groups and identified each block group as having either no or a single SBDR or having two or more SBDRs. We also identified if each block group had no or a single grocery store, pharmacy, and convenience store or two or more. We then examined through negative binomial regression the presence of more than one store type (2019) and its potential relationship to the number of crimes in 2019. First, we explored the relationship between the clustering of SBDRs on the number of total crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, and public order crimes in block groups accounting for median household income and population of the block group. Data for median household income and population of the census block group were taken from the American Community Survey (2018). These results are presented in Table 14. In these models we control for the population and the median household income of the block group and not race or poverty since those variables are only available at the census tract level. **These data suggest that having at least two SBDRs in a census block group was associated with a 225.4% increase in the expected number of property crimes.**

Table 14. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime, More than 1 Store Block Group

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change ^t	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
SBDR (2+)	1.06 (-.16-2.28)	1.10 (-.04-2.24)	1.18* (.07-2.29) 225.4	.96 (-.19-2.12)
Median HH Income	-.00*** (-.00-.00) .00	-.00*** (-.00--.00) 0.0	-.00*** (-.00--.00) .00	-.00*** (-.00--.00) .00
Population	.00*** (-.00-.00) .00	.00*** (.00-.00) .00	.00*** (.00-.00) .00	.00*** (.00-.00) .00

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p,.001

Next, we examined the relationship between the clustering of SBDRs as well as the clustering of grocery stores and convenience stores¹¹ on the number of total crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, and public order crimes in block groups accounting for median household income and population of the block group (Table 15). **When accounting for the clustering of different store types, the relationship between two or more SBDRs on the number of each type of crime remains in a positive direction but weakens and is not significant.** Having more than one convenience store in a census block group, however, was related to a statistically significant increase in the count of total crime, violent crime, property crime, and public order crime. More than one convenience store in a block group is associated with a 125.3% greater expected count of total crime, 104.6% greater expected count of violent crime, 133.5% greater expected count of property crime, and 129.5% greater count of public order crimes.

¹¹ We could not include clustering of pharmacies because no census block group had more than one pharmacy.

Table 15. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime, More than 1 Store Block Group

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change ^t	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
SBDR (2+)	.52 (-.74-1.78)	.63 (-.59-1.82)	.71 (-.43-1.85)	.35 (-.84-1.54)
Grocery Store (2+)	.58 (-1.13-2.28)	.34 (-1.27-1.95)	.15 (-1.41-1.71)	.81 (-.81-2.42)
Convenience Store (2+)	.81* (.17-1.45) 125.3	.72* (.11-1.32) 104.6	.85** (.26-1.43) 133.5	.83** (.22-1.44) 129.5
Median HH Income	-.00*** (-.00--.00) -0.0	-.00*** (-.00--.00) -0.0	-.00*** (-.00--.00) -0.0	-.00*** (-.00--.00) -0.0
Population	.00*** (-.00-.00) 0.0	.00*** (.00-.00) 0.1	.00*** (.00-.00) 0.0	.00*** (.00-.00) 0.0

*p<.05, **p<.01; p<.001 ^t only presented for significant coefficients

Finally, we examined how the growth of SBDRs may influence the number of crimes that occur in a census tract. To perform this analysis, we aggregated the number of each type of crime for 2018 and 2019. We created a measure that indicates if the number of store type was higher in 2017 than in 2015, which demonstrates an increasing number of stores in a census block. We then examined through multivariate negative binomial regression the relationship between having a greater number of SBDRs and convenience stores¹² in 2017 than in 2015 is related to the total number of crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, and public order crimes (in 2018 and 2019 combined). We again accounted for poverty, percent black, and population of the census tract in the model. Eight census tracts had a greater number of SBDRs and ten census tracts had a greater number of convenience stores in 2017 than in 2015. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 16. **Census tracts with a greater number of SBDRs or a greater number of convenience stores were not associated with a significant increase in the number of total crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, or public order crimes. It should be noted, however, the p value for SBDR increasing in the model predicting violent crime was .077 and was .078 in the model predicting property crime. For violent crime, the expected number of violent crimes increased by 148.2% and by 177.6% for property crime in census tracts that had an increased number of SBDRs between 2015 and 2017.**

¹² We could not include measures reflecting the increase in grocery stores or pharmacies because no census tract showed an increase across the time period for these types of stores.

Table 16. Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2018-2019 Aggregate Crime, Increasing Number of Stores 2015-2017

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change ^t	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
SBDR Increasing	.96 (-.22-2.14)	.91 (-.01-1.92)	1.02 (-.11-2.16)	.82 (-.21-1.85)
Convenience Store Increasing	.34 (-.73-1.40)	.29 (-.62-1.20)	.37 (-.65-1.39)	.28 (-.62-1.20)
Poverty	.00 (-.02-.03)	.01 (-.01-.03)	-.00 (-.03-.02)	.03 (-.01-.04)
Percent Black	.03*** (.02-.04) 2.7	.03*** (.02-.04) 3.2	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.4	.03*** (.02-.04) 3.0
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)

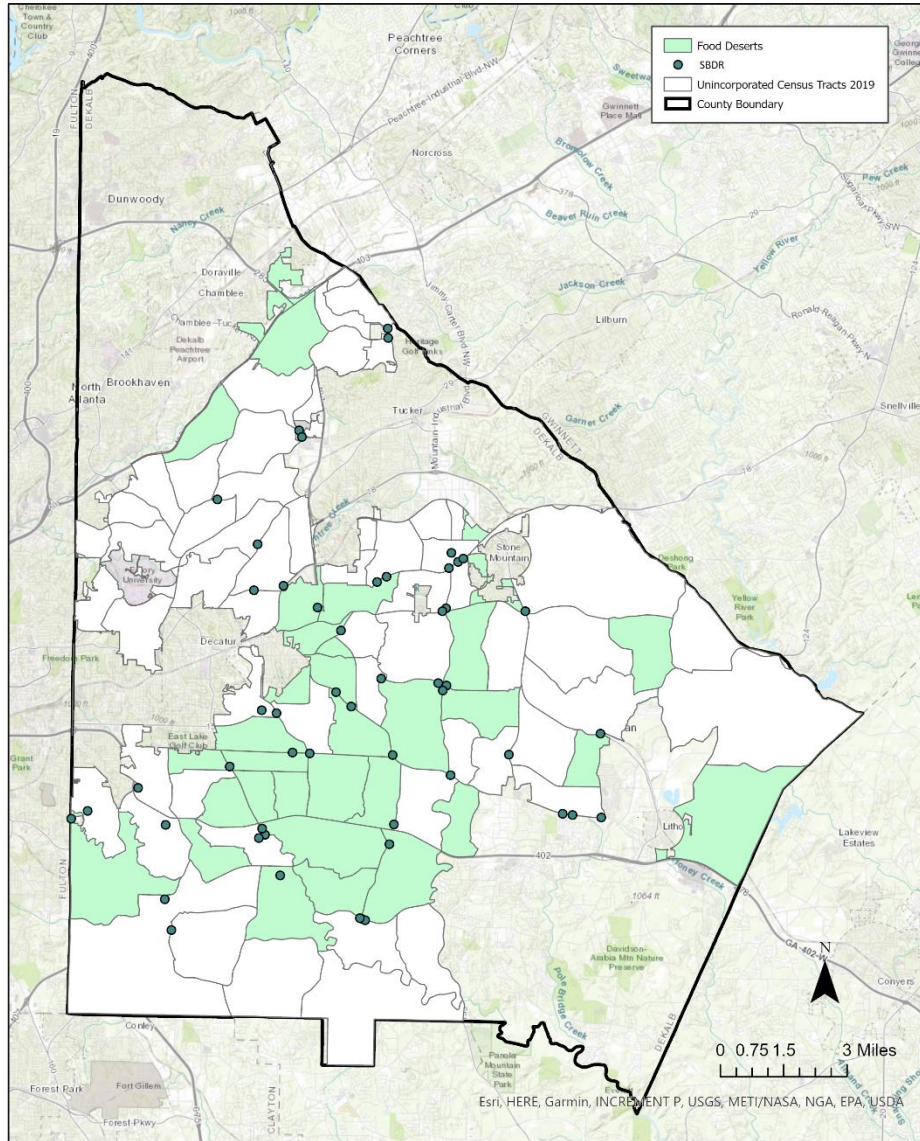
*p<.05, **p<.01; p<.001 ^t only presented for significant coefficients

Food Availability

Research suggests that certain types of businesses are associated with food accessibility and poor nutrition among the residents (Caspi, et al., 2015; Drichoutis, et al., 2015). As such, we conducted a series of analyses to explore the relationship between census tract-level food deserts and Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) values and the presence of the following types of retailers: SBDRs, grocery stores, convenience stores, and retail pharmacies. The map below (Figure 3) overlays SBDR locations (dark green dots) onto areas deemed food deserts in 2017. The shaded areas are low-income census tracts with at least 500 persons and/or at least 33% of the population who live more than one mile from a large grocery store (Ploeg, Nulph, & Williams, 2011). **The data show that half of the SBDRs in unincorporated DeKalb County (aggregated for 2017-2019) are located in or adjacent to a food desert and almost every food desert is home to one or more SBDR.**

Figure 3.

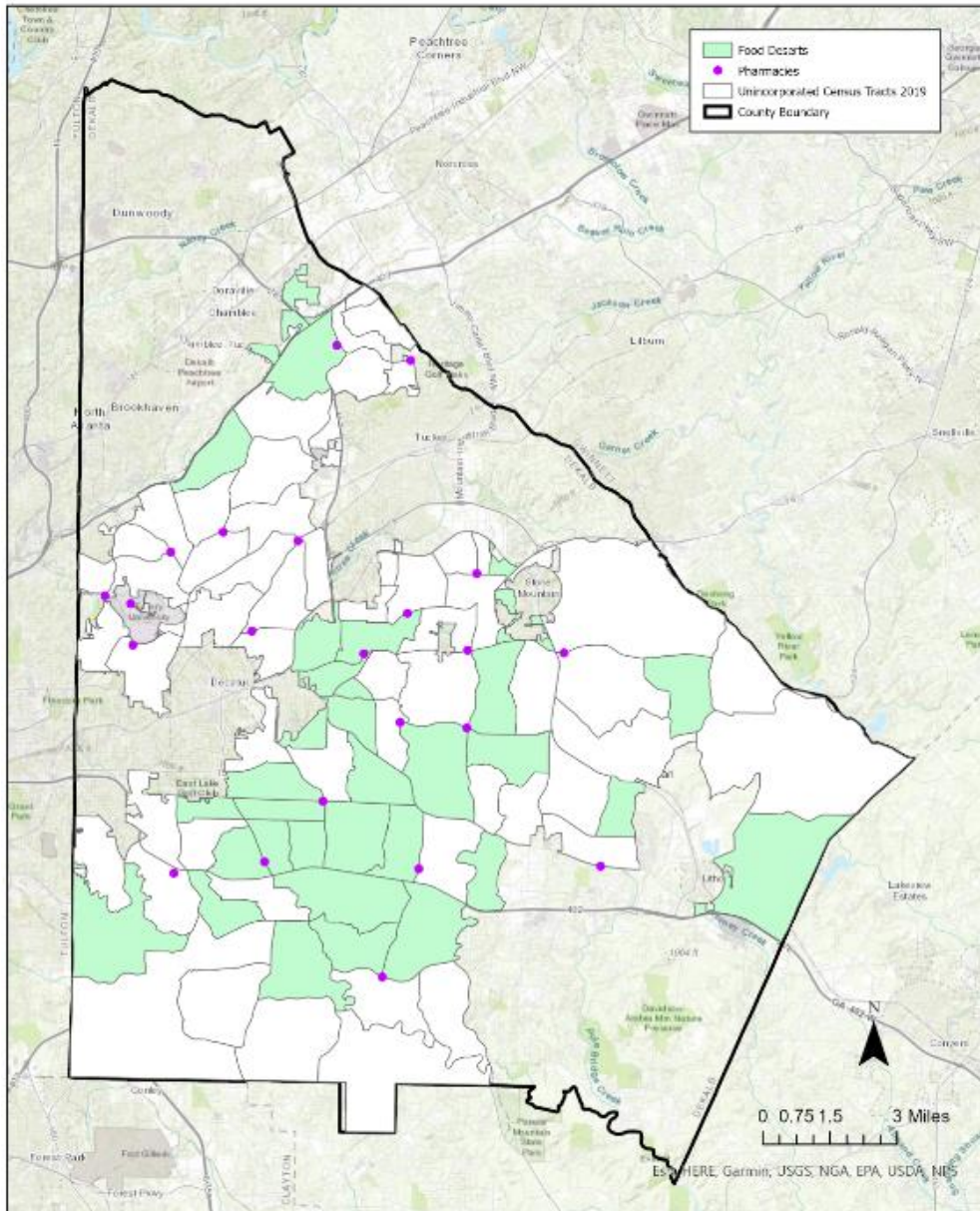
Food Deserts and SBDR (Aggregated)



The next map (Figure 4) plots the location of retail pharmacies (pink dots) aggregated for 2017-2019 relative to food desert census tracts (light green shaded areas). **Note that, despite offering a comparable selection of perishable and non-perishable food items, a lower proportion of retail pharmacies are located in census tracts that met the USDA's definition of a food desert in 2017.**

Figure 4.

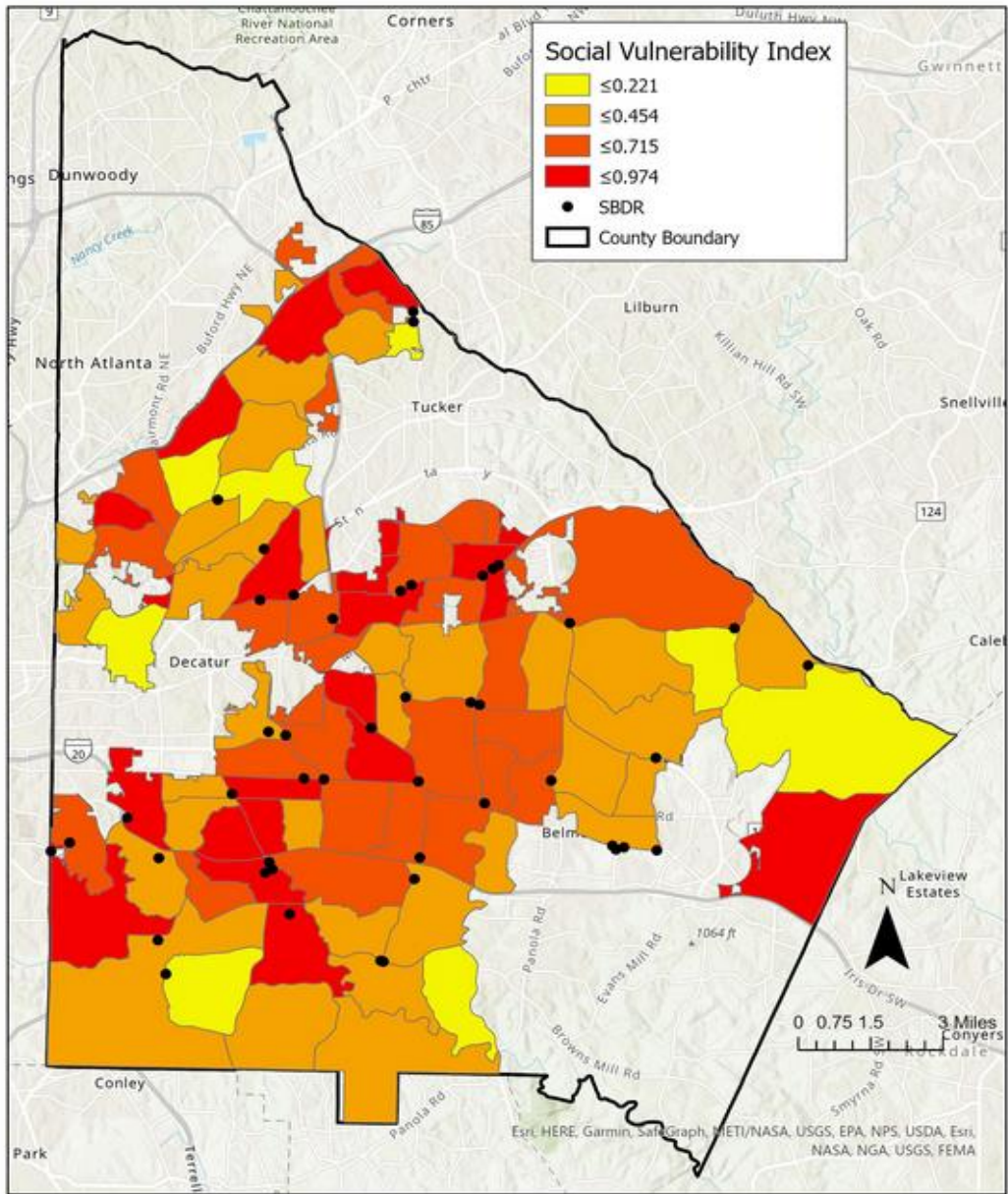
Food Deserts and Pharmacies (Aggregated)



The map below (Figure 5) plots the location of SDBRs (green dots) relative to the 2016 Social Vulnerability Index scores of each census tract. The SVI is a proxy measure for food insecurity, where the yellow shaded areas represent high food security and the orange areas low levels of food security. **The data show that SDBRs tend to be located in areas that suffer from food insecurity.**

Figure 5

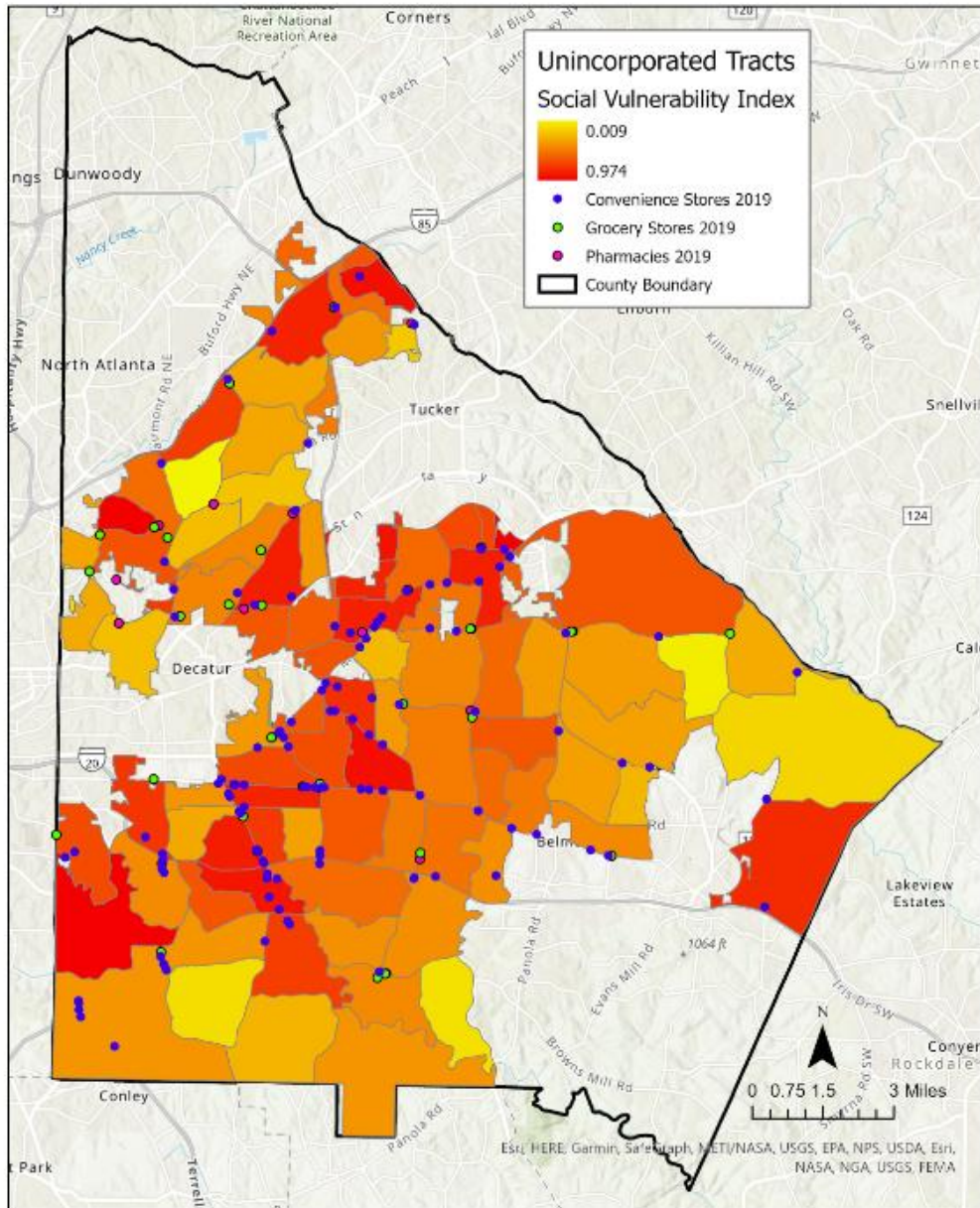
Social Vulnerability Index and SBDR 2019



The next map (Figure 6) plots the location of convenience stores (blue dots), grocery stores (green dots), and retail pharmacies (pink dots) relative to social vulnerability scores at the census tract level. **This visual representation suggests that convenience stores and pharmacies tend to be associated with high levels of food insecurity more so than grocery stores.**

Figure 6

Social Vulnerability Index and Other Stores 2019



The next set of analyses involve examining census tracts for the number of SDBRs, grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores and their relationship to the social vulnerability index (SVI) for each census tract. The bivariate analyses evaluate the correlations between the number of each store type and the SVI. Table 17 presents these correlations for the SVI in 2016 and number of store types in 2019 along with our other control variables. **As can be seen, we found little evidence of a statistical correlation between food insecurity and retailer presence, as the number of SDBRs is not significantly correlated with the SVI of a census tract, and neither were the number of grocery stores, pharmacies, or convenience stores.**

Table 17. Bivariate Correlations Between SVI, Number of Stores 2019, and Control Variables

	SVI 2016	SBDR 2019	Grocery 2019	Pharmacy 2019	Convenience 2019	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
SVI 2016	1.00							
SBDR 2019	0.15	1.00						
Grocery 2019	0.00	0.20*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2019	-0.03	0.19*	-0.01	1.00				
Convenience 2019	0.14	0.50*	0.18*	0.17	1.00			
Poverty	0.68*	0.06	-0.03	-0.02	0.14	1.00		
Percent Black	0.12	0.32*	-0.03	0.04	0.41*	0.24*	1.00	
Population	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.09	-0.10	0.23*	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Multivariate analyses were also performed examining the relationship between the number of SBDRs, the number of grocery stores, the number of pharmacies, and the number of convenience stores and the SVI, while controlling for poverty, race, and population levels. Store data from 2019 was evaluated for its relationship to SVI in 2016. The results of this model are displayed in Table 18. **The number of SBDRs was not statistically significantly related to levels of food insecurity as measured by the SVI. The number of grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores were also shown to not be statistically significantly related to this food security proxy measure.**

Table 18. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Predicting Social Vulnerability Index Score, 2019

	B (s.e.)
SBDR	.12 (.03)
Grocery Store	-.03 (.03)
Pharmacy	-.07 (.05)
Convenience Store	-.01 (.01)
Poverty	.70*** (.00)
Percent Black	-.11 (.00)
Population	.18* (.00)

*p<.05, **p,.01, ***p<.001

Residential Property Values

Research suggests that certain types of businesses are associated with lower property values in the surrounding areas (Dabney et al., 2017; Saphores & Aguilar-Benitez, 2005). We conducted a series of analyses to explore the relationship between census tract-level residential property values and the presence of the following types of retailers: SBDRs, grocery stores, convenience stores, and retail pharmacies. First, we generated a series of maps plotting the presence of these retail types relative to the median parcel value in the surrounding census tract. The 2019 data are presented below in Figure 7. The 2019 locations of SBDRs appear as black dots in the first map below. Light shading (yellow) indicates low property values while orange and red blue depict higher values. **Note that most SBDRs are located in block groups with the lowest 2019 median home values.**

Next, we mapped the location of convenience stores, grocery stores, and retail pharmacies relative to the 2019 median parcel values in the surrounding census tract (Figure 8). **The location of convenience stores (black dots) closely mimics that of SBDRs (i.e., many situated in yellow shaded tracts), but grocery stores (green triangles) and retail pharmacies (blue boxes) are often located in areas with elevated median home values (i.e., sited in orange or red shaded tracts). Note that maps overlaying retail store locations onto all land values are presented in Appendix E. Similar patterns are visible.**

Figure 7

Median Home Values by Unincorporated Census Blocks and SBDR 2019

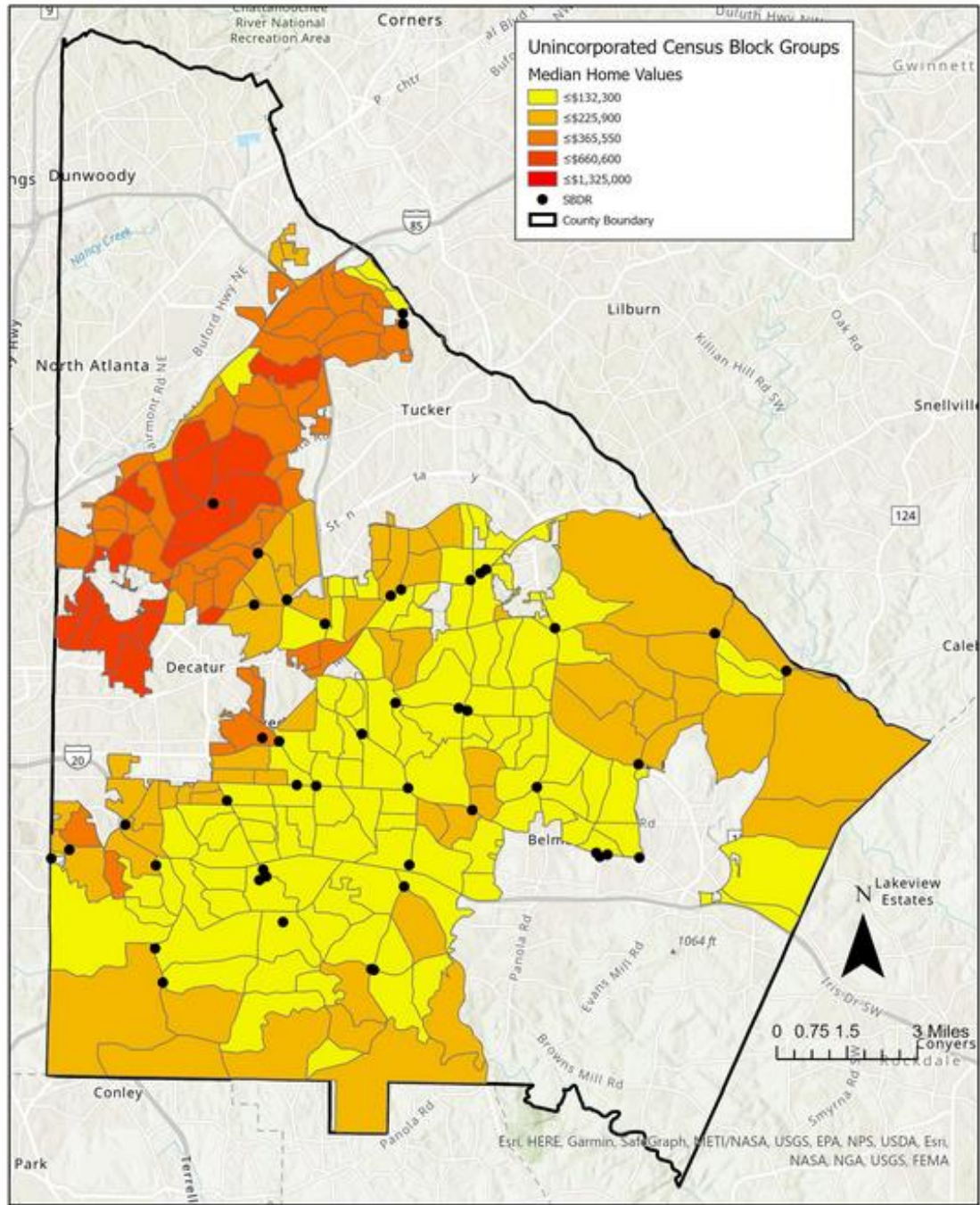
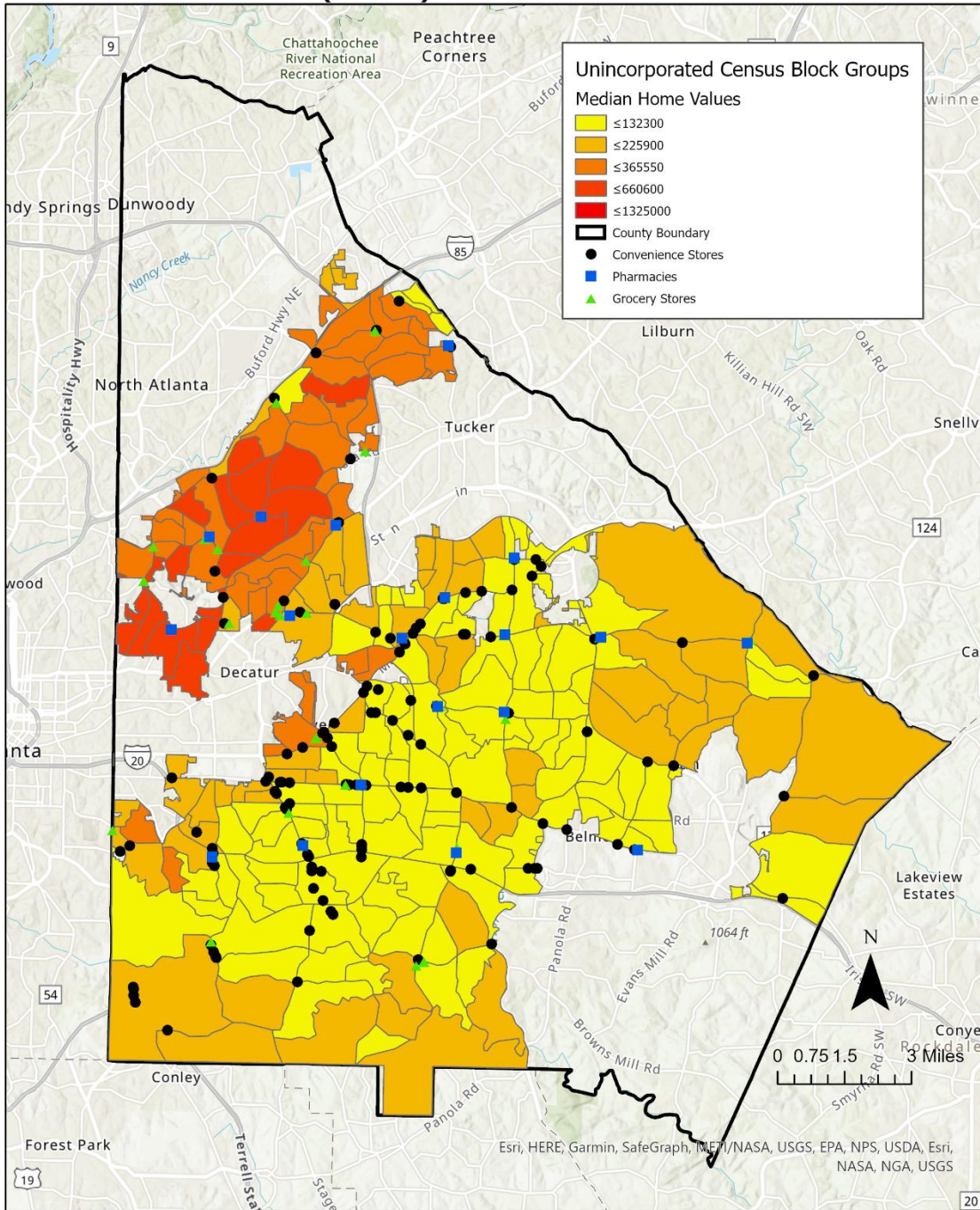


Figure 8

Median Home Values by Unincorporated Census Blocks and Other Stores (2019)



We evaluate the relationship between the number of SBDRs and property values using two different measures for property values. First, we evaluate the relationship between the number of SBDRs and the median parcel value in a census tract. This measure captures all land parcels. Second, we evaluate the relationship between the number of SBDRs and the median residential property value in a census block group. To evaluate the potential relationships between the number of different store types on medial parcel values of a census tract, bivariate correlations between the number of SBDRs, grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores and the median parcel value of census tracts were evaluated. We examine the number of each type of store for 2018 and the correlation between median parcel value in 2019. We took the natural log of the median parcel values because of the skewed nature of the distribution of the variable. We also examine the number of each store type for 2017 and median parcel value in 2018, the number of each store type for 2016 and median parcel value in 2017, and the number of each store type for 2015 and median parcel value for 2016. Table 19 displays the correlations for number of each store type in 2018 and median parcel value 2019 along with the correlations between these variables and our other control variables. **The number of SBDRs is negatively, significantly correlated with the median parcel value in a census tract.** This correlation is moderately weak (-.29). The number of convenience stores and median parcel value was also significantly, negatively correlated with a moderate relationship (-.41). The correlation matrices for other years are shown in Appendix F. Generally, these relationships hold across years.

Table 19. Bivariate Correlations Between Median Parcel Value (log), Store Counts 2019, and Control Variables

	Median Parcel 2019	SBDR 2018	Grocery 2018	Pharmacy 2018	Convenience 2018	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
Median Parcel 2019	1.00							
SBDR 2018	-0.29*	1.00						
Grocery 2018	0.01	0.24*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2018	-0.05	0.22*	-0.01	1.00				
Convenience 2018	-0.41*	0.55*	0.20	0.16	1.00			
Poverty	-0.13	0.06	-0.03	-0.03	0.16	1.00		
Percent Black	-0.84*	0.31*	-0.03	0.02	0.44*	0.24*	1.00	
Population	-0.26*	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.09	-0.10	0.24*	1.00

*p<.05; pairwise correlations

Next, multivariate analyses (ordinary least squares regression models) were conducted to evaluate the effect of the number of each store type on median parcel values (logged) in a census tract. For each analysis, we used the number of each store type from a year predicting values of median parcel values for the following year from 2015-2019. Table 20 shows the results. As indicated, the number of SBDRs was not statistically significantly related to median parcel value in any year. The number of the other store types were also not statistically significantly related to median parcel value. **As with the crime data, the bivariate relationship between the number of SBDRs and median parcel value is rendered non-significant when the number of other store types and other control variables are included in the multivariate analysis.**

Table 20. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Predicting Median Parcel Value (log)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)
SBDR ^t	-.02 (.06)	.01 (.06)	.00 (.10)	-.03 (.10)
Grocery Store	-.01 (.05)	-.01 (.05)	-.03 (.07)	-.03 (.08)
Pharmacy	-.01 (.09)	.01 (.07)	-.03 (.12)	-.03 (.13)
Convenience Store	-.06 (.03)	-.11 (.03)	-.14 (.04)	-.13 (.05)
Poverty	.03 (.00)	.05 (.00)	.04 (.00)	.05 (.00)
Percent Black	-.80*** (.00)	-.83*** (.00)	-.73*** (.00)	-.73*** (.00)
Population	-.06 (.00)	-.02 (.00)	.03 (.00)	.03 (.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

^tStore counts taken from previous year for each model

We also investigated the relationship between median home values and the number of SBDRs, grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores in census block groups. In doing so, we first examine the bivariate (1-to1) relationship between the number of each type of store, the median home value in the block group, and our control variables (percent homes built before 2000, the percent of renters, and total population in block group). These control variables are all taken from 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data. Bivariate correlations between median home value and the number of SBDRs, the number of other store types, and the control variables are presented in Table 21 for 2019 median home value and 2018 store data, and 2018 ACS data. **As shown, the median home value (log) in 2019 was not significantly correlated with the number of SBDRs, the number of grocery stores, or the number of pharmacies in a census block in 2018. However, the number of convenience stores in 2018 was negatively and significantly correlated with the median home value (log) in 2019.** Appendix G shows the bivariate correlations between the other years of median home value and store counts from the previous year. Patterns of correlations are similar across years, except for 2015 store counts and 2019 median home value. **In 2015, the number of SBDRs was significantly, negatively correlated with the median home value of a census block.**

Table 21. Bivariate Correlations Median Home Value (log) 2019, Store Counts 2018, and Control Variables in Census Block

	Median Home Value 2019	SBDR 2018	Grocery 2018	Pharmacy 2018	Convenience 2018	Population	Percent Built Before 2000	Percent Rent
Median Home Value 2019	1.00							
SBDR 2018	-0.09	1.00						
Grocery 2018	0.12	0.26*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2018	0.07	0.08	0.02	1.00				
Convenience 2018	-0.27*	0.34*	0.08	0.06	1.00			
Population	-0.04	0.22*	0.06	0.01	0.03	1.00		
Percent Built Before 2000	-0.02	0.17*	-0.01	-0.06	0.00	0.45*	1.00	
Percent Rent	-0.29*	0.07	-0.01	0.01	0.20*	0.07	0.09	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Table 22 presents the findings from the multivariate analysis with only the number of SBDRs and the control variables predicting median home values (we first took the natural log of median home value given its skewed distribution).¹³ For each model, data for the number of SBDRs was taken from the year prior to the median home value. **As shown, the number of SBDRs (2015) was only associated with a decrease in median home values in 2016. In that year, each additional SBDR was associated with a .15 decrease in the logged median home value in the census block group.**

Table 22. Regression Predicting Median Home Value (log) of Census Block Group, SBDRs

	2019	2018	2017	2016
	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)
SBDR [†]	-.05 (.09)	-.05 (.09)	-.04 (.10)	-.15* (.11)
Percent Homes Built Before 2000	.13 (.00)	.13 (.00)	.10 (.00)	.08 (.00)
Percent Rental	-.30*** (.00)	-.30*** (.00)	-.32*** (.00)	-.31*** (.00)
Population	-.10 (.00)	-.10 (.00)	-.06 (.00)	-.02 (.00)

*p<.05, **p,.01, ***p<.001

The next table (Table 23) presents the findings when the number of the other stores types was also included in the model along with control variables. **Even when accounting for the number of other store types, the number of SBDRs is significantly related to a decrease in the median home value in 2015. It was not statistically significant in any other year. For each additional SBDR, the median home**

¹³ For 2015, the natural log median home value had a distribution that ranged from 9.24-13.86 (original distribution was 10,300 to 1,044,900)

value (log) declined by .15 in the census block. The number of other stores types was more consistently significantly related to median home value of the census block group. For instance, each additional grocery store in a census block group was associated with an increase of .15 in the median home value (logged) in 2019, and of .14 in 2018 and 2016. The number of convenience stores was significantly related to a decrease in median home value (log). Each additional convenience store in the census block group was associated with a decrease in the median home value (log) of .21 in 2019 and 2018, .18 in 2017, and .16 in 2016. **Collectively, these results suggest that elevated levels of retail land use are related to decreasing property values in general and residential property values in particular.**

<i>Table 23. Regression Predicting Median Home Value (log) Census Block Group, All Stores</i>				
	2019	2018	2017	2016
	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)
SBDR ^t	-.05 (.08)	-.01 (.11)	-.03 (.11)	-.15* (.11)
Grocery Store	.15* (.08)	.14* (.10)	.13 (.10)	.14* (.11)
Pharmacy	.09 (.12)	.08 (.14)	.08 (.14)	.10 (.15)
Convenience Store	-.21** (.04)	-.17* (.05)	-.18* (.05)	-.16* (.06)
Percent Homes Built Before 2000	.13 (.00)	.09 (.00)	.10 (.00)	.07 (.00)
Percent Rental	-.25*** (.00)	-.29*** (.00)	-.29*** (.00)	-.30*** (.00)
Population	-.11* (.00)	-.08 (.00)	-.07 (.00)	-.02 (.00)

*p<.05, **p,.01, ***p<.001

^tStore counts taken from previous year for each model

The last set of analyses involved examining the clustering of more than one SBDR, grocery store, pharmacy, and convenience store in census block groups and their relationship with median home values (log). These analyses continue to control for percent homes built 2000 or later, percent renters, and population for the census block group. **As displayed in Table 24, having two or more SBDRs in a census block group in one year is not significantly related to median home values in the following year.** We examined other store types and their clustering to see if they were significantly related to median home values. These results are in Table 25. **Having two or more SBDRs remains unrelated to median home value but having more than two convenience stores in a census block is related to a reduction in median home values in the census block in each year.**

Table 24. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Predicting Median Home Value, More than 1 Store Block Group

	2019	2018	2017	2016
	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)
SBDR (2+) ^t	-.01 (.23)	-.00 (.52)	-.01 (.32)	-.09 (.47)
Percent Homes Built Before 2000	.12 (.00)	.13 (.00)	.09 (.00)	.09 (.00)
Percent Rental	-.30*** (.00)	-.31*** (.00)	-.32*** (.00)	-.31*** (.00)
Population	-.11 (.00)	-.11 (.00)	-.07 (.00)	-.03 (.00)

*p<.05

^tStore counts taken from previous year for each model

Table 25. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Predicting Median Home Value, More than 1 Store Block Group

	2019	2018	2017	2016
	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)	B (s.e.)
SBDR (2+) ^t	.06 (.25)	.04 (.52)	.03 (.35)	-.05 (.49)
Grocery Store (2+)	.09 (.26)	.11 (.25)	.08 (.32)	.02 (.38)
Convenience Store (2+)	-.23** (.11)	-.20* (.11)	-.15* (.15)	-.15* (.15)
Percent Homes Built Before 2000	.11 (.00)	.12 (.00)	.08 (.00)	.07 (.00)
Percent Rental	-.25*** (.00)	-.26*** (.00)	-.29 (.00)	-.30*** (.00)
Population	-.11 (.00)	-.10 (.00)	-.06 (.00)	-.03 (.00)

*p<.05

^tStore counts taken from previous year for each model

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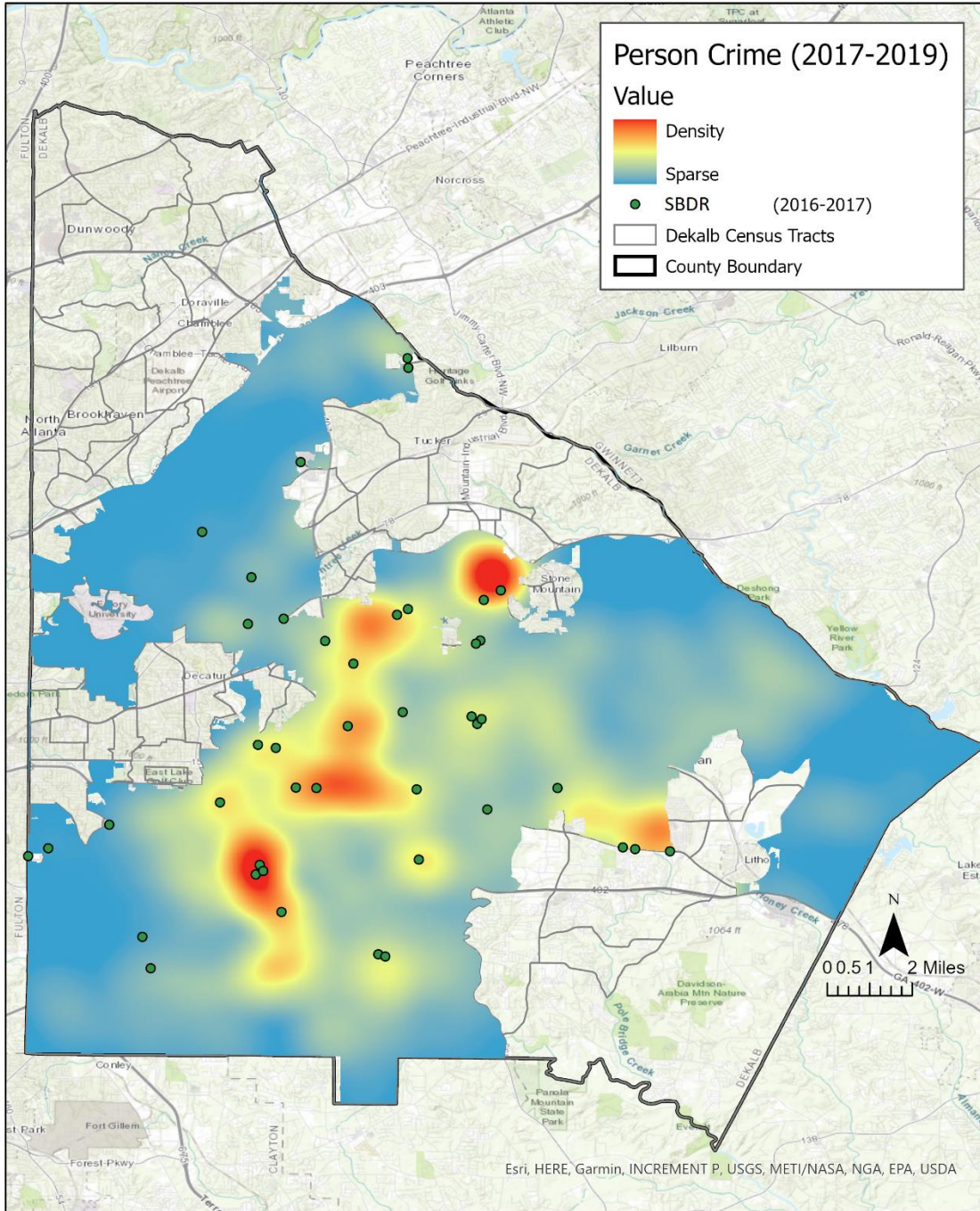
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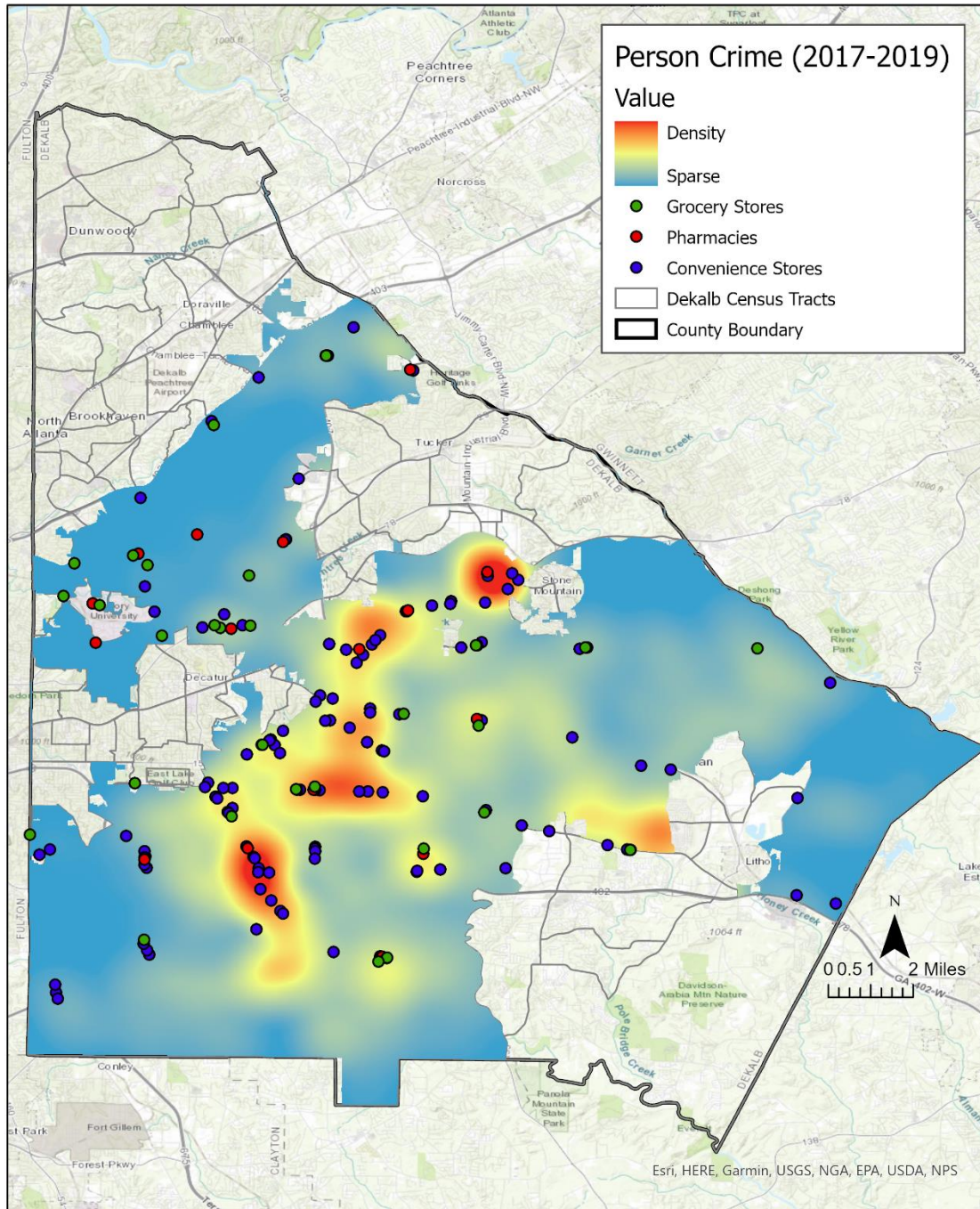
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Appendix A – Supplemental Crime Heat Maps

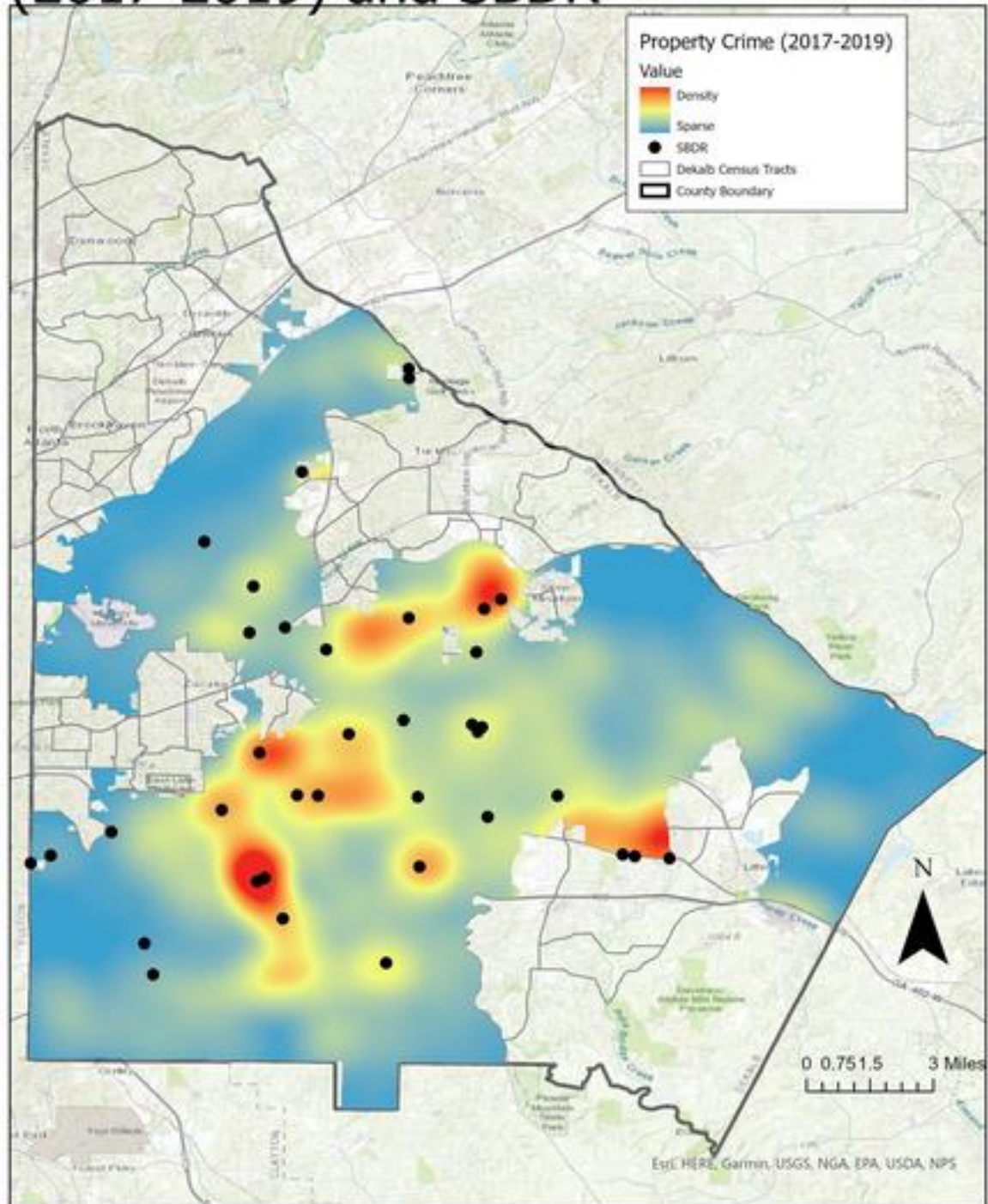
Person Crimes Heat Map (aggregated 2017-2019) and SBDP



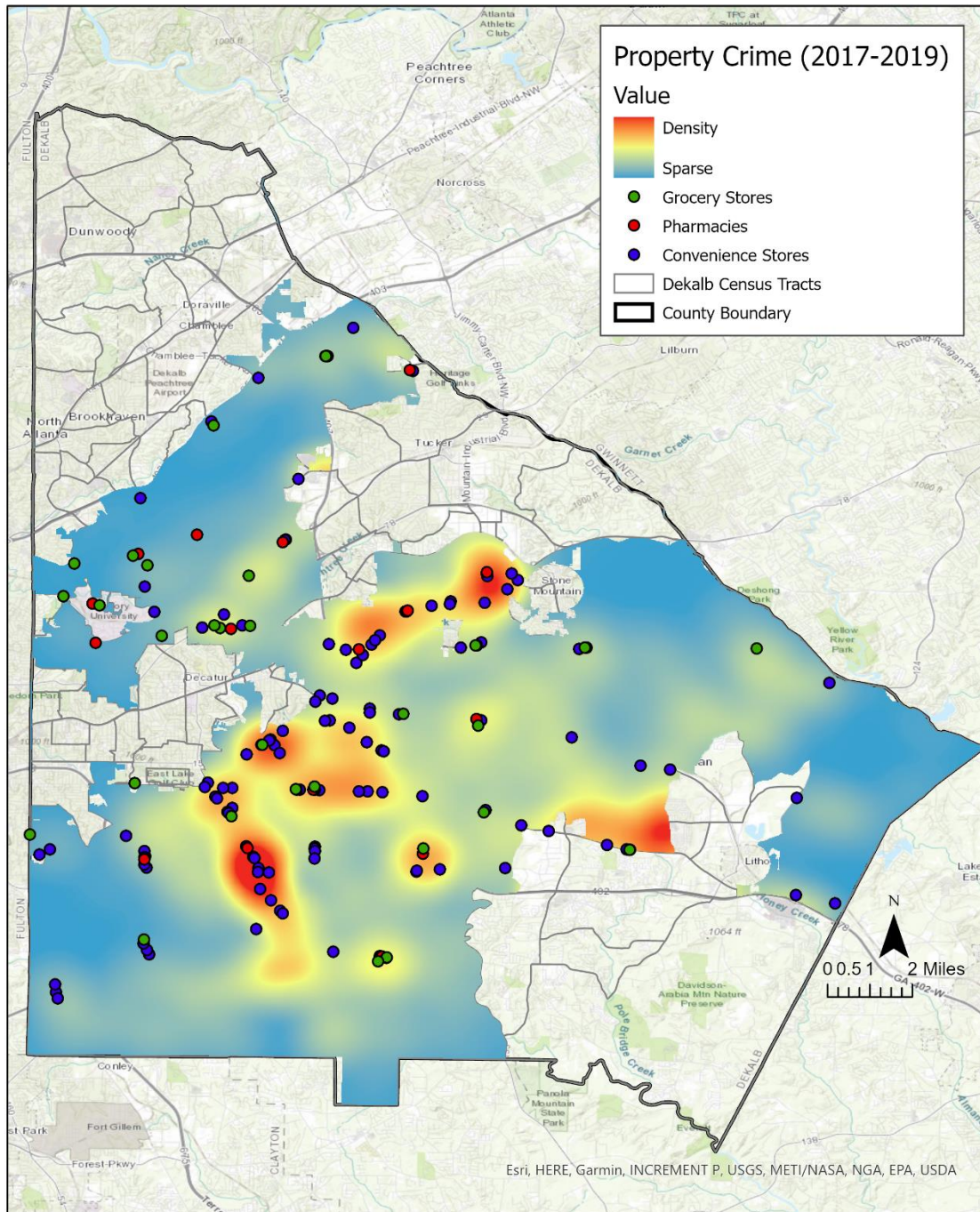
Person Crimes Heat Map (aggregated 2017-2019) and Other Stores



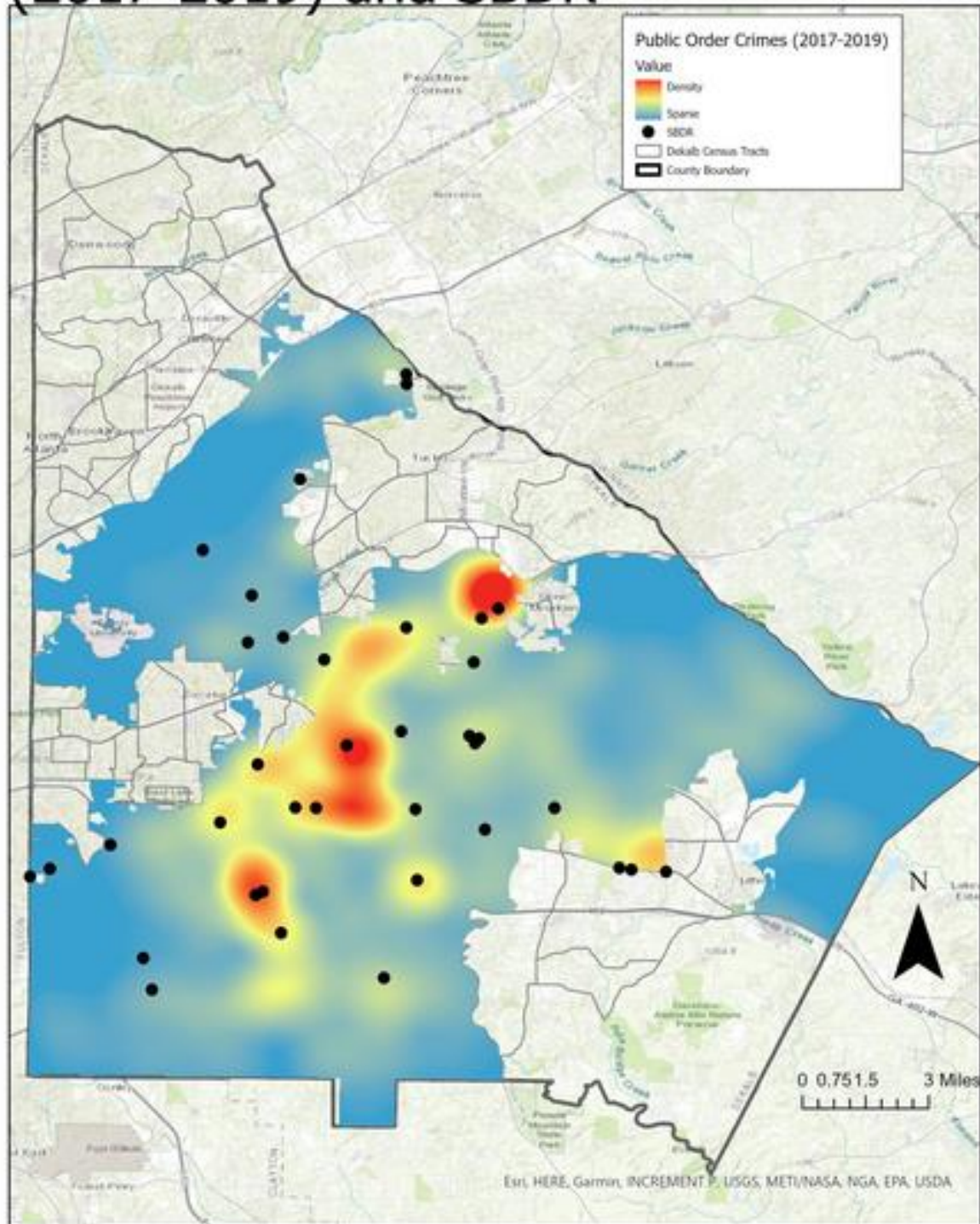
Property Crimes Heat Map (2017-2019) and SBDR



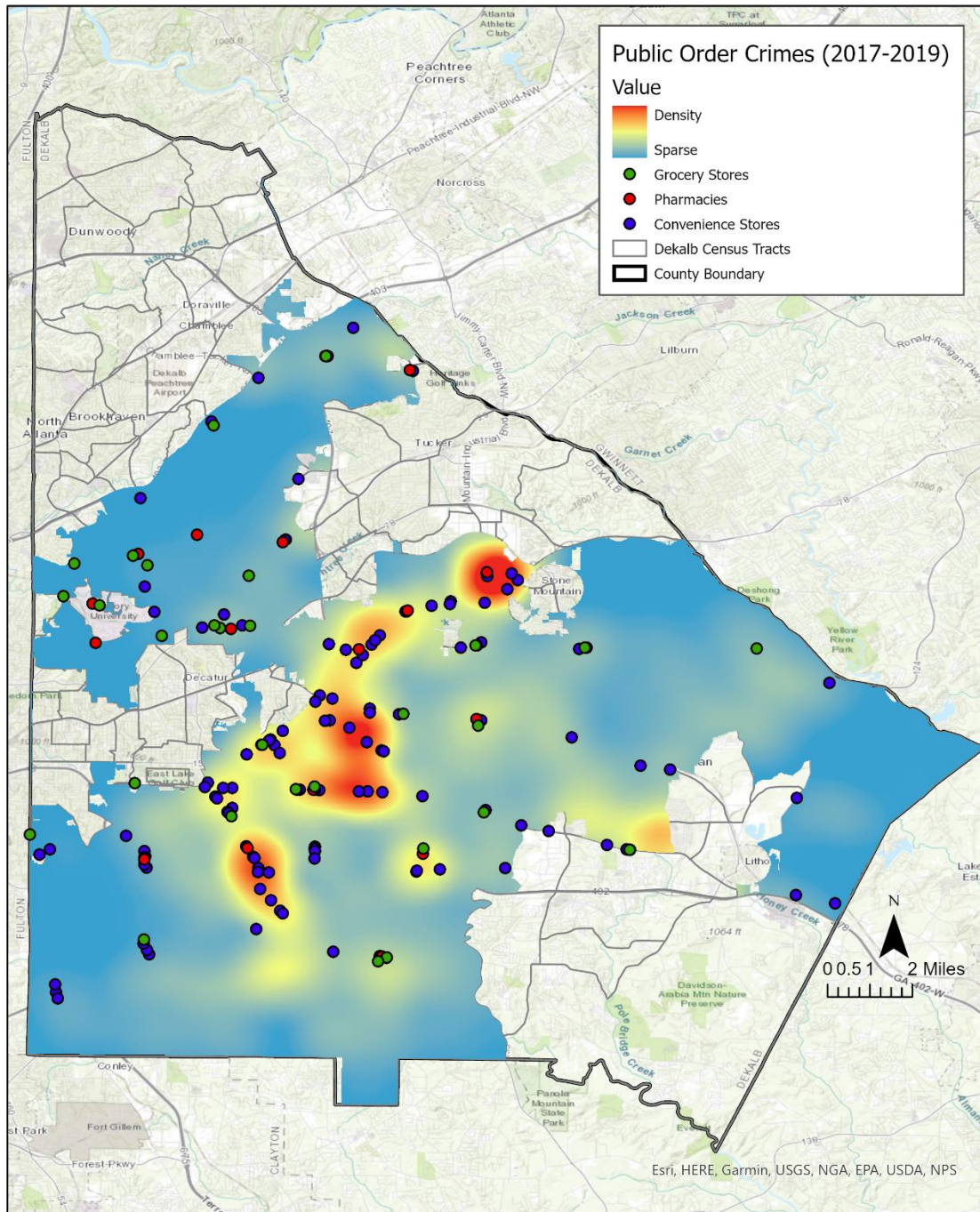
Property Crimes Heat Map (aggregated 2017-2019) and Other Stores



Public Order Crimes Heat Map (2017-2019) and SBDR



Public Order Crimes Heat Map (aggregated 2017-2019) and Other Stores



Appendix B. Bivariate Correlation Matrices Crime

Bivariate Correlations Between Crime Counts, Store Counts, and Control Variables 2018											
	Total Crime 2018	Violent Crime 2018	Property Crime 2018	Public Order Crime 2018	SBDR 2017	Grocery 2017	Pharmacy 2017	Convenience 2017	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
Total Crime 2018	1.00										
Violent Crime 2018	0.98*	1.00									
Property Crime 2018	0.99*	0.95*	1.00								
Public Order Crime 2018	0.96*	0.94*	0.91*	1.00							
SBDR 2017	0.58*	0.54*	0.59*	0.55*	1.00						
Grocery 2017	0.17	0.13	0.21*	0.12	0.23*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2017	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.21*	0.22*	1.00				
Convenience 2017	0.69*	0.62*	0.69*	0.70*	0.50*	0.21*	0.18*	1.00			
Poverty	0.12	0.13	0.08	0.19*	0.07	-0.04	-0.02	0.17	1.00		
Percent Black	0.66*	0.69*	0.64*	0.62*	0.31*	-0.02	0.02	0.43*	0.24*	1.00	
Population	0.27*	0.27*	0.29	0.21*	0.18	0.11	0.10	0.08	-0.10	0.23*	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Bivariate Correlations Between Crime Counts, Store Counts, and Control Variables 2017											
	Total Crime 2017	Violent Crime 2017	Property Crime 2017	Society Crime 2017	SBDR 2016	Grocery 2016	Pharmacy 2016	Convenience 2016	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
Total Crime 2017	1.00										
Violent Crime 2017	0.98*	1.00									
Property Crime 2017	0.99*	0.95*	1.00								
Society Crime 2017	0.98*	0.96*	0.94*	1.00							
SBDR 2016	0.49*	0.45*	0.49*	0.50*	1.00						
Grocery 2016	0.20*	0.16	0.22*	0.15	0.31*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2016	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.22*	0.21	1.00				
Convenience 2016	0.68	0.65*	0.65*	0.71*	0.56*	0.19*	0.19*	1.00			
Poverty	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.06	-0.02	-0.02	0.15	1.00		
Percent Black	0.67*	0.71*	0.65*	0.65*	0.29*	-0.01	0.02	0.43*	0.24*	1.00	
Population	0.27*	0.26*	0.30*	0.21*	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	-0.10	0.23*	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Bivariate Correlations Between Crime Counts, Store Counts, and Control Variables 2016											
	Total Crime 2016	Violent Crime 2016	Property Crime 2016	Society Crime 2016	SBDR 2015	Grocery 2015	Pharmacy 2015	Convenience 2015	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
Total Crime 2016	1.00										
Violent Crime 2016	0.98*	1.00									
Property Crime 2016	0.99*	0.95*	1.00								
Society Crime 2016	0.97*	0.97*	0.94*	1.00							
SBDR 2015	0.46*	0.42*	0.46*	0.45*	1.00						
Grocery 2015	0.19*	0.14	0.22*	0.15	0.23*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2015	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.21*	1.00				
Convenience 2015	0.69*	0.66*	0.68*	0.71*	0.46*	0.21*	0.24*	1.00			
Poverty	0.11	0.17	0.07	0.18	0.08	-0.02	-0.02	0.11	1.00		
Percent Black	0.65*	0.68*	0.63*	0.64*	0.28*	-0.01	0.02	0.41*	0.24*	1.00	
Population	0.23*	0.20*	0.25*	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08	-0.10	0.23*	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Appendix C. Multivariate Models of Crime Counts, Convenience Stores, and Control Variables for 2019

Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2019 Crime, Convenience Stores				
	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change [†]	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
Only Convenience				
Convenience Store 2018	.36** (.13-.58) 43.0	.33*** (.32-1.24) 40.4	.36** (.15-.58) 43.6	.36** (.17-.55) 43.4
Poverty	.00 (-.02-.02)	.01 (-.01-.02)	-.00 (-.03-.02)	.01 (-.01-.03)
Percent Black	.02*** (.01-.03) 2.2	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.7	.02*** (.01-.03) 1.9	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.4
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001, [†]only reported for significant coefficients

Appendix D. Multivariate Models of Crime Counts, SBDRs, and Control Variables

Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2018 Crime, SBDR				
	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change [†]	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
Only Dollar				
SBDR 2017	.80** (.26-1.35) 122.9	.78** (.32-1.24) 119.2	.82** (.30-1.34) 127.3	.75** (.29-1.21) 110.8
Poverty	.01 (-.02-.03)	.01 (-.01-.03)	-.02 (-.03-.02)	.01 (-.01-.03)
Percent Black	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.6	.03*** (.02-.04) 3.1	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.3	.03*** (.02-.04) 3.0
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001, †only reported for significant coefficients

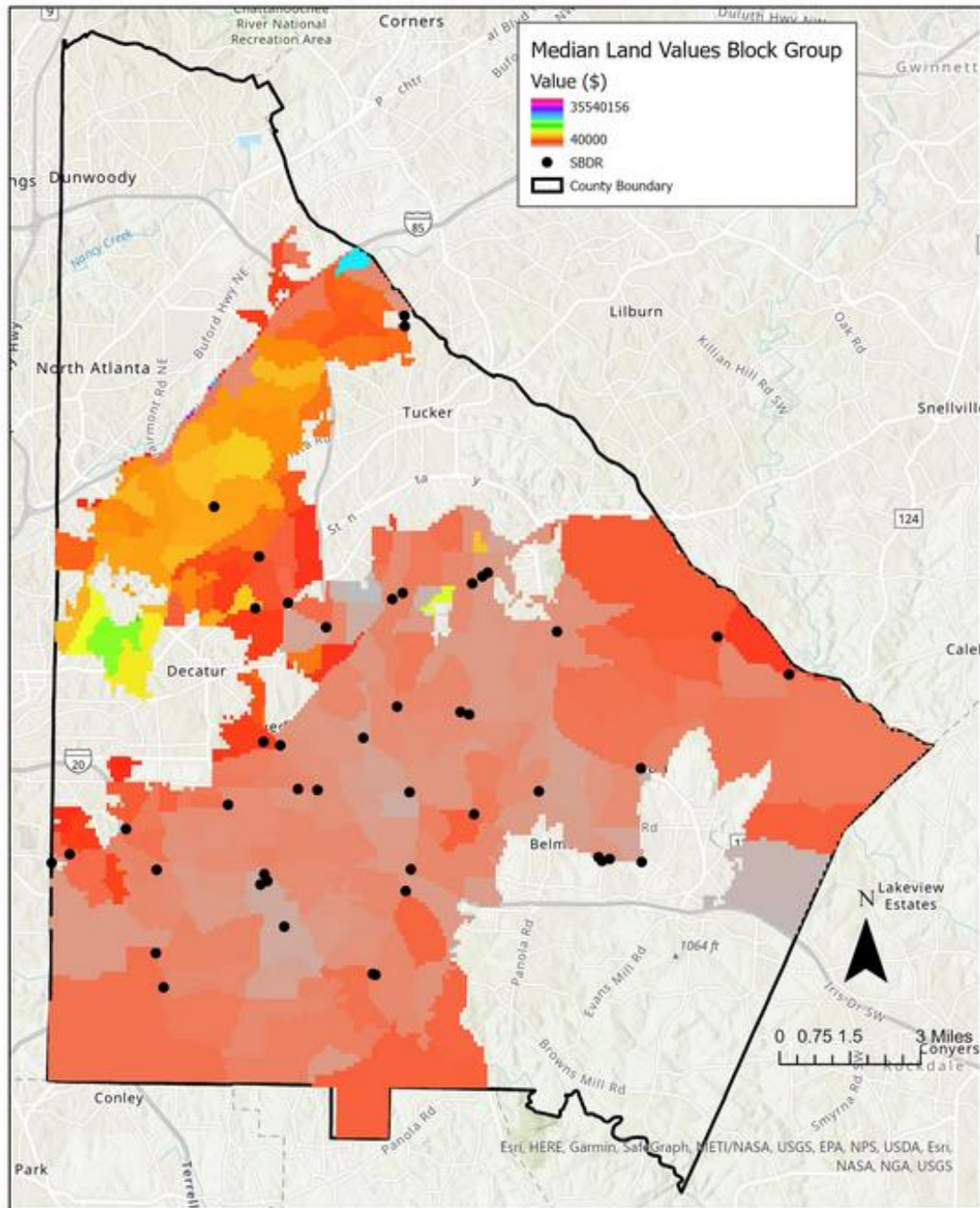
Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2017 Crime, SBDR				
	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change [†]	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
Only SBDR				
SBDR 2016	.56* (.11-1.05) 77.8	.54** (.17-.90) 71.0	.57* (.11-1.03) 76.9	.61** (.22-1.01) 84.2
Poverty	.00 (-.02-.03)	.00 (-.02-.02)	-.00 (-.03-.02)	.01 (-.01-.03)
Percent Black	.03*** (.02-.04) 2.6	.03*** (.03-.04) 3.5	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.3	.03*** (.02-.04) 3.0
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001, †only reported for significant coefficients

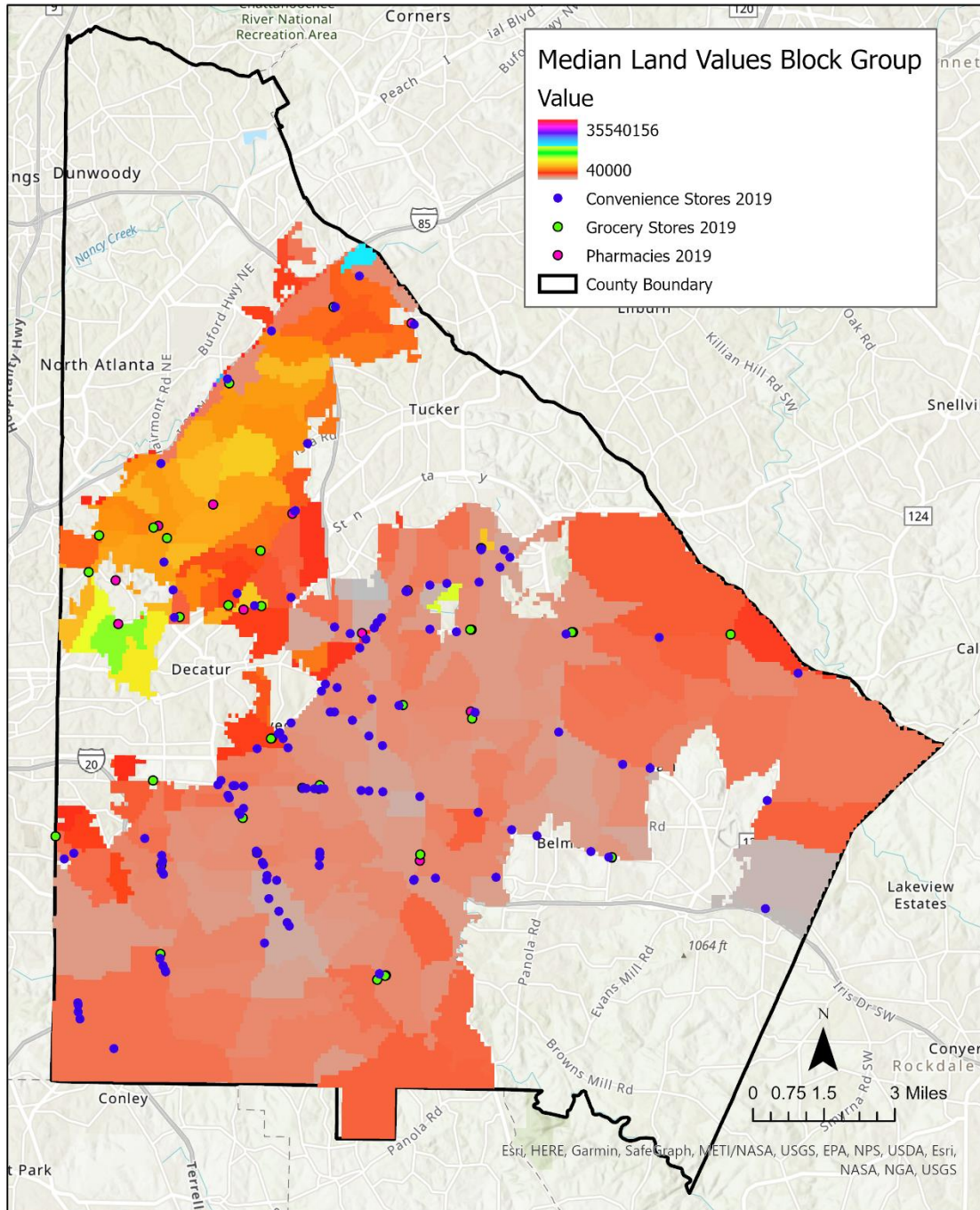
Negative Binomial Regression Predicting 2016 Crime, SBDR				
	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Public Order Crime
	B (CI) % change [†]	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change	B (CI) % change
Only SBDR				
SBDR 2015	.51 (-.05-1.06)	.42 (-.05-.88)	.53 (-.00-1.07)	.49* (.03-.96) 63.8
Poverty	.00 (-.02-.03)	.02 (-.01-.04)	-.00 (-.03-.03)	.01 (-.01-.03)
Percent Black	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.6	.03*** (.03-.04) 3.3	.02*** (.02-.03) 2.4	.03*** (.02-.03) 2.8
Population	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)	.00 (-.00-.00)

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p,.001, †only reported for significant coefficients

Median Land Values by Unincorporated Census Blocks and SBDR 2019



Median Land Values by Census Block Groups and Other Stores 2019



Appendix F. Bivariate Correlation Matrices Median Parcel Value

Correlations Median Parcel Value (log) 2018								
	Median Parcel 2018	SBDR 2017	Grocery 2017	Pharmacy 2017	Convenience 2017	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
Median Parcel 2018	1.00							
SBDR 2017	-0.29*	1.00						
Grocery 2017	0.00	0.23*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2017	-0.01	0.21*	0.22*	1.00				
Convenience 2017	-0.44*	0.50*	0.21*	0.18*	1.00			
Poverty	-0.14	0.07	-0.04	-0.02	0.17	1.00		
Percent Black	-0.87*	0.31*	-0.02	0.02	0.43*	0.24*	1.00	
Population	-0.23	0.18	0.11	0.10	0.08	-0.10	0.23	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Correlations Median Parcel Value (log) 2017								
	Median Parcel 2017	SBDR 2016	Grocery 2016	Pharmacy 2016	Convenience 2016	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
Median Parcel 2017	1.00							
SBDR 2016	-0.27*	1.00						
Grocery 2016	-0.02	0.31*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2016	-0.03	0.22*	0.21*	1.00				
Convenience 2016	-0.13	0.06	-0.02	-0.02	1.00			
Poverty	-0.44*	0.56*	0.19*	0.19*	0.15	1.00		
Percent Black	-0.77	0.29*	-0.01	0.02	0.24*	0.43*	1.00	
Population	-0.15	0.10	0.11	0.10	-0.10	0.09	0.23*	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Correlations Median Parcel Value (log) 2016								
	Median Parcel 2016	SBDR 2015	Grocery 2015	Pharmacy 2015	Convenience 2015	Poverty	Percent Black	Population
Median Parcel 2016	1.00							
SBDR 2015	-0.27*	1.00						
Grocery 2015	-0.02	0.23*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2015	-0.04	0.16	0.21*	1.00				
Convenience 2015	-0.42*	0.46*	0.21*	0.24*	1.00			
Poverty	-0.11	0.08	-0.02	-0.02	0.11	1.00		
Percent Black	-0.77*	0.28*	-0.01	0.02	0.41*	0.24*	1.00	
Population	-0.16	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08	-0.10	0.23	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Appendix G. Correlations Between Median Home Value (log) and Store Counts

Correlations Median Home Value (log) 2018								
	Median Home Value 2018	SBDR2017	Grocery 2017	Pharmacy 2017	Convenience 2017	Population	Percent Built Before 2000	Percent Rent
Median Home Value 2018	1.00							
SBDR 2017	-0.08	1.00						
Grocery 2017	0.12	0.24*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2017	0.11	0.09	0.11	1.00				
Convenience 2017	-0.27*	0.29*	0.09	0.02	1.00			
Population	-0.04	0.20*	0.07	0.05	0.04	1.00		
Percent Built Before 2000	-0.02	0.15	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.45*	1.00	
Percent Rent	-0.29*	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.24*	0.07	0.09	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Correlations Median Home Value (log) 2017								
	Median Home Value 2017	SBDR 2016	Grocery 2016	Pharmacy 2016	Convenience 2016	Population	Percent Built Before 2000	Percent Rent
Median Home Value 2017	1.00							
SBDR 2016	-0.06	1.00						
Grocery 2016	0.10	0.30*	1.00					
Pharmacy 2016	0.07	0.07	0.14	1.00				
Convenience 2016	-0.24*	0.35*	0.10	0.02	1.00			
Population	0.01	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.04	1.00		
Percent Built Before 2000	0.07	0.12	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.45*	1.00	
Percent Rent	-0.32*	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.18*	0.07	0.09	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

Correlations Median Home Value (log) 2016								
	Median Home Value 2016	SBDR 2015	Grocery 2015	Pharmacy 2015	Convenience 2015	Population	Percent Built Before 2000	Percent Rent
Median Home Value 2016	1.00	-0.14	0.09	0.08	-0.21	0.02	0.06	-0.31
SBDR 2015	-0.14	1.00	0.23	0.13	0.24	0.06	0.06	-0.02
Grocery 2015	0.09	0.23	1.00	0.21	0.15	0.07	0.02	0.06
Pharmacy 2015	0.08	0.13	0.21	1.00	0.19	0.06	-0.01	0.01
Convenience 2015	-0.21	0.24	0.15	0.19	1.00	0.04	-0.04	0.13
Population	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	1.00	0.45	0.07
Percent Built Before 2000	0.06	0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.04	0.45	1.00	0.09
Percent Rent	-0.31	-0.02	0.06	0.01	0.13	0.07	0.09	1.00

*p<.05, pairwise correlations

CURRICULUM VITAE

DEAN A. DABNEY

Office:

Georgia State University
Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology
55 Park Place, Suite 523
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: (404) 413-1039
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Education:

Ph.D. Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 1997

M.A. Criminology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA, 1993

B.A. Criminology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA, 1990

Research Areas:

- Policing
- Organizational Misconduct
- Private Security
- Drugs and Crime

Academic Experience:

2018-present Chair, Georgia State University
Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology

2017-present Professor, Georgia State University
Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology

2021-present Executive Director
Leadership Development Institute of Georgia

- 2013-2014 Interim Chair, Georgia State University
Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology
- 2013-2021 Departmental Director
Atlanta Police Leadership Institute
- 2010-present Faculty Affiliate, Emory University
Injury Prevention Research Center at Emory
- 2004-2016 Faculty Associate, Georgia State University
Institute of Public Health, Partnership for Urban Health Research
- 2003-2017 Associate Professor, Georgia State University
Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology
- 1997-2003 Assistant Professor, Georgia State University
Department of Criminal Justice
- 1995-1997 Instructor, University of Florida
Department of Sociology/Center for Studies in Criminology and Law

Refereed Publications:

* = publications co-authored with graduate students

Hawk, S.R., **Dabney, D.A.** & Teasdale, B. (2021). Reconsidering homicide clearance research: The utility of multifaceted data collection approaches. *Homicide Studies*, 25, 195-219. DOI: 10.1177/1088767920939617.

Ouellet, M., Hashimi, S., Gravel, J., & **Dabney, D.** (2020). The promise of a network approach for policing research. *Justice Quarterly*, 37, 1221-1240. DOI: 10.1080/07418825.2020.1841268.

*Copes, H., Beaton, B., Ayeni, D., **Dabney, D.** & Tewksbury, R. (2020). A content analysis of qualitative research published in top criminology and criminal justice journals from 2010-2019. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 45, 1060-1079. DOI: 10.1007/s12103-020-09540-6.

Dabney, D.A. (2020). Doing death work: A typology of homicide investigators. Forthcoming in *Policing & Society*, 30:7, 777-794. DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2019.1593981.

*Reed, M.R., **Dabney, D.A.**, Ishoy, G.A. & Tapp, S. (2019). Tense relationships between homicide co-victims and detectives in the wake of murder. *Deviant Behavior*, 41:5, 543-561. DOI: 10.1080/01639625.2019.1574256.

- Hawk, S.R. & **Dabney, D.A.** (2019). Shifting the focus from variables to substantive domains when modeling homicide case outcomes. *Homicide Studies*, 23, 93-125. DOI: 10.1177/1088767918807253.
- *Ishoy, G.A. & **Dabney, D.A.** (2018). Policing and the focal concerns framework: Exploring how its core components apply to the discretionary enforcement decisions of police officers. *Deviant Behavior*, 39, 878-895. doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2017.1335537.
- * **Dabney, D.A.**, Teasdale, B.A., Ishoy, G.A., Gann, T. & Berry, B. (2017). Policing in a largely minority jurisdiction: The influence of appearance characteristics associated with contemporary hip-hop culture on police decision-making. *Justice Quarterly Review*, 34, 1310-1338.
- Dabney, D.A.**, Topalli, V., & Page, J. (2017). American bail and the tinting of criminal justice. Forthcoming at the *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 56, 397-418. DOI: 10.1111/hojo.12212.
- *Hawk, S.R. & **Dabney, D.A.** (2014). Are all cases treated equal? Using Goffman's frame analysis to understand how homicide investigators orient to their work. *British Journal of Criminology*. 54, 1129-1147.
- *Payne, B.K., **Dabney, D.A.**, & Ekhomu, J.L. (2013). Sentencing disparity among upper and lower class health care professionals convicted of misconduct. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 24, 353-369.
- ***Dabney, D.A.**, Copes, H., Tewksbury, R., & Hawk-Tourtlot, S. (2013). A qualitative assessment of stress perceptions among members of a homicide unit. *Justice Quarterly*, 30, 811-836.
- * Reprinted in Giblin, M.J. (Ed.), *Organization and management in the criminal justice system: A text-reader*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2014, pp. 555-566.
- * Reprinted in H. Copes and M. Pogrebin (Eds.), *Voices from criminal justice: Insider perspectives, outsider experiences*, second edition, New York: Routledge, 2016, pp. 44-76.
- * Reprinted in R.D. Bachman, R.K. Schutt & P.S. Plass (Eds.), *Fundamentals of research in criminology and criminal justice*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2017.
- Maruna, S., **Dabney, D.A.**, & Topalli, V. (2012). Putting a price on prisoner release: The history of bail and a possible future of parole. *Punishment & Society*, 14, 315-337.
- Kerley, K.R., Copes, H., Tewksbury, R., & **Dabney, D.A.** (2011). Examining the relationship between religiosity and self-control as predictors of prison deviance. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 55, 1251-1271.
- Copes, H., Higgins, G., **Dabney, D.A.** & Tewksbury, R. (2011). Participation in the prison economy and likelihood of victimization. *Victims & Offenders*, 6, 1-18.

Tewksbury, R., **Dabney, D.A.** & Copes, H. (2010). The prominence of qualitative research in criminology and criminal justice scholarship. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 21, 391-411.

* Reprinted in H. Copes (Ed.), *Advancing qualitative methods in criminology and criminal justice*, New York: Routledge, pp. 4-24.

Payne, B.K., Guastaferro, W.P. & **Dabney, D.A.** (2010). Alumni research and criminal justice. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 21, 245-265.

Britto, S.L. & **Dabney, D.A.** (2010). Race, gender and justice: The politics of television political talk shows. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 35, 198-218.

Dabney, D.A. (2010). Observations regarding key operational realities in a compstat model of policing. *Justice Quarterly* 27:1, 28-51.

*Highland, R.A. & **Dabney, D.A.** (2009). Using Adlerian theory to shed light on drug dealer motivations. *Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice* 5:2, 109-138.

Dabney D.A., Dugan L., Topalli, V., & Hollinger R.C. (2006.) The impact of implicit stereotyping on offender profiling: Unexpected results from an observational study of shoplifting. *Criminal Justice & Behavior* 33:5, 646-674.

***Dabney D.A.**, Green L., & Topalli, V. (2006). Freshman learning communities in criminology and criminal justice: An effective tool for enhancing student recruitment and learning outcomes. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 17:1, 44-68.

Dabney, D.A., Hollinger, R.C., & Dugan, L. (2004). Who actually steals? A study of covertly observed shoplifters. *Justice Quarterly* 21:4, 693-728.

Tewksbury, R. & **Dabney, D.A.** (2004). Prison volunteers: Profiles, motivations, satisfaction. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 40:1/2, 173-183.

Dabney, D.A., McSkimming, M., & Berg, B.L. (2002). The active interview: Considerations for future crime and deviance research. *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology* 30, 149-164.

Dabney, D.A., & Hollinger, R.C. (2002). Drugged druggists: The convergence of two criminal career trajectories. *Justice Quarterly* 19, 201-233.

* Reprinted in Cromwell, P. (Ed.), *In their own words: Criminals on crime, an anthology*, seventh edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2016, pp. 180-195.

* Reprinted in Pogrebin, M. (Ed.), *About criminals: A view of the offender's world*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2004, pp. 135-146.

*Reprinted in Adler, P., Adler, P. & O'Brien, P. (Eds.). *Drugs and the American Dream*. New York: Wiley-Blackwell, forthcoming in 2012.

Hollinger, R.C. & **Dabney, D.A.** (2002). Social factors associated with pharmacists' illicit use of prescription drugs. *Journal of Drug Issues* 22, 231-264.

Dabney, D.A. (2001). Onset of illegal use of mind-altering or potentially addictive prescription drugs among pharmacists. *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* 41, 392-400.

Dabney, D.A. & Vaughn, M.S. (2000). Incompetent jail and prison doctors. *Prison Journal* 80, 151-182.

* Reprinted in Tewksbury, R. & Dabney, D. (Eds.), *Prisons & jails: A reader*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2008, pp. 305-332.

Lee, G., Hollinger, R.C., & **Dabney, D.A.** (1999).. *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 23, 601-621.

Dabney, D.A. & Hollinger, R.C. (1999). Illicit prescription drug use among pharmacists: evidence of a paradox of familiarity. *Work and Occupations* 26, 77-106.

* Reprinted in Adler, P. & Adler, P. (Eds.), *Sociological odyssey: Readings in sociology*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2001, pp. 166-174.

* Reprinted in Harper, D. & H.M. Lawson (Eds.), *The cultural study of work*, New York: Rowman & Littlefield, 2003, pp. 422-451.

* Reprinted in Payne, B.K. (Ed.), *White-collar crime: A text/reader*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2012, pp. 130-144.

Hollinger, R.C. & **Dabney, D.A.** (1999). Motor vehicle theft at the shopping center: An application of the routine activities approach. *Security Journal* 12, 63-78.

Hollinger, R.C. & **Dabney, D.A.** (1998). Crime in shopping centers. In Felson, M. & Peiser, R.B. (Eds.), *Reducing crime through real estate development and management*, Washington, D.C: Urban Land Institute, pp. 91-103.

Payne, B.K., & **Dabney, D.A.** (1997). Prescription fraud: Characteristics, consequences, and influences. *Journal of Drug Issues* 27, 807-820.

Dabney, D.A., & Heffington, T. (1996). The pharmacy profession's reaction to substance abuse among pharmacists: The process and consequences of medicalization. *Journal of Drug Issues* 26, 859-874.

Dabney, D.A. (1995). Neutralization and deviance in the workplace: Theft of supplies and medicines by hospital nurses. *Deviant Behavior* 16, 313-331.

* Reprinted in Cromwell, P. (Ed.), *In their own words: Criminals on crime, an anthology*, fifth edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2009, pp. 187-201.

* Reprinted in Cromwell, P. (Ed.), *In their own words: Criminals on crime, an anthology*, fourth edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2005, pp. 187-201.

* Reprinted in Cromwell, P. (Ed.), *In their own words: Criminals on crime, an anthology*, third edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2003, pp. 142-152.

* Reprinted in Tewksbury, R. & Gagne, P. (Eds.). *Deviance and deviants: An anthology*. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2000, pp. 268-274.

* Reprinted in *Boundaries: Readings in deviance, crime and justice*. Boston, MA: Pearson Custom Publishing, 2002 - present.

Dabney, D.A. (1995). Workplace deviance among nurses: The influence of work group norms on drug diversion and/or use. *Journal of Nursing Administration* 25:3, 48-55.

Hollinger, R.C. & **Dabney, D.A.** (1994). Reducing shrinkage in the retail store: It's not just a job for the loss prevention department. *Security Journal* 5, 2-10.

Dabney, D.A. & Berg, B.L. (1994). Perceptions of drug and supply diversion among nurses. *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology* 22, 13-22.

Books and Monographs:

Dabney, D.A., & Tewksbury, R. (2016). *Speaking truth unto power: Confidential informants in policing*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

➤ Winner of the 2018 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Outstanding Book Award.

Dabney, D.A. (2013). *Crime types: A text/reader*, second edition. Boulder, CO: Wolters-Kluwer.

Tewksbury, R. & **Dabney, D.** (2008). *Prisons & jails: A reader*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Dabney, D.A. (2004). *Crime types: A text/reader*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Dabney, D.A. (2004). *Study guide for introduction to criminal justice, tenth edition*. Seigel, L.J. and Senna, J.J. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Dabney, D.A. (2004). *Study guide for introduction to criminal justice, tenth edition*. Seigel, L.J. and Senna, J.J. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Book Chapters and Encyclopaedia Entries:

Dabney, D.A. & Brookman, F. (2018). Fieldwork with homicide detectives: 60 minutes of reflections from a British and American criminologist. In Rice, S.K. & Matz, M.D. (Eds.) *Doing ethnography in criminology: Discovery through fieldwork*, pp. 91-113. New York: Springer.

Teasdale, B., Gann, T., & **Dabney, D.A.** (2018). Do attractive women “get away” with traffic violations? An observational study of police responses to traffic stops. In Berry, B. (Ed.) *Physical appearance and crime*, . New York: Cambridge University Press.

Dabney, D.A. (2016). White-collar criminals: Ethnographic portraits of their identities and decision making. In Benson, M.L., Cullen, F.T., Van Slyke, S.R. (Eds.) *Oxford handbook of white-collar crime*, pp. 127-148. New York: Oxford University Press.

Dabney, D.A., & Hollinger, R.C. (2013). Recreational abusers and therapeutic self-medicators: Illicit prescription drug use among pharmacists. In Dabney, D. (Ed.), *Criminal types: A text/reader*, second edition, pp. 383-392. Boulder, CO: Wolters Kluwer.

Dabney, D.A. (2005). Typologies of crime and deviant behavior. In Wright, R.A. & Miller, J.M. (Eds.) *Encyclopaedia of criminology*. New York: Routledge.

Dabney, D.A., & Hollinger, R.C. (2004). Recreational abusers and therapeutic self-medicators: Illicit prescription drug use among pharmacists. In Dabney, D. (Ed.), *Criminal types: A text/reader*, pp. 350-363. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Published Research Reports:

Giardina, D., Nuccio, I., Sabol, W.J., & **Dabney, D.A.** (2021). Change in Homicides in Atlanta between 2019 and 2020. Atlanta Police Foundation: Atlanta, GA.

Sabol, W.J., **Dabney, D.A.**, Bauman, M., Hancock, K.J., & Giardina, D. (2020). *Atlanta police officers' compliance with APD's body-worn camera policy*. Atlanta Police Foundation: Atlanta, GA.

Clubb, A.C., **Dabney, D.A.**, & Hinkle, J.C. (2017). *Neighborhood crime forecasting: Application of risk terrain modelling in a metropolitan county*. Atlanta, GA: Andrew Young School of Policy Studies Center for State and Local Finance.

Dabney, D.A., Teasdale, B., & Clubb, A. (2017) *The Relationship between SLUP6 Businesses and Negative Outcomes in DeKalb County: Final report*. DeKalb County, GA: Law Department.

Hollinger, R.C., **Dabney, D.A.**, Lee, G., & Hayes, R. (1997). *1997 national retail security*

survey: Final report. University of Florida: Security Research Project.

Hollinger, R.C., **Dabney, D.A.**, Lee, G., & Hayes, R. (1996). *1996 national retail security survey: Final report.* University of Florida: Security Research Project.

Hollinger, R.C., & **Dabney, D.A.** (1995). *1995 national retail security survey: Final report.* University of Florida: Security Research Project.

Hollinger, R.C., & **Dabney, D.A.** (1994). *1994 national retail security survey: Final report.* University of Florida: Security Research Project.

Hollinger, R.C., **Dabney, D.A.**, & Gluck, L.(1993). *1993 national retail security survey: Final report.* University of Florida: Security Research Project.

Hollinger, R.C., **Dabney, D.A.**, & Hayes, R. (1993). The national shopping center security report. *Chain Store Age Executive* May, 83-114.

Book Reviews and Essays:

Ross, J.I., & Richards, S.C. (2002). *Behind bars: Surviving prisons.* Indianapolis: Alpha Books. Reviewed by **D.A. Dabney** in *Criminal Justice Review*, 28, 2003, pp.421-424.

Weisburd, D., Waring, E., & Chayet, E.F. (2001). *White-collar crime and criminal careers.* New York: Cambridge University Press. Reviewed by **D.A. Dabney** in *Criminal Justice Review*, 27, 2002, 388-390.

Dabney, D.A. (2001). Author's response to nonnarcotic analgesics: Appropriate to include in a study of illicit drug use? *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* 41, 791-792.

Tillman, R. (1998). *Broken promises: Fraud by small business health insurers.* Boston: Northeastern University Press. Reviewed by **D.A. Dabney** in *Criminal Justice Review*, 24, 1999, pp.188-190.

Dabney, D., & R.C. Hollinger. (1997). Theft of prescription medications from retail pharmacies: Analysis of apprehension data. *American Sociological Association=s Alcohol and Drugs Section Newsletter*, 6:3, 4.

McClay, J.B., & W.L. Matthews. (1991). *Corpus juris humorous.* Santa Ana, CA: McClay & Alani. Reviewed by **D. Dabney** in *ACJS Today* 13:3, November - December, 1994.

Works Under Review or in Progress:

Grants & Contracts:

External Funding

Atlanta Crime Research Center. (Co-PI). Continuing/Renewable Contract with the Atlanta Police Foundation. 2019-2021. \$201,223 funded.

The Structure of Officer-Involved Gun Violence: Investigating the Social Contagion of Firearm Use. National Collaborative on Gun Violence Research. 2020-2022. Role: Co-PI. \$300,943 awarded.

Criminal Justice Review/International Criminal Justice Review. (PI). Continuing/Renewable Contract with Sage Publications. 2007-present. \$919,465 funded.

DeKalb County Criminal Justice Strategic Plan Development. (PI). Contract with the DeKalb County Office of the District Attorney. 2012-2015. \$198,730 funded.

Building Law Enforcement and Community-based Capacity to Combat Gang Violence. (PI). Submitted to the Emory Center for Injury Control. 2010-2011. \$25,160 funded.

Retail Shoplifting Study -- Shoplifting Countermeasures Assessment. (Co-PI). CVS Corporation, 2002-2004, \$16,000 funded.

Retail Shoplifting Study. (Co-PI). CVS Corporation, 2001, \$5,000 funded.

Atlanta-based Component of the Retail Shoplifting Observation Project. Sub-contract with the Security Research Project, University of Florida, 2000, \$4,000 funded.

Internal Funding

AYSPS Visiting Faculty Program. Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, 2013, \$4,000 funded.

Stress and Coping among Homicide Investigators. Research Initiation Grant, Georgia State University, College of Health and Human Sciences, 2008, \$5,000 funded.

Implementing a Writing Across the Curriculum Approach Into a FLC (Co-PI with Volkan Topalli and Wendy P. Guastaferro, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University and Robert Burns, Department of English, Georgia State University). Freshman Learning Community Integrated Course Development Faculty Grant Program, Georgia State University,

2008, \$8,000 funded.

Writing Across the Curriculum Grant to enhance the CTW dimensions of CRJU 4930, Writing Across the Curriculum Program, Georgia State University, 2007, \$2,000 funded.

Writing Across the Curriculum Grant to enhance the Spring 2006 section of CRJU 4930, Writing Across the Curriculum Program, Georgia State University, 2006, \$2,000 funded.

Combing Writing Across the Curriculum and VISTA to Study Crime and Culture (Co-PI with Volkan Topalli & Terrance Taylor, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University). Freshman Learning Community Integrated Course Development Faculty Grant Program, Georgia State University, 2005, \$12,000 funded.

Impact of Social Organization and Social Control on Drug Use Promotion and Mitigation in a Drug-Ridden Neighborhood. Georgia State University Team Grant (Co-PI with Volkan Topalli and Sue Carter Collins, and Eric Stewart), 2004, \$14,975.

Maymester 2004 Technology-Enhanced Teaching Grant Program. Georgia State University, College of Health and Human Sciences, 2004, \$5,273 funded.

Writing Across the Curriculum Grant to enhance the Fall 2004 offering of GSU 1010, Writing Across the Curriculum Program, Georgia State University, 2004, \$2,000 funded.

Implementing a Writing Across the Curriculum Approach Into a FLC (Co-PI with Volkan Topalli & Sarah Eschholz, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University). Freshman Learning Community Integrated Course Development Faculty Grant Program, Georgia State University, 2003, \$6,000 funded.

Implementing a Writing Across the Curriculum Approach Into a FLC (Co-PI with Volkan Topalli & Damon Camp, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University). Freshman Learning Community Integrated Course Development Faculty Grant Program, Georgia State University, 2002, \$6,000 funded.

A Web-Based Component of Crime Typologies (CRJU 4420). Maymester 2001 Technology-Enhanced Teaching Grant Program. Georgia State University, College of Health and Human Sciences, 2001, \$4,530 funded.

Implementing a Writing Across the Curriculum Approach Into a FLC (Co-PI with Volkan Topalli, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University and Deborah Ziringue, Department of English, Georgia State University). Freshman Learning Community Integrated Course Development Faculty Grant Program, Georgia State University, 2001, \$6,000 funded.

Retail Shoplifting: Understanding the Offender's Perspective to Inform Crime Prevention Decision Making. Faculty Mentoring Grant, Georgia State University, College of Health and Human Sciences, 1998, \$5,000 funded.

Refereed and Invited Presentations:

Dabney, D. Ouellet, M., Hashimi, S., & Gravel, J. The importance of researcher-practitioner partnerships for implementing network designs in police departments. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL, November, 2021.

Ouellet, M., Dabney, D. Hashimi, S., & Gravel, J. The Social Structure of Police Officer Networks. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA, November, 2019.

Dabney, D. A. Process Evaluation of a Police Department's Deployment of ShotSpotter Gunfire Detection System. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Southern Criminal Justice Association, Nashville, TN, September, 2019.

Bauman, M. & Dabney, D. Exploring the Impact of Violent Victimization and Disability on Police Response. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA, November, 2018.

Dabney, D.A., Teasdale, B., Ishoy, G., & Gann, T. Police Response to Crime Suspects' Appearance: Results from an Observational Study. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA, November, 2017.

Dabney, D.A., Dugan, L., Topalli, V., & Hollinger, R.C. Lessons learned from a CCTV-assisted observational study of shoplifting. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA, November, 2016.

Dabney, D.A. Innovations in American Law Enforcement. Invited presentation to the Mandela Washington Fellowship – Young African Leaders Initiative, Atlanta, GA, July 2016.

Dabney, D.A., Teasdale, B., Goodmark, C., & Willcott, A. The Intersection of Education, Behavior Health & Criminal Justice. Invited roundtable panel the Mandela Washington Fellowship – Young African Leaders Initiative, Atlanta, GA, July 2016.

Dabney, D.A., Tartaro, C. & Gibson, C. Navigating the Job Market in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Invited colloquium at the annual meetings of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Denver, CO, March 2016.

Hawk, S.R. & Dabney, D.A. Was it Worth it?: An Examination of Adding Investigator Interviews to Case File Data in Homicide Clearance Research. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC, November, 2015.

Hawk, S.R. & Dabney, D.A. Bones vs. Whodunits: Factors that Predict Clearance in Simple and Complex Homicide Cases. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the Southern Criminal Justice Association, Charleston, SC, September, 2015.

Hunt, D.E. & Dabney, D.A. The Influence of the Presence of an Audience in Cases of Victim Precipitated Homicide. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA, November, 2014.

Hawk, S.R. & Dabney, D.A. A Multi-method and Multilevel Examination of Homicide Investigations on Case Outcomes. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA, November, 2014.

Dabney, D.A., Copes, H., Tewksbury, R. & Hawk-Tourtelot, S. Reflecting upon A qualitative assessment of stress perceptions among members of a homicide unit” through the lens of “new direction in policing. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Philadelphia, PA, February, 2014.

Gentile, D. & Dabney, D.A. Predicting school expulsion and subsequent arrest via a comprehensive and longitudinal model. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA, November, 2013.

Teasdale, B., Daigle, L., Dabney, D. & Gentile, D. Examining the school to prison pipeline. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the Southern Criminal Justice Association, Virginia Beach, VA, September, 2013.

Hawk-Tourtelot, S. & Dabney, D. Examining prior criminal justice system contact among all persons party to potentially lethal criminal events. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL, November, 2012.

Hawk-Tourtelot, S., Dabney, D., & Hinkle, J. Does evidence type impact criminal justice system throughput?: An analysis of case processing in five U.S. jurisdictions. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the Southern Criminal Justice Association, Atlantic Beach, FL, September, 2012.

Reed, M.R. & Dabney, D.A. Death notifications in murder cases: The management and reaction to the delivery of bad news. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC, November, 2011.

Hawk-Tourtelot, S & Dabney, D. Are all cases treated equal? Using Goffman’s frame analysis to understand how homicide investigators orient to their work. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the *Southern Criminal Justice Association*, Nashville, TN, September, 2011.

Dabney, D.A., Copes, H., Tewksbury, R. & Hawk-Tourtelot, S. A qualitative assessment of stress perceptions among members of a homicide unit. Paper presented at the Annual meetings of the *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences*, San Diego, CA, March, 2011.

An additional 3 dozen paper presentations at regional, national, and international conferences dating back to 1993.

Instructional Activities

Courses Taught

New Student Orientation (GSU 1010)
Introduction to Criminal Justice (CRJU 1100/3100)
Pro-Seminar in Criminal Justice (CRJU 2010)
Social Science and the American Crime Problem (CRJU 2200)
Institutional Corrections (CRJU 3350)
Criminology (CRJU 3410)
Crime Typologies (CRJU 4420/8900)
Crime at Work (CRJU 4900/8900)
Internship Seminar (CRJU 4930/4935/4940)
Criminal Justice Ethics (CRJU 6060 online)
Criminological Theory (CRJU 8050)
Criminal Justice Issues – Policing Culture (CRJU 8900)
Graduate Orientation (CRJU 9030)

Dissertation Committees

David Ayeni, chair, in-progress, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Victoria Helmly, member, in-progress, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Katelyn Hancock, member, in-progress, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Rainey White, member, in-progress, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Miranda Baumann, member, in-progress, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Shanna Felix, member, 2021, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Nancy Dickinson, Chair, 2020, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Donald Hunt, member, 2017, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Jane Daquin, member, 2017, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Audrey Clubb, member, 2017, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Shila Hawk, chair, 2015, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Glen Ishoy, chair, 2015, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Richard Highland, member, 2007, Department of Counseling & Psychological Services, GSU
Jonathan Dawe, member, 2003, Department of Public Administration and Urban Studies, GSU

Thesis Committees

Isabella Nuccio, member, in-progress, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Maya Wilson, member, 2021, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Patricia Dooley, member, 2020, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Taylor Gann, member, 2018, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Donald Hunt, chair, 2014, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Danielle Gentile, chair, 2013, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Elizabeth Bonomo, member, 2012, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, GSU
Tonisa Pinson, member, 2011, Department of Criminal Justice, GSU
Kim Martin, member, 2003. Department of Criminal Justice, GSU

Honors & Awards:

Outstanding Book Award, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2018.
Excellence in Teaching Award, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, GSU, 2017.
Faculty Leadership Award, College of Health and Human Sciences, GSU, 2011.

University Service:

Department Level

Chair, Course Scheduling Committee, Georgia State University, Department of Criminal Justice, 1999 -2009, 2010-present.
Chair, Executive Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, 2018-present.
Member, Department of Criminal Justice Undergraduate Committee, 2006 – 2013, 2015-2018.
Member, Academic Program Review (self-study) Committee, Georgia State University, Department of Criminal Justice, 2017-2018.
Chair, Department of Criminal Justice Search Committee, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2015.
Member, Faculty Search Committee, Georgia State University, Department of Criminal Justice, 1998, 2000, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021.
Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Promotion and Tenure Committee, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2015.
Member, Department of Criminal Justice, Promotion and Tenure Committee, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2014.
Departmental Ambassador, Critical Thinking through Writing Initiative, 2011-2013.
Faculty Advisor, Criminal Justice Graduate Student Association, 2010-2013.
Member, Department of Criminal Justice, Bylaws Committee, 2011-2012.
Coordinator, Sophomore Learning Community Initiative, 2009-2011.
Member, Academic Program Review (self-study) Committee, Georgia State University, Department of Criminal Justice, 1999-2002.

College Level

Member, Executive Committee, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, 2014-2015, 2018-present.
Member, Management Committee, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, 2014-2015, 2018-

present.

Member, Strategic Planning Committee, , Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, 2016-2017.

Member, Faculty Appeals Committee, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, 2014-2017.

Member, Chairs' Evaluation Committee, GSU, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, 2013.

Chair, Faculty Affairs Committee, GSU, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, 2011-2013.

Member, College of Health and Human Sciences Associate Dean for Research Search

Committee, Georgia State University, CHHS, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008.

Member, Faculty Appeals Committee, Georgia State University, CHHS, 2008.

Member, Faculty Advisory Committee, Georgia State University, College of Health and Human Sciences, 1999 - 2003.

Chair, Recruitment and Retention of Under-Represented Faculty Committee, Georgia State University, College of Health and Human Sciences, 2001-2004.

Chair, Associate Dean of Research and Academics Evaluation Sub-Committee, Faculty Advisory Committee, Georgia State University, College of Health and Human Sciences, 2001 - 2003.

Member, Student Appeals Committee, Georgia State University, College of Health and Human Services, 1998 – 2000, Chair 2000 - 2001.

University Level

Member, Adult Learner Strategy Team, Georgia State University, 2021 - present.

Member, Academic Program Review Committee, Georgia State University, College of Law, 2021.

Member, Steering Committee, Taskforce to Transform the Faculty. Georgia State University, 2019 - present.

Member, Committee to Evaluate the Associate Provost for Public Relations & Marketing Communications, Georgia State University, 2019.

Member, Georgia State University, Chief of Police Search Committee, 2016.

Member, Committee to Evaluate the Associate Provost for Strategic Initiative and Innovation, Georgia State University, 2015.

Co-Chair, Ad-hoc Committee to Revise Academic Program Review, 2011-2013.

Member, Georgia State University Senate, 2002-2010.

Member, Nominations Committee, Georgia State University Senate, 2003, Chair, 2004-2010.

Member, Faculty Affairs Committee, Georgia State University Senate, 2009-2010.

Member, Ad-hoc Committee on the Administrator Evaluations, Georgia State University, 2009.

Member, Committee on Academic Programs, Georgia State University Senate, 2002–2010.

Member, Executive Committee, Georgia State University Senate, 2004-2008.

Member, Committee of Chairs, Georgia State University Senate, 2004-2008.

Member, Administrative Council, Georgia State University, 2004–2008.

Member, Budget Committee, Georgia State University Senate, 2002-2008.

Member, Academic Program Review Committee, Georgia State University Senate, 2002 - 2006.

Member, Graduate Council, Georgia State University Senate, 2002–2004, Chair, 2004-2008.

Member, Undergraduate Council, Georgia State University Senate, 2002–2010.

Member, Senate Library Advisory Committee, Georgia State University Senate, 2002-2004.

Member, University Coordination Committee on Mentoring for Racial/Ethnic Minority Faculty. Georgia State University. 2004.

Member, Presidential Task Force to Transform the Library. Georgia State University. 2003-

2005.

Member, Inter-Professional Collaboration Initiative Committee, Georgia State University, 1998.

Professional Service:

Peer-Reviewed Journals

Member, Editorial Board, *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 2006 – 2018, 2021-present.

Associate Editor, *Journal of Qualitative Criminal Justice & Criminology*, 2011 – 2020.

Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Drug Issues*, 2001 - 2019.

Editor, *Criminal Justice Review*, 2007 – 2013.

Editor, *International Criminal Justice Review*, 2007 – 2014.

Manuscript Reviewer

American Journal of Criminal Justice

Crime, Law & Social Change

Crime Science

Criminal Justice Review

Criminal Justice Studies

Criminology

Criminology & Public Policy

Deviant Behavior

Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology

Georgia Historical Quarterly

International Criminal Justice Review

Journal of Contemporary Ethnography

Journal of Crime and Justice

Journal of Criminal Justice

Journal of Criminal Justice Education

Journal of Qualitative Criminal Justice & Criminology

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency

Journal of Security Administration

Justice Quarterly

Police Practice and Research: An International Journal

Police Quarterly

Policing

Policing & Society

Psychology of Violence

Race & Justice

Science & Crime

Security Journal

Social Forces

Social Problems

Sociological Quarterly

Social Science Research

Violence Against Women

Proposal Reviewer

National Science Foundation
Allyn & Bacon Publishing
Wadsworth Publishing
Roxbury Publishing
Lynn Reinhart Publishing
New York University Press
Aspen Publishers
Willan Publishers
Oxford University Press

Professional Associations

Member, Regents' Advisory Committee, Criminal Justice, Board of Regents, University System of Georgia, 2020 – present.
Chair, Sage Junior Faculty Professional Development Award Sub-Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2020.
Chair, Outstanding Book Award Sub-Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2019.
Regional Trustee, Southeast Region, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2014-2017.
Member, Executive Board, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2014-2017.
Member, Constitution & Bylaws Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2015-2017.
Member, Criminal Investigation Research Network, 2015-present.
Member, Executive Board, Southern Criminal Justice Association, 2015-2017.
Executive Counsellor, International Section, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2013-2015.
Member, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2014-present.
Member, Research Advisory Council, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2014-present.
ACJS Liaison to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2014-present.
Member, Atlanta Metropol, 2013-2017.
Member, Program Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015.
Member, Publications Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2015.
Member, Local Arrangements Committee, American Society of Criminology, 2013, 2018.

Community Service:

Expert witness/consultant work for private law firms in the area of premise liability and security.
Member, Steering Committee, Atlanta Crime Research Center, Atlanta Police Foundation, 2019 – present.
Member, Governance Board, Atlanta Police Leadership Institute, 2014-present.
Member, Operations Committee, Atlanta Police Leadership Institute, 2012-present.
Member, Smart Justice Advisory Council, Fulton County, Georgia, 2013 – 2017.
Consultant, Special Land Use Permit Legislation, DeKalb County Law Department, 2016-2017.
Consultant, Phoenix & Dragon Bookstores, Inc., 2009.
Member, Citizen's Advisory Council, Zone 2, Atlanta Police Department, 2006-2015.

Consultant, Shoplifting Reduction Strategies, CVS Pharmacies, Inc., 2001-2004.
Consultant, Impaired Pharmacist Reduction Strategies, Eckerd Corporation, 1999.

LEAH E. DAIGLE
PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY
ANDREW YOUNG SCHOOL OF POLICY STUDIES

CURRICULUM VITAE

EDUCATION

- 2005 Doctorate of Philosophy, Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati
- 1999 Master of Science, Criminal Justice, Northeastern University
- 1998 Bachelor of Arts, Criminal Justice, Roanoke College

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 2017 – current Professor, Georgia State University, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology
- Core Faculty member of Center for Research on Interpersonal Violence, Georgia State University.
- 2019 – current Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University
- 2021 – current Faculty Associate for Faculty Development, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies (Dean’s Office), Georgia State University.
- 2012 – 2017 Associate Professor, Georgia State University, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology
- 2008 – 2012 Assistant Professor, Georgia State University, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology
- 2005 – 2008 Assistant Professor, Assistant Program Director, Georgia Southern University, Department of Political Science, Justice Studies Program,
- 2003 – 2005 Instructor and Assistant Professor, University of North Texas, Department of Criminal Justice,

AWARDS, HONORS, AND RECOGNITIONS

- 2022 Recipient of the Outstanding Mentor Award, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.
- 2022 Recipient of the 2021 Best Paper Award for the Minorities and Women Section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.
- 2020 Recipient of the Bonnie S. Fisher Career Award, Division of Victimology, American Society of Criminology. Given to recognize a scholar who has made a significant contribution in the area of victimology over the course of their lifetime.
- 2017 Identified as having the 4th highest mean number of citations per 2007-2016 publication among Academic Stars in Ph.D. granting Criminology and Criminal Justice Departments (Jennings, 2017; *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)
- 2015 Identified as one of the top 100 Criminology and Criminal Justice scholars between 2009 and 2013 based on publications and citations in article by Walters, G. (2015) in *Scientometrics*.
- 2014 Andrew Young School of Policy Studies Excellence in Teaching Award, Georgia State University. Awarded to one faculty member annually for excellence in teaching.
- 2012 Ranked as #6 Overall Assistant Professor in Ph.D. granting Criminology and Criminal Justice Departments on productivity in article by Copes, H., Khey, D. N., & Tewksbury, R. (2012) in *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 23, 423-440.
- 2011 College of Health and Human Sciences Junior Faculty Scholarship Award, Georgia State University. Awarded to one junior faculty member annually for excellence in scholarship.
- 2011 Awarded the 2011 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' Outstanding Book Award for "Unsafe in the Ivory Tower: The Sexual Victimization of College Women." Co-authored with Bonnie S. Fisher and Francis T. Cullen.
- 2011 Awarded the 2011 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' MacNamara Award for Outstanding Journal Publication for the article "What Distinguishes Single From Recurrent Sexual Victims? The Role of Lifestyle-Routine Activities and First-Incident Characteristics," co-

authored with Bonnie S. Fisher and Francis T. Cullen.

- 2011 Ranked in top 10 in total citations (#8), total citations/year (#4), overall h-index (tied for #6), and hc-index (tied for #3) in re-analysis of female academic “stars” identified by Rice et al’s (2007) using Harzing’s Publish or Perish for citation analysis in an article by Khey, D. N., Jennings, W. G., Higgins, G. E., Schoepfer, A., and Langton, L. (2011) published in *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 22, 118-129.
- 2009 Awarded the William L. Simon/Anderson Publishing Outstanding Paper Award for co-authored paper entitled “Exploring the Gender Differences in Protective Factors: Implications for Understanding Resiliency” by Jennifer L. Hartman, Michael G. Turner, Leah E. Daigle, M. Lyn Exum, and Francis T. Cullen.
- 2007 College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences Award for Excellence in Research, Teaching, and Service, Georgia Southern University.
- 2007 Identified as an academic “star” - one of the top 20 female Ph.D.’s with degrees in Criminal Justice/Criminology. Ranked #1 in publication totals standardized by years in discipline and #2 in publications in elite journals standardized years in discipline in “Research Trajectories of Female Scholars in Criminology and Criminal Justice” by Rice, S. K., Terry, K. J., Miller, H. V., and Ackerman, A. R. (2007) in an article published in *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 18, 360-384.

SCHOLARSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

*DENOTES GRADUATE STUDENT

PUBLICATIONS: REFEREED SCHOLARLY

Baldwin-White, A., Daigle, L.E., & Teasdale, B.T. Risk factors for experiencing gender based violence across racial groups. Forthcoming in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Swahn, M.H., Culbreth, R., Gilmore, A.K., Parrott, D.J., Daigle, L.E., Kasirye, R.*, & Bukuluki, P. (2022). Sexual victimization, self-efficacy to refuse sex while drinking, and regretting alcohol-involved sex among underserved youth in Kampala, Uganda. Forthcoming in *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*.

Daigle, L.E., & Hawk, S.R. (2022). Sexual orientation, revictimization, and poly-victimization. *Sexuality Research and Social Policy*, 19, 308-320.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13178-021-00543-4>

Harris, M.N. & Daigle, L.E. Resiliency from violent victimization for people with mental disorders: An examination using a community and adjudicated youth sample. Forthcoming in the *American Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Daigle, L.E., Hancock, K.P.*, & Chafin, T*. (2021). Covid-19 and its link to victimization among college students. Forthcoming in the *American Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Hancock, K.P.*, & Daigle, L.E. Double Jeopardy?: Exploring the risk for victimization among racial/ethnic sexual minority college students. Forthcoming in the *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*.

Chen, F.R., & Daigle, L.E. (2021). Electrodermal fear conditioning and sexual victimization in college students. *Journal of Behavioral and Cognitive Therapy*, 31, 229-238.

Daigle, L.E., Hancock, K.P.*, Chafin, T.C.*, & Azimi, A. U.S. and Canadian College Students' Fear of Crime: A Comparative Investigation of Fear of Crime and Its Correlates. Forthcoming in *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

McKee, G. B.*, Gill-Hopple, K., Oesterle, D. W., Daigle, L. E. & Gilmore, A. K. New Perspectives on Risk Factors for Non-fatal Strangulation and Post-assault Imaging. Forthcoming in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Harris, N.K.*, & Daigle, L.E. (2021) Mental illness and its link to illegal street market activity: Prevalence, risk factors, and how they compare to violence. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 65, 1335-1355.

Felix, S.F.*, Daigle, L.E., Hawk, S.R., Policastro, C. (2021). Lesbian, gay, and bisexual victims' reporting behaviors to informal and formal sources. *Sexuality Research and Social Policy*, 18, 281-289. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13178-020-00456-8>

Daigle, L.E., Harris, M.K.*, & Teasdale, B.T. (2020). Psychopathic traits and victimization: What mechanisms mediate the relationship? *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 47, 886-904.

Hoffman, C.Y., & Daigle, L.E. (2020) Event-specific and individual factors impacting college students' decisions to intervene in a potentially risky scenario. *Journal of American College Health*. DOI: 10.1080/07448481.2020.1841212

Daigle, L.E., Johnson, L.M., Azimi, A. & Hancock, K.* Does college matter? Exploring college-level factors related to victimization risk for U.S. and Canadian college students. Forthcoming in *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Konkel, R. H., A.J. Hafemeister*, & Daigle, L. E. (2021). The effects of risky places, motivated offenders, and social disorganization on sexual victimization: A microgeographic- and neighborhood-level examination. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36,

8409-8434.

Daquin, J.C., & Daigle, L.E. (2021). The victim-offender overlap in prison: Examining the factors associated with group membership. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*, NP13439-NP13462.

Teasdale, B. T., Daigle, L. E., & Gann, T.* (2021). The contingent effect of guardianship on victimization: An examination of people with and without mental health problems. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*, 5186-5208.

Azimi, A.* & Daigle, L.E. (2021). Mental health and victimization: Does risky lifestyle matter? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*, 103-131.

Azimi, A. M.*, & Daigle, L. E. (2020). Violent victimization: The role of social support and risky lifestyle. *Violence and Victims, 35*, 20-38.

Policastro, C. & Daigle, L. E. (2019). A gendered analysis of the effects of social ties and risky behavior on intimate partner violence victimization. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 34*, 1657-1682.

Hoffman, C. Y.* & Daigle, L. E. (2019). Racial and ethnic differences in the risk factors associated with bully victimization. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice, 17*, 16-41.

Daigle, L. E., Harris, M.*, & Mummert, S. J. (2019). Crime victims and their unmet civil legal needs: Pro Bono service provision among private attorneys. *Journal of Victimology and Victim Justice, 2*, 26-46.

Daigle, L. E., Johnston, T., Azimi, A.*, & Felix, S.* (2019). Violent and sexual victimization among American and Canadian college students: Who is more at risk and are the risk factors invariant? *Journal of School Violence, 18*, 226-240.

Daigle, L. E., & Harris, M.* (2018). Recurring victimization: What role does head injury play? *Journal of Criminal Justice, 45*, 693-711.

Daigle, L. E., & Hoffman, C. Y.* (2018). Violent victimization and future expectations: Results from a longitudinal study of at-risk youth. *Victims & Offenders, 13*, 798-813.

Daigle, L. E., & Teasdale, B. T. (2018). Psychopathic traits and recurring victimization: An examination using a community and clinical sample. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 45*, 693-711.

Daquin, J. & Daigle, L. E. (2018). Mental disorder and victimization in prison: Examining the role of mental health treatment. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 28*, 141-151.

Daigle, L. E., Hoffman, C. Y.*, & Johnson, L. M. (2018). The extent and risk of violent victimization among international students: A gendered analysis. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 33*, 3053-3073.

Hoffman, C. Y.*, Phillips, M. D., Daigle, L. E., & Turner, M. G. (2017). Adult consequences of bully victimization: Are children or adolescents more vulnerable to the victimization experience? *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice, 15*, 441-464.

Johnson, L. M., Daigle, L. E., & Napper, S.* (2017). Precautionary behavior and violent victimization: Do safer drinking strategies reduce risk? *Victims and Offenders, 12*, 381-400.

Daigle, L.E., Johnson, L. M., Napper, S.*, & Azimi, A.* (2016). Protective behavioral strategies while drinking: Do they protect against sexual victimization and is this protection gendered? *Drug and Alcohol Review, 35*, 573-579.

Policastro, C., Teasdale, B., & Daigle, L. E. (2016). The recurring victimization of individuals with mental illness: A comparison of trajectories for two racial groups. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 32*, 675-693.

Daigle, L. E., Guastafarro, W. P., & Azimi, A.* (2016). Victims' compensation as a tool of therapeutic justice? Examining the physical and mental health needs of victim compensation applicants. *Violence and Victims, 31*, 834-853.

Daquin, J.*, Daigle, L. E., & Listwan, S. J. (2016). Witnessing victimization in prison and post-release outcomes. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1018-1033.

Daigle, L. E., & Azimi, A.* (2015). Sexual Revictimization. *Oxford Bibliographies*. Available at <http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780195396607/obo-9780195396607-0187.xml>

Teasdale, B., Daigle, L. E., Hawk, S. R.*, & Daquin, J. C.* (2016). Violent victimization in the prison context: An examination of the gendered contexts of prison. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 60*, 995-1015.

Listwan, S. J., Daigle, L. E., Hartman, J. L., & Guastafarro, W. P. (2014). Poly-victimization risk in prison: The influence of individual and institutional factors. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*, 2458-2481.

Daigle, L. E. & Mummert, S.* (2014). Sex-role identification and violent victimization: Gender differences in the role of masculinity. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*, 255-278.

Teasdale, B., Daigle, L. E., & Ballard, E.* (2014). Trajectories of recurring victimization amongst people with major mental disorders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 29*, 987-1005.

Guastafarro, W. P. & Daigle, L. E. (2012). Linking noncompliant behaviors and programmatic responses: The use of graduated sanctions in a felony-level drug court. *Journal of Drug Issues, 42*, 396-419.

Snyder, J. A., Fisher, B. S., Scherer, H. L., & Daigle, L. E. (2012). Unsafe in the camouflage tower: Sexual victimization and perceptions of military academy leadership. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27*, 3171-94.

Pratt, T. C., Cullen, F. T., Sellers, C. S., Winfree, L. T., Madensen, T. D., Daigle, L. E., Fearn, N. E., & Gau, J. M. (2010). The empirical status of social learning theory: A meta-analysis. *Justice Quarterly, 27*, 765-802.

Daigle, L. E. (2010). Risk heterogeneity and recurrent violent victimization: The role of DRD4. *Biodemography and Social Biology, 56*, 137-149.

Daigle, L. E., Beaver, K. M., & Turner, M. G. (2010). Resiliency from victimization: Results from the national longitudinal study of adolescent health. *Journal of Criminal Justice, 38*, 329-337.

Fisher, B. S., Daigle, L. E., & Cullen, F. T. (2010). What distinguishes single from recurrent sexual victims? The role of lifestyle-routine activities and first-incident characteristics. *Justice Quarterly, 27*, 102-129.

Daigle, L. E., Fisher, B. S., & Stewart, M.* (2009). The effectiveness of sexual victimization prevention among college students: A summary of what works. *Victims and Offenders, 4*, 398-404.

Hartman, J. L., Turner, M. G., Daigle, L. E., Exum, M. L., & Cullen, F. T. (2009). Exploring the gender differences in protective factors: Implications for understanding resiliency. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 53*, 249-277.

Daigle, L. E., Beaver, K. M., & Hartman, J. L. (2008). A life-course approach to the study of victimization and offending behaviors. *Victims and Offenders, 23*, 364-390.

Daigle, L. E., Fisher, B. S., & Cullen, F. T. (2008). The violent and sexual victimization of college women: Is repeat victimization a problem? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 23*, 1296-1313.

Fisher, B. S., Daigle, L. E., & Cullen, F. T. (2008). Rape against women: What can research offer to guide the development of prevention programs and risk reduction interventions? *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 24*, 163-177.

Beaver, K. M., Wright, J. P., DeLisi, M., Daigle, L. E., Swatt, M. L., & Gibson, C. L. (2007). Evidence of a gene X environment interaction in the creation of victimization:

Results from a longitudinal sample of adolescents. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 51, 620-645.

Daigle, L. E., Cullen, F. T., & Wright, J. P. (2007). Gender differences in the predictors of juvenile misconduct: Assessing the generality-specificity debate. *Journal of Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 5, 254-286.

Fisher, B. S., Daigle, L. E., Cullen, F. T., & Santana, S. A. (2007). Assessing the efficacy of the protective-action completion nexus for sexual victimizations. *Violence and victims*, 22, 18-42.

Piquero, A. R., Daigle, L. E., Gibson, C., Piquero, N. L., & Tibbetts, S. G. (2007). Are life-course persistent offenders at risk for adverse health outcomes? *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 44, 185-207.

Pratt, T. C., Cullen, F. T., Blevins, K. R., Daigle, L. E., & Madensen, T. D. (2006). The empirical status of deterrence theory: A meta-analysis. In F. T. Cullen, J. P. Wright, & K. R. Blevins (Eds.), *Taking stock: The status of criminological theory—Advances in criminological theory*, (pp. 367-395). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.

Fisher, B. S., Cullen, F. T., & Daigle, L. E. (2005). The discovery of 'acquaintance' rape: The salience of methodological innovation and rigor. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 20, 493-500.

Piquero, A., MacDonald, J., Dobrin, A., Daigle, L. E., & Cullen, F. T. (2005). Self-control, violent offending, and homicide victimization: Assessing the general theory of crime. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 21, 55-71.

Fisher, B. S., Daigle, L. E., Cullen, F. T., & Turner, M. G. (2003). Acknowledging sexual victimization as a rape: Results from a national-level study. *Justice Quarterly*, 20, 535-574.

Fisher, B. S., Daigle, L. E., Cullen, F. T., & Turner, M. G. (2003). Reporting sexual victimization to the police and others: Results from a national-level study of college women. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 30, 6-38.

Pratt, T. C., Cullen, F. T., Blevins, K. R., Daigle, L. E., & Unnever, J. D. (2002). The relationship of ADHD to crime and delinquency: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Police Science and Management*, 4, 344-360.

PUBLICATIONS: BOOKS

Daigle, L. E. (2022). *Victimology: The Essentials (3rd edition)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Hagan, F. & Daigle, L.E. (2020). *Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior* (10th edition). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Daigle, L. E., & Muftic, L. R. (2019). *Victimology* (2nd edition). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E. (2018). *Victimology: The Essentials* (2nd edition). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E. (2018). *Victimology: A Text/Reader* (2nd edition). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E., & Muftic, L. R. (2015). *Victimology*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Wright, J. P., Tibbetts, S. G., & Daigle, L. E. (2015). *Criminals in the Making* (2nd ed). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E. (2013). *Victimology: The Essentials*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E. (2012). *Victimology: A Text/Reader*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Fisher, B. S., Daigle, L. E., & Cullen, F. T. (2010). *Unsafe in the Ivory Tower: The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Wright, J. P., Tibbetts, S. G., & Daigle, L. E. (2008). *Criminals in the Making*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

PUBLICATIONS: BOOK CHAPTERS, MONOGRAPHS AND REPORTS

Daquin, J.C., Helmy, V.*, & Daigle, L.E. (2021). The victimization of older adults in prison. In Blasdell, R., Krieger-Sample, L., & Kilburn, M. (Eds.). *Invisible Victims and the Pursuit of Justice: Analyzing Frequently Victimized Yet Rarely Discussed Populations* (pp. 300-325).

Daigle, L.E. & Azimi, A. M. The nature and scope of sexual assault victimization of adults. In Geffner R., White J., Hamberger L., Rosenbaum A., Vaughan-Eden V., Vieth V. (Eds.) *Handbook of Interpersonal Violence Across the Lifespan*. Springer, Cham.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-62122-7_221-1

Teasdale, B. T., Daigle, L. E. & Gann, T.* (2020). People suffering from mental illness in prison. Invited submission to Routledge Handbook on American Prisons.

Fisher, B.S., & Daigle, L.E. Doing college's women sexual victimization research: working with Frank. In C. L. Jonson & T.C. Pratt (Eds), *A Criminologist's Life: Essays in Honor of the Criminological Legacy of Francis T. Cullen—Advances in*

Criminological Theory. New York: Routledge.

Daigle, L. E. (2017). Final Report: Georgia's Victim Legal Assistance Network: Needs Assessment. Report submitted to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Georgia.

Azimi, A. M.* & Daigle, L. E. (2017). Promising avenues for prevention: Confronting sexual victimization on college campuses. In Teasdale, Brent and Bradley, Mindy (Eds). *Preventing Crime and Violence*, (pp. 243-260). Springer Publications.

Daigle, L. E., Snyder, J. A., & Fisher, B. S. (2016) Measuring victimization: Issues and new directions. In Huebner, Beth M. and Bynum, Timothy S. (Eds.) *Handbook in Criminology and Criminal Justice* (pp. 249-276). Wiley-Blackwell.

Daigle, L. E., Scherer, H., Fisher, B. S., & Azimi, A.* (2016). Intimate partner violence among college students: Measurement, risk factors, consequences, and responses In Cuevas, Carlos, and Callie Marie Rennison (Eds.), *Handbook on the Psychology of Violence*, (pp. 373-395). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester, UK.

Daigle, L. E., Mummert, S.*, Fisher, B. S., & Scherer, H. (2015) Sexual victimization among college students. In Richards, Tara N. and Catherine D. Marcum (Eds.), *Sexual Victimization: Then and Now*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E. (2015). Victimology. In Maguire, Mary and Dan Okada (Eds.), *Critical Issues in Crime and Justice: Thought, Policy, and Practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E., Reed, M., Mummert, S. J., Azimi, A.*, Topalli, V. (2013). Voice of the victim: Statewide analysis of victim compensation, Final report. Commissioned by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Georgia.

Daigle, L. E. (2013). What is victimology? In Frank Hagan, *Introduction to Criminology*, (pp. 83-106). 8th ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E. & Fisher, B. S. (2013). The recurrence of victimization: Terminology, extent, characteristics, correlates, and prevention. In Davis, Robert C., Arthur J. Lurigio, and Susan Herman (Eds.), *Victims of Crime*, (pp. 371-400). 4th ed., Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L.E., Teasdale, B., Topalli, V., & Bernhardt, M. (2011). The crime victims bill of rights survey to chiefs, sheriffs, and victim witness assistance personnel. Commissioned by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Georgia.

Daigle, L. E. (2011). Voice of the victim: A statewide analysis of Georgia's crime victim compensation, preliminary report. Commissioned by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Georgia.

Guastafarro, W. P. & Daigle, L. E. (2011). Evaluation of Georgia's strategic intervention program at Coastal State Prison. Commissioned by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Georgia.

Fisher, B. S., Karjane, H. S., Cullen, F. T., Blevins, K. R., Santana, S. A., & Daigle, L. E. (2007). Reporting sexual assault and the Clery Act: Situating findings from the National Campus Sexual Assault Policy Study within College Women's Experiences. In John J. Sloan, III and Bonnie S. Fisher (Eds.), *Campus Crime: Legal, Social, and Policy Perspectives*, (pp. 65-86). 2nd ed., Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas Publisher.

Daigle, L. E., Fisher, B. S., & Guthrie, P. (2007). The reoccurrence of victimization: What researchers know about its terminology, characteristics, causes, and prevention. Chapter in Davis, Robert C., Arthur J. Lurigio, and Susan Herman (Eds.), *Victims of Crime*, (pp. 211-232). 3rd ed., Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Cullen, F. T., Daigle, L. E., & Chapple, C. L. (2006). "El desarrollo de la criminología del curso vital en estados unidos: Tres teorías centrales." ["Developments in Life-Course Criminology in the United States: Three Core Theories."] In Jose Louis Guzman Dalbora and Alfonso Serrano Maillo (eds.), *Derecho Penal Y Criminología Como Fundamento del la Política Criminal: Estudios en Homenaje al Professor Alfonso Serrano Gomez* (pp. 203-226). Madrid, Spain: Dykinson.

PUBLICATIONS: NON-REFEREED AND OTHER

Daigle, L.E. (2020). Guest Editor Introduction. Research on sexual violence in the #MeToo era: Prevention and innovative methodologies. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Daigle, L. E. (2016). Are some students more at risk of assault on college campuses? *The Conversation*. June 8, 2016. Read 3,553 as of 12/20/2017.

Daigle, L. E. & Mummert, S. (2012). *Barriers to seeking help*. In J. L. Postmus (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Sexual Violence and Abuse* (pp. 221-224). Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO.

Daigle, L. E. & Fisher, B. S. (2010). *Rape*. In Bonnie S. Fisher and Steven P. Lab (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention*, (pp. 707-715). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E. (2010). *Measurement of Sexual harassment*. In Bonnie S. Fisher and Steven P. Lab (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention*, (pp.861-863). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Daigle, L. E. (2005). *Biochemical theories of crime*. In Richard A. Wright and J. Mitchell Miller (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Criminology*. New York: Routledge.

Daigle, L. E. (2005). *Statutory rape*. In Richard A. Wright and J. Mitchell Miller (Eds.). *Encyclopedia of Criminology*. New York: Routledge.

PAPERS UNDER REVIEW AND IN-PROCESS

Oesterle D.W., McKee, G. B, Dworkin, E., Daigle, L.E., Gill-Hopple, K., & Gilmore, A.K. Sexual assault characteristics and reporting status among men receiving a forensic medical examination. Under Review.

Harris, M.N. & Daigle, L.E. Resiliency from Violent Victimization for People with Mental Disorders: An Examination of Multiple Resiliency Models. Under Review.

Ouellet, M., Daigle, L.E., & Gallupe, O. Stability and churn: The dynamics of deviant peer exposure. Revise and Resubmit.

Reidy, D.E., Salazar, L.F., Baumler, E., Wood, L.*, & Daigle, L.E. Sexual Violence against Women in STEM: A Test of Backlash Theory among Undergraduate Women. Under Review.

Hancock, K.P.*, Daigle, L.E., & Flonnoy, S.* Polyvictimization and its relationship to academic outcomes: Do sexual minorities fare worse than others? Under Review.

Hancock, K.P.*, & Daigle, L.E. Polyvictimization and academic outcomes among college students: An examination of how academic performance is influenced. Revise and Resubmit.

Felix, S. F.*, & Daigle, L. E. Transgender, gender-queer, and gender non-binary peoples' experiences with victimization, fear of crime, and the police.

Daquin, J. C., & Daigle, L. E. Prison misconduct and victimization among older and younger prisoners: Are the risk factors age invariant? Working Paper.

Vivolo-Kantor, A. M.* & L. E. Daigle. Correlates of violence poly-victimization among U.S. high school students.

Mummert, S. J. & Daigle, L. E. The relationship between risky behavior, individual characteristics, and poly-victimization among college women.

FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS

Swartout, K. & Daigle, L.E. (2019). (co-PI). "Taking a Second Look: Frequency of Campus Sexual Assault Offending." Funded by the Center for Research on Interpersonal Violence.

(\$5,000).

Daigle, L. E. (PI). (2017-2018). "Victim Legal Assistance Networks Grant, Implementation Phase." Funded by the Office for Victims of Crime to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (\$450,000 total dollars, with \$65,179 total dollars subcontract to university researcher, Leah Daigle).

Daigle, L. E. (PI). (2016-2017). "Victim Legal Assistance Networks Grant, Pilot Phase." Funded by the Office for Victims of Crime to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (\$450,000 total dollars, with \$26,322 total dollars subcontract to university researcher, Leah Daigle).

Daigle, L. E. (co-PI; Lauren Lucas, PI and Dr. Erin Ruel and Ms. Ruth Richardson, co-PI) (2016-2018). "Assessing Civil Needs of Indigent Criminal Defendants". Funded by the Charles Koch Foundation (\$79,000 total dollars).

Daigle, L. E. (PI). (2014-2016). "Victim Legal Assistance Networks Grant" Funded by the Office for Victims of Crime to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (\$453,666.24 total dollars, with \$174,200 total dollars in subcontract to university researcher, Leah Daigle).

Daigle, L. E. (PI; Dr. Mark Reed and Dr. Volkan Topalli, co-PI). (2011-2012). "Voice of the Victim: Statewide Analysis of Victim Compensation in Georgia." The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, \$7,500 continuation funding.

Daigle, L. E. (PI; Dr. Mark Reed and Dr. Volkan Topalli, co-PI). (2011-2012). "Voice of the Victim: Statewide Analysis of Victim Compensation in Georgia." The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, \$98,626.

Daigle, L. E. (co-PI; Dr. Wendy Guastafarro, PI and Dr. Volkan Topalli, co-PI). (2010-2013). "Strategic Intervention Program at Georgia's Coastal State Prison, Program Evaluation," The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, \$207,718 (3 years).

Daigle, L. E. (2010). Summer Research Fellowship awarded by the College of Health and Human Sciences, Georgia State University, \$6,000.

Daigle, L. E. (co-PI; Dr. Volkan Topalli, PI and Dr. Brent Teasdale, co-PI). (2010). "Statewide Victim Notification Needs Assessment." The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Georgia, \$27,888.

Daigle, L. E. (October, 2007). Travel Grant for funds to present "Repeat and Multiple Sexual Assault Victims: The Role of Lifestyle-routine Activities and Incident Characteristics." Funded by the Center for Excellence in Teaching at Georgia Southern University, \$881.16.

Daigle, L. E. (2005). Proposal submitted in collaboration with Lori Amy and the Women's and Gender Studies Program to bring in Bonnie S. Fisher for University Lecture, "Sexual Victimization on College Campuses: What Do We Know?" Funded by the Campus Life Enrichment Committee Departmental Lectures Series for \$980.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Hancock, K.P., & Daigle, L.E. (2021). Poly-victimization vs. single victimization: Do outcomes differ for college students? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (virtual).

Swahn, M. H., Culbreth, R., Gilmore, A., Parrott, D., Daigle, L.E., & Kasirye, R.* (2020). Problem drinking, self-efficacy to refuse sex while drinking, and regretting alcohol-involved sex among vulnerable youth in Kampala, Uganda. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Prevention Research Virtual Conference.

Daigle, L.E. & Fisher, B.S. (Fall 2019). College women's sexual victimization. Panelist for: A Criminologist's Life: Essays in Honor of the Criminological Legacy of Francis T. Cullen. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Felix, S.F., & Daigle, L.E. (Fall 2019). Transgender peoples' fear of victimization. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Azimi, A., & Daigle, L.E. (Fall 2019). Child maltreatment and delinquency: Understanding the role of social support. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Daigle, L.E. (Fall 2019). Discussant. Exploring the health consequences of victimization across the life course. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Daquin, J.C., & Daigle, L.E. (Fall 2019). Intergenerational offending and prison adaptation: Investigating the impact of family incarceration history on prison misconduct. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Daigle, L.E. (Fall 2019). Discussant. Professional Development: Achieving Success in Grad School and Beyond. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Harris, M. & Daigle, L.E. (Spring 2019). Non-violent offending and mental illness: Prevalence and risk factors? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Baltimore, MD.

Caraballo, K.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall 2018). Polyvictimization of immigrant groups. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Azimi, A., & Daigle, L. E. (Fall 2018). Child maltreatment and depression: The role of social support's moderating effects. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Napper, S. & Daigle, L. E. (Fall 2018). Differing victimizations and the use of victims services on college campuses among the LGBTQ community. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Felix, S. N.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall 2018). Transgender and gender non-conforming peoples' support networks. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Daquin, J. C. & Daigle, L. E. (Spring 2018). Prison victimization among older inmates: Are the risk factors age invariant? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, New Orleans, LA.

Daquin, J. C.*, & Daigle, L. E. (Spring 2017). Misconduct in prison among older inmates: Are the predictors invariant across age groups? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Kansas City, MO.

Daquin, J. C., & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2017). The victim-offender overlap within prison: Are the risks the same for being an offender and victim? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

Felix, S. N.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2017). Transgender and nonconforming peoples' victimization experiences. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

Azimi, A.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2017). Child maltreatment and mental health: Examining social support's mediating effects. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

Napper, S. L.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2017). Prevalence of victimization and use of victims' services on college campuses in the LGBTQ community. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

Hoffman, C. Y.*, & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2017). Violent victimization and future expectations: Results from a longitudinal study of at-risk youth. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

Posick, C., Zimmerman, G. M., Daigle, L. E., & Felix, S. N.* (Fall, 2016). Exposure, provocation, and vulnerability: Toward a general theory of victimization. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.

Azimi, A. M.*, & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2016). The influence of childhood sexual abuse and social support on coping styles: A focus on factors that reduce psychopathology. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.

Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2016). Roundtable Discussant: The Intersection of Public Health and Criminal Justice. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.

Daquin, J. C.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2016). Gender differences in the relationship between mental illness and prison misconduct. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.

Hoffman, C. Y.*, & Daigle, L. E. (Spring, 2016). Send me an angel: The role of religiosity on revictimization. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Denver, CO.

Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2015). Recurring victimization and sexual orientation: Extent and risk factors. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the European Society of Criminology, Porto, Portugal.

Hoffman, C. Y.*, & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2015). Racial and ethnic differences in the risk factors associated with bully victimization. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.

Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2015). Roundtable Invited Participant: Finding a funding fit: Opportunities for victim researchers. Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.

Daquin, J. C.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2015). Mental disorder and victimization in prison: The prevalence of victimization across types of disorders. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.

Azimi, A.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2015). Victimization of people with mental illness: What can we learn from lifestyle-routine activities theory? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.

Hoffman, C.*, Daigle, L. E., & Johnson, L. M. (Spring, 2015). Investigating the differences in victimization rates between domestic and international students: A lifestyles routine activities approach. Feature Panel, Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.

Daigle, L. E., Johnson, L. M., Napper, S. L.*, & Azimi, A.* (Spring, 2015). Do protective behavioral strategies while drinking protect against sexual victimization and is this protection gendered? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.

Daquin, J.* & Daigle, L. E. (Spring, 2015). The spatial link between residential location of Georgia victim compensation claimants & satisfaction with CJ agents. Poster presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.

Daigle, L. E., & Teasdale, B. T. (Fall, 2014). The role of psychopathy in recurring victimization. Presented at the annual meeting of the European Society of Criminology, Prague, Czech Republic.

Azimi, A.* & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2014). The link between child sexual abuse and arrest: Is attending college a protective factor? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Mummert, S. J. & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2014). Victims' satisfaction with victims' compensation: Exploring the current status of these programs and the factors that influence satisfaction. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Daquin, J. C.*, Daigle, L. E., & Listwan, S. J. (Fall, 2014). Age and witnessing victimization: Does age moderate the effects of witnessing victimization in prison on post-release outcomes? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology San Francisco, CA.

Daquin, J.*, Daigle, L. E., & Listwan, S. (Spring, 2014). Witnessing sexual victimization in prison: What mediates its relationship with post-release outcomes? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Philadelphia, PA.

Mummert, S. J., Napper, S.*, & Daigle, L. E. (Spring, 2014). Examining the relationship between childhood sexual assault and adult sexual revictimization: A life-course approach. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Philadelphia, PA.

Johnson, M. J., Daigle, L. E., & Napper, S.* (Fall, 2013). Precautionary Behaviors and Sexual Victimization: Does "Safer Partying" Reduce Risk? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Reed, M. R., Daigle, L. E., & Mummert, S. J.* (Fall, 2013). Voice of the Victim: Exploring Crime Victims' Needs and Access to and Utilization of Services. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Azimi, A.* , & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2013). Adolescent Sexual Victimization: The Role of Social Support and Risky Behavior. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Mummert, S. J.* , Teasdale, B., & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2013). The Recurring Victimization of Individuals with Mental Illness. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Daigle, L. E. (Spring, 2013). Emerging Issues in Victims' Rights. Featured Roundtable at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Washington, DC.

Daigle, L. E., & Mummert, S. * (Spring, 2013). Individual-level risk factors for repeat intimate partner violence: A gendered analysis. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Washington, DC.

Policastro, C. & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2012). Risky behaviors and dating violence among young adults. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.

Azimi, A.* , Daigle, L. E., & Muftic, L. R. (Fall, 2012). Race and the American Dream: Can institutional anomie theory explain racial differences in offending? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.

Muftic, L. R., & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2012). Gender, crime, and the American Dream: A micro-level test of institutional anomie theory. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.

Mummert, S. J.* , & Daigle, L. E., (Fall, 2012). The relationship between risky behaviors, individual characteristics, and sexual revictimization among college women. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.

Daigle, L. E., & Muftic, L. R. (Fall, 2012), The victim-offender overlap in intimate partner violence: The role of individual-level and risky lifestyle factors. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.

Daigle, L. E., Guastafarro, W. P., Bonomo, E.* & Marsh, E.* (Spring, 2012). Matching offenders with program objectives & services: An evaluation of the referral process to a treatment oriented prison.

Guastafarro, W. P., Daigle, L. E., & Cummings, A. (Summer, 2011). Using proactive supervision and graduated sanctions in an adult drug court. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. National Harbor, MD.

Daigle, L. E., & Fisher, B. S. (Fall, 2010). Recurring victimization and risk heterogeneity: The role of individual characteristics. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Daigle, L. E. & Fisher, B. S. (Fall, 2009). Recurring non-sexual victimization: The impact of the victim-offender relationship. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. Philadelphia, PA.

Teasdale, B., & Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2009). Recurring victimization of people with mental disorders: A within-person modeling approach. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. Philadelphia, PA.

Daigle, L. E., Fisher, B. S., Santana, S., & Hartman, J. L. (Fall, 2008). What influences reporting single and recurring victimizations to law enforcement and others?: Results from the NCVS. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. St. Louis, MO.

Hartman, J. L., Santana, S., Daigle, L. E., & Fisher, B. S. (Fall, 2008). Sexual and nonsexual violent victimization: A gendered approach to explaining differences in reporting. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. St. Louis, MO.

Snyder, J. A., Fisher, B. S., & Daigle, L. E. (Spring, 2008). Unsafe in the camouflage tower: Sexual victimization and perceptions of military academy leadership. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Cincinnati, OH.

Daigle, L. E. (Fall, 2007). University and individual risk factors for non-contact sexual victimization. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Criminal Justice Association, Savannah, GA.

Daigle, L. E., Fisher, B. S., & Cullen, F. T. (Fall, 2007). Repeat and multiple sexual assault victims: The role of lifestyle-routine activities and incident characteristics. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Daigle, L. E., Fisher, B. S., & Cullen, F. T. (Fall, 2006). Repeat sexual victimization among college women: Which risk factors distinguish single, repeat and multiple victims? Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles, CA.

Beaver, K. M., Wright, J. P., Daigle, L. E., Swatt, M. L. & Gibson, C. L. (Fall, 2006). Evidence of a Gene X environment interaction in the creation of victimization. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles, CA.

Daigle, L. E., Gibson, C. L., & Swatt, M. (Fall, 2005). Sex differences across multiple measures of onset and childhood behavioral risk factors. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, Canada.

INSTRUCTION, INCLUDING ADVISING

SUPERVISION OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Chair, Dissertation Committee, Katelyn Hancock. (2021-). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Dissertation Committee, Shelby Hatcher. (2022-). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Dissertation Committee, Tessa Cole. (2021-). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Dissertation Committee, Krystlelynn Caraballo. (2019-). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Dissertation Committee, Michelle Harris. (2019-2020). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Dissertation Committee, Shanna Felix. (2019-2021). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Dissertation Committee, Nancy Dickinson. (2018-2020). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Dissertation Committee, Chrystina Hoffman. (2018-2019). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Dissertation Committee, Andia Azimi. (2018). Child maltreatment and depression: The role of social support. Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Dissertation Committee, Sarah Napper. (2018). The prevalence of victimization and use of victims' services on college campuses: Are there differences in the LGBTQ community? Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Dissertation Committee, Jane Daquin. (2017). Inmate misconduct and victimization: Investigating the changes over time and if the risk factors are invariant across age and victim-offender status. Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Dissertation Committee, Rebecca Headley. (2015-2016). Do institutions matter? An examination of the impact of local institutions on parolee success. Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Dissertation Committee, Sadie Mummert. (2014). Can victims' compensation reduce

revictimization risk? Examining the role of victims' compensation and satisfaction. Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Dissertation Committee, Christina Policastro. (2013). Victimization of the elderly: An application of lifestyle-routine activities theory. Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Dissertation Committee as Outside Reader, Megan Stewart. (2010). The effect of victimization on women's health: Does the victim-offender relationship matter? School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati

SUPERVISION OF MASTER'S THESES

Chair, Thesis Committee, Travis Chafin (2020-2021). Examining the correlation between the personality traits of aggression and impulsivity with coercive control victimization: A study of students at a Southeastern Urban University. Georgia State University.

Member, Thesis Committee, Taylor Gann. (2016-2017). Disability and victimization. Georgia State University.

Member, Thesis Committee as Outside Reader, Chrystina Hoffman (2014). Childhood & adolescent bully victimization: Investigating the invariance of the correlates and consequences using a national sample. Department of Criminal Justice, University of North Carolina Charlotte.

Member, Thesis Committee, Susannah Tapp. (2013).

Chair, Thesis Committee, Jane Daquin. (2012-2013). The effects of witnessing sexual victimization in prison. Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Thesis Committee, Andia Azimi. (2012-2013). The relationship between social support, risky lifestyles, and sexual victimization. Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Thesis Committee, Elizabeth Bonomo. (2012). Sanctionable behavior in a felony level drug court: Categorizing noncompliant behavior through a criminal-thinking lens. Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University.

Member, Thesis Committee, Daniele Gentile. (2011-2013). Competing theoretical explanations for youth in the school to prison pipeline. Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University.

Member, Thesis Committee, Elizabeth Yates. (2011). Stigma and marital satisfaction in

interracial couples and their effects on interpersonal partner violence. Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University.

Member, Thesis Committee, Mollie Mills. (2011). The youth party-subculture: A prerequisite for adulthood success? Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University.

Chair, Thesis Committee, Sadie Mummert. (2010). The relationship between risky behaviors, individual characteristics, and sexual revictimization among college women. Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University.

AREA EXAM COMMITTEES

Chair, Area Exam Committee, Katelyn Hancock. (2021, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Area Exam Committee, Shelby Hatcher. (2020-2021, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Area Exam Committee, Tessa Cole. (2020-2021, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Area Exam Committee, Krystleynn Caraballo. (2018-2020, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Area Exam Committee, Shanna Felix. (2019, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Area Exam Committee, Michelle Harris. (2019, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Area Exam Committee, Nancy Dickinson. (2017, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Area Exam Committee, Sarah Napper. (2017, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Area Exam Committee, Chrystina Hoffman. (2017, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Area Exam Committee, Jane Daquin. (2016, successful defense). Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Chair, Area Exam Committee, Andia Azimi. (2016, successful defense). Department of Criminal

Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

Member, Comprehensive Exam Committee, Rebecca Headley. (2015, successful defense).
Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University.

SUPERVISION OF DIRECTED STUDIES

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice and Criminology Department, 2020, Advised Directed Studies with a graduate student (Jodi Miller) in the area of Child Abuse and Mental Health.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice and Criminology Department, 2020, Advised Directed Studies with a graduate student (Katelyn Hancock) in the area of Polyvictimization.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice and Criminology Department, 2018, Advised Directed Studies with a graduate student (Krystleynn Caraballo) in the area of Immigration and Victimization.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice and Criminology Department, 2018, Advised Directed Studies with a graduate student (Shanna Felix) in the area of Gender and Victimization.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice and Criminology Department, 2015, Advised Directed Studies with a graduate student (Sarah Napper) in the area of Legal Rights and Needs of Crime Victims.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice and Criminology Department, 2015, Advised Directed Studies with a graduate student (Jane Daquin) in the area of Corrections.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice Department, 2011, Advised Directed Studies with an undergraduate student (Trace Taylor) in the area of Drug Courts and Substance Abuse Treatment.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice Department, 2011, Advised Directed Studies with an undergraduate student (Karla Diaz) in the area of Victims' Rights.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice Department, 2010, Advised Directed Studies with an undergraduate student (Andia Azimi) in the area of Statistics.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice Department, 2010, Advised Directed Studies with two undergraduate students (Sarah Keller & Samantha Role) in the area of Victimology.

Georgia State University, Criminal Justice Department, 2009, Advised Directed Studies with one undergraduate student (Kimberly Parks) in the area of Ethics and the Police.

Georgia Southern University, Department of Political Science, Justice Studies Program, 2008, Advised Directed Studies with one undergraduate student in area of Sexual Harassment of

College Women.

Georgia Southern University, Department of Political Science, Justice Studies Program, 2005-2007, Advisor for undergraduate Justice Studies Students.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

GRADUATE COURSES

Sexual Violence & Offense

Victimology, Georgia State University (hybrid with undergraduates)

Victimology, Georgia State University

Teaching Seminar, Georgia State University

Ethics and Criminal Justice, Georgia State University (hybrid with undergraduates)

Criminal Justice Statistics, Georgia State University (master's level)

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

Criminology and Victimology

Criminal Behavior, Georgia Southern University

Victimology, Georgia Southern University, Georgia State University

Criminology, Georgia State University

Criminal Justice

Introduction to Criminal Justice, Georgia Southern University

Statistics

Statistical Analysis in Criminal Justice, Georgia State University

Ethics

Justice and Ethics, Georgia Southern University

Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice, Georgia State University (Critical Thinking Through Writing)

Corrections

Corrections, Georgia Southern University, Georgia State University (Writing Across the Curriculum)

SERVICE

SERVICE ACTIVITIES INTERNAL TO THE UNIVERSITY

Panel on Graduate School and Graduate Student Recruitment, Roanoke College, Spring 2022.

Job Search Committee for Center for Interpersonal Violence, Administrative Assistant, Georgia State University, Summer 2021, Member.

Triennial Review of Chair of Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Chair, Fall 2021.

Triennial Review of Dean of Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Member, Fall 2021-.

Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, 2019-current.

Sexual Misconduct Board, Georgia State University, 2020-, Member.

Faculty Affairs Committee, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, 2021-current.

Tenure and Promotion Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Fall 2021, Chair (1) Member (1).

Co-Lead, CJC Graduate Student Writing Workshop, Georgia State University, Fall 2021.

Guest Lecture and Graduate Student Recruitment, Georgia Southern University, Spring 2021.

Guest Lecture, The victimization of international students. For Dr. Monica Swahn, MPH Program.

Presentation for Center for Research on Interpersonal Violence, The biopsychosocial basis of recurring victimization, Spring 2021.

Executive Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, 2018-2020, Member.

Job Search Committee for Tenure Track position, Department of Criminal Justice, Fall 2019, Member.

Scheduling Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, 2019-current, Member.

Graduate Program Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Fall 2018-current.

Nomination Committee, Chair Search, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Fall 2018.

Triennial Review of Dean of College of Nursing and Health Professions, Member, Fall 2018.

Job Search Committee for Second Generation Interpersonal Violence Initiative, Chaired by Psychology, Georgia State University, Fall 2018, Member.

Job Search Committee for Tenure Track Second Generation Position, QUEST, Chaired by Public Health, Georgia State University, Fall 2017, Member.

Job Search Committee for Tenure Track Position, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Fall 2017, Member.

Steering Committee, Center for Research on Interpersonal Violence, Georgia State University, member (2018-2021).

Triennial Review of Criminal Justice and Criminology Department Head Committee, Chair. 2017.

University Wide Internal Grants Evaluation Committee, Georgia State University, 2016-2021.

Student Appeals Committee, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Fall 2017-current, Member.

Faculty Appeals Committee, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Fall 2016-2017.

Job Search Committee for Tenure Track 2CI Position, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Spring 2016, Member.

Tenure and Promotion Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Fall 2015 (beginning Aug 2015), Chair.

Job Search Committee for Tenure Track Position, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Fall 2015, Member.

Brown Bag Lunch Presenter on Teaching for Graduate Students, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Fall 2015 (Sept. 22, Oct. 13).

Guest Lecture, "Introduction to Statistics" and "Graphically Representing Data" in Jane Daquin's course. Georgia State University, June 14, 2016 and June 16, 2016.

Job Search Committee for Tenure Track Position, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Fall 2014-Spring 2015 (beginning July 2014), Chair.

Student Appeals Committee, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Fall 2014-2015, Member.

Guest Lecture, "How to Publish a Journal Article" in Dr. Dean Dabney's Graduate Orientation Course. Georgia State University, Fall 2013.

Job Search Committee for Tenure Track Position, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, Fall 2013 (beginning Aug 2013), Member.

Graduate Program Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, 2013-2014, Member.

Undergraduate Program Coordinator, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, 2012-2013.

Guest Lecture, "Tenure and Promotion" in Dr. Dean Dabney's Graduate Orientation Course. Georgia State University, Fall 2012.

Undergraduate Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, 2012-2013, Chair.

Scheduling Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, 2012-2013, Member.

Faculty Advisor, Alpha Phi Sigma, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, 2012-2015.

GSU Undergraduate Research Advisory Board, Faculty Award for Undergraduate Research, 2014, Member.

GSU Undergraduate Research Advisory Board, 2012-2016, Member.

Georgia State Undergraduate Research Conference, 2010, 2015, 2016 Judge.

Admissions and Standards Subcommittee for Criminal Justice and Criminology Undergraduate Program, 2012-2013, Member.

Awards Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, 2012-2013, Member.

Bylaws Committee, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, 2011-2012; Summer 2012, Member.

Guest Lecture, "Recurring Victimization" in Dr. Volkan Topalli's course. Georgia State University, January 19, 2012.

Guest Lecture, "Being a Quantitative Researcher" in Dr. Dean Dabney's course. Georgia State University, November 21, 2012.

Job Search Committee for Tenure Track Position, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, Fall 2011 (beginning Aug 2011), Member.

Guest Lecture, "Hypothesis Testing and T-tests" in Dr. Barbara Warner's course. Georgia State

University, April 2011.

Job Search Committee for Non-tenure Track Faculty Member, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, Spring 2011, Member.

Faculty Discussion Leader for Criminal Justice Student Association: “Legalization of Marijuana: A Debate.” Georgia State University, September 28, 2010.

College of Health and Human Services Website Committee, 2009-2011, Member.

Guest Lecture, “Repeat Sexual Victimization” in Dr. Volkan Topalli’s course. Georgia State University, March 4, 2010.

Faculty Mentor for Katie Tabor, Graduate Program, Georgia State University, Fall 2009 – Spring 2010.

Guest Lecture, “Women in Prison” in Dr. Brent Teasdale’s course. Georgia State University, November 17, 2009.

Guest Lecture, “Sexual Victimization of College Students” in Dr. Dean Dabney’s course. Georgia State University, October 6, 2009.

College of Health and Human Services Strategic Planning Subgroup Committee “Identify physical space needs in alignment with the growth of the College for all disciplines, units, and programs,” Spring 2009, Member.

Faculty Mentor for Sadie Mummert, Graduate Program, Georgia State University, Fall 2008 – current.

Guest Lecture, “Sexual Victimization of College Women” in Dr. Rane McEntire’s course. Georgia State University, November 20, 2008.

Assisted Sexual Assault Response Team with Clothesline Project During Sexual Assault Awareness Week, Georgia Southern University, Spring 2008.

Criminal Justice Career Fair, Georgia Southern University, March 26, 2008, Planned, Coordinated, and Hosted.

Job Search Committee, Georgia Southern University, 2007, Member.

Institutional Review Board, Georgia Southern University, 2007-2008, Member.

Interview Committee for Southern Scholars Showcase, Georgia Southern University, December 1, 2007, Member. Attended lunch and participated in interviews.

Assisted Sexual Assault Response Team with Brett Sokolow's "Drunk Sex or Date Rape: Can You Tell the Difference" presentation, Georgia Southern University, February 27, 2007.

Faculty Mentor, Omicron Delta Kappa, 2006.

Faculty Advisor, Justice Studies Club and Lambda Alpha Epsilon, Georgia Southern University, Justice Studies Program, 2006-2008.

Job Search Committee, Georgia Southern University, 2006, Member.

Interview Committee for Southern Scholars Showcase, Georgia Southern University, December 1-2, 2006, Member. Attended training, welcome dinner, and participated in interviews.

Organized Guest Lecture. A Death Row Exoneree (Shujaa Graham) spoke at the Art Auditorium at Georgia Southern University, November 15, 2006.

Guest Lecturer. "Elder Abuse." Presented in Sociology of Aging at Georgia Southern University, March 28, 2006.

Sexual Assault Response Team, Georgia Southern University, 2005-2008, Member.

Job Search Committee, Georgia Southern University, 2005, Member.

SERVICE ACTIVITIES IN ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Member, Editorial Board, *Psychology of Violence*, 2022-

Executive Counselor, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Division of Victimology. 2021-

Member, CDC Peer Review Special Emphasis Panel, 2021.

Review for Tenure and Promotion, External Reviewer. (4 reviews 2021).

Guest Editor, Special Issue of *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, Research on Sexual Violence in the #MeToo Era: Prevention and Innovative Methodologies. 2020.

Member; Editorial Board, *Justice Quarterly*, 2019-current.

Member; Editorial Board, *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 2018-2020.

Region 2 Trustee on Executive Board (elected position), Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2017-2020.

Review for Tenure and Promotion, External Reviewer. (3 reviews 2020).

Member; Membership Committee, American Society of Criminology, 2017-2018.

Member, Advisory group to APA's Committee on Women Campus Climate Resolution. (2017).

Member, Advisory Board for Criminology Explains – text series published by U.C. Press. (2017).

Member; Committee to select incoming editor for *Justice Quarterly*, 2016.

Member; Siegel Award Committee, Division of Victimology, American Society of Criminology, 2016.

Member; Awards Committee, Division of Victimology, American Society of Criminology, 2016.

Panel Chair; Contemporary Issues and Victimization, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Annual Meeting, 2016.

Chair; Donal MacNamara Award for Outstanding Journal Publication, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2015-2016.

Member; Program Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2015-2016.

Member; Awards Committee, Division of Victimology, American Society of Criminology, 2015.

Member; Editorial Board, *Journal of Criminological Research, Policy, and Practice*, 2015-current.

Member; Awards Committee, Division of Victimology, American Society of Criminology, 2014.

Executive Counselor, Division of Victimology, American Society of Criminology, 2014-2017.

Member; Program Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2014-2015.

Editor-in-Chief; *Criminal Justice Review*, 2013-2019.

Chair; SAGE Junior Faculty Professional Development Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2014-2015.

Coordinator; SAGE Junior Faculty Professional Development Workshop at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2015.

Chair; Affirmative Action Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2014-2015.

Member; Donal MacNamara Award for Outstanding Journal Publication, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2013.

Member; Program Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2013-2014.

Member; Awards Committee, Division of Victimology, American Society of Criminology, 2013.

Vice-Chair; Affirmative Action Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2013-2014.

Editorial Board, *Discovery: Undergraduate Research Journal*, 2013-2016.

Roundtable Moderator. Emerging Issues in Victims' Rights. Spring 2013. Featured Roundtable at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Washington, DC.

External Grant Reviewer, ECIC grant renewal program. Fall 2013.

Panel Chair; Matching Correctional Treatment Programs and Services to Offender and Community Based Populations, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Annual Meeting, 2012.

Member; Membership Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2012-2013.

Panel Chair; Biological Influences in Inmate Behavior, American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting, 2010.

Panel Chair; Developmental Trajectories and the Role of Heterogeneity in Victimization and Revictimization, American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting, 2010.

Discussant; Author Meets Critic: Talking About Sexual Assault: Society's Response to Survivors by Sarah Ullman, American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting, 2010.

Editorial Board; *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 2009.

Panel Chair; Repeat Victimization, American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting, 2009.

Panel Chair; Criminal Justice Processing of Rape and Sexual Assault Cases, American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting, 2009.

Member; Student Paper Award Committee, Competition Division of Women and Crime, American Society of Criminology, 2009.

External Grant Reviewer; Enhancement Grant for Research 2009 for Sam Houston State University, 2008.

Panel Chair; Victimization Research with the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting, 2008.

Panel Chair; Gender, Theory and Domestic Violence, American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting, 2008.

Member; Student Paper Award Committee, Competition Division of Women and Crime, American Society of Criminology, 2008.

Local Arrangements Coordinator, Southern Criminal Justice Association, Annual Meeting, 2007.

Panel Chair; The Sexual Victimization of Women, American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting 2006.

Panel Chair; Issues Surrounding Repeat Victimization I, American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting 2004.

Program Area Chair; Tests of Life-Course Theories, American Society of Criminology, 2003 – 2004.

Member; Program Committee, American Society of Criminology, 2003 – 2004.

Member; Membership Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2002.

SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

Urban Serving Universities Diversity in Policing Subcommittee, 2016.

Executive Board Member, Crime Victims Advocacy Council, August 2015-July 2016.

Facilitator, Multi-Agency Victim Services Partnership Meeting, Sponsored by the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, May 17, 2011.

Guest Speaker. “Georgia Southern University and Justice Studies as a Major.” Presented to all

high-school students at Charter Conservatory for Liberal Arts & Technology, December 12, 2007.

Guest Speaker. "The Problems With Eyewitness Identification." Presented to class at Charter Conservatory for Liberal Arts & Technology, December 12, 2007, Guest Speaker.

Guest Speaker. "Biology and Crime." Presented to class at Bulloch Academy, January 26, 2006.

REFEREE- SCHOLARLY JOURNALS

Criminology
Canadian Journal of Behavioral Science
Development and Psychopathology
Journal of Quantitative Criminology
Social Problems
Journal of Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
Journal of Interpersonal Violence
Justice Quarterly
Psychology of Violence
Crime and Delinquency
Journal of School Violence
Violence Against Women
Victims and Offenders
Violence and Victims
Journal of Criminal Justice
Journal of Crime and Justice
Journal of Criminal Justice Education
Western Criminology Review
Western Journal of Emergency Medicine
International Criminal Justice Review
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology
Criminal Justice and Behavior
Criminal Justice Review
Race and Justice
American Journal of Criminal Justice
Oxford Bibliographies
Deviant Behavior

RECENT PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Selected as member of inaugural class of the Leadership for the Advancement of Women Faculty (year-long program, 2021-2022), hosted by the Office of Faculty Affairs, Georgia State University.

COETL Mastering Online Teaching Completion. 2020.

Selected as one of 20 participants in the year-long 2018 Academic Leadership Development Workshop, hosted by the Provost's office, Georgia State University.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Society of Criminology
Division of Victimology, American Society of Criminology
Division of Victimology, Academy of Criminal of Justice Sciences
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
Southern Criminal Justice Association

AN ORDINANCE

**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE CODE OF DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA,
CHAPTER 27, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

WHEREAS, the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners is authorized to adopt ordinances regulating land use for the public health, safety, and welfare;

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners recognizes that small box discount retail stores provide a valuable service to the residents and patrons of unincorporated DeKalb County but also exhibit negative relationships with public health, safety, and welfare;

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners approved a Resolution imposing a moratorium on applications related to the establishment or expansion of currently existing small box discount retail stores to study the effects of small box discount retail stores on the health, safety, and welfare of the County's residents and businesses, and to consider appropriate action to address those effects;

WHEREAS, county staff hired Dr. Dean Dabney and Dr. Leah Daigle of Analytic Trial Consultants, LLC to conduct a study of small box discount retail stores in unincorporated DeKalb County to evaluate the effects of those stores on public health, safety, and welfare;

WHEREAS, the study found that small box discount retail stores in unincorporated DeKalb County exhibit some negative correlations with public health, safety, and welfare;

WHEREAS, Dr. Dabney and Dr. Daigle presented the study's findings to the Planning, Economic Development, and Community Services ("PECS") Committee on May 3, 2022,

WHEREAS, Dr. Dabney and Dr. Daigle presented the study's findings to the Board of Commissioners during a public hearing on May 26, 2022,

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners held six public hearings on the proposed ordinance between May and December of 2022, and has received significant input from both members of the industry and members of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners seeks to ameliorate those negative relationships with public health, safety, and welfare via the following text amendments to Chapter 27 of the Code of DeKalb County,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Governing Authority of DeKalb County, Georgia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of same, that Chapter 27 of the Code of DeKalb County, as Revised 1988, is hereby amended as follows:

PART I. ENACTMENT

By amending section 27-9.1.3, by amending the use table in section 27-4.1.3, by adding section 27-4.2.60, and by adding section 27-4.2.28(I) as follows:

Sec. 9.1.3. Defined Terms.

Small-box discount retail store means a retail store characterized by the following: 16,000 square feet or less in size; offers, for sale, a variety of convenience shopping goods (e.g. household products, cleaning supplies, paper goods, plasticware, health/beauty products, party supplies, toys, prepackaged food, novelty items, seasonal goods, impulse products, etc.); continuously offers its inventory for sale at a price lower than traditional retail stores; and a limited service environment. “Small box discount retail store” does not mean a retail store that contains a pharmacy, sells gasoline or diesel fuel, or primarily sells specialty food items including meats, seafood, cheese, or oils and vinegars.

Sec. 4.1.3. - Use table.

KEY:	SA - Special administrative permit from director of planning												
	SP - Special land use permit from BoC (SLUP)												
	P - Permitted use												
	Pa - Permitted as an accessory use												
Use	OI	OIT	NS	C-1	C-2	OD	M	M-2	MU-1	MU-2	MU-3	MU-4,5	See Section 4.2
Retail warehouses/wholesales providing sales of merchandise with no outdoor storage				P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	
Shopping center			P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	
Small-box discount retail store			P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	✓
Specialty store			P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	
Sporting goods or bicycle sale			P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	
Thrift, secondhand, antique store				P	P		P						

Sec. 4.2.60 Small-Box Discount Stores.

(A) *Purpose and Findings.* Small box discount retail stores provide a valuable service to the residents and patrons of unincorporated DeKalb County but also exhibit some negative relationships with public health, safety and welfare. The county hired Analytic Trial Consultants, LLC, to study the relationships between small box discount retail stores and the public health, safety, and welfare in unincorporated DeKalb County. That study, dated January 24, 2022, which is attached and incorporated herein by reference, found that small box discount retail stores in unincorporated DeKalb County exhibit some negative relationships with public health, safety, and welfare, especially when located in proximity to convenience stores. The Board of Commissioners seeks to ameliorate those negative relationships via the regulations contained in this ordinance.

(B) *Distance Requirement.* No small box discount retail store shall be permitted within one-half mile (i.e., 2,640 feet) of any existing small box discount retail store or

convenience store as defined in Sec. 4.2.28 of Chapter 27 of this Code. For purposes of this subsection, distance shall be measured from the nearest property line of the subject property to the nearest property line of any property on which an existing small box discount retail store or convenience store is located. This provision shall not apply to any small box discount retail store relocating within one thousand feet (1,000) of its current location.

(C) Supplemental Regulations.

- (1) The following supplemental regulations shall apply to all small box discount retail stores:
 - (a) A minimum of ten percent (10%) of the sales floor area must be dedicated to the sale of lean proteins, healthy grains, fresh or frozen meats, fruits, vegetables, and/or dairy products.
 - (b) A customer service phone number for reporting customer complaints related to business operations and upkeep shall be posted and displayed inside and outside the establishment.
 - (c) The entire premises, including the interior, exterior, parking lot, and waste management area, shall be monitored and recorded by security cameras at all times. Recorded surveillance footage shall be stored for at least thirty (30) days to facilitate investigations of criminal activity occurring on the premises.
 - i. Subsection (C)(1)(c) shall apply whether the premises is owned or leased by the operator.
 - ii. Small box discount retail stores may apply for an administrative waiver from subsection (C)(1)(c) through the procedures set forth in Sections 7.6.6 and 7.6.7 of Chapter 27 of this Code.

- (2) In addition to the supplemental regulations set forth in subsection (C)(1), the following supplemental regulations shall apply to standalone small box discount retail stores:
 - (a) Standalone small box discount retail stores must comply with all applicable code provisions, including but not limited to the design standards set forth in Article 5 of Chapter 27 of this code, except as provided herein.
 - (b) The exterior of the premises shall be adequately illuminated from sunset to sunrise. A photometric lighting plan must be provided.
 - (c) Dumpsters, waste, recyclables, and waste management equipment shall be enclosed per Section 5.4.6 of Chapter 27.

- (3) In addition to the supplemental regulations set forth in subsection (C)(1), the following supplemental regulations shall apply to small box discount retail stores located in shopping plazas or multi-tenant buildings:

- (a) No small box discount retail store shall be an anchor establishment within a shopping plaza or mixed-use building. Anchor establishment means the largest retail establishment within a shopping plaza or mixed-use building.
- (b) This provision shall not apply to a small box discount retail store that dedicates at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the sales floor area to lean proteins, healthy grains, fresh or frozen meats, fruits, vegetables, and/or dairy products.

(D) *Legal Nonconforming Use.* Any currently existing small box discount retail store operating pursuant to a valid business license and certificate of occupancy issued prior to the effective date of this Ordinance shall be a legal, nonconforming use and/or structure as defined in Article 9 of Chapter 27 of this Code, and shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

Sec. 27-4.2.28. Fuel pumps associated with large retail, convenience stores, gas stations, service stations.

- I. No new convenience store shall be permitted within 3,960 feet (i.e., three-fourths of a mile) of any currently existing small box retail discount store.

PART II. EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption by the Board of Commissioners and approval by the Chief Executive Officer.

PART III. SEVERABILITY

Should any section or provision of this ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, nor any part thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid or unconstitutional. All ordinances or resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict with this ordinance are repealed.

ADOPTED by the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners, this ___ day of _____, 2022.

ROBERT J. PATRICK
Presiding Officer
Board of Commissioners
DeKalb County, Georgia

APPROVED by the Chief Executive Officer of DeKalb County, this __ day of _____,
2022.

MICHAEL L. THURMOND
Chief Executive Officer
DeKalb County, Georgia

ATTEST:

BARBARA SANDERS-NORWOOD, CCC
Clerk to the Board of Commissioners
And Chief Executive Officer
DeKalb County, Georgia

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

VIVIANE H. ERNSTES
County Attorney
DeKalb County, Georgia

APPROVED AS TO SUBSTANCE:

ANDREW BAKER
Director of Planning and Sustainability
DeKalb County, Georgia