

Our Town is Talking: A Town Hall Meeting about Underage Drinking



**GRAVES COUNTY
PERFORMING ARTS CENTER**

MAY 19TH, 2014

6:00 P.M.- 7:00 P.M.



Prevalence



UNDERAGE ALCOHOL USE: HOW MANY AND WHO



PREVALENCE



More young people use **alcohol** than any other drug, including tobacco or marijuana.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Report to Congress on the prevention and reduction of underage drinking*. From <https://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/resources/reporttocongress/RTC2013.aspx> (accessed March 4, 2014).



PREVALENCE



About **one out of every four** 12- to 20-year-olds reported past-month drinking in 2012.

Of this number:

- 15.3 percent were binge drinkers (having at least five drinks on one occasion during the past month); and
- 4.3 percent were heavy drinkers (binge drinking on at least 5 days out of the past month).

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings*. From

<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm#ch3.2>

(accessed March 4, 2014).

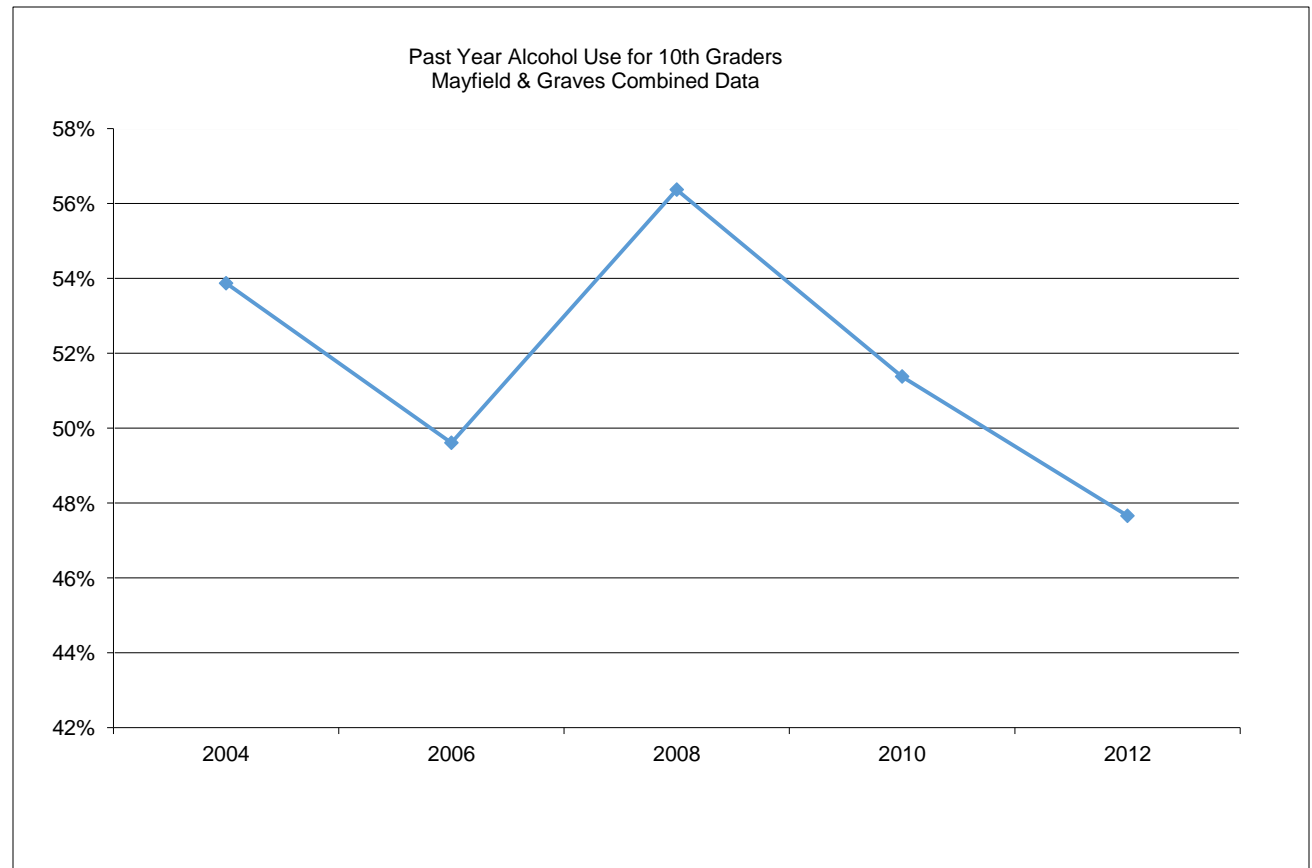
PREVALENCE



Alcohol Data for Mayfield & Graves

**10th
Grade
Past
Year**

2004 53.87%
2006 49.61%
2008 56.37%
2010 51.38%
2012 47.66%

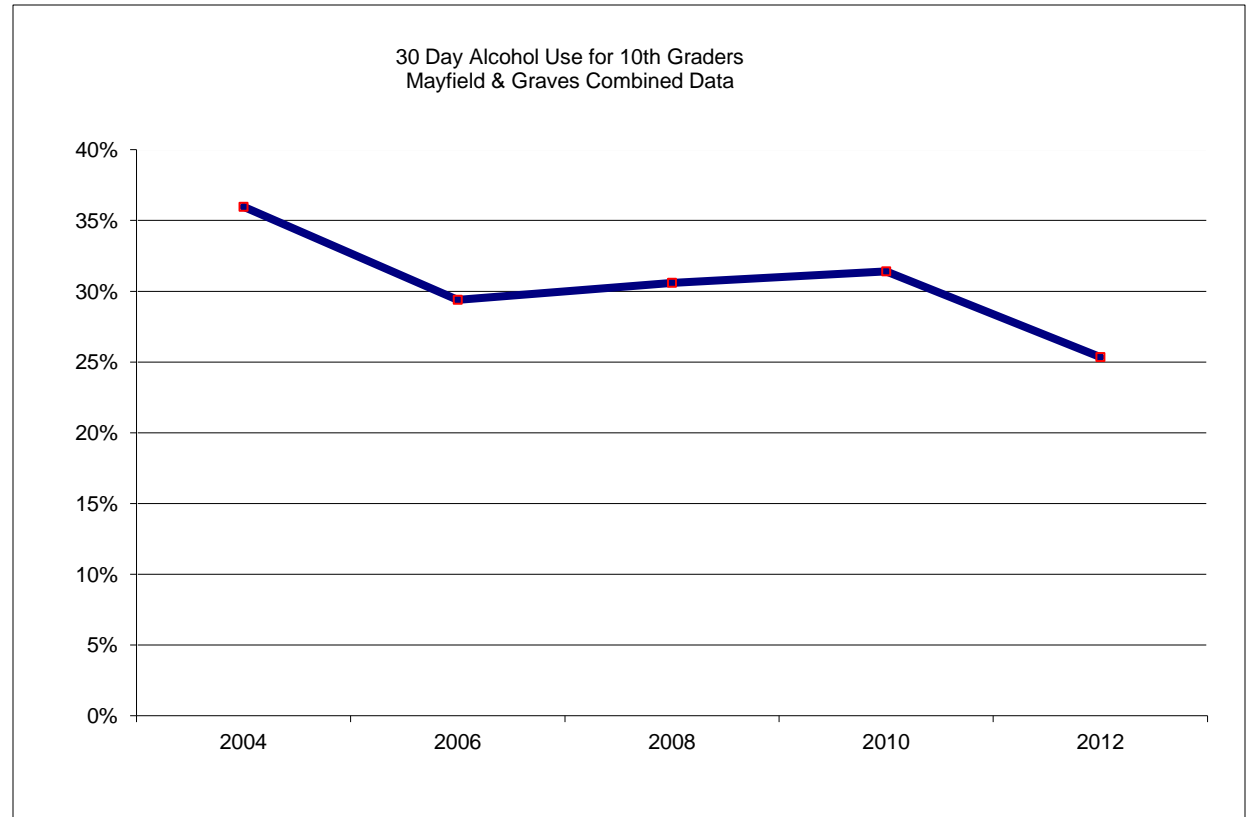


PREVALENCE



Alcohol Data for Mayfield & Graves

	10th Grade 30 Day
2004	35.97%
2006	29.40%
2008	30.60%
2010	31.41%
2012	25.35%



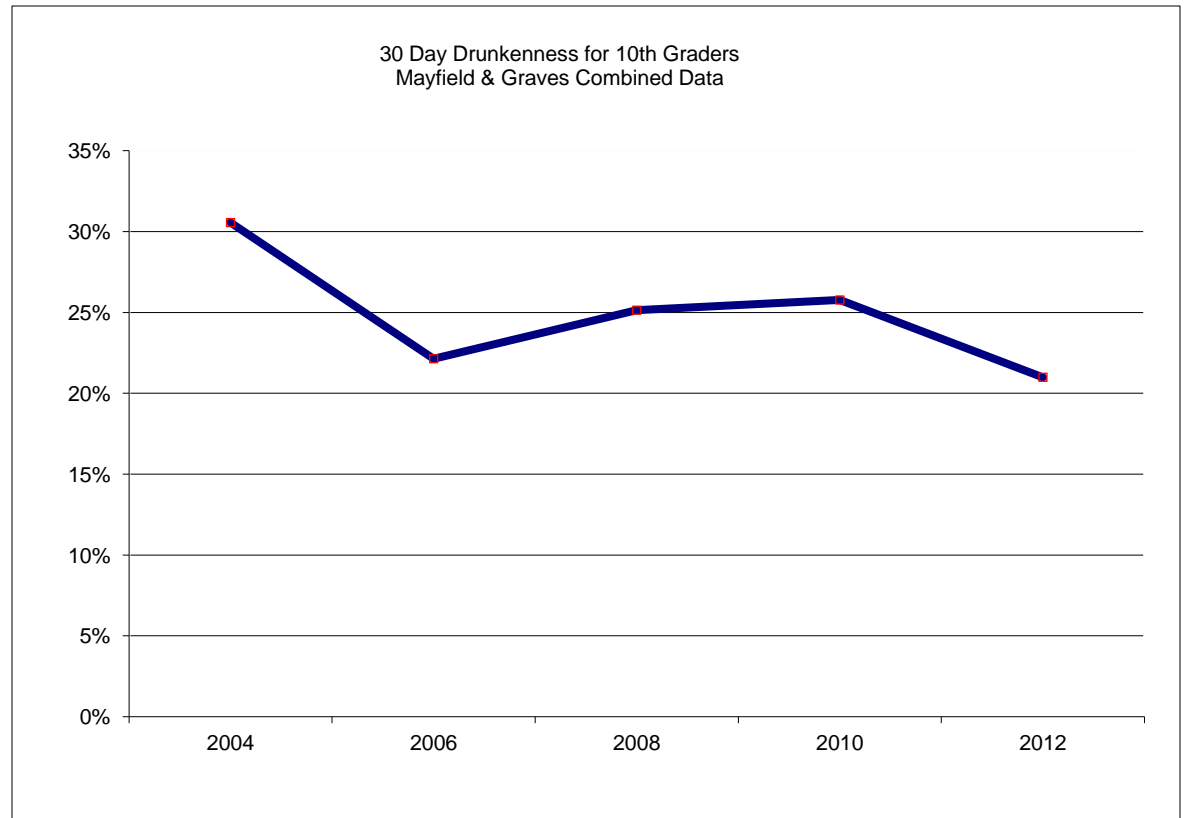
PREVALENCE



Alcohol Data for Mayfield & Graves

**10th Grade
30 Day
Drunkenness**

2004	30.56%
2006	22.14%
2008	25.14%
2010	25.77%
2012	20.99%



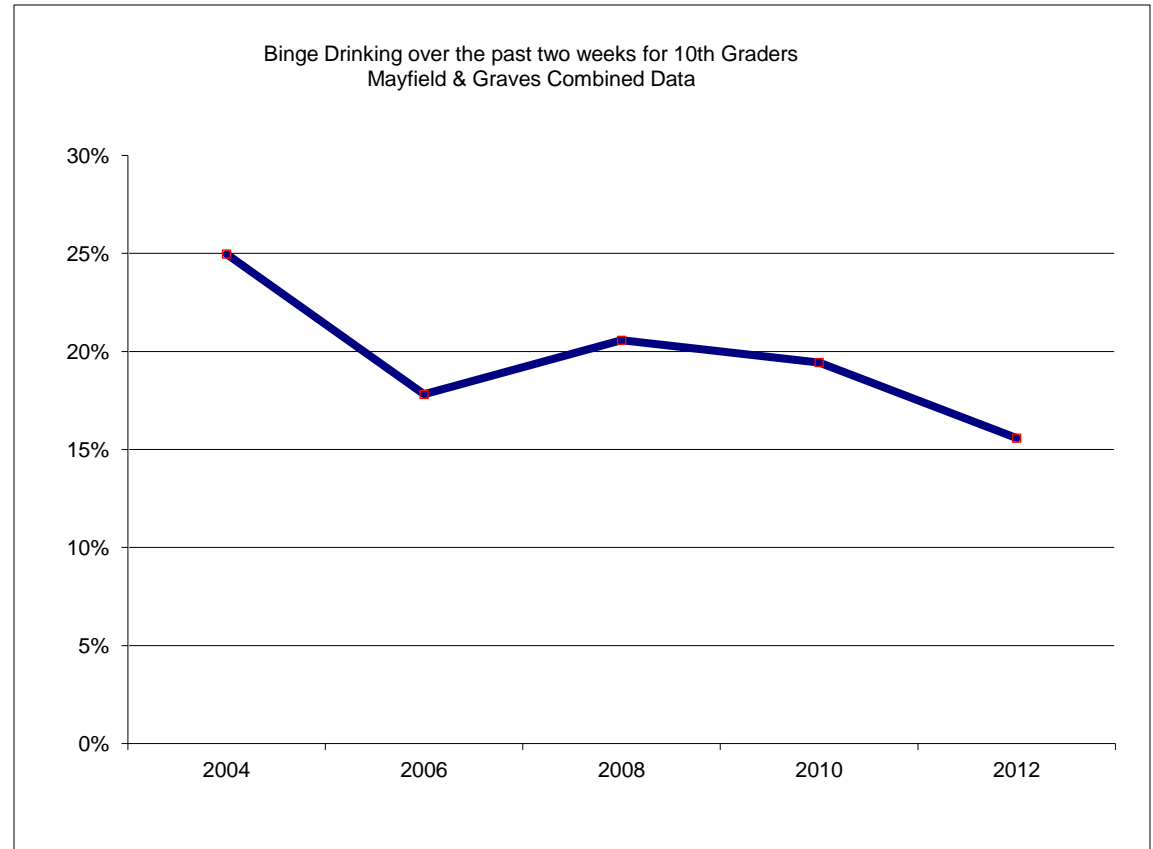
PREVALENCE



Alcohol Data for Mayfield & Graves

**10th Grade
2 week
Binge
drinking**

2004	24.97%
2006	17.81%
2008	20.57%
2010	19.44%
2012	15.58%



PREVALENCE



Alcohol use begins early and increases rapidly with age.

In 2012, underage drinking was reported by:

- 2.2 percent of 12- or 13-year-olds;
- 11.1 percent of 14- or 15-year-olds;
- 24.8 percent of 16- or 17-year-olds; and
- 45.8 percent of 18- to 20-year-olds.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings*. From

<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm#ch3.2>

(accessed March 4, 2014).

PREVALENCE



The gap in alcohol use between girls and boys is narrowing:

- Eighth-grade girls and boys now have similar rates of alcohol use, binge drinking, and drunkenness; and
- Certain consequences of underage drinking (e.g., unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and interpersonal violence) are expected to increase.

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2012). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2011: Volume I, Secondary school students*. From http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtf-vol1_2011.pdf (accessed March 4, 2014).

PREVALENCE



College drinking often begins in high school.

Among high school seniors:

- 39 percent report drinking in the previous month; and
- 90 percent say that it is fairly easy or very easy to get alcohol.

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Miech, R. A., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2014). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use: 1975–2013: Overview, Key findings on adolescent drug use*. From <http://monitoringthefuture.org//pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2013.pdf> (accessed March 4, 2014).

Access



HOW YOUTH OBTAIN ALCOHOL



ACCESS



In 2012, 28.2 percent of underage drinkers paid for their own alcohol:

- 20.4 percent paid someone else to buy it for them; and
- 7.6 percent purchased it themselves.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings*. From <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm#ch3.2> (accessed March 4, 2014).

ACCESS



In 2012, of underage drinkers who got their alcohol for free:

- 36.6 percent got it from a nonrelative age 21 or older;
- 18.8 percent got it from another underage person; and
- 23 percent got it from a parent or guardian or other relative age 21 or older.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings*. From <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm#ch3.2> (accessed March 4, 2014).

ACCESS

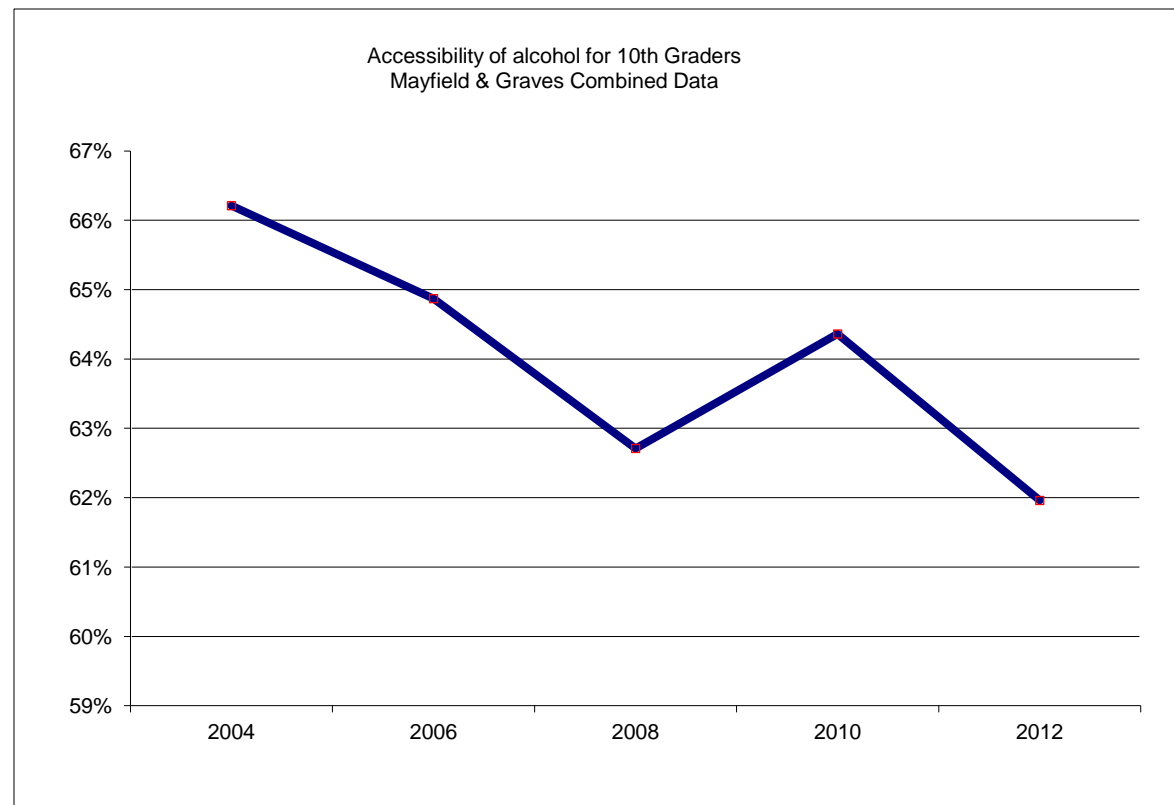


Alcohol Data for Mayfield & Graves

10th Grade

Accessibility

2004	66.21%
2006	64.87%
2008	62.71%
2010	64.36%
2012	61.96%



Consequences



CONSEQUENCES AND COSTS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES



CONSEQUENCES



Underage drinking contributes to:

- Brain impairment;
- Academic problems;
- Physical and sexual assaults;
- Alcohol dependence;
- Injury; and
- Death from traffic fatalities, suicide, homicide, and alcohol and drug poisoning.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Report to Congress on the prevention and reduction of underage drinking*. From <https://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/resources/reporttocongress/RTC2013.aspx> (accessed March 4, 2014).

CONSEQUENCES



The younger the age at which young people begin to drink, the greater the percentage diagnosed with an alcohol problem later in life:

- Age 13 or younger: 40 percent diagnosed;
- Age 17: 24.5 percent diagnosed;
- Age 18: 16.6 percent diagnosed; and
- Age 21: 11 percent diagnosed.

Grant, B. F., & Dawson, D. A. (1997). Age at onset of alcohol use and its association with DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence: Results from the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey. *Journal of Substance Abuse, 9*, 103–110.

CONSEQUENCES



In 2012, 889,000 youth ages 12 to 17 needed treatment for an alcohol use problem. Of these:

- 76,000 received treatment at a specialty facility; and
- \approx 814,000 needed *but did not receive* treatment.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings*. From <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm#ch7.3.3> (accessed March 4, 2014).

CONSEQUENCES



In 2010, the costs of underage drinking to the United States was \$62.2 billion.

Cost per problem (in billions):

- Youth violence: \$35.1;
- Traffic crashes: \$10;
- High-risk sex: \$5.1;
- Youth property crime: \$5.2;
- Fetal alcohol spectrum among mothers ages 15 to 20: \$1.3; and
- Other (youth injury, poisonings and psychoses, treatment): \$5.4.

Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center. (2011). Underage drinking costs. From <http://www.udetc.org/UnderageDrinkingCosts.asp> (accessed March 4, 2014).

Prevention Progress



PREVENTION WORKS!



PREVENTION PROGRESS



Fewer young people ages 12 to 20 are reporting past-month drinking:

- 2012: **9.3 million** (24.4 percent of age group); and
- 2002: **10.7 million** (28.8 percent of age group).

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings*. From <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm#ch3.2> (accessed March 4, 2014).

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2003). *Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings*. From <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/nhsda/2k2nsduh/Results/2k2Results.htm#chap3> (accessed March 4, 2014).

PREVENTION PROGRESS



Average age of first use of alcohol among those under age 21 is increasing:

- 2012: 16 years; and
- 2002: 15.5 years.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings*. From <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.htm#ch3.2> (accessed March 4, 2014).

PREVENTION PROGRESS



Among 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students:

- Current drinking and binge drinking are at their lowest points since at least the mid-1990s; and
- Disapproval of binge drinking is increasing among 10th- and 12th-grade students.

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Miech, R. A., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2014). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use: 1975–2013: Overview, Key findings on adolescent drug use*. From <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2013.pdf> (accessed March 4, 2014).

PREVENTION PROGRESS



The number of teens who drive while impaired has dropped by more than half—**54 percent**—since 1991.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Teen drinking and driving: A dangerous mix. *CDC Vital Signs*. From <http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/TeenDrinkingAndDriving> (accessed March 4, 2014).

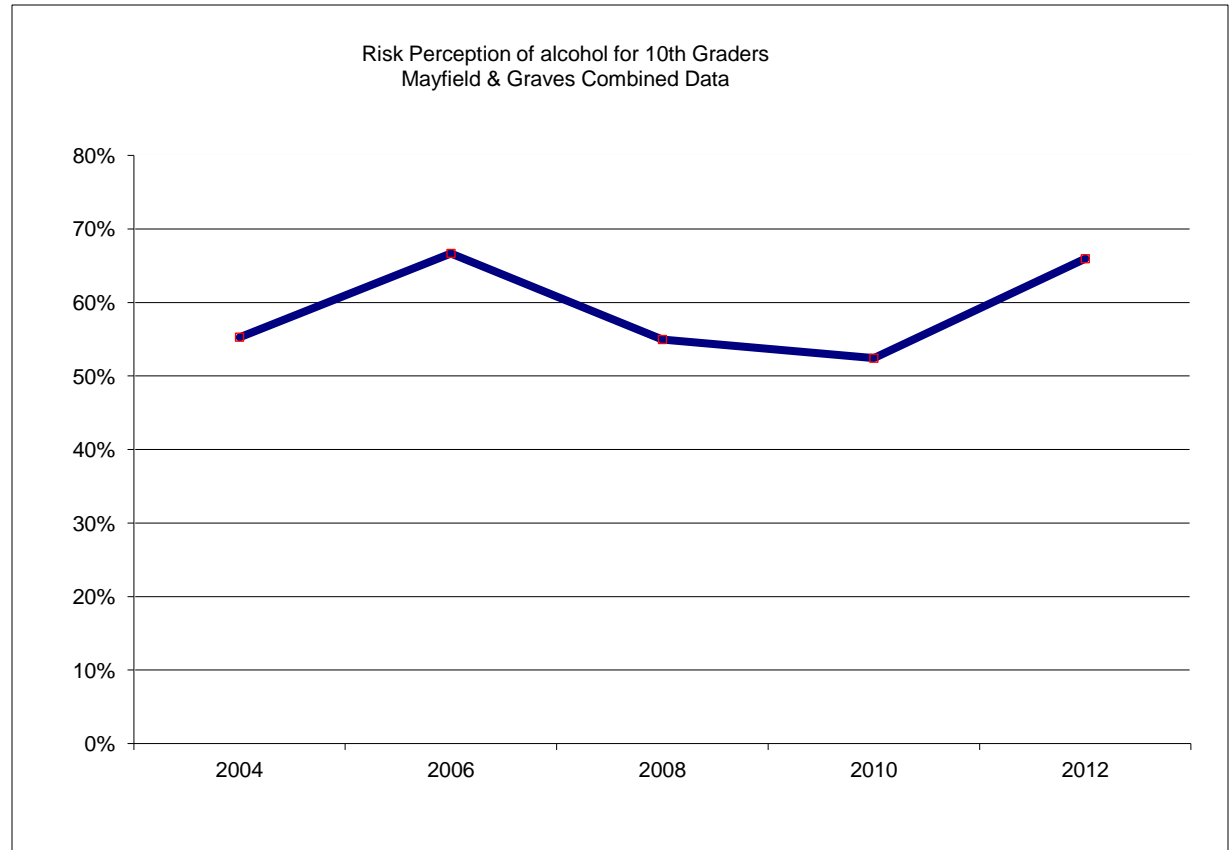




Alcohol Data for Mayfield & Graves

**10th Grade
Risk
Perception**

2004	55.28%
2006	66.67%
2008	54.96%
2010	52.42%
2012	65.95%

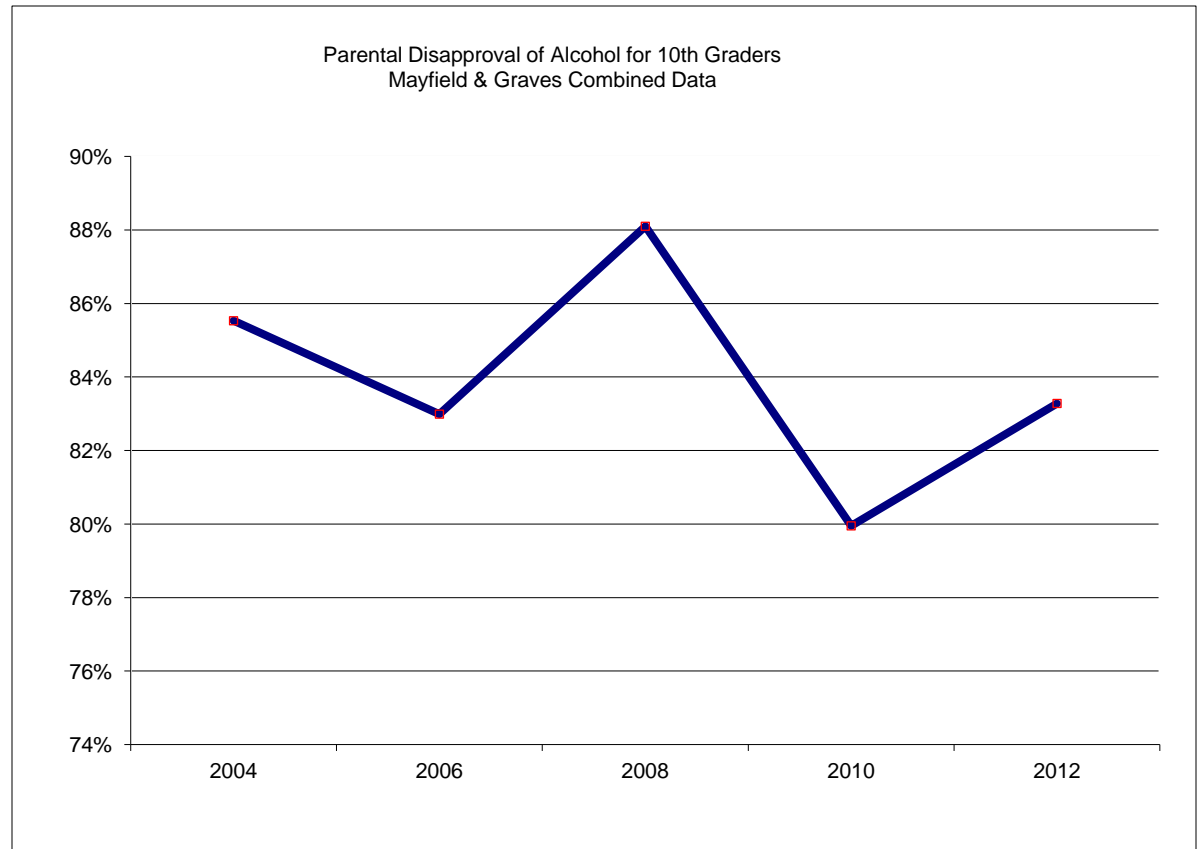




Alcohol Data for Mayfield & Graves

10th Grade Parental Disapproval

2004	85.53%
2006	82.99%
2008	88.10%
2010	79.95%
2012	83.28%



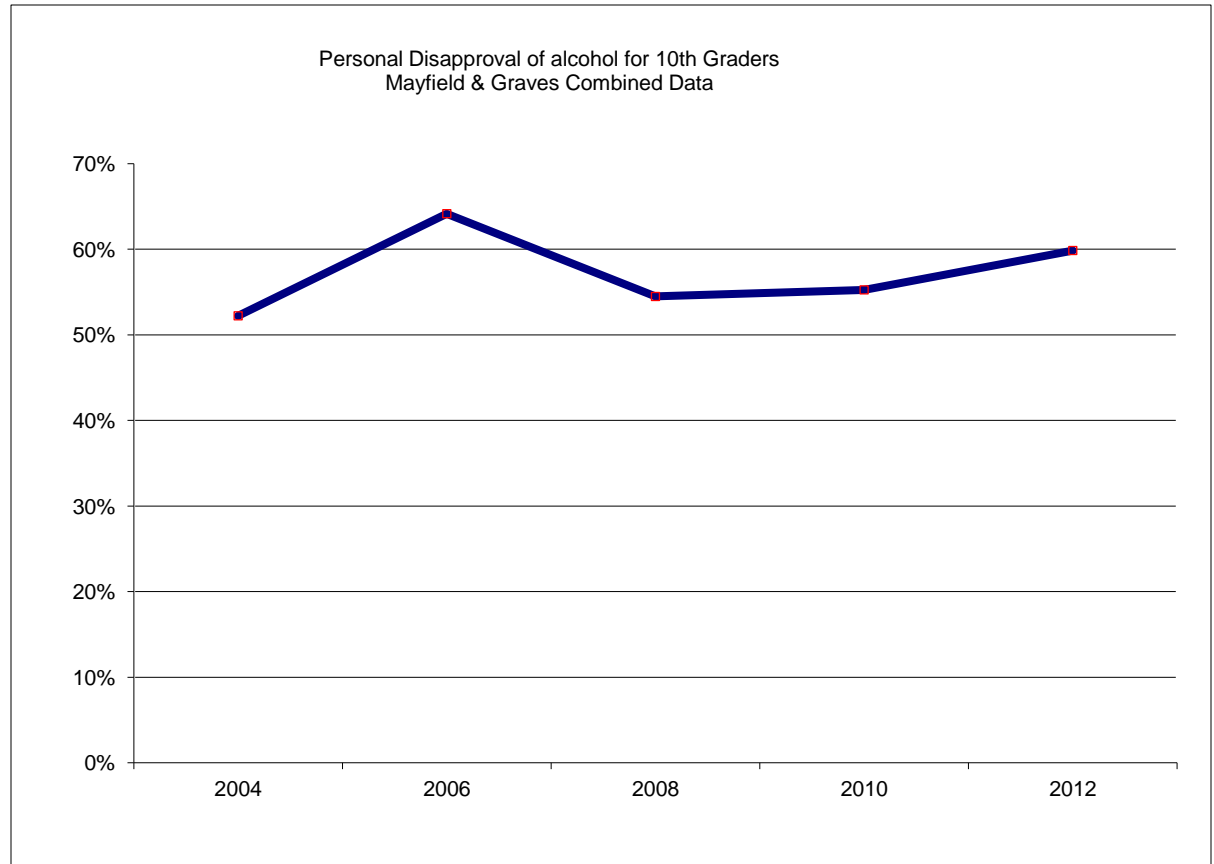


Alcohol Data for Mayfield & Graves

**10th Grade
Personal**

Disapproval

2004	52.22%
2006	64.15%
2008	54.48%
2010	55.25%
2012	59.85%



Environmental Prevention



APPROACHES THAT WORK



ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTION



Environmental prevention means changing the environment to make alcohol **less accessible and appealing** to people under age 21.

ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTION



Environmental prevention targets **four key areas** that influence alcohol problems:

- Access and availability;
- Policy and enforcement;
- Community norms; and
- Media messages.

ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTION



Responsible beverage service training:

- Eliminates lax enforcement of minimum legal drinking age laws by on- and off-premises alcohol retailers; and
- Trains servers to increase familiarity with state and local restrictions on:
 - Alcohol service;
 - Failure to recognize false identification; and
 - Continued service to intoxicated patrons.

ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTION



Sobriety checkpoints:

- “... traffic stops where law enforcement officers systematically select drivers to assess their level of alcohol impairment. The goal of these interventions is to deter alcohol-impaired driving by increasing drivers’ perceived risk of arrest.”
- Checkpoints, when combined with a vigorous awareness campaign, tend to decrease alcohol-related traffic crashes and fatalities among youth.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (N.D.). Research update: Sobriety checkpoints are effective in reducing alcohol-related crashes. From http://www.cdc.gov/MotorVehicleSafety/Impaired_Driving/checkpoint.html (accessed March 4, 2014).

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (April 2006). *Low-staffing sobriety checkpoints*. From http://www.nhtsa.gov/people/injury/enforce/LowStaffing_Checkpoints (accessed March 4, 2014).

ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTION



Social host liability laws:

- Noncommercial servers of alcohol (homeowners or parents) are held liable in the event that they provide alcohol to a minor or an obviously inebriated individual whose alcohol use later contributes to injury or death to a third party.

ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTION



Increased taxes on sales of alcohol:

- Price affects how much people will consume, thereby reducing the number of alcohol-related problems people will cause or experience.

Resources



FOR MORE INFORMATION



WEBSITES



For more information about underage drinking prevention:

- [Stop Underage Drinking](#)
- [Alcohol Policy Information System](#)
- [College Drinking: Changing the Culture](#)
- [Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center](#)