



Missouri Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant

Needs Assessment Update

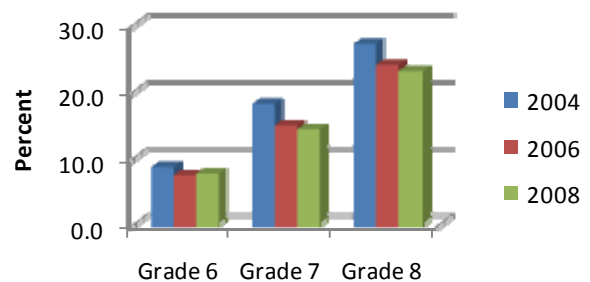
April 2009

- ✓ *State Priority: Reduce the percentage of people ages 12 to 25 who report engaging in risky drinking (binge or underage) in the past 30 days.*
- ✓ *20 Missouri coalitions have been funded.*
- ✓ *Learning Community established on Missouri SPF SIG website www.mospfsig.org*

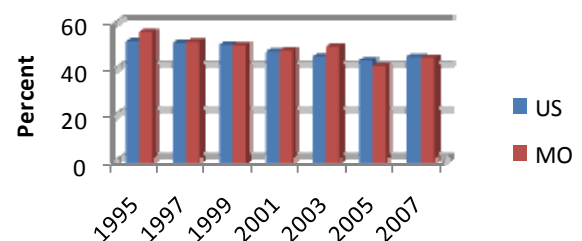
Alcohol Use Past 30 Days

- In 2005/2006, past month alcohol use by Missouri residents age 12 & older was less than that for the U.S. as a whole (49.9% & 51.37%, respectively).¹
- There has been a downward trend in alcohol use by Missouri school children in grades 6, 7 & 8 since 2004, except for a slight increase in reported used by 6th graders in 2008.²
- Between 1995 & 2003, Missouri students in grades 9 through 12 reported more past 30 day alcohol use than did those in the U.S. overall. Missouri students reported less use than students in the U.S. in 2005 & 2007. However, use in Missouri did increase in 2007, after reaching a 12 year low in 2005.³
- Although past 30 day use by 18 to 24 year olds in the U.S. has shown a downward trend between 2001 & 2007, no such trend exists for this age group in Missouri. However, slightly less usage was reported by 18 to 24 year olds in Missouri in 2007 than in 2006.⁴

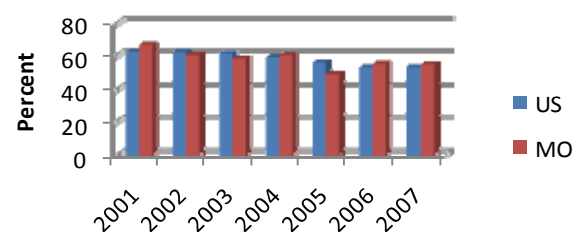
Past 30-Day Alcohol Use²



Alcohol Use Past 30 Days
Grades 9-12³



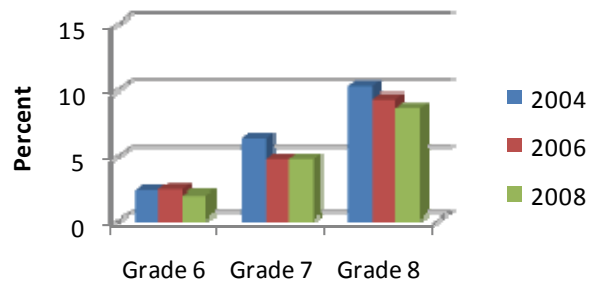
Alcohol Use Past 30 Days
Ages 18-24⁴



Binge Drinking

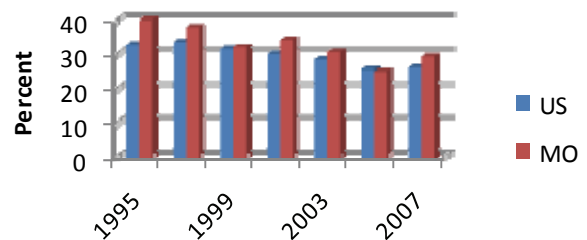
- Except where noted, the definition of binge drinking is males having 5 or more drinks on one occasion or females having 4 or more drinks on one occasion.
- The percentage of Missouri students in grades 6 through 8 reporting binge drinking in the past 2 weeks has been decreasing or staying the same between 2004 and 2008.⁵
- Reported past 30 day binge drinking increased in 2007 for U.S. and Missouri students in (combined) grades 9 through 12. Although all grades in Missouri showed an increase in use in 2007, the largest increase occurred in 9th grade students (up 64%). For U.S. students, the biggest increase was for 12th grade students (up 11.3%), while grades 9 and 10 showed a decrease in usage.⁷
- The percentage of reported binge drinkers age 18 to 24 in Missouri was higher in 2006 & 2007 than for like individuals in the U.S., although Missouri had a decrease in 2007, while U.S. numbers went up.⁸
- Healthy People 2010 has a target of 2% for binge drinking by 12 to 17 year olds.⁹ The percentage of Missouri 12 to 17 year olds who have reported binge drinking is well above the Healthy People target, except for students in Grade 6 in 2008 where no more than 2% reported binge drinking, meeting the Healthy People target.^{5,7}

Binge Drinking Past 2 Weeks⁵

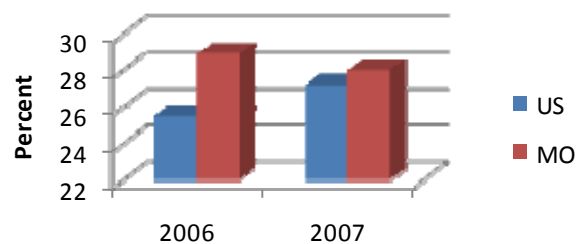


Note: The definition of "binge drinking" for the data above is "having 5 or more drinks in a row within the past 2 weeks."⁶

**Binge Drinking Past 30 Days
Grades 9-12⁷**



**Binge Drinkers Past 30 Days
Ages 18-24⁸**



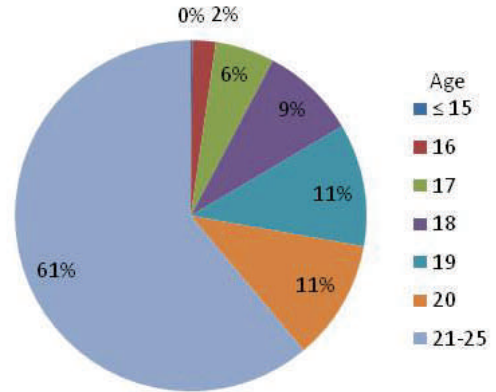
Note: The definition of "binge drinking" changed in 2006 to provide different amounts for men and women; therefore, only data for 2006 & 2007 were used here.



In 2006, 2.38 gallons of ethanol were consumed per person aged 14 years and older in Missouri.¹⁰ This was the highest consumption since 2002. The Healthy People 2010 target is 2 gallons per person.¹¹

Drinking and Driving

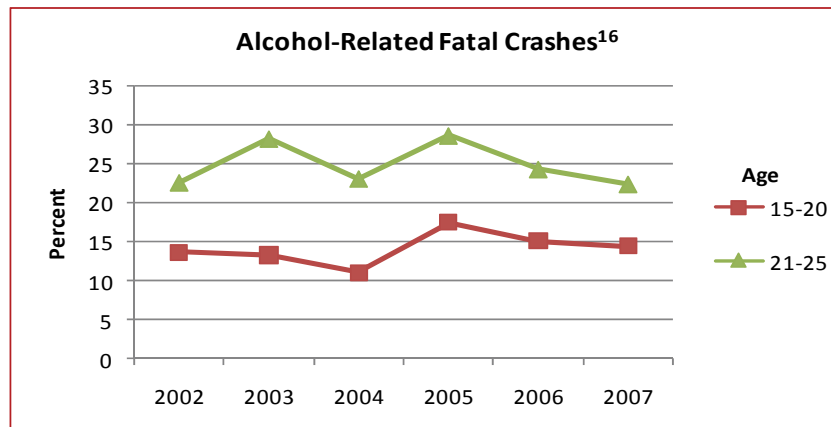
- Between 2006 & 2007, alcohol-impaired driving fatalities in Missouri decreased 9.5%, while those for the U.S. decreased only 3.7%.¹²
- The highest percentage of drinking-involved crashes consistently occurs in Missouri's rural areas and has been increasing since 2005.¹³
- Between 2004 and 2007, most accidents in which a driver age 25 or younger had been drinking occurred between the hours of Mid-night and 3:59 am. The next most frequent time slot was 8 pm to 11:59 pm.¹⁴ Almost two-thirds of these accidents involved a driver age 21 to 25. (See chart at right)
- Of all fatal crashes involving a young driver (i.e., under age 21) in 2007, drinking by the young driver was involved in 18.6% of them, the highest percentage between the years 2002 and 2007.¹⁵
- The percentage of drivers age 25 & younger involved in *fatal* accidents in which the driver had been drinking has decreased from 28.6% in 2005 to 22.4% in 2007.¹⁶ (See chart below)
- The percentage of drivers age 25 & younger involved in alcohol-related accidents which resulted in *personal injury* or *property damage* has been relatively stable between 2004 & 2007.¹⁷



The chart above shows the percent of each age group of drivers 25 & younger who were involved in accidents in 2007 in which drinking was a probable contributing factor.¹⁴

In 2007 . . .

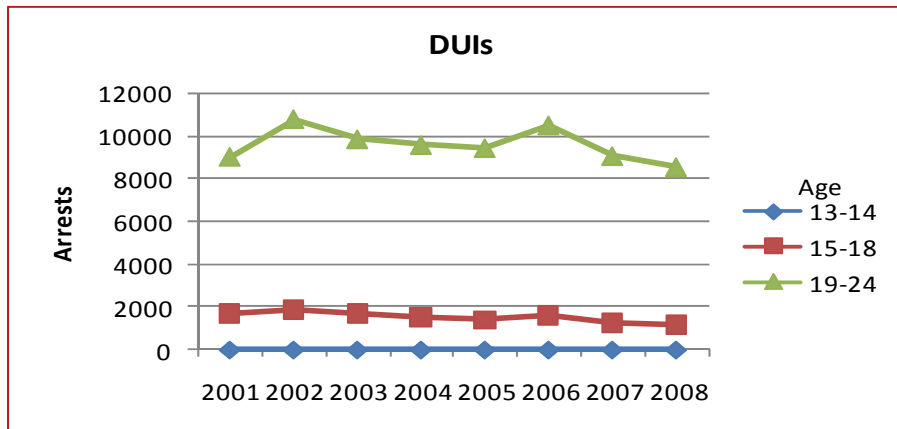
- ✓ 4.8 out of every 100 traffic crashes in Missouri involved drinking.
- ✓ In rural accidents in Missouri, 7.5 out of every 100 traffic accidents involved drinking.
- ✓ 25.3 of every 100 fatal accidents in Missouri involved alcohol.¹⁸



Percent is of all fatal crashes with drinking involved (motorized vehicles).
Note: There were no alcohol-related crashes for drivers age 14 and under.

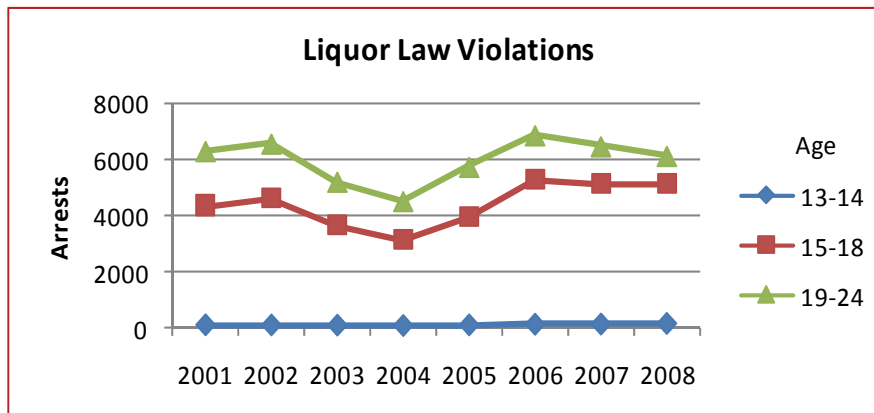
Arrests¹⁹

- Driving Under the Influence (DUI) is defined as driving/operating a motor vehicle while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug/narcotic. (Note that the data in the chart below are not solely for those related to alcohol.)
- After a slight increase in 2006, the number of arrests for those age 24 & younger is on a downward trend.
- 19 to 24 year olds had the highest number of DUI arrests of all age groups between 2001 and 2008, with males representing the majority of those arrests.



Note: There were no arrests for DUI for individuals age 10 to 12 during this period.

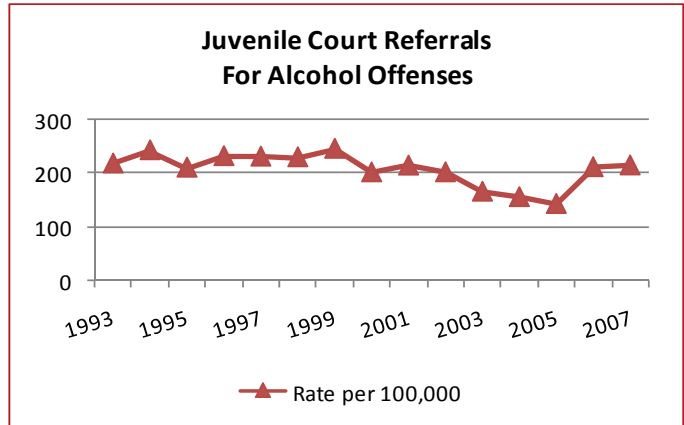
- Liquor Law Violations (LLVs) are defined as the violation of state or local laws/ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including DUIs and drunkenness.
- Arrests for liquor law violations began to increase in 2004 for those age 15 to 24, reaching a high in 2006. Since that time, the number of arrests has decreased for those age 19-24, while slightly increasing in 2008 for youth age 13 to 14 and 15 to 18. (See chart below)
- Between 2001 & 2008, the majority of arrests for liquor law violations were between the ages of 15 and 24, with males making up the majority of those arrests.



Note: There were a total of 72 arrests for LLVs for individuals age 10 to 12 between 2001 and 2008.

Juvenile Court Referrals

- Most of the referrals to the Missouri juvenile court system come from law enforcement (61% in 2007).²⁰
- Referrals for alcohol-related offenses are much lower than those for drug-related offenses.²¹
- There had been a general downward trend for referrals for alcohol-related offenses between 1999 and 2005. However, this trend reversed in 2006 with the rate of referrals increasing.²²



Rates are based on the population of youth age 10 to 18 for each year. The ages of juveniles included in the number of referrals above are unknown. Therefore, rates are an estimate.²²

Learning Community

The Learning Community, on the Missouri SPF SIG website (www.mospfsig.org/Epidemiology/LearningCommunity/tabid/454/Default.aspx), provides information related to the epidemiology of alcohol and other drug use. Currently the repository holds almost 300 documents related to Missouri socioeconomic data and substance use, particularly alcohol, and more are added each month. Coming is an online community of persons interested in learning about the scope of substance abuse and sharing knowledge about issues such as substance abuse prevalence, incidence, risk and protective factors, social indicators of use and abuse, and a host of other epidemiologic concepts. The ultimate goal of the site is for users to access and provide information related to describing the drug abuse problem in their communities, in Missouri, and across our nation.

Additional Information

- For data on additional indicators or past years, go to the Missouri Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse's Status Reports at www.dmh.missouri.gov/ada/rpts/status.htm.
- For more information about the Missouri Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant, please visit the project website at www.mospfsig.org. There you will find information about the state priority, funded coalitions, epidemiology, evaluation, training materials, and how to contact members of the staff, the Governor's Advisory Committee, and the State Epidemiology Work Group.

References

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