

MG

Needs Assessment

First Step of Strategic Prevention Framework

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Year	Data Source	Value	Findings
2009	Furman Univ. CORE Survey	75.2%	Students reported consuming alcohol in the past year
2009	Furman Univ. CORE Survey	60.3%	Students reported consuming alcohol in the past 30 days
2009	Furman Univ. CORE Survey	14.7%	Students reported consuming alcohol 3 or more times a week
2009	Furman Univ. CORE Survey	48.2%	Underage (<21 YOA) reported consuming alcohol in past 30 days
2009	Furman Univ. CORE Survey	33.3%	Students reported having binged on alcohol past two weeks
2010	Greenville DFC Survey	50.8%	Youth reported using alcohol more than a few sips
2011	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	21.2%	Student road in car by drinking driver, past 30 days
2011	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	8.5%	Student road in car after drinking, past 30 days
2011	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	65.5%	Student lifetime alcohol use
2011	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	16.7%	Student first alcohol use before age 13
2011	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	34.0%	Student alcohol use, past 30 days
2011	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	18.4%	Student reporting 5 or more drinks in a row, past 30 days
2011	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	10.0%	Students reporting alcohol sources were retail establishments (bars, stores, and restaurants)
2011	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	66.3%	Students reporting alcohol sources were from family, friends, and friends

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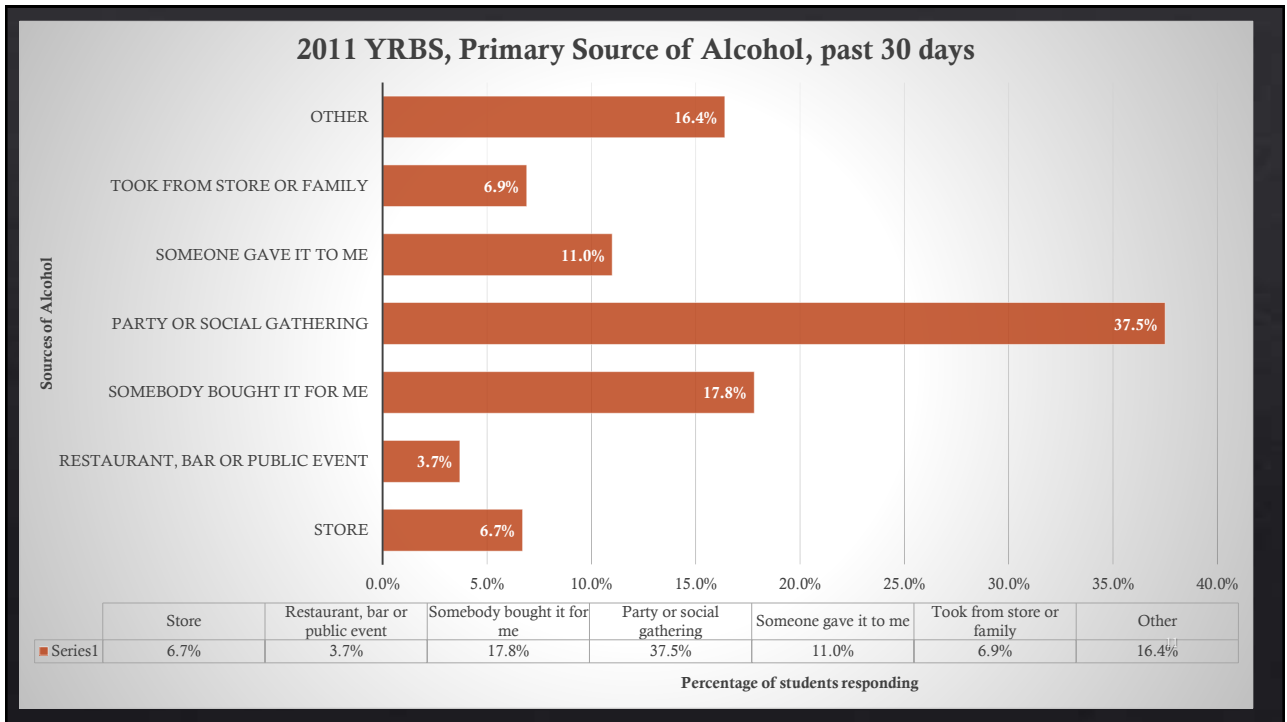
- ◆ *April 2011 to February 2012:* Alcohol-related crashes involving drivers < 21 = **36.6 crashes per month**. Fatal alcohol-related crashes involving drivers < 21 = **3.4 crashes per month**
- ◆ In FY 2011 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011) Coalition law enforcement agencies conducted **1794 compliance checks**, **10 public safety checkpoints**, **prevented 135 underage drinking parties**, and wrote **530 citations related to underage drinking**.
- ◆ During the compliance checks, **206 stores** sold alcohol to youth. This equals an **11.5% buy rate, down from 45% in 2003**.
- ◆ Prevention specialists trained **239 alcohol clerks and servers in alcohol retail merchant education**. Most of the individuals that completed the classes were required by South Carolina state law concerning alcohol sale to underage confidential informants (youth working with law enforcement).

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- ◆ Based on 2011 YRBS data that showed youth obtain alcohol from retail alcohol outlets about 10%, retail alcohol sources for underage drinkers was but one alcohol source.
- ◆ Social alcohol sources or alcohol from family, friends, or strangers was over 66%.
- ◆ In other words, compliance checks needed to continue for retail alcohol sources; however, the high availability of alcohol to individuals under 21 years old necessitated law enforcement officers to investigate the alcohol sources and prosecute whenever possible.

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- ❖ Despite Coalition capacity for successful work, there were areas for improvement.
- ❖ Despite strong enforcement of underage drinking laws such as minor in possession and consumption or sale of alcohol to a minor, investigation of the social sources of alcohol did not always occur.
- ❖ Existing UDL transfer law to a minor required identification of the individual providing alcohol.
- ❖ Identification of those individuals at the scene of the transfer, such as a social gathering where underage drinking occurred usually happened resulting in citations or arrests, depending on the circumstances.
- ❖ When follow-up investigations were required, the follow-up did not always transpire.
- ❖ Training and possible policy change was needed.