Utah Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant

Tooele LSAA Profile:

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

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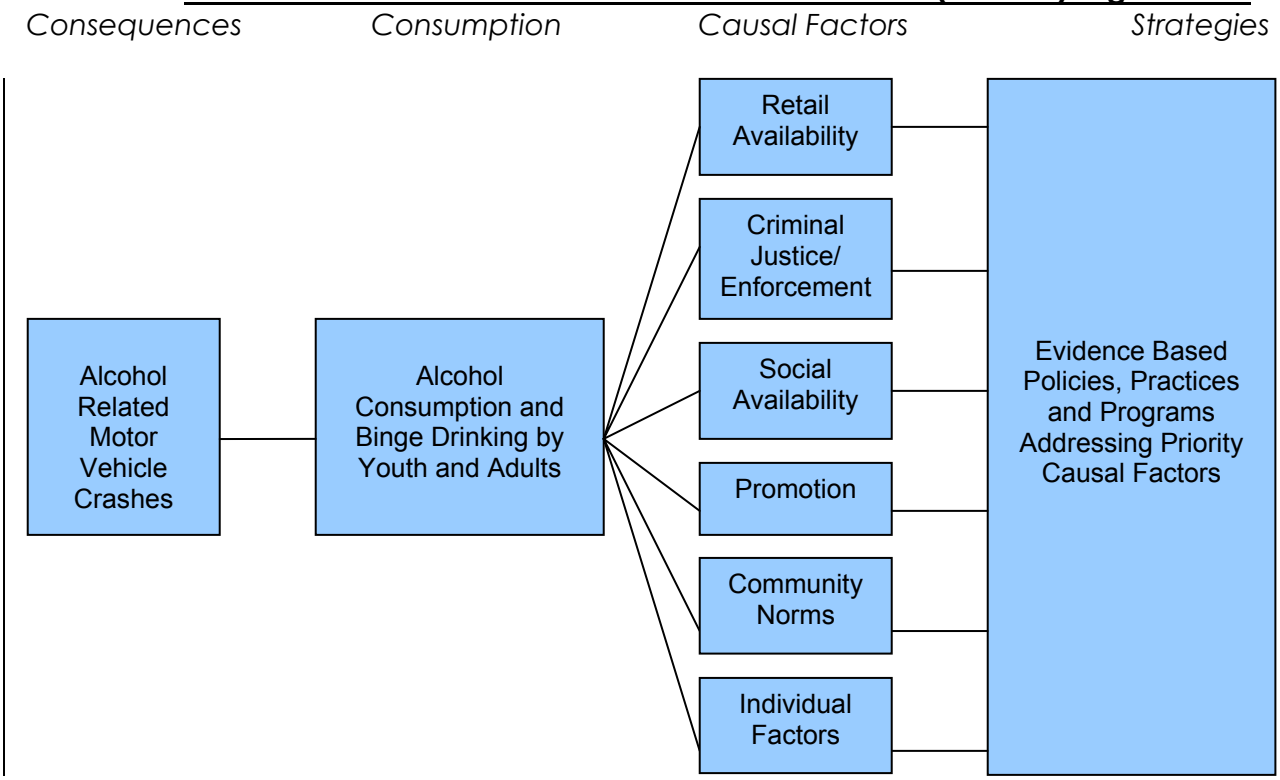
* Tables have a corresponding graph

INTRODUCTION

Utah has adopted the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) for state and LSAA planning in order to impact population behavior for two statewide identified priorities: 1) alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and 2) prescription narcotic related morbidity and mortality. Your LSAA is receiving this Profile because alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (ARMVC) has been identified as a priority or a potential priority for your LSAA.

The purpose of this Profile is to provide community planners with LSAA-level data as an objective way to look at the full complement of community environmental, social, and underlying factor data to understand ARMVC within their community. This data provides the opportunity for a comprehensive needs assessment for (1) understanding the nature and extent of ARMVC in your community, and (2) identifying the underlying factors that contribute to the problem. The Utah SPF Logic Model highlighted below presents the priority Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes consequences and consumption patterns identified by the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) to be addressed by the SPF State Incentive Grant (SIG) Project, as well as potentially important causal variables that contribute to these problems. This logic model provides the blueprints for understanding the data contained within this Profile and the organization of this data. In the service of providing the most comprehensive data on ARMVC as possible, this Profile report also presents additional alcohol-related indicators as they were available through the SEOW dataset. Utah's Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health has relied on the SEOW to identify consequence and consumption measures as well as causal factors related to these measures. The SEOW has established a data infrastructure for ongoing collection and reporting of health data and you will receive updated Profile reports as data are available.

The Utah SPF Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes (ARMVC) Logic Model

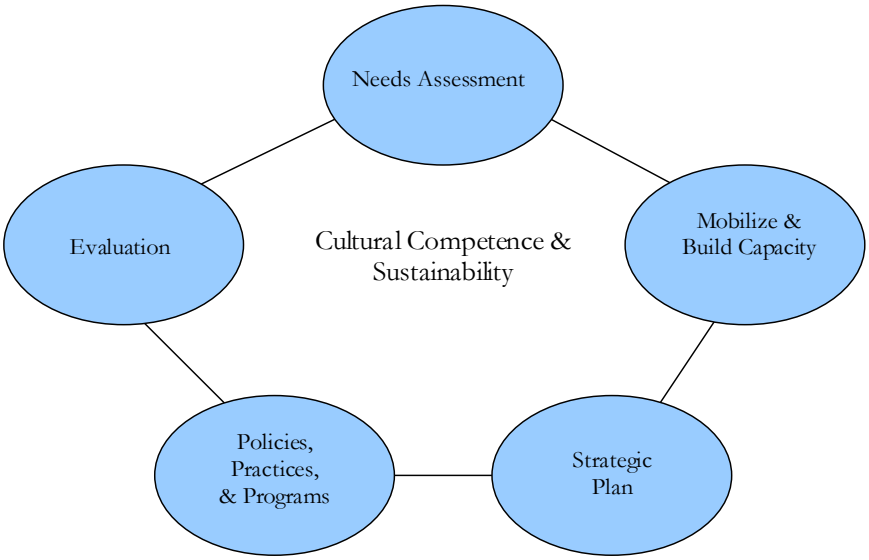


This profile, which comprises Section 4 of the SPF SIG Training Manual, is be used in conjunction with Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the SPF SIG Training Manual. These documents will help you aid you in

completing your needs assessment and planning process. If you have not already read Sections 1 through 3 of the Training Manual, we highly encourage you do so first as it provides a context for understanding the logic model and the SPF process you are engaging in.

The SEOW's data infrastructure from which this report is compiled supports the first step, Needs Assessment, in the SPF Process (summarized below and described in detail in the SPF SIG Training Manual). The data displayed in this profile are intended to assist community planners in identifying needs, building community capacity to address these needs, developing a comprehensive strategic plan to impact these needs and then implementing evidence-based policies, practices and programs in sufficient scope to impact targeted needs.

The Strategic Prevention Framework Process

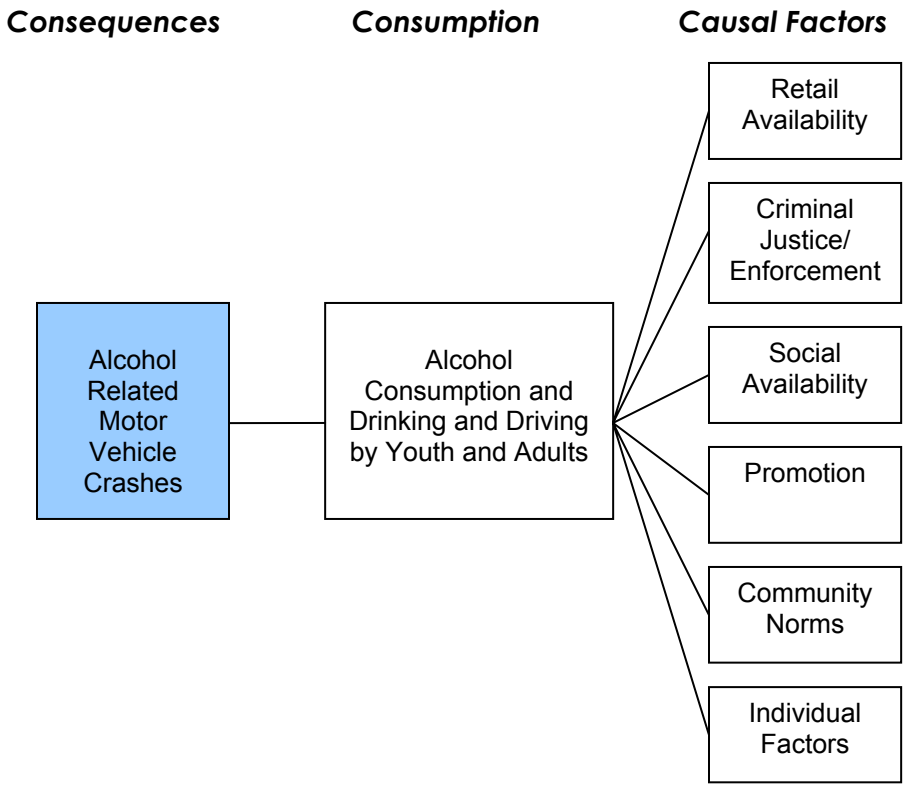


LSAA Demographic Data

Below, Table 1 provides a look at the basic demographic makeup of your LSAA. This data may provide you with useful contextual information for understanding your LSAA and the data within this report.

2006	Total Population	Male	Female	0 to 14 years	15 to 19 years
Tooele	53,552	26,474	27,078	14,676	4,321
Age Groups:	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 + years
	3,926	10,783	6,923	5,475	7,448
Race/Ethnicity:	White	Black or African American	Am. Indian & Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
	50,445	734	833	506	4,813

ARMVC CONSEQUENCE DATA



Alcohol use has many potentially harmful consequences, especially when alcohol is abused or used in excess. Some consequences of alcohol use are more long term in nature such as cirrhosis of the liver and brain damage as a result of alcoholism. However, because long term outcomes of alcohol use are difficult to impact within an observable timeframe, the priority consequences established during the SPF SIG state planning process by the Prevention Management Team (PMT) for Utah focus on short term consequences. Short term consequences of alcohol use, such as alcohol poisoning, suicide, and homicide, have a more immediate or short term timeframe and therefore changes in their occurrence are more readily observed. The specific alcohol-related short term consequence identified in the State Strategic Plan as a priority for Utah, based on data compiled by the SEOW, is alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes (ARMVC).

The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) has compiled several indicators related to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and the Utah Department of Public Safety[1]. Indicators of the priority consequence include alcohol-related motor vehicle crash fatalities, injuries and property damage. These are the three indicators that the state will be examining for decreases as a result of engaging in the SPF process. This section of the LSAA Epidemiological Profile Report highlights the data available for these ARMVC consequences as well as additional consequence indicators available through the SEOW dataset. LSAA by LSAA data across the state is provided to allow you to compare your LSAA to other LSAAs and the state total. County-level data is also presented within these tables. Trend data (data across time) for your LSAA and the state is also provided where available. Use the data in this section to better understand the nature of ARMVC in your community.

[1] Data collected and reported by the Highway Safety Office

Specifically, state- and LSAA-level data is presented for the following indicators of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes:

a) Percent of fatal crashes involving alcohol
b) Percent of fatalities from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes
c) Number and rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes resulting in a fatality
d) Number and rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes resulting in an injury
e) Number and rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes resulting in property damage

Additionally, state-level data are presented for the following indicators of ARMVC. Although LSAA-level data is not available for these indicators, they can still be used to inform decision making and planning and to provide an overall, more comprehensive picture of ARMVC in your community.

f) Time of day of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes
g) Day of week of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes
h) Month of year of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes
i) Gender of drivers in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes
j) Age of drivers in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

Note that the Highway Safety Office, the primary[2] source of the data provided here, combines alcohol- and other drug-related crash data. Therefore, the data provided in this section refers to crashes that involved alcohol and/or other drugs and is not specific to alcohol. However, it represents the best data available and is a reasonable approximation. Cars, motorcycles, buses and trucks are the motor vehicles included in the data. The most recent year for which this data is available is 2005.

[2] Data from FARS were used to fill in gaps in individual fatality data for 2001-2002.

Percent of fatal crashes involving alcohol

An alcohol-related crash occurred every 4 hours in Utah in 2005. These crashes were six times more likely to be fatal compared to other crashes and a person died every eight days across the state as a result of these crashes. It may be helpful to understand the percentage of fatal crashes in your LSAA that are alcohol-related. The percentage of alcohol-related crashes is calculated by dividing the number of alcohol-related crashes by the total number of crashes (number of alcohol-related crashes ÷ total number of crashes = percentage of alcohol-related crashes) for the geography of interest. Table 2 presents the percentage of alcohol-related crashes for each LSAA across the state. Table 3 presents the historical figures for your LSAA from 2001-2005 in order for you to examine trends in your specific LSAA.

Table 2. Percentage of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol by LSAA (2005)

LSAA	Involved Fatal	Total Fatal Crashes	Crashes Involving
Bear River	5	25	20%
Weber	1	18	6%
Salt Lake	12	54	22%
Davis	0	7	0%
Utah	4	19	21%
Wasatch	1	4	25%
Summit	0	4	0%
Tooele	5	15	33%
Central Utah	6	31	19%
Southwest	6	27	22%
Northeastern	2	10	20%
Four Corners	0	16	0%
San Juan	0	5	0%
State of Utah Total	*42*	*235*	*18%*

Table 3. Percentage of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tooele	25%	48%	21%	55%	33%
State of Utah Total	*21%*	*22%*	*15%*	*25%*	*18%*

Percent of fatalities from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

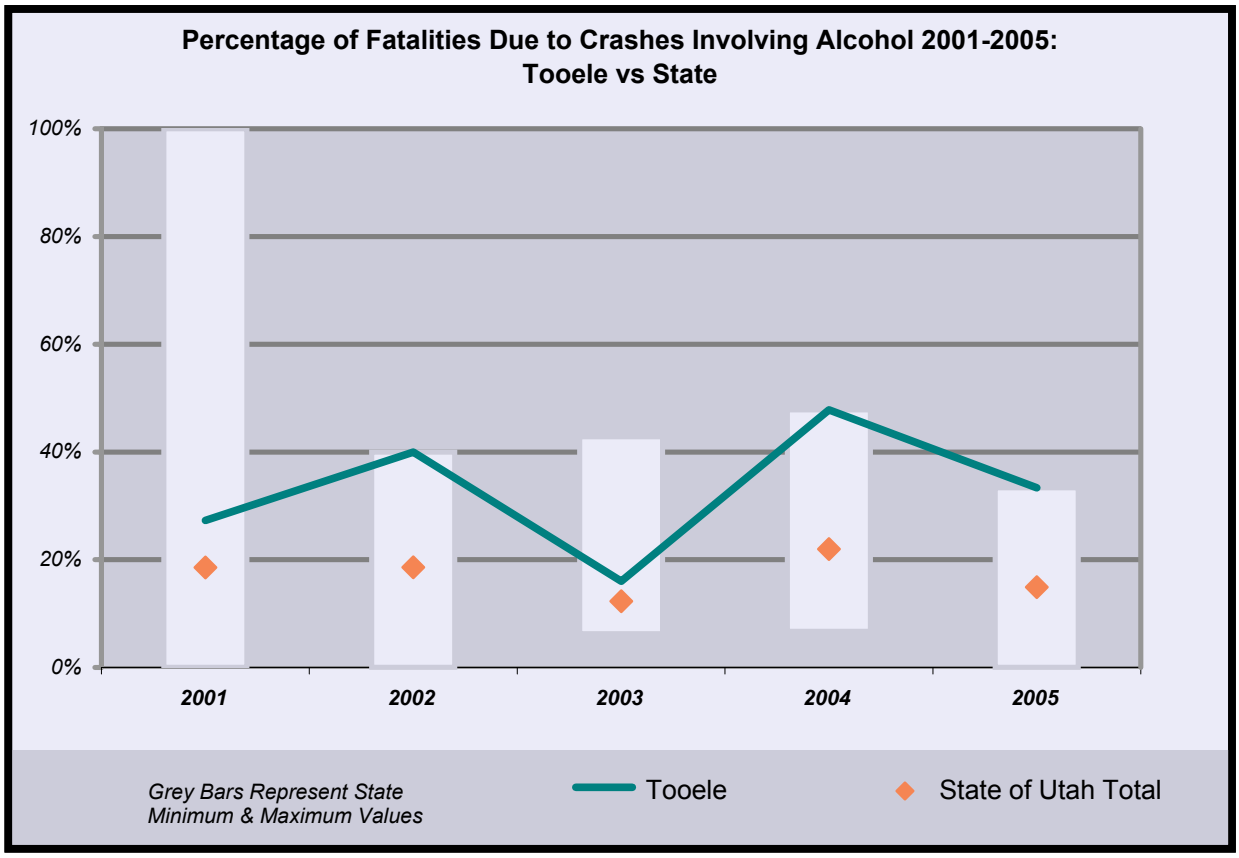
Above, the percent of crashes that resulted in at least one fatality was reported; in other words, the numbers represent crashes. In this section, the percent of fatalities that are a result of ARMVC are reported; in other words, the numbers represent fatalities. The percentage of fatalities that are due to alcohol-related crashes is calculated by dividing the number of fatalities due to alcohol-related crashes by the total number of fatalities due to all crashes (number of alcohol-related crash fatalities ÷ total number of crash fatalities = percentage of fatalities due to alcohol-related crashes) for the geography of interest. Table 4 presents the number and percentage of fatalities as a result of ARMVC for all LSAAs across the state for 2005. Table 5 presents the historical figures for your LSAA from 2001-2005 in order for you to examine the trend in your specific LSAA.

Table 4. Percentage of Fatalities Due to Crashes Involving Alcohol by LSAA (2005)

LSAA	Alcohol Involved Fatalities	Total Fatalities	% Fatalities Involving Alcohol
Bear River	5	39	13%
Weber	1	21	5%
Salt Lake	12	63	19%
Davis	0	8	0%
Utah	4	21	19%
Wasatch	1	7	14%
Summit	0	4	0%
Tooele	5	15	33%
Central Utah	6	36	17%
Southwest	6	30	20%
Northeastern	2	11	18%
Four Corners	0	19	0%
San Juan	0	8	0%
State of Utah Total	*42*	*282*	*15%*

Table 5. Percentage of Fatalities Due to Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tooele	27%	40%	16%	48%	33%
State of Utah Total	*19%*	*19%*	*12%*	*22%*	*15%*



Number and rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes resulting in a fatality

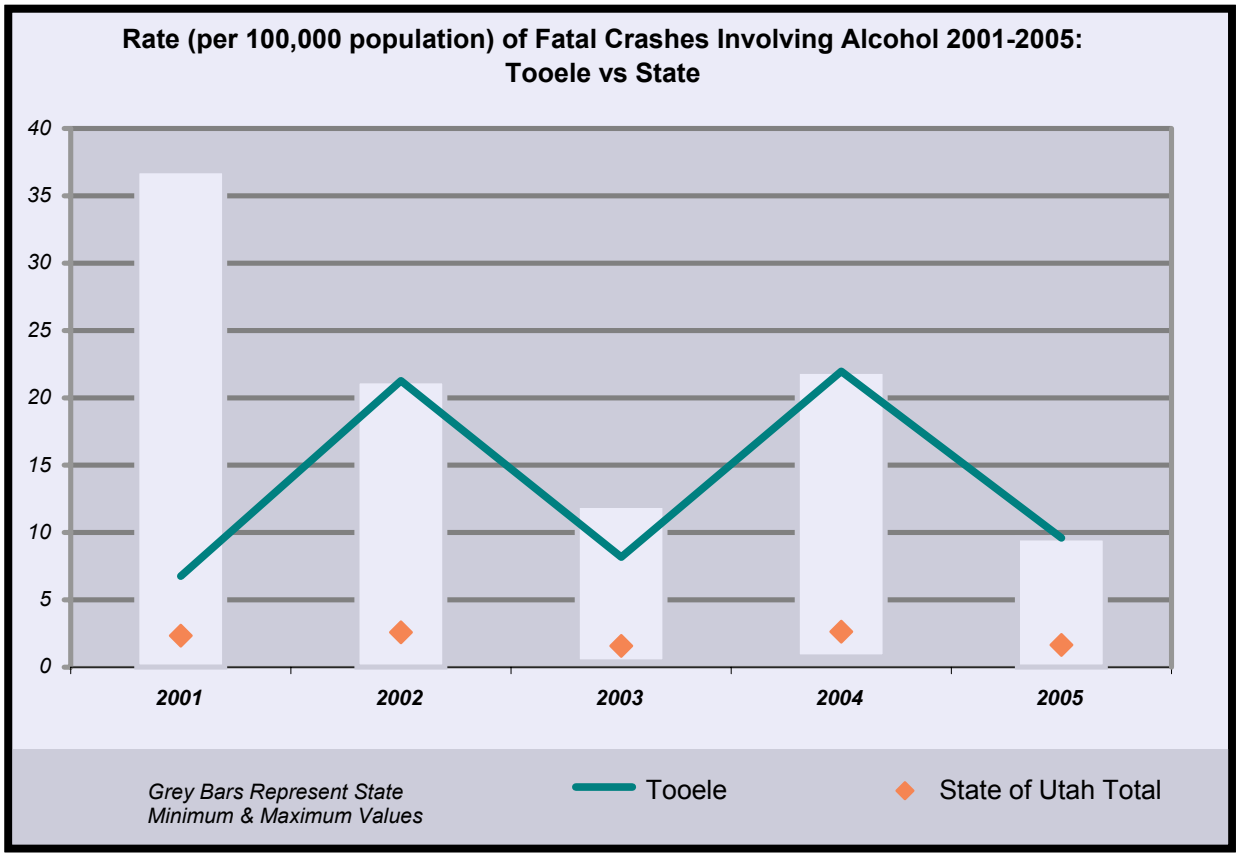
In order to provide you with a better understanding of the problem of ARVMC in your LSAA, this section presents the number and rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes across all LSAAs and specific trend data for your LSAA. The rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes is calculated by dividing the number of alcohol-related fatal crashes by the population size within a particular geography. Because the number of crashes will be influenced by the total population in the LSAA, the number in the population and the rate per 100,000 population is provided. It should be noted that some LSAAs have populations less than 100,000, therefore the rate per 100,000 population is provided as a way to compare to other LSAAs and the state but does not represent actual crashes. By examining the rate of fatal crashes, you may get a better understanding of whether there are a disproportionately high number of fatal crashes involving alcohol within your LSAA compared to the state or other LSAAs. Table 6 presents the number and rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes for all LSAAs across the state for 2005 in alphabetical order. Table 7 presents the historical figures for your LSAA from 2001-2005 in order for you to examine the trend in your specific LSAA. Note that crashes are coded according to the most serious outcome, so a fatal crash very likely caused property damage and possibly injury.

Table 6. Number and Rate of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol by LSAA (2005)

LSAA	Alcohol Involved Fatal Crashes	Population	Rate per 100,000 population
Bear River	5	150930	3
Weber	1	222200	0
Salt Lake	12	978285	1
Davis	0	278278	0
Utah	4	456073	1
Wasatch	1	19999	5
Summit	0	36283	0
Tooele	5	52133	10
Central Utah	6	71120	8
Southwest	6	185779	3
Northeastern	2	43083	5
Four Corners	0	38655	0
San Juan	0	14571	0
State of Utah Total	*42*	*2547389*	*2*

Table 7. Rate (per 100,000 population) of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tooele	7	21	8	22	10
State of Utah Total	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*2*



Number and rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes resulting in an injury

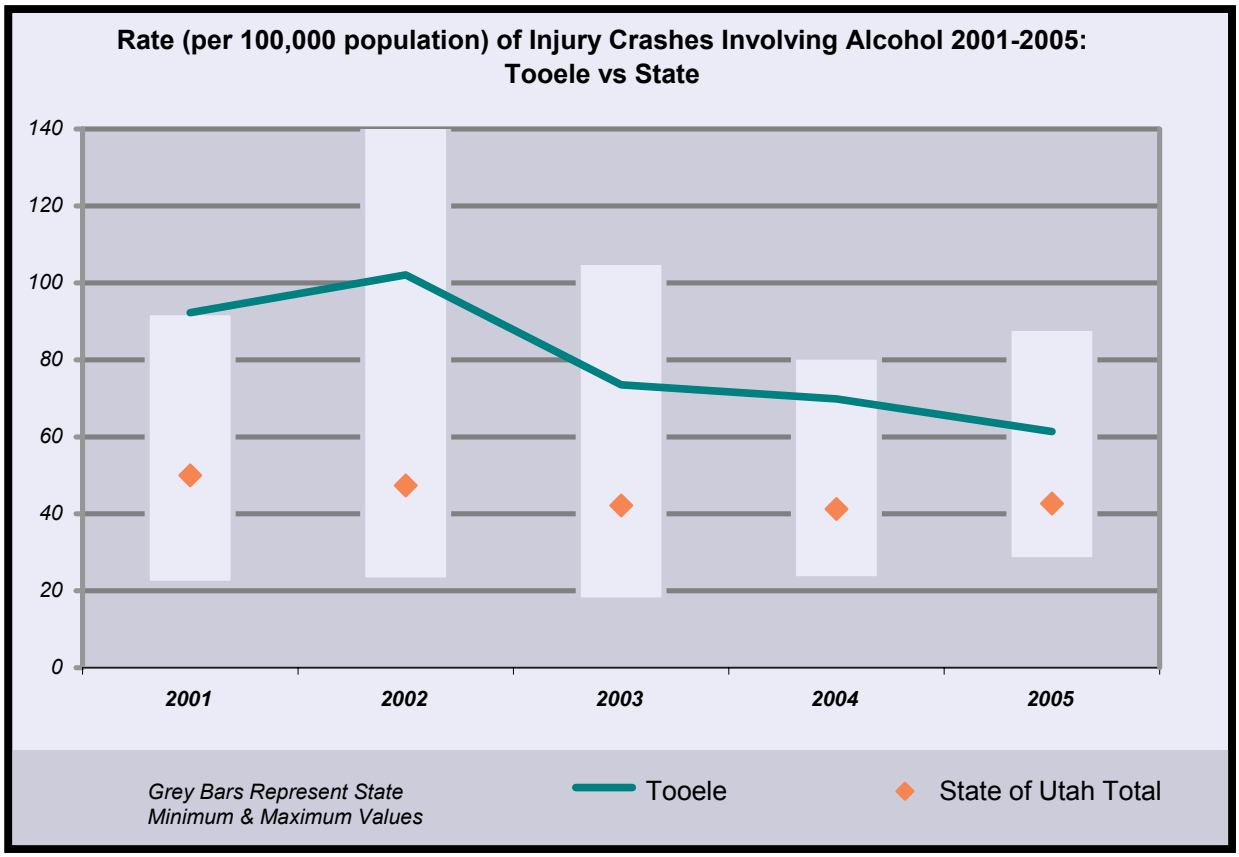
Although arguably a less severe consequence of alcohol consumption than the number of alcohol-related fatal crashes, the number (and rate) of ARMVC resulting in injury is an important indicator of short-term alcohol health consequences. The prevalence of alcohol-related crashes resulting in injury far outnumbers the prevalence of fatal alcohol crashes. In fact, statewide the number of injury alcohol crashes was more twenty-five times the number of fatal alcohol crashes in 2005. Table 8 presents the number and rate of alcohol-related injury crashes for all LSAAs across the state for 2005. Because the number of crashes will be influenced by the total population in the LSAA, the number in the population and the rate per 100,000 population is provided. It should be noted that some LSAAs have populations less than 100,000, therefore the rate per 100,000 population is provided as a way to compare to other LSAAs and the state but does not represent actual crashes. Table 9 presents the historical figures for your LSAA from 2001-2005 in order for you to examine the trend in your specific LSAA. Note that the data for ARMVC that result in injury presented here and elsewhere are crashes where injury is the most serious outcome; in other words, these accidents may also have resulted in property damage but crashes resulting in fatalities would not be represented in these numbers, even if there were injuries in addition to the fatalities.

Table 8. Number and Rate of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol by LSAA (2005)

LSAA	Alcohol Involved Injury Crashes	Population	Rate per 100,000 population
Bear River	51	150,930	34
Weber	89	222,200	40
Salt Lake	448	978,285	46
Davis	78	278,278	28
Utah	144	456,073	32
Wasatch	16	19,999	80
Summit	17	36,283	47
Tooele	32	52,133	61
Central Utah	40	71,120	56
Southwest	91	185,779	49
Northeastern	38	43,083	88
Four Corners	31	38,655	80
San Juan	11	14,571	75
State of Utah Total	*1086*	*2,547,389*	*43*

Table 9. Rate (per 100,000 population) of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tooele	92	102	74	70	61
State of Utah Total	*50*	*47*	*42*	*41*	*43*



Number and rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes resulting in property damage

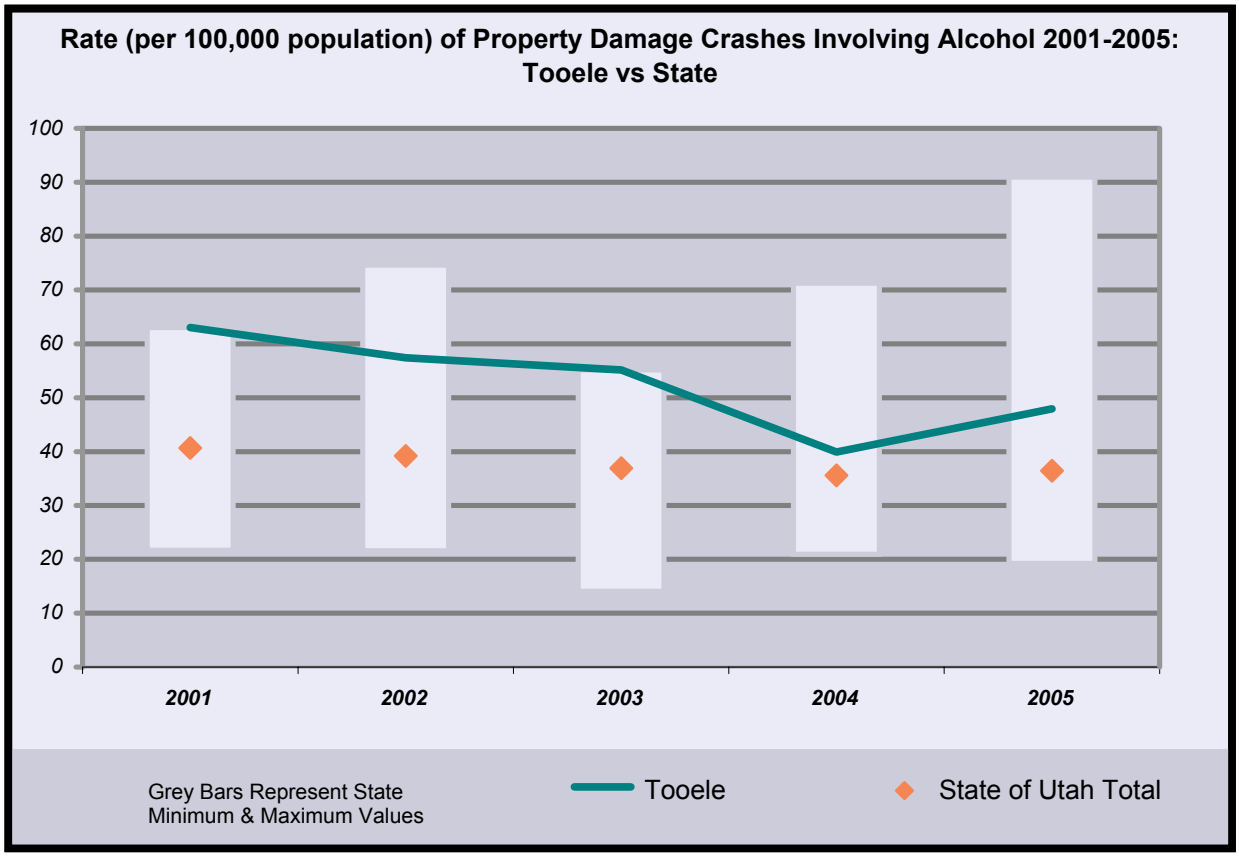
While an accident that only results in property damage is certainly preferable to one that results in injury or fatality, the number (and rate) of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes resulting in property damage is also an important indicator of short term alcohol health consequences. The prevalence of alcohol-related crashes resulting in property damage alone almost equals that of alcohol crashes resulting in injury. Table 10 presents the number and rate of alcohol-related property damage crashes for all LSAAs across the state for 2005 in alphabetical order. Table 11 presents the historical figures for your LSAA from 2001-2005 in order for you to examine the trend in your specific LSAA. Again, because the number of crashes will be influenced by the total population in the LSAA, the number in the population and the rate per 100,000 population is provided. It should be noted that some LSAAs have populations less than 100,000, therefore the rate per 100,000 population is provided as a way to compare to other LSAAs and the state but does not represent actual crashes.

Table 10. Number and Rate of Property Damage Crashes Involving Alcohol by LSAA (2005)

LSAA	Property Damage Only Crashes	Population	Rate per 100,000 population
Bear River	29	150,930	19
Weber	84	222,200	38
Salt Lake	441	978,285	45
Davis	67	278,278	24
Utah	120	456,073	26
Wasatch	6	19,999	30
Summit	33	36,283	91
Tooele	25	52,133	48
Central Utah	20	71,120	28
Southwest	61	185,779	33
Northeastern	19	43,083	44
Four Corners	17	38,655	44
San Juan	6	14,571	41
State of Utah Total	*928*	*2,547,389*	*36*

Table 11. Rate (per 100,000 population) of Property Damage Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tooele	63	57	55	40	48
State of Utah Total	*41*	*39*	*37*	*36*	*36*

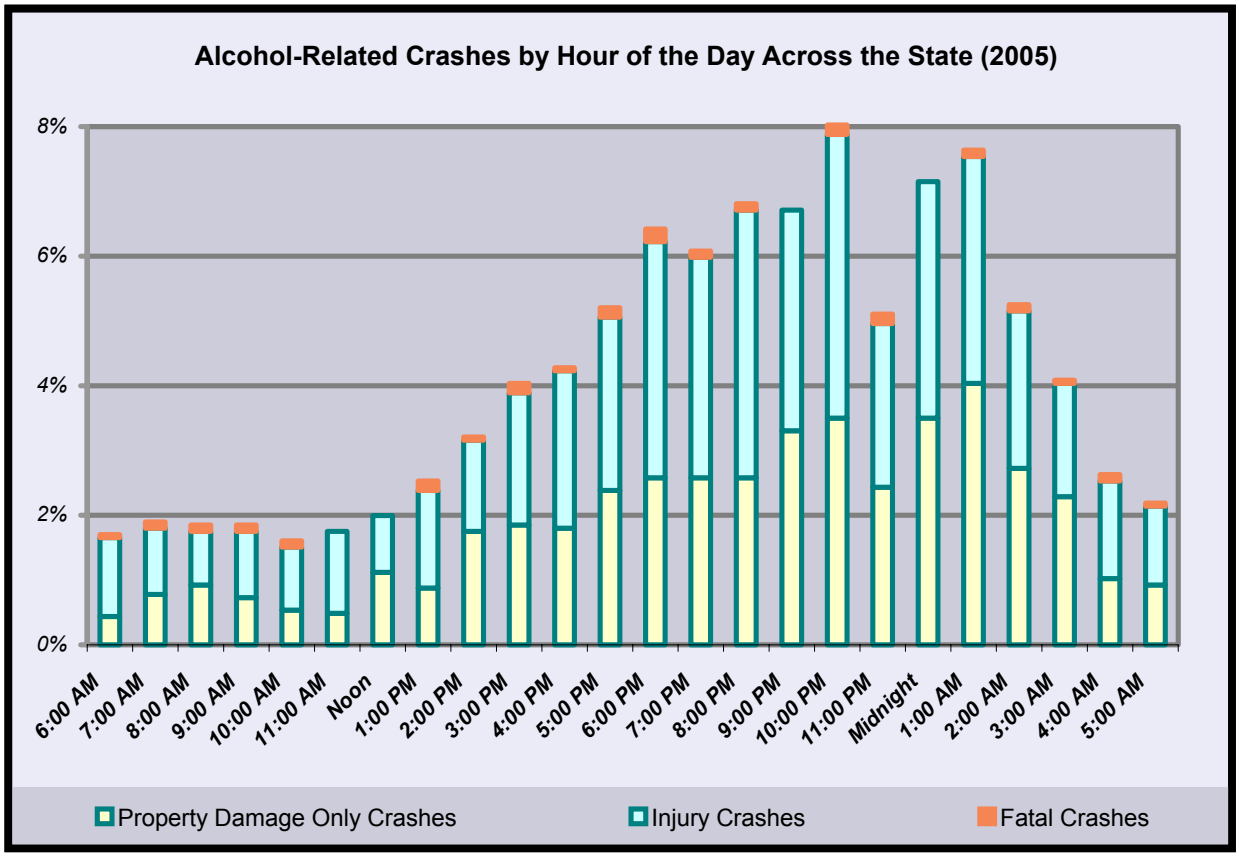

Rate (per 100,000 population) of Property Damage Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2005: Tooele vs State
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
Grey Bars Represent State Minimum & Maximum Values
Tooele
State of Utah Total

Time of day of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

The time of day that most ARMVC occur can be helpful in determining when to implement certain strategies and/or in identifying useful strategies. Table 12 presents the number of occurrences of ARMVC that result in property damage, injury and fatality at each hour of the day across the state of Utah in 2005. Recall that LSAA specific data is not available for this indicator and that the data for ARMVC that result in injury or fatality presented here and elsewhere in the report is not injury- or fatality-only; in other words, these accidents may also have resulted in property damage and/or injuries or fatalities as appropriate.

Table 12. Alcohol-Related Crashes by Hour of the Day Across the State (2005)

	Property Damage Only Crashes		Injury Crashes		Fatal Crashes		Total Crashes	
Hour	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
6:00 AM	9	1.0%	25	2.3%	1	2.4%	35	1.7%
7:00 AM	16	1.7%	21	1.9%	2	4.8%	39	1.9%
8:00 AM	19	2.0%	17	1.6%	2	4.8%	38	1.8%
9:00 AM	15	1.6%	21	1.9%	2	4.8%	38	1.8%
10:00 AM	11	1.2%	20	1.8%	2	4.8%	33	1.6%
11:00 AM	10	1.1%	26	2.4%	0	0.0%	36	1.8%
Noon	23	2.5%	18	1.7%	0	0.0%	41	2.0%
1:00 PM	18	1.9%	31	2.9%	3	7.1%	52	2.5%
2:00 PM	36	3.9%	29	2.7%	1	2.4%	66	3.2%
3:00 PM	38	4.1%	42	3.9%	3	7.1%	83	4.0%
4:00 PM	37	4.0%	50	4.6%	1	2.4%	88	4.3%
5:00 PM	49	5.3%	55	5.1%	3	7.1%	107	5.2%
6:00 PM	53	5.7%	75	6.9%	4	9.5%	132	6.4%
7:00 PM	53	5.7%	70	6.4%	2	4.8%	125	6.1%
8:00 PM	53	5.7%	85	7.8%	2	4.8%	140	6.8%
9:00 PM	68	7.3%	70	6.4%	0	0.0%	138	6.7%
10:00 PM	72	7.8%	90	8.3%	3	7.1%	165	8.0%
11:00 PM	50	5.4%	52	4.8%	3	7.1%	105	5.1%
Midnight	72	7.8%	75	6.9%	0	0.0%	147	7.1%
1:00 AM	83	8.9%	72	6.6%	2	4.8%	157	7.6%
2:00 AM	56	6.0%	50	4.6%	2	4.8%	108	5.3%
3:00 AM	47	5.1%	36	3.3%	1	2.4%	84	4.1%
4:00 AM	21	2.3%	31	2.9%	2	4.8%	54	2.6%
5:00 AM	19	2.0%	25	2.3%	1	2.4%	45	2.2%
Total	***928***	***100.0%***	***1,086***	***100.0%***	***42***	***100.0%***	***2,056***	***100.0%***

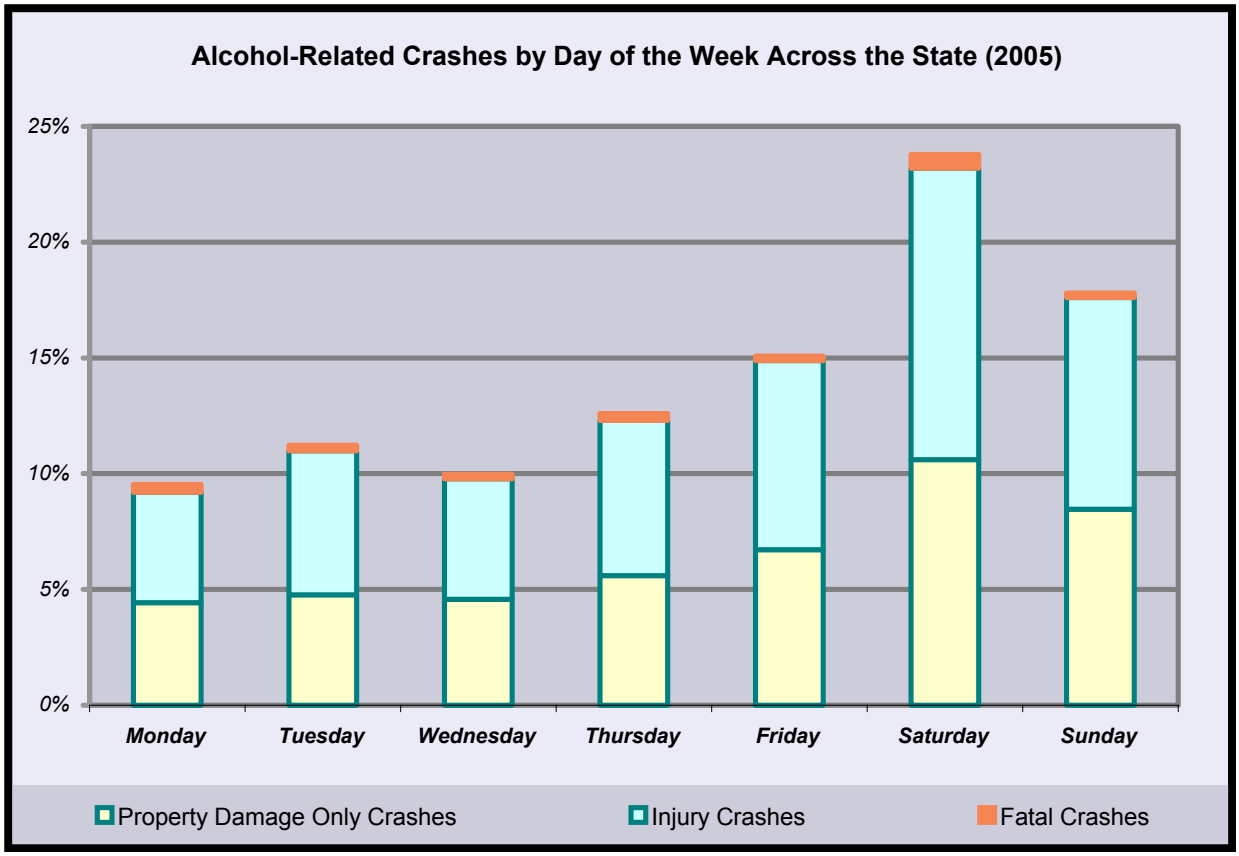


Day of week of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

The day of the week that most ARMVC occur can also be helpful in determining when to implement certain strategies and/or in identifying useful strategies. Table 13 presents the number of occurrences of ARMVC that result in property damage, injury and fatality for each day of the week across the state in 2005. Recall that LSAA specific data is not available for this indicator and that the data for ARMVC that result in injury or fatality presented here and elsewhere in the report is not injury- or fatality-only; in other words, these accidents may also have resulted in property damage and/or injuries or fatalities as appropriate.

Table 13. Alcohol-Related Crashes by Day of the Week Across the State (2005)

	Property Damage Only Crashes		Injury Crashes		Fatal Crashes		Total Crashes	
Day of Week	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Monday	91	9.8%	98	9.0%	7	16.7%	196	9.5%
Tuesday	98	10.6%	128	11.8%	5	11.9%	231	11.2%
Wednesday	94	10.1%	107	9.9%	4	9.5%	205	10.0%
Thursday	115	12.4%	138	12.7%	6	14.3%	259	12.6%
Friday	138	14.9%	168	15.5%	4	9.5%	310	15.1%
Saturday	218	23.5%	259	23.8%	12	28.6%	489	23.8%
Sunday	174	18.8%	188	17.3%	4	9.5%	366	17.8%
Total	***928***	***100.0%***	***1,086***	***100.0%***	***42***	***100.0%***	***2,056***	***100.0%***

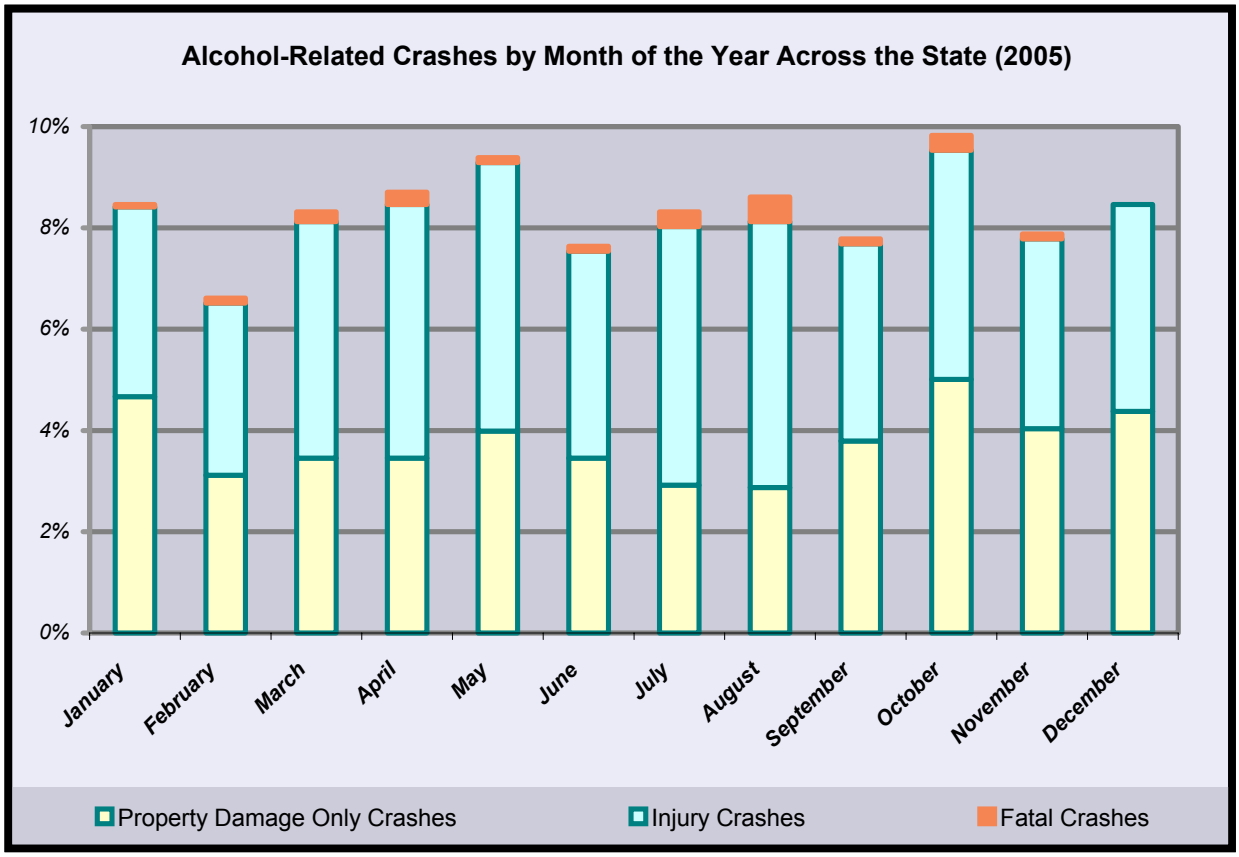

Alcohol-Related Crashes by Day of the Week Across the State (2005)
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Property Damage Only Crashes
Injury Crashes
Fatal Crashes

Month of the year of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

The month of the year that most ARMVC occur can be helpful in determining when to implement certain strategies and/or in identifying useful strategies. Table 14 presents the number of occurrences and rate per day of ARMVC that result in property damage, injury and fatality for each month of the year across the state in 2005. Recall that LSAA specific data is not available for this indicator and that the data for ARMVC that result in injury may have also resulted in property damage, or fatal crashes may have resulted in injuries as well. However, each crash is only counted once and coded according to the most serious outcome.

Table 14. Alcohol-Related Crashes by Month of the Year Across the State (2005)

	Property Damage Only Crashes		Injury Crashes		Fatal Crashes		Total Crashes	
Hour	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*	*Number*	*Percent of Total*
January	96	10.4%	77	7.1%	1	2.4%	174	8.5%
February	64	6.9%	70	6.4%	2	4.7%	136	6.6%
March	71	7.7%	96	8.9%	4	9.5%	171	8.3%
April	71	7.6%	103	9.5%	5	11.9%	179	8.7%
May	82	8.9%	109	10.1%	2	4.8%	193	9.4%
June	71	7.6%	84	7.7%	2	4.8%	157	7.6%
July	60	6.5%	105	9.7%	6	14.3%	171	8.3%
August	59	6.4%	108	10.0%	10	23.8%	177	8.6%
September	78	8.4%	80	7.4%	2	4.8%	160	7.8%
October	103	11.1%	93	8.6%	6	14.3%	202	9.8%
November	83	8.9%	77	7.1%	2	4.8%	162	7.9%
December	90	9.7%	84	7.7%	0	0.0%	174	8.5%
Total	***928***	***100.0%***	***1,086***	***100.0%***	***42***	***100.0%***	***2,056***	***100.0%***


Alcohol-Related Crashes by Month of the Year Across the State (2005)
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Property Damage Only Crashes
Injury Crashes
Fatal Crashes

Gender and age of drivers in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

The gender and age of drivers of motor vehicles involved in alcohol-related crashes can be helpful in identifying a focus population and/or useful strategies. Table 15 presents the gender and ages of alcohol impaired drivers involved in motor vehicle crashes across the state in 2005. Gender and age are provided overall and by property damage, injury and fatal crashes. Recall that LSAA specific data is not available for this indicator and that the data for ARMVC that result in injury or fatality presented here and elsewhere in the report is not injury- or fatality-only; in other words, these accidents may also have resulted in property damage and/or injuries or fatalities as appropriate. Overall, 311 (15.3%) of the drivers were under the age of 21 years.

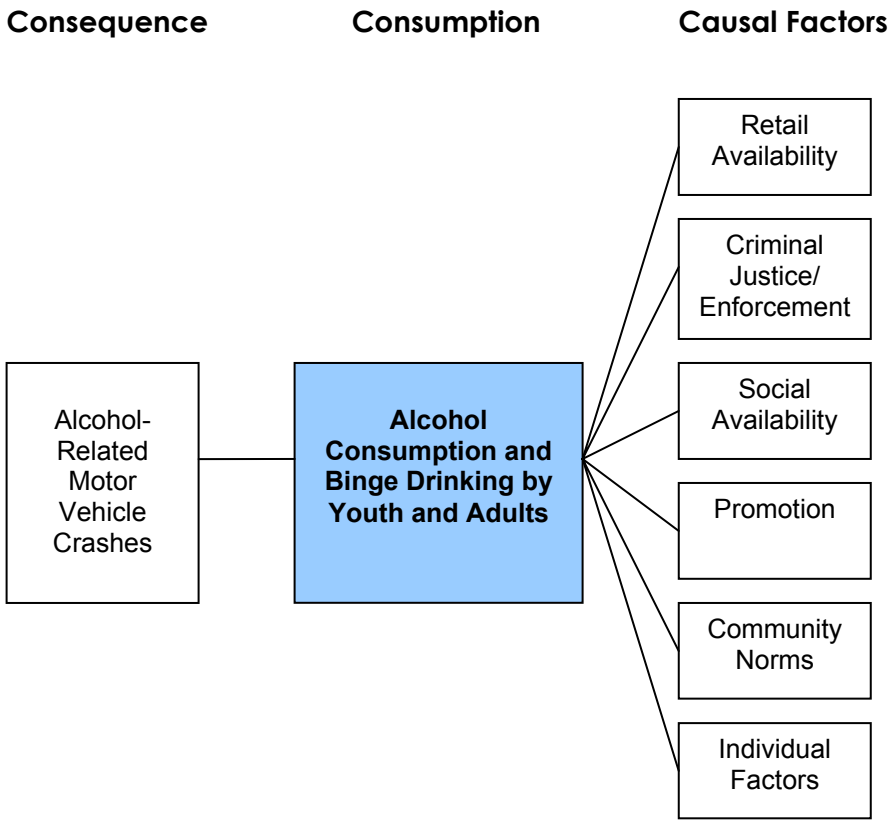
Table 15. Gender and Age of Impaired Drivers Involved in ARMVC for the State (2005)

	Drivers Involved in Alc/Drug PDO Crashes				**Drivers Involved in Alc/Drug Injury Crashes**			
Age	*Female Drivers*		*Male Drivers*		*Female Drivers*		*Male Drivers*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
15-19	26	10.9%	68	10.0%	36	13.2%	99	12.3%
20-24	43	18.1%	187	27.6%	28	10.3%	201	24.9%
25-29	34	14.3%	110	16.2%	55	20.2%	139	17.2%
30-34	30	12.6%	88	13.0%	29	10.7%	94	11.6%
35-39	25	10.5%	58	8.6%	24	8.8%	80	9.9%
40-44	31	13.0%	50	7.4%	34	12.5%	58	7.2%
45-49	29	12.2%	42	6.2%	30	11.0%	59	7.3%
50-54	9	3.8%	28	4.1%	20	7.4%	33	4.1%
55-59	4	1.7%	17	2.5%	10	3.7%	16	2.0%
60-64	3	1.3%	11	1.6%	3	1.1%	12	1.5%
65-69	3	1.3%	5	0.7%	2	0.7%	6	0.7%
70-74	1	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
75-79	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
80+	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	12	1.8%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
Total	***238***	***100.0%***	***678***	***100.0%***	***272***	***100.0%***	***808***	***100.0%***

Table 15. Cont'd

	Drivers Involved in Alc/Drug Fatal Crashes				Total Drivers Involved in Alc/Drug Crashes			
Age	*Female Drivers*		*Male Drivers*		*Female Drivers*		*Male Drivers*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
15-19	0	0.0%	2	6.3%	62	11.9%	169	11.1%
20-24	1	11.1%	2	6.3%	72	13.9%	390	25.7%
25-29	1	11.1%	4	12.5%	90	17.3%	253	16.7%
30-34	2	22.2%	7	21.9%	61	11.8%	189	12.5%
35-39	1	11.1%	2	6.3%	50	9.6%	140	9.2%
40-44	1	11.1%	6	18.8%	66	12.7%	114	7.5%
45-49	2	22.2%	3	9.4%	61	11.8%	104	6.9%
50-54	1	11.1%	2	6.3%	30	5.8%	63	4.2%
55-59	0	0.0%	2	6.3%	14	2.7%	35	2.3%
60-64	0	0.0%	2	6.3%	6	1.2%	25	1.6%
65-69	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.0%	11	0.7%
70-74	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
75-79	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	4	0.3%
80+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	1.1%
Total	***9***	***100.0%***	***32***	***100.0%***	***519***	***100.0%***	***1,518***	***100.0%***

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DATA



Ultimately, alcohol-related consequences, such as ARMVC, are the result of alcohol consumption. Therefore, in order to have an impact on the consequences, you must have an understanding of the alcohol consumption patterns that likely contribute to the problems. It is critical that you examine alcohol consumption data in the context of the consequences you are interested in affecting. For example, because you are interested in ARMVC, you would not be focused on examining the drinking behaviors of 10 year olds. You must think about what consumption patterns are most likely to lead to the consequences of interest and make those a priority, both in terms of patterns of behaviors and populations to focus on. With this outcomes-based approach, you will be more likely to choose strategies that will lead to the outcomes you hope to achieve. The SEOW has collected several indicators of alcohol consumption that may be helpful to you in identifying the consumption patterns of greatest priority in your community. Data in this section of the LSAA epidemiological profile report highlights the alcohol consumption indicators identified in the SPF logic model. Four primary indicators have been identified:

a) Drinking and driving
b) Binge drinking
c) Heavy alcohol use (problem drinking)
d) Current (30-day) use rates

Data for these indicators is available from four main sources: the Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA), the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), and Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS). The surveys are described briefly here; how they contribute to the indicators is described in the respective indicator sections.

The PNA is a survey conducted as part of the Student Health and Risk Prevention (SHARP) statewide survey and collects substance use and risk and protective factor data from 6th through 12 graders every two years. The survey was first administered in 2003, with the most current administration in 2007. Note that because of the nature of the priority consequence, 6th grader data is not included in this report because 6th graders are not near or of driving age. 8th graders are included because they are approaching driving age and may be driving in some communities. However, if you would like access to this data, or additional PNA data, visit Utah's Department of Human Services website.

The BRFSS is a national adult population phone survey conducted by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) which collects information on health risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease and injury from adults across the state every year via telephone survey. The NSDUH is a household in-person interview survey conducted yearly by SAMHSA which assesses substance use behaviors. Both the BRFSS and NSDUH are surveys that are sampled to provide state level estimates of the variables they collect. As such, the samples are not always large enough to provide sub-state (e.g., LSAA) level estimates. When they are, they are available at the Health District level, not the LSAA level. The two generally correspond, however, the Northeastern LSAA is called the TriCounty Health District and the Four Corners and San Juan LSAAs are combined into one Health District, the Southeastern Health District.

The Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS) provides data regarding unduplicated treatment admissions for FY2007 by LSAA for alcohol. This Data Set is maintained by the Utah Department of Health. Treatment admissions should not necessarily be viewed as direct indicators of treatment need, rather these indicators reflect the number of admissions to treatment facilities only. These data reflect admissions to publicly funded facilities, and do not cover privately funded facilities. Public treatment facilities are not equally available across the state; therefore the data may disproportionately represent areas where facilities are more available. Additionally, the number of treatment admissions reflects available resources for treatment not just the existing need for treatment in the community. Therefore, falling admissions rates may indicate funding cuts to treatment facilities just as easily as reflecting a decrease in need (and use). While these data may be useful for planning purposes within your LSAA, we encourage you to think critically and consult local prevention and treatment professionals that will be in a position to explain the limitations of this indicator within the context of your specific community.

Please note that the all the surveys sample and survey through different methodologies, therefore, estimates may differ between the surveys. It is advised that you discuss with other prevention partners in your community how you may gain a better understanding of adult consumption patterns specific to your community, including identifying other data that may be available locally or other means for collecting data relevant to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes.

Further, regardless of the statewide sample size, it is important for you to consider the sample size and participation rate of the sample for any data available at your LSAA level in order to interpret to what extent the data are likely to represent your LSAA accurately. Appendix A provides the participation rates and sample sizes for the PNA for each of the LSAAs.

Note that if your LSAA includes a publicly funded institution of higher education, additional data for the college student population is potentially available. All nine Utah schools participated in the Utah Higher Education Health Behavior Survey. In the 2007 survey administration, questions were added pertaining to alcohol use. State level college student data is available from the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. Institution level data is available only with permission of the individual college. The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health can provide contact information for the prevention coordinators at each college. Examples of the data available include weekly, 30-day, past year and lifetime alcohol use rates, rates of driving under the influence and arrests for DUIs/DWIs, underage drinking rates, heavy use (binge drinking and being drunk) and alcohol dependence/abuse.

Drinking and driving

Youth drinking and driving

For the first time in 2007, the PNA assessed youth drinking and driving. Youth provided the frequency over the past 30 days in which they drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol and the frequency in which they rode in a car or vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking. Note that the question does not specify the age of driver. Tables 16 and 17 present number of youth who indicated that they themselves had driven after drinking alcohol at least once over the past six months and the number of youth who had ridden with someone else who had. Because 2007 was the first year for which this data was collected, there is no trend data available.

Table 16. Percentage of Youth Drinking and Driving Over the Past 30 Days (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	1.4%	2.6%	2.0%
Weber	3.3%	4.2%	4.8%
Salt Lake	1.7%	3.7%	9.9%
Davis	1.9%	2.2%	5.1%
Utah	0.7%	2.0%	4.2%
Wasatch	3.0%	0.0%	8.6%
Summit	3.9%	6.7%	23.4%
Tooele	2.3%	4.2%	7.0%
Central Utah	2.0%	3.0%	7.8%
Southwest	1.4%	2.6%	5.9%
Northeastern	2.9%	5.2%	7.6%
Four Corners	2.0%	5.3%	12.0%
San Juan	4.2%	2.6%	30.8%
State of Utah Total	*1.7%*	*3.1%*	*7.3%*

Table 17. Percentage of Youth Riding With Drivers Who Have Been Drinking Over the Past 30 Days (2007 PNA)

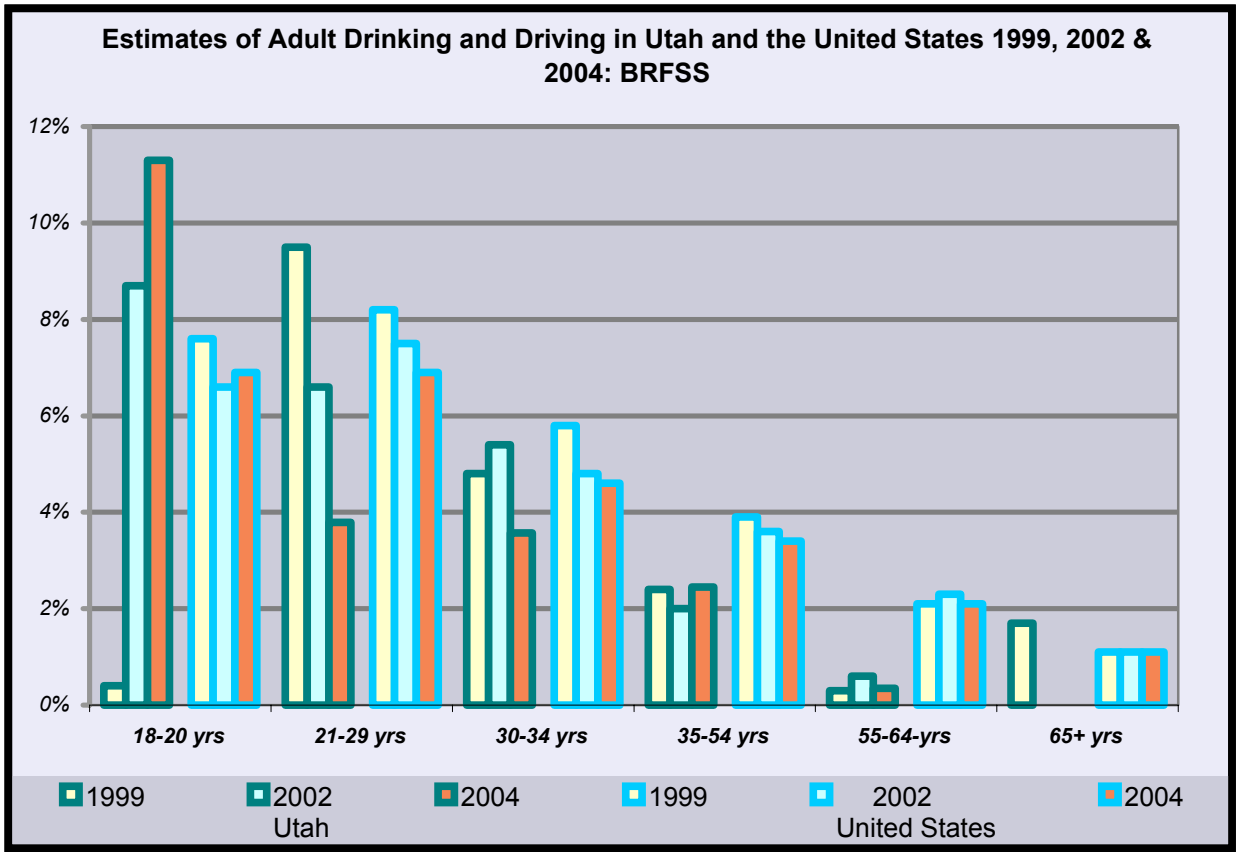
LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	9.1%	12.9%	5.9%
Weber	16.5%	19.5%	16.4%
Salt Lake	15.8%	19.3%	18.7%
Davis	11.1%	11.0%	10.8%
Utah	8.5%	11.2%	8.0%
Wasatch	11.7%	10.7%	21.4%
Summit	18.5%	24.9%	25.2%
Tooele	19.2%	18.8%	14.0%
Central Utah	14.5%	17.0%	15.7%
Southwest	9.4%	13.0%	12.4%
Northeastern	16.0%	10.0%	8.6%
Four Corners	18.9%	18.1%	22.5%
San Juan	22.3%	26.0%	38.5%
State of Utah Total	*13.1%*	*15.4%*	*14.0%*

Adult drinking and driving

Table 18 provides estimates of drinking and drinking among adults in the past 30 days from the BRFSS. Survey respondents were asked to indicate, "How many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?"

Table 18. Estimates of Adult Drinking and Driving in Utah and the United States 1999, 2002 & 2004: BRFSS

Age	Utah			United States		
	1999	*2002*	*2004*	*1999*	*2002*	*2004*
18-20 yrs	0.4%	8.7%	11.3%	7.6%	6.6%	6.9%
21-29 yrs	9.5%	6.6%	3.8%	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%
30-34 yrs	4.8%	5.4%	3.6%	5.8%	4.8%	4.6%
35-54 yrs	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%
55-64-yrs	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%
65+ yrs	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%



Binge drinking

Youth binge drinking rates

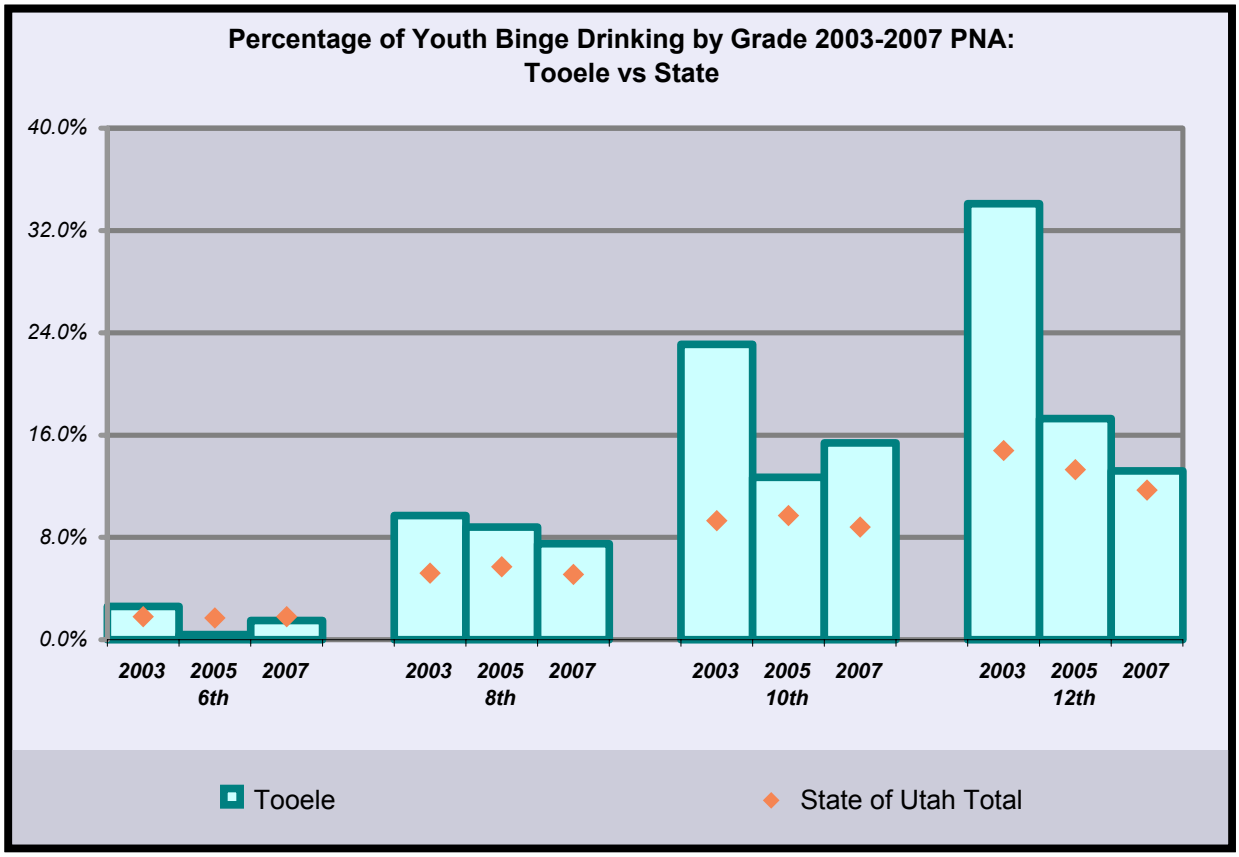
The PNA measures binge drinking by asking youth to indicate how many times in the past two weeks they consumed five or more drinks on one occasion. Table 19 presents the binge drinking rates for each LSAA and their counties as well as the state average rate by grade. Table 20 presents the historical figures for your LSAA from the PNA between 2003 and 2007 as available in order for you to examine the trend in your specific LSAA.

Table 19. Percentage of Youth Binge Drinking (in the past 2 weeks) by LSAA (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	2.8%	7.2%	3.2%
Weber	8.9%	13.3%	14.6%
Salt Lake	5.6%	10.2%	16.8%
Davis	4.5%	6.3%	9.5%
Utah	3.4%	4.2%	4.0%
Wasatch	4.8%	4.8%	14.3%
Summit	7.0%	18.8%	26.0%
Tooele	7.5%	15.4%	13.2%
Central Utah	4.0%	7.0%	9.2%
Southwest	3.3%	8.1%	7.4%
Northeastern	8.2%	10.8%	9.4%
Four Corners	9.3%	15.9%	18.6%
San Juan	5.3%	12.0%	n/a
State of Utah Total	*5.2%*	*8.7%*	*11.7%*

Table 20. Percentage of Youth Binge Drinking by Grade 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	9.7%	8.8%	7.5%
	State of Utah Total	*5.2%*	*5.7%*	*5.1%*
10th Grade	Tooele	23.1%	12.7%	15.4%
	State of Utah Total	*9.3%*	*9.7%*	*8.8%*
12th Grade	Tooele	34.1%	17.3%	13.2%
	State of Utah Total	*14.8%*	*13.3%*	*11.7%*


Percentage of Youth Binge Drinking by Grade 2003-2007 PNA:
Tooele vs State
40.0%
32.0%
24.0%
16.0%
8.0%
0.0%
2003
2005
2007
6th
2003
2005
2007
8th
2003
2005
2007
10th
2003
2005
2007
12th
Tooele
State of Utah Total

Adult binge drinking rates

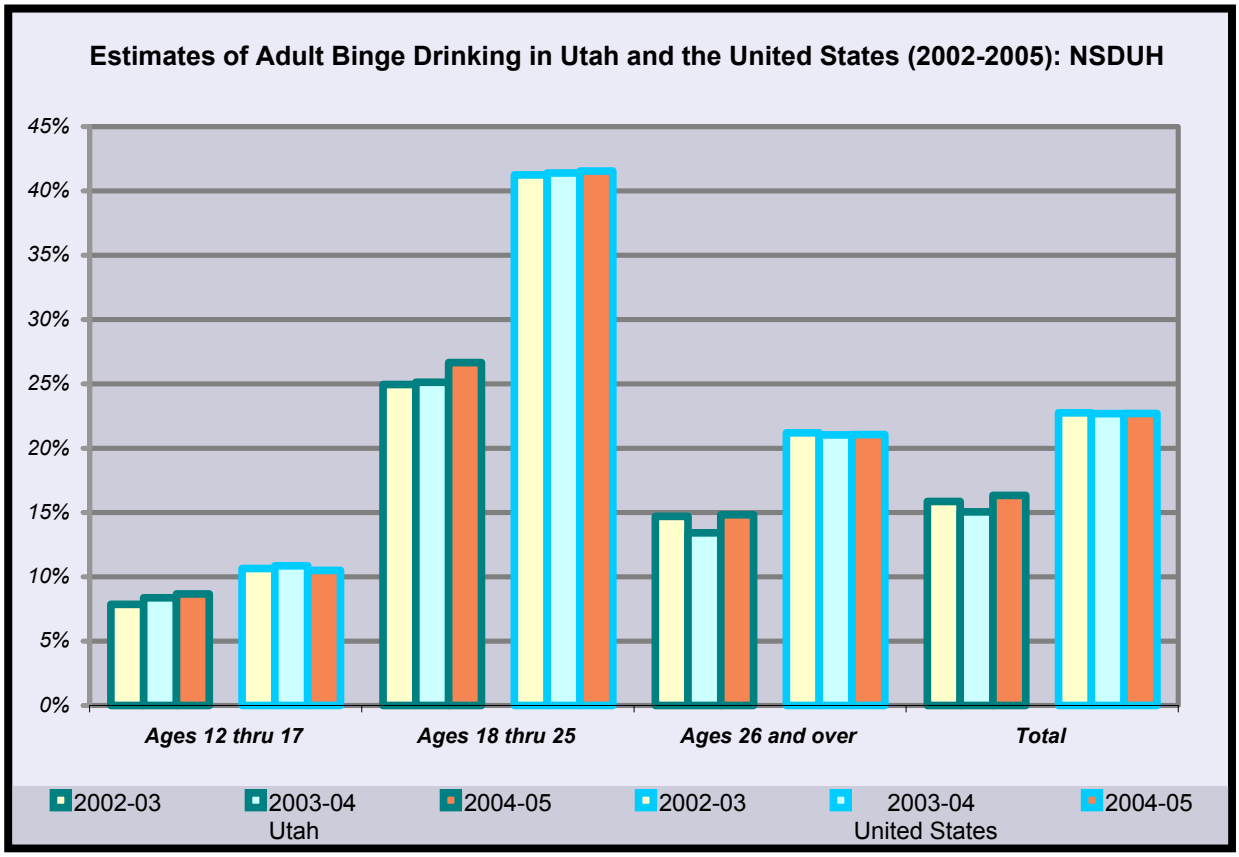
The NSDUH and BRFSS provided adult level binge drinking data for the past 30 days (5 or more drinks on one occasion for men; 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women). Tables 21 and 22 provide estimates of binge drinking among adults in the past 30 days for the BRFSS (2001) and the NSDUH (2002-2005), respectively. Again, remember that different sampling methods can result in different estimates and it is advised that you discuss with other prevention partners in your community how you may gain a better understanding of adult consumption patterns specific to your community. Note that Table 21 provides the 95% Confidence Interval. The confidence interval range is computed by adding and subtracting the indicated percentage from the corresponding percentage of the population that engages in binge drinking. For example, Bear River's confidence interval is 3.5% to 9.5% (6.5% + and – 3.0%). This means that were this survey to be repeated on multiple samples, the calculated confidence interval (which would differ for each sample) would encompass the true population percentage 95% of the time.

Table 21. Estimates of Adult Binge Drinking in Utah and the United States 1999 & 2001: BRFSS

Health District (Corresponding LSAA)	Sample Size	Est. Number of Binge Drinkers in District	Percentage of Population	95% Confidence Interval
Bear River (Bear River)	**445**	**6,000**	**6.5%**	**+/-3.0%**
Weber-Morgan (Weber)	**446**	**13,700**	**9.7%**	**+/-3.0%**
Salt Lake (Salt Lake)	**1868**	**83,800**	**13.4%**	**+/-1.7%**
Davis (Davis)	**391**	**8,300**	**5.3%**	**+/-2.3%**
Utah County (Utah)	**610**	**12,900**	**5.3%**	**+/-2.0%**
Wasatch (Wasatch)	**412**	**700**	**7.2%**	**+/-2.9%**
Summit (Summit)	**382**	**4,400**	**20.7%**	**+/-5.7%**
Tooele (Tooele)	**530**	**3,300**	**12.1%**	**+/-4.0%**
Central (Central Utah)	**418**	**3,900**	**9.0%**	**+/-3.1%**
Southwest (Southwest)	**459**	**7,500**	**7.7%**	**+/-2.7%**
TriCounty (Northeastern)	**406**	**2,900**	**10.9%**	**+/-3.7%**
Southeastern (Four Corners)*	**418**	**4,700**	**12.8%**	**+/-3.9%**
Southeastern (San Juan)*				
State of Utah Total	***6,785***	***152,000***	***10.0%***	***+/- 0.9%***
United States			***14.7%***	

Table 22. Estimates of Adult Binge Drinking in Utah and the United States (2002-2005): NSDUH

Age	Utah			United States		
	2002-03	*2003-04*	*2004-05*	*2002-03*	*2003-04*	*2004-05*
Ages 12 thru 17	7.9%	8.4%	8.7%	10.7%	10.9%	10.5%
Ages 18 thru 25	25.0%	25.1%	26.7%	41.3%	41.4%	41.5%
Ages 26 and over	14.7%	13.4%	14.8%	21.2%	21.0%	21.1%
Total	15.9%	15.0%	16.3%	22.8%	22.7%	22.7%


Estimates of Adult Binge Drinking in Utah and the United States (2002-2005): NSDUH
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Ages 12 thru 17
Ages 18 thru 25
Ages 26 and over
Total
2002-03
2003-04
2004-05
Utah
2002-03
2003-04
2004-05
United States

Heavy Alcohol Use (Problem Drinking)

Youth heavy alcohol use

The PNA provides a measure of heavy alcohol use by asking youth to indicate how many times they have been "very drunk or high" from alcohol in the past 30 days. Table 23 provides the number of youth who indicated they have on at least one occasion for each LSAA as well as the state average rate by grade. Table 24 presents the historical figures for your LSAA from the PNA between 2003 and 2007 as available in order for you to examine the trend in your specific LSAA.

Table 23. Percentage of Youth Drinking Until Drunk (past 30 days) by LSAA (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	2.6%	7.8%	5.6%
Weber	8.5%	13.2%	13.1%
Salt Lake	4.6%	11.3%	17.1%
Davis	3.4%	7.0%	9.9%
Utah	3.4%	5.2%	5.2%
Wasatch	4.3%	2.9%	13.2%
Summit	7.6%	24.8%	41.0%
Tooele	7.8%	11.2%	13.5%
Central Utah	2.6%	7.7%	7.6%
Southwest	3.2%	7.9%	7.7%
Northeastern	7.1%	11.0%	14.6%
Four Corners	4.0%	15.3%	20.9%
San Juan	2.8%	14.4%	23.1%
State of Utah Total	*4.4%*	*9.3%*	*11.9%*

Table 24. Percentage of Youth Drinking Until Drunk by Grade 2005-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	9.2%	7.8%
	State of Utah Total	*4.3%*	*4.4%*
10th Grade	Tooele	14.8%	11.2%
	State of Utah Total	*10.2%*	*9.3%*
12th Grade	Tooele	18.8%	13.5%
	State of Utah Total	*15.0%*	*11.9%*

Adult heavy alcohol use

Table 25 provides estimates of heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days from the BRFSS. Males are categorized as heavy alcohol users if their average daily alcohol consumption is two drinks or more per day, while females who drink an average of one drink or more per day are categorized as heavy users.

Table 25. Estimates of Adult Heavy Alcohol Use in Utah and the United States 2002-2004: BRFSS

Age	Utah			United States		
	2002	*2003*	*2004*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
18-20 yrs	3.8%	4.0%	6.7%	8.7%	8.9%	7.4%
21-29 yrs	2.2%	3.4%	2.7%	9.2%	9.0%	7.8%
30-34 yrs	2.2%	2.3%	3.7%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%
35-54 yrs	3.3%	2.8%	2.7%	5.3%	5.4%	4.8%
55-64-yrs	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	4.6%	4.7%	4.1%
65+ yrs	2.1%	1.2%	1.3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%

Another indicator of heavy alcohol use is treatment admissions for alcohol. Although drug or alcohol dependence is typically considered an indicator for consequences rather than consumption, it is presented here as a way to assess consumption because the data for adult use is so sparse. The Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS) provides data regarding unduplicated treatment admissions for FY2007 by LSAA for alcohol. Remember that treatment admissions reflect only the number of admissions to treatment facilities that are publicly funded facilities, which are not equally available across the state; therefore the data may disproportionately represent areas where these types of facilities are more available. Falling admissions rates may indicate funding cuts to treatment facilities just as easily as reflecting a decrease in need (and use). While these data may be useful for planning purposes within your LSAA, we encourage you to think critically and consult local prevention and treatment professionals that will be in a position to explain the limitations of this indicator within the context of your specific community.

The tables below present unduplicated numbers of adults admitted to treatment for alcohol use in each LSAA for FY2007. (Because of high recidivism rates for substance abuse treatment, it is important that each adult be counted only one time, regardless of how many times they enter treatment.)

Table 26. Number and Rate of Adults Provided Alcohol Treatment in FY2007 by LSAA (TEDS)

LSAA	Number of Adults Treated	Adult Population (Age 18+)	Rate per 100,000 Population
Bear River	726	107,662	674.3
Weber	447	160,692	278.2
Salt Lake	1847	714,033	258.7
Davis	210	200,776	104.6
Utah	272	328,067	82.9
Wasatch	58	15,167	382.4
Summit	156	28,378	549.7
Tooele	189	37,668	501.8
Central Utah	120	51,660	232.3
Southwest	88	146,335	60.1
Northeastern	164	31,525	520.2
Four Corners	299	28,945	1033.0
San Juan	14	10,239	136.7
State of Utah Total	*4,590*	*1861147*	*246.6*

Current Alcohol Use Rates

Youth current alcohol use rates

Recall that youth use rates come from the PNA. Table 27 presents the percentage of youth who indicated using alcohol at least once in the past 30 days prior to the survey within each LSAA as well as the state average use rate by grade in 2007. Table 27 presents the historical figures for your LSAA from the PNA between 2003 and 2007 in order for you to examine the historic trend in your specific LSAA.

Table 27. Current Percentage of Youth Alcohol Use (30 day use) by LSAA (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	5.1%	13.5%	9.0%
Weber	16.0%	23.0%	26.8%
Salt Lake	10.2%	19.9%	25.2%
Davis	6.4%	11.3%	15.1%
Utah	4.1%	6.9%	8.1%
Wasatch	11.3%	9.5%	23.4%
Summit	20.0%	35.8%	48.0%
Tooele	13.3%	24.5%	24.1%
Central Utah	6.4%	12.7%	13.3%
Southwest	6.5%	12.7%	11.9%
Northeastern	12.7%	15.1%	18.2%
Four Corners	15.1%	23.6%	28.5%
San Juan	5.3%	16.0%	n/a
State of Utah Total	*8.7%*	*15.9%*	*19.0%*

Table 28. Current Percentage of Youth Alcohol Use by Grade 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	12.1%	18.0%	13.3%
	State of Utah Total	*8.6%*	*9.3%*	*8.7%*
10th Grade	Tooele	29.9%	24.0%	24.5%
	State of Utah Total	*15.9%*	*15.7%*	*15.9%*
12th Grade	Tooele	44.2%	29.1%	24.1%
	State of Utah Total	*21.1%*	*20.5%*	*19.0%*

Adult current alcohol use rates

Table 29 provides estimates of current alcohol use (drinking in the past 30 days) from BRFSS for 2002-2004. The BRFSS data are only available at the state level and therefore the table presents the national average compared to Utah's average. Table 30 presents BRFSS data for past 30 day use for 2001-2003 and 2004-2006 and is presented at the LSAA level, if available. Both tables present adult use by age.

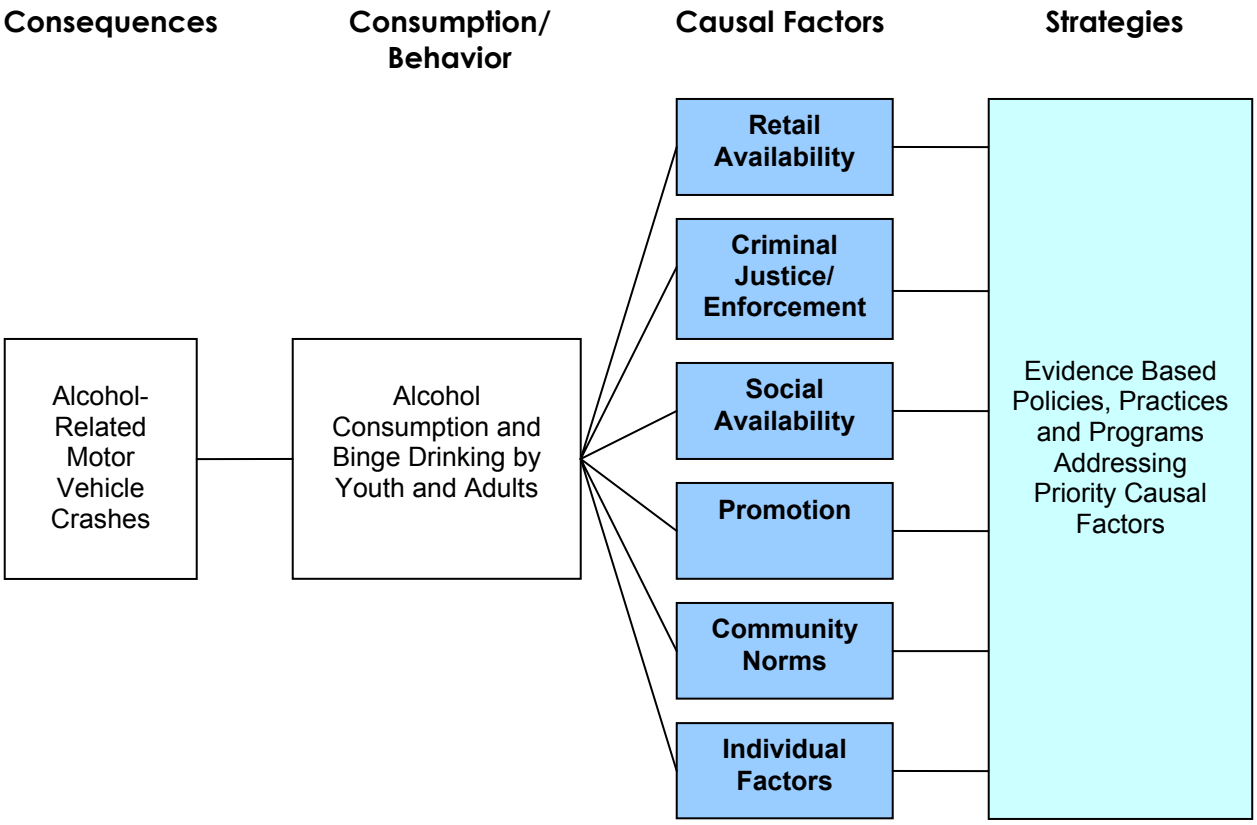
Table 29. Estimates of Adult Current Alcohol Use by Age in Utah and the United States 2002-2004: BRFSS

Age	Utah			United States		
	2002	*2003*	*2004*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
18-20 yrs	18.3%	23.3%	24.2%	46.4%	46.4%	45.3%
21-29 yrs	29.5%	33.0%	27.2%	64.6%	65.6%	63.2%
30-34 yrs	36.6%	35.2%	38.3%	61.2%	61.0%	59.4%
35-54 yrs	36.8%	36.3%	33.5%	58.2%	59.7%	57.6%
55-64-yrs	28.4%	27.6%	25.7%	49.9%	52.4%	50.1%
65+ yrs	17.7%	19.1%	16.4%	39.3%	41.4%	40.5%

Table 30. Estimates of Adult Current Alcohol Use in Tooele and Utah: 2001-03 and 2004-06: BRFSS

LSAA		2001-2003			2004-2006		
		Sample size	% of Age Group	% of Total Population in Region	Sample size	% of Age Group	% of Total Population in Region
Tooele	Age 18-24	62	28.6%	3.1%	55	36.9%	5.0%
	Age 25-34	179	39.2%	10.6%	186	32.5%	10.0%
	Age 35-44	173	43.7%	9.0%	179	40.6%	7.8%
	Age 45-54	133	36.5%	6.4%	155	42.5%	6.6%
	Age 55-64	94	38.6%	4.3%	103	14.5%	1.5%
	Age 65+	109	17.4%	2.3%	133	20.6%	2.1%
	All Ages	*750*	*35.6%*	*35.6%*	*811*	*33.1%*	*33.1%*
State of Utah Total	Age 18-24	1354	26.2%	4.9%	1170	24.4%	4.6%
	Age 25-34	2380	34.9%	7.5%	3039	29.8%	7.1%
	Age 35-44	2368	37.7%	7.4%	2804	34.3%	6.1%
	Age 45-54	2184	34.1%	5.7%	2999	29.9%	4.8%
	Age 55-64	1447	26.5%	2.8%	2340	26.1%	2.8%
	Age 65+	1933	18.5%	2.4%	2971	16.6%	2.1%
	All Ages	*11179*	*30.7%*	*30.7%*	*15323*	*27.5%*	*27.5%*

ALCOHOL CAUSAL FACTOR DATA



The earlier sections of this epidemiological profile provide you with data that will help you better understand the SPF SIG consequence priority for your community, as well as the consumption patterns that likely contribute to those consequences. This section of the profile report provides data that will shed light on the possible causes of the alcohol consumption patterns you identified as contributing most to the prioritized alcohol-related consequence of ARMVC. Understanding the causal variables or factors that lead to alcohol consumption in your community is vital for ensuring that you choose prevention strategies that are most likely to be effective in impacting the alcohol-related problems you hope to reduce. Whatever strategies you choose should relate directly to a causal factor(s), and by extension a consumption pattern and ARMVC.

The SPF ARMVC logic model identifies six general causal variables that may contribute to the problematic alcohol consumption patterns that lead to the ARMVC. By examining data pertinent to each of these six causal variables, you will be able to determine which of the causal variables might be contributing most in your community to the alcohol consumption patterns that are driving the priority alcohol consequence you are trying to change. The six general causal factors are:

1) *Retail availability* – Is alcohol easy to obtain by underage drinkers because sales outlets in your community do not ID potential underage buyers? Does a high density of outlets contribute to high availability of alcohol in your community? Are "drive-through" retail outlets available? Are retail outlets held responsible for or endorse serving limits? Are there additional retail factors that contribute to heavy drinking or binge drinking and driving?

2) *Criminal justice/enforcement* – Is there little enforcement of sales of alcohol to minors, possession of alcohol by underage drinkers, or lack of prosecution of alcohol related offenses in your community that may contribute to higher than acceptable levels of alcohol consumption? Are there alcohol check points? Are the consequences for DUIs, etc. a deterrent?

3) *Social availability* – Do underage drinkers obtain alcohol easily through social avenues, such as parents, family members, or friends over the age of 21, in your community? If so, how much does this contribute to drinking patterns that lead to ARMVC? Are people encouraging the consumption of large amounts of alcohol (i.e. through "keg" parties, tail gating, etc.)?

4) *Promotion* – Do low price specials by both on-premise and off-premise alcohol outlets contribute to problematic drinking patterns in your community? How much promotion of alcohol occurs through newspapers, billboards, TV, or other media outlets?

5) *Community norms* – Do community norms support problematic drinking patterns in your community? Is alcohol seen as a normal part of public events that include driving?

6) *Individual factors* – What types of individual factors might contribute to problematic drinking? Are there particular factors that are highly prevalent in your community? For example, does a large percentage of the community have favorable attitudes toward alcohol or perceive the risk of driving after "just a few" drinks?

As you peruse the causal factor data provided in this profile report, you will see that data availability differs greatly across the six causal factors identified in the logic model. It will be important for you to work with your prevention partners in the community to fill gaps in the data in order to obtain enough data to form an accurate picture of the community and to ensure that you focus on the causal variables of highest priority. Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the SPF SIG Training Manual developed for the SPF SIG Project walks you through collecting additional data and provide several tools that you may find useful for collecting data relevant to the causal factors identified in the model. These will allow you to consolidate relevant data into one document, which will then be submitted to the State as part of your LSAA SPF SIG plan.

Much of the data available regarding causal factors is obtained from the Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA). Obviously, this data is most pertinent to youth populations, but youth perceptions are also likely to reflect community conditions to some extent as well. However, this also means that you will need to work with your coalition(s) and community partners to gather additional adult level data in order to make the most informed decisions on the strategies that will be most effective for your community. Due to its size, all of the causal factor data from the PNA for your LSAA will be provided in a separate document – LSAA Detailed PNA data. When interpreting the results of the PNA for your community, it is important to understand how well the survey data represent your community. Knowing the sample size and participation rate of the PNA in your LSAA will help you better determine how well the data represent your community. Appendix A presents the sample sizes and participation rates for the PNA.

Retail and Social Availability

The availability of alcohol has been identified as a risk factor for alcohol consumption both on an individual and community level. In the SPF logic model for ARMVC, you will notice that two types of availability are highlighted within the model. Retail availability refers to the availability of alcohol through retail outlets. It may refer to the density of retail outlets, the ability of underage drinkers to obtain alcohol illegally through retail outlets, ways in which retail outlets encourage or allow drinking and driving or additional ways that you may identify in your community. Social availability refers to the ways in which people obtain alcohol through social ties such as family members, friends, and the like. This includes both providing underage drinkers with alcohol as well as ways in which social availability encourages excessive drinking. Both retail and social availability are potentially important variables that contribute to alcohol consumption.

Alcohol Sales Outlets

Perhaps the most fundamental way to understand retail availability is the number of opportunities people have to buy alcohol, which is represented by the number of alcohol retail outlets in your community. Table 31 presents the number and rate of active liquor licenses (beer, restaurant, club, and state liquor stores) per 100,000 people for each LSAA in 2004, the most recent year available. This data is compiled from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (DABC). Additionally, Table 32 provides the trend over time for your LSAA.

Table 31. Number and Rate of Alcohol Retail Outlets* by LSAA (2004)

LSAA	Alcohol Outlets	Population	Rate per 100,000
Bear River	42	146,905	29
Weber	141	217,796	65
Salt Lake	674	955,166	71
Davis	73	268,916	27
Utah	84	437,627	19
Wasatch	16	19,177	83
Summit	153	35,090	436
Tooele	28	50,075	56
Central Utah	41	70,295	58
Southwest	129	173,230	74
Northeastern	31	42,111	74
Four Corners	79	38,489	205
San Juan	9	14,353	63
State of Utah Total	*1500*	*2,469,230*	*61*

*The average yearly number of active liquor licenses (beer, restaurant, club, and state liquor stores).

Table 32. Number and Rate of Alcohol Sales Outlets* 2000-2004: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Tooele	63	56	60	55	56
State of Utah Total	*64*	*60*	*62*	*60*	*61*

*The average yearly number of active liquor licenses (beer, restaurant, club, and state liquor stores).

Compliance Check Data

The degree to which alcohol retail outlets comply with laws against selling alcohol to minors represents a measure of retail availability. The higher the compliance rate, the lower the availability. Utah Senate Bill 58, Eliminate Alcohol Sales to Youth (EASY), was passed by the 2006 Legislature. It limits youth access to alcohol at grocery and convenience stores, requires mandatory and standardized training for all grocery and convenience store employees who sell beer or directly supervise the sale of beer, and funds a statewide media and education campaign to alert youth, parents, and communities of the dangers of alcohol to the developing teen brain and increased addiction from early use. EASY went into effect in July 2006. Table 33 presents the total number of compliance checks conducted, the number passed, and the compliance rate. The funds spend on reimbursement for implementing the EASY legislation is also presented. Note that this data only represents a measure of retail availability to underage drinkers; it does not impact availability for those of legal drinking age.

Table 33. EASY Funds Spent on Reimbursement & Compliance Check Results (2008)

LSAA	Compliance Checks Passed	Total Number of Compliance Checks	Compliance Rate	Funds spent on reimbursement
Bear River	6	6	100.0%	$186.80
Weber	0	0	n/a	n/a
Salt Lake	381	469	81.2%	$21265.85
Davis	77	86	89.5%	$3494.28
Utah	206	237	86.9%	$2210.71
Wasatch	6	7	85.7%	$64.77
Summit	0	0	n/a	n/a
Tooele	0	0	n/a	n/a
Central Utah	0	0	n/a	n/a
Southwest	8	13	61.5%	$665.18
Northeastern	17	20	85.0%	$595.31
Four Corners	0	0	n/a	n/a
San Juan	0	0	n/a	n/a
State of Utah Total	*701*	*838*	*83.7%*	$28482.90

General availability data from the PNA

One item on the PNA is relevant to the availability causal factor for alcohol. It asks respondents to indicate how easy it would be for them to get alcohol if they wanted to. Table 32 presents the 2007 data regarding the perceived availability of alcohol for each LSAA by grade and Table 34 presents your LSAA data for 2003 through 2007. This data may be useful in determining whether availability is an important contributor to alcohol consumption among underage drinkers in your community. However, keep in mind that the source of the alcohol is not identified. Therefore, while this item provides a general indication of availability for youth, it does not provide information on whether retail or social availability is operating in your community. Additionally, it provides no information for adults. As with all PNA data presented in this Profile Report, you should examine the sample size and participation rates for your LSAA. Appendix A provides the PNA sample size and participation rates.

Table 34. "If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor how easy would it be for you to get some?" - % of respondents indicating "very easy" or "sort of easy" (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	23.3%	49.4%	59.5%
Weber	36.1%	62.2%	72.9%
Salt Lake	39.2%	63.6%	74.7%
Davis	29.5%	48.6%	64.6%
Utah	25.9%	49.7%	59.7%
Wasatch	35.2%	45.6%	67.4%
Summit	53.7%	74.4%	88.4%
Tooele	35.1%	59.1%	66.4%
Central Utah	31.6%	51.7%	73.9%
Southwest	26.6%	54.6%	64.4%
Northeastern	39.1%	55.8%	70.0%
Four Corners	44.1%	62.2%	75.5%
San Juan	25.0%	50.0%	69.2%
State of Utah Total	*33.1%*	*56.7%*	*68.6%*

Table 35. Youth Perception of Ease of Alcohol Availability (% indicating 'very easy' or 'sort of easy') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	37.3%	41.0%	35.1%
	State of Utah Total	*33.9%*	*32.2%*	*33.1%*
10th Grade	Tooele	68.2%	55.9%	59.1%
	State of Utah Total	*59.0%*	*54.9%*	*56.7%*
12th Grade	Tooele	80.0%	68.3%	66.4%
	State of Utah Total	*73.5%*	*70.5%*	*68.6%*

Note that additional data through the Higher Education Survey is potentially available for this causal factor. Two items provide data pertinent to availability – one item that asks where the respondent usually got his/her alcohol over the past year and how often the respondent has provided alcohol to a minor over the past month.

Criminal Justice/Enforcement

Another potentially important set of causal factors for problem drinking patterns fits into the category of enforcement or criminal justice. The enforcement or perception of enforcement of alcohol laws may be an important deterrent to problem alcohol use at both the state and community levels. However, laws intended to limit the availability of alcohol to underage drinkers or to deter heavy drinking or drinking and driving may not be particularly effective if they are not enforced routinely or there is a perception of low enforcement in the community. Similarly, if arrests for alcohol violations are often dismissed, alcohol laws in your community may not have their intended impact. For this reason, it may be helpful for you to examine indicators that shed light on the extent to which criminal justice/enforcement issues are an important causal factor in your community regarding problem alcohol use.

Note that additional data through the Higher Education Survey is potentially available for this causal factor. The Survey asks respondents to indicate whether their campus has a drug/alcohol policy and, if so, whether it is enforced.

A general note of caution regarding law enforcement data. Interpretation of this data is complicated because increases in numbers or rates can represent increases in prevalence or increases in enforcement. Without multiple data sources, discerning which led to the increases can be impossible. This underscores the important of always using data from more than one source.

Youth perceptions of enforcement

The PNA contains one item relevant to perceived enforcement of alcohol laws for youth. The data for this item are presented below by LSAA and grade for 2007 in Table 36. Data from 2003 to 2007 is provided in Table 37 for your LSAA in order for you to view trends in perception over time. As with all PNA data presented in this report, it is important that you examine the sample size and participation rate for your community to ensure the data represent your community (see Appendix A).

Table 36. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police? - Percentage of respondents indicating 'NO!' or 'no' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	44.0%	64.3%	73.1%
Weber	55.6%	74.8%	74.8%
Salt Lake	57.2%	73.8%	78.6%
Davis	41.7%	56.3%	66.7%
Utah	40.4%	56.2%	62.3%
Wasatch	54.5%	61.0%	76.6%
Summit	71.1%	86.2%	75.5%
Tooele	55.5%	74.5%	77.7%
Central Utah	47.3%	61.7%	74.1%
Southwest	47.1%	65.1%	65.3%
Northeastern	60.9%	69.9%	71.9%
Four Corners	61.7%	74.7%	82.4%
San Juan	50.7%	62.7%	76.9%
State of Utah Total	*50.3%*	*66.9%*	*72.1%*

Table 37. Youth Perception of Enforcement (% indicating 'NO!' or 'no') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	63.0%	61.7%	55.5%
	State of Utah Total	*58.7%*	*53.1%*	*50.3%*
10th Grade	Tooele	79.9%	78.0%	74.5%
	State of Utah Total	*73.8%*	*68.2%*	*66.9%*
12th Grade	Tooele	92.8%	80.9%	77.7%
	State of Utah Total	*82.7%*	*74.7%*	*72.1%*

Adult arrests for alcohol law violations

The following data was compiled by the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) in Utah's Department of Public Safety. Table 38 presents the rate of adult arrests for alcohol-related crimes (per 100,000 adults age 18 and older) by LSAA for 2005, the most recent year data is available. Alcohol-related crimes include DUI, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. Table 39 presents your LSAA's arrest rate over time so that you may see trends in the data.

Table 38. Adult Arrest Rate for Alcohol Law Violations by LSAA (2005 BCI)

LSAA	Number of Arrests	Adult Population (Age 18+)	Rate per 100,000 Population
Bear River	1236	102,331	1,208
Weber	1731	154,665	1,119
Salt Lake	9038	684,827	1,320
Davis	1173	187,326	626
Utah	2293	298,899	767
Wasatch	168	13,667	1,229
Summit	504	26,487	1,903
Tooele	394	34,574	1,140
Central Utah	455	49,012	928
Southwest	1936	133,016	1,455
Northeastern	844	29,372	2,873
Four Corners	434	28,175	1,540
San Juan	186	9,682	1,921
State of Utah Total	*20392*	*1,752,033*	*1,164*

Table 39. Adult Arrest Rate for Alcohol Law Violations 2001 - 2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tooele	1237	1423	1614	1311	1140
State of Utah Total	*1564*	*1331*	*1324*	*1243*	*1164*

Because DUI/DWI arrests are particularly relevant to ARMVC, Tables 40 and 41 provide the rate of arrests (per 100,000 adults) for DUI or DWI for all LSAAs in 2005 and for your LSAA over time. Again, adults are aged 18 or older. Note that this data represents a subset of the data presented in Tables 38 and 39.

Table 40. Adult Arrest Rate for DUI by LSAA (2005 BCI)

LSAA	Number of Arrests	Adult Population (Age 18+)	Rate per 100,000 Population
Bear River	335	102,331	327
Weber	646	154,665	418
Salt Lake	2656	684,827	388
Davis	610	187,326	326
Utah	914	298,899	306
Wasatch	117	13,667	856
Summit	284	26,487	1,072
Tooele	193	34,574	558
Central Utah	173	49,012	353
Southwest	665	133,016	500
Northeastern	334	29,372	1,137
Four Corners	163	28,175	579
San Juan	69	9,682	713
State of Utah Total	*7159*	*1,752,033*	*409*

Table 41. Adult Arrest Rate for DUI 2001 - 2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tooele	603	626	702	622	558
State of Utah Total	*563*	*470*	*422*	*415*	*409*

Juvenile arrests for alcohol law violations

The following data was also compiled by BCI. Table 42 presents the rate of juvenile arrests for alcohol-related crimes (per 100,000 juveniles age 11 to 17) by LSAA for 2005, the most recent year data is available. Alcohol-related crimes include DUI, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. Table 43 presents your LSAA's arrest rate over time so that you may see trends in the data.

Table 42. Juvenile Arrest Rate for Alcohol Law Violations by LSAA (2005 BCI)

LSAA	Number of Arrests	Juvenile Population (Ages 10-17)	Rate per 100,000 Population
Bear River	225	19,226	1,170
Weber	280	28,182	994
Salt Lake	927	120,351	770
Davis	281	38,752	725
Utah	606	57,791	1,049
Wasatch	1	2,640	38
Summit	56	4,480	1,250
Tooele	110	7,001	1,571
Central Utah	78	10,353	753
Southwest	290	22,134	1,310
Northeastern	140	6,240	2,244
Four Corners	48	4,968	966
San Juan	18	2,504	719
State of Utah Total	*3060*	*324,622*	*943*

Table 43. Juvenile Arrest Rate for Alcohol Law Violations 2001 - 2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tooele	964	1311	1528	1707	1571
State of Utah Total	*1050*	*971*	*960*	*990*	*943*

Because DUI/DWI arrests are particularly relevant to ARMVC, Table 44 provides the rate of arrests (per 100,000 juveniles) for DUI for your LSAA in 2005 by age and for your LSAA over time for all ages (10 to 20) combined. Table 45 present the historical trend for this data. Note that this data represents a subset of the data presented in Tables 42 and 43.

Table 44. Underage Arrest Rate for DUI by Age Group per 100,000 (2005 BCI)

LSAA	Ages 13-14		Age 15-17		Age 18		Age 19		Age 20	
	Arrests	Rate	Arrests	Rate	Arrests	Rate	Arrests	Rate	Arrests	Rate
Bear River	0	0	6	80	9	287	15	423	10	275
Weber	0	0	38	349	18	462	20	536	21	549
Salt Lake	3	10	48	105	75	461	95	614	101	648
Davis	0	0	6	39	20	374	19	401	22	436
Utah	0	0	17	79	35	346	30	244	30	259
Wasatch	0	0	1	97	3	798	2	656	2	621
Summit	0	0	1	56	41	7308	3	668	10	2096
Tooele	0	0	4	151	7	675	3	317	4	458
Central Utah	0	0	3	72	4	242	7	461	9	618
Southwest	0	0	14	159	10	281	20	552	18	481
Northeastern	0	0	5	196	16	1891	6	930	10	1309
Four Corners	0	0	4	195	3	412	4	598	4	552
San Juan	1	153	2	208	4	1487	5	2392	4	1504
State of Utah Total	*4*	*5*	*149*	*119*	*245*	*513*	*229*	*475*	*245*	*507*

Table 45. Underage Arrest Rate for DUI by Age Group 2001-2005: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ages 13-14	Tooele	0	0	0	0	0
	State of Utah Total	*7*	*9*	*3*	*13*	*5*
Age 15-17	Tooele	249	356	232	313	151
	State of Utah Total	*168*	*156*	*129*	*143*	*119*
Age 18	Tooele	542	413	803	598	675
	State of Utah Total	*569*	*543*	*527*	*472*	*513*
Age 19	Tooele	733	1149	1221	549	317
	State of Utah Total	*672*	*642*	*508*	*543*	*475*
Age 20	Tooele	936	748	1080	951	458
	State of Utah Total	*780*	*691*	*572*	*532*	*507*

Promotion

The next causal factor identified in the SPF ARMVC logic model is promotion of alcohol. Alcohol promotion occurs through billboards, magazine and newspaper advertisements, television commercials and other forms of media such as the internet. Additionally, alcohol outlets, both on-premise and off-premise, may advertise alcohol or low price specials on alcohol. The promotion of alcohol is a potentially important influence on the problem consumption of alcohol in your community that affects both underage drinkers and legal drinkers. Unfortunately, alcohol promotion data is not readily available through state level data sets, and the SEOW does not have any data to provide to you relating to promotion. Therefore, you will need to work with your coalition(s) and community

partners to collect data that informs you about the alcohol promotion that affects your community. SPF SIG Training Manual Sections 5-7 provide information and tools for collecting data regarding the promotion of alcohol within your community; you may come up with additional sources as well. By utilizing these tools and collecting data relating to the promotion of alcohol, you will be able to better decide whether promotion is an important causal factor to problem drinking patterns in your community.

Community Norms

There is a large body of literature suggesting that community norms are an important influence on substance use, including alcohol consumption. When community norms support problematic drinking patterns, the likelihood of the occurrence of alcohol-related problems associated with those drinking patterns rises. There are several items contained with the PNA that can provide data relevant to understanding the norms regarding alcohol use in your community. Data from the 2007 PNA for each of these items is presented in the tables below. Table 46 presents the percentage of youth (by grade) that indicated that there was a "very good chance" to "some chance" of being seen as cool if they drank alcohol regularly. Table 47 presents the percentage of youth that overestimated the number of youth who drank alcohol in the past month based on the actual reported percentage of use by their grade for the state. Note that because response options for predicted use by others were given in a range (e.g. 1-10%). If the actual use rate fell within a respondent's answer option, they were coded as having an accurate perception. For example, if the actual use rate was 5%, any youth that marked "1-10%" were counted as having an accurate perception. This provides a conservative estimate of perception accuracy. Table 48 presents the percentage of youth who indicated that most adults in their neighborhood would think it is "not wrong at all" or "a little bit wrong" for kids their age to drink alcohol, and Table 49 presents the percentage of youth who indicated that they knew "five or more adults" who had gotten drunk or high in the past year. As with all PNA data presented in this profile report, it is important that you examine the sample size and participation rate for your community to ensure the data represent your community (see Appendix A).

There is no adult level data for community norms. Therefore, you will need to work with your Coalition(s) and community partners to collect data that sheds light on your community's norms surrounding alcohol that might contribute to ARMVC in your community. SPF SIG Training Manual Sections 5-7 provide information and tools for collecting data regarding the community norms promoting or condoning alcohol within your community; you may come up with additional sources as well. By utilizing these tools and collecting data relating to community norms, you will be able to better decide whether promotion is an important causal factor to problem drinking patterns in your community.

Note that additional data through the Higher Education Survey is potentially available for this causal factor. The Survey asks respondents to indicate whether drinking is a central part of the social life of various groups, whether the campus as a whole promotes alcohol use and respondents' perceptions of peer alcohol use and peer approval of alcohol use and binge drinking.

Table 46A. "What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?"- % of respondents indicating 'very good' to 'some chance' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	9.0%	19.0%	15.8%
Weber	17.4%	29.9%	32.2%
Salt Lake	17.8%	29.8%	30.3%
Davis	11.5%	17.5%	20.6%
Utah	9.5%	19.9%	18.1%
Wasatch	12.6%	12.2%	19.0%
Summit	31.2%	48.8%	57.3%
Tooele	14.9%	26.7%	29.2%
Central Utah	7.3%	20.7%	24.2%
Southwest	9.3%	20.6%	17.1%
Northeastern	24.2%	25.5%	29.1%
Four Corners	22.7%	36.8%	39.9%
San Juan	11.3%	21.0%	61.6%
State of Utah Total	*14.3%*	*24.9%*	*25.4%*

Table 46B. Youth Perceptions of Coolness (% of respondents indicating 'very good' to 'some chance') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	18.0%	18.0%	14.9%
	State of Utah Total	*13.6%*	*14.9%*	*14.3%*
10th Grade	Tooele	38.9%	29.2%	26.7%
	State of Utah Total	*22.7%*	*23.6%*	*24.9%*
12th Grade	Tooele	46.6%	26.3%	29.2%
	State of Utah Total	*28.2%*	*25.8%*	*25.4%*

Table 47A. "Now think about all the students in your grade at your school, how many of them do you think drank alcohol sometime in the past month?" - % of respondents overestimating use for their grade (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade	
	Actual 30 Day Use	% of Students Overestimating Use	Actual 30 Day Use	% of Students Overestimating Use	Actual 30 Day Use	% of Students Overestimating Use
Bear River	5.1%	42.0%	13.5%	50.3%	9.0%	82.3%
Weber	16.0%	37.0%	23.0%	69.0%	26.8%	75.5%
Salt Lake	10.2%	60.6%	19.9%	71.5%	25.2%	78.1%
Davis	6.4%	47.6%	11.3%	51.5%	15.1%	55.4%
Utah	4.1%	46.8%	6.9%	81.6%	8.1%	83.5%
Wasatch	11.3%	55.8%	9.5%	79.4%	23.4%	64.5%
Summit	20.0%	46.8%	35.8%	63.1%	48.0%	74.1%
Tooele	13.3%	25.9%	24.5%	60.5%	24.1%	75.1%
Central Utah	6.4%	31.9%	12.7%	48.1%	13.3%	59.5%
Southwest	6.5%	46.6%	12.7%	52.0%	11.9%	53.1%
Northeastern	12.7%	34.0%	15.1%	58.7%	18.2%	65.6%
Four Corners	15.1%	43.9%	23.6%	77.6%	28.5%	84.5%
San Juan	5.3%	28.7%	16.0%	48.8%	n/a	n/a
State of Utah Total	*8.7%*	*52.8%*	*15.9%*	*60.5%*	*19.0%*	*65.0%*

Table 47B. Youth Perceptions of Peer Use (% of respondents overestimating use for their grade) 2005-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	20.9%	25.9%
	State of Utah Total	*41.2%*	*52.8%*
10th Grade	Tooele	62.2%	60.5%
	State of Utah Total	*42.9%*	*60.5%*
12th Grade	Tooele	59.6%	75.1%
	State of Utah Total	*49.7%*	*65.0%*

Table 48A. "How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?" - % of respondents indicating 'not wrong at all' or 'a little bit wrong' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	4.5%	8.2%	5.1%
Weber	10.8%	15.0%	19.3%
Salt Lake	9.5%	12.8%	14.3%
Davis	5.3%	6.4%	7.4%
Utah	4.3%	5.4%	3.5%
Wasatch	12.0%	6.9%	16.9%
Summit	17.4%	23.2%	34.4%
Tooele	10.3%	15.2%	18.0%
Central Utah	5.7%	8.0%	10.5%
Southwest	6.4%	8.4%	6.3%
Northeastern	14.5%	10.0%	19.7%
Four Corners	14.0%	17.5%	23.3%
San Juan	8.6%	7.8%	15.4%
State of Utah Total	*7.7%*	*10.2%*	*11.3%*

Table 48B. Youth Perception of Adult Approval (% indicating 'not at all wrong' or 'a little bit wrong') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	11.2%	12.5%	10.3%
	State of Utah Total	*7.0%*	*9.0%*	*7.7%*
10th Grade	Tooele	16.2%	17.7%	15.2%
	State of Utah Total	*11.4%*	*9.8%*	*10.2%*
12th Grade	Tooele	30.5%	17.3%	18.0%
	State of Utah Total	*9.6%*	*11.8%*	*11.3%*

Table 49A. "About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have gotten drunk or high?" - % of respondents indicating 'five or more' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	7.3%	16.8%	16.3%
Weber	13.5%	21.1%	24.1%
Salt Lake	11.6%	20.3%	25.2%
Davis	7.5%	12.6%	17.6%
Utah	5.9%	15.3%	17.3%
Wasatch	13.3%	10.9%	26.3%
Summit	14.6%	30.1%	37.5%
Tooele	12.2%	23.5%	19.4%
Central Utah	11.5%	15.0%	19.7%
Southwest	8.6%	18.8%	17.0%
Northeastern	12.7%	15.7%	20.7%
Four Corners	17.6%	21.3%	27.5%
San Juan	9.2%	28.2%	30.8%
State of Utah Total	*9.7%*	*18.0%*	*21.4%*

Table 49B. Youth Exposure to Adult Use (% of respondents indicating 'five or more') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	14.2%	17.0%	12.2%
	State of Utah Total	*12.9%*	*10.0%*	*9.7%*
10th Grade	Tooele	25.5%	23.1%	23.5%
	State of Utah Total	*22.0%*	*16.9%*	*18.0%*
12th Grade	Tooele	36.9%	31.1%	19.4%
	State of Utah Total	*26.8%*	*23.7%*	*21.4%*

Individual Factors

The final category of causal factors to problematic drinking highlighted in the SPF ARMVC logic model is individual factors. The individual factor category refers to a cluster of variables that characterize an individual's risk for engaging in problematic alcohol consumption. These individual factors may pertain to an individual's attitudes, temperament, genetic predisposition, family relations, etc. that affect their likelihood of engaging in problematic drinking. When identifying and considering individual risk factors, it is important to remember that the SPF SIG process is focused on the public health model and *community* level change. Therefore, when examining individual factors as potential relevant causal factors and strategies to address, keep in mind that you should try to focus on individual factors that can be addressed from a community level and largely with environmental strategies. This was kept in mind when selecting the individual risk factor data to present here and so some data you may be used to seeing reported for individual factors is not presented here. You will notice that these

individual perceptions and behaviors contribute to, and therefore are closely related to, community norms.

Unfortunately, there is no available adult level data on individual factors; all data available from the SEOW is from the PNA (described below). Therefore, as with other indicators, you will need to work with your Coalition(s) and community partners to collect data that sheds light on the individual factors of adults in your community that might contribute to ARMVC in your community. SPF SIG Training Manual Sections 5-7 provide information and tools for collecting data in this area; you may come up with additional sources as well. By utilizing these tools and collecting data relating to community norms, you will be able to better decide whether individual factors is an important causal factor to problem drinking patterns in your community.

Note that additional data through the Higher Education Survey is potentially available for this causal factor. The Survey assesses respondents' attitudes toward alcohol use and the perceived risk of use (both binge and regular/moderate use).

The PNA contains several items that are relevant to understanding the levels of individual risk for alcohol consumption in youth for your community. Data from the 2007 PNA for each of these items is presented in the tables below. The first table (A) presents 2007 data across LSAAs for the given item and the second table (B) presents your LSAAs trend data. Table 50 presents the percentage of youth (by grade) that indicated that it was "not wrong at all" or "a little bit wrong" for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly. Table 51 presents the percentage of youth that indicated "definitely true" or "mostly true" when asked whether they will drink alcohol as an adult. Table 52 presents the percentage of youth who indicated that there was "no risk" or "slight risk" for people to harm themselves if they drink 1-2 drinks per day. Table 53 presents the percentage of youth who indicated that there was "no risk" or "slight risk" for people to harm themselves if they binge drank each weekend. Table 54 presents the percentage of youth who indicated "definitely not true" or "mostly not true" when asked whether their parents would catch them if they drank alcohol without permission, and Table 55 presents the percentage of youth who indicated that their parents would feel it would be "not wrong at all" or "a little bit wrong" for them to drink alcohol. Table 56 presents the percentage of youth who indicated that have never talked to, or talked to more than one year ago, their parents about rules and expectations about not drinking any alcohol. Finally, Table 57 presents the percentage of youth that had at least one close friend use alcohol over the past year without parental approval. As with all PNA data presented in this profile report, it is important that you examine the sample size and participation rate for your community to ensure the data represent your community (see Appendix A).

Table 50A. "How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine or hard liquor regularly?" - % of respondents indicating 'wrong' or 'very wrong' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	94.2%	84.3%	87.0%
Weber	86.8%	75.2%	69.6%
Salt Lake	90.0%	76.8%	72.6%
Davis	92.1%	86.2%	81.4%
Utah	94.9%	89.9%	89.7%
Wasatch	90.5%	84.1%	63.1%
Summit	79.8%	62.9%	50.5%
Tooele	87.5%	73.2%	74.5%
Central Utah	93.8%	86.3%	86.5%
Southwest	92.7%	85.4%	85.0%
Northeastern	83.3%	79.3%	73.9%
Four Corners	84.4%	73.6%	69.9%
San Juan	97.5%	86.5%	n/a
State of Utah Total	*91.1%*	*81.3%*	*78.3%*

Table 50B. Youth Perception of Regular Alcohol Use (% indicating 'wrong' or 'very wrong') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	87.0%	81.8%	87.5%
	State of Utah Total	*90.5%*	*89.2%*	*91.1%*
10th Grade	Tooele	67.7%	71.4%	73.2%
	State of Utah Total	*82.7%*	*80.5%*	*81.3%*
12th Grade	Tooele	55.2%	67.1%	74.5%
	State of Utah Total	*77.0%*	*76.0%*	*78.3%*

Table 51A. "When I am an adult, I will drink alcohol." - % of respondents indicating 'YES!' or 'yes' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	11.3%	21.0%	20.0%
Weber	26.7%	37.9%	37.4%
Salt Lake	25.7%	32.4%	36.0%
Davis	16.9%	21.1%	22.1%
Utah	10.3%	16.4%	11.0%
Wasatch	20.0%	17.6%	36.1%
Summit	48.0%	63.9%	65.4%
Tooele	23.6%	35.6%	32.4%
Central Utah	12.8%	19.9%	20.3%
Southwest	14.4%	22.3%	21.9%
Northeastern	27.3%	24.1%	32.3%
Four Corners	26.6%	39.4%	39.7%
San Juan	14.3%	18.4%	38.5%
State of Utah Total	*19.9%*	*26.9%*	*27.4%*

Table 51B. Youth Intent to Use (% indicating 'YES!' or 'yes') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	23.4%	31.9%	23.6%
	State of Utah Total	*16.6%*	*20.4%*	*19.9%*
10th Grade	Tooele	43.3%	34.8%	35.6%
	State of Utah Total	*23.9%*	*26.6%*	*26.9%*
12th Grade	Tooele	47.7%	37.0%	32.4%
	State of Utah Total	*27.0%*	*28.1%*	*27.4%*

Table 52A. "How much do people risk harming themselves if they drink 1-2 drinks per day?" - % of respondents indicating 'moderate risk' or 'great risk' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	84.3%	83.7%	82.7%
Weber	75.4%	75.8%	78.0%
Salt Lake	78.8%	81.3%	79.3%
Davis	83.6%	85.9%	84.1%
Utah	86.0%	88.7%	88.5%
Wasatch	79.3%	85.7%	69.8%
Summit	67.5%	70.3%	59.9%
Tooele	75.2%	77.7%	75.2%
Central Utah	83.6%	84.0%	83.8%
Southwest	81.2%	82.5%	84.1%
Northeastern	73.1%	76.1%	80.0%
Four Corners	73.9%	73.5%	68.9%
San Juan	67.1%	89.8%	n/a
State of Utah Total	*80.6%*	*82.6%*	*81.5%*

Table 52B. Youth Perceived Risk of Moderate Use (% indicating 'moderate risk' or 'great risk') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	73.6%	75.3%	75.2%
	State of Utah Total	*83.4%*	*79.3%*	*80.6%*
10th Grade	Tooele	81.5%	75.6%	77.7%
	State of Utah Total	*84.1%*	*82.2%*	*82.6%*
12th Grade	Tooele	72.1%	77.9%	75.2%
	State of Utah Total	*81.0%*	*81.8%*	*81.5%*

Table 53A. "How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?" - % of respondents indicating 'no risk' or 'slight risk' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	10.5%	10.7%	8.9%
Weber	19.9%	14.0%	15.9%
Salt Lake	13.6%	13.0%	15.7%
Davis	10.7%	9.6%	12.0%
Utah	9.3%	7.1%	7.6%
Wasatch	21.2%	13.9%	23.6%
Summit	17.2%	16.5%	24.1%
Tooele	23.3%	14.1%	17.1%
Central Utah	10.6%	11.7%	12.4%
Southwest	13.0%	11.1%	12.1%
Northeastern	23.5%	11.9%	14.1%
Four Corners	15.4%	18.3%	21.1%
San Juan	21.7%	10.5%	30.8%
State of Utah Total	*13.0%*	*11.2%*	*13.1%*

Table 53B. Youth Perceived Risk of Binge Use (% indicating 'no risk' or 'slight risk') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	17.6%	17.6%
	State of Utah Total	*13.4%*	*13.0%*
10th Grade	Tooele	15.9%	14.1%
	State of Utah Total	*12.1%*	*11.2%*
12th Grade	Tooele	19.5%	17.1%
	State of Utah Total	*14.0%*	*13.1%*

Table 54A. "If you drank alcohol without your parent's permission, would you be caught?" - & of respondents indicating 'NO!' or 'no' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	15.3%	28.5%	35.9%
Weber	27.2%	41.8%	47.3%
Salt Lake	22.8%	42.1%	52.2%
Davis	16.9%	30.1%	38.8%
Utah	15.9%	30.8%	40.2%
Wasatch	24.1%	30.3%	49.0%
Summit	27.8%	50.0%	64.7%
Tooele	27.7%	39.7%	47.9%
Central Utah	15.0%	27.4%	40.8%
Southwest	16.2%	31.3%	40.8%
Northeastern	26.6%	31.8%	47.4%
Four Corners	25.0%	39.9%	47.0%
San Juan	14.9%	30.3%	53.8%
State of Utah Total	*20.3%*	*36.1%*	*45.5%*

Table 54B. Youth Perception of Parental Monitoring (% indicating 'NO!' or 'no') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	27.9%	31.2%	27.7%
	State of Utah Total	*22.7%*	*22.6%*	*20.3%*
10th Grade	Tooele	50.7%	46.9%	39.7%
	State of Utah Total	*40.7%*	*37.7%*	*36.1%*
12th Grade	Tooele	70.7%	50.7%	47.9%
	State of Utah Total	*54.9%*	*47.8%*	*45.5%*

Table 55A. "How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to drink alcohol regularly?" - % of respondents indicating 'wrong' or 'very wrong' (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	96.7%	93.5%	91.4%
Weber	93.6%	90.6%	85.8%
Salt Lake	94.3%	92.1%	86.8%
Davis	95.7%	94.2%	91.9%
Utah	97.2%	95.3%	96.0%
Wasatch	92.8%	96.8%	81.3%
Summit	91.3%	88.6%	61.5%
Tooele	93.4%	88.6%	87.8%
Central Utah	96.8%	92.2%	92.6%
Southwest	97.1%	94.9%	90.6%
Northeastern	92.9%	92.4%	91.3%
Four Corners	94.5%	89.4%	83.7%
San Juan	100.0%	100.0%	n/a
State of Utah Total	*95.3%*	*93.0%*	*89.5%*

Table 55B. Youth Perception of Parental Approval (% indicating 'wrong' or 'very wrong') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	93.8%	92.3%	93.4%
	State of Utah Total	*96.0%*	*95.0%*	*95.3%*
10th Grade	Tooele	86.3%	88.6%	88.6%
	State of Utah Total	*94.8%*	*93.0%*	*93.0%*
12th Grade	Tooele	88.9%	84.2%	87.8%
	State of Utah Total	*90.7%*	*88.3%*	*89.5%*

Table 56A. "During the past year, how often have you talked with at least one of your parents about rules and expectations about NO alcohol use?" - % of respondents indicating "never" or 'not in the past year" (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	30.6%	42.3%	53.7%
Weber	34.7%	43.6%	52.9%
Salt Lake	31.8%	42.8%	50.5%
Davis	28.4%	38.7%	47.0%
Utah	29.5%	38.8%	48.4%
Wasatch	34.3%	35.4%	54.8%
Summit	29.2%	29.5%	46.2%
Tooele	30.7%	43.1%	48.5%
Central Utah	26.4%	38.2%	40.9%
Southwest	26.7%	37.2%	48.3%
Northeastern	38.9%	42.1%	54.8%
Four Corners	27.8%	34.1%	46.5%
San Juan	27.2%	36.0%	23.1%
State of Utah Total	*30.5%*	*40.6%*	*49.4%*

Table 56B. Youth Conversations with Parents Regarding Use Expectations (% indicating 'never' or 'not in the past year') 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2007
8th Grade	Tooele	30.7%
	State of Utah Total	*30.5%*
10th Grade	Tooele	43.1%
	State of Utah Total	*40.6%*
12th Grade	Tooele	48.5%
	State of Utah Total	*49.4%*

Table 57A. "In the past year, how many of your best friends have tried alcohol when their parents didn't know about it?" - % of respondents indicating more than one friend (2007 PNA)

LSAA	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Bear River	10.9%	21.3%	22.8%
Weber	25.2%	42.4%	41.7%
Salt Lake	19.7%	36.3%	43.3%
Davis	14.0%	23.9%	29.4%
Utah	12.9%	21.7%	23.0%
Wasatch	17.9%	22.8%	42.1%
Summit	31.1%	57.6%	63.9%
Tooele	23.4%	39.8%	42.7%
Central Utah	12.1%	25.0%	27.0%
Southwest	11.9%	25.2%	28.4%
Northeastern	23.7%	34.8%	43.2%
Four Corners	27.9%	47.9%	46.9%
San Juan	14.0%	32.8%	84.7%
State of Utah Total	*17.3%*	*30.8%*	*35.2%*

Table 57B. Youth Peer Use (% indicating more than one friend) 2003-2007 PNA: Tooele vs State

LSAA		2003	2005	2007
8th Grade	Tooele	22.1%	28.0%	23.4%
	State of Utah Total	*15.8%*	*18.2%*	*17.3%*
10th Grade	Tooele	42.1%	43.6%	39.8%
	State of Utah Total	*30.4%*	*32.3%*	*30.8%*
12th Grade	Tooele	61.6%	42.2%	42.7%
	State of Utah Total	*35.9%*	*37.8%*	*35.2%*

APPENDIX A

Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Sample Sizes and Participation Rates for 2003-2007

When interpreting the PNA indicators in the epidemiological profile report (youth alcohol use and causal factor data derived from the PNA), it is important to consider the sample size and participation rates the data for your LSAA are based on. While the samples for the PNA were generally large, representative samples for most LSAAs, there are some LSAAs where sample sizes are small enough that interpretation of the PNA indicators should be made with caution. As a general rule of thumb, as the sample size becomes larger and/or the participation rate becomes higher, the greater confidence you may have that the data represent the youth in your LSAA. Conversely, as sample sizes and participation rates become low, caution is warranted in interpreting the results of the data for your LSAA. Please note that you may be able to obtain sub-LSAA level data (e.g., specific schools within a school district) from the school superintendent of the school district you are interested in. This would be useful if you are planning prevention efforts for a specific community within your LSAA and the LSAA data as a whole does not represent the community of interest well.

Appendix A1. Participant Demographics

Tooele								
Student Totals								
Total Students	**Region 2003**		**Region 2005**		**Region 2007**		**State 2007**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	820	100	1925	100	2062	100	46152	100
Grade								
6	203	24.8	694	36.1	723	35.1	14547	31.5
8	371	45.2	567	29.5	635	30.8	13367	29.0
10	159	19.4	423	22.0	427	20.7	10164	22.0
12	87	10.6	241	12.5	277	13.4	8074	17.5
Gender								
Male	368	45.1	942	49.4	1036	51.0	21987	48.3
Female	448	54.9	966	50.6	995	49.0	23576	51.7
Ethnicity*								
Native American	23	2.9	85	4.6	95	4.3	1924	3.8
African American	6	0.8	29	1.6	56	2.6	1282	2.6
Hispanic	53	6.6	162	8.7	275	12.6	5632	11.3
White	667	83.5	1443	77.5	1720	78.5	38909	77.8
Asian	3	0.4	11	0.6	21	1.0	1317	2.6
Pacific Islander	6	0.8	13	0.7	24	1.1	919	1.8
Multi-racial or Other	41	5.1	120	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0

*In 2007, students could mark more than one ethnic category.

Appendix A2. Enrollment

LSAA		2003-2004	2005-06	2007-08
6th	Tooele	754	870	1015
	State of Utah Total	*36264*	*35739*	*38285*
8th	Tooele	732	838	958
	State of Utah Total	*36217*	*36779*	*37766*
10th	Tooele	673	728	855
	State of Utah Total	*36209*	*36544*	*38248*
12th	Tooele	555	635	740
	State of Utah Total	*34469*	*34614*	*36703*