

Social Host Ordinance – Data Resources

** This guide is meant to be for reference only. Grand Futures Prevention Coalition recognizes that data presented may not be current and urge groups to conduct independent research to ensure the most current data figures.*

NATIONAL STATISTICS – UNDERAGE DRINKING

- In 2010 the proportions of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders who admitted drinking an alcoholic beverage in just the 30-day period prior to the survey were 14%, 29%, and 41%, respectively.¹
- In 2010, 53.6% of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (combined) have used alcohol in their lifetime.²
- In 2010, 34.2% of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (combined) have reported being drunk in their lifetime.³
- In 2010, 61.1% of 8th graders, 80.0 % of 10th graders, and 90.4% of 12th graders stated that it is, or would be, “fairly easy” or “very easy” for them to get alcohol.⁴
- Law enforcement officials report that, in many cases, underage drinking parties occur on private property, but the adults responsible for the property are not present and/or cannot be shown to have furnished the alcohol.⁵
- 53.4% of underage drinkers drank at someone else’s home and;
- 30.3% drank in their own home⁶
- Parents are the most common supplier of alcohol to those under 21 and parents are the primary influencer of teens.⁷
- Among the leading risk factors contributing to attempted suicide in youth is depression, alcohol or other drug use.⁸
- Traffic crashes are the number one killer of teens and 28 percent of fatal traffic crashes involving teen drivers are alcohol related.⁹
- Alcohol is the number one youth drug problem in America and more young people die from alcohol related incidents than from all other illicit drugs combined.¹⁰
- According to the Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, alcohol is the number one “drug” associated with the crime of sexual assault.¹¹

¹ See <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2010.pdf>

² See <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2010.pdf>

³ See <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2010.pdf>

⁴ See <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2010.pdf>

⁵ See “Not in Our House: A Nationwide Initiative on Underage Drinking and Social Hosting,” International Institute for Alcohol Awareness; www.centurycouncil.org/lib/downloads/iiaa/IIAA_Coach_Guide.pdf.

⁶ See <http://www.MADD.org>.

⁷ Teenage Research Unlimited. *Online Teen Omnibus Survey* (April, 2005). Key findings available online at: <http://www.amaasn.org/ama1/pub/upload/mm/388/keyfindings.pdf>

⁸ The Surgeon General’s Call to Action to Prevent Suicide, 1999, www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/calltoaction/fact3.htm

⁹ See http://www.madd.org/media-center/media-library/UD_fact_sheet.pdf

¹⁰ See http://www.madd.org/media-center/media-library/UD_fact_sheet.pdf

- Sexual assault is not uncommon in Colorado: 1 in 4 women and 1 in 17 men have experienced attempted or completed sexual assault.¹²
- Additionally, on college campuses, 90% of all sexual assaults involve the use of alcohol or other drugs.¹³
- Research has indicated that one typical way underage youth procure alcohol is at parties where parents and other adults have left them unsupervised.¹⁴
- Research also states that social host liability laws are among the most effective forms of public policy to reduce binge drinking and driving, thereby saving taxpayers money from repeated disturbance calls to police, reduced emergency medical responses to underage drinking parties, reduced injuries and violence, and increased peace within our neighborhoods and protection to private property.¹⁵
- Underage Drinking Costs American taxpayers ~\$61.9 billion annually.¹⁶
- Social Host Ordinances give police a tool beyond standard disturbing-the-peace laws.¹⁷
- Social host laws increase police availability and resources to respond to other important community needs.¹⁸
- The SHO will not infringe upon the privacy interests or civil liberties of the citizens of Steamboat Springs. Local law enforcement powers, including search and seizure, will not increase due to the adoption of the SHO. Law enforcement are subject to all provisions of the US and Colorado Constitutions, including the Fourth Amendment to the US Constitution, which guards against unreasonable search and seizure.¹⁹
- In accordance with the Fourth Amendment, local law enforcement will be required to obtain judicially issued search and arrest warrants, as supported by probable cause, except in circumstances meeting the long-standing, judicially recognized exceptions to this rule.²⁰

¹¹ “What Happened? Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault (“Date rape drugs”),” Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Colorado Sexual Assault Prevention, and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, www.ccasa.org.

¹² Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, www.ccasa.org.

¹³ Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, www.ccasa.org.

¹⁴ See www.centurycouncil.org/lib/downloads/iaa/IAA_Coach_Guide.pdf, citing Jones-Webb, et al., 1997, “Relationships among alcohol availability, drinking location, alcohol consumption and drinking problems in adolescents,” *Substance Use and Misuse* 32, 1261-1285.

¹⁵ See “Fact Sheet: San Diego Survey on Social Host Laws,” Institute for Public Strategies, August 2003, www.publicstrategies.org, citing Stout, Sloan, Liang & Davis, 2000, *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*; Dan Hicks, “Youth Drinking Laws Save Lives, and Money: Holding party hosts responsible makes parties—and communities—safer,” www.venturacountylimits.org.

¹⁶ Miller, Levy, Spicer & Taylor. “Societal Costs of Underage Drinking” *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* (2006).

¹⁷ Source: “Laws crash underage drinking parties: Fines intended ‘to get parents to change their behavior’ when their kids want to have a bash,” John Ritter, USA TODAY, January 5, 2007.

¹⁸ See Annual Report of The Task Force on Substance Abuse Prevention, Task Force on Substance Abuse Prevention, September 2008, Page 10; http://www.state.ar.us/dhs/dmhs/Final_LTF_Report.pdf.

¹⁹ Fourth Amendment, Constitution of the United States, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/constitution/pdf/con015.pdf>

²⁰ Such exceptions include: exigent circumstances, plain view, searches incident to lawful arrest, and the motor vehicle exception, among several other recognized exceptions to this rule.

COLORADO STATE STATISTICS – UNDERAGE DRINKING

Colorado State Data is available through:

Colorado Prevention Partners Website - <http://rpscolorado.org/cpp.htm>

Department of Behavioral Health Portal - <http://clientportal.omni.org/d/dbh/Pages/Welcome.aspx>

Colorado State Healthy Kids Colorado Survey - <http://collaboration.omni.org/sites/hkcs/SitePages/Home.aspx>

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment - <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/>

Colorado Department of Revenue, Enforcement- <http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/Revenue-Main/XRM/1222943467539>

Colorado Department of Transportation, Programs- <http://www.coloradodot.info/programs>

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES – UNDERAGE DRINKING

- Examples of the most promising findings and impacts of the Social Host Ordinances in three Ventura County cities thus far are listed below.
 - Since passage of the ordinances, a total of 129 SHO violations have been issued across the three jurisdictions. This represents approximately half of the 242 citations issued in Ventura County to date;
 - The overall rate of SHO violations per party disturbance calls for service has decreased since the ordinances were passed – for example, 2007 rates have dropped from 17.5 Social Host violations per 500 party disturbance calls to 13.1 in Camarillo;
 - The size of underage drinking parties appear to have decreased since the passage of the ordinance – some enforcement data indicated decreases in the percentage of hosts who received citations for parties with 51-100 attendees and several law enforcement officers noted decreased size of underage drinking parties in Thousand Oaks;
 - CHKS data for Thousand Oaks students demonstrated decreases in ease of obtaining alcohol since the implementation of the ordinance - 59% of 9th graders and 78% of 11 graders reported that alcohol is fairly or very easy to obtain in Fall 2007, as compared to 65% and 84% of 9th and 11th graders before the ordinance was passed;
 - The majority of persons who received a Social Host violation have done so only once. That is, only 4% of violators were repeat offenders.²¹
- Examples of the most promising findings and impacts of the Social Host Ordinances in Steamboat Springs and Craig
 - Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, 2008 and 2010
 - GFPC observed 18% and 7% decreases among lifetime and 30-day alcohol use among RC and MC youth;

²¹ Evalcorp Research & Consulting. (2009). *Ventura County Social Host Ordinance Impact Evaluation: Phase I Findings*. [Data file] Retrieved from http://venturacountylimits.org/resource_documents/VC_SHO_Eval_v2_2010_web.pdf

- 13% and 5% decreases are reported in binge drinking within RC and MC youth, respectively;
- 11% decrease among lifetime marijuana use and in prescription drug use among RC youth;
- GFPC also observed and a 5% decrease in MC youth who reported driving a car or other motor vehicle after drinking alcohol.²²
- 2011 Grand Futures Community Report Results 2011 (MC, GC, RC)
 - 83% of community members reported having either a moderate or high level of knowledge about the Social Host Ordinance;
 - 76% of community members feel that there are no safe environments for underage drinking;
 - Of the 16% of community members that reported there are safe environments for underage drinking, 90% reported the safe environment to be with parents.²³

Other Helpful Websites:

Alcohol Policy Information System - <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/Home.html>

Century Council - <http://www.centurycouncil.org/>

SAMHSA - <http://www.samhsa.gov/>

Parents, The Anti-Drug - <http://www.theantidrug.com/>

Above the Influence - <http://www.abovetheinfluence.com/>

National Institute on Drug Abuse - <http://www.nida.nih.gov/nidahome.html>

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration - <http://www.nhtsa.gov/>

²² OMNI Institute. (2010). *Healthy Kids Colorado Survey in Routt County and Moffat County*. [Data file]

²³ OMNI Institute. (2011). *Grand Futures Community Survey: 2011-2012 Results*. [Data File]