

**Louisiana Strategic Prevention
Framework State Incentive Grant**

**Lafayette
Parish Profile:
Alcohol Consumption,
Consequences and Causes**

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For
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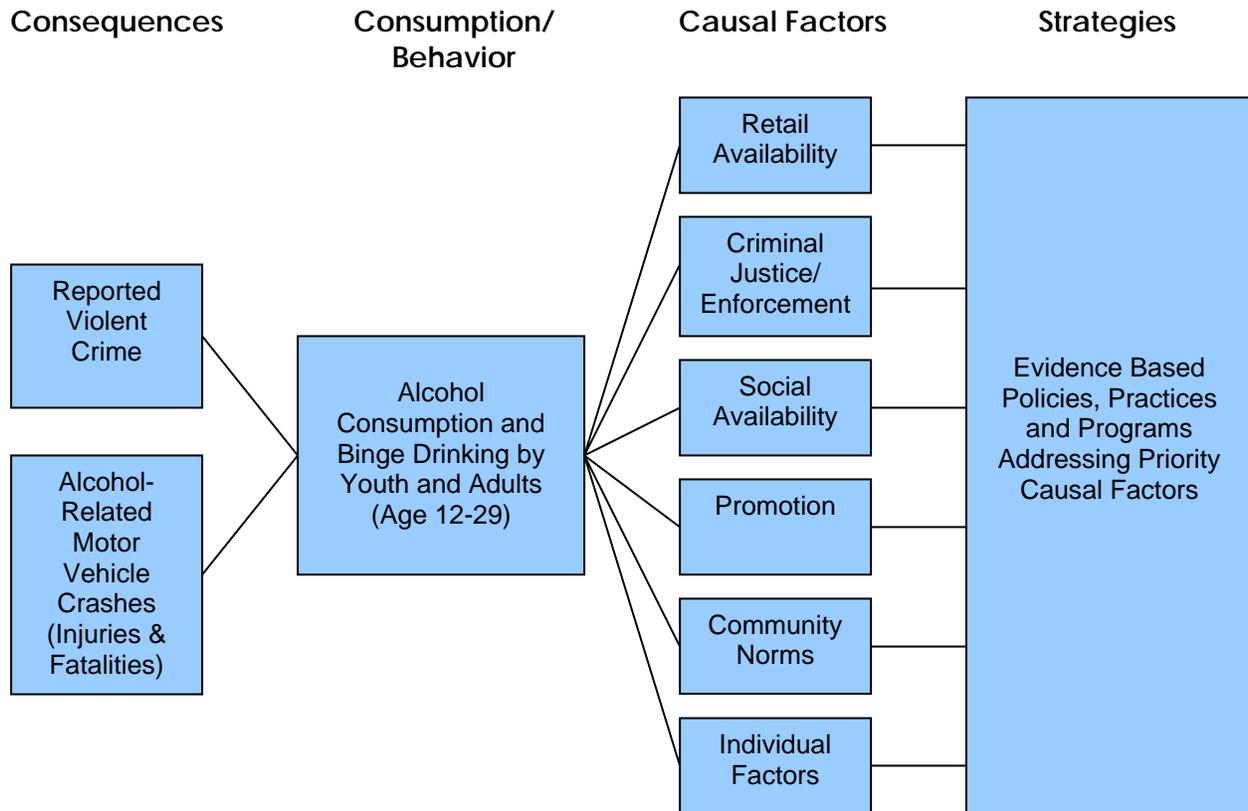
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INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) Alcohol Logic Model

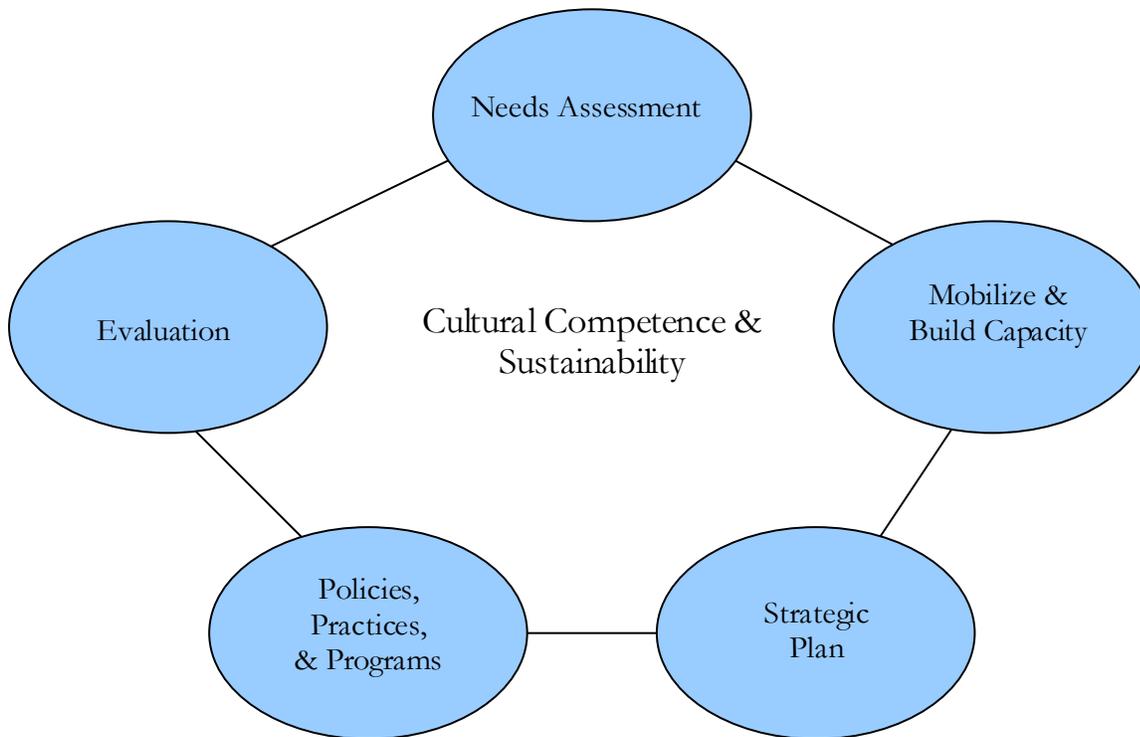


The primary purpose of this profile is to provide community planners with parish-level data as an objective way to look at the full complement of community environmental, social, and underlying factor data to understand health problems as well as the issues contributing to the problems. This data provides the opportunity for a comprehensive needs assessment for (1) understanding the nature and extent of the general social health problems, and (2) identifying the underlying factors that contribute to the problems. The Louisiana Strategic Prevention Framework Alcohol Logic Model highlighted above presents the priority alcohol related consequences and consumption patterns identified by the Prevention Systems Committee to be addressed by the SPF 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 epidemiological profile, and the organization of the data that is presented. However, in the service of providing the most comprehensive data report on alcohol consumption and consequences as possible, this profile report presents additional alcohol-related indicators as they were available through the State Epidemiological Workgroup (SEW) dataset.

The current profile focuses specifically on alcohol as it has been targeted by the Governor’s Initiative to Build a Healthy Louisiana during Phase I. Future plans include additional data for comprehensive planning around tobacco and other drugs.

The Governor’s Initiative to Build a Healthy Louisiana has relied on the SEW to identify consequence and consumption measures as well as causal factors related to these measures. Through formal and informal agreements, the SEW has established a data infrastructure for ongoing collection and reporting of health data.

The Governor’s Initiative has adopted the Strategic Prevention Framework Process for state and parish planning to impact population behavior:



The SEW’s data infrastructure supports the first step, Needs Assessment, in the Governor’s Initiative to Build a Healthy Louisiana. The data displayed in this profile is 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.

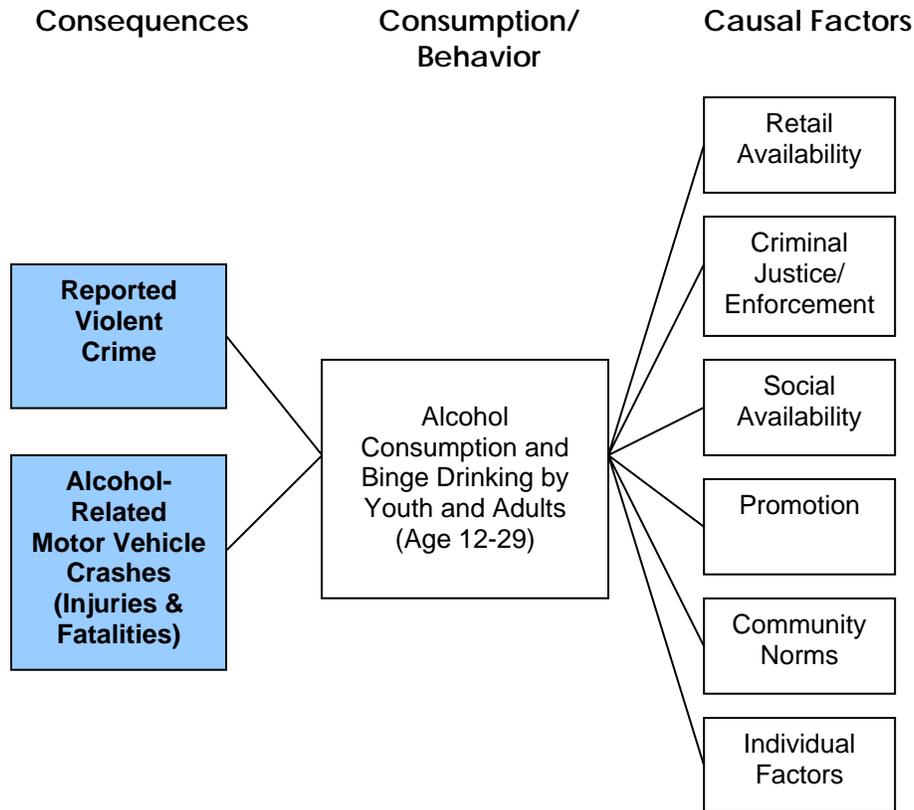
PARISH DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

Table 1. Parish Demographic Data

General Demographic Data						
<i>(Unless otherwise indicated, all data from 2006 Census Bureau)</i>						
Total Population & Housing Estimates			General Population by Age Range & Gender			
Year	Total Population	Housing Units	Age Range	Male	Female	Total
7/1/2000	190,413	77,912	< 5 yrs	7,615	7,242	14,857
7/1/2001	190,790	79,315	5-9 yrs	7,018	6,904	13,922
7/1/2002	192,464	80,192	10-14 yrs	7,296	7,009	14,305
7/1/2003	193,437	81,476	15-19 yrs	7,735	7,742	15,477
7/1/2004	194,943	82,750	20-24 yrs	8,712	8,290	17,002
7/1/2005	196,627	84,670	25-29 yrs	7,956	7,850	15,806
7/1/2006	203,091	86,420	30-39 yrs	13,206	13,378	26,584
Race			40-49 yrs	14,926	16,271	31,197
Race		Number	Percent	50-59 yrs	12,772	13,073
White alone		144,684	71.2%	60-69 yrs	6,120	7,226
Black or African American alone		53,310	26.3%	70-79 yrs	3,923	5,512
American Indian & Alaska Native		642	0.3%	80 yrs and over	1,859	3,456
Asian alone		2,832	1.4%	Total	99,138	103,953
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders		75	0.0%	Median Age by Sex		
Two or more races		1,548	0.8%	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total		203,091	100.0%	33.9	32.4	35.4
Socioeconomic Data						
Population Living in Poverty (2004 Census Bureau)						
	U.S.		Louisiana		Lafayette	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	37,039,804	12.7%	849,180	19.2%	31,902	16.5%
Ages 5-17	8,430,886	16.2%	201,957	24.8%	7,506	21.3%
Median Income (2004 Census Bureau)			Public School Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) 2006-07			
U.S.		\$44,334	Total FRL		Total Enrollment	Percent FRL
Louisiana		\$35,216	15,519		30,474	50.9%
Lafayette		\$39,367				

ALCOHOL USE CONSEQUENCE DATA



Alcohol use has many potentially harmful consequences, especially when alcohol is abused or used in excess. While 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, other consequences have a more immediate or short term timeframe. The two short term (priority) consequences of alcohol use identified in the SPF alcohol logic model above are reported violent crime and motor vehicle crash injuries and fatalities. Other examples of short term outcomes related to alcohol include: alcohol poisoning, suicide, and homicide. Because long term outcomes of alcohol use are difficult to impact within an observable timeframe, the priority alcohol consequences established during the SPF SIG state planning process by the Prevention Systems Committee for the state focus on short term consequences. The primary consequence identified in the State Strategic Plan developed for the SPF SIG Project is alcohol related motor vehicle crash fatalities and injuries. Data in this section of the parish epidemiological profile report highlights the consequences in the SPF alcohol logic model (as well as additional consequence indicators available through the SEW dataset), providing parish by parish data across the state as well as trend data for your parish (when available).

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Data

The State Epidemiological Workgroup (SEW) has compiled several indicators related to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes from the Louisiana Department of Highway Safety¹. In this section, state and parish level data is presented for the following indicators of alcohol related motor vehicle crashes:

- a) Percent of fatal crashes involving alcohol
- b) Number and rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes
- c) Number and rate of alcohol-related injury crashes

Percent of fatal crashes involving alcohol

Alcohol-related traffic fatalities are one of the three leading causes of alcohol-related death in Louisiana. Recent trends show that almost half of all fatal motor vehicle crashes in Louisiana somehow involve alcohol, and the percentage of fatal crashes involving alcohol in Louisiana is consistently higher than the percentage nationwide. It may be informative to understand what percentage of fatal crashes in your parish are alcohol-related. The percentage of fatal alcohol-related crashes is calculated by dividing the number of fatal alcohol-related crashes by the total number of fatal 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 parish across the state in alphabetical order. Table 3 presents the historical figures for your parish from 2001-2006 in order for you to examine the trend in your specific parish. **As seen in Table 3, the percentage of fatal crashes involving alcohol was higher in Lafayette Parish than the state percentage in four of the last six years.**

Table 2. Percentage Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol by Parish for 2006

PARISH	Total Fatal Crashes	Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol	% Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol
ACADIA	14	6	42.86%
ALLEN	7	2	28.57%
ASCENSION	27	10	37.04%
ASSUMPTION	9	5	55.56%
AVOUELLES	10	6	60.00%
BEAUREGARD	7	2	28.57%
BIENVILLE	7	3	42.86%
BOSSIER	13	6	46.15%
CADDO	37	21	56.76%
CALCASIEU	60	25	41.67%
CALDWELL	1	0	0.00%
CAMERON	3	3	100.00%
CATAHOULA	3	1	33.33%
CLAIBORNE	5	0	0.00%
CONCORDIA	2	0	0.00%
DESOTO	9	2	22.22%
EAST BATON ROUGE	51	26	50.98%
EAST CARROLL	2	1	50.00%
EAST FELICIANA	6	2	33.33%
EVANGELINE	9	3	33.33%

¹ Data collected and reported by the Highway Safety Research Group at Louisiana State University. Data available at: <http://lhsc.lsu.edu/Reports/default.asp>

PARISH	Total Fatal Crashes	Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol	% Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol
FRANKLIN	4	1	25.00%
GRANT	3	2	66.67%
IBERIA	22	13	59.09%
IBERVILLE	15	5	33.33%
JACKSON	1	0	0.00%
JEFFERSON	51	26	50.98%
JEFFERSON DAVIS	12	5	41.67%
LAFAYETTE	36	22	61.11%
LAFOURCHE	26	14	53.85%
LASALLE	0	0	0.00%
LINCOLN	10	5	50.00%
LIVINGSTON	29	14	48.28%
MADISON	4	1	25.00%
MOREHOUSE	6	1	16.67%
NATCHITOCHE	7	2	28.57%
ORLEANS	19	11	57.89%
OUACHITA	23	7	30.43%
PLAQUEMINES	7	4	57.14%
POINTE COUPEE	7	4	57.14%
RAPIDES	17	5	29.41%
RED RIVER	2	0	0.00%
RICHLAND	7	3	42.86%
SABINE	8	7	87.50%
ST. BERNARD	4	4	100.00%
ST. CHARLES	16	6	37.50%
ST. HELENA	7	6	85.71%
ST. JAMES	7	4	57.14%
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST	22	11	50.00%
ST. LANDRY	27	15	55.56%
ST. MARTIN	15	9	60.00%
ST. MARY	14	8	57.14%
ST. TAMMANY	49	17	34.69%
TANGIPAHOA	38	16	42.11%
TENSAS	0	0	0.00%
TERREBONNE	27	13	48.15%
UNION	4	1	25.00%
VERMILION	13	7	53.85%
VERNON	6	1	16.67%
WASHINGTON	17	4	23.53%
WEBSTER	5	3	60.00%
WEST BATON ROUGE	15	7	46.67%
WEST CARROLL	0	0	0.00%
WEST FELICIANA	2	0	0.00%
WINN	3	0	0.00%
LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL	889	408	45.89%

Table 3. Percentage and Number of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2006: Lafayette Parish vs. State of Louisiana

Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes: Lafayette Parish	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of Fatal Crashes involving Alcohol	17	23	17	13	16	22
Percentage of Fatal Crashes involving Alcohol	70.83%	62.16%	44.74%	43.33%	50.00%	61.11%
Percentage of Fatal Crashes: Louisiana State	46.68%	47.19%	45.04%	44.58%	41.94%	45.89%

Number and rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes

As mentioned above, the percentage of fatal crashes involving alcohol has consistently been higher in Louisiana than the percentage nationally, over the past several years. In order to provide you with a better understanding of the problem of alcohol-related fatal crashes in your parish, this section presents the number and rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes across all parishes and specific trend data for your parish. The rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes is calculated by dividing the number of alcohol-related fatal crashes by the number of licensed drivers within a particular geography. 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 parish. Table 4 presents the number and rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes for all parishes across the state for 2006 in alphabetical order. Table 5 presents the historical figures for your parish from 2001-2006 in order for you to examine the trend in your specific parish.

Table 4. Number and Rate of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol by Parish for 2006

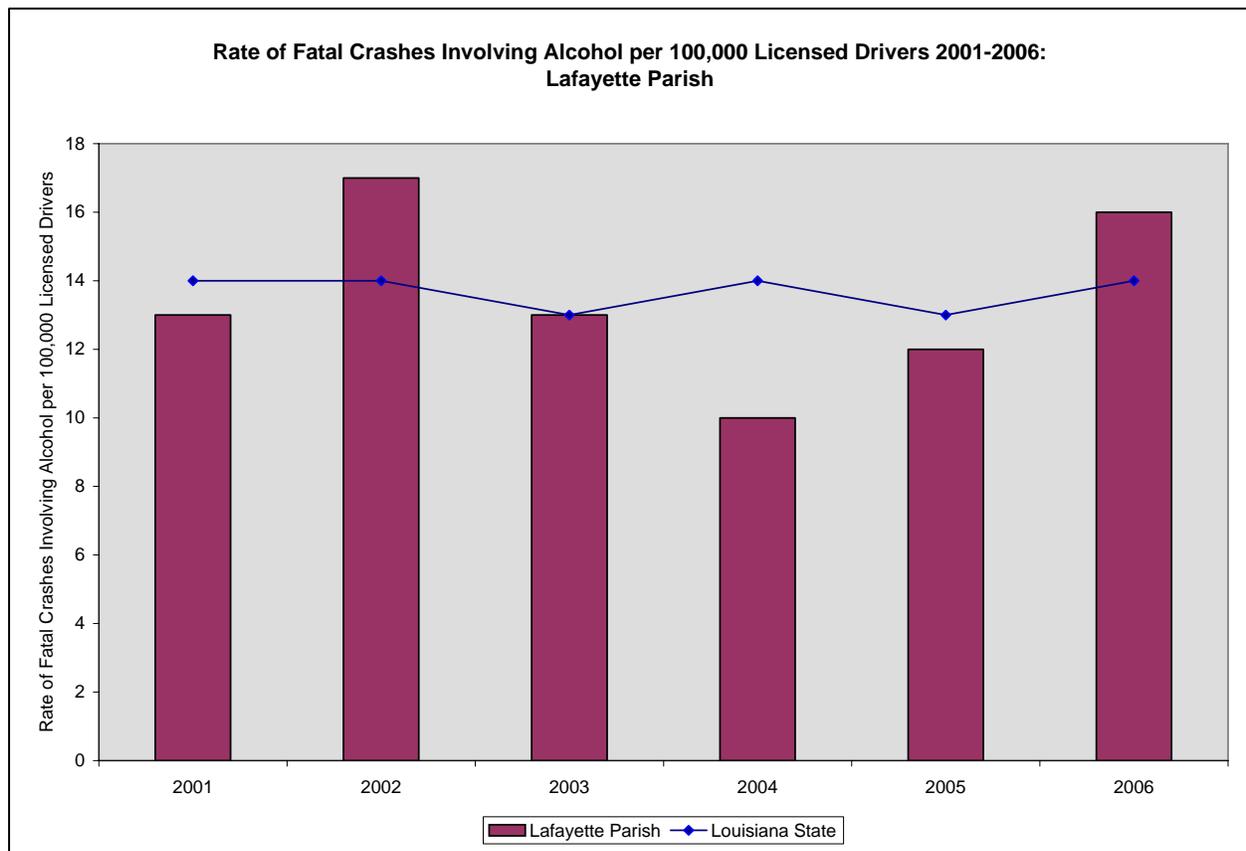
PARISH	Number of Licensed Drivers (x1000)	Number of Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes	Rate of Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes per 100,000 Licensed Drivers
ACADIA	38	6	16
ALLEN	14	2	14
ASCENSION	62	10	16
ASSUMPTION	13	5	37
AVOUELLES	26	6	23
BEAUREGARD	24	2	8
BIENVILLE	10	3	31
BOSSIER	68	6	9
CADDO	153	21	14
CALCASIEU	129	25	19
CALDWELL	7	0	0
CAMERON	5	3	59
CATAHOLUA	7	1	14
CLAIBORNE	9	0	0
CONCORDIA	13	0	0
DE SOTO	17	2	12
EAST BATON ROUGE	256	26	10
EAST CARROLL	4	1	25
EAST FELICIANA	14	2	14
EVANGELINE	22	3	14

PARISH	Number of Licensed Drivers (x1000)	Number of Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes	Rate of Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes per 100,000 Licensed Drivers
FRANKLIN	13	1	8
GRANT	13	2	15
IBERIA	48	13	27
IBERVILLE	19	5	26
JACKSON	11	0	0
JEFFERSON	295	26	9
JEFFERSON DAVIS	21	5	24
LAFAYETTE	139	22	16
LAFOURCHE	60	14	23
LASALLE	10	0	0
LINCOLN	25	5	20
LIVINGSTON	74	14	19
MADISON	6	1	17
MOREHOUSE	19	1	5
NATCHITOCHE	23	2	9
ORLEANS	207	11	5
OUACHITA	95	7	7
PLAQUEMINES	17	4	23
POINTE COUPEE	15	4	27
RAPIDES	86	5	6
RED RIVER	6	0	0
RICHLAND	13	3	23
SABINE	15	7	45
ST BERNARD	37	4	11
ST CHARLES	35	6	17
ST HELENA	5	6	132
ST JAMES	15	4	27
ST JOHN	29	11	38
ST LANDRY	59	15	26
ST MARTIN	30	9	30
ST MARY	36	8	22
ST TAMMANY	158	17	11
TANGIPAHOA	71	16	23
TENSAS	3	0	0
TERREBONNE	75	13	17
UNION	16	1	6
VERMILION	37	7	19
VERNON	30	1	3
WASHINGTON	29	4	14
WEBSTER	29	3	10
WEST BATON ROUGE	15	7	46
WEST CARROLL	8	0	0
WEST FELICIANA	7	0	0
WINN	9	0	0
LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL	2869	408	14

Table 5. Number and Rate (per 100,000 licensed drivers) of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2006: Lafayette Parish vs. State of Louisiana

Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes:	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Lafayette Parish						
Number of Fatal Crashes involving Alcohol	17	23	17	13	16	22
Rate of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol per 100,000 Licensed Drivers	13	17	13	10	12	16
Rate of Fatal Crashes Involving Alcohol:	14	14	13	14	13	14
Louisiana State						

The chart below presents a visual comparison of the rate of fatal crashes involving alcohol within your parish to the state rate. As seen in the chart, the rate of fatal crashes involving alcohol was lower in Lafayette Parish than the state rate in three of the last six years.



Number and rate of alcohol-related injury crashes

Although arguably a less severe consequence of alcohol consumption than the number of alcohol-related fatal crashes, the number (and rate) of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes 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 than ten-fold the number of fatal alcohol crashes in 2006. Table 6 presents the number and rate of alcohol-related injury crashes for all parishes across the state for 2006 in alphabetical order. Table 7 presents the historical figures for your parish from 2001-2006 in order for you to examine the trend in your specific parish.

Table 6. Number and Rate of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol by Parish for 2006

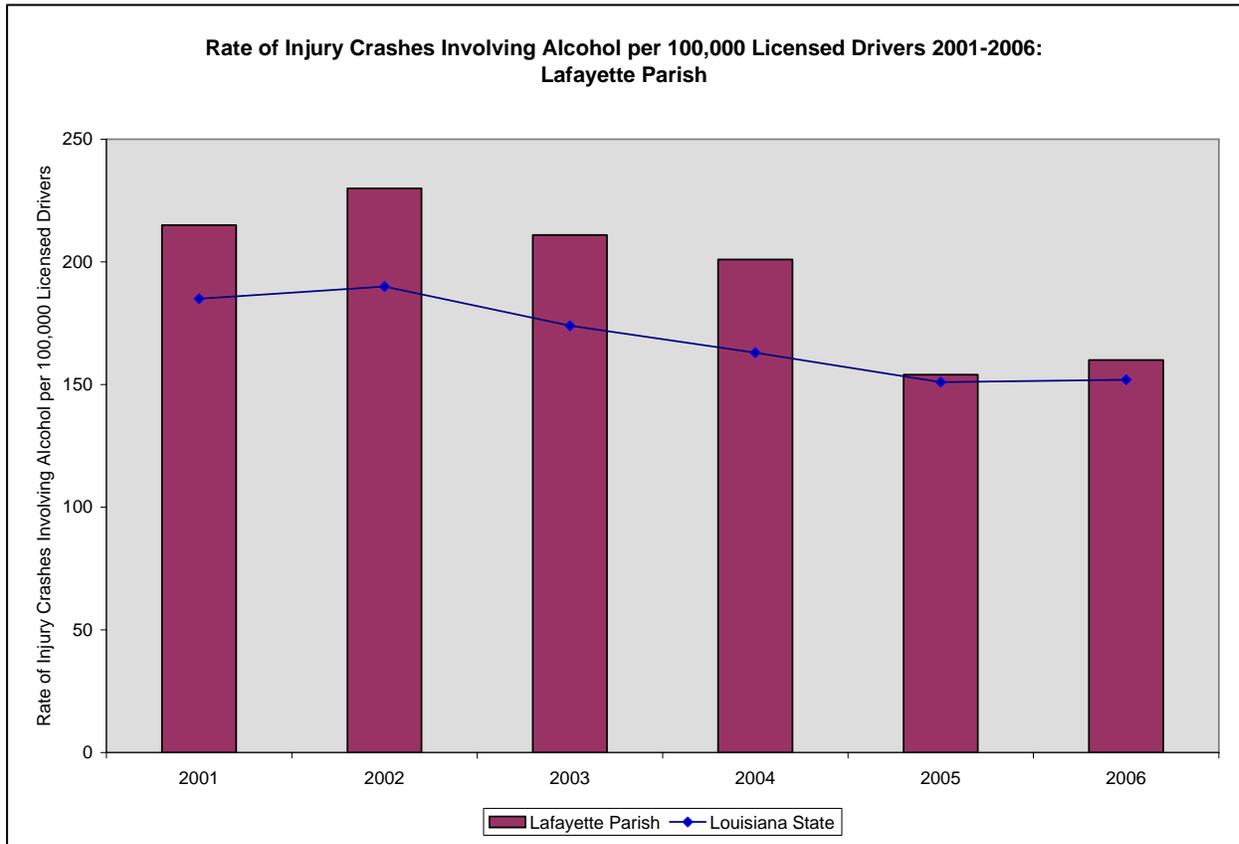
PARISH	Number of Licensed Drivers (x1000)	Number of Alcohol Related Injury Crashes	Rate of Alcohol Related Injury Crashes per 100,000 Licensed Drivers
ACADIA	38	66	172
ALLEN	14	36	258
ASCENSION	62	126	204
ASSUMPTION	13	34	254
AVOYELLES	26	54	208
BEAUREGARD	24	21	87
BIENVILLE	10	18	187
BOSSIER	68	80	118
CADDO	153	299	195
CALCASIEU	129	278	216
CALDWELL	7	8	107
CAMERON	5	12	237
CATAHOLUA	7	9	124
CLAIBORNE	9	13	144
CONCORDIA	13	18	144
DE SOTO	17	29	169
EAST BATON ROUGE	256	369	144
EAST CARROLL	4	0	0
EAST FELICIANA	14	9	64
EVANGELINE	22	43	199
FRANKLIN	13	6	46
GRANT	13	17	127
IBERIA	48	94	196
IBERVILLE	19	25	130
JACKSON	11	8	70
JEFFERSON	295	270	92
JEFFERSON DAVIS	21	52	250
LAFAYETTE	139	223	160
LAFOURCHE	60	129	215
LASALLE	10	10	104
LINCOLN	25	27	106
LIVINGSTON	74	129	173
MADISON	6	9	157

PARISH	Number of Licensed Drivers (x1000)	Number of Alcohol Related Injury Crashes	Rate of Alcohol Related Injury Crashes per 100,000 Licensed Drivers
MOREHOUSE	19	23	121
NATCHITOCHE	23	46	196
ORLEANS	207	230	111
OUACHITA	95	121	127
PLAQUEMINES	17	18	103
POINTE COUPEE	15	28	190
RAPIDES	86	126	147
RED RIVER	6	8	141
RICHLAND	13	7	54
SABINE	15	32	207
ST BERNARD	37	0	0
ST CHARLES	35	65	186
ST HELENA	5	15	331
ST JAMES	15	23	157
ST JOHN	29	75	261
ST LANDRY	59	101	172
ST MARTIN	30	88	293
ST MARY	36	75	209
ST TAMMANY	158	201	127
TANGIPAHOA	71	112	158
TENSAS	3	4	120
TERREBONNE	75	145	194
UNION	16	18	112
VERMILION	37	93	249
VERNON	30	28	93
WASHINGTON	29	34	118
WEBSTER	29	47	164
WEST BATON ROUGE	15	42	277
WEST CARROLL	8	7	87
WEST FELICIANA	7	3	44
WINN	9	14	157
LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL	2869	4350	152

Table 7. Number and Rate (per 100,000 licensed drivers) of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol 2001-2006: Lafayette Parish vs. State of Louisiana

Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes: Lafayette Parish	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol	282	304	277	274	211	223
Rate of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol per 100,000 Licensed Drivers	215	230	211	201	154	160
Rate of Injury Crashes Involving Alcohol: <i>Louisiana State</i>	185	190	174	163	151	152

As seen in Table 7 above, there was a significant downward trend in the number and rate of alcohol related crashes resulting in injury from 2001 to 2006, both for the state and for your parish. The most significant decrease is found in the period from 2003 to 2005. However, as seen in the chart below, the rate of injury crashes involving alcohol per 100,000 licensed drivers was higher in Lafayette Parish than the state rate in all six of the last six years.



Reported Violent Crime

The second short term consequence of alcohol identified as a SPF SIG priority is reported violent crime. According to the Center for Substance Abuse's State Epidemiological Data System, approximately 23-30% of sexual and physical assaults are attributable to alcohol consumption. The violent crime indicator data presented in this section was obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system by combining the following three sub-indicators: reported assaults, reported sexual assaults, and reported robberies. Table 8 presents the number of reported violent crimes as well as the rate per 1,000 population for each parish across the state. Table 9 presents the historical figures for your parish from 2001-2006 in order for you to examine the trend in your specific parish.

Table 8. Number and Rate of Reported Violent Crimes by Parish 2003

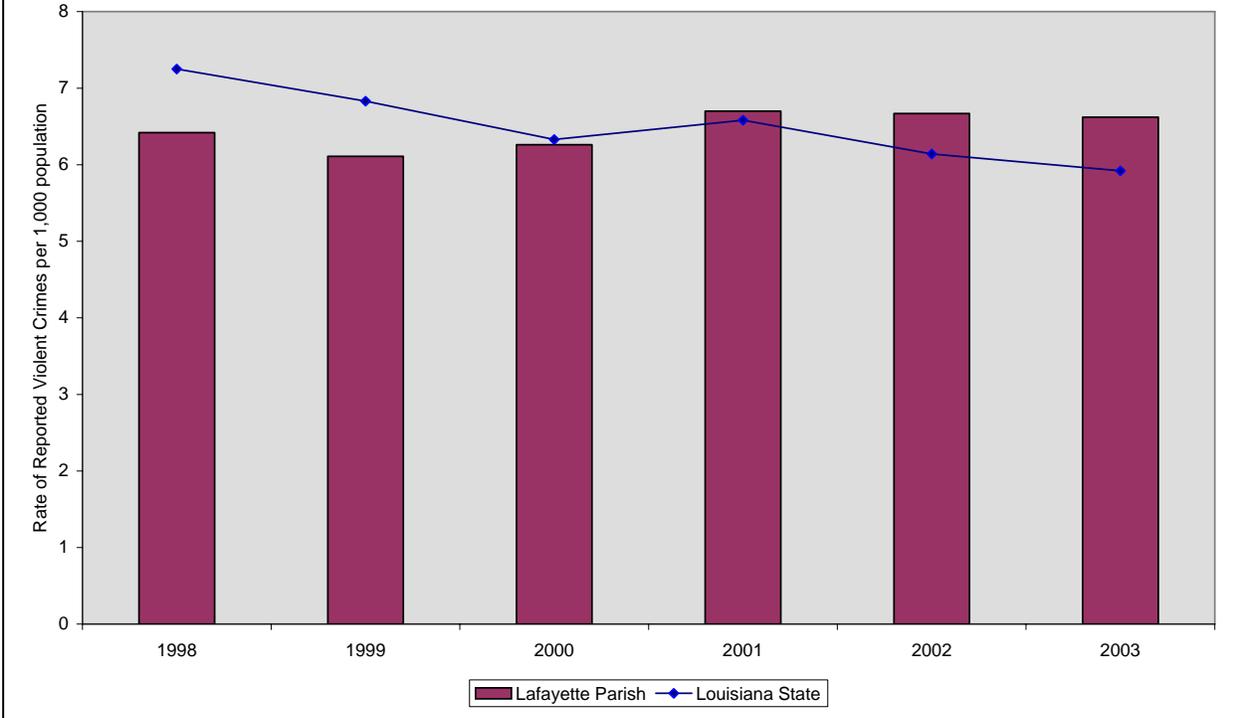
	Number of Cases 2003	Rate per 1,000 population
ACADIA	132	2.23
ALLEN	19	0.75
ASCENSION	394	4.67
ASSUMPTION	141	6.07
AVOUELLES	88	2.10
BEAUREGARD	64	1.90
BIENVILLE	35	2.28
BOSSIER	549	5.37
CADDO	2175	8.68
CALCASIEU	960	5.21
CALDWELL	24	2.25
CAMERON	45	4.64
CATAHOULA	15	1.41
CLAIBORNE	55	3.31
CONCORDIA	76	3.84
DESOTO	162	6.24
EAST BATON ROUGE	3554	8.64
EAST CARROLL	59	6.54
EAST FELICIANA	55	2.61
EVANGELINE	87	2.47
FRANKLIN	41	1.96
GRANT	34	1.80
IBERIA	266	3.59
IBERVILLE	319	9.73
JACKSON	33	2.16
JEFFERSON	2809	6.21
JEFF DAVIS	360	11.57
LAFAYETTE	1285	6.62
LAFOURCHE	268	2.93
LASALLE	28	1.98
LINCOLN	169	4.01
LIVINGSTON	478	4.68
MADISON	44	3.40
MOREHOUSE	163	5.32
NATCHITOCHEs	401	10.37

	Number of Cases 2003	Rate per 1,000 population
ORLEANS	4332	9.26
OUACHITA	429	2.90
PLAQUEMINES	81	2.89
POINTE COUPEE	64	2.84
RAPIDES	1307	10.26
RED RIVER	29	3.02
RICHLAND	36	1.75
SABINE	118	5.02
ST. BERNARD	178	2.70
ST. CHARLES	276	5.59
ST. HELENA	50	4.84
ST. JAMES	240	11.33
ST. JOHN	86	1.91
ST. LANDRY	466	5.23
ST. MARTIN	87	1.74
ST. MARY	381	7.27
ST. TAMMANY	602	2.90
TANGIPAHOA	835	8.06
TENSAS	23	3.66
TERREBONNE	693	6.53
UNION	73	3.18
VERMILION	89	1.64
VERNON	192	3.80
WASHINGTON	237	5.39
WEBSTER	96	2.32
WEST BATON ROUGE	108	4.98
WEST CARROLL	19	1.56
WEST FELICIANA	35	2.30
WINN	50	3.07
LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL	26,599	5.92

Table 9. Number and Rate of Reported Violent Crimes 1998-2003: Lafayette Parish vs. State of Louisiana

Reported Violent Crimes:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Lafayette Parish						
Number of Reported Violent Crimes	1211	1162	1193	1280	1286	1285
Rate of Reported Violent Crimes per 1,000 population	6.42	6.11	6.26	6.7	6.67	6.62
Rate of Reported Violent Crimes:	7.25	6.83	6.33	6.58	6.14	5.92
Louisiana State						

Rate of Reported Violent Crimes per 1,000 population 1998-2003:
Lafayette Parish



Alcohol Dependence and Abuse

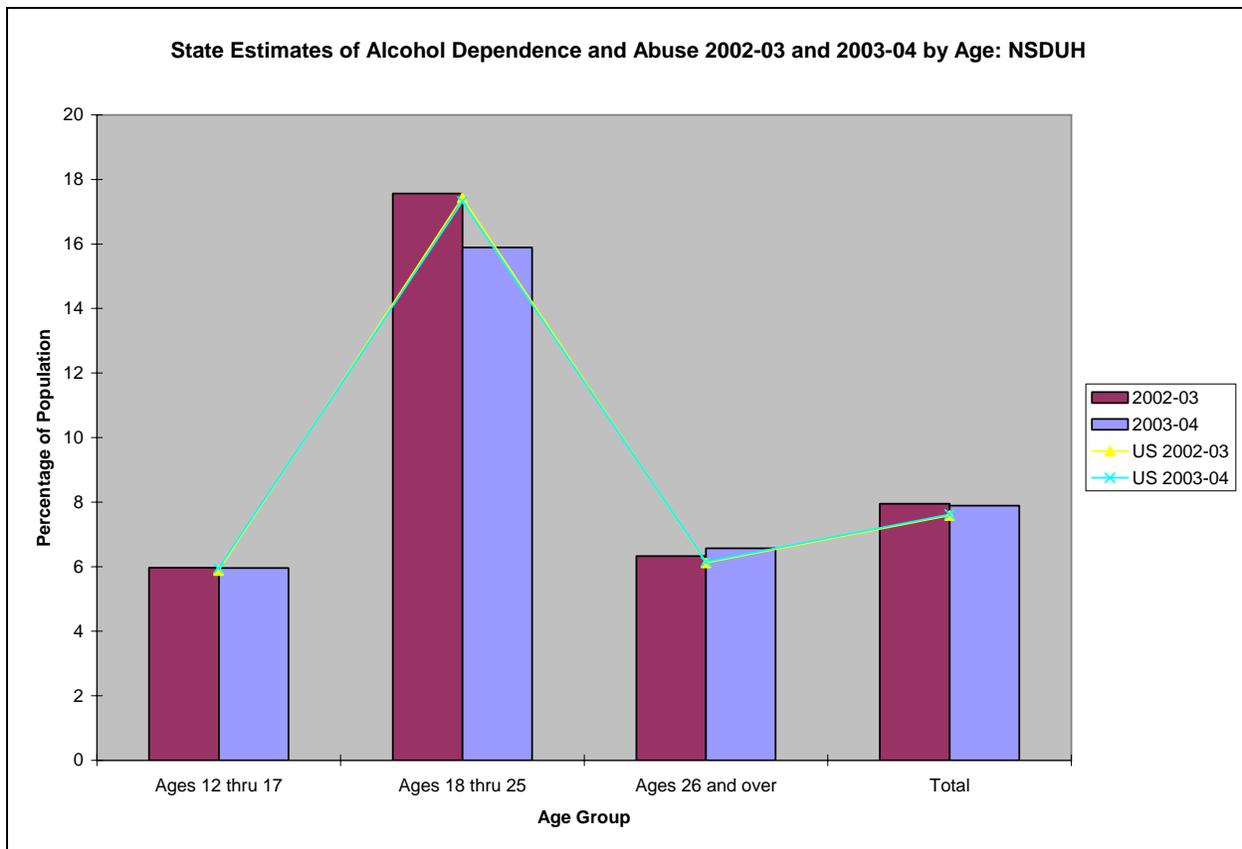
Another important consequence of alcohol consumption is alcohol dependence. Alcohol dependence has a large societal cost in terms of treatment programs through public social service agencies, lost work and wages, and the deteriorating family relationships that result. Three measures of alcohol dependence are presented in this section of the epidemiological profile. The first indicator is an estimate of alcohol dependence and abuse for the State of Louisiana provided by the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The NSDUH is a national level survey intended to provide state level estimates on a variety of substance related issues administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Unfortunately, the sample size obtained in Louisiana is not sufficient to provide parish level estimates, therefore, only state level estimates are presented below. The second indicator of alcohol dependence presented is the number of admissions for substance abuse treatment through the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office for Addictive Disorders. These data reflect the number of treatment admissions through the OAD system and are available at the parish level. Additionally, state level data provide information about the typical clients who are admitted to treatment. In addition to OAD treatment admissions data, admissions data for alcohol or drug treatment services provided through the DHH, Office of Mental Health is also presented below. Both treatment admissions datasets should not necessarily be viewed as direct indicators of treatment need in the parish communities, rather these indicators reflect the number of admissions to treatment facilities only. Both datasets 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 much as reflecting a decrease in need. While these data may be useful for planning purposes within your parish, 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 parish.

State level estimates of alcohol dependence and abuse

Table 10 presents a comparison of estimates for alcohol dependence and abuse for Louisiana to the nation. As seen in Table 10, estimates of alcohol dependence and abuse provided for Louisiana by the NSDUH are comparable to national estimates for the two survey years available.

Table 10. State Level Estimates of Alcohol Dependence or Abuse for Louisiana by Age vs. National Estimates: 2002-03 and 2003-04

	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+	Total
Louisiana State 2002-03	5.97	17.56	6.33	7.95
Louisiana State 2003-04	5.96	15.89	6.57	7.89
<i>United States 2002-03</i>	5.88	17.43	6.12	7.59
<i>United States 2003-04</i>	5.95	17.32	6.15	7.62



Admissions to publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs and facilities

Two sources of data regarding substance abuse treatment admissions are available in Louisiana. One source of data is the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Addictive Disorders, which tracks treatment admissions through the OAD treatment system. This data source provides parish level data across multiple years as well as state level data regarding the age of clients, gender and primary substance of use. The other source of treatment data is the DHH, Office for Mental Health (OMH) which tracks admissions to publicly funded substance abuse treatment services by parish of residence. Substance abuse treatment admissions data from OMH was only available for fiscal year 2006; therefore, no historical data for specific parishes is provided. Tables 11a and 11b present the OAD treatment admissions data across all parishes and for your specific parish. Table 11c presents the OMH treatment admissions data. Please note possible data limitations for both of these data sets discussed in the overview of the alcohol dependence and abuse indicator section.

Table 11a. Number and Rate of Treatment Admissions by Parish 2006 – Office of Addictive Disorders

	Number of Treatment Admissions	Rate of Admissions per 1,000 population
ACADIA	346	5.72
ALLEN	188	7.39
ASCENSION	400	4.11
ASSUMPTION	105	4.47

	Number of Treatment Admissions	Rate of Admissions per 1,000 population
AVOYELLES	326	7.64
BEAUREGARD	241	6.86
BIENVILLE	98	6.46
BOSSIER	546	5.09
CADDO	1602	6.33
CALCASIEU	1065	5.77
CALDWELL	87	8.20
CAMERON	15	1.93
CATAHOLUA	52	4.92
CLAIBORNE	46	2.84
CONCORDIA	82	4.21
DE SOTO	124	4.70
EAST BATON ROUGE	3555	8.29
EAST CARROLL	26	2.99
EAST FELICIANA	121	5.78
EVANGELINE	223	6.21
FRANKLIN	164	8.02
GRANT	137	6.89
IBERIA	376	4.98
IBERVILLE	205	6.22
JACKSON	50	3.29
JEFFERSON	430	1.00
JEFFERSON DAVIS	236	7.51
LAFAYETTE	1227	6.04
LAFOURCHE	818	8.74
LASALLE	61	4.33
LINCOLN	437	10.44
LIVINGSTON	612	5.33
MADISON	92	7.46
MOREHOUSE	265	8.90
NATCHITOCHE	353	9.12
ORLEANS	617	2.76
OUACHITA	1217	8.15
OUT OF STATE	150	
PLAQUEMINES	171	7.60
POINTE COUPEE	232	10.24
RAPIDES	1290	9.91
RED RIVER	25	2.65
RICHLAND	162	7.88
SABINE	156	6.52
ST BERNARD	92	5.93
ST CHARLES	248	4.70
ST HELENA	131	12.18
ST JAMES	167	7.69
ST JOHN	341	7.03

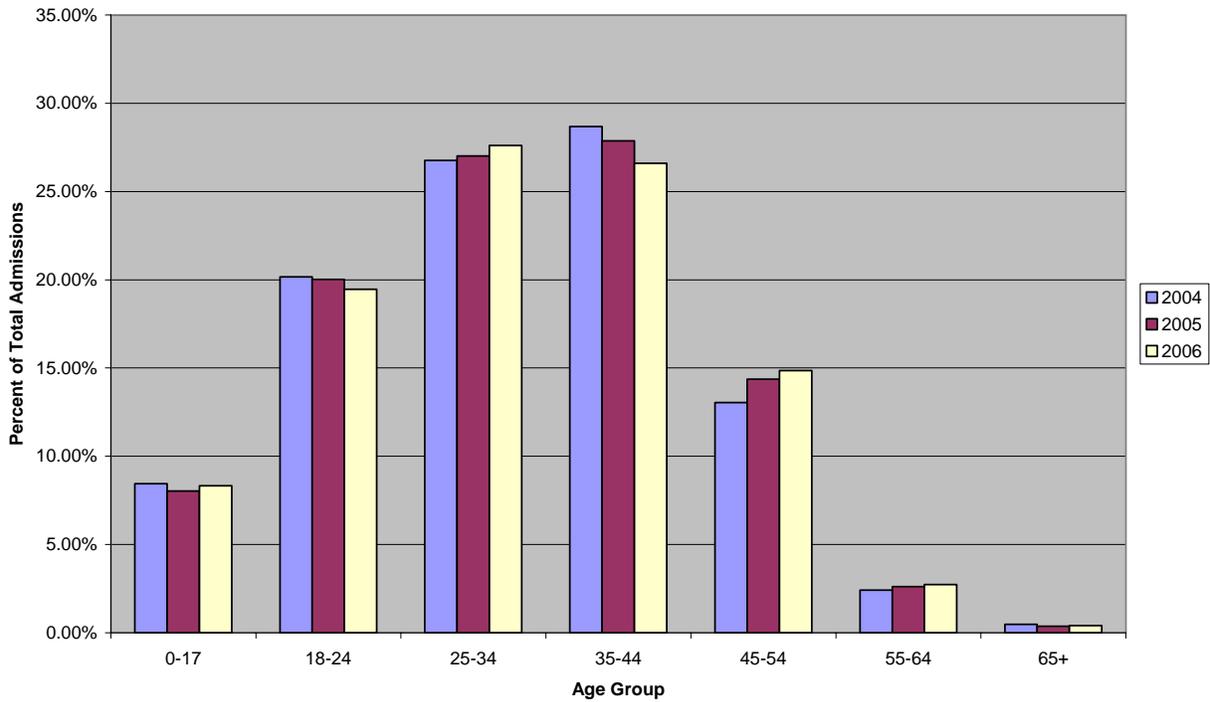
	Number of Treatment Admissions	Rate of Admissions per 1,000 population
ST LANDRY	448	4.89
ST MARTIN	262	5.10
ST MARY	733	14.13
ST TAMMANY	946	4.10
TANGIPAHOA	656	5.80
TENSAS	19	3.10
TERREBONNE	1237	11.31
UNION	155	6.75
VERMILION	201	3.59
VERNON	212	4.53
WASHINGTON	266	5.94
WEBSTER	238	5.76
WEST BATON ROUGE	167	7.43
WEST CARROLL	86	7.33
WEST FELICIANA	47	3.03
WINN	67	4.23
LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL	25450	5.94

Table 11b. Number and rate of Treatment Admissions for Lafayette Parish 2006 – Office of Addictive Disorders

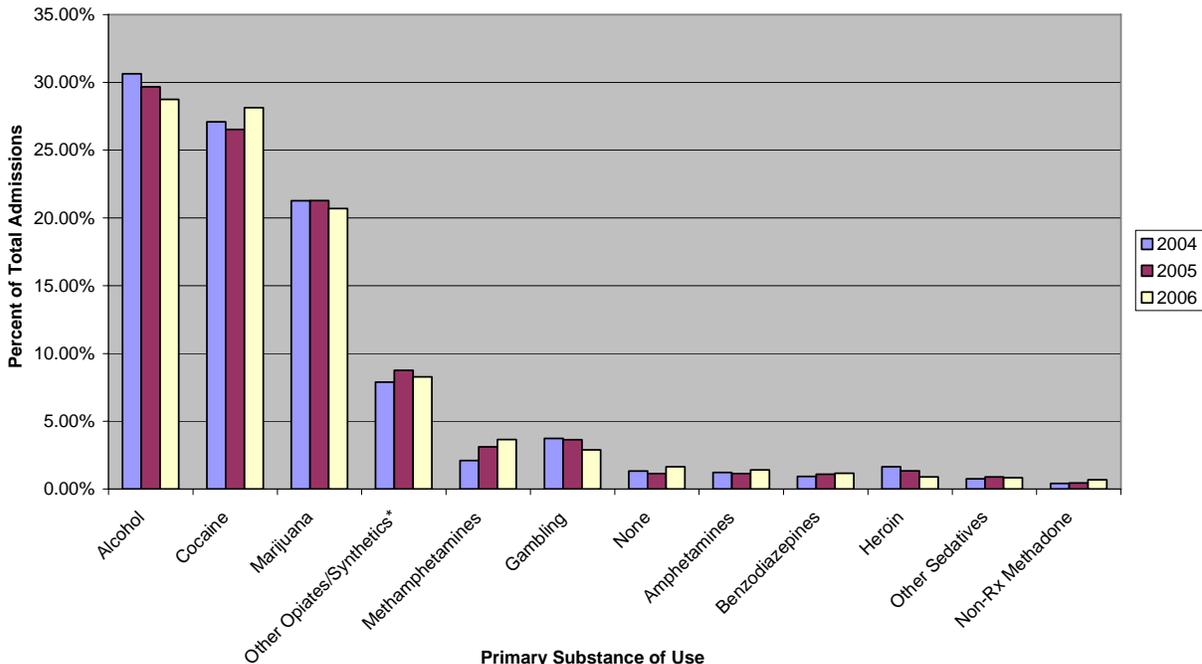
OAD Treatment Admissions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of Admissions: Lafayette	1123	1182	1203	1350	1421	1227
Number of Admissions: <i>Louisiana State</i>	30014	29105	30117	32122	31339	25450

In addition to providing historical data for your parish regarding treatment admissions, the OAD treatment data set also allows examination of treatment client demographics which may be useful in understanding the types of individuals who utilize OAD treatment services. In terms of demographics, nearly 69% of clients admitted to substance abuse services were male, while 98% of clients were either White (62%) or Black/African-American (36%) in 2006. The charts below present the proportion of clients admitted by age groups (2006) and the primary substance of use for admitted clients (2004-06). Please note that substances with less than 0.5% of the total admissions are excluded from the chart. As seen in the charts, over 70% of admissions fall within the age groups of 18-35, and alcohol, cocaine and marijuana are consistently the primary substance of use among admitted clients.

**OAD Treatment Admissions - Age of Client 2004-2006:
Percent of Total Admissions**



**OAD Treatment Admissions - Primary Substance of Use 2003-2005:
Percent of Total Admissions**



(*Categories with less than .5% of Total Admissions not included in chart)

Table 11c. Number of Adult and Youth Admissions for Mental Health Services with Presenting Problem of Alcohol or Drug Abuse 2006 – Office of Mental Health

	Adult Admissions	Youth Admissions	Total Admissions	Rate of Total Admissions per 1,000 population
ACADIA	84	13	97	1.60
ALLEN	44	3	47	1.85
ASCENSION	114	4	118	1.21
ASSUMPTION	17	4	21	0.89
AVOUELLES	57	4	61	1.43
BEAUREGARD	66	10	76	2.16
BIENVILLE	13	1	14	0.92
BOSSIER	53	7	60	0.56
CADDO	219	28	247	0.98
CALCASIEU	286	22	308	1.67
CALDWELL	6	1	7	0.66
CAMERON	8	0	8	1.03
CATAHOLUA	12	2	14	1.32
CLAIBORNE	11	1	12	0.74
CONCORDIA	13	0	13	0.67
DE SOTO	10	2	12	0.45
EAST BATON ROUGE	175	32	207	0.48
EAST CARROLL	2	0	2	0.23
EAST FELICIANA	16	1	17	0.81
EVANGELINE	38	2	40	1.11
FRANKLIN	10	1	11	0.54
GRANT	30	4	34	1.71
IBERIA	60	11	71	0.94
IBERVILLE	3	0	3	0.09
JACKSON	14	0	14	0.92
JEFFERSON*	106	7	113	0.26
JEFFERSON DAVIS	17	1	18	0.57
LAFAYETTE	290	24	314	1.55
LAFOURCHE	134	24	158	1.69
LASALLE	13	1	14	0.99
LINCOLN	29	0	29	0.69
LIVINGSTON	49	6	55	0.48
MADISON	9	0	9	0.73
MOREHOUSE	43	0	43	1.44
NATCHITOCHEs	84	21	105	2.71
ORLEANS	417	15	432	1.93
OUACHITA	128	9	137	0.92
PLAQUEMINES	9	2	11	0.49
POINTE COUPEE	9	0	9	0.40
RAPIDES	325	15	340	2.61
RED RIVER	8	3	11	1.17
RICHLAND	30	2	32	1.56
SABINE	33	4	37	1.55

	Adult Admissions	Youth Admissions	Total Admissions	Rate of Total Admissions per 1,000 population
ST BERNARD	32	0	32	2.06
ST CHARLES	35	5	40	0.76
ST HELENA	12	1	13	1.21
ST JAMES	21	3	24	1.10
ST JOHN	60	2	62	1.28
ST LANDRY	96	16	112	1.22
ST MARTIN	57	4	61	1.19
ST MARY	69	3	72	1.39
ST TAMMANY	170	13	183	0.79
TANGIPAHOA	113	7	120	1.06
TENSAS	2	0	2	0.33
TERREBONNE	198	19	217	1.98
UNION	18	3	21	0.91
VERMILION	44	3	47	0.84
VERNON	40	1	41	0.88
WASHINGTON	48	3	51	1.14
WEBSTER	44	4	48	1.16
WEST BATON ROUGE	9	4	13	0.58
WEST CARROLL	5	0	5	0.43
WEST FELICIANA	3	1	4	0.26
WINN	14	1	15	0.95
LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL	4184	380	4564	1.06

*Data does not include Jefferson Parish Health Services Authority data

Homicide and Suicide

Two additional mortality consequences with a short term relationship to alcohol consumption are homicide and suicide. According to the CDC (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/ARDI/HomePage.aspx>), approximately 47% of homicides and injury purposely inflicted by other persons are attributable to alcohol and 23% of suicides and intentional self-injury are attributable to alcohol. The homicide and suicide data provided below was collected and reported by the Louisiana Office of Public Health. Tables 12 and 14 present the number and rate of homicides and suicides (respectively) by parish during the combined years between 1999 and 2004. Because homicides and suicides are relatively infrequent events, the data must be aggregated across multiple years in order for adequate reporting to occur in many parishes. The LA Office of Public Health cannot report parish level data when there are less than five events within the time period of interest. By aggregating the data across a six year span, we are able to provide data for most of the parishes across the state. When available, historical data for your parish is provided in Tables 13 (homicides) and 15 (suicides) for each year from 1999-2004. Please note, data is only available for parishes when five or more events occurred during a given year. If your parish did not have at least five homicides or suicides for more than three of the six years between 1999-2004, data for your parish is not provided.

Table 12. Number and Rate of Homicides by Parish 1999-2004 Combined

	Number of Cases 1999-2004	Rate per 1,000 population
ACADIA	18	0.05
ALLEN	5	0.03
ASCENSION	48	0.10
ASSUMPTION	8	0.06
AVOUELLES	14	0.06
BEAUREGARD	7	0.04
BIENVILLE	6	0.06
BOSSIER	57	0.09
CADDO	277	0.18
CALCASIEU	80	0.07
CALDWELL	5	0.08
CAMERON	0	0.00
CATAHOULA	<5	n/a
CLAIBORNE	8	0.08
CONCORDIA	11	0.09
DESOTO	10	0.06
EAST BATON ROUGE	367	0.15
EAST CARROLL	15	0.27
EAST FELICIANA	10	0.08
EVANGELINE	13	0.06
FRANKLIN	9	0.07
GRANT	8	0.07
IBERIA	20	0.05
IBERVILLE	19	0.10
JACKSON	<5	n/a
JEFFERSON	330	0.12
JEFF DAVIS	14	0.07
LAFAYETTE	58	0.05
LAFOURCHE	23	0.04

	Number of Cases 1999-2004	Rate per 1,000 population
LASALLE	<5	n/a
LINCOLN	18	0.07
LIVINGSTON	21	0.04
MADISON	11	0.14
MOREHOUSE	16	0.09
NATCHITOCHEs	15	0.06
ORLEANS	1,248	0.44
OUACHITA	77	0.09
PLAQUEMINES	8	0.05
POINTE COUPEE	12	0.09
RAPIDES	71	0.09
RED RIVER	9	0.16
RICHLAND	<5	n/a
SABINE	10	0.07
ST. BERNARD	28	0.07
ST. CHARLES	15	0.05
ST. HELENA	<5	n/a
ST. JAMES	9	0.07
ST. JOHN	34	0.13
ST. LANDRY	30	0.06
ST. MARTIN	17	0.06
ST. MARY	19	0.06
ST. TAMMANY	47	0.04
TANGIPAHOA	67	0.11
TENSAS	<5	n/a
TERREBONNE	39	0.06
UNION	6	0.04
VERMILION	21	0.06
VERNON	20	0.06
WASHINGTON	25	0.09
WEBSTER	18	0.07
WEST BATON ROUGE	14	0.11
WEST CARROLL	7	0.10
WEST FELICIANA	<5	n/a
WINN	<5	n/a
LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL	3,401	0.13

Table 13. Number and Rate of Homicides 1999-2004: Lafayette Parish vs. State of Louisiana

Homicides: Lafayette Parish	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of Homicides	15	8	9	8	13	5
Rate per 1,000 population	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.03
Rate per 1,000 population:	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Louisiana State						

*Note: Parish must have 5 or more incidents in four of the six years to be displayed

Table 14. Number and Rate of Suicides by Parish 1999-2004 Combined

	Number of Cases 1999-2004	Rate per 1,000 population
ACADIA	86	0.24
ALLEN	25	0.16
ASCENSION	82	0.17
ASSUMPTION	24	0.17
AVOYELLES	65	0.26
BEAUREGARD	35	0.18
BIENVILLE	13	0.14
BOSSIER	117	0.19
CADDO	289	0.19
CALCASIEU	209	0.19
CALDWELL	10	0.16
CAMERON	5	0.08
CATAHOULA	6	0.09
CLAIBORNE	18	0.18
CONCORDIA	16	0.13
DESOTO	21	0.14
EAST BATON ROUGE	393	0.16
EAST CARROLL	11	0.20
EAST FELICIANA	18	0.14
EVANGELINE	66	0.31
FRANKLIN	19	0.15
GRANT	27	0.24
IBERIA	75	0.17
IBERVILLE	30	0.15
JACKSON	17	0.18
JEFFERSON	641	0.24
JEFF DAVIS	27	0.14
LAFAYETTE	211	0.18
LAFOURCHE	95	0.17
LASALLE	16	0.19
LINCOLN	30	0.12
LIVINGSTON	122	0.21
MADISON	13	0.16
MOREHOUSE	31	0.17
NATCHITOCHEs	44	0.19
ORLEANS	480	0.17
OUACHITA	143	0.16
PLAQUEMINES	26	0.16
POINTE COUPEE	26	0.19
RAPIDES	121	0.16
RED RIVER	6	0.10
RICHLAND	20	0.16
SABINE	26	0.18
ST. BERNARD	91	0.23
ST. CHARLES	58	0.20
ST. HELENA	17	0.27

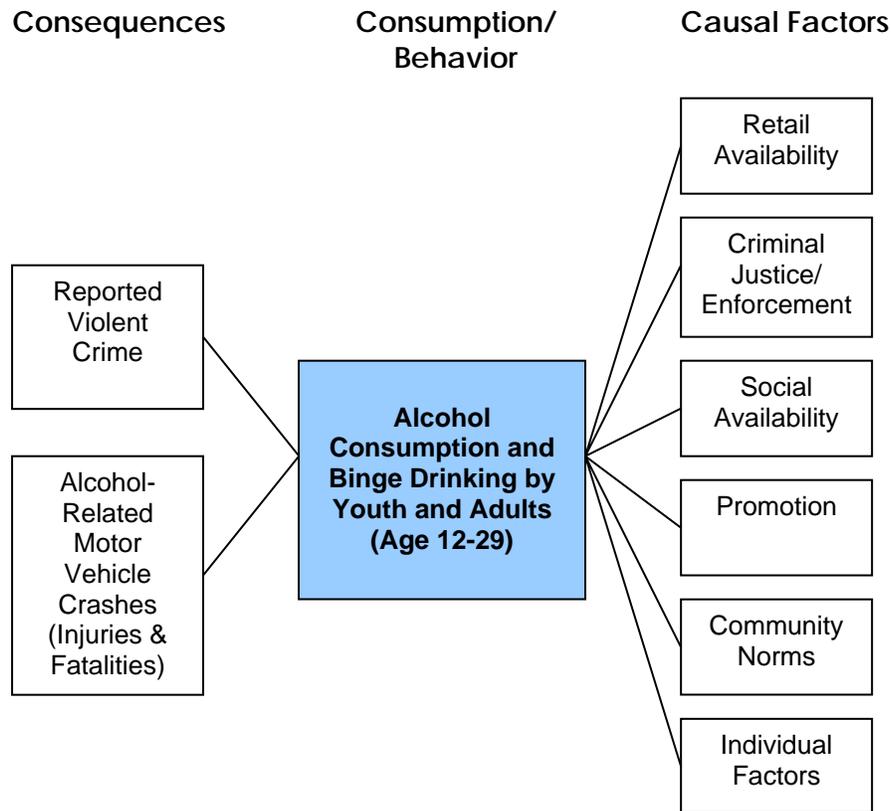
	Number of Cases 1999-2004	Rate per 1,000 population
ST. JAMES	8	0.06
ST. JOHN	31	0.12
ST. LANDRY	110	0.21
ST. MARTIN	62	0.21
ST. MARY	56	0.18
ST. TAMMANY	275	0.23
TANGIPAHOA	118	0.19
TENSAS	5	0.13
TERREBONNE	117	0.19
UNION	19	0.14
VERMILION	53	0.16
VERNON	64	0.21
WASHINGTON	51	0.19
WEBSTER	62	0.25
WEST BATON ROUGE	16	0.12
WEST CARROLL	9	0.12
WEST FELICIANA	16	0.18
WINN	14	0.14
LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL	5,007	0.19

Table 15. Number and Rate of Suicides 1999-2004: Lafayette Parish vs. State of Louisiana

Suicides: Lafayette Parish	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of Suicides	24	22	18	20	18	21
Rate per 1,000 population	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.11
Rate per 1,000 population: <i>Louisiana State</i>	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.12

*Note: Parish must have 5 or more incidents in four of the six years to be displayed

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DATA



Ultimately, alcohol-related consequences, such as alcohol-related motor vehicle crash fatalities and violent crime, are the result of alcohol consumption. Therefore, in order to have an impact on these consequences, you must have an understanding of the alcohol consumption patterns that likely contribute to these problems. It is critical that you examine alcohol consumption data in the context of the consequences you are interested in affecting. You must think about what consumption patterns are most likely to lead to the consequences of interest and make those a priority. With this outcomes-based approach, you will be more likely to choose strategies that will lead to the outcomes you hope to achieve. The State Epidemiological Workgroup 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 parish epidemiological profile report highlights the alcohol consumption variables identified in the SPF logic model. Unfortunately, much of the alcohol consumption data currently available is only descriptive of the state as a whole, and cannot be broken down to the parish level (due to the small sample sizes of the surveys). This is particularly true of alcohol consumption data pertinent to adult populations. As such, it will be increasingly important for you and other prevention agencies in your community to partner and identify other data that may be available locally or identify other means for collecting data relevant to alcohol consumption.

Youth Alcohol Consumption

There are two possible sources of data relevant to youth alcohol consumption available in Louisiana. The first data source is the Caring Communities Youth Survey (CCYS) which is administered by the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), Office for Addictive Disorders every other year statewide, while the second data source is the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) which is conducted by the CDC every year on a national level. While the YRBS is similar to the BRFSS and NSDUH surveys (in that it only provides state level estimates), the CCYS collects a much larger sample of respondents than the YRBS, which allows sub-state level (e.g., parish level) estimates to be calculated. As such, this epidemiological profile report will provide CCYS data in order to allow both state and parish level estimates to be presented. Of particular relevance to this section of the alcohol epidemiological profile, two indicators from the CCYS will be provided: youth 30 day use by grade and youth binge drinking by grade. Despite the fact that the CCYS has a very large statewide sample, it is important for you to consider the sample size and participation rate of the sample for your parish in interpreting to what extent the data are likely to represent your parish accurately. Appendix A provides the 2006 sample size and participation rates for the CCYS for each of the SPF priority parishes, as well as a brief description of how to use these data. Appendix D provides the sample size and participation rates for the 2002 and 2004 CCYS.

Youth 30-day alcohol use rates

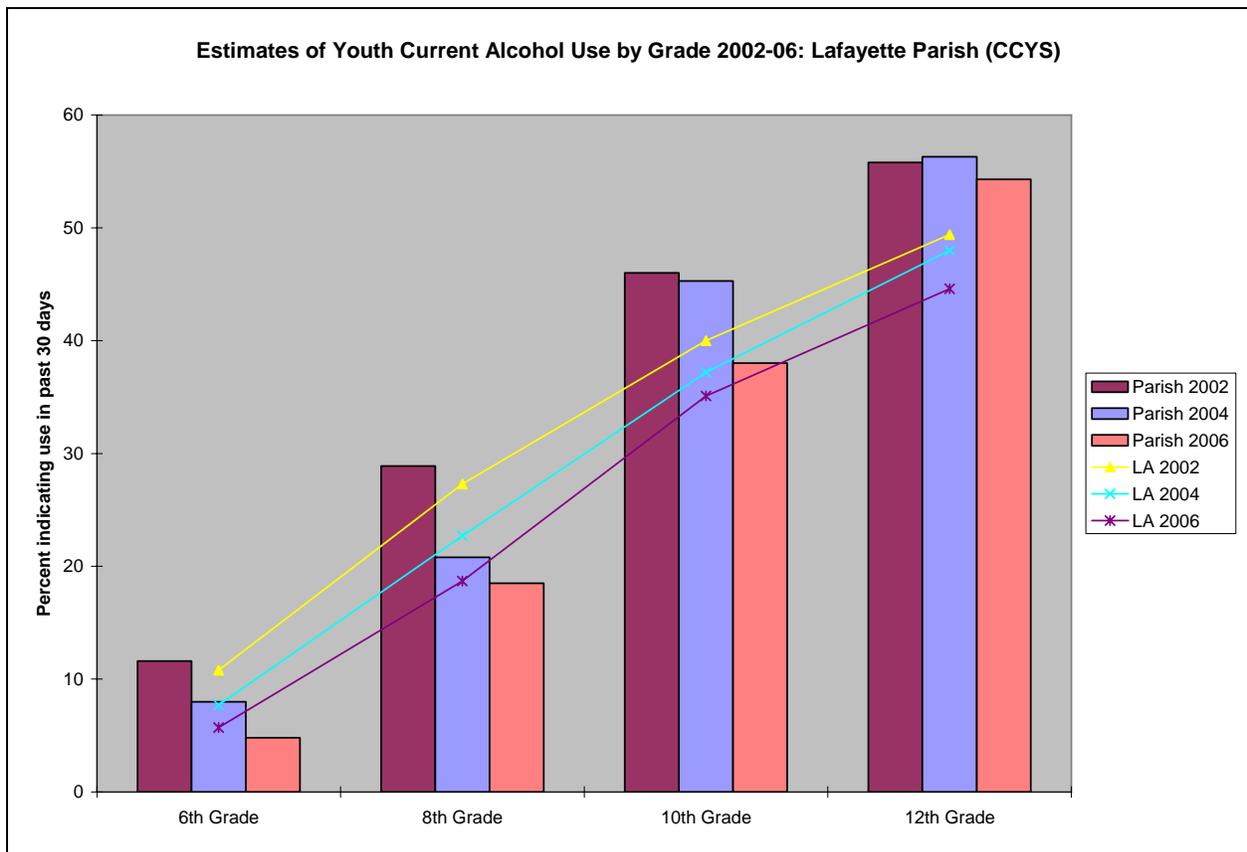
Table 16 presents the percentage of youth who indicated using alcohol at least once in the past 30 days prior to the survey within each of the SPF alcohol priority parishes as well as the state average use rate by grade. Table 17 presents the historical figures for your parish from the CCYS between 2002 and 2006, in order for you to examine the trend in your specific parish.

Table 16. Current Youth Alcohol Use Rates for SPF Priority Parishes 2006 CCYS

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
CALCASIEU PARISH	6.9	19.3	41.4	48.8
CAMERON PARISH	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
EVANGELINE PARISH	12.3	34.9	55.5	55
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	7	20.8	39.6	55.9
LAFAYETTE PARISH	4.8	18.5	38	54.3
ORLEANS PARISH	1.7	11.8	24.3	22
ST. JAMES PARISH	4.6	16.5	34.5	46.5
ST. LANDRY PARISH	9.4	23.9	38.7	44.8
ST. MARY PARISH	5.8	18.2	27.5	49
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	6.3	17.5	36.8	42.1
TERREBONNE PARISH	8.8	26	42.8	51.1
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	5.2	21.5	35.1	47.5
STATE OF LOUISIANA	5.7	18.7	35.1	44.6

Table 17. Current Youth Alcohol Use Rates for Lafayette Parish by Grade 2002-2006 CCYS

		2002	2004	2006
6 th Grade	Lafayette	11.6	8.0	4.8
	Louisiana	10.8	7.7	5.7
8 th Grade	Lafayette	28.9	20.8	18.5
	Louisiana	27.3	22.7	18.7
10 th Grade	Lafayette	46.0	45.3	38.0
	Louisiana	40	37.2	35.1
12 th Grade	Lafayette	55.8	56.3	54.3
	Louisiana	49.4	48.0	44.6



Youth binge drinking rates

The CCYS measures binge drinking by asking youth to indicate how many times in the past two weeks they consumed 5 or more drinks on one occasion. Table 18 presents the binge drinking rates for each of the SPF alcohol priority parishes as well as the state average rate by grade. Table 19 presents the historical figures for your parish from the CCYS between 2002 and 2006, in order for you to examine the trend in your specific parish.

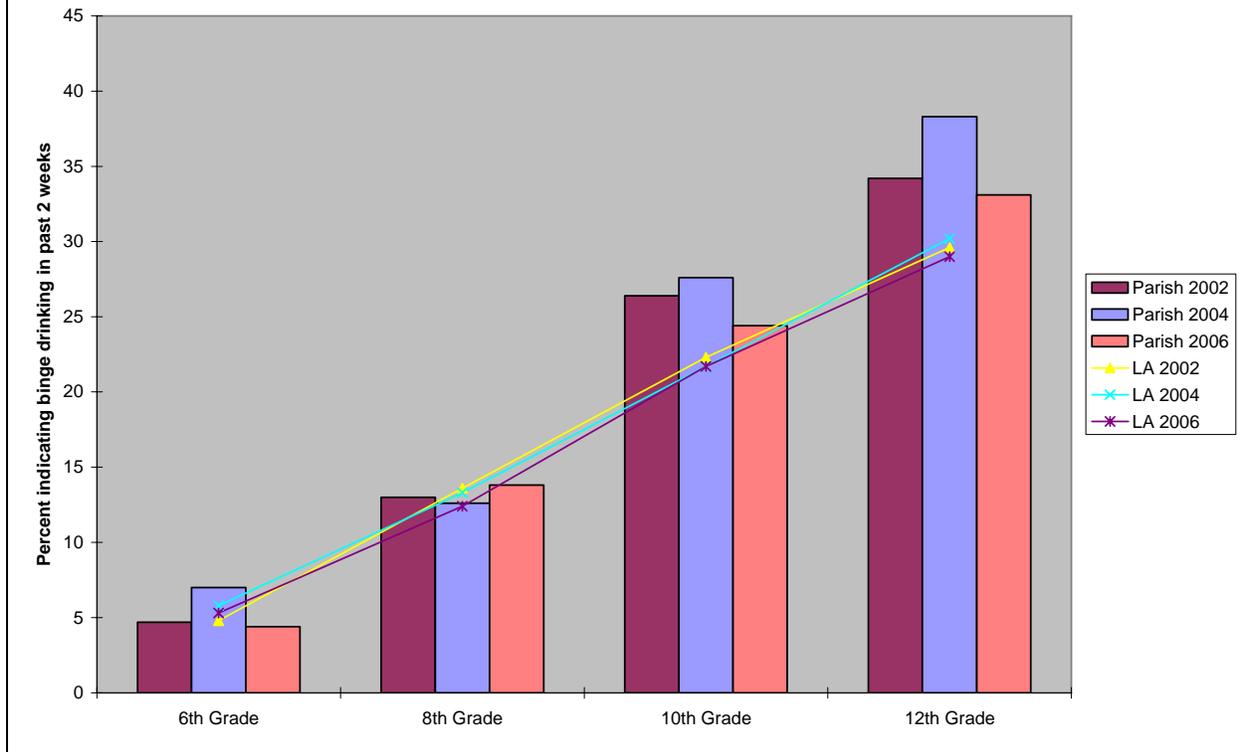
Table 18. Youth Binge Drinking Rates (in the past two weeks) for SPF Priority Parishes 2006 CCYS

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
CALCASIEU PARISH	4	12	26.1	32
CAMERON PARISH	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
EVANGELINE PARISH	12	25.1	21.7	38.1
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	5.3	14.4	25.1	39.5
LAFAYETTE PARISH	4.4	13.8	24.4	33.1
ORLEANS PARISH	1.7	6.4	8.3	8.6
ST. JAMES PARISH	4.1	11.9	25.9	36
ST. LANDRY PARISH	7.9	14.7	22.8	30
ST. MARY PARISH	6.4	15.2	16.7	31.4
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	4.5	11.7	22.7	27.9
TERREBONNE PARISH	5.6	15.1	27.2	34.7
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	4.2	14.6	21.7	31.7
STATE OF LOUISIANA	5.3	12.4	21.7	29

Table 19. Binge Drinking Rates for Lafayette Parish by Grade 2002-2006 CCYS

		2002	2004	2006
6th Grade	Lafayette	4.7	7.0	4.4
	<i>Louisiana</i>	4.8	5.8	5.3
8th Grade	Lafayette	13.0	12.6	13.8
	<i>Louisiana</i>	13.6	13.3	12.4
10th Grade	Lafayette	26.4	27.6	24.4
	<i>Louisiana</i>	22.3	21.7	21.7
12th Grade	Lafayette	34.2	38.3	33.1
	<i>Louisiana</i>	29.6	30.2	29.0

Estimates of Youth Binge Drinking by Grade 2002-06: Lafayette Parish (CCYS)



CMCA Teen Alcohol Survey

Table 19a. Results – cumulative through October 2007

Ages	Answered “Yes”								Answered “No”							
	13 and Under	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total Yes	13 and Under	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total No
1. Have you ever consumed alcohol?	37 39.78	180 61.64	92 67.15	319 78	359 84.07	137 90.73	28 87.5	1152 74.27	56 60.22	112 38.36	45 32.85	90 22	68 15.93	14 9.27	4 12.5	399 25.73
2. Have you consumed alcohol in the last year?	20 21.51	141 48.29	74 54.01	275 67.4	330 77.28	123 81.46	25 78.13	988 63.7	73 78.49	152 52.05	73 53.28	133 32.6	97 22.72	28 18.54	7 21.88	563 36.3
3 Have you consumed alcohol in the last six months?	10 10.75	112 38.36	55 40.15	231 56.62	281 65.81	106 70.2	25 78.13	820 52.87	83 89.25	181 61.99	92 67.15	177 43.38	146 34.19	45 29.8	7 21.88	731 47.13
4. Have you consumed alcohol in the last month?	6 6.45	67 22.95	36 26.28	157 38.48	226 53.05	85 56.29	23 71.88	600 38.73	87 93.55	228 78.08	108 78.83	251 61.52	200 46.95	66 43.71	9 28.13	949 61.27
5. Have you consumed alcohol in the last week?	0 0	28 9.59	18 13.14	100 24.57	158 37.26	64 42.38	19 59.38	387 25.13	93 100	261 89.38	119 86.86	307 75.43	266 62.74	87 57.62	13 40.63	1153 74.87
8. Do you think underage drinking is a problem?	73 78.49	183 64.66	81 57.04	194 49.24	179 43.03	74 51.03	18 56.25	803 53.36	20 21.51	100 35.34	61 42.96	200 50.76	237 56.97	71 48.97	14 43.75	702 46.64
9. Would you like to participate in a Youth Advisory Group...:	32 35.56	44 15.55	26 18.31	60 15.08	68 16.31	35 24.31	5 16.13	270 17.95	58 64.44	239 84.45	116 81.69	338 84.92	349 83.69	109 75.69	26 83.87	1234 82.05

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	None/No Response
6. How often do you consume alcohol?	13=1 14=8 15=4 16=13 17=8 18=5 18+=3 Total= 42	13=0 14=20 15=4 16=50 17=93 18=46 18+=12 Total= 225	13=6 14=39 15=27 16=106 17=145 18=47 18+=7 Total= 377	13=28 14=89 15=48 16=126 17=97 18=32 18+=4 Total= 424	13=58 14=135 15=59 16=102 17=76 18=19 18+=5 Total= 454

	From a Bar	Restaurant	Convenience Store	Liquor Store	None/No Response
7. How do you access alcohol? You purchase it.	13=1 14=11 15=10 16=30 17=92 18=77 18+=20 Total= 241	13=0 14=18 15=13 16=28 17=41 18=15 18+=8 Total= 123	13=7 14=47 15=44 16=147 17=198 18=62 18+=17 Total= 522	13=4 14=35 15=30 16=80 17=114 18=29 18+=11 Total= 303	13=84 14=217 15=85 16=222 17=175 18=41 18+=9 Total= 833

	Parents	Siblings	Peers	Strangers	None/No Response
Someone else purchases it for you:	13=12 14=52 15=24 16=107 17=132 18=45 18+=8 Total= 380	13=5 14=40 15=20 16=90 17=131 18=47 18+=6 Total= 339	13=14 14=67 15=45 16=196 17=236 18=85 18+=16 Total= 659	13=3 14=21 15=15 16=67 17=86 18=24 18+=2 Total= 169	13=67 14=159 15=64 16=113 17=88 18=20 18+=9 Total= 520

N=1,551

Adult Alcohol Consumption

There are two sources of adult alcohol consumption estimates for the State of Louisiana. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a national adult population phone survey conducted by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) which collects alcohol consumption data regarding current drinking (drinking in the past 30 days), binge drinking in the past 30 days (5 or more drinks on one occasion for men; 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women), heavy alcohol consumption (average daily consumption of two drinks per day for men; one drink per day for women), and drinking after driving (“In the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you’ve had perhaps too much to drink?”). The second source of adult consumption data is the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The NSDUH is a household survey conducted by SAMHSA which also provides estimates of current drinking and binge drinking. 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 large enough to provide sub-state (e.g., parish) level estimates. Please note that the two surveys sample and survey through different methodologies, therefore, estimates may differ between the two surveys. Below, you will find state level estimates of adult alcohol consumption that may be helpful for your planning purposes. However, 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.

Adult current alcohol use

Tables 20 and 21 provide estimates of current alcohol use (drinking in the past 30 days) from the BRFSS and NSDUH, respectively. In comparing the State of Louisiana to the national estimates, both surveys suggest that current alcohol use rates in Louisiana are similar to those in the U.S., with some rates higher and some lower depending on the age group. Current alcohol use estimates provided by the BRFSS have shown a steady gradual decline since 2002 with a more dramatic drop in 2005. This drop should be viewed with caution as it may represent a sampling issue rather than a real reduction in use at the state level.

Table 20. Estimates of Adult Current Alcohol Use in Louisiana and the United States 2001-05: BRFSS

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ages 18-20	Louisiana	47.2	51.2	49.5	45.4	35.0
	United States	51.6	46.4	46.4	45.3	40.2
Ages 21-29	Louisiana	58.9	57.6	63.5	55.6	55.8
	United States	64.8	64.6	65.6	63.2	61.2
Ages 30-34	Louisiana	55.9	51.2	59.6	55.3	52.5
	United States	60.8	61.2	61.0	59.4	59.1
Ages 35-54	Louisiana	47.4	48.1	50.0	47.1	47.7
	United States	56.4	58.2	59.7	57.6	57.5
Ages 55-64	Louisiana	35.4	37.7	38.9	39.1	36.6
	United States	47.3	49.9	52.4	50.1	50.3
Ages 65+	Louisiana	24.7	24.4	26.1	25.6	23.1
	United States	38.6	39.3	41.4	40.5	40.5

Table 21. Estimates of Adult Current Alcohol Use in Louisiana and the United States 2002-03 and 2003-04: NSDUH

		2002-03	2003-04
Ages 12-17	Louisiana	19.35	18.42
	United States	17.67	17.65
Ages 18-25	Louisiana	61.41	59.58
	United States	60.91	60.92
Ages 26+	Louisiana	47.3	47.51
	United States	53.22	52.76
Total	Louisiana	46.27	46.09
	United States	50.5	50.17

Adult binge drinking

Tables 22 and 23 provide estimates of binge drinking among adults in the past 30 days for the BRFSS and NSDUH, respectively. Binge drinking estimates provided by the BRFSS were relatively consistent between 2001 and 2004, with a dramatic drop in 2005. This drop should be viewed with caution as it may represent a sampling issue rather than a real reduction in binge drinking at the state level. In general, binge drinking rates in Louisiana have been similar or slightly lower than estimates for the United States.

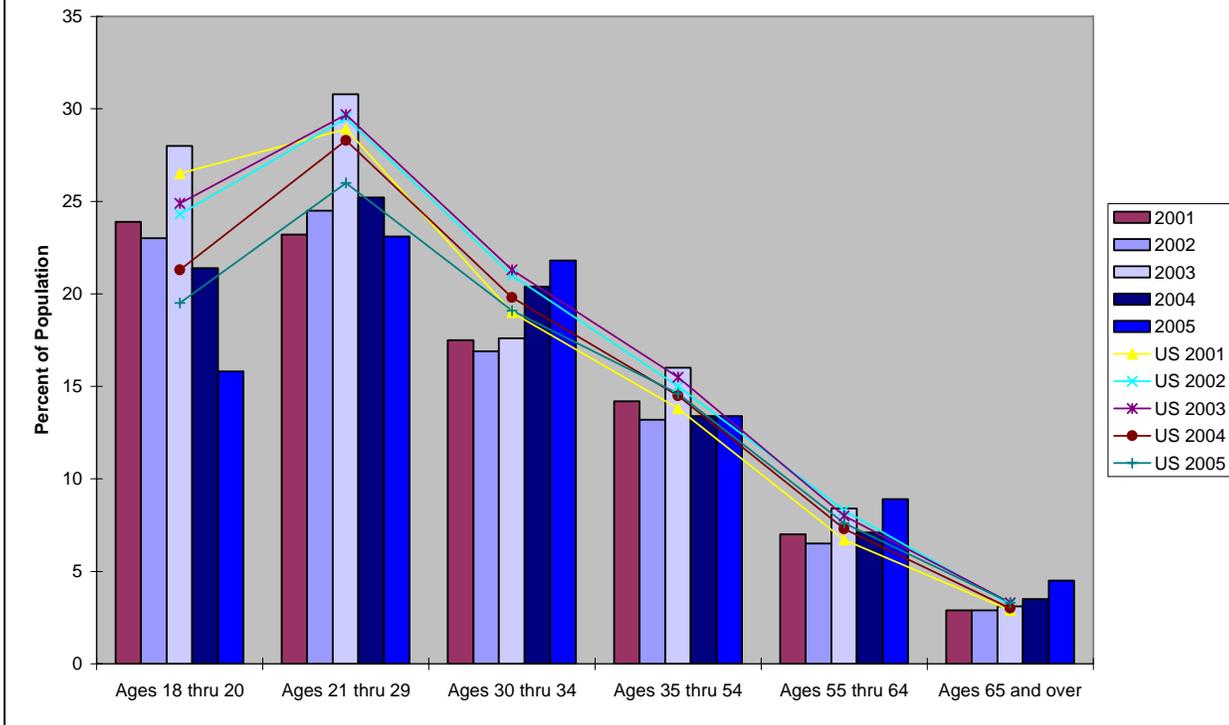
Table 22. Estimates of Adult Binge Drinking in Louisiana and the United States 2001-05: BRFSS

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ages 18-20	Louisiana	23.9	23.0	28.0	21.4	15.8
	<i>United States</i>	26.5	24.3	24.9	21.3	19.5
Ages 21-29	Louisiana	23.2	24.5	30.8	25.2	23.1
	<i>United States</i>	28.9	29.5	29.7	28.3	26.0
Ages 30-34	Louisiana	17.5	16.9	17.6	20.4	21.8
	<i>United States</i>	19.0	21.0	21.3	19.8	19.1
Ages 35-54	Louisiana	14.2	13.2	16.0	13.4	13.4
	<i>United States</i>	13.8	15	15.5	14.5	14.6
Ages 55-64	Louisiana	7.0	6.5	8.4	7.1	8.9
	<i>United States</i>	6.7	8.3	8.0	7.3	7.6
Ages 65+	Louisiana	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.5
	<i>United States</i>	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3

Table 23. Estimates of Adult Binge Drinking in Louisiana and the United States 2002-03 and 2003-04: NSDUH

		2002-03	2003-04
Ages 12-17	Louisiana	10.87	10.99
	<i>United States</i>	10.65	10.86
Ages 18-25	Louisiana	40.36	39.34
	<i>United States</i>	41.25	41.39
Ages 26+	Louisiana	22.39	23.59
	<i>United States</i>	21.2	21.04
Total	Louisiana	23.77	24.55
	<i>United States</i>	22.75	22.69

**Estimates of Adult Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days by Age:
Louisiana vs. United States (BRFSS)**



Adult heavy alcohol use

Table 24 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. As seen in Table 24, estimates of heavy alcohol use in Louisiana are generally lower than estimates for the United States.

Table 24. Estimates of Adult Heavy Alcohol Use in Louisiana and the United States 2001-05: BRFSS

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ages 18-20	Louisiana	8.0	6.7	7.4	7.7	4.0
	United States	9.1	8.7	8.9	7.4	6.1
Ages 21-29	Louisiana	6.3	6.5	9.1	6.0	7.4
	United States	8.6	9.2	9.0	7.8	7.6
Ages 30-34	Louisiana	4.8	3.9	6.0	4.5	5.0
	United States	4.4	5.3	5	4.8	4.8
Ages 35-54	Louisiana	4.0	4.5	6.3	4.7	4.7
	United States	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.1
Ages 55-64	Louisiana	2.2	1.7	4.8	3.1	4.2
	United States	3.9	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.4
Ages 65+	Louisiana	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.9
	United States	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3

Adult drinking and driving

Table 25 provides estimates of drinking and driving 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?”

This item is not included on the Louisiana BRFSS Survey every year, therefore data is provided for the years available since 1999. As seen in Table 25, the percentage of young adults estimated to drink and drive is consistently higher in Louisiana vs. the United States.

Table 25. Estimates of Adult Drinking and Driving in Louisiana and the United States 2001-05: BRFSS

		1999	2002	2004
Ages 18-20	Louisiana	6.2	4.7	6.0
	United States	3.8	3.0	3.1
Ages 21-29	Louisiana	6.1	5.8	6.1
	United States	5.1	4.8	4.3
Ages 30-34	Louisiana	5.2	2.7	3.1
	United States	3.4	2.9	2.7
Ages 35-54	Louisiana	3.7	1.8	1.6
	United States	2.1	2.1	2.0
Ages 55-64	Louisiana	1.6	0.6	1.4
	United States	1.0	1.1	1.0
Ages 65+	Louisiana	0.4	0.2	0.3
	United States	0.4	0.4	0.4

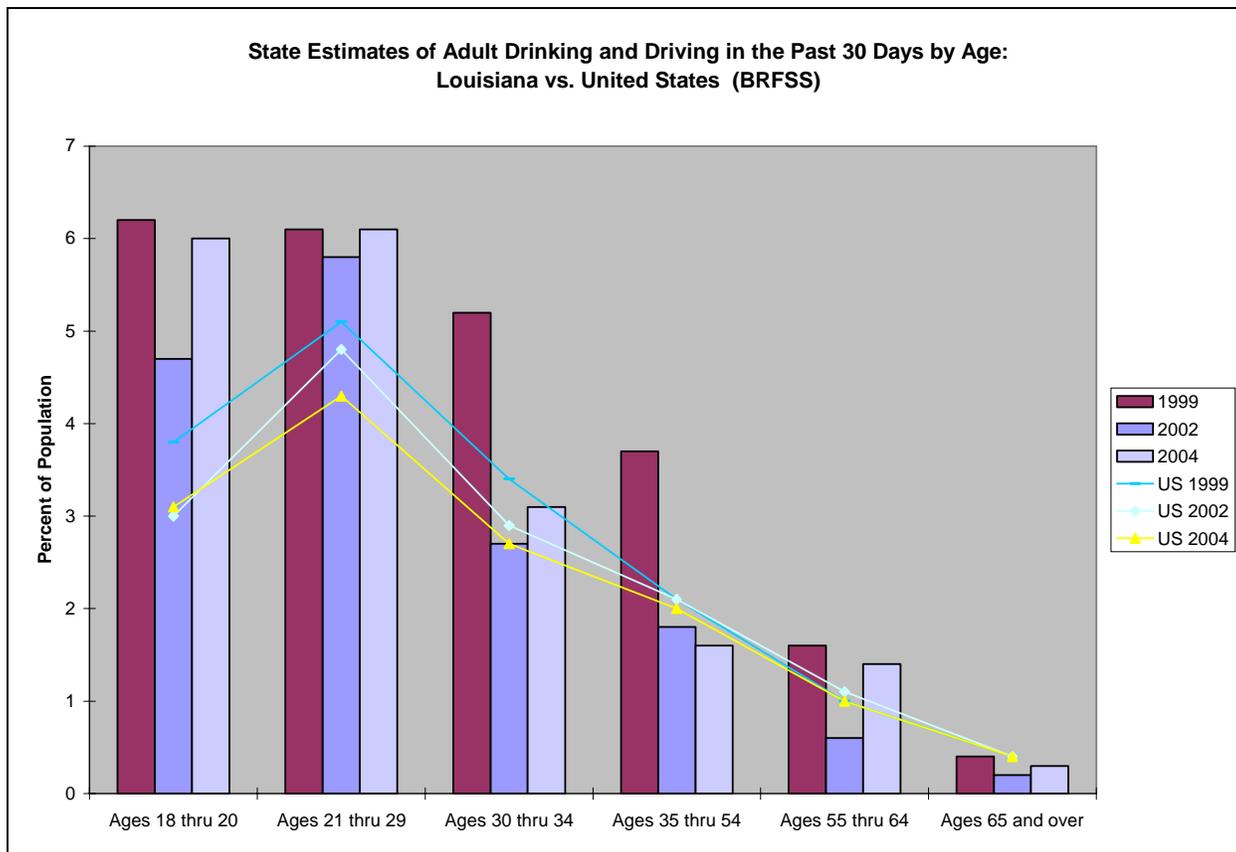


Table 25a. CORE Alcohol Survey Results - Fall 2006
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Key Findings on the use of alcohol

<i>Use of Alcohol</i>	<i>Fall 06</i>
Percentage of students who consumed alcohol in the past year (annual prevalence)	85.7%
Percentage of students who consumed alcohol in the past 30 days (30 day prevalence)	71.1%
Percentage of underage students (younger than 21) consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days	68.2%
Percentage of students reported Binge Drinking in the previous 2 weeks.	43.4%

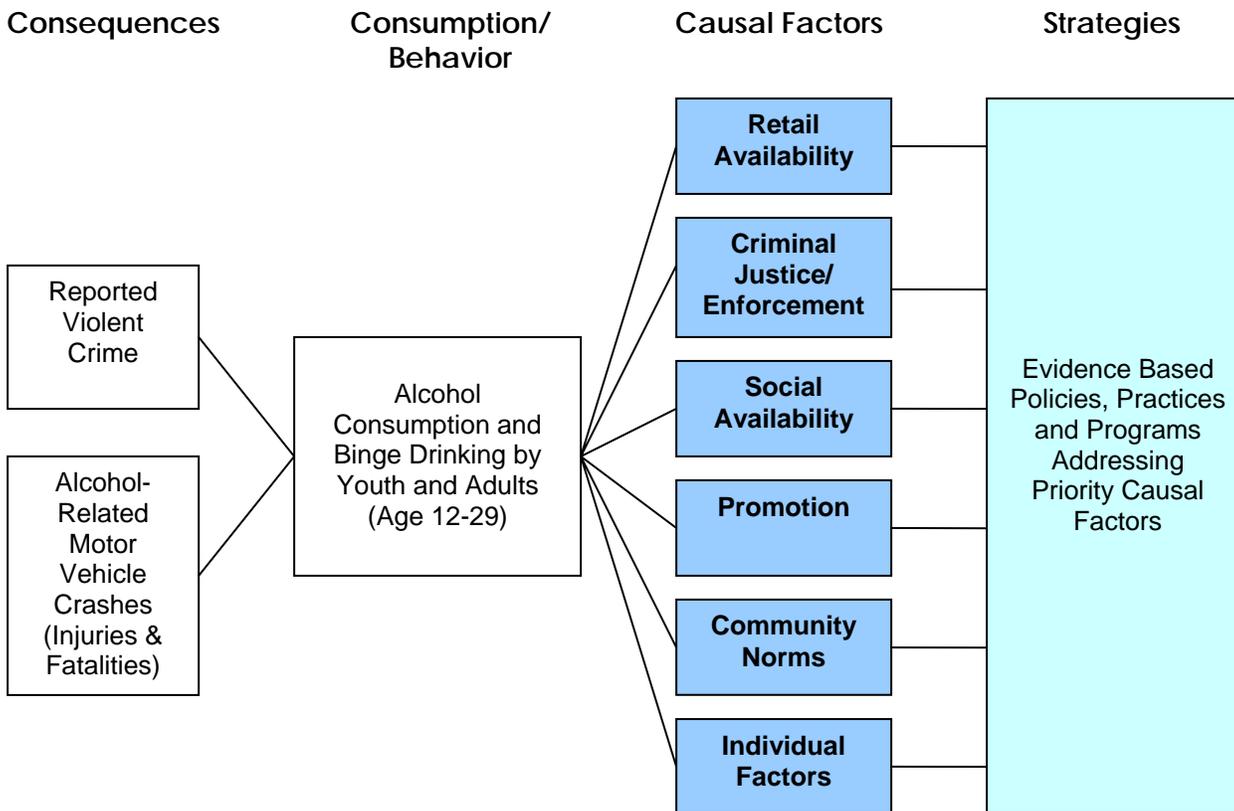
Key Findings on the consequences of alcohol and drug use:

<i>Consequences of Alcohol</i>	<i>Fall 06</i>
Percentage of students who reported some form of public misconduct (such as trouble with police, fighting/argument, DWI/DUI, vandalism) at least once during the past year as a result of drinking or drug use	40.2%
Percentage of students reported experiencing some kind of serious personal problems (such as suicidality, being hurt or injured, trying unsuccessfully to stop using, sexual assault) at least once during the past year as a result of drinking or drug use	22.8%

With regard to student's perceptions of other students' use:

<i>Perception of Alcohol</i>	<i>Fall 06</i>
Percentage of students who believe the average student uses alcohol once a week or more	93.7%
Percentage of students who believe the average student uses some form of illegal drug at least once a week	68.3%
Percentage of students who indicated they would prefer not to have alcohol available at parties they attend	26.8%
Percentage of students who indicated they would prefer not to have drugs available at parties they attend	86.2%

ALCOHOL CAUSAL FACTOR DATA



The earlier sections of this epidemiological profile provide you with data that will help you determine the alcohol consequence priorities 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 your prioritized alcohol-related problems. Understanding the causal variables 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.

The SPF alcohol logic model identifies six general causal variables that may contribute to the problematic alcohol consumption patterns that lead to the problems you have prioritized. 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 to the alcohol consumption patterns that are driving the priority alcohol consequences you are trying to change. The six general causal variables are:

- 1) Retail availability – Is alcohol easy to obtain by underage drinkers because sales outlets in your community do not ID potential underage buyers, or does a high density of outlets contribute to high availability of alcohol in your community?
- 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?
- 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 your priority problems?

- 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 or underage drinking in your community?
- 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 youth have favorable attitudes toward alcohol or perceive the risk of alcohol use to be low?

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. The Louisiana SPF SIG Curriculum developed through the SPF SIG Project identifies several tools that you may find useful for collecting data relevant to the causal factors identified in the model. Worksheets for the indicators associated with these tools are provided in this profile report to allow you to consolidate relevant data into one document. For more information about these tools and opportunities to train in the LA SPF SIG Curriculum, please contact the Prevention Division of the Office for Addictive Disorders (<http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov>) or the Governor’s Office Safe and Drug Free Schools Program (<http://www.ladrugpolicy.org/>).

Much of the data available regarding causal factors is obtained from the Caring Communities Youth Survey (CCYS). Obviously, this data is most pertinent to youth populations, but youth perceptions are also likely to reflect community conditions to some extent as well. For your convenience, you will find all of the causal factor data from the CCYS for your parish provided in a consolidated form in Appendix B. When interpreting the results of the CCYS 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 CCYS in your parish will help you better determine how well the data represent your community. Appendix A presents the sample sizes and participation rates for the 2006 CCYS for each of the SPF alcohol priority parishes.

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 alcohol-related problems, 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 both to the density of retail outlets as well as to the ability of underage drinkers to obtain alcohol illegally through retail outlets. Social availability refers to the ability of underage youth to obtain alcohol through social ties such as family members, friends over the age of 21, and the like. Both retail and social availability are potentially important variables that contribute to alcohol consumption. The SEW has compiled five indicators related to availability of alcohol. Two indicators are specific to retail availability and the other three may be informative of either (or both) retail or social availability. The two indicators specific to retail availability are alcohol permit data and retail compliance check data. The more general availability indicators are data from the CCYS that shed light how easy youth think it is to obtain alcohol, where youth typically obtain alcohol, and where they typically consume it.

Alcohol permits by parish

One potentially useful indicator of the retail availability of alcohol is the number of alcohol retail outlets in your community. A good starting point for determining the number of alcohol retail outlets is to obtain data from the Louisiana Office for Alcohol and Tobacco Control (ATC). Alcohol permit data is available for viewing or download through an online search engine on the Louisiana ATC website (<http://atcpub.license.louisiana.gov/>) by parish and alcohol permit type. Through a query of the alcohol license data, a list of outlets can be generated for your perusal. The query will provide you with a wealth of information about each retail outlet including: name of outlet, street address, city, permit

type, etc. ATC staff has informed the SEW that there are six permit types that are most useful in querying the online database, these are:

- a) class A (on site) general beer
- b) class A general beer and liquor
- c) class A restaurant beer
- d) class A restaurant beer and liquor
- e) class B (off site) beer
- f) class B beer and liquor

In downloading the outlet data from the ATC website, it is advised that the data be cleaned of duplicate entries prior to calculating the number of outlets in your community. Typically, there will be a large number of duplicate entries in the list of outlets produced by the query. Appendix E provides a table for summarizing the ATC alcohol permit data. After you obtained the data for your parish, you may calculate an estimate of the number of both, on-premise (class A), and off-premise (class B) retail outlets as well as the number of outlets per capita for your community. To calculate the number of outlets per capita, divide the number of outlets by the population in our community. Appendix C provides 2006 census projection population estimates for each parish that may be used in calculating the number of outlets per capita.

Alcohol retail outlet compliance check data

The ATC conducts a compliance check program for alcohol retail outlets across the state. Table 26 presents compliance check data for 2006-07 provided by the LA ATC. At the current time, compliance check results data were available only for the year 2006, therefore trends in your parish cannot be examined. As you examine the data for your parish it is advised that you consider the number of outlets included in the sample in interpreting your results. Some parishes have only a few outlets included, and others have no outlets included in the sample. Areas with larger samples can be more confident in their interpretation of the results.

Table 26. Alcohol Retail Outlet Underage Buying Compliance Check Data 2006-07

	Number of Outlets Checked	Number of Retailers Selling to Underage Buyers	Percent of Retailers Selling to Underage Buyers
ACADIA	5	0	0.00%
ASCENSION	70	9	12.86%
ASSUMPTION	4	1	25.00%
AVOUELLES	17	3	17.65%
BIENVILLE	10	0	0.00%
BOSSIER	19	0	0.00%
CADDO	99	13	13.13%
CALCASIEU	118	11	9.32%
CALDWELL	7	1	14.29%
CATAHOULA	5	2	40.00%
CLAIBORNE	10	2	20.00%
CONCORDIA	14	3	21.43%
EAST BATON ROUGE	260	13	5.00%
EAST CARROLL	12	1	8.33%
EVANGELINE	24	3	12.50%
IBERIA	44	1	2.27%
JACKSON	12	2	16.67%
JEFFERSON	166	3	1.81%
LAFAYETTE	206	33	16.02%
LAFOURCHE	80	6	7.50%
LASALLE	21	1	4.76%
LINCOLN	60	4	6.67%
LIVINGSTON	27	1	3.70%
MOREHOUSE	19	1	5.26%

NATCHITO	82	10	12.20%
ORLEANS	154	11	7.14%
OUACHITA	105	14	13.33%
RAPIDES	12	2	16.67%
RICHLAND	9	2	22.22%
ST LANDRY	17	4	23.53%
ST JOHN	16	0	0.00%
ST MARTIN	36	3	8.33%
ST MARY	16	3	18.75%
ST TAMMANY	38	1	2.63%
TANGIPAHOA	70	9	12.86%
TENSAS	5	2	40.00%
TERREBONNE	2	1	50.00%
UNION	12	2	16.67%
WEBSTER	12	1	8.33%
WINN	9	1	11.11%
JEFFERSON DAVIS	31	0	0.00%
STATE TOTAL	1935	180	9.30%

General Availability Data from the Caring Communities Youth Survey

Three items on the CCYS are highly relevant to the availability causal factor for alcohol. One item asks respondents to indicate how easy it would be for them to get alcohol if they wanted to, another item asks respondents where they usually obtained it, and the third item asks respondents where they usually consumed it. These data may be useful in determining whether retail and social availability are important contributors to alcohol consumption among underage drinkers in your community. As with all CCYS data presented in this profile report, you should examine the sample size and participation rates for your parish. Appendix A provides the 2006 CCYS sample size and participation rates for each of the alcohol priority parishes.

Tables 27, 28, and 29 present CCYS item data relevant to availability of alcohol for youth for each of the alcohol priority parishes identified in the State Strategic Plan. Table 27 presents 2006 data regarding the perceived availability of alcohol for each parish by grade. Tables 28 and 29 present 2004 CCYS data examining where youth usually obtained their alcohol and where they usually drank it. The data for these two items collapse across all grades and includes only respondents who indicated drinking in the past year.

Table 27. "If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor how easy would it be for you to get some?" - Percentage of respondents indicating "very easy" or "sort of easy" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	20.1%	44.1%	70.5%	82.9%	52.4%
CAMERON PARISH	No data				
EVANGELINE PARISH	27.3%	55.0%	81.9%	83.9%	61.5%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	15.8%	45.3%	75.2%	87.1%	53.5%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	20.5%	40.9%	69.7%	84.5%	43.3%
ORLEANS PARISH	15.8%	41.1%	56.3%	57.7%	48.1%
ST. JAMES PARISH	23.0%	28.7%	69.6%	75.4%	43.3%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	23.9%	47.6%	70.9%	76.4%	50.8%
ST. MARY PARISH	22.8%	42.4%	67.4%	79.2%	48.9%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	21.9%	40.9%	68.0%	75.0%	46.4%
TERREBONNE PARISH	28.8%	50.8%	71.2%	82.1%	54.9%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	25.5%	43.3%	68.3%	81.4%	52.9%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	21.1%	44.4%	67.7%	77.3%	49.1%

Table 28. "If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or a taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it?" – Participants who indicated using alcohol in the past year (all grades combined)

	I bought it myself with a fake ID	I bought it myself without a fake ID	I got it from someone I know age 21 or over	I got it from someone I know under age 21	I got it from my brother or sister	I got it from home with my parents' permission	I got it from home without my parents' permission	I got it from another relative	A stranger bought it for me	I took it from a store or shop	Other
Calcasieu Parish	1.2%	3.5%	32.2%	15.7%	6.0%	13.7%	4.7%	7.2%	2.6%	0.4%	12.6%
Cameron Parish	0.9%	0.9%	35.6%	13.5%	5.0%	21.2%	5.4%	7.7%	0.9%		9.0%
Evangeline Parish	1.7%	5.8%	27.4%	14.3%	9.2%	12.3%	2.9%	10.9%	2.4%	0.5%	12.6%
Jefferson Davis	0.9%	2.2%	40.3%	11.9%	5.1%	15.5%	3.6%	7.8%	1.1%	0.7%	10.8%
Lafayette Parish	1.6%	3.3%	26.3%	13.1%	5.6%	18.6%	5.5%	7.9%	1.9%	0.7%	15.5%
Orleans Parish	1.6%	5.7%	20.8%	6.5%	6.0%	10.5%	4.0%	12.9%		2.8%	28.2%
St. James Parish	1.1%	2.7%	3.0%	10.0%	4.7%	3.7%	1.6%	4.3%	2.0%	0.2%	4.1%
St. Landry Parish	1.6%	3.8%	27.1%	11.6%	5.5%	18.9%	4.4%	11.4%	2.6%	0.2%	13.0%
St. Mary Parish	0.8%	2.4%	34.4%	9.3%	3.9%	18.3%	5.4%	7.9%	1.5%	0.6%	15.5%
Tangipahoa Parish	1.0%	3.2%	28.6%	12.4%	4.8%	14.0%	5.4%	10.7%	4.1%	0.5%	15.2%
Terrebonne Parish	0.7%	1.4%	32.3%	9.6%	5.7%	22.8%	4.5%	9.0%	1.3%	0.3%	12.5%
West Baton Rouge	0.5%	1.5%	27.9%	10.0%	4.5%	13.9%	8.0%	10.0%	3.0%		20.9%
State Of Louisiana	1.3%	3.1%	30.1%	12.4%	5.7%	15.3%	5.0%	8.8%	2.4%	0.7%	15.2%

Table 29. "If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or a taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it??" – Participants who indicated using alcohol in the past year (all grades combined)

	at my home	at someone else's home	at an open area like a park, beach, back road or street corner	at a sporting event or concert	at a restaurant, bar or nightclub	at an empty building or construction site	at a hotel/motel	in a car
Calcasieu Parish	12.6%	25.4%	3.1%	0.9%	1.7%	0.3%	0.9%	3.9%
Cameron Parish	30.0%	55.9%	3.6%	1.8%	2.7%	1.8%	0.5%	3.6%
Evangeline Parish	25.1%	41.9%	9.4%	1.8%	2.8%	0.3%	1.3%	17.5%
Jefferson Davis	27.3%	46.5%	10.4%	2.4%	2.8%	1.1%	0.9%	8.6%
Lafayette Parish	30.5%	46.3%	5.4%	1.7%	6.0%	0.9%	2.3%	6.9%
Orleans Parish	36.4%	26.3%	7.0%	6.6%	11.8%	1.8%	2.2%	7.9%
St. James Parish	24.1%	34.0%	14.1%	7.3%	6.8%	4.2%	1.0%	8.4%
St. Landry Parish	32.1%	40.5%	8.3%	2.3%	5.8%	1.1%	1.0%	8.9%
St. Mary Parish	31.0%	49.2%	4.8%	1.8%	4.5%	0.7%	1.3%	6.6%
Tangipahoa Parish	27.3%	44.6%	6.9%	3.1%	5.3%	1.0%	2.5%	9.2%
Terrebonne Parish	34.5%	48.7%	4.3%	1.8%	2.5%	0.5%	2.6%	5.0%
West Baton Rouge	35.8%	38.3%	9.5%	5.5%	2.5%	1.0%	1.5%	6.0%
State Of Louisiana	29.4%	45.4%	7.4%	2.5%	4.5%	0.9%	1.6%	8.2%

Additional possible indicators of retail availability

The Louisiana SPF SIG Curriculum includes tools for collecting additional data regarding the retail availability of alcohol within your community. The additional data you collect regarding the retail availability of alcohol may be helpful in providing data that supplements and enhances the data provided in this epidemiological profile report. Worksheets are provided below for you to enter data that you collect using Tool 1, and part of Tools 2 and 3 in the LA SPF SIG Curriculum. To determine the number of outlets per capita, simply divide the number of outlets by the population within your community (see Appendix C for 2006 population estimates for SPF alcohol priority parishes).

Table 30. On-Premise and Off-Premise Retail Outlets (Tool #1): Year 2007

On-premise Consumption	Number	# Per Capita
Taverns/Bars	113	.00056
Restaurants/Hotels	169	.00083
Other	13	.00006
Restrictions on location	See below Sec. 6-36	
Restrictions on number	See below Sec. 6-36	
Off-premise Consumption	Number	# Per Capita
Liquor Stores	0	0
Convenience Stores	156	.00077
Grocery Stores	49	.00024
Other	18	.00009
Restrictions on location	See below Sec. 6-36	
Restrictions on number	See below Sec. 6-36	

Sec. 6-36. Location restrictions; non-conforming status.

(a) *City of Lafayette.* This subsection applies only in the city.

(1) **No permit to sell, serve, and/or dispense alcoholic beverages shall be issued for any establishment located within a distance of 300 feet of any school, public library or public playgrounds except business colleges, business schools, or the University of Louisiana, at Lafayette. Such distance shall be measured as a person walks using the sidewalk from the nearest point of the property line of the public library, public playground, or applicable school, to the nearest point of the building or the part of the building to be licensed. No permit to sell alcoholic beverages shall be issued for any establishment located within a distance of 175 feet of any church or synagogue; such distances shall be measured in the same manner as is provided for schools.**

a. Waiver of distance requirements for restaurant establishments. For purposes of this section, a restaurant establishment shall be defined as an establishment:

1. Which operates a place of business whose purpose and primary function is to take orders for and serve food and food items;
2. Which serves alcoholic beverages in conjunction with meals;
3. Which serves food on all days of operations;
4. Which maintains separate sales figures for alcoholic beverages; and
5. Which operates a fully equipped kitchen used for the preparation of uncooked food for service and consumption of such food on the premises. With reference to a restaurant establishment, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), where the organization operating a church, synagogue, public library, school or playground, agrees in writing to waive opposition to the issuance of a permit for an applicant whose restaurant establishment is located within the distances set forth in subsection (a) from the church, synagogue, public library, school or playground, such distance requirements may be waived by resolution of the council.

b. Any permit issued under this section wherein the distance requirements have been waived by a resolution of the council is not assignable or transferable in any fashion. In the event that the restaurant establishment and/or its ownership is transferred or in the event that the restaurant establishment is closed, any permit issued under

this section is deemed voided and will no longer be of any force or effect. However, in the event of a dissolution of a partnership by the death of a partner, the surviving partners may operate under the partnership permit.

(2) Any premises which has been permitted and/or licensed to deal in alcoholic beverages prior to the establishment of a school, public library, public playground church, or synagogue within the distance prohibited by subsection (a)(1) above, shall have nonconforming use status and may maintain its permit and have new or renewal permits issued. However if any such premises closes, as defined in section 6-1, or fails to maintain a valid permit for a period in excess of 180 consecutive days, said premises shall not be entitled to the nonconforming use status and shall not be issued new or renewal permits.

(3) The prohibitions in this section do not apply to any premises which are maintained as a bona fide hotel.

(4) Subject expressly to the last paragraph hereof, the prohibitions in this section shall not apply to premises which are maintained as a bona fide restaurant establishment [as defined in subsection (a)(1) hereof] enfronting Jefferson Street and located in the Central Business Zoning District (CBD) in the City of Lafayette, applying for a Class A Restaurant (AR) permit issued only to restaurant establishments as defined by the Lafayette Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and issued in conjunction with the Class "R" restaurant permit in an area which was zoned commercial or industrial for a period of one year or longer prior to the location of the restaurant and on which a commercial enterprise has operated. In order to avail itself of the exemption specified in this subsection (a)(4), a person must make application for a waiver of the distance requirements set forth in subsection (a)(1) hereof to the Council in which application it is affirmatively shown that notice of such application for waiver is or has been provided to any organization operating a church, synagogue, public library, school or playground described in subsection (a)(1) hereof. The Council may grant the waiver by resolution only if all of the following conditions are met by the applicant, to-wit:

- a. No sale or other dispensing of alcohol may occur on the premises of the restaurant establishment between 11 o'clock P.M. and 10 o'clock A.M.;
- b. No live entertainment may be held on the premises of the restaurant establishment;
- c. No alcohol allowed out of premises of the restaurant establishment; and/or
- d. The restaurant establishment shall gross not less than sixty (60%) percent of its average monthly sales from the retail sale of food or food items that are prepared for service and consumption on the premises of the restaurant establishment.

(b) **Unincorporated areas.** The following provisions apply only in unincorporated areas of the parish:

(1) *Beverages of high alcoholic content.* Except as otherwise provided by state law, no permit required by the provisions of this article for beverages of high alcoholic content shall be granted for any business located within 500 feet of a church, synagogue, public library, school or playground. The measurement of this distance shall be made as a person walks using the sidewalk from the nearest point of the property line of the church or synagogue, library, playground or school to the nearest point of the premises for which the license is sought.

(2) *Beverages of low alcoholic content.* Except as otherwise provided by state law, no permit required by the provisions of this article for beverages of low alcoholic content shall be granted for any business located within 300 feet of a public playground or 500 feet of a building used exclusively as a church or synagogue, public library or school, except a school for business education conducted as a business college or school. In undeveloped rural areas the distance shall be measured in a straight line from the nearest point to the nearest point of the respective premises. This distance shall be measured as a person walks using the sidewalk from the

nearest point of the property line of the church or synagogue, library, playground or school to the nearest point of the premises for which the license is sought.

(3) *Waivers*. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (b)(1) and (2) of this section, where the organization operating a church, synagogue, public library, school or playground agrees in writing to waive opposition to the issuance of a permit to an applicant whose business is located within the distances set forth in subsections (b)(1) and (2) from the church, synagogue, public library, school or playground, such distance requirements may be waived by resolution of the council.

(Ord. No. O-180-2005, § 2, 7-26-05)

Table 31. Retail Alcohol Policy Observation Data (Tools #2 & 3): Year 2007

On-premise Consumption	Percent	# of Outlets Observed
Posted "No sales to minors" signs	68%	37
Patrons under 21 allowed in establishment	89%	37
ID check to determine age	97%	37
Off-premise Consumption	Percent	# of Outlets Observed
Posted "No sales to minors" signs	52%	23
ID check to determine age	100%	23

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 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.

Unfortunately, there is little data available through the SEW dataset regarding criminal justice and enforcement at the current time. The CCYS contains one item relevant to perceived enforcement of alcohol laws for youth. The data for this item are presented below by grade in Table 32. As with all CCYS 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). Additionally, the Louisiana SPF SIG Curriculum provides information on how to examine conviction rates for alcohol-related crimes in your community.

Table 32. "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 "Definitely" or "Mostly Not True" 2006 ****** please note this table lists "definitely" and "mostly not true". These are opposites and it could not be confirmed as to which one was correct at time of printing.*

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	46.8%	71.5%	84.6%	88.5%	71.8%
CAMERON PARISH	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
EVANGELINE PARISH	64.7%	83.1%	92.3%	88.3%	82.4%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	55.0%	71.5%	87.3%	90.7%	74.9%

LAFAYETTE PARISH	45.4%	71.6%	83.6%	89.0%	66.3%
ORLEANS PARISH	41.4%	70.3%	83.1%	78.8%	73.8%
ST. JAMES PARISH	52.9%	68.8%	84.5%	84.6%	68.6%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	52.4%	75.0%	85.9%	87.8%	72.8%
ST. MARY PARISH	43.7%	65.9%	82.9%	90.9%	67.5%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	54.0%	73.8%	87.6%	88.5%	72.8%
TERREBONNE PARISH	54.7%	77.5%	88.0%	91.5%	75.7%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	53.4%	79.3%	89.4%	92.4%	77.5%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	49.1%	72.9%	84.7%	87.3%	71.3%

Additional possible indicators of criminal justice/enforcement

The Louisiana SPF SIG Curriculum includes tools for collecting additional data regarding the enforcement of alcohol laws within your community. The additional data you collect regarding enforcement of alcohol laws may be helpful in providing data that supplements and enhances the data provided in this epidemiological profile report. A worksheet is provided below for you to enter data that you collect using Tool #6 in the LA SPF SIG Curriculum.

Table 33. Conviction Rates for Alcohol Related Crimes (Tool #6): Year 2006 - INCOMPLETE

Alcohol-related Crimes	Number of Filings	Found Guilty	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed	Refused	Deferred	Pre-trial Diversion	Not Guilty	Pending
Minor in Possession									
Adult DUI (BAC>0.08)	258	241			12				
Juvenile DUI (BAC > 0.02)									
Open Container									
Other									
Total									

Table 33a. Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) arrests from 2004 – 2007 by the Lafayette Police Department.

Year	Total Arrest	21 and over	Under 21	% under 21
2004	608	476	132	22%
2005	451	349	101	22%
2006	250	239	11	4%
2007	211	204	7	3%

The Lafayette Police Department had an Alcohol Traffic Action Campaign (ATAC) section in place until October 2005. This section was abolished at that time due to staffing issues within the department and has not been reinstated since.

This section was assigned strictly to the task of OWI enforcement within the city limits of Lafayette. There were up to three full time officers assigned to this section during its tenure.

Promotion

The next causal factor identified in the SPF alcohol 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. Therefore, you may find it useful to collect data that informs you about the alcohol promotion that affects your community. Unfortunately, alcohol promotion data is not readily available through state level data sets, and the SEW does not have any data to provide you relating to promotion. However, the Louisiana SPF SIG Curriculum includes four tools for collecting data regarding the promotion of alcohol within your community. 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. Worksheets are provided below for you to enter data that you collect using Tools 2 and 3, as well as Tool 4 and Tool 5 in the LA SPF SIG Curriculum.

**Table 34. Retail Outlet Alcohol Promotion Observational Data (Tools #2 & 3):
Year 2007**

On-premise Consumption	Percent	# of Outlets Observed
Alcohol advertising visible from outside	38%	37
Alcohol advertising displayed inside	84%	37
Free alcohol-related merchandise	14%	37
Special promotional events (e.g., recreational events)	16%	37
Advertise extra large drink sizes	22%	37
Off-premise Consumption	Percent	# of Outlets Observed
Alcohol advertising visible from outside	74%	23
Alcohol advertising displayed inside	91%	23
Free alcohol-related merchandise	0%	23
Special promotional events (e.g., recreational events)	0%	23

**Table 35. Retail Outlet Alcohol Pricing Observational Data (Tools #2 & 3):
Year 2007**

On-premise Consumption	Percent	# of Outlets Observed
Happy hours with discounted drinks	54%	37
All you can drink specials	3%	37
Two for one drink specials	49%	37
Price reduction for larger amounts	16%	37
Targeted group specials (e.g., ladies night)	41%	37
Off-premise Consumption	Percent	# of Outlets Observed
Sale prices on beer or wine	74%	23
Sale prices on hard alcohol	26%	23
Price specials on larger amounts	70%	23
Bottles of wine for less than \$5.00	87%	23

Table 36. Billboard and Newspaper Alcohol Advertisements (Tool #5): Year 2007

Advertisement Medium	Number/Percentage Observed
Percentage of billboards advertising alcohol	7.5%
Number of advertisements in local paper	1149
Number of promotional events in local paper	130

Table 37. Alcohol Promotion at Community Events and Festivals (Tool #4):
October 2006 – September 2007

Festival/Event	Dates	Alcohol Available	Alcohol Related Sponsorship
CROSSROADS CONCERT SERIES	Oct. 4	Yes	
Lafayette Concert Band Fall Concert	Oct 4		
Rhythms on the River	Oct 4	Yes	
Blues at BEGNEAUD!	Oct 5	Yes	
Bach Lunch	Oct 5, 12, 19, 26 Nov 2, 9		
Ragin' Cajun Football	10-6, 20	Yes	
Acadian Symphony Orchestra	10-06		
Bayou Vermillion Festival	10-07	Yes	
PASA Series Ballet Hispanico	10-07		
Latin Music Festival	10-08	Yes	
Festivals Acadien	10-12 to 14	Yes	
Second Saturday Artwalk	10-13	Yes	
Movies in the Parc	10-20		
Rhythms on the River	Oct 25	Yes	
UL Lafayette Symphony Halloween Concert	Oct 26		
PASA Series: the Actor's Gang	10-30	Yes	
Louisiana Crossroads	11-01	Yes	
Chorale Acadienne Presents Chantons La Liberte	11-1 & 2		
Rhythms on the River	11-1, 8 & 15	Yes	
Downtown Alive	11-2, 9 & 16	Yes	
La Belle Journee Historic Festival	11-3&4	Yes	
Second Saturday ArtWalk	11-10	Yes	
Acadiana Festival of Trees Opening Gala	11/14	Yes	
Acadiana Festival of Trees	11/15 - 16		
Big Easel Art Festival	11-17	Yes	
Movies in the Parc	11-17		
Acadiana Symphony Orchestra Concert	11-17 & 18		
Moscow Ballet Presents The Great Russian Nutcracker	11-20	Yes	
Safari of Lights	11/23 – 12/30		
Ragin Cajun Football	11-24		
A Cajun & Creole Christmas	11-24 to 12-31	Yes	
Louisiana Crossroads Concert Series	12/06		
Sonic Drive In Christmas Parade	12/06		
Festival of Light	12/06		
Noel Acadien Au Village	12/1-23		
Christmas At the Alexandre Mouton House	12/06	Yes	
Acadiana Symphony Orchestra Christmas Pop Concert	12/15	Yes	
New Years Moon	12/31		
PASA Series: Ricky Skaggs and Bruce Hornsby	1/11	Yes	
Krewe des Chiens People Ball	1/18		
Krewe of Carnivale en Rio Mardi Gras Parade	1/26		

Krewe des Chiens Mardi Gras Dog Parade	1/26		
Le Festival de Mardi Gras a Lafayette	2/1-5	Yes	
Friday Night Parade	2/1	Yes	
Krewe of Bonaparte Mardi Gras Parade	2/2	Yes	
Children's Parade	2/2	Yes	
Queen Evangeline's Parade	2/4	Yes	
Krewe of Oberon Children's Pageant	2/4		
King's Court at Mardi Gras	2/5	Yes	
King's Parade	2/5	Yes	
Lafayette Mardi Gras Festival Parade	2/5	Yes	
Independent Parade	2/5	Yes	
The Mardi Gras Show	2/5	Yes	
Greater S/W LA Mardi Gras Ball and Pageant	2/5	Yes	
PASA Series:Tango Fire	2/10	Yes	
Chorale Acadienne presents Piano4	2/16	Yes	
PASA Series: Oleta Adams	2/22	Yes	
Theater League of Louisiana presents: Movin' Out	2/24	Yes	
PASA Series: Nadja Salerno-Sonnenbe Violin	3-14	Yes	
Cycle Zydeco Bike Tour	3/27-28		
Theater League of Louisiana Presents "Chicago"	3/31	Yes	
Festival of the Arts	4/1-4	Yes	
Festival Des Fleurs de Louisiane	4/5-6		
Pyromania	4/5-6		
Festival International de Louisiane	4/23-27	Yes	
Chorale Acadienne presents Moonlight & Music	5/10	Yes	
Cajun Heartland State Fair	5/28 – 6/1		
Freedom Fest	7/4	Yes	
Happy Birthday, America!	7/4	Yes	

69 events are held in Lafayette Parish. Of those, 44 (or 64%) have alcohol available.

Community Norms

There is a large body of literature suggesting that social 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 CCYS that can provide data relevant to understanding the norms regarding alcohol use in your community. Data from the 2006 CCYS for each of these items for the SPF alcohol priority parishes is presented in the tables below. Table 38 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 39 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. Table 40 presents the percentage of youth who indicated that most adults would think it is “not wrong at all” or “a little bit wrong” for kids their age to drink alcohol, and Table 41 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 CCYS 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). You will also find the Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA) Alcohol Personality Survey located in Appendix E. This survey shows how the community views itself.

Table 38. "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?" - Percentage of respondents indicating "Very good" to "Some chance" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	9.7%	23.7%	49.4%	50.6%	30.2%
CAMERON PARISH	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
EVANGELINE PARISH	14.7%	35.1%	53.6%	51.4%	36.6%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	6.3%	26.0%	48.6%	57.6%	32.2%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	8.8%	26.2%	43.4%	51.9%	26.4%
ORLEANS PARISH	3.4%	14.5%	20.8%	15.3%	15.5%
ST. JAMES PARISH	7.8%	17.9%	48.5%	43.4%	24.9%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	11.4%	36.8%	44.7%	42.3%	28.6%
ST. MARY PARISH	10.0%	21.2%	34.7%	39.3%	23.6%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	10.6%	23.4%	41.2%	44.9%	27.0%
TERREBONNE PARISH	13.3%	30.1%	45.4%	48.4%	31.9%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	10.7%	30.6%	47.6%	43.9%	32.0%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	9.6%	23.9%	42.7%	44.7%	27.4%

Table 39. "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?" - Percentage of respondents overestimating use for their grade 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
CALCASIEU PARISH	28.9%	42.2%	75.3%	84.9%
CAMERON PARISH	No data	No data	No data	No data
EVANGELINE PARISH	49.3%	61.8%	83.5%	82.2%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	22.8%	40.3%	71.9%	81.7%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	26.1%	45.1%	75.7%	85.6%
ORLEANS PARISH	4.8%	28.9%	37.9%	53.0%
ST. JAMES PARISH	13.0%	49.3%	66.7%	78.6%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	31.2%	47.8%	72.1%	79.7%
ST. MARY PARISH	25.4%	41.5%	63.3%	77.8%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	24.1%	38.2%	68.8%	76.3%
TERREBONNE PARISH	28.9%	54.9%	73.4%	79.2%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	32.8%	44.9%	76.0%	78.9%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	26.0%	42.4%	67.1%	74.9%

Table 40. "How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?" - Percentage of respondents indicating "Not wrong at all" or "A little bit wrong" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	9.9%	21.0%	29.7%	34.1%	22.7%
CAMERON PARISH	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
EVANGELINE PARISH	17.9%	35.2%	46.5%	47.5%	36.3%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	10.7%	24.2%	39.4%	45.1%	28.7%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	9.8%	20.1%	33.9%	38.6%	20.8%
ORLEANS PARISH	5.0%	21.4%	29.6%	28.0%	24.2%
ST. JAMES PARISH	8.8%	15.8%	31.6%	32.3%	19.5%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	14.8%	26.0%	36.6%	43.0%	27.9%
ST. MARY PARISH	11.7%	25.8%	32.6%	45.0%	26.5%

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	11.3%	21.2%	32.5%	35.0%	22.7%
TERREBONNE PARISH	14.0%	27.0%	39.2%	42.8%	28.9%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	10.8%	22.6%	42.2%	42.4%	28.5%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	10.3%	21.9%	31.9%	37.3%	23.6%

Table 41. "About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have gotten drunk or high?" – Percentage of respondents indicating "Five or more" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	9.0%	19.0%	31.1%	38.3%	24.2%
CAMERON PARISH	No data				
EVANGELINE PARISH	16.1%	33.0%	43.3%	41.7%	33.8%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	13.8%	24.1%	35.7%	47.6%	29.0%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	9.1%	19.1%	35.9%	42.2%	20.9%
ORLEANS PARISH	3.5%	24.1%	27.2%	30.7%	24.8%
ST. JAMES PARISH	14.8%	13.4%	37.7%	34.6%	22.0%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	16.5%	28.5%	36.9%	42.3%	29.1%
ST. MARY PARISH	13.4%	24.8%	34.2%	42.7%	27.0%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	13.1%	21.8%	32.3%	29.8%	22.5%
TERREBONNE PARISH	12.3%	26.9%	36.5%	38.3%	26.9%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	6.9%	25.2%	44.0%	38.4%	28.5%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	11.6%	21.6%	31.4%	36.3%	23.9%

Individual Factors

The final category of causal factors to problematic drinking highlighted in the SPF alcohol 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. The CCYS contains several items that are relevant to understanding the levels of individual risk for alcohol consumption in youth for your community. Data from the 2006 CCYS for each of these items for the SPF alcohol priority parishes is presented in the tables below. Table 42 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 43 presents the percentage of youth that indicated "definitely true" or "mostly true" when asked whether they will drink alcohol as an adult. Table 44 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 45 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 46 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 47 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. As with all CCYS 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 42. "How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine or hard liquor regularly?"- Percentage of respondents indicating "Not wrong at all" or "A little bit wrong" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	6.2%	22.2%	45.5%	46.0%	27.0%
CAMERON PARISH	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
EVANGELINE PARISH	13.9%	42.2%	56.3%	50.3%	39.1%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	8.2%	21.7%	40.6%	51.4%	28.5%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	5.8%	21.8%	41.5%	49.3%	23.1%
ORLEANS PARISH	3.2%	17.6%	23.8%	25.8%	20.4%
ST. JAMES PARISH	6.7%	19.3%	39.2%	47.0%	24.4%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	9.8%	23.5%	40.2%	42.0%	26.3%
ST. MARY PARISH	7.1%	23.7%	33.5%	42.4%	23.6%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	7.6%	19.5%	37.9%	42.2%	23.7%
TERREBONNE PARISH	9.1%	29.4%	44.2%	47.4%	30.0%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	11.3%	26.2%	52.0%	51.5%	33.8%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	7.2%	21.9%	39.0%	43.0%	24.9%

Table 43. "When I am an adult, I will drink alcohol."- Percentage of respondents indicating "Definitely true" or "Mostly true" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	25.5%	45.1%	62.9%	63.0%	46.8%
CAMERON PARISH	No data				
EVANGELINE PARISH	40.8%	62.1%	74.0%	73.7%	61.3%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	24.1%	47.6%	60.2%	66.8%	47.6%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	24.7%	46.6%	63.5%	69.2%	44.3%
ORLEANS PARISH	16.7%	40.7%	51.1%	52.2%	44.8%
ST. JAMES PARISH	31.0%	32.3%	63.3%	61.5%	43.8%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	30.1%	44.8%	59.5%	63.4%	46.9%
ST. MARY PARISH	25.1%	44.5%	51.2%	65.7%	43.6%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	24.0%	38.3%	57.1%	55.8%	40.6%
TERREBONNE PARISH	37.3%	57.8%	65.2%	67.2%	55.0%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	22.6%	52.2%	66.7%	65.1%	51.8%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	24.0%	43.6%	58.0%	60.9%	44.0%

Table 44. "How much do people risk harming themselves if they drink 1-2 drinks per day?"- Percentage of respondents indicating "No risk" or "Slight risk" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	37.1%	38.6%	41.1%	32.2%	37.5%
CAMERON PARISH	No data				
EVANGELINE PARISH	49.3%	49.4%	42.7%	39.1%	46.0%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	32.8%	42.2%	37.5%	37.0%	37.3%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	38.1%	43.5%	34.7%	36.0%	39.1%
ORLEANS PARISH	39.0%	35.3%	30.9%	28.2%	32.3%
ST. JAMES PARISH	49.0%	34.9%	41.2%	41.1%	42.6%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	40.1%	38.6%	35.5%	31.0%	37.0%
ST. MARY PARISH	41.3%	43.6%	35.6%	34.5%	39.4%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	41.6%	40.3%	38.2%	30.1%	38.3%

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
TERREBONNE PARISH	38.6%	43.7%	36.0%	36.6%	39.0%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	42.0%	45.9%	39.1%	38.4%	41.5%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	39.4%	40.2%	36.6%	34.6%	38.2%

Table 45. "How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?" – Percentage of respondents indicating "No risk" or "Slight risk" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	24.1%	22.6%	28.6%	26.3%	25.1%
CAMERON PARISH	No data				
EVANGELINE PARISH	39.7%	38.2%	32.7%	36.9%	37.1%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	21.2%	24.5%	21.8%	29.3%	23.9%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	29.0%	31.0%	24.2%	29.0%	28.8%
ORLEANS PARISH	32.2%	28.1%	20.4%	19.9%	23.8%
ST. JAMES PARISH	40.2%	32.3%	28.7%	38.0%	36.0%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	32.8%	30.1%	24.8%	24.5%	28.7%
ST. MARY PARISH	29.6%	31.4%	21.2%	31.5%	28.8%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	28.9%	27.9%	27.5%	24.0%	27.4%
TERREBONNE PARISH	23.7%	27.1%	24.6%	32.4%	26.5%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	28.7%	35.2%	38.5%	30.4%	33.3%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	29.2%	27.4%	25.3%	27.3%	27.5%

Table 46. "If you drank alcohol without your parent's permission, would you be caught?" – Percentage of respondents indicating "Definitely not true" or "Mostly not true" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	18.6%	35.0%	57.4%	64.7%	43.0%
CAMERON PARISH	No data				
EVANGELINE PARISH	32.5%	47.7%	63.6%	65.0%	51.8%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	20.5%	34.5%	51.4%	66.7%	41.4%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	23.5%	40.4%	60.4%	68.6%	40.9%
ORLEANS PARISH	25.4%	34.9%	49.4%	63.8%	47.0%
ST. JAMES PARISH	24.9%	34.3%	45.9%	66.7%	40.0%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	24.0%	38.3%	54.9%	62.4%	41.9%
ST. MARY PARISH	19.7%	38.1%	51.2%	65.4%	40.6%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	18.1%	37.4%	56.2%	63.3%	39.9%
TERREBONNE PARISH	18.1%	40.8%	59.4%	67.8%	43.5%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	26.3%	45.6%	55.6%	76.1%	49.3%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	21.0%	38.0%	54.1%	63.7%	41.7%

Table 47. "How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to drink alcohol regularly?" – Percentage of respondents indicating "Not wrong at all" or "A little bit wrong" 2006

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
CALCASIEU PARISH	5.9%	12.4%	23.1%	27.1%	16.4%
CAMERON PARISH	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
EVANGELINE PARISH	7.5%	20.5%	30.7%	32.4%	22.5%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	6.0%	14.3%	28.5%	36.8%	20.2%
LAFAYETTE PARISH	4.9%	12.3%	25.7%	33.7%	14.3%
ORLEANS PARISH	1.7%	15.7%	19.1%	11.7%	14.1%
ST. JAMES PARISH	2.6%	8.5%	20.9%	24.8%	11.7%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	8.1%	15.8%	26.5%	30.9%	18.5%
ST. MARY PARISH	5.6%	13.2%	23.3%	35.4%	17.3%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	5.4%	11.4%	19.3%	26.2%	13.8%
TERREBONNE PARISH	8.8%	18.0%	25.8%	37.7%	20.8%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	4.4%	15.6%	30.9%	29.1%	19.5%
STATE OF LOUISIANA	5.4%	12.5%	20.0%	28.1%	15.1%

APPENDIX A

Caring Communities Youth Survey Sample Sizes and Participation Rates for 2006

When interpreting the CCYS indicators in the epidemiological profile report (youth alcohol use and causal factor data derived from the CCYS), it is important to consider the sample size and participation rates the data for your parish are based on. While the samples for the 2006 CCYS were generally large, representative samples for most parishes, there are some parishes where sample sizes are small enough that interpretation of the CCYS 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 parish. Conversely, as sample sizes and participation rates become low, caution is warranted in interpreting the results of the data for your parish. Please note that you may be able to obtain sub-parish 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 parish and the parish data as a whole does not represent the community of interest well.

Table A1. Total Sample Size for 2006 CCYS for SPF SIG Alcohol Priority Parishes by Grade.

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Calcasieu Parish	1,708	1,738	1,269	1,077	5,792
Cameron Parish	0	0	0	0	0
Evangeline Parish	317	331	257	183	1,088
Jefferson Davis Parish	357	323	289	256	1,225
Lafayette Parish	1,592	1,434	941	454	4,421
Orleans Parish	62	210	187	191	650
St. James Parish	210	159	97	133	599
St. Landry Parish	746	694	552	429	2,421
St. Mary Parish	661	544	380	373	1,958
Tangipahoa Parish	1,113	1,055	657	709	3,534
Terrebonne Parish	1,132	995	866	684	3,677
West Baton Rouge Parish	198	172	173	135	678
State Of Louisiana	32,934	30,690	23,568	19,165	106,357

Table A2. 2006 CCYS Participation Rates for SPF SIG Alcohol Priority Parishes by Grade*.

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Calcasieu Parish	68.18%	73.40%	57.29%	57.97%	64.74%
Cameron Parish	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Evangeline Parish	69.67%	65.81%	68.72%	77.54%	69.39%
Jefferson Davis Parish	79.33%	80.55%	73.91%	73.99%	77.14%
Lafayette Parish	67.69%	60.94%	44.62%	26.57%	51.87%
Orleans Parish	13.03%	36.14%	16.56%	17.67%	19.90%
St. James Parish	72.92%	50.32%	31.29%	52.57%	51.33%
St. Landry Parish	66.08%	65.66%	61.95%	54.37%	62.62%
St. Mary Parish	81.10%	76.40%	53.90%	56.43%	67.68%
Tangipahoa Parish	76.71%	72.71%	48.17%	65.95%	66.17%
Terrebonne Parish	80.57%	70.47%	71.04%	54.81%	69.59%
West Baton Rouge Parish	69.47%	66.67%	67.32%	69.59%	68.21%

*Based on 2006 public school enrollment figures provided by the Louisiana Department of Education.
www.louisianaschools.com/lde/pair/1489.html

APPENDIX B

Caring Communities Youth Survey Causal Factor Data for Lafayette Parish

Community Norms Data 2006

Item Data Presented	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
"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?" – % indicated "Very good" to "Some chance"	8.8%	26.2%	43.4%	51.9%	26.4%
"Now think about all the students in your grade... How many of them do you think drank alcohol sometime in the past month?" – % overestimated use for their grade vs. state average	26.1%	45.1%	75.7%	85.6%	48.9%
"How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?" – % indicated "Not wrong at all" or "A little bit wrong"	9.8%	20.1%	33.9%	38.6%	20.8%
"About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have gotten drunk or high?" – % indicated "5 or more" adults	9.1%	19.1%	35.9%	42.2%	20.9%

Individual Factors Data 2006

Item Data Presented	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
"How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine or hard liquor regularly?" – % indicated "a little bit wrong" or "not wrong at all"	5.8%	21.8%	41.5%	49.3%	23.1%
"When I am an adult, I will drink alcohol." – % indicated "mostly true" or "definitely true"	24.7%	46.6%	63.5%	69.2%	44.3%
"How much do people risk harming themselves if they drink 1-2 drinks per day?" – % indicated "No risk" or "Slight risk"	38.1%	43.5%	34.7%	36.0%	39.1%
How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?" – % indicated "No risk" or "Slight risk"	29.0%	31.0%	24.2%	29.0%	28.8%
"If you drank alcohol without your parent's permission, would you be caught?" – % indicated "mostly not true" or "definitely not true"	23.5%	40.4%	60.4%	68.6%	40.9%
How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to drink alcohol regularly?" – % indicated "A little bit wrong" or "Not wrong at all"	4.9%	12.3%	25.7%	33.7%	14.3%

Perceived Enforcement Data 2006

Item Data Presented	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
"If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?" – % indicated "mostly not true" or "definitely not true"	45.4%	71.6%	83.6%	89.0%	66.3%

Perceived Availability Data 2006

Item Data Presented	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
"If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) how easy would it be for you to get some?" – % who indicated "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy"	20.5%	40.9%	69.7%	84.5%	43.3%

"If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or a taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it? Select the one best answer." All Responses (Participants who indicating drinking in the past year) 2004

I bought it myself with a fake ID	I bought it myself without a fake ID	I got it from someone I know age 21 or over	I got it from someone I know under age 21	I got it from my brother or sister	I got it from home with my parents' permission	I got it from home without my parents' permission	I got it from another relative	A stranger bought it for me	I took it from a store or shop	Other
1.6%	3.3%	26.3%	13.1%	5.6%	18.6%	5.5%	7.9%	1.9%	0.7%	15.5%

"If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or a taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it? Select the best answer." All Responses (Participants who indicating drinking in the past year) 2004

at my home	at someone else's home	at an open area like a park, beach, back road or street corner	at a sporting event or concert	at a restaurant, bar or nightclub	at an empty building or construction site	at a hotel/motel	in a car
30.5%	46.3%	5.4%	1.7%	6.0%	0.9%	2.3%	6.9%

APPENDIX C

2006 Census Bureau Population Projections by Parish

Geography	Total Population Projection: July 1, 2006
Acadia Parish, Louisiana	60457
Allen Parish, Louisiana	25447
Ascension Parish, Louisiana	97335
Assumption Parish, Louisiana	23472
Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana	42663
Beauregard Parish, Louisiana	35130
Bienville Parish, Louisiana	15168
Bossier Parish, Louisiana	107270
Caddo Parish, Louisiana	253118
Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana	184524
Caldwell Parish, Louisiana	10615
Cameron Parish, Louisiana	7792
Catahoula Parish, Louisiana	10567
Claiborne Parish, Louisiana	16210
Concordia Parish, Louisiana	19460
De Soto Parish, Louisiana	26390
East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana	429073
East Carroll Parish, Louisiana	8699
East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana	20922
Evangeline Parish, Louisiana	35911
Franklin Parish, Louisiana	20455
Grant Parish, Louisiana	19879
Iberia Parish, Louisiana	75509
Iberville Parish, Louisiana	32974
Jackson Parish, Louisiana	15202
Jefferson Parish, Louisiana	431361
Jefferson Davis Parish, Louisiana	31418
Lafayette Parish, Louisiana	203091
Lafourche Parish, Louisiana	93554
La Salle Parish, Louisiana	14093
Lincoln Parish, Louisiana	41857
Livingston Parish, Louisiana	114805
Madison Parish, Louisiana	12328
Morehouse Parish, Louisiana	29761
Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana	38719

Geography	Total Population Projection: July 1, 2006
Orleans Parish, Louisiana	223388
Ouachita Parish, Louisiana	149259
Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana	22512
Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana	22648
Rapides Parish, Louisiana	130201
Red River Parish, Louisiana	9438
Richland Parish, Louisiana	20554
Sabine Parish, Louisiana	23934
St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana	15514
St. Charles Parish, Louisiana	52761
St. Helena Parish, Louisiana	10759
St. James Parish, Louisiana	21721
St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana	48537
St. Landry Parish, Louisiana	91528
St. Martin Parish, Louisiana	51341
St. Mary Parish, Louisiana	51867
St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana	230605
Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana	113137
Tensas Parish, Louisiana	6138
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana	109348
Union Parish, Louisiana	22964
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana	56021
Vernon Parish, Louisiana	46748
Washington Parish, Louisiana	44750
Webster Parish, Louisiana	41301
West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana	22463
West Carroll Parish, Louisiana	11732
West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana	15535
Winn Parish, Louisiana	15835

APPENDIX D

Caring Communities Youth Survey Sample Sizes and Participation Rates for 2002 and 2004²

Table D1. Total Sample Size for 2002 CCYS for SPF SIG Alcohol Priority Parishes by Grade.

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Calcasieu Parish	1,496	1,679	1,401	1,216	5,792
Cameron Parish	106	132	89	87	414
Evangeline Parish	395	387	286	260	1,328
Jefferson Davis Parish	324	347	299	244	1,214
Lafayette Parish	1,381	1,430	1,018	988	4,817
Orleans Parish	1,165	1,066	291	243	2,765
St. James Parish	185	67	94	101	447
St. Landry Parish	269	478	307	320	1,374
St. Mary Parish	377	378	408	345	1,508
Tangipahoa Parish	672	337	345	551	1,905
Terrebonne Parish	794	452	455	354	2,055
West Baton Rouge Parish	127	137	81	68	413
State Of Louisiana	31,795	31,520	24,379	19,693	107,387

Table D2. 2002 CCYS Participation Rates for SPF SIG Alcohol Priority Parishes by Grade*.

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Calcasieu Parish	62.07%	67.89%	65.16%	62.49%	64.51%
Cameron Parish	73.61%	81.99%	68.46%	67.97%	73.53%
Evangeline Parish	75.96%	81.99%	82.66%	78.55%	79.57%
Jefferson Davis Parish	72.48%	77.63%	76.86%	69.91%	74.39%
Lafayette Parish	55.89%	59.16%	47.75%	64.32%	56.30%
Orleans Parish	21.24%	15.22%	6.37%	5.56%	12.91%
St. James Parish	64.91%	20.00%	37.90%	38.70%	39.59%
St. Landry Parish	22.18%	40.00%	30.79%	37.60%	32.28%
St. Mary Parish	46.31%	46.04%	57.38%	53.16%	50.35%
Tangipahoa Parish	47.80%	23.53%	25.84%	54.77%	36.78%
Terrebonne Parish	49.75%	26.39%	35.00%	33.12%	36.19%
West Baton Rouge Parish	44.56%	41.64%	31.40%	28.22%	37.11%

*Based on 2002 public school enrollment figures provided by the Louisiana Department of Education.
www.louisianaschools.com/ide/pair/1489.html

² Please see Appendix A for explanation on how to use these data.

Table D3. Total Sample Size for 2004 CCYS for SPF SIG Alcohol Priority Parishes by Grade.

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Calcasieu Parish	1,838	1,775	1,688	1,419	6,720
Cameron Parish	98	109	112	77	396
Evangeline Parish	412	322	176	170	1,080
Jefferson Davis Parish	368	367	300	231	1,266
Lafayette Parish	1,618	1,524	1,002	812	4,956
Orleans Parish	298	201	168	188	855
St. James Parish	197	82	134	49	462
St. Landry Parish	844	842	601	474	2,761
St. Mary Parish	579	508	497	375	1,959
Tangipahoa Parish	1,024	1,151	805	806	3,786
Terrebonne Parish		661	566	338	1,565
West Baton Rouge Parish	208	187			395
State Of Louisiana	29,709	28,693	21,811	17,236	97,449

Table D4. 2004 CCYS Participation Rates for SPF SIG Alcohol Priority Parishes by Grade*.

	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Calcasieu Parish	74.44%	70.32%	77.11%	76.70%	74.40%
Cameron Parish	82.35%	77.30%	80.00%	66.96%	76.89%
Evangeline Parish	79.38%	59.52%	65.43%	63.20%	67.58%
Jefferson Davis Parish	84.79%	80.84%	70.75%	65.63%	76.08%
Lafayette Parish	70.16%	65.18%	45.92%	50.53%	58.77%
Orleans Parish	6.53%	3.51%	3.83%	5.26%	4.68%
St. James Parish	67.70%	24.55%	42.54%	22.90%	40.03%
St. Landry Parish	73.26%	70.88%	62.67%	58.02%	67.08%
St. Mary Parish	66.78%	65.46%	67.62%	57.69%	64.70%
Tangipahoa Parish	74.74%	69.97%	63.99%	71.77%	70.16%
Terrebonne Parish	0.00%	38.14%	43.94%	31.50%	28.32%
West Baton Rouge Parish	79.09%	70.83%	0.00%	0.00%	40.51%

*Based on 2004 public school enrollment figures provided by the Louisiana Department of Education.
www.louisianaschools.com/ide/pair/1489.html

APPENDIX E

CMCA Community Alcohol Personality Survey Results

CMCA Community Alcohol Personality Survey Results 07-22-07 Cumulative through September 2007 N=112

Part 1 Your Community's Alcohol Personality

The additional surveys completed through September 2007, essentially echo answers from previous surveys with regard to Questions 1 – 13. Surveys are on file for review by CMCA personnel.

1. How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol advertising?

- Average control
- I think Lafayette community leaders and school administrators make a good effort. It is the people in the community that are lax.
- I think it is adequate but more can be done
- Not much at all
- I do not think the community of Lafayette has any say so in the advertising
- Yes, near schools and family oriented places
- Good
- Monitored well
- Not well
- Large amount of alcohol ads
- Not very well
- More monitoring needs to be done
- Fair job
- Think community monitors advertising and stays within legal guidelines
- Not very well – some alcohol ads are in close proximity of family oriented locations.
- Not that I am aware of.
- Advertisement seems to be around schools, etc.
- There is no monitoring except the beer distributor's bill boards have the message about drinking and driving.
- I see many more ads and billboards on the north side of town minority neighborhoods.
- Alcohol advertising is pushed very hard in this area.
- Near university housing, apartment complexes.
- Don't know (3 responses)
- I think its Ok
- Not very well
- Not at all
- I do not notice it inappropriately displayed in family – oriented places.
- Never really noticed if it is there!
- Minimum

- If it is monitored, I am not aware of any such rules by the community.
- Advertising is everywhere
- None
- I think regardless of family oriented places, if it's a store it advertises alcohol in plain view.
- I believe alcohol advertising is managed well, the biggest advertising I see is in convenience stores and grocery stores.
- Schools and near parks and family places
- Not very well. I see billboards often by sports stadiums, main roads, etc.
- Not sure
- Convenience store displays are right next to cash registers. All of these little stores often have signs in the windows for passerbyers to see.
- Not well – nearest store is near school

2. Is the type of alcohol advertising monitored?

- Yes (4 responses)
- No, I do not believe so.
- Not much
- Don't know specific instances....I know advertising can be and is too sexually provocative to entice teenagers.
- No (5 responses)
- I think it needs to be more geared toward middle school and high school age groups. They need to know the consequences.
- Targets minorities, youth & both genders
- I don't see many hard alcohol ads in magazines
- Features women/sexuality
- Some ads will get the attention of youth, underage individuals due to the spin on appeal without regard to age!
- Advertising seems to be monitored. I don't think it targets minority populations.
- Yes, some tempting of minority populations does occur.
- It target all populations
- Yes, it targets minority populations.
- Not appropriate in that it is advertised too much.
- Targets young males
- I do not recall seeing advertising that is inappropriate in design but any child is able to view people are having a good time consuming, then it sends the message of how fun it is to be drunk.
- Young people having fun
- Don't know (4 responses)
- Definitely, because it shows how you are the "life of the party" if you drink certain brands, in upper/lower class neighborhoods, the type of alcohol is taken into consideration.
- Targets mostly 21 – 35 years of age
- I have seen stereotypical advertising in minority locations. I also think billboards make drinking look fun (sporting event signs). All ages like fun.
- Seems to target minority
- It targets younger population
- No – sometimes very adult oriented yet children have exposure.

3. How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol outlets and bars?

- Yes (5 responses)
- Very Little
- No monitoring
- OK
- I think they do a pretty good job
- No well. I know my teen daughter and friends have easy access to alcohol if they want it.
- I don't think the community leaders monitor this.
- No, I don't think so
- No bars closer than a set distance from schools
- They are dispersed throughout Baton Rouge with little regard for neighboring businesses
- Fair
- The culture of Acadiana embraces alcohol at the majority of places/locations and family events.
- Some, but for most part, no!
- Near college campus
- Not well monitored. The only location it is kept safe is near the churches.
- Some establishments are located near churches.
- Don't know (4 responses)
- OK
- There are laws regarding the location and how open
- No
- Not good
- Yes, I do believe the number of outlets in some areas are monitored, and the sales of alcohol beverages are also limited to certain areas.
- Alcohol can be bought in any convenient store, grocery store, etc. It is everywhere.
- Everywhere
- Sure. No limitations on location. Bar just opened near Boys & Girls Club.
- No, many bars are near schools
- Not really
- I don't think any major bars are near any of these establishments in my community.
- Don't think so
- All of the restaurants that are close to Mall of Acadiana serve alcohol (even Chuck E Cheese – which is across the street)
- Near schools and churches
- O.K.

4. Does your community limit the number of alcohol outlets based on population?

- 28 participants answered “no or didn't know”
- Yes, they limit the # of bars downtown Lafayette

5. Is home delivery of alcohol allowed & if so is proper ID required?

- 30 participants did not know or answered “no”

- Not that I know of. I don't know of anyone who orders
- It is not allowed, to my knowledge.
- I know that there are restaurants where one can order food to be brought home. A consumer is also able to order alcoholic drinks to go. The restaurant would have no way of knowing who is being served at the home.
- Never heard of it.

6. Is alcohol served at community events?

- Yes (7 responses)
- No (3 responses)
- Yes, you buy and need ID. Festivals
- Yes, at the Cajundome, separate outlet, it is required
- Yes, by the cup at festivals, games and civic events
- Not needed but served at functions served by adults
- It is not needed but sometimes served. At age people serve drinks.
- Yes, when I have seen it served it has been monitored. While it may not be needed I enjoy a glass of wine or 2 w/an event or occasion usually w/dinner and it has a limit.
- Yes, usually by the beer company
- Alcohol is allowed at most community events, festivals, etc. It is usually sold by the beer company.
- It is sold, people think it is necessary
- Yes; vendor booths
- Yes, needed (draws more crowd) served by adults/volunteers.
- Yes, No, vendors booths, many varied gatherings open containers, from my vantage point it is easy for minors to access alcohol at community events.
- At community events – it is usually open bar and you have to purchase your drinks. Monitoring is done there.
- Yes, served separately from other food/drinks served by people who are 21, I think.
- Alcohol is a huge attraction at all events. Monitoring the sales is difficult and often times not conducted.
- I think so, like festivals and local town events.
- Alcohol is not needed anywhere, but in this area it is a given. Beer, wine, mixed drinks are usually served by adults.
- Yes, state fairs, and Mardi Gras.
- All of the festivals offer alcohol. It is sold at most events.
- I have seen college students working beer booths but as a consumer, I would not know if they were under or over 21.
- Yes, festivals.
- Yes, festivals, served at booths by adults.
- Yes, it is offered at almost all community events by whomever is putting on the event.
- Yes, available for purchase at concessions.
- Yes, probably not; adults serve it are probably not checking IDs if it is a private party.
- Festivals. I do not think alcohol should be restricted at events that adults without children frequent. Alcohol is served by mainly local businesses.
- Yes, establishments sell beverages.
- Yes – festivals, etc. Served at booths; needed – yes, it is expected; many events don't allow you to bring your own. Often those serving are adults but some are manned by fraternities – may not be 21?

- I have been to community events and alcohol was being served.

7. Does your community allow alcohol industry sponsorship....

- Yes (24 responses)
- No (4 responses)
- Yes, alcohol is served at all of SWLA area festivals and community events. Lafayette has Bach lunches in the spring and fall. I am not sure if alcohol is served then.
- Don't Know (2 responses)

8. Is alcohol allowed in public places..?

- Yes (26 responses)
- No
- Festivals
- Parks
- I think so
- Yes, it is not allowed to actually be brought in, it is sold at the event
- UL Stadium – No. Cajun Dome – Yes (basketball games, etc.)

9. When is alcohol sold?

- 16 participants believed that alcohol is sold 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- Between the hours of 6 am and 2 am
- Do not know except cannot sell on Sunday before 11:00am
- Alcohol is not sold on Sundays before noon
- 5 participants did not know or were not sure
- Seven days a week. Not sure about the hours – guess as long as the place stays open
- Seven days a week, until 2 am each day
- Seven days a week till 2 in the morning
- Any day except Sunday
- Every day except Sunday
- Not sure, but available on demand in most communities.
- As far as I know – you can buy liquor at any time except on Sundays – you have to wait till 11:00 or 12:00 before you can purchase.
- There are only a handful of stores and restaurants that will not sell alcohol before 12:00pm on Sundays.
- I rarely buy alcoholic beverages. Not sold on Sundays.
- During opening hours for the business, whatever that may be.
- Monday – Sunday
- I am under the impression that one can not purchase alcohol after 2:00 AM on Sundays, but I have not idea when on Sunday you can begin to purchase again. Does Lafayette have any “dry” time?
- Can't buy hard liquor on Sundays
- Until 2 pm?
- I think beer 6am – 2 am M – S Liquor 11am – 2am M – S Sundays end at 12am
- (Sun) 11 am – 2 am (Mon – Sat.) 7am – 2am
- Mon – Sat all times. Most times on Sundays
- Everyday (Sundays after 11am)
- All days – whenever stores are open.

10. Does your community monitor happy hour specials?

- 18 participants answered “no” or didn’t know
- 4 of participants answered “yes”
- No, I think individual families are responsible for monitoring, not the community at large. While the city has a responsibility to protect. Need a balance
- No, the place of businesses handle their own promotion
- I do not feel these promotions are monitored. I hear the more advertised, the better for the business, no one worries about who is hearing or seeing the ads
- No monitoring.
- Not at all.

How are they advertised?

- In all media
- Billboards, newspapers
- Newspapers & tabloids
- Radio
- Radio & print
- Paper, radio, restaurants
- Billboards at their locations
- In magazines and newspapers.
- Most promotions are within the establishment
- Advertised on radio
- Advertised on radio and location of bar.
- Radio, flyers around campus, local newspapers.
- Flyers, newspapers, radio
- They are advertised on signs outside of restaurants and bars.
- We have them, it is advertised by signs and on TV
- I have seen happy hour specials in local papers, magazines and also, in restaurants, bars advertise outside their establishments and I have heard radio spots.
- Radio and see them on print ads
- The establishments promote their own “happy hour” Most restaurants & bars do have “happy hours” in our city.
- In house

11. Is alcohol mentioned as a contributing factor in media coverage of accidents, assaults, domestic violence, etc?

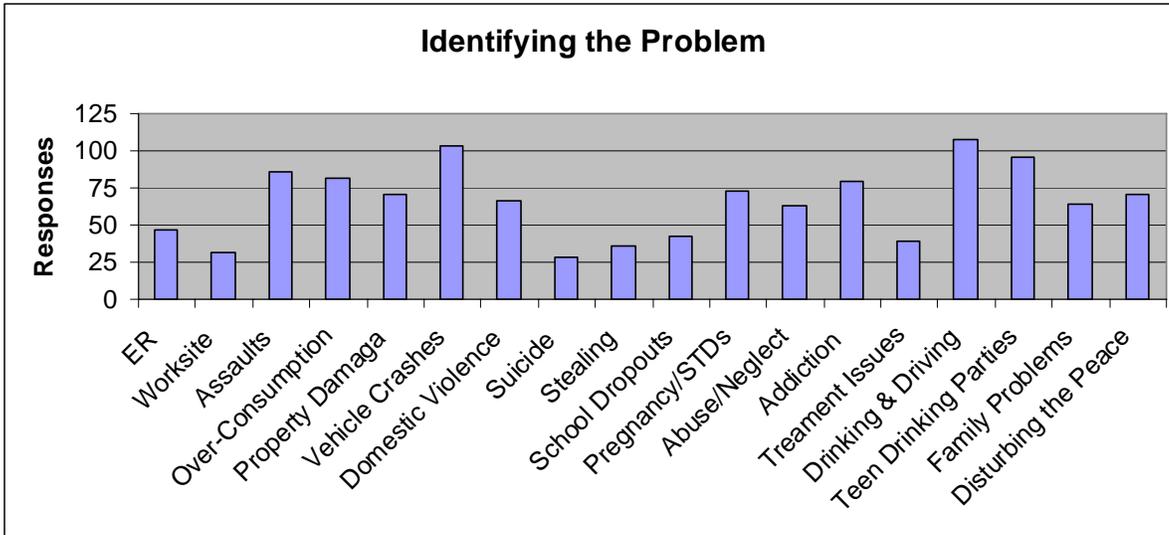
- 34 participants answered “yes”
- No really
- Sometimes, don’t watch news much.
- Yes, on news programs, reports of accidents – not so much on assaults, and violence.
- Sometimes.
- I have noticed MADD billboards.
- Car crashes that resulted due to alcohol is indeed indicated. As for domestic violence, although many batteries have drinking issues, I am sure, they are not always using when they are battering.

12. What is the alcohol availability at stadiums, arenas, outdoor concerts, & other large venues?
- Ice chests are not allowed inside stadiums but are allowed in parking lots
 - I've noticed this. I don't bring my own alcohol in general unless it is a private function.
 - Some events but don't know
 - You can purchase alcohol at concerts at some places you can bring your own
 - Alcohol is not allowed at outdoor school events. Alcohol is allowed at outdoor concerts. Yes. Most places allow you to "bring your own."
 - Alcohol is allowed at outdoor concerts and you are allowed to bring your own
 - Sold at separate vendor booth
 - None
 - B.Y.O.B. and purchase
 - BYOB is usually prohibited
 - Present always
 - Yes (2 responses)
 - Sale of alcohol at large venues, usually law enforcement on premises. No bring your own allowed.
 - Sold by vendors most venues
 - Availability is huge – especially at festivals. I hear "bring your own" is not allowed but people bring their own anyway – especially in the parks.
 - Yes, some byob is Ok
 - It is an attraction no matter how you get it or bring it, usually monitoring is poor to none
 - Alcohol is prohibited at local stadiums.
 - Easy access at sporting events. As far as I know BYOB is not allowed.
 - Very available. Not monitored very well. I have seen many minors drinking at events. BYOB is not permitted as the sales of alcohol are a big income.
 - I don't know
 - Yes, its everywhere
 - No (2 responses)
 - I can only be purchases on location.
 - Tailgating, very easy to sneak alcohol in.
 - Very available, cannot always bring your own.
 - Available for purchase. BYOB discourages. Monitored at purchase point, no control thereafter.
 - If it is a BYOB policy, it is monitored by ATF officials.
 - Most of the above listed events that I have attended do not allow you to bring your own alcohol.
 - Bring your own – I do not know.
 - Is available at most concerts, etc. Not "BYOB" except for tailgating, etc.
 - It is available and unmonitored by age.
 - Yes, BYOB.
 - Available with ID, no you can not bring your own.
 - Alcohol is "BYOB" at UL football games, and sold at basketball and baseball games. At other events, IDs of buyers are checked.
 - Beer, not monitored to well.
 - Readily available.
 - It is available.

13. Is alcohol served at school sponsored events such as sport booster events and fund raisers?
- 3 participants answered “yes”
 - 9 participants answered “no”
 - When it involved adults only – minors are not there
 - No to my knowledge and LHS tried very hard to promote non-drinking after graduation with a parent school sponsored party
 - Not at high schools but at university
 - Sometimes
 - No, not at most of these events
 - Not sure
 - Don’t know (4 responses)
 - Not to my knowledge.
 - I don’t know – do not have teens in school.
 - No that I am aware of
 - Don’t know – I don’t think so...
 - At some college events
 - Not that I’m aware of.
 - Yes! Too much.
 - Kick off party for homecoming – UL & basketball games.
 - Don’t think so – not in secondary schools; only at university events
 - I don’t think so. (2 responses)
 - Not to my knowledge.
 - Only at private schools.
 - Not on school grounds.

Part 2 Identifying the Problems (N=112)

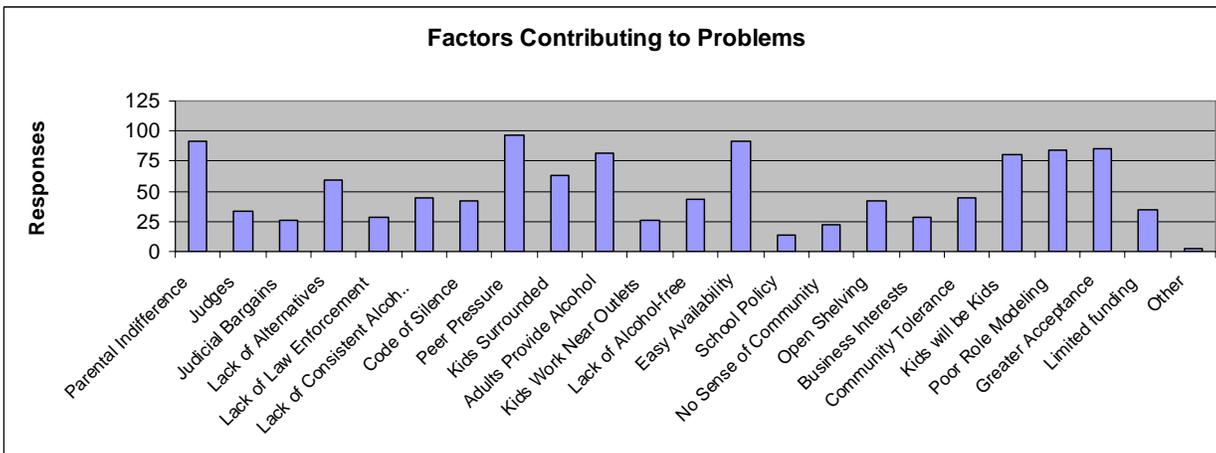
The graph below indicates the responses to the problems identified as a result of underage drinking in the community. The top three problems were identified as ***Drinking and Driving, Vehicle Crashes and Teen Drinking Parties***. (Graph #1) *These three identifiers are consistent with previous results of 04-08-07.*



Graph #1

Part 3 Contributing Factors (N=112)

The graph below indicates the responses to the factors that contribute to the factors identified in graph #1. The top three factors were identified as **Peer Pressure**, **Parental Indifference** and **Easy Availability**. (Graph #2) These three factors are consistent with previous results from 04-08-07.



Graph #2