

Law Enforcement Training 2020



Liquor Law Violations



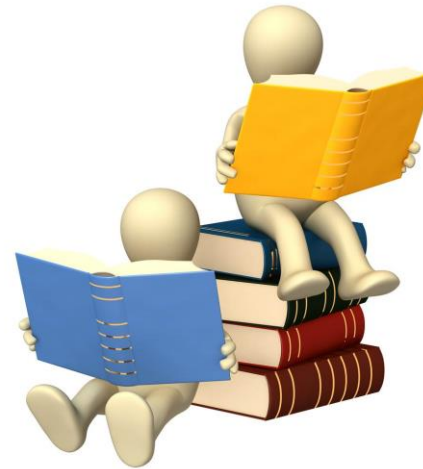
Thank you all for being here!

February 25, 2020

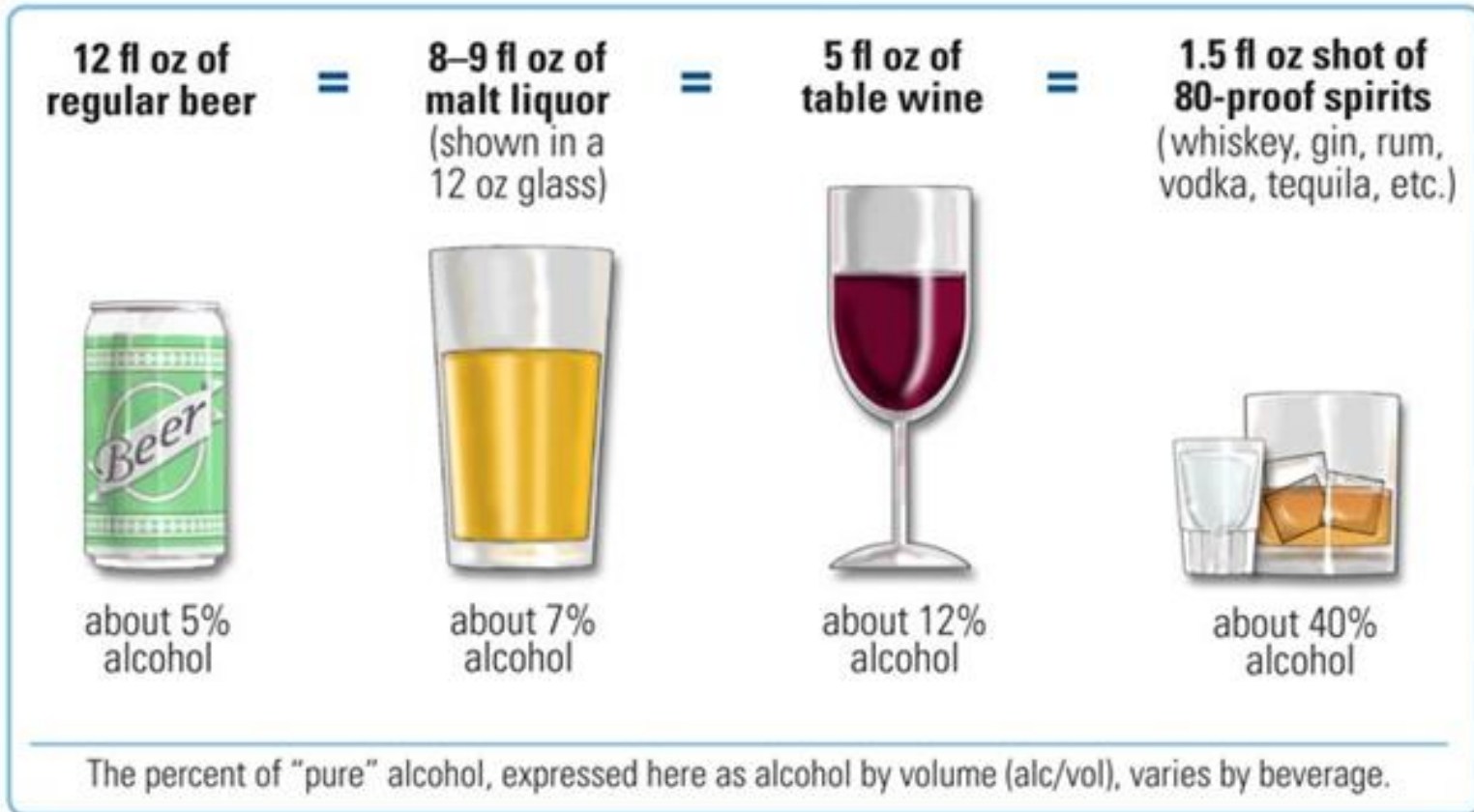
March 12, 2020

Training Overview

- Binder
 - Agenda
 - Copies of PPTs
 - Research
- Evaluations
- Certificates



What is a Standard Drink?



(NIH, n.d.)



What is excessive consumption?

- Binge drinking
 - 5 or more drinks in a sitting for males
 - 4 or more drinks in a sitting for females
- Heavy drinking
 - More than 2 drinks per day (on average) for males
 - More than 1 drink per day (on average) for females
- Underage drinking
 - Consuming alcohol under the legal drinking age of 21
- Drinking by pregnant women
 - Consuming alcohol at any time during a pregnancy (CDC, 2018)

Excessive Alcohol Consumption: The Facts

- Excessive drinking is the third leading preventable cause of death in the U.S. (Mokdad et al., 2004)
- It causes 88,000 deaths annually (Stahre et al., 2014)
- Alcohol is the most commonly used and abused drug by youth in the U.S. (U.S. DHHS, 2007)
- Underage drinking is responsible for more than 4,300 annual deaths among underage youth in the U.S. (CDC, 2018)

Excessive Alcohol Consumption: The Harms

- Short-Term
 - Injuries
 - Violence
 - Alcohol poisoning
 - Reproductive risks
- Long-Term
 - Chronic diseases
 - Cancers
 - Learning and memory problems
 - Mental health conditions
 - Social problems
 - Alcohol dependence (CDC, 2018)

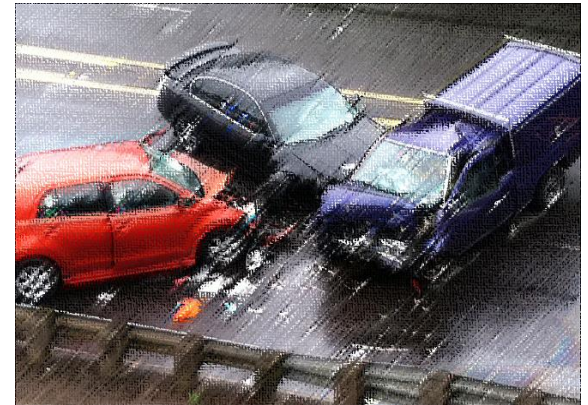


Nebraska's Unfortunate Statistics

- 5th worst adult binge drinking state (21.2%) in 2018 (CDC, 2018)
- 5th worst excessive drinking rate (22.3%) in 2018 (United Health Foundation, 2019)
- 2nd worst self-reported drinking & driving with 955 episodes per 1,000 population (Jewett et al., 2015)
- In 2015, an estimated 703 alcohol-related deaths and 2,403 hospitalizations occurred (NE DHHS, 2015)

Impaired-Driving Statistics

- Crashes involving a driver with a BAC under 0.08 increased by 13% in 10 years (NDOT 2009 & 2019)
- Between 2008 and 2017, NDOT reported that 721 people were killed in alcohol-involved crashes in Nebraska and over the past six years, an average of 71 alcohol-related traffic fatalities occurred due to an alcohol-impaired driver annually (NDOT-HSO, 2018; NDOT, 2019)




Alcohol & Violence

- Alcohol plays a role in violence perpetration and victimization
- Alcohol-attributable violence is more common than drunk driving crashes in the US (Wintemute, 2015)
- 43 homicides occur in the US daily and excessive drinking is responsible for 20 of them (Trangenstein, 2018)
 - 2 of 5 homicide victims test positive for alcohol (Naimi et al., 2016)

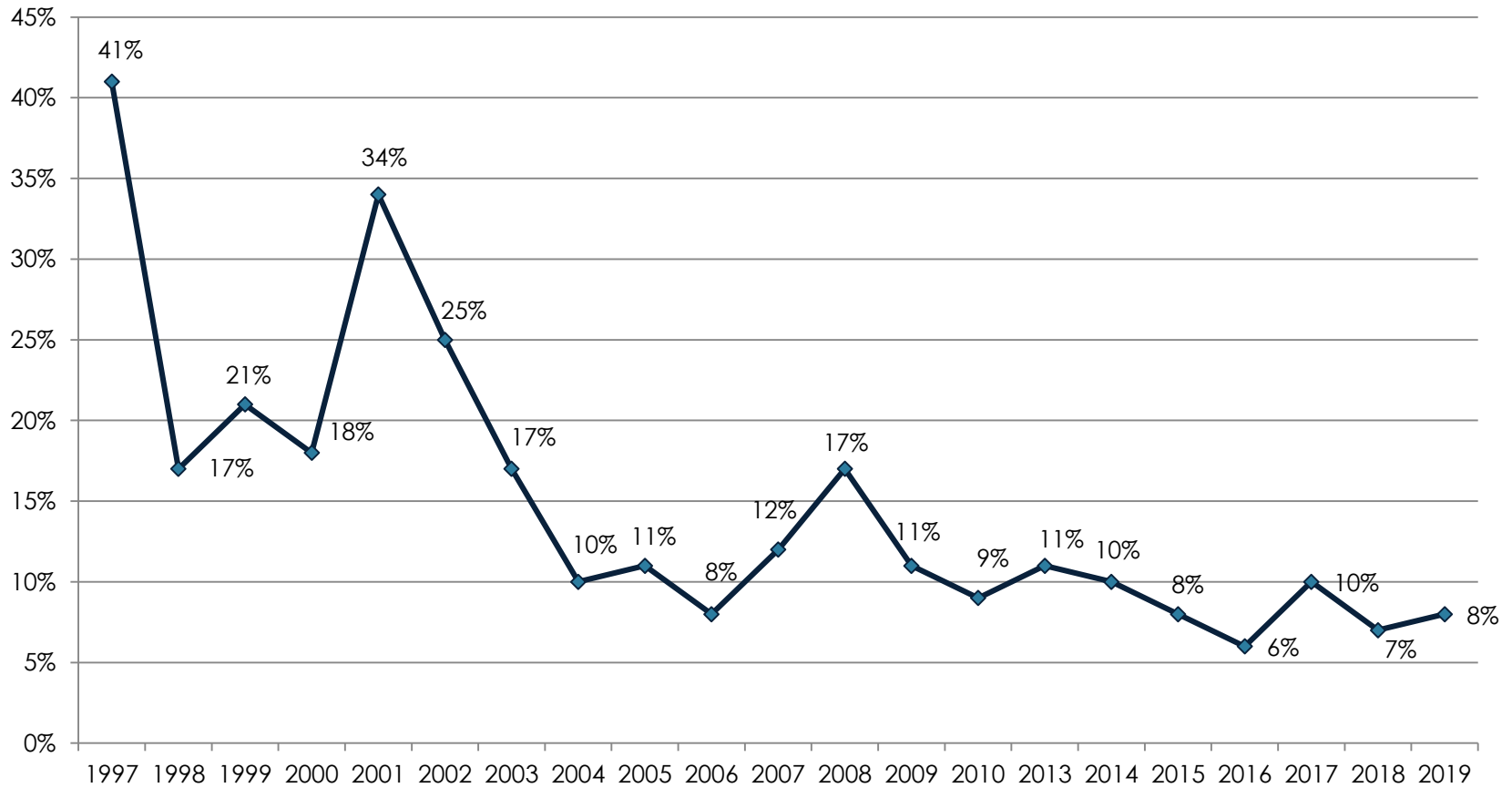
Alcohol & Violence

- Higher density of on- and off-premise outlets around college campuses were associated with campus rape and assault rates (Scribner et al., 2010)
- Greater number of off-premise outlets were associated with greater injuries from accidents, assaults, and traffic crashes among underage and of-age young adults (Gruenewald et al., 2010)
- Density of liquor stores was found to be significantly associated with rates of domestic violence, including violence against intimate partners and child abuse and neglect (Livingston, 2011; Cunradi, 2010; Freisthler, 2011)

Minors in Nebraska

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- More than half of high school students report having drunk alcohol within their lifetime, and 24.4% within the past 30 days (NYRBS, 2016)
 - Liquor is the most commonly reported type of alcohol usually consumed (42.0%), followed by beer and flavored malt beverages (NYRBS, 2017)
 - In 2013, underage individuals consumed 5,671,050 gallons of alcohol in Nebraska with the vast majority being in the form of binge drinking (Haughton, LaVallee, & Castle, 2015)

Project Extra Mile Alcohol Compliance Checks Douglas & Sarpy Counties



Economic Impacts

- Crimes that resulted from excessive drinking cost the US \$36.7 billion in 2010 (Sacks et al., 2015)
- Excessive alcohol consumption costs the citizens of Nebraska over \$1.1 billion in 2010 including health care, lost productivity, and criminal justice (Sacks et al., 2015)
- Underage drinking cost Nebraskans \$324.5 million in 2013 including medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering (PIRE, 2015)



Feel free to contact us!

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