

Report to the
Pennsylvania General Assembly
on High-Risk and Underage Drinking
by the
Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board



As prescribed by Act 85 of 2006

February 2013

Acknowledgements

This report, mandated by Act 85 of 2006, was compiled by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board (PLCB) to serve as a resource for the General Assembly regarding the status of underage alcohol drinking and high-risk college alcohol drinking throughout the Commonwealth. Because underage and dangerous use of alcohol cuts across individual agency missions, the development of this report would not have been possible without the contributions of several state agencies. The PLCB gratefully acknowledges the assistance from the following state agencies:

- Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
- Pennsylvania Department of Education
- Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs
- Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
- Pennsylvania State Police, Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement

It is due to these collaborative efforts, in addition to science-based and effective programs, that Pennsylvania continues to be a national leader in the prevention of high-risk and underage use of alcohol.

Table of Contents

General Requirements of Act 85 of 2006	1
General Issues Covered in This Report	1
Acronyms	2
Act 85	4
Abstract	9
Current Status of Underage and High-Risk Drinking	10
Overview of Current Levels and Trends	10
Pennsylvania Roadways	13
Alcohol Dependence and Abuse	15
Pennsylvania School Students: Grades K through 12	18
Perceptions of Alcohol Usage	19
Alcohol Usage Rates	20
Consequences of Alcohol Usage	24
Pennsylvania Young Adults and College Students	25
Perceptions of Alcohol Usage versus Actual Usage	28
Binge Drinking on Campus and by Young Adults	32
Consequences of Alcohol Usage	34
College Students Awareness and Perception of Campus Programs	37
Summaries of Current Programs	40
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency	40
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Initiative (EUDL)	42
Evidence Based Delinquency and Violence Prevention Programs	47

Substance Abuse Education and Demand Reduction (SAEDR) Funds	50
2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) Results.....	50
Pennsylvania Department of Education	57
Pennsylvania's Academic Standards.....	58
Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD).....	59
Commonwealth Student Assistance Program	60
Chapter 12: Students and Student Services.....	61
Student Drug Testing Programs	62
School Safety and Drug/Alcohol Policy Violation Reporting	63
Safe and Drugfree Schools and Student Assistance Program Websites.....	63
The Resiliency/Wellness Approach	63
The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting Act	65
Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs	66
Structure.....	66
Planning and Delivery of Services by the SCAs	67
Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG)	68
Programs Addressing Underage Drinking	70
List of Programs Used by SCAs and SCA Service Providers.....	72
State Level Coordination of Services	80
Pennsylvania Department of Transportation	83
The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board	84
Bureau of Alcohol Education	84
Alcohol Education Initiatives at a Glance	86

Pennsylvania State Police.....	91
Hotline Number	92
Minor Patrols	93
Age Compliance Program	93
Choices Program.....	94
College Enforcement Initiative and Public Awareness Program.....	96
Emerging Efforts to Combat Underage and High-Risk Drinking.....	98
Implications of Targeting Parents in Underage Drinking Prevention	100
Practices and Techniques.....	102
Social Media	105
References	106

General Requirements of Act 85 of 2006

1. Biennial Reports -- The PLCB's Bureau of Alcohol Education shall prepare a report on underage alcohol drinking and high-risk college alcohol drinking in this Commonwealth to be submitted to the Legislature by February on odd numbered calendar years.
2. The report shall address the following:
 - a. Current levels and trends of underage alcohol drinking and high-risk college alcohol drinking in this Commonwealth
 - b. Current programs conducted by State agencies to prevent underage alcohol drinking and high-risk college alcohol drinking
 - c. Current science that better defines and suggests proven prevention strategies for underage alcohol drinking and high-risk college alcohol drinking

General Issues Covered in This Report

1. National trends on underage and high-risk drinking.
2. Pennsylvania trends on underage and high-risk drinking.
3. Pennsylvania statistics related to underage and high-risk drinking.
4. Current efforts to address this issue by state governmental agencies.
5. Emerging efforts to address the prevention of underage and high-risk drinking.

Acronyms

ATOD	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs
BABES	Beginning Alcohol and Addictions Basic Education Studies
BAE	Bureau of Alcohol Education
BBBS	Big Brothers Big Sisters
BLCE	Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement
CMCA	Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
CTC	Communities That Care
DDAP	Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs
DOH	Department of Health
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
EUDL	Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws
GGC	Guiding Good Choices
ICCPUD	Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking
JJDPC	Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Committee
LST	LifeSkills Training
MADD	Mothers Against Drunk Driving
MTF	Monitoring The Future
NABCA	National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
NOMS	National Outcome Measures
NSDUH	National Survey on Drug Use and Health
PATHS	Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies
PAYS	PA Youth Survey
PBPS	Performance-Based Prevention System
PCAR	Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape
PCCD	Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
PennDOT	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
PLCB	Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board
PTND	Project Towards No Drug Abuse
RAMP	Responsible Alcohol Management Program
SADD	Students Against Destructive Decisions
SAEDR	Substance Abuse Education and Demand Reduction
Same PAGE	Same Pennsylvania Alcohol Guidelines for Enforcement
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SART	Sexual Assault Response Team
SCA	Single County Authority
SDFSC	Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

Acronyms (continued)

SFP 10-14	Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10 - 14
SIP	Source Investigation Project
SIUC	Southern Illinois University of Carbondale
SPF	Strategic Prevention Framework
SPF SIG	Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant
STOP Act	Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act
TGFD	Too Good For Drugs

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 2383 Session of 2006

INTRODUCED BY DONATUCCI, BELARDI, RAYMOND, BLACKWELL, CALTAGIRONE,
CORRIGAN, CRAHALLA, CREIGHTON, DeWEESE, FABRIZIO, FRANKEL, GEIST,
GOODMAN, W. KELLER, KOTIK, O'NEILL, SHANER, SIPTROTH, SOLOBAY,
SONNEY, STABACK, TIGUE, YOUNGBLOOD, JOSEPHS, BEYER AND COSTA, JANUARY
24, 2006

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE AMENDMENTS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE 30, 2006

AN ACT

Amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P.L.90, No.21), entitled, as reenacted, "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," FURTHER PROVIDING FOR DEFINITIONS; requiring the Bureau of Alcohol Education to make certain reports to the General Assembly; and further providing for special occasion permits AND FOR LIMITING THE NUMBER OF SPECIAL OCCASION PERMITS.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The act of April 12, 1951 (P.L.90, No.21), known as the Liquor Code, reenacted and amended June 29, 1987 (P.L.32, No.14), is amended by adding a section to read:

SECTION 1. SECTION 102 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 12, 1951 (P.L.90, NO.21), KNOWN AS THE LIQUOR CODE, REENACTED AND AMENDED JUNE 29, 1987 (P.L.32, NO.14), IS AMENDED BY ADDING DEFINITIONS TO READ:

SECTION 102. DEFINITIONS.--THE FOLLOWING WORDS OR PHRASES, UNLESS THE CONTEXT CLEARLY INDICATES OTHERWISE, SHALL HAVE THE MEANINGS ASCRIBED TO THEM IN THIS SECTION:

"PUBLIC HEARING" SHALL MEAN A HEARING HELD PURSUANT TO PUBLIC NOTICE.

"PUBLIC NOTICE" SHALL MEAN NOTICE PUBLISHED ONCE EACH WEEK FOR TWO SUCCESSIVE WEEKS IN A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY. SUCH NOTICE SHALL STATE THE TIME AND THE PLACE OF THE HEARING AND THE PARTICULAR MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE HEARING. THE FIRST PUBLICATION SHALL NOT BE MORE THAN 30 DAYS AND THE SECOND PUBLICATION SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN SEVEN DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE HEARING.

SECTION 2. THE ACT IS AMENDED BY ADDING A SECTION TO READ:

Section 217. Biennial Reports.--(a) The board's Bureau of Alcohol Education shall prepare a report on underage alcohol drinking and high risk college alcohol drinking in this Commonwealth.

b) A report shall be prepared biennially and shall address the following:

(1) Current levels and trends of underage alcohol drinking and high risk college alcohol drinking in this Commonwealth.

(2) Current programs conducted by State agencies to prevent underage alcohol drinking and high risk college alcohol drinking.

(3) Current science that better defines and suggests proven prevention strategies for underage alcohol drinking and high risk college alcohol drinking.

(c) The first report to the General Assembly shall be presented prior to February 1, 2007. Additional reports shall be presented every two years thereafter. A copy of the report shall be sent to the chairman and the minority chairman of the Law and Justice Committee of the Senate and the chairman and the minority chairman of the Liquor Control Committee of the House of Representatives.

Section 3. Section 408.4 of the act is amended by adding a subsection to read:

Section 408.4. Special Occasion Permits.--

(q) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the board may issue a special occasion permit to an eligible entity located in a dry municipality if the board is provided with a copy

of a resolution adopted by the municipality's governing body confirming support for the issuance of the special occasion permit. This subsection shall expire on January 1, 2007.

SECTION 4. SECTION 461(B.1) AND (B.3) OF THE ACT, AMENDED FEBRUARY 21, 2002 (P.L.103, NO.10) AND DECEMBER 8, 2004 (P.L.1810, NO.239), ARE AMENDED TO READ:

SECTION 461. LIMITING NUMBER OF RETAIL LICENSES TO BE ISSUED IN EACH COUNTY.

(B.1) THE BOARD MAY ISSUE RESTAURANT AND EATING PLACE RETAIL DISPENSER LICENSES AND RENEW LICENSES ISSUED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION WITHOUT REGARD TO THE QUOTA RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION (A) FOR THE PURPOSE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN A MUNICIPALITY UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

(1) A LICENSE MAY ONLY BE ISSUED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION IF THE APPLICANT HAS EXHAUSTED REASONABLE MEANS FOR OBTAINING A SUITABLE LICENSE WITHIN THE COUNTY.

(2) THE PROPOSED LICENSED PREMISES MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

(I) A KEYSTONE OPPORTUNITY ZONE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF OCTOBER 6, 1998 (P.L.705, NO.92), KNOWN AS THE "KEYSTONE OPPORTUNITY ZONE AND KEYSTONE OPPORTUNITY EXPANSION ZONE ACT," OR AN AREA DESIGNATED AS AN ENTERPRISE ZONE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(II) A MUNICIPALITY IN WHICH THE ISSUANCE OF A RESTAURANT OR EATING PLACE RETAIL DISPENSER LICENSE HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. UPON REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LICENSE BY AN APPLICANT, AT LEAST ONE PUBLIC HEARING SHALL BE HELD BY THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNING BODY FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS RESIDING WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY CONCERNING THE APPLICANT'S INTENT TO ACQUIRE AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LICENSE FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD. THE GOVERNING BODY SHALL, WITHIN FORTY-FIVE DAYS OF A REQUEST FOR APPROVAL, RENDER A DECISION BY ORDINANCE OR RESOLUTION TO APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE THE APPLICANT'S REQUEST FOR AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LICENSE. IF THE MUNICIPALITY FINDS THAT THE ISSUANCE OF THE LICENSE WOULD PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, IT MAY APPROVE THE REQUEST; HOWEVER, IT MUST REFUSE THE REQUEST IF IT FINDS THAT APPROVAL OF THE REQUEST WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE WELFARE, HEALTH, PEACE AND MORALS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OR ITS RESIDENTS. A DECISION BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO DENY THE REQUEST MAY BE APPEALED TO THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE MUNICIPALITY IS LOCATED. A COPY OF THE APPROVAL MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE LICENSE APPLICATION. FAILURE BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO RENDER A DECISION WITHIN FORTY-FIVE DAYS OF THE APPLICANT'S REQUEST FOR APPROVAL SHALL BE DEEMED AN APPROVAL OF THE

APPLICATION IN TERMS AS PRESENTED UNLESS THE GOVERNING BODY HAS NOTIFIED THE APPLICANT IN WRITING OF THEIR ELECTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME NOT TO EXCEED SIXTY DAYS. FAILURE BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO RENDER A DECISION WITHIN THE EXTENDED TIME PERIOD SHALL BE DEEMED AN APPROVAL OF THE APPLICATION IN TERMS AS PRESENTED.

(3) THE BOARD MAY ISSUE NO MORE THAN TWO LICENSES TOTAL IN EACH COUNTY OF THE FIRST THROUGH FOURTH CLASS AND NO MORE THAN ONE LICENSE TOTAL IN EACH COUNTY OF THE FIFTH THROUGH EIGHTH CLASS PER CALENDAR YEAR.

(4) AN APPLICANT UNDER THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE REQUIRED TO SELL FOOD AND NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES EQUAL TO SEVENTY PER CENTUM (70%) OR MORE OF ITS COMBINED GROSS SALES OF FOOD AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

(5) IN ADDITION TO RENEWAL AND LICENSE FEES PROVIDED UNDER EXISTING LAW FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE ISSUED, AN APPLICANT SHALL BE REQUIRED TO PAY AN INITIAL APPLICATION SURCHARGE AS FOLLOWS:

(I) FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$50,000) IF THE LICENSED PREMISES IS LOCATED IN A COUNTY OF THE FIRST THROUGH FOURTH CLASS.

(II) TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$25,000) IF THE LICENSED PREMISES IS LOCATED IN A COUNTY OF THE FIFTH THROUGH EIGHTH CLASS.

(III) THE INITIAL APPLICATION SURCHARGE MINUS A SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLAR (\$700) PROCESSING FEE SHALL BE REFUNDED TO THE APPLICANT IF THE BOARD REFUSES TO ISSUE A PROVISIONAL LICENSE UNDER SUBSECTION (B.2). OTHERWISE, THE INITIAL APPLICATION SURCHARGE MINUS A SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLAR (\$700) PROCESSING FEE SHALL BE CREDITED TO THE STATE STORES FUND. THE PROCESSING FEE SHALL BE TREATED AS AN APPLICATION FILING FEE AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 614-A(1)(I) OF THE ACT OF APRIL 9, 1929 (P.L.177, NO.175), KNOWN AS "THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE OF 1929."

(6) A LICENSE ISSUED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION AND A PROVISIONAL LICENSE ISSUED UNDER SUBSECTION (B.2) SHALL BE NONTRANSFERABLE WITH REGARD TO OWNERSHIP OR LOCATION.

(7) AN APPEAL OF THE BOARD'S DECISION REFUSING TO GRANT OR RENEW A LICENSE UNDER THIS SUBSECTION SHALL NOT ACT AS A SUPERSEDEAS OF THE DECISION OF THE BOARD IF THE DECISION IS BASED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, ON THE LICENSEE'S FAILURE TO DEMONSTRATE THAT ITS FOOD AND NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WERE AT LEAST SEVENTY PER CENTUM (70%) OF ITS COMBINED GROSS SALES OF FOOD AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

(8) A LICENSE ISSUED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION MAY NOT BE VALIDATED OR RENEWED UNLESS THE LICENSEE CAN ESTABLISH THAT ITS SALE OF FOOD AND NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING THE LICENSE YEAR IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING APPLICATION FOR VALIDATION OR RENEWAL IS EQUAL TO SEVENTY PER CENTUM (70%) OR MORE OF ITS FOOD AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES.

(B.3) AN INTERMUNICIPAL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE OR ISSUANCE OF A LICENSE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER SUBSECTION (B.1)(2)(I) MUST

FIRST BE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE RECEIVING MUNICIPALITY WHEN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTING RESTAURANT LIQUOR LICENSES AND EATING PLACE RETAIL DISPENSER LICENSES IN THE RECEIVING MUNICIPALITY EXCEED ONE LICENSE PER THREE THOUSAND INHABITANTS. UPON REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF AN INTERMUNICIPAL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE OR ISSUANCE OF AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LICENSE BY AN APPLICANT, AT LEAST ONE PUBLIC HEARING SHALL BE HELD BY THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNING BODY FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS RESIDING WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY CONCERNING THE APPLICANT'S INTENT TO TRANSFER A LICENSE INTO THE MUNICIPALITY OR ACQUIRE AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LICENSE FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD. THE GOVERNING BODY SHALL, WITHIN FORTY-FIVE DAYS OF A REQUEST FOR APPROVAL, RENDER A DECISION BY ORDINANCE OR RESOLUTION TO APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE THE APPLICANT'S REQUEST FOR AN INTERMUNICIPAL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE OR ISSUANCE OF AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LICENSE. THE MUNICIPALITY MUST APPROVE THE REQUEST UNLESS IT FINDS THAT DOING SO WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE WELFARE, HEALTH, PEACE AND MORALS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OR ITS RESIDENTS. A DECISION BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO DENY THE REQUEST MAY BE APPEALED TO THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE MUNICIPALITY IS LOCATED. A COPY OF THE APPROVAL MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE LICENSE APPLICATION. THE APPROVAL REQUIREMENT SHALL NOT APPLY TO LICENSES TRANSFERRED INTO A TAX INCREMENT DISTRICT CREATED PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF JULY 11, 1990 (P.L.465, NO.113), KNOWN AS THE "TAX INCREMENT FINANCING ACT," LOCATED IN A TOWNSHIP OF THE SECOND CLASS THAT IS LOCATED WITHIN A COUNTY OF THE SECOND CLASS IF THE DISTRICT WAS CREATED PRIOR TO DECEMBER 31, 2002, AND THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE TOWNSHIP HAS ADOPTED AN AGREEMENT AT A PUBLIC MEETING THAT CONSENTS TO THE TRANSFER OF LICENSES INTO THE TAX INCREMENT DISTRICT. FAILURE BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO RENDER A DECISION WITHIN FORTY-FIVE DAYS OF THE APPLICANT'S REQUEST FOR APPROVAL SHALL BE DEEMED AN APPROVAL OF THE APPLICATION IN TERMS AS PRESENTED UNLESS THE GOVERNING BODY HAS NOTIFIED THE APPLICANT IN WRITING OF THEIR ELECTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME NOT TO EXCEED SIXTY DAYS. FAILURE BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO RENDER A DECISION WITHIN THE EXTENDED TIME PERIOD SHALL BE DEEMED AN APPROVAL OF THE APPLICATION IN TERMS AS PRESENTED.

Section 3 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Abstract

Underage and high-risk drinking by Pennsylvania's youth continues to be a primary concern of citizens throughout the Commonwealth. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the current condition of underage and high-risk drinking in Pennsylvania, as well as to highlight current science as it pertains to the prevention of underage and high-risk drinking by Pennsylvania's youth.

Since the last Act 85 report in 2011, Pennsylvania has seen some encouraging trends concerning the consumption of alcohol by youth, as well as with the high-risk behaviors in which they participate. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2011 marked the lowest total number of underage drinking drivers involved in fatal crashes in the Commonwealth (943). The Core Institute at the Southern Illinois University of Carbondale (SIUC) compiles data from surveys given to college and university students across the United States. The 2010 Core survey (the most recent information available) related that Pennsylvania college students report driving under the influence far less than their counterparts in the Northeast and nationwide. According to the same survey, the percentage of Pennsylvania college students participating in high-risk behaviors is typically lower than both the national average and the average reported by students at colleges the Northeastern United States.

Current Status of Underage and High-Risk Drinking

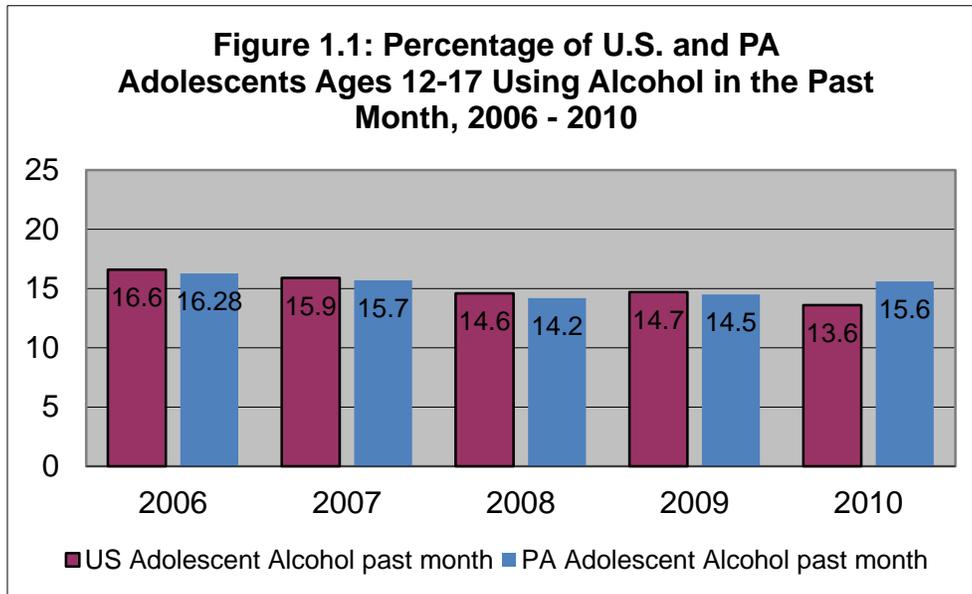
No substance is more widely abused in America by persons under the age of 21 than alcohol (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, March, 2012). According to the 2012 National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse, youth aged 12 to 17 in the United States identify beer as the easiest intoxicant for them to obtain. Distilled spirits are becoming more popular among adolescents, particularly flavored alcoholic beverages (STOP Act Report, 2012). Females, in particular, have shifted their beverage preference from beer to these alternatives (SAMHSA, 2012). Particularly troubling is that binge drinking rates of males and females are converging; females have previously had lower rates of binge drinking, but are quickly overtaking males of the same age. In this report we discuss some of the initiatives that Pennsylvania has taken to address this increase in heavy episodic, aka “binge” drinking among females.

Underage drinking and the negative consequences it creates for youth, their families, communities, and society as a whole, remains a stubborn problem despite decades of efforts to combat it. This report to the General Assembly provides a statistical overview of the issue; an examination of the agencies and programs across the Commonwealth that are actively engaged in the prevention of underage and high-risk drinking; and a review of emerging prevention techniques to prevent high-risk and underage drinking.

Overview of Current Levels and Trends

In 2010, our nation experienced another decline in the percentage of adolescents aged 12 to 17 using alcohol in the past month and that figure is again under 15% (Figure 1.1)

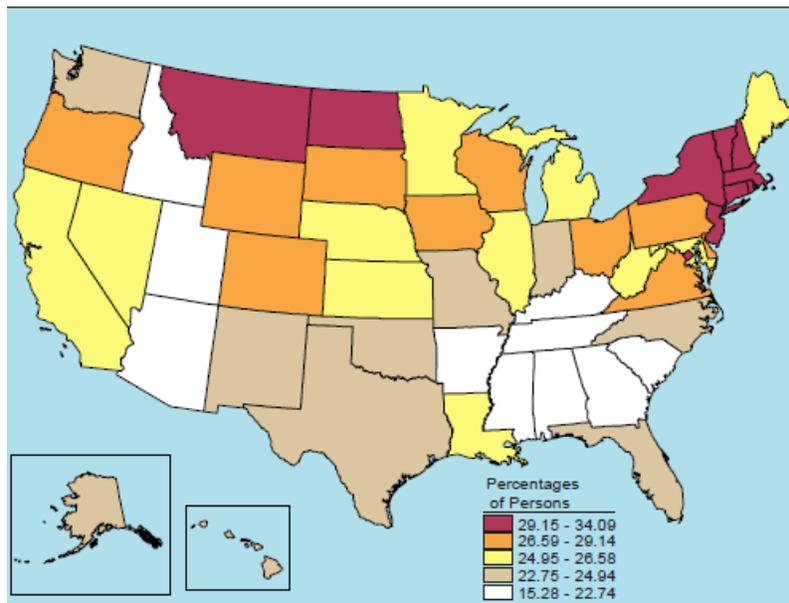
(Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011). Unfortunately, Pennsylvania has lost some ground, with the use in that age group rising 1.5%.



Source: SAMHSA (2013)

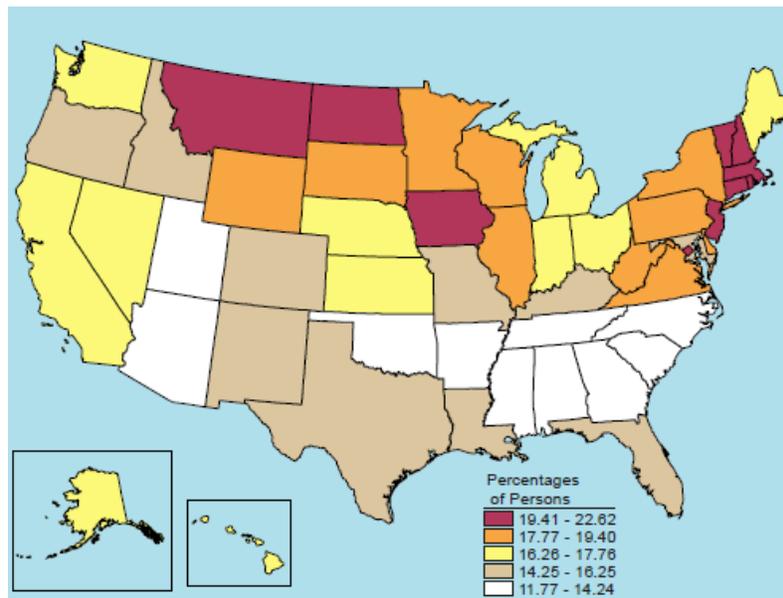
When we look at a survey that includes older minors, the state's numbers show improvement. The 2010 and 2011 *National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* (NSDUH), show approximately 25% of Pennsylvanians aged 12 to 20 reported using alcohol in the past month (Figure 1.2), a 4% decrease from the previous survey (2009-2010). About 18% of Pennsylvanians aged 12 to 20 reported binge alcohol use in the month prior to the survey (Figure 1.3) (SAMHSA, 2012), a 2% decrease 2009-2010. This is encouraging, but other states are improving at a faster rate, causing Pennsylvania to drop relative to them, as seen on the maps below.

Figure 1.2: Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2009 and 2010.

Figure 1.3: Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



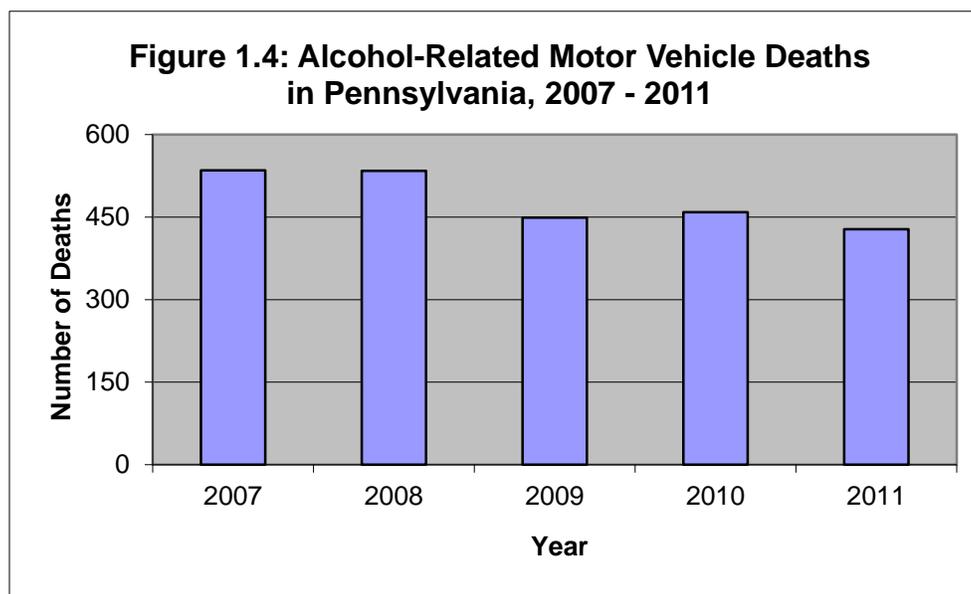
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.

While it appears Pennsylvania is not keeping up with the nation on these particular measures, it is important to note the state has also seen improvements in a number of other measurable areas concerning high-risk and dangerous drinking. These will be highlighted further along in this report.

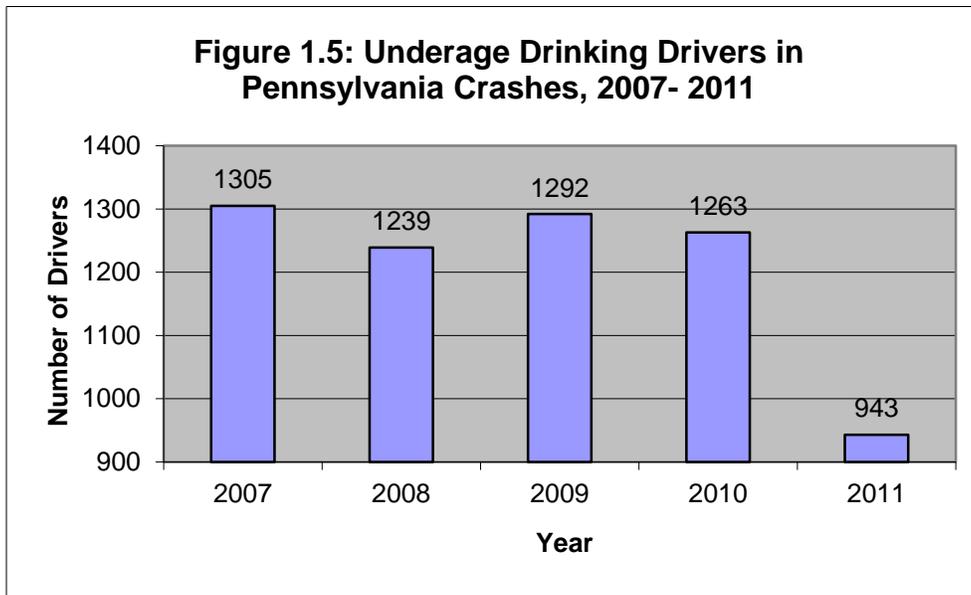
Pennsylvania Roadways

Since 2007, the Commonwealth has seen a further reduction in the total number of alcohol-related deaths (425) on Pennsylvania roadways (Figure 1.4) (PennDOT, 2012).

Corresponding with the decrease in deaths, the Commonwealth also experienced a significant decline in the number of crashes (943) involving underage drinking drivers (Figure 1.5) (PennDOT, 2012).

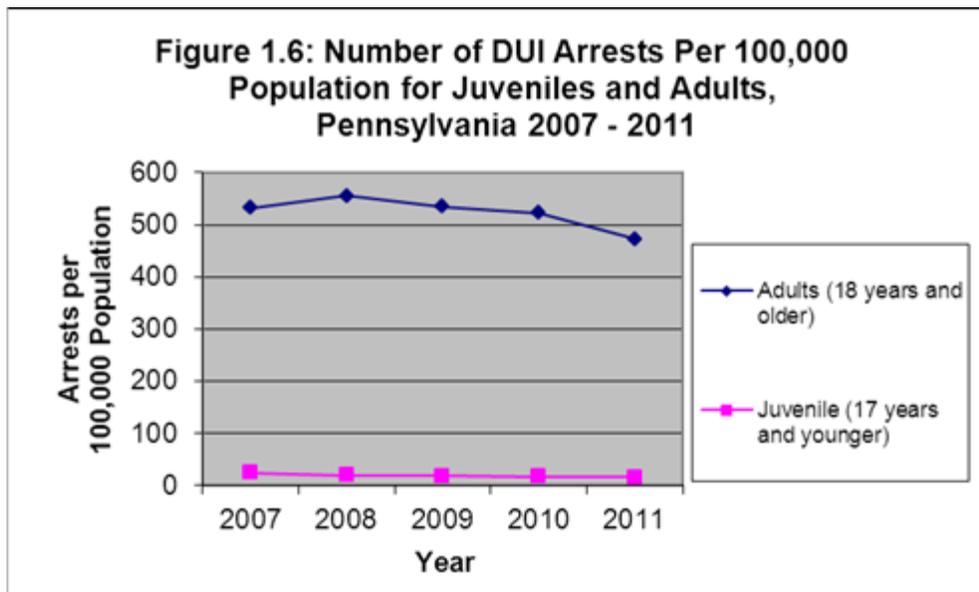


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (2011)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (2011)

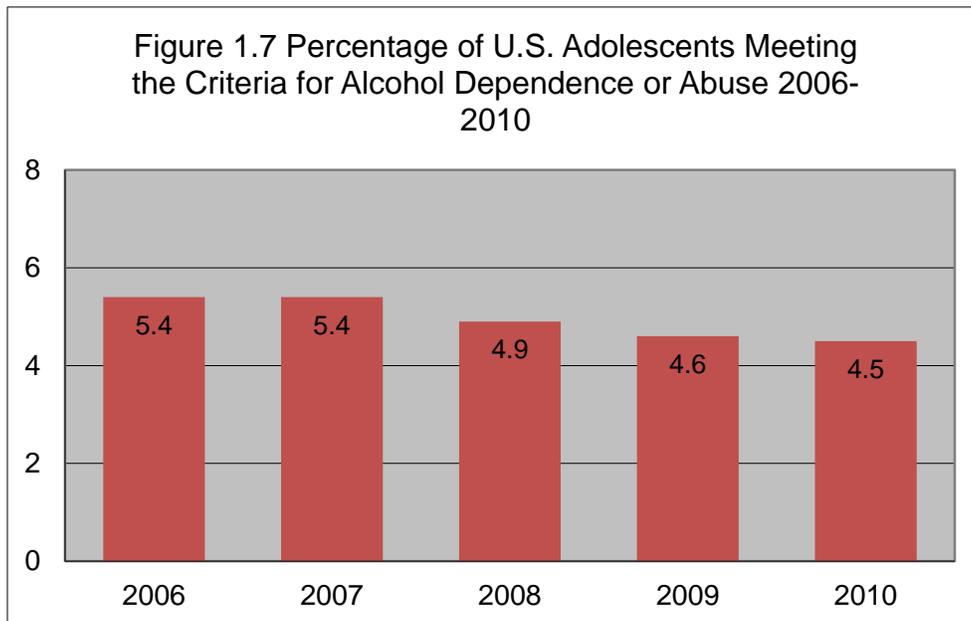
While there has been an increasing decline in the number of DUI arrests for adults 18 and older, the rate for juveniles (17 years and younger) has remained fairly constant (Figure 1.6) (Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting, 2012). This figure has remained relatively low over the course of the last five years.



Source: Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting (2012)

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse

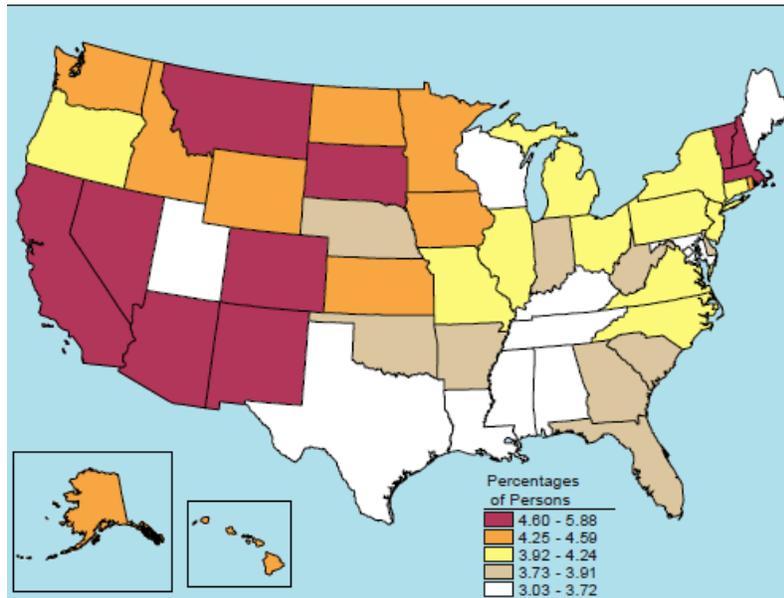
The percentage of U.S. adolescents who met the DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse continued to decline slightly in both 2009 and 2010 (Figure 1.7) (SAMHSA, 2011).



Source: SAMHSA (2011)

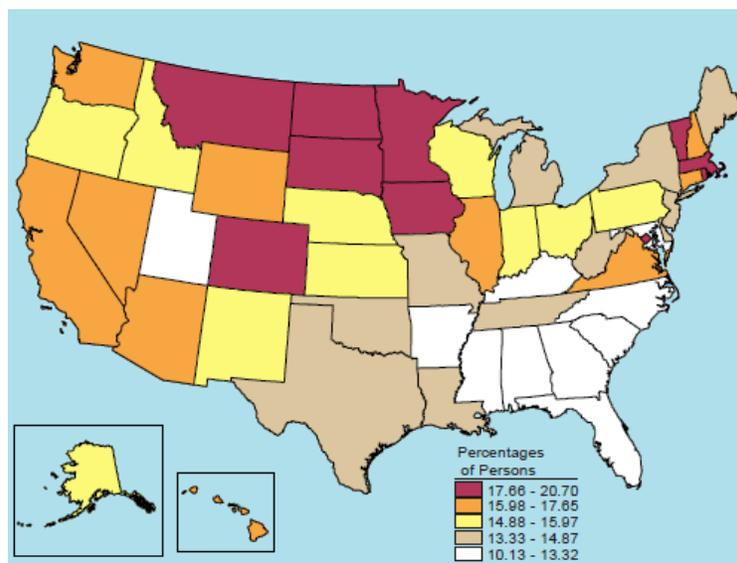
The number of Pennsylvanians aged 12 to 17 who are considered alcohol dependent or who have abused alcohol in the past year has remained steady since the 2009 Act 85 Report (Figure 1.8) (SAMHSA, 2012, 13). However, due to the reduction of youth 12 to 17 nationwide who fit these criteria, Pennsylvania has moved from having one of the lowest percentages in this category to being solidly in the middle when compared to all other states in the United States. The number of Pennsylvanians aged 18 to 20 who were considered alcohol dependent or had abused alcohol in the last year (Fig. 1.9) was about 1% lower than reported in the 2011 Act 85 Report.

Figure 1.8: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.

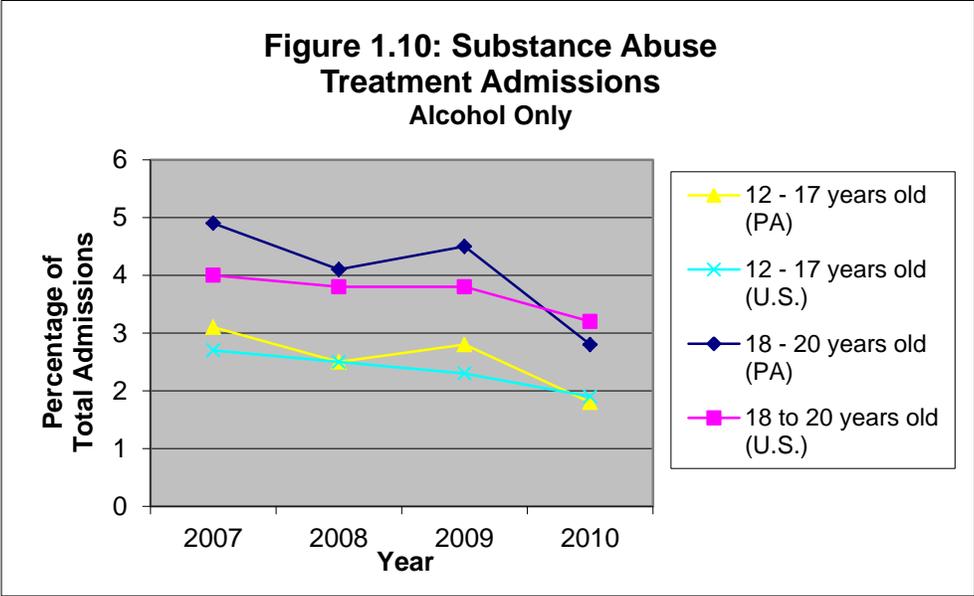
Figure 1.9: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



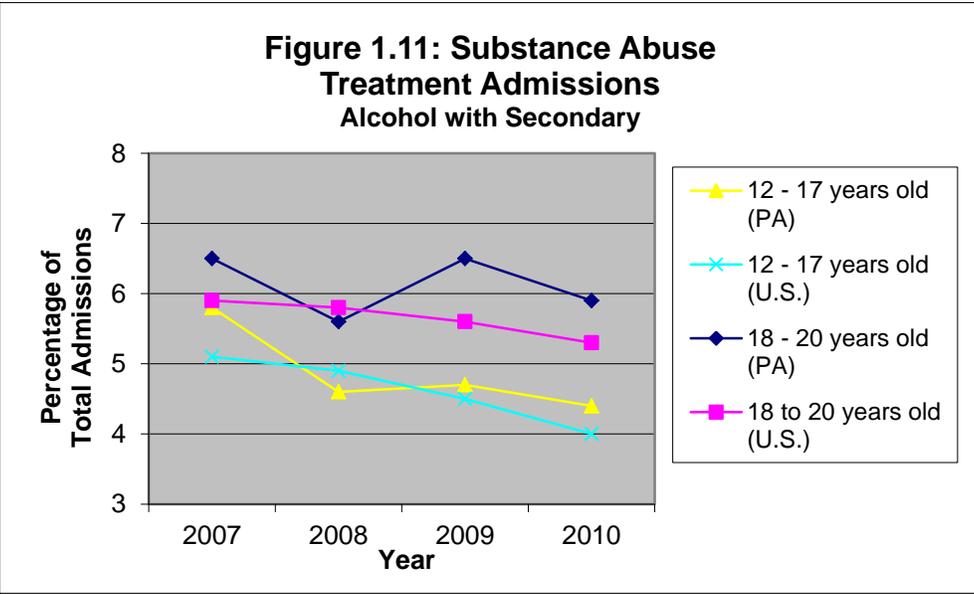
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.

The percentage of substance abuse treatment admissions of youth and young adults from 12 to 17 for alcohol alone in Pennsylvania is approximately equal to that percentage nationwide; yet, Pennsylvania has seen a sharper decline than the nation in admissions for

those aged 18 to 20 for alcohol alone (Figure 1.10). However, when it comes to substance abuse treatment admissions for alcohol along with a secondary drug, Pennsylvania ranks higher than the national average in both age groups (Figure 1.11) (SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set, 2007-2010). It is worth noting that the state has shown improvement in all categories since 2009, but not as much improvement as the rest of the country.



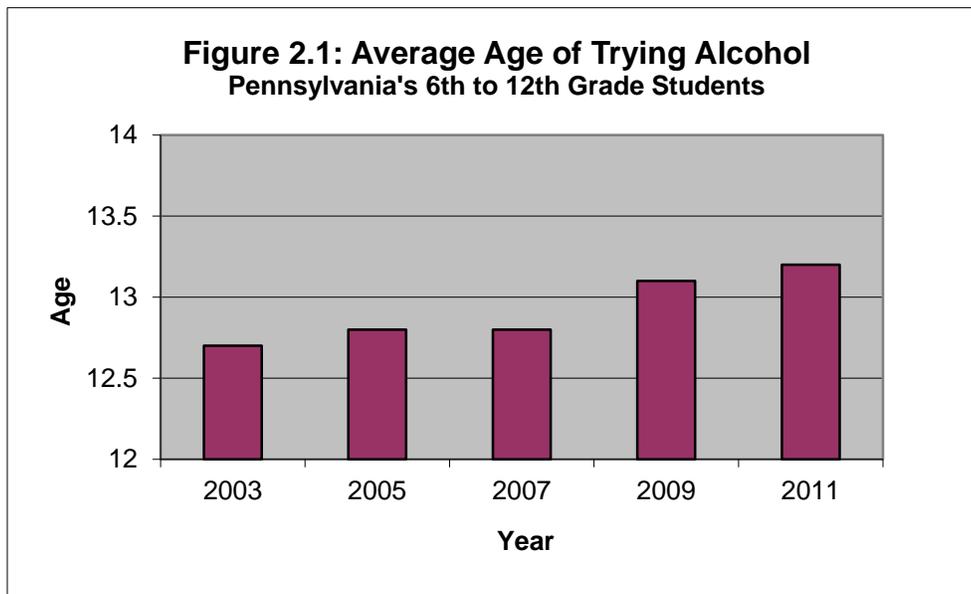
Source: SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set (2007-2010)



Source: SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set (2007-2010)

Pennsylvania School Students: Grades K through 12

In an effort to determine the effectiveness of school-based programs, agencies and organizations often look for delays in when a youth first tries alcohol. Research shows that people who start drinking before the age of 15 are four times more likely to meet the criteria for alcohol dependence at some point in their lives (NIAAA, March, 2012). Since 2003, Pennsylvania statistics have demonstrated a delay in the average age of initiation by over six months (Figure 2.1) (PCCD, Pennsylvania Youth Survey, 2012).

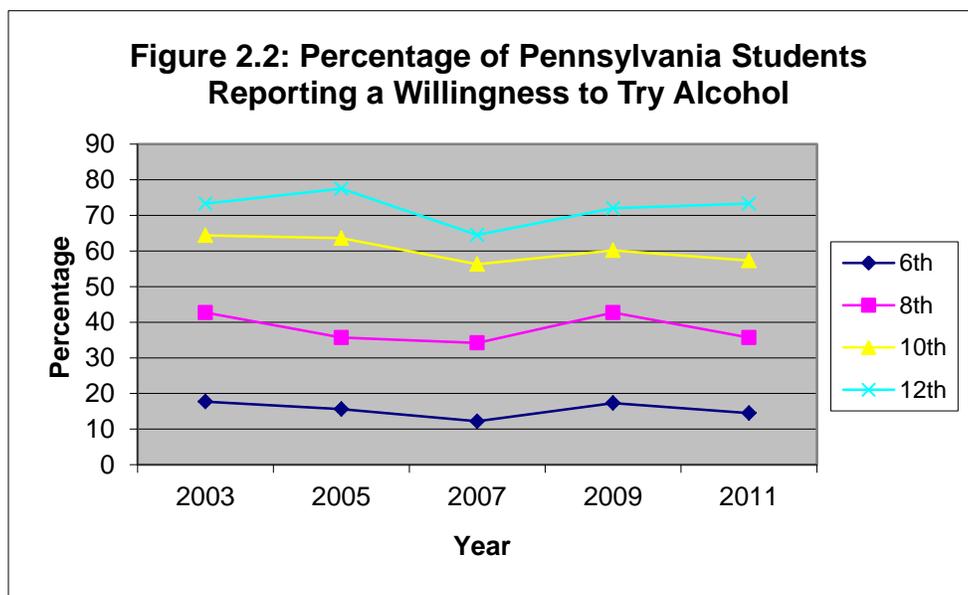


Source: PCCD, PAYS (2012)

It is difficult to compare numbers from Pennsylvania's Commission on Crime and Delinquency's (PCCD) Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) to findings from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) because the NSDUH generally does not use average age to determine the age of initiation. Both are high-quality studies, but comparing the specific figures from these two studies could lead to erroneous conclusions.

Perceptions of Alcohol Usage

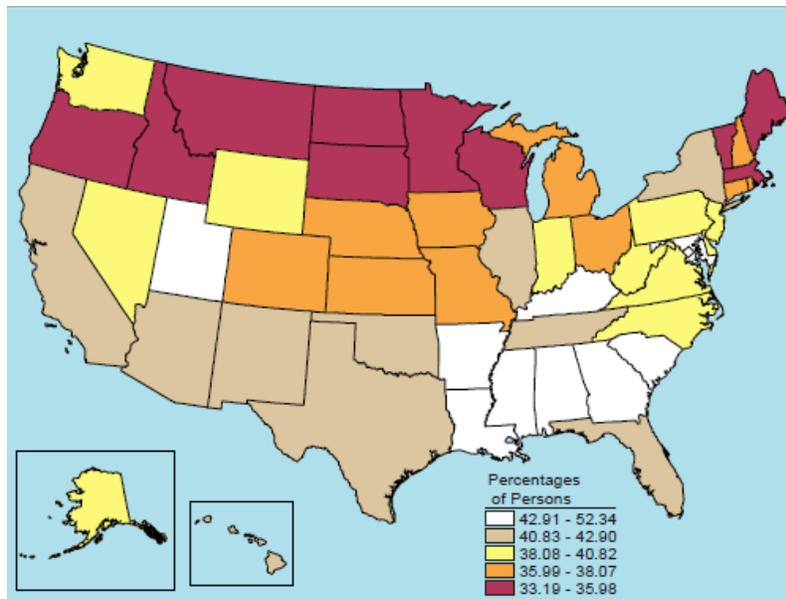
Although Pennsylvania has enjoyed success in delaying the average age of drinking alcohol, the most recent PAYS survey indicates the state has seen an increase in the overall percentage of students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades who have expressed a “willingness” to try alcohol (Figure 2.2) (PCCD, PAYS, 2012). It is not surprising this report shows an increase in the students’ “willingness” to try alcohol as they get older, from a low of 17% of sixth graders, to a high of 72% of twelfth graders.



Source: PCCD, PAYS (2012)

Approximately 40% of Pennsylvania students ages 12 to 17 believe there is “great risk” in drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week (Figure 2.3) (SAMHSA, 2012). In this case, a higher number is preferred because it indicates the proportion of youth aged 12 to 17 who understand drinking is not good for them. Once again, even though the state has shown improvement over the last report, going from just over one-third to 40%, other states have also improved. When compared to other states, this percentage puts Pennsylvania in the middle range.

Figure 2.3: Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs

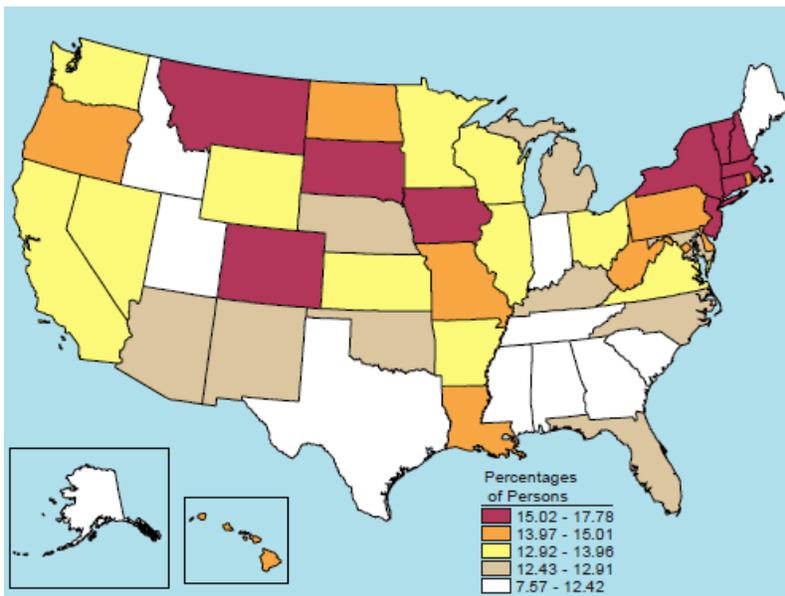


Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.

Alcohol Usage Rates

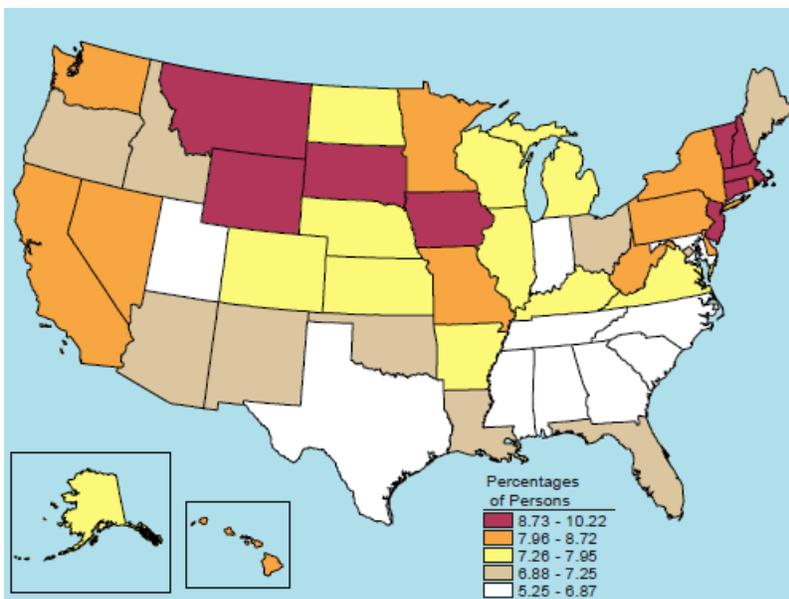
Although the actual percentages have been steady for the past several years, based upon the 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs, alcohol use rates by Pennsylvania youths ages 12 to 17 are slightly above average when compared to the nation as a whole. The percentage of youths in Pennsylvania ages 12 to 17 who used alcohol in the past month (13.97 – 15.01%) is higher than over half of the other states (Figure 2.4) (SAMHSA, 2012). When comparing binge alcohol use across the same age range, although Pennsylvania has a higher percentage than many other states (7.96 – 8.72%), this figure has actually decreased by a percentage point since the 2011 Act 85 Report (Figure 2.5) (SAMHSA, 2012, 13).

Figure 2.4: Alcohol Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.

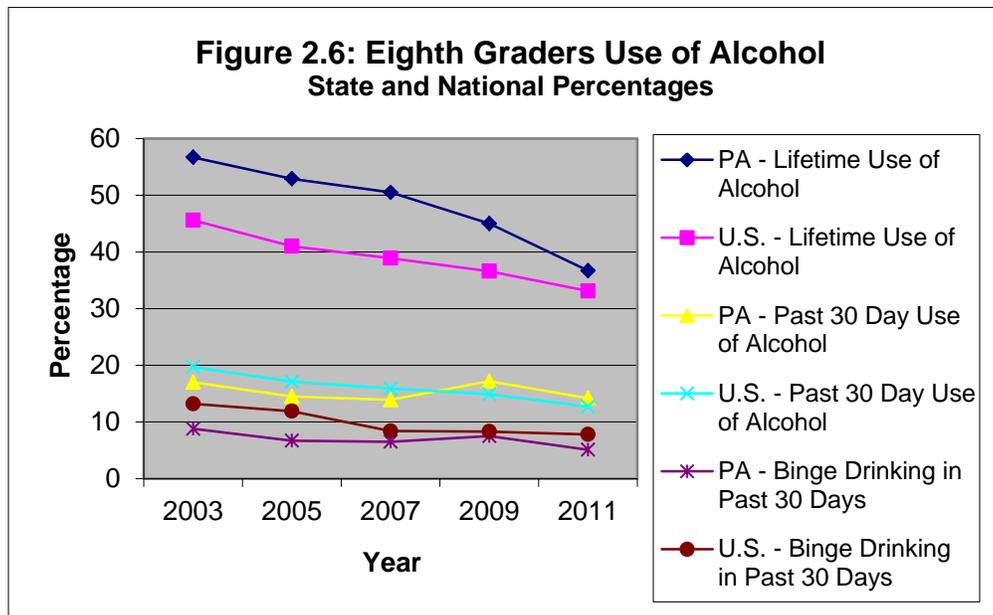
Figure 2.5: Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.

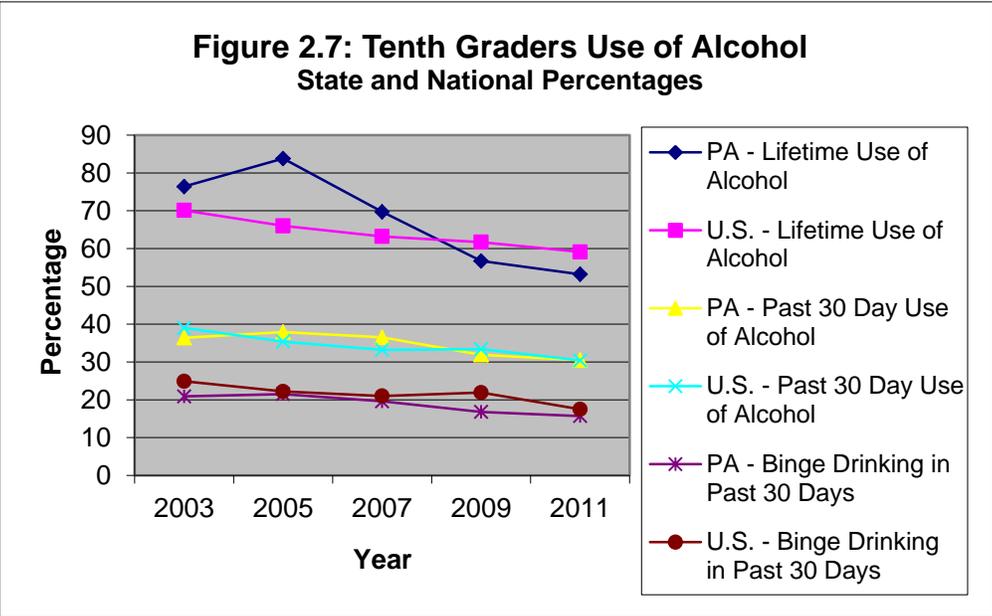
PCCD's PAYS provides a good tool to compare Pennsylvania's percentages of selected usage rates (lifetime use, past 30-day use, binge drinking past 30-day use) against those at the national level. This comparison allows us to directly compare the alcohol usage rates of three Pennsylvania grade levels (eighth, tenth, and twelfth) against the same grades on a national level with results from the *Monitoring the Future Survey* (MTF).

Among eighth graders, the 2011 PAYS indicated Pennsylvania students reported a slightly higher percentage of lifetime use than their national peers; however, compared to previous years, this figure continues to decrease. The report also shows almost equal past 30-day use and past 30-day binge drinking use compared to these same peers (Figure 2.6) (PCCD, PAYS, 2012).



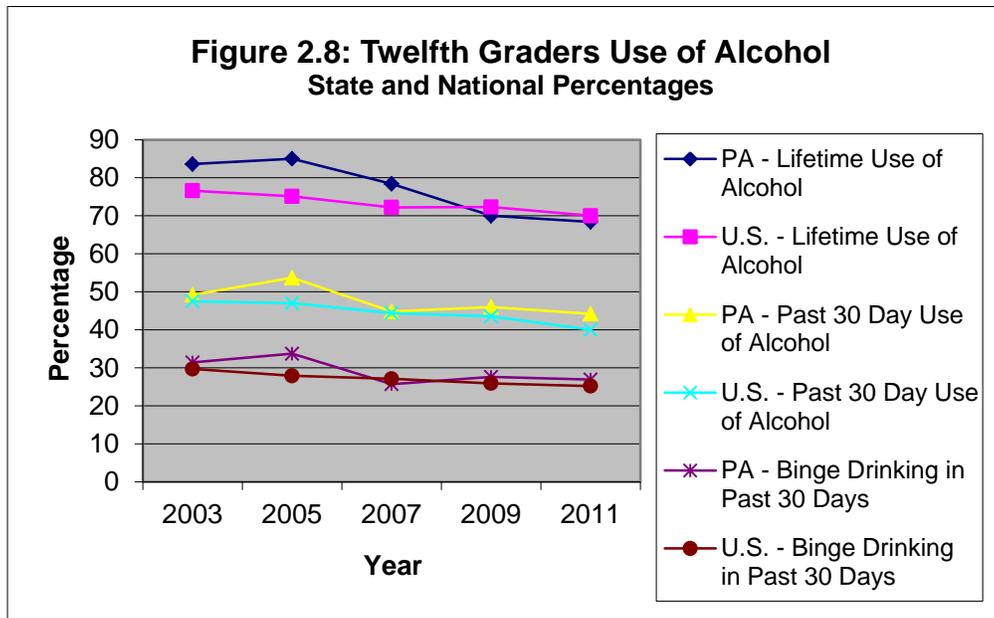
Source: PCCD, PAYS, MTF (2012)

Pennsylvania's tenth graders' alcohol usage rates in past 30-day use and binge drinking in the past 30 days are consistent with the national averages, and both have continued to decline. After a spike in 2005, Pennsylvania tenth graders' lifetime alcohol use has dropped below national lifetime usage rates (Figure 2.7) (PCCD, PAYS, 2012).



Source: PCCD, PAYS, MTF (2012)

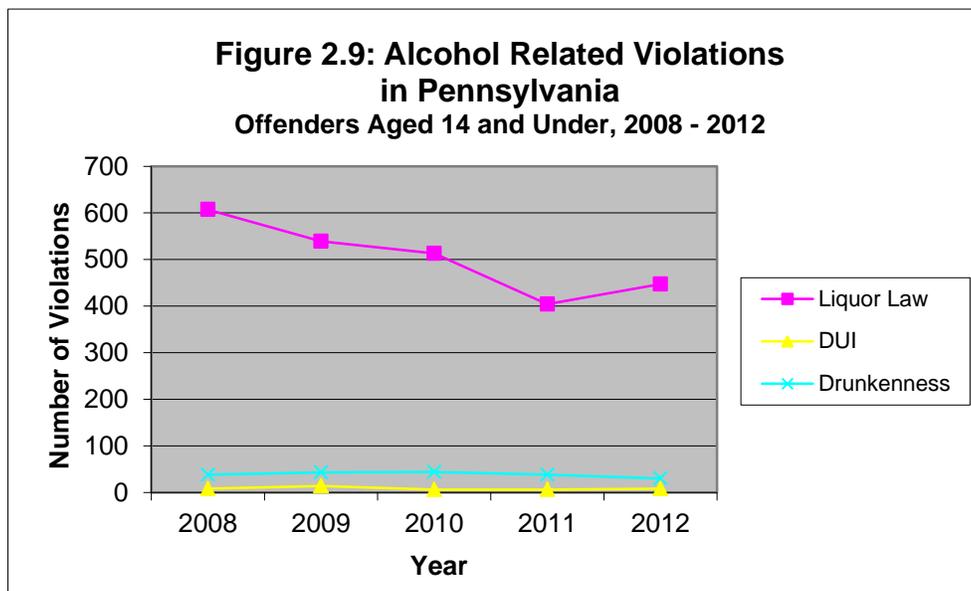
In 2011, Pennsylvania seniors (twelfth graders) were very similar to their national counterparts; in fact, measures for rates of lifetime use, 30-day usage rates and binge drinking in the past 30 days were each only a few percentage points different (Figure 2.8) (PCCD, PAYS, 2012). Notably, we are seeing a downward trend in most of the usage rates across each of the surveyed Pennsylvania grades. Such a trend is further evidence Pennsylvania continues to make positive strides in its schools to combat underage and high-risk usage of alcohol by its youth.



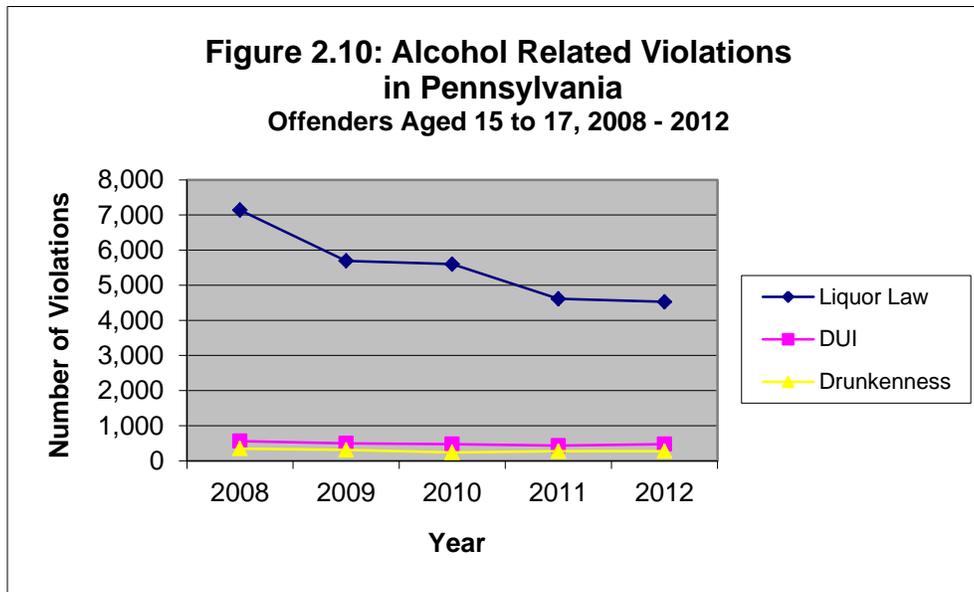
Source: PCCD, PAYS, MTF (2012)

Consequences of Alcohol Usage

In Figure 2.9, we see a rise in the last year in liquor law violations by offenders who are aged 14 or younger after a steady decline in the previous three years. However, the number of alcohol-related violations among ages 15 to 17 years (particularly violations of the liquor code) has steadily decreased from 2008 until 2012. (Figure 2.10).



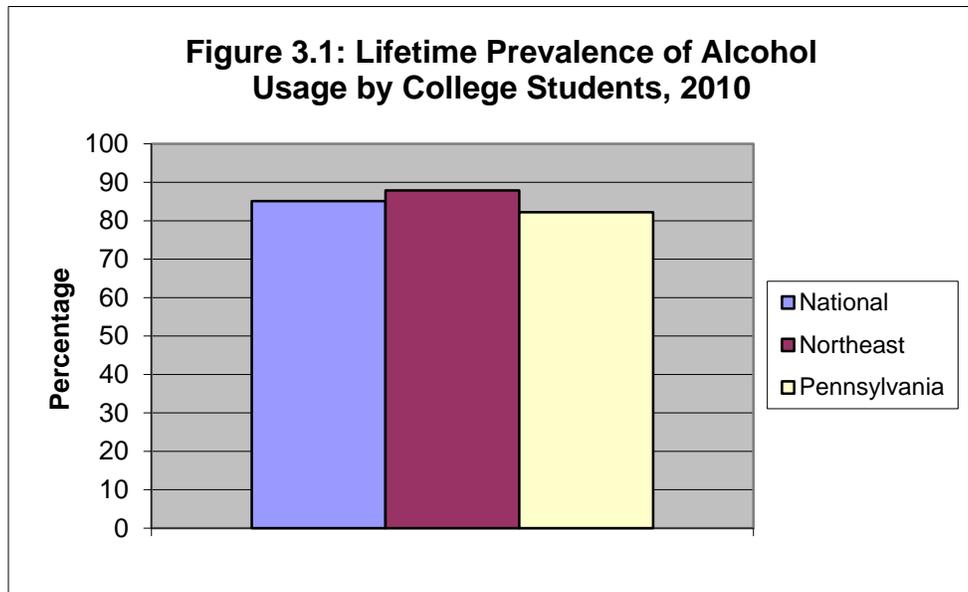
Source: Pennsylvania State Police (2013)



Source: Pennsylvania State Police (2013)

Pennsylvania Young Adults and College Students

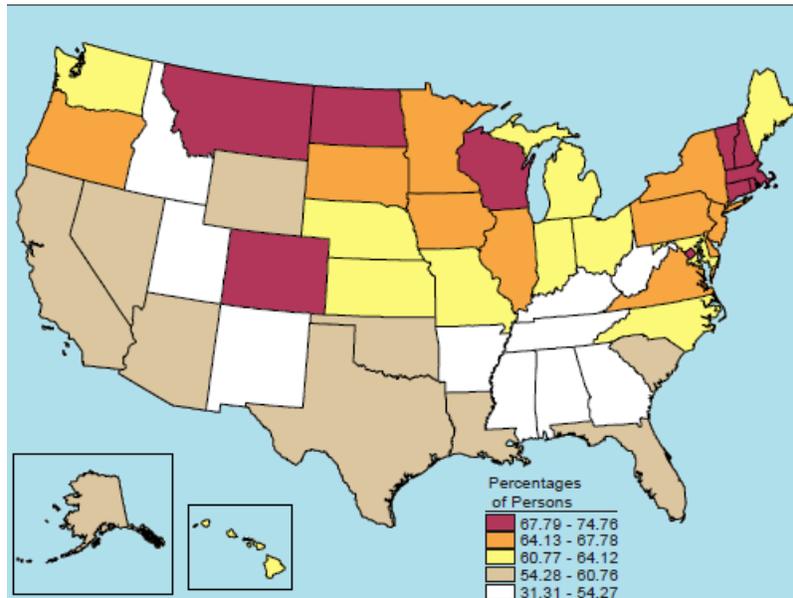
Utilizing information gathered by the Core Institute at the Southern Illinois University of Carbondale (SIUC) from participating schools across the nation, we have been able to produce unique data sets that compare state data to regional and national data from the 2010 Core Drug and Alcohol Survey. Results from this survey show approximately 3% more college students nationwide have used alcohol in their life (85.1%) when compared to 82.2% of Pennsylvania college students (Figure 3.1) (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale/Core Institute, 2012). Even more encouraging, the Pennsylvania figures show a decline of 3.6% from the 2008 Core Survey, when 88.7% of Pennsylvania college students admitted to having used alcohol in their life.



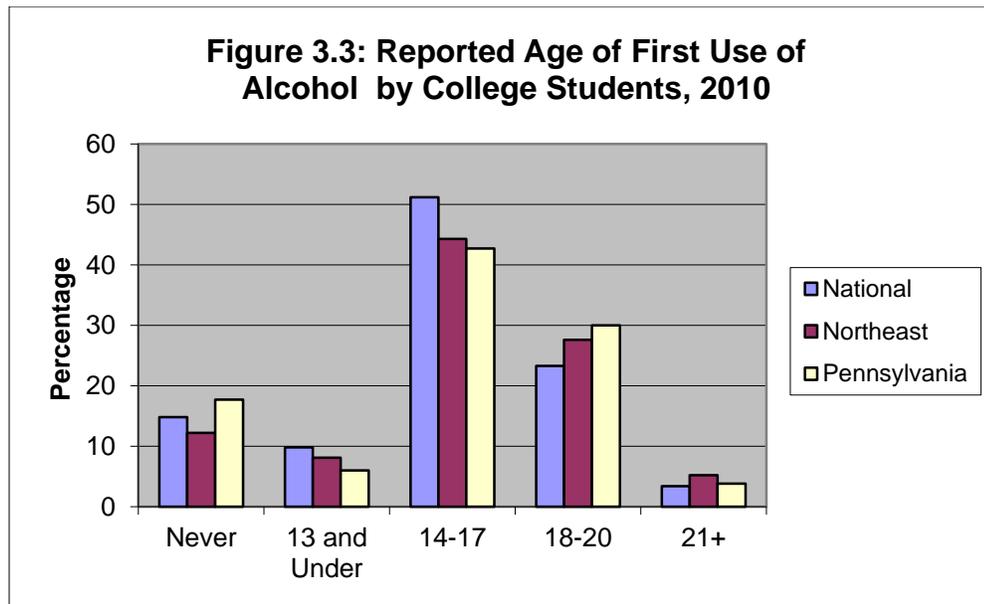
Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

Approximately two-thirds of Pennsylvanians aged 18 to 25 reported having used alcohol in the past month (Figure 3.2) (SAMHSA, 2012). This percentage of usage puts Pennsylvania in the upper 40% of college students nationwide, with approximately ten states with higher percentages and 30 states with lower usage percentages for the same age group. As for the average age of first trying alcohol by college students, it was found that nearly 80% of Pennsylvania's college students had their first alcoholic drink between the ages of 14 and 20 and, more specifically, 66% of *those* students had their first drink between the ages of 14 and 17 (Figure 3.3) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012).

Figure 3.2: Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



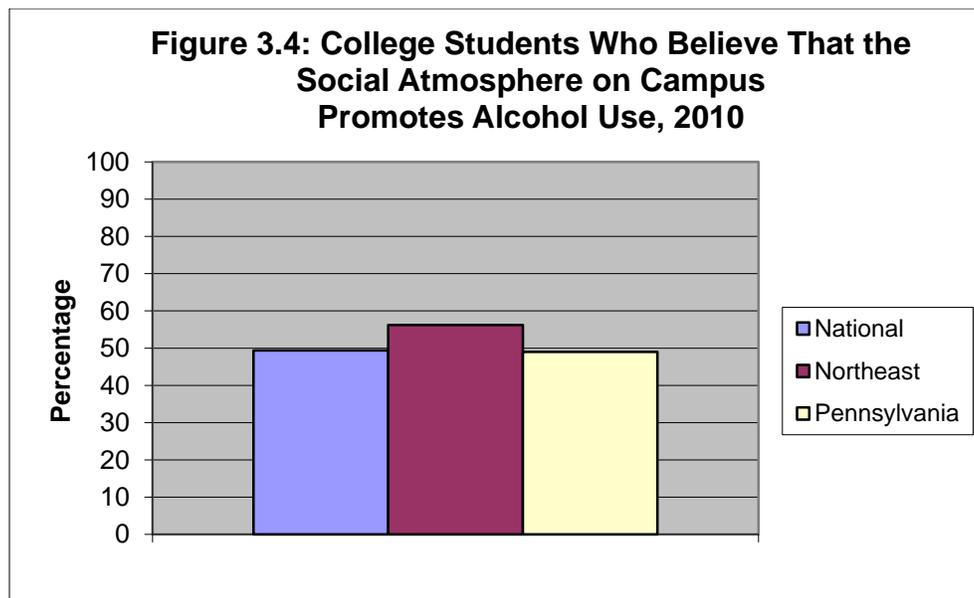
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.



Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

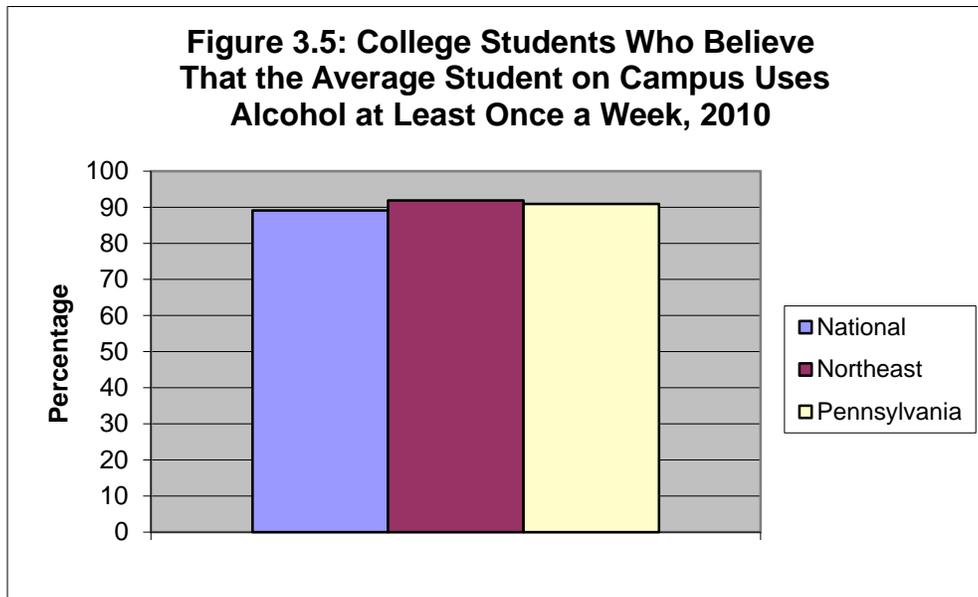
Perceptions of Alcohol Usage Versus Actual Usage

The college environment is a unique and complex atmosphere, which offers many challenges. These challenges include dispelling typical collegiate stereotypes and fictional traditions. In 2010, roughly half of Pennsylvania College students who responded to the Core survey stated they believe the social atmosphere on campus promotes the use of alcohol (Figure 3.4) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012). This is nearly equal to the number of college students nationwide who hold the same belief, but far less than those surveyed in the Northeast region of the United States.



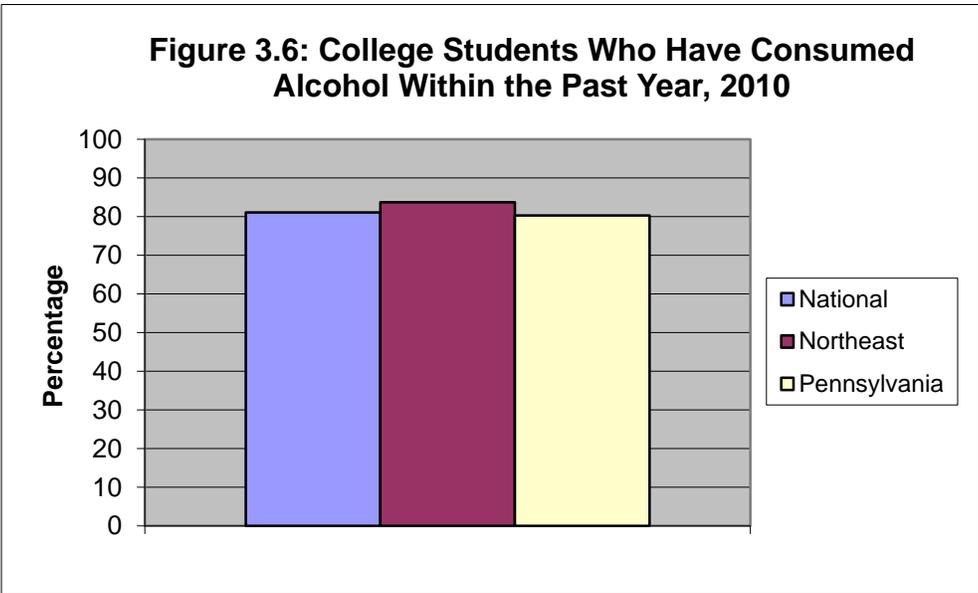
Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

As shown in Figure 3.5, Pennsylvania college students are more likely than their national peers to believe the average student on campus uses alcohol at least once a week, but slightly less likely to hold this belief than their regional peers (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012). Please note that for all three populations, this figure is hovering around 90%.



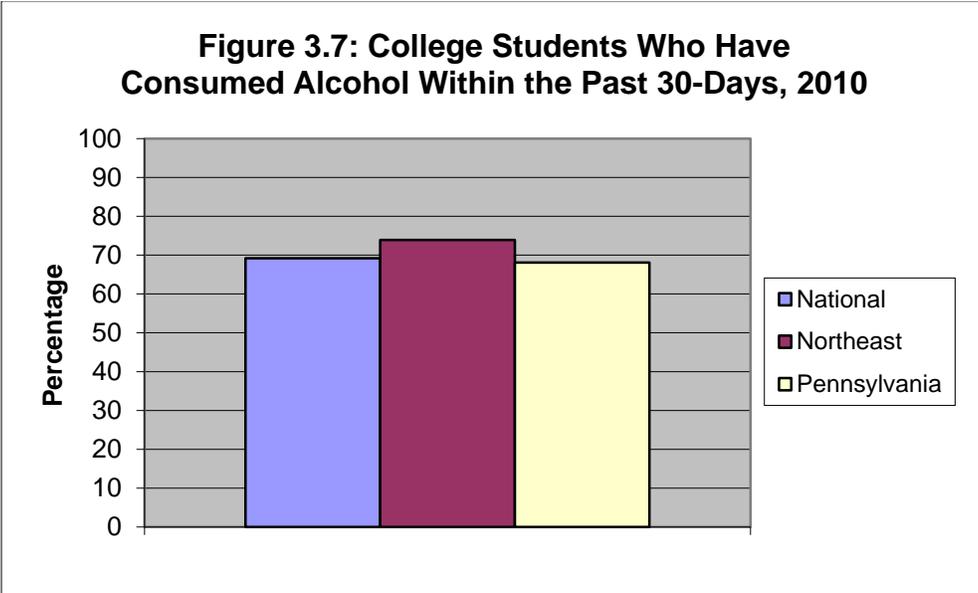
Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

In Figure 3.6, we notice the number of Pennsylvania college students who have consumed alcohol within the past year is slightly lower than the number of their counterparts in both the Northeastern region and nationwide. In the 2011 Act 85 Report, 86.9% of Pennsylvania college students surveyed stated they had consumed alcohol within the past year, higher than college students in the Northeast and nationwide. In this report, that percentage has dropped to 80.8%, so significant improvement has been made.

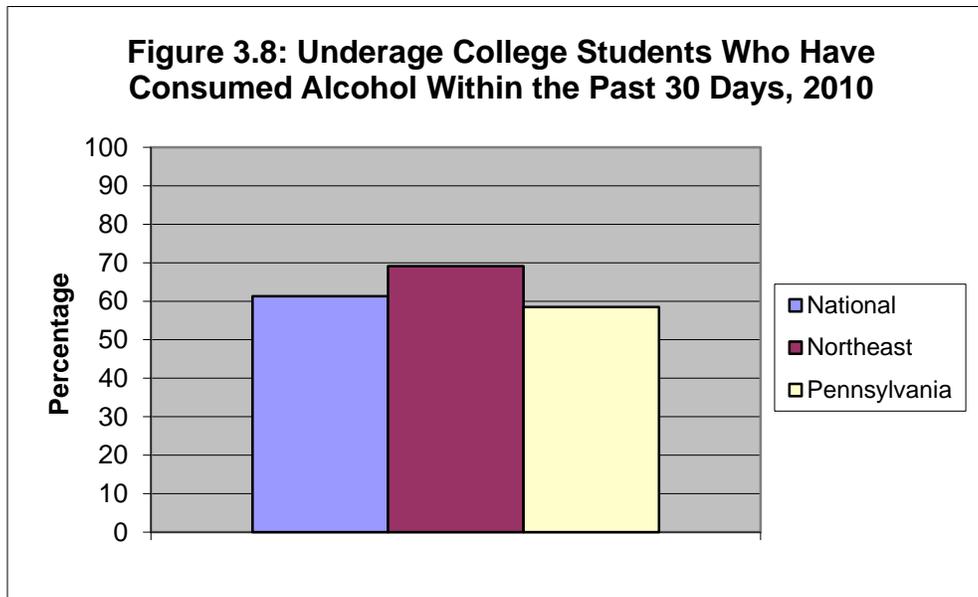


Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

In Figure 3.7 below, we notice the percentage of college students who consumed alcohol in the past 30 days is just fewer than 70% in Pennsylvania and nationwide and over 70% for college students in the Northeast. For underage college students, Pennsylvania is faring better than the nation, with less than 60% of Pennsylvanians in that category as opposed to over 60% for the nation and nearly 70% in the Northeast region (Figure 3.8).

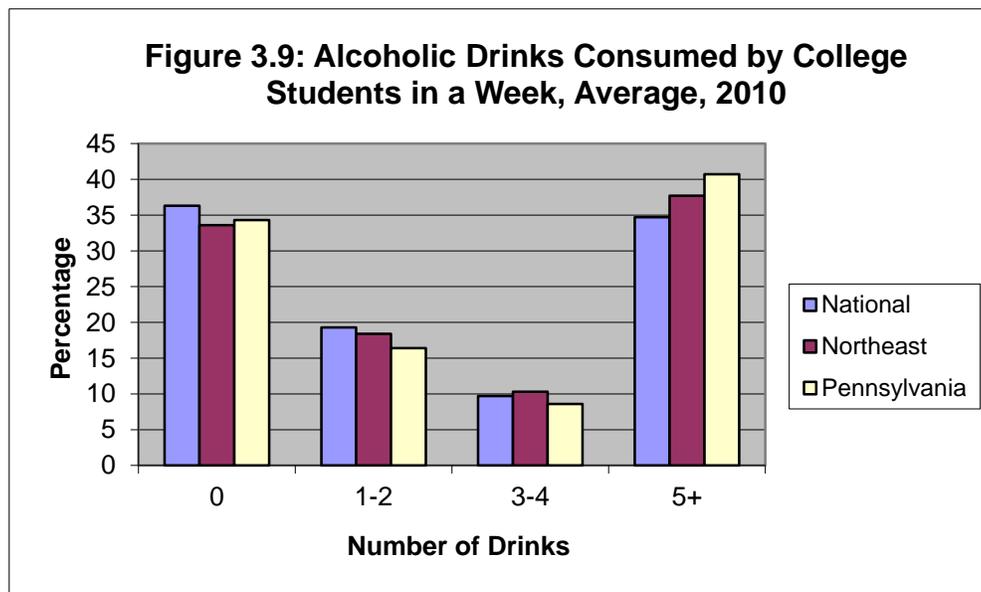


Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)



Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

The 2010 Core survey also reported almost 60% of Pennsylvania’s college students drank less than five alcoholic drinks a week (the sum of students answering they drink zero, one to two, or three to four drinks a week on average). Just over half of those students report drinking two or fewer alcoholic drinks a week (the number of students who indicate they drink zero or one to two drinks per week on average) (Figure 3.9) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012).

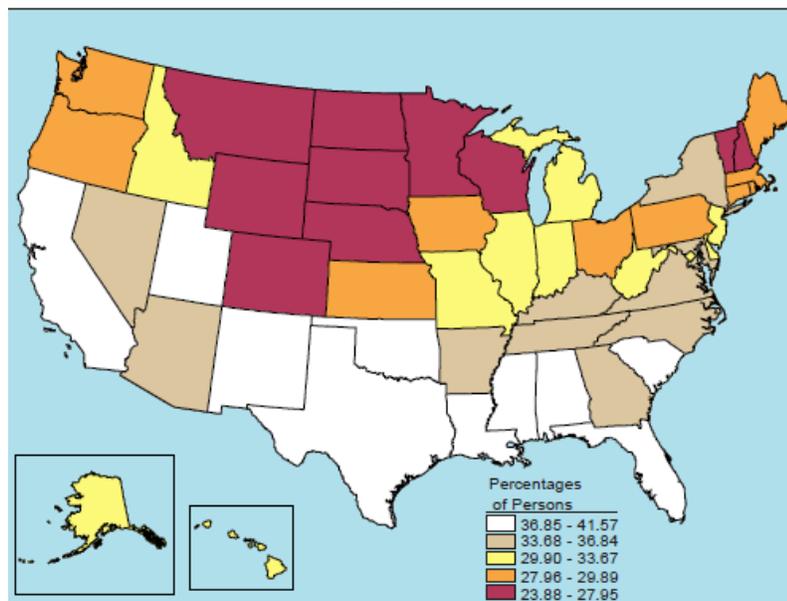


Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

Binge Drinking on Campus and by Young Adults

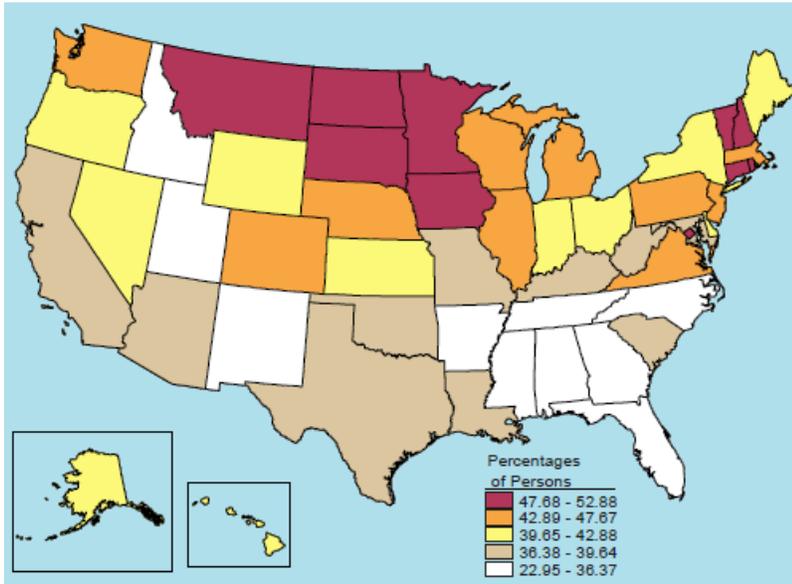
According to the annual averages from the 2009 and 2010 NSDUHs, close to 30% of 18 to 25-year-old Pennsylvanians perceive having five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week as a great risk (Figure 3.10) (SAMHSA 2012). As Figure 3.11 shows, about 45% of Pennsylvanians aged 18 to 25 reported binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks in one sitting) within the past month, which puts Pennsylvania roughly in the 30th percentile when compared to the other states (SAMHSA, 2012).

Figure 3.10: Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



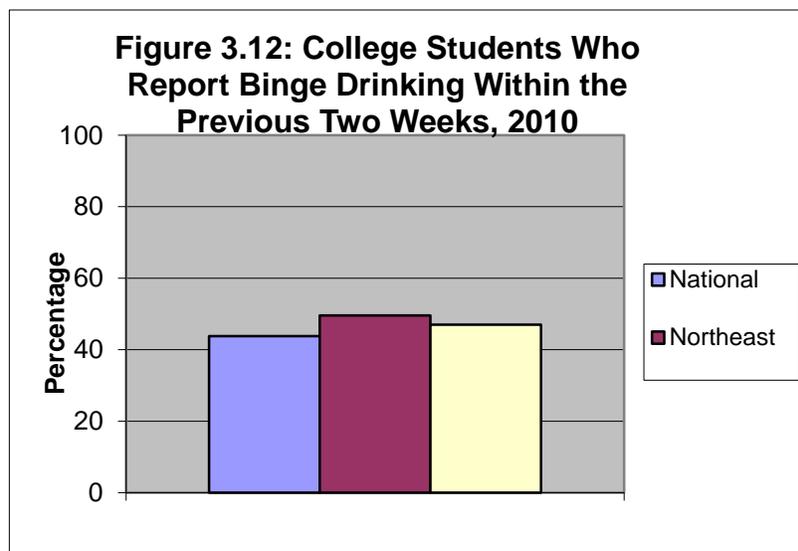
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.

Figure 3.11: Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2010 and 2011 NSDUHs



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, NSDUH, 2010 and 2011.

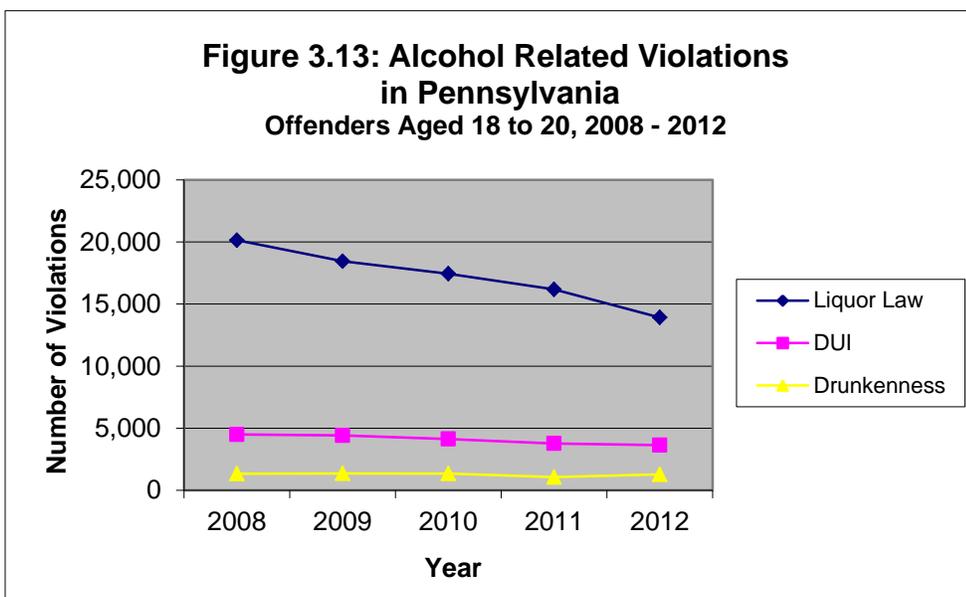
Among college students, the Core survey states almost half of Pennsylvania college students reported binge drinking within the previous two weeks, which is about 3% higher than the national average and just slightly lower than the Northeast (Figure 3.12) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012). This is marginally better than reported in the previous Act 85 Report.



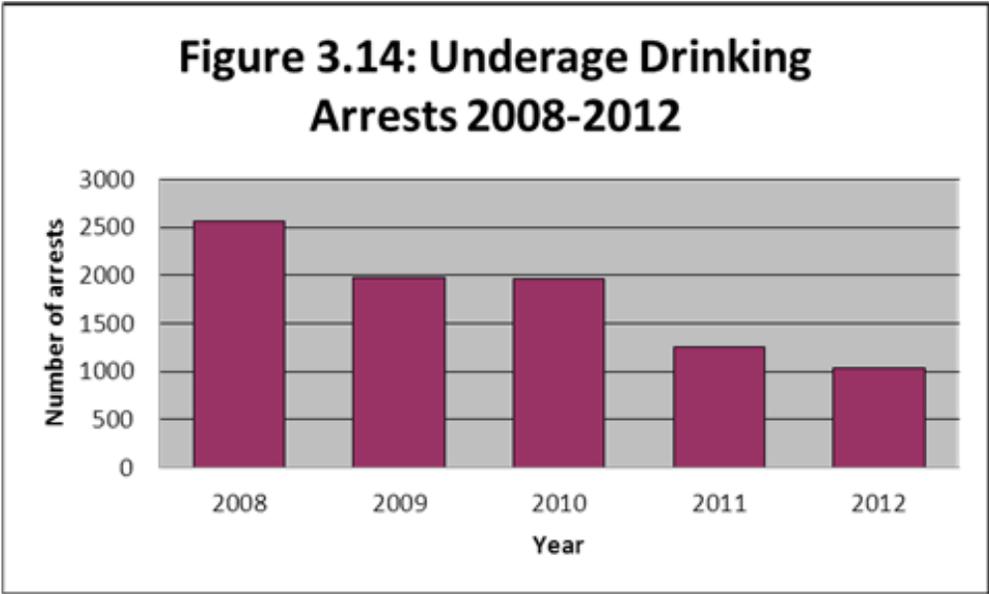
Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

Consequences of Alcohol Usage

From 2008 to 2012, there was a marked decrease in alcohol-related violations throughout Pennsylvania by persons aged 18 to 20, from 20,141 in 2008 to 13,920 in 2012 (Figure 3.13) (Pennsylvania State Police, 2013). The number of DUI (4,491 to 3,364) and drunkenness (1,337 to 1,274) violations also decreased during this period. There has been a steady decline in the number of underage drinking arrests (this includes all arrests, such as disorderly conduct, false IDs, etc. (Figure 3.14).

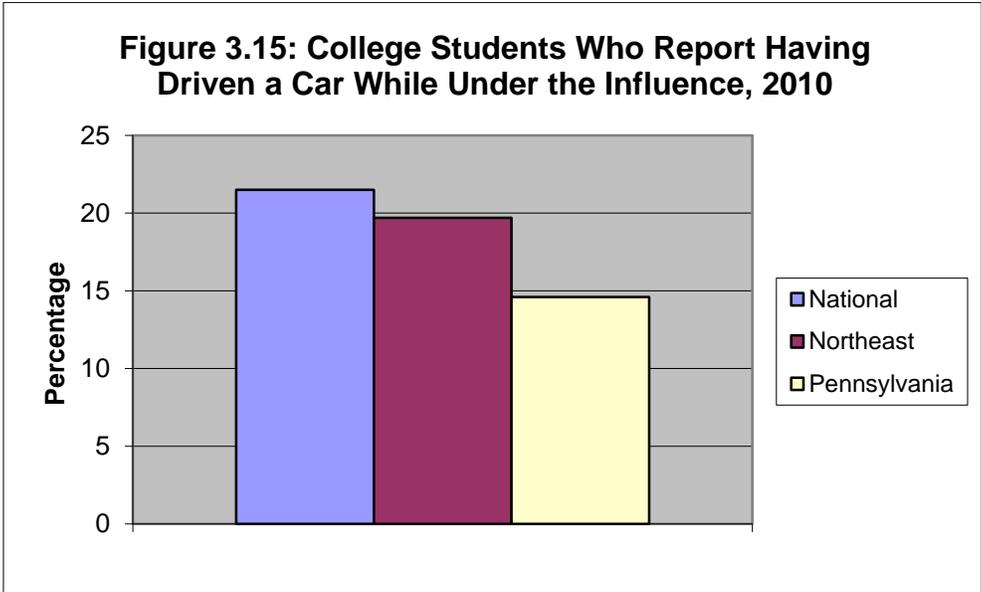


Source: Pennsylvania State Police (2013)



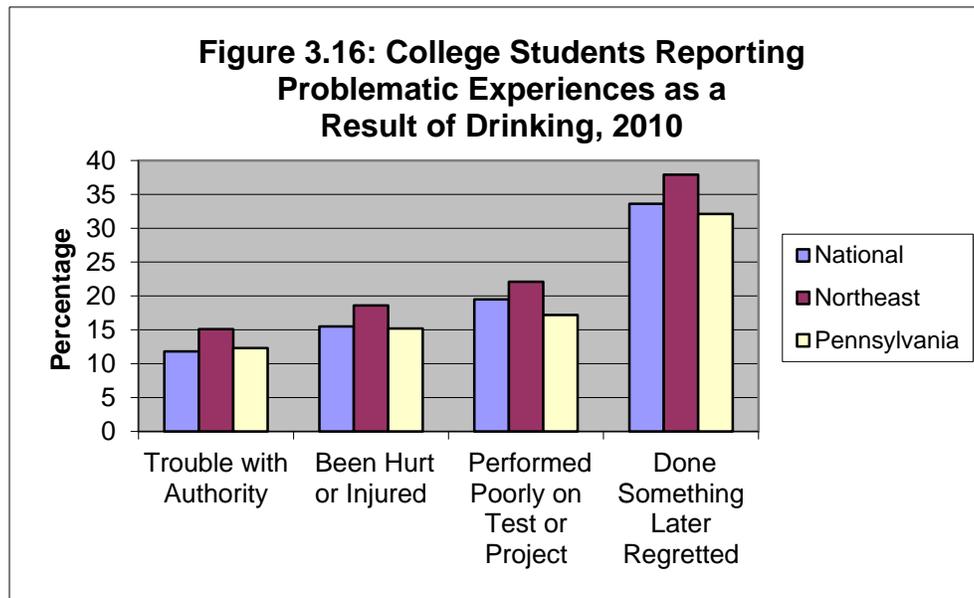
Source: Pennsylvania State Police (2013)

There was an impressive change in the area of underage DUI. Less than 15% of all college students in Pennsylvania who responded to the 2010 Core survey reported they have driven a car while under the influence (Figure 3.15) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2010). This is a huge drop from the 25% who so reported in 2008. This figure is far less than the percentage of college students in the Northeast and nationwide who report having driven after drinking.



Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

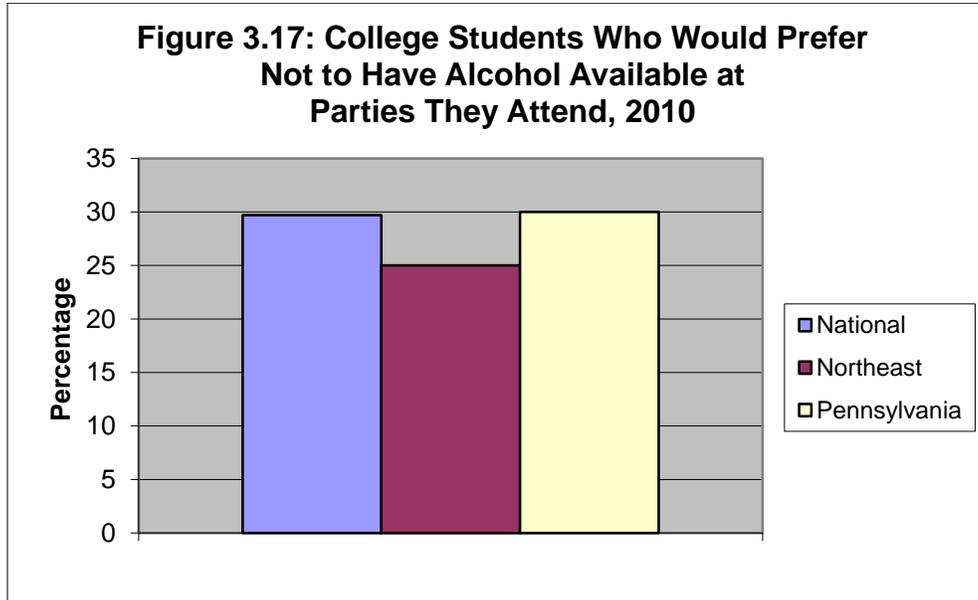
There were also improvements with regard to some of the potentially problematic experiences that result from drinking. For example, the 2008 Core survey showed nearly 25% of college students in Pennsylvania reported they had performed poorly on a test or project because of drinking. That number was higher than their national counterparts. For 2010, only slightly more than 16% reported the same thing. That figure is now lower than students nationwide. In every category except trouble with authority, Pennsylvania college students' averages were higher than those of their national peers and significantly higher than their regional peers. Even in the category of trouble with authority, the difference from national peers is minimal (Figure 3.16) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012).



Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

About 28% of college students in Pennsylvania reported they would prefer having a collegiate party without alcohol – no change from the previous Act 85 Report (Figure 3.17) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2010). This proportion is analogous to the number of college students who state they do not drink at all, as reported in Figure 3.9. There could be many explanations for this number, but it could indicate alcohol is a minimal or nonexistent feature

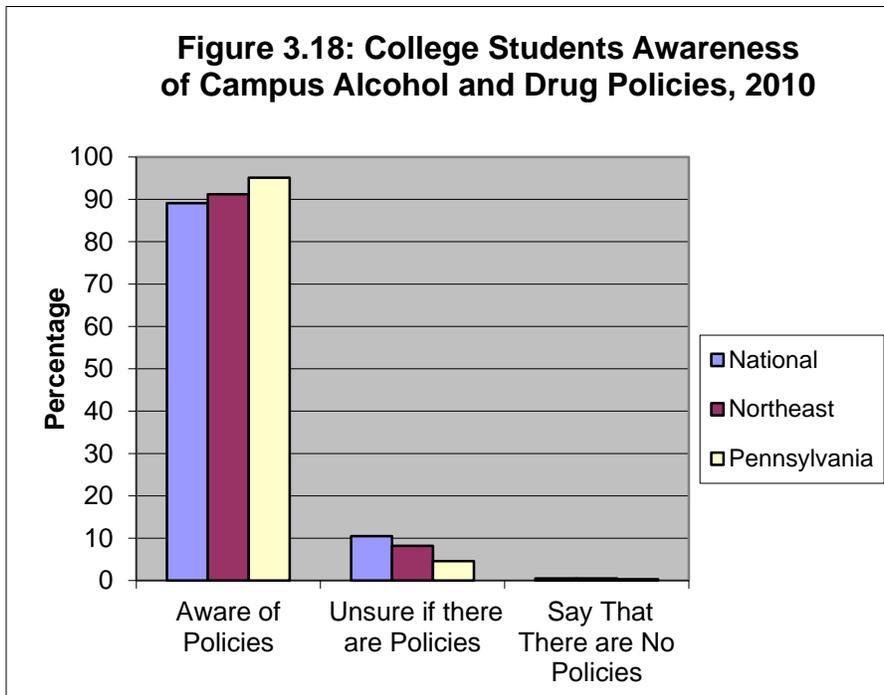
of social life for roughly a third of the college students surveyed. In this regard, Pennsylvania college students are more similar to their peers nationwide than they are to their peers in the Northeast.



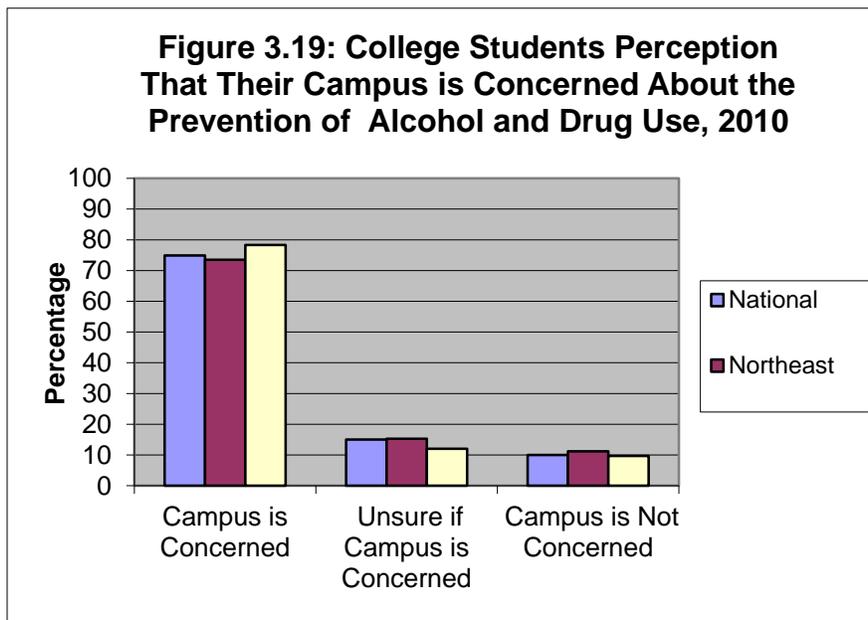
Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

College Students Awareness and Perception of Campus Programs

Spreading awareness about campus alcohol policies is an important piece of environmental prevention strategies. This knowledge alone can be a sufficient deterrent to prevent some students from participating in underage and/or high-risk alcohol consumption. According to the Core survey, over 95% (up 2% from 2008) of Pennsylvania's surveyed college students said they were aware of campus alcohol and drug policies in 2010 (Figure 3.18) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012). Over 78% (up 5% from 2008) of Pennsylvania college students reported their campus is concerned about the prevention of alcohol and drug use; fewer than 10% reported their campus is not concerned with the prevention of alcohol and drug use, lower than both the national rate and that of the Northeast (Figure 3.19) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012).



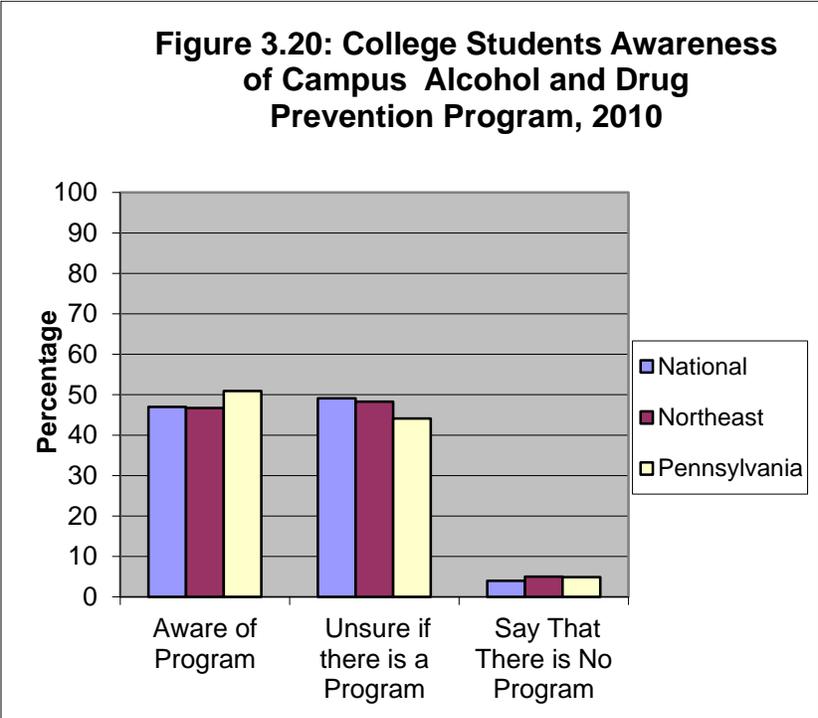
Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)



Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

Lack of awareness of the drug and alcohol programs offered on campus may be one factor that influences students' perceptions of the schools' concerns towards the prevention of alcohol and drug use. The 2010 Core survey reports more than half of the college

students surveyed in Pennsylvania were aware their campus had drug or alcohol prevention programs in place (Figure 3.20) (SIUC/Core Institute, 2012). All of these figures have remained fairly consistent since the last report.



Source: SIUC/Core Institute (2012)

Summaries of Current Programs

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD)

PCCD's mission is to enhance the quality and coordination of criminal and juvenile justice systems, to facilitate the delivery of services to victims of crime, and to increase the safety of our communities. The primary goal is to ensure the safety of the commonwealth's communities. The commission also has a responsibility to the victims of crimes and a responsibility to reduce the impact of crime on those victims. PCCD supports the criminal and juvenile justice systems by providing system-wide criminal statistical and analytical services, by fostering interagency coordination and cooperation, and by rendering training and technical assistance. Appointed task forces, advisory groups and planning committees, encompassing commission and non-commission members, advise the commission in addressing specific problem areas. The commission also administers a mix of state and federal grant programs designed to provide support to local elements of the criminal justice system and, through selective financing of proposals, demonstrate new solutions to statewide problems. PCCD fosters the development of criminal justice policy by conducting research on timely criminal justice issues and has established a link to Pennsylvania's academic community through the formation of an evaluation advisory committee composed of leading criminal justice researchers.

In 2008, the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Committee (JJJPC) established the Resource Center. Funding for the Resource Center is provided by the PA Department of Public Welfare's Office of Children, Youth, and Families and by PCCD. The Resource Center is a collaborative effort that includes the Department of Public Welfare, Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers, the

Departments of Education and Health, as well as grantees and community-based and residential service providers.

The Resource Center has three components:

- Support for quality implementation of established evidence-based program models
- Support for incorporating research-based principles and practices in existing local innovative programs
- Support for community planning and implementation of evidence-based prevention program models

PCCD is the commonwealth's focal point for promoting local efforts to implement risk-focused, community mobilization programming directed toward preventing delinquency, violence, substance abuse and other adolescent problem behaviors, including the administration of federal Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) block grant funds, which support enforcement efforts and the Campus/Community Underage Drinking Prevention Coalition Project.

EUDL funding supports efforts by state and local jurisdictions to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. PCCD distributes these grant funds to the Pennsylvania State Police, Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement (BLCE), and the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board (PLCB). Although the federal EUDL block grant funds were eliminated in FFY 2012, PCCD was able to support EUDL applicants through June of 2013.

PCCD also utilizes state funds to support the implementation and operation of evidence-based delinquency and violence prevention programs. A number of these programs target the use/abuse of alcohol by youth; summary descriptions are included below.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Initiatives (EUDL)

Pennsylvania State Police , Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement (BLCE)

The BLCE utilizes these EUDL funds to cover the overtime costs associated with the following enforcement programs:

1. *Minor Patrols* - An assignment of more than one Enforcement Officer within a District Enforcement Office to randomly inspect licensed establishments for the illegal sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.
2. *Concert Details* - An assignment of more than one Enforcement Officer within a District Enforcement Office to randomly patrol concert events for the illegal possession, consumption, or sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.
3. *Age Compliance Details* - An assignment of more than one Enforcement Officer within a District Enforcement Office to work with Underage Buyer Volunteers between the ages of 18 and 20 to purchase alcoholic beverages in a controlled environment. Underage Buyers, who are interns from the various colleges/universities throughout Pennsylvania, work in conjunction with Enforcement Officers to enter liquor-licensed establishments and attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages. If the establishment serves the Underage Buyer, an Enforcement Officer immediately notifies the establishment about the age compliance check and administrative action is taken.
4. *Source Investigation Project (SIP)* - The SIPs are designed to address furnishing alcohol to minors, the source of underage drinking. Enforcement Officers will cite minors for underage drinking, followed by an investigation into where the minor obtained the alcoholic beverages.

Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board (PLCB)

The PLCB utilizes EUDL funds to educate and provide technical assistance to communities and organizations to assist with their prevention efforts. The following are programs/trainings facilitated by the PLCB:

1. *Controlled Party Dispersal Training* - Controlled dispersal is a systematic operational plan using the concepts of zero-tolerance and education to close the underage-drinking party safely and efficiently. It is a proactive strategy to reduce underage drinking-related problems. This six-hour course provides dispersal techniques, which enable a limited number of officers to manage large groups better. Ideally, this training will help to keep underage drinking participants from attempting to drive away from parties, helping to eliminate some occurrences of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) and thereby preventing crashes caused by intoxicated partygoers who panic when officers show up. Enforcement strategies covered during this training include topics such as briefing, approach, entry, sweep and control, and processing of participants. The training also discusses preventing underage drinking parties, locating and acquiring community resources/assistance, how to involve the media, liability issues, and working with the various state and local laws and ordinances. The main objective of the course is to promote the best use of enforcement resources while keeping the safety of the officers, partygoers, and community in mind.
2. *Fraudulent Documentation Training* - Pennsylvania has a dedicated team of Fraudulent Documentation Recognition training specialists who are available to instruct other police officers to better recognize and stop the use of false IDs. It is hoped this effort to prevent the use of false IDs by underage people will reduce the

number of alcohol sales to minors and benefit Pennsylvania in matters of homeland security as well. As state and national security issues are now everyday concerns, the proper identification of an individual is critical for homeland security as well as for establishments selling alcoholic beverages. The Pacific Institute on Research and Education (PIRE) was instrumental in the development of this training. PIRE's Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, equips states and communities with practical, research-based tools to help them focus their efforts on prevention, intervention, and enforcement issues related to the retail and social availability of alcohol to minors, possession of alcohol by minors, and drinking and driving by minors.

3. *Source Investigation Project (SIP)/Training* - This course uses investigation to attack the problem of dangerous drinking behavior by persons ages 16-25 and to prosecute the supplier of the alcohol. Furnishing alcohol to minors is a criminal offense, and along with dangerous drinking behavior, is at the forefront of community concern. To address these problems adequately, an aggressive and sustained campaign is essential. SIP has discovered education and awareness, through an extensive public relations campaign, are key components to stressing the scope of the problem and to providing valuable information for introducing change in the mindset of young adults. Aggressive enforcement of all alcohol laws and of alcohol-associated crimes is likewise crucial to success in changing the behavior of young adults. Underage and binge drinking are not "rites of passage." Increasing the risk of getting caught is an effective deterrent, which not only affects the minor but impacts the provider of the alcohol as well.

4. *Project Same PAGE (Pennsylvania Alcohol Guidelines for Enforcement)* - The mission of Project Same PAGE is to provide a training manual for law enforcement which facilitates and promotes legally sound and thorough investigations, as well as successful prosecutions of underage drinking and related offenses in the Commonwealth. The program is meant to encourage police officers and court officials to work together in achieving more consistency in successfully prosecuting underage drinking violations. Successful prosecutions will help to educate the community and create a general deterrence to the use of alcohol by minors.

In addition to providing education/training through the above-mentioned programs, the PLCB uses a portion of these funds to continue supporting its annual statewide underage drinking. Funding also supports various media campaigns targeting underage drinking.

Pennsylvania DUI Association

The Pennsylvania DUI Association utilizes these funds to continue supporting its multi-media marketing campaign for the 1-888-UNDER21 hotline. The anonymous toll-free hotline was established in Pennsylvania on October 23, 1998, as part of a partnership with parents, students, community leaders, law enforcement, and university officials to combat underage and excessive drinking activities. The calls provide tips about planned events, parties in progress, licensed establishments, and individuals who are selling or providing alcohol to minors.

In addition to the marketing of the hotline, the PA DUI Association also uses portions of these funds to support the following activities:

1. *Statewide Training on Underage Drinking* – Implementing a statewide training on underage drinking annually that focuses on addressing environmental change

strategies by grass roots coalitions.

2. *Youth Leadership Institute* - This training, held in Harrisburg, focuses on environmental strategies to reduce underage drinking, leadership development, and the key leadership roles youth can play in their communities. This is a working group with many responsibilities for the Youth Rally Day. Following this daylong training, youth serve as trainers for the Youth Rally Day. Youth are also encouraged to work with community coalitions addressing underage drinking following the training.
3. *Youth Rally Day & Training* - Youth leaders from across the commonwealth attend training and a youth rally/press conference at the state capitol in Harrisburg. Following the press conference, youth visit with their local elected officials to educate them on the problems associated with underage drinking.
4. *Statewide Youth Leadership Conferences* - Two statewide conferences for youth leaders are held annually. The two events are held in conjunction with Pennsylvania SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions). Workshops include leadership trainings for youth and environmental solutions to underage drinking for youth to implement in their schools and communities.
5. *Public Service Announcements* – The DUI Association purchases advertising space in newspapers, college publications, billboards, and/or radio and television. Upon reviewing data for incoming calls to the 1-888-UNDER21 hotline, advertising space was purchased in areas lagging in usage of the hotline.
6. *Direct Mailing* - Public Service Announcements and hotline literature are mailed to newspapers and the 500 school districts across the Commonwealth. Funds are used for printing costs and postage.

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape

The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) utilizes EUDL funds to provide “train the trainer” instruction to counselor/advocates at rape crisis centers and campus community members such as campus police, medical personnel, administrators, student leaders, risk managers of Greek organizations, and policy makers.

This training is based on the PCAR curriculum "Reconstructing Norms: Preventing Alcohol Related Sexual Assault on College Campuses." It is held for one day in both the Eastern and Western parts of the state. The training provides participants with a solid educational foundation on the link between underage drinking and sexual violence. Participants come away from the training with ready to use workshops for their campus community, along with tools to develop a campus action plan including sample alcohol-facilitated sexual assault and sexual misconduct policies, creation of a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), and the tools to examine existing institutionalized responses to alcohol-facilitated sexual assault.

Evidence Based Delinquency and Violence Prevention Programs that Target Alcohol Use/Reduction

Communities That Care (CTC)

Communities That Care (CTC) is an "operating system" that takes communities through a well-defined and structured process to prevent adolescent problem behaviors and promote positive youth development. CTC communities form a broad-based coalition and then collect local data on risk and protective factors shown by research to be associated with

delinquency, violence, substance use, and school failure and dropout. After collecting this data, the community identifies three to five specific risk and protective factors on which to focus, and then seeks evidence-based programs and strategies to address those priorities. After two to three years of implementing these strategies, the community re-assesses the risk and protective factors to measure impact and identify new emerging priorities.

PCCD has supported CTC for over a decade and has trained over 100 communities in the model. There are currently more than 60 active CTC coalitions across the commonwealth. Research studies, both in Pennsylvania and nationally, have demonstrated CTC is effectively creating population-level public health improvement, reducing delinquency and youth drug use, and improving academic achievement for youth in these communities.

Project Towards No Drug Abuse (PTND)

PTND is an interactive program designed to help high school students (ages 14 to 19) resist substance use. This school-based program consists of twelve 40 to 50 minute lessons, which include motivational activities, social skills training, and decision-making components delivered through group discussions, games, role-playing exercises, videos, and student worksheets over a four-week period. The instruction to students provides cognitive motivation enhancement activities not to use drugs, detailed information about the social and health consequences of drug use, and correction of cognitive misperceptions. It addresses topics such as active listening skills, coping skills, effective communication skills, stress management, tobacco cessation techniques, and self-control - all to counteract risk factors for drug abuse relevant to older teens. The program can be used in a self-instruction format or can be run by a health educator.

Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10 - 14 (SFP 10 - 14)

SFP 10 - 14 is an adaptation of the Strengthening Families Program (formerly called the Iowa Strengthening Families Program). The program aims to reduce substance use and behavior problems during adolescence through improved skills in nurturing and child management by parents and improved interpersonal and personal competencies among youth. SFP 10 - 14 consists of seven 2-hour sessions for parents and youth.

LifeSkills Training (LST)

LST is a classroom-based tobacco, alcohol, and drug abuse prevention program for upper elementary and junior high school students. LST targets individuals who have not yet initiated substance use. The program is designed to prevent the early stages of substance use by influencing risk factors associated with substance abuse, particularly occasional or experimental use.

Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS)

Big Brothers Big Sisters is the oldest and largest youth mentoring organization in the United States and is recognized as being the most effective. Targeting children ages six to 18, BBBS's mission is to help youth to reach their potential through professionally supported, one-to-one relationships with volunteer mentors. BBBS distinguishes itself from other mentoring programs via rigorous published standards and required procedures, including volunteer screening, youth assessment, a careful matching process, and supervision. Agencies use a case management approach, following each case from initial inquiry through closure. Research has shown that positive relationships between youth and their mentors have a direct and measurable impact on participating children's lives. Participating youth are less likely to initiate drug and alcohol use and are less likely to hit someone. They also

demonstrate increased academic behavior, attitudes, and performance, and report higher-quality relationships with parents/guardians and peers.

Guiding Good Choices (GGC)

GGC, formerly known as Preparing for the Drug-Free Years, is a multimedia family competency training program that promotes healthy, protective parent–child interactions, and reduces children’s risk for early substance use. The program targets families of middle school children (ages nine to 14) who reside in rural economically-stressed neighborhoods.

Substance Abuse Education and Demand Reduction (SAEDR) Funds

Act 36 of 2006 established this funding to support projects designed to educate the public about the dangers of substance abuse and/or reduce the demand for these substances. The act prescribes funds be made available within certain funding categories.

The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Committee (JJDP) receives a portion of these funds on an annual basis to support research-based approaches to prevention, intervention, training, treatment, and education services to reduce substance abuse or to provide resources to assist families in accessing these services.

2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) Results

Since 1989, Pennsylvania has conducted a bi-annual statewide survey of students in the sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades to learn about their behaviors, attitudes and knowledge concerning alcohol, tobacco, other drugs, and violence. PAYS is funded by PCCD, the Pennsylvania Department of Education, and the Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs.

The data gathered in PAYS serve two primary needs. First, the results provide school administrators, state agency directors, legislators and others with critical information concerning the changes in patterns of the use and abuse of these harmful substances and behaviors. Second, the survey assesses risk factors thought to contribute to these behaviors and the protective factors that help guard against them. This information allows community leaders to direct prevention resources to areas where they are likely to have the greatest impact.

This survey represents an important tool for professionals and policy makers who deal with substance abuse and related adolescent problem behaviors. The survey results provide an important benchmark of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among young Pennsylvanians, and help indicate whether prevention and intervention programs are achieving their intended results. The PAYS has been expanded over the years to capture information on: students' use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs; behaviors and attitudes concerning factors relating to substance use; risk factors and protective factors related to delinquency and substance abuse; knowledge about risks of substance use; physical fighting (at school and elsewhere); weapons carrying (at school and elsewhere); the presence of gangs in school and students' associations with gangs; risks associated with vehicles such as driving under the influence; and other information deemed important, such as youth gambling or the abuse of over the counter medications or prescription medications.

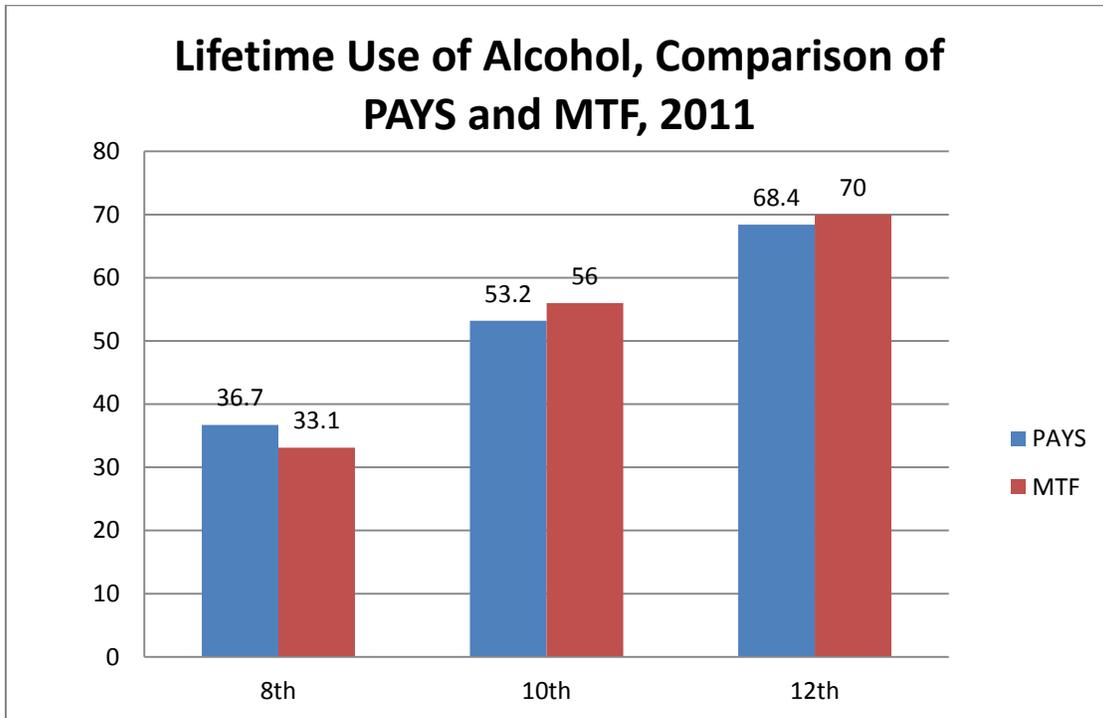
The survey was administered in the classroom and required approximately one class period to complete. The teachers reviewed the instructions with their students and asked the students to complete the survey. The instructions informed the students there were no right or wrong answers. In some schools, some or all of the student respondents completed the

survey in a computer lab using an internet-based survey administration system. Students were asked to complete the survey but were also told that participation is voluntary. Furthermore, students were told they could skip any question they were not comfortable answering. Both the teacher and the written instructions on the front of the survey form assured students that the survey was anonymous and confidential.

The PAYS and the national survey, Monitoring the Future (MTF), both look at lifetime use of alcohol, use of alcohol within the past 30 days, and binge drinking. Lifetime prevalence of use (whether the student has ever used alcohol) is a good measure of student experimentations. Past 30-day prevalence of use, (whether the student has used alcohol within the last month) is a good measure of current use. The PAYS defines binge drinking as a report of five or more drinks in a row within the past two weeks. Please note that the PAYS surveys sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students while the national MTF surveys only eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders so there is no MTF data on sixth graders.

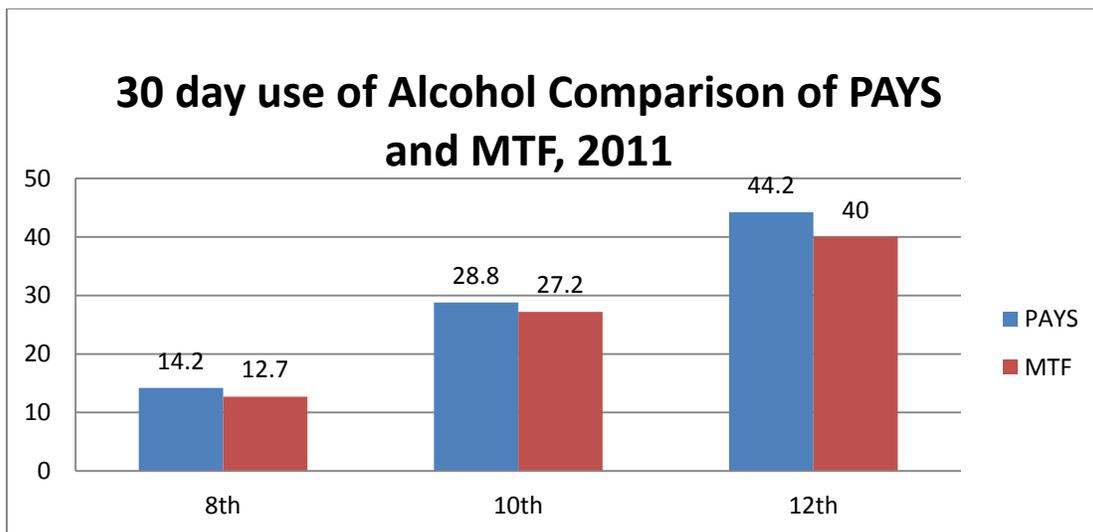
In 2011, alcohol use by Pennsylvania youth as reported by the PAYS differed from alcohol use by the nation's youth as reported by the MTF survey. Generally, the lifetime rates for Pennsylvania students were lower than the national rates in 2011. When comparing 2011 PAYS results to those in 2009, lifetime use in Pennsylvania decreased across all of the four surveyed grades. In 2011 nationally, grades eight, ten, and twelve showed lower lifetime use of alcohol compared to 2009 MTF results (Figure 4.1) (PAYS and MTF, 2011).

Figure 4.1



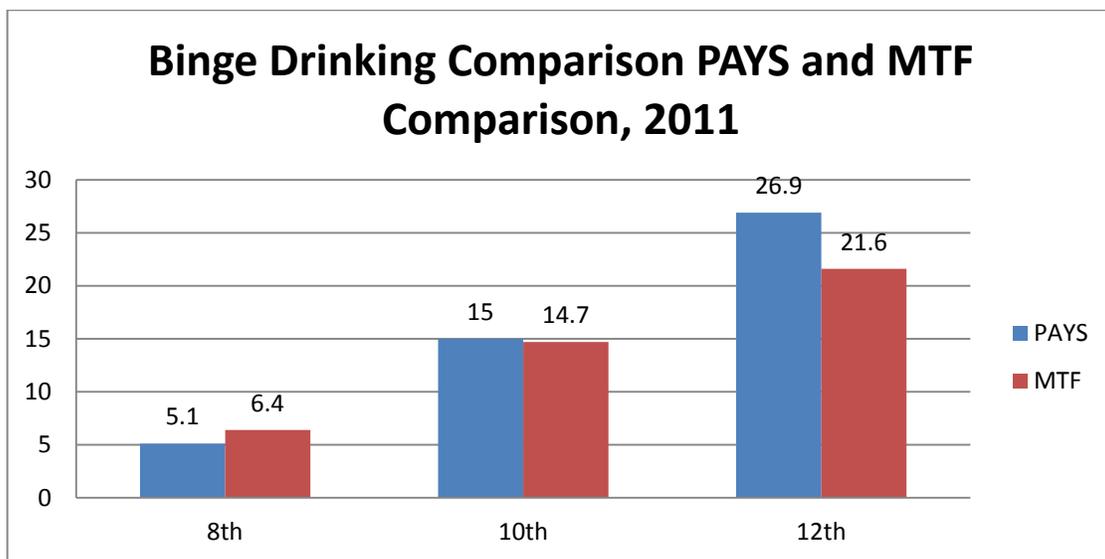
When comparing 30-day use of alcohol in the state against the nation, Pennsylvania had higher rates than those reported nationally in 2011 (Figure 4.2) (PAYS and MTF, 2011). The 2011 PAYS results for past 30-day use had decreased across eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades when compared to the 2009 PAYS.

Figure 4.2



Comparison of the results for binge drinking in the state as compared to the nation in 2011 also yielded mixed results. Pennsylvania eighth graders reported lower rates of binge drinking, while the tenth and twelfth graders reported higher rates than their counterparts across the nation (Figure 4.3). When 2011 results are compared to the 2009 results in Pennsylvania, sixth grade rates increased while the eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade rates decreased. The 2011 MTF results had decreases in binge drinking across eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. Important alcohol highlights by grade are as follows:

Figure 4.3



Sixth Graders

For younger Pennsylvanians, lifetime and 30-day use of alcohol are low. In 2011, 14.9% reported using alcohol in their lifetimes and 3.9 % of the sixth graders reported using alcohol in the past 30 days. In 2011, 1.5% of Pennsylvania sixth graders reported binge drinking (Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6).

Eighth Graders

Pennsylvania eighth graders had higher lifetime and 30-day use rates than eighth

graders nationally. In 2011, Pennsylvania eighth graders' rate for lifetime use of alcohol was 36.7% compared to 33.1% nationally. The 30-day rate for Pennsylvania was 14.2% compared to 12.7% nationally. However, the binge-drinking rate for Pennsylvania eighth graders was slightly lower than the national rate, 5.1% compared to 6.4% (Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6).

Tenth Graders

The 2011 rates for Pennsylvania tenth graders lifetime use were slightly lower, 53.2%, compared to 56 % nationally. The rates for 30-day use were slightly higher at 28.8% compared to 27.2%. The binge-drinking rate for Pennsylvania was also higher than the national rate, 15% compared to 14.7% (Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6).

Twelfth Graders

The lifetime rate for twelfth graders in Pennsylvania was 68.4% compared to 70% nationally. The past 30-day use and binge rates were higher than the national rate. The past 30-day use rate was 44.2% v. 40 %, while the binge rate was 26.9% compared to 21.6% (Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6).

Figure 4.4

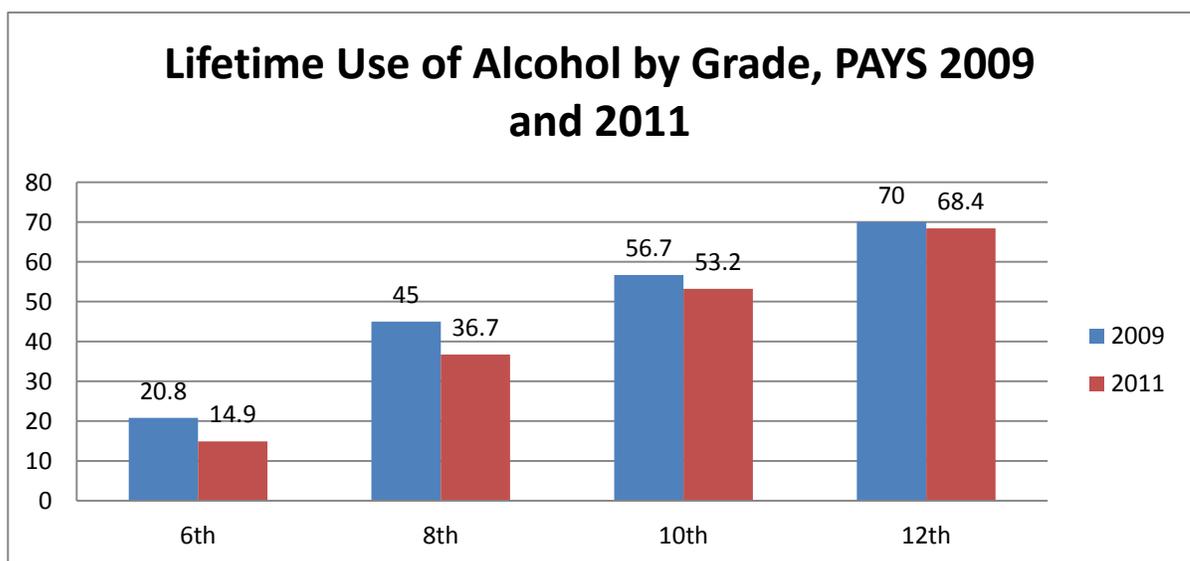


Figure 4.5

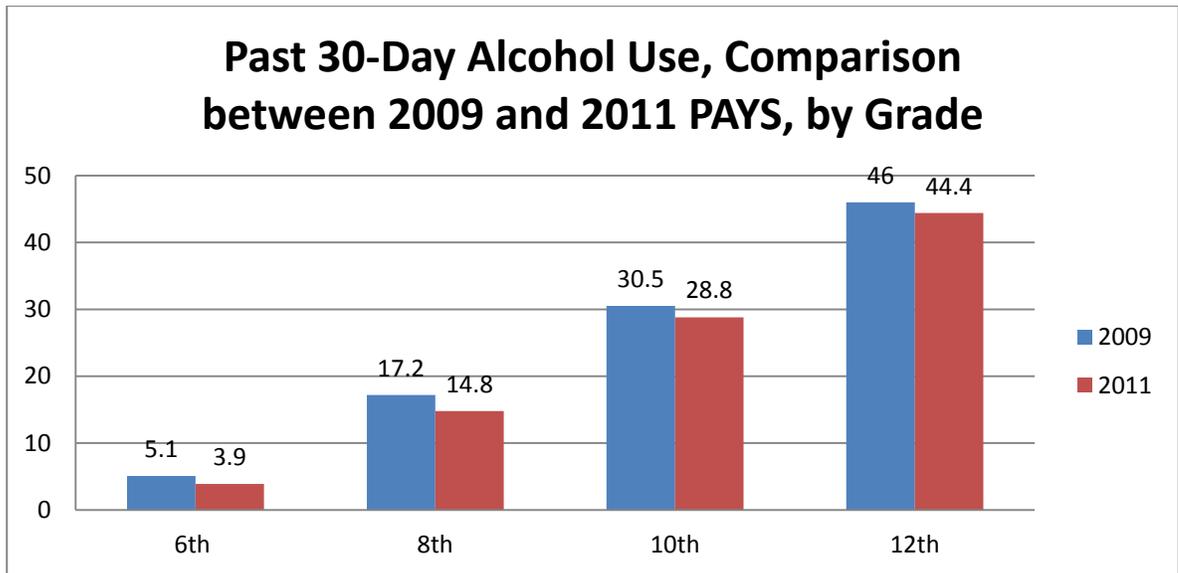
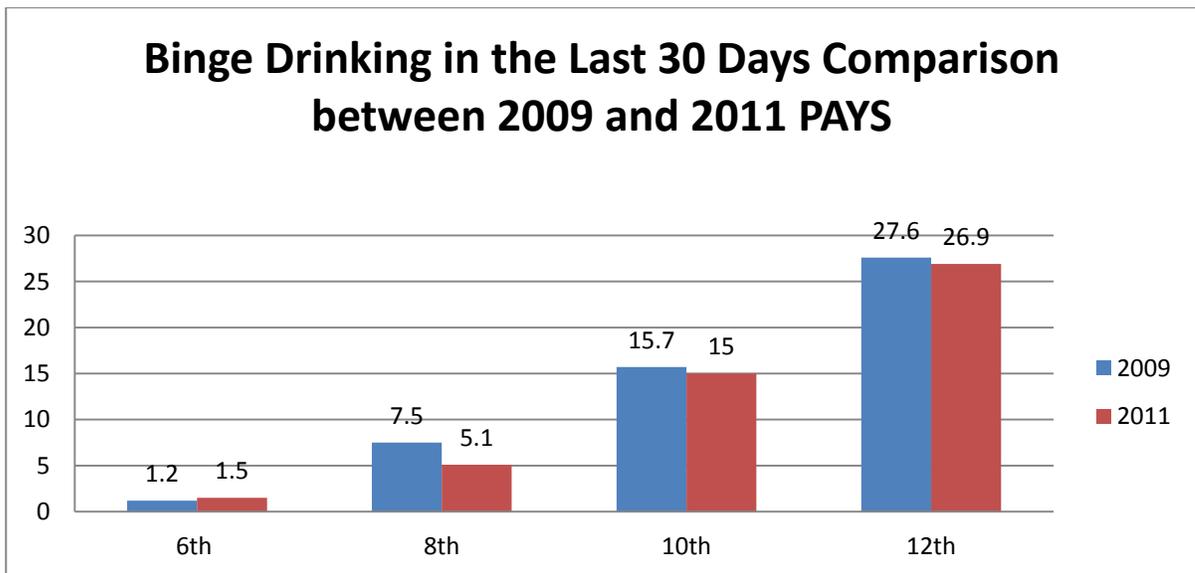


Figure 4.6



Those wishing to read more details about the PAYS may refer to the Commission's web site at www.pccd.state.pa.us and click on the Justice Research link.

Pennsylvania Department of Education

The Office for Safe Schools within the Pennsylvania Department of Education is the primary source of technical assistance and guidance to public and nonpublic schools on alcohol, tobacco, other drug use, and violence prevention activities. The legislative bases for these activities are: the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; Act 26 of 1995; and Act 30 of 1997. In order to fulfill this responsibility, the Department of Education works cooperatively with the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Health, the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, and the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board to insure prevention and intervention services are provided in a timely, coordinated, and effective manner.

The primary source of funding for these efforts within the Department of Education was the federal Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) program. During past fiscal years, approximately \$10 million in federal SDFSC funds were distributed annually by formula grants to public and nonpublic schools throughout the commonwealth. As a result, over 2 million Pennsylvania students were served by this program. As a condition of receiving these federal funds, school districts had to provide documentation to the Department that they have consulted with staff, parents, students, and their Drug and Alcohol Single County Authority (SCA) prior to applying for funds. Unfortunately, the SDFSC grant allocation was deleted from the U.S. Department of Education's budget.

The Office for Safe Schools, through its dedicated budget, provides targeted grants to local education agencies for various technical assistance, tobacco, drug and alcohol-related trainings and related training for the local Student Assistance Program teams.

Pennsylvania's Academic Standards

The use and abuse of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs by youth in our commonwealth continues to pose one of the most serious problems facing educators, parents and communities. Section 1547 of the PA School Code, enacted as Act 211 of 1990, requires school districts to implement a comprehensive tobacco, alcohol and other drugs program including instruction in the classroom.

Section 1547 requires each public school student to receive instruction in alcohol, chemical and tobacco abuse every year in every grade from kindergarten to grade twelve. While the law requires universal instruction for all students, it does not prescribe the curriculum, methodology or content of the courses of study. The law requires the instruction be age appropriate, sequential, discourage use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs, and communicate that the use of illicit drugs and the improper use of legally obtained drugs is wrong. The law does not require local schools to set up an independent course of study but rather to integrate the instruction in health or other appropriate courses of study.

The state academic standards are benchmark measures that define what students should know and be able to do at specified grade levels beginning in grade three. The standards are promulgated as state regulations. As such, they must be used as the basis for curriculum and instruction in Pennsylvania's public schools. The third grade academic standard under Concepts of Health, for example, states that students must know age-appropriate drug information such as the definition of drugs, their effects, and be provided with the skills to avoid drug use. For twelfth graders, on the other hand, the academic standard requires students to be able to evaluate issues relating to the use/non-use of drugs, psychology of addiction, the social impact, effects of chemical use on fetal development, and

the laws relating to alcohol use.

Although all school districts are required to provide alcohol, tobacco, and other drug education to every student in every grade, they are permitted to choose the curriculum that best fits their needs. However, under the federal Safe and Drug-free Schools Program, school districts are required to utilize programs grounded in scientifically-based research that clearly demonstrate their effectiveness in addressing the targeted behavior. The use of such scientifically-based programs to prevent the underage use of alcohol varies across the commonwealth. Examples of the most widely used programs include Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS), Botvin's Life Skills Training, Lions Quest Skills for Adolescents, and Guiding Good Choices.

Students Against Drunk Driving or Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD)

Many schools have SADD groups that utilize peer influence to prevent alcohol use by underage individuals. These youth-led groups promote the development of leadership skills in their members while spreading the message that the use of alcohol by underage youth is not only illegal, but destructive to the health and well-being of our youth. The Pennsylvania DUI Association provides a staff person to provide statewide coordination and activities to local SADD groups. For example, the association invites group members to come to Harrisburg once a year. The attendees receive training on such topics as how the media influences early alcohol use and how to have your voice heard by state legislators.

Commonwealth Student Assistance Program

In 1990, Act 211 was enacted which states in part "...the Secretary of Education shall recommend to the General Assembly a plan to require and assist each school district to establish and maintain a program to provide appropriate counseling and support services to students who experience problems related to the use of drugs, alcohol, and dangerous controlled substances." On April 19, 1991, the Secretary of Education named the Commonwealth Student Assistance Program (K-12) to fulfill the requirement to "...identify high risk students who are having problems due to alcohol or drug use, depression, or other mental health problems; and intervene and refer these students to appropriate community services." The requirement for Student Assistance Programs (SAP) was again reinforced with the passage of Chapter 12 by the State Board of Education in 2006.

The SAP team process revolves around a core team at the school building level. The team, composed of school staff and community-based drug and alcohol and mental health representatives, meets on a regular basis to process referrals from teachers, students, and parents. If the referral is deemed appropriate, the student's parent is contacted and permission is obtained to work with the student. During the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 school years a little over 78,000 and 73,000 students respectively were referred to teams across the commonwealth.

An interagency committee provides coordination and direction to the Commonwealth's Student Assistance Program. The committee is composed of representatives from the departments of Education, Public Welfare, and Drug and Alcohol. The committee meets on a regular basis to insure that all components of the SAP process are operating in conformance to applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines.

Chapter 12: Students and Student Services

Students may face a number of barriers to learning that include: bullying; child abuse/neglect; cultural issues; divorce/blended families; drug and alcohol use/abuse; English language learning; family issues; grief and loss; homelessness; immigration status; low socioeconomic status; mental health issues; military deployment; physical illness; poor nutrition; relocation; sporadic parental involvement; teen pregnancy/parenting; unemployment of parent/guardian; and being a victim or witness to violence. These barriers to learning should be addressed in order to promote student achievement, graduation rates, and the health and safety of students.

Student services, also known as learning supports, address these barriers in order to promote student achievement and well-being. 22 Pa Code, Chapter 12, requires school districts to promote a comprehensive and integrated student services program based on the needs of its students, as evidenced by the submission of a Pre-K-12 Student Services Plan. Chapter 12 is an opportunity for school districts to:

- Evaluate the different student support services provided and strategically connect with community resources to fill in gaps in services, particularly the coordination/consultation services tier where students with multiple needs are served
- Develop a comprehensive, integrated, systemic view of student services that transcends the specialized interventions of counselors, nurses, psychologists and social workers
- Integrate non-academic supports in school improvement planning
- Strategically integrate student services and supports with effective practices toward successful student achievement

- Prepare a Student Record Plan consistent with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and directives
- Prepare a written Student Services Plan consistent with Strategic Plan requirements outlined in Chapter 4 and include developmental, diagnostic and consultative services.
- Prohibit the use of corporal punishment as a form of student discipline
- Set timelines for disciplinary hearings
- Clarify students' rights and free expression
- Plan and provide Student Assistance Programs for all school entities

Student Drug Testing Programs

“Drug” is defined to include controlled substances, the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and prescription drugs, and the harmful, abusive, or addictive use of substances, including inhalants and anabolic steroids. The U.S. Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, has discretionary grant funds that may be used to support the development of student drug testing programs. The drug testing funded by these grants must be part of a comprehensive drug-prevention program in the school served. These programs are not viewed as disciplinary processes. They must provide referral to treatment or counseling of students identified as drug users. Although most drug testing protocols only check for the presence of illegal drugs such as amphetamines, marijuana, and heroin, alcohol screening can also be included in the battery of tests. Additionally, schools can purchase hand-held alcohol breathalyzer devices for use in screening students.

School Safety and Drug/Alcohol Policy Violation Reporting

The Safe Schools Act, Act 26 of 1995, requires school districts to report acts of violence and drug and alcohol violations to the Pennsylvania Department of Education on an annual basis. For the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 school years, totals of 62,869 and 60,111 incidents respectively were reported. In 2010-2011, 855 or 1.3% of the total incidents were related to the “sale, possession, use, transfer or under the influence of alcohol;” in 2011-2012, 891 or 1.4% were related to the “sale, possession, use, transfer or under the influence of alcohol”.

Safe and Drug-free Schools and Student Assistance Program Websites

The Pennsylvania Department of Education, either directly or through contractual agreements, maintains publicly accessible websites where information on alcohol abuse, underage drinking, and intervention services can be accessed. These consist of:

- Office for Safe Schools:
http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/office_of_elementary_second_ary_education/7209/office_for_safe_schools/1152067
- School Safety Data: www.safeschools.state.pa.us
- Resiliency/Wellness:
http://www.education.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/national_school_lunch/7487/pde_resources/509214

The Resiliency/Wellness Approach

The resiliency/wellness approach is based upon six key environmental protective factors or positive human development domains. If these domains are strongly and well-

implemented in schools, they will promote positive social-emotional development, and will support student academic achievement in the *Standards-Aligned System*. The resiliency/wellness approach also emphasizes the strengthening of individual personal protective factors such as self-motivation, humor, flexibility, creativity, perseverance and love of learning. The “Resiliency Model for Organizing Schools”, is a systemic approach for moving children and youth “from risk to resiliency,” with an emphasis on what educators can do to maximize protective factors in our youth.

Student Services Planning is an integral part of School Improvement Planning; as such, school districts should use guiding questions to determine if their schools are resiliency-building institutions. “Getting Results!” is the continuous improvement planning framework. It has three phases: (1) organize and review data, (2) analyze data and discover “root causes” and (3) plan solution. A resilient school has three tiers of intervention for their students:

- Developmental/Foundation Interventions are universal school-wide support and prevention designed for all students as part of the normal development, such as school wide positive behavior supports.
- Diagnostic, Information and Referral/Selected and Targeted Interventions, such as the Student Assistance Program (SAP), are designed for students who are experiencing problems.
- Consultation and Coordination Services/Intensive Interventions, such as assignment of students to Alternative Education, are designed for students experiencing chronic problems.

The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting Act

The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting Act (Act 180) requires all state, county and local law enforcement agencies shall report statistical information related to the number and nature of offenses occurring within their respective jurisdictions, the disposition of such matters and such other related information as the Pennsylvania State Police may require. Each institution of higher education shall annually report crime statistics and rates to the state police in the form and manner required by the state police, for publication in the Pennsylvania uniform crime report, *Crime in Pennsylvania* (22 Pa. Code §33.111a.). The Uniform Crime Reporting Act requires each institution of higher education shall provide to every person who submits an application for admission a statement of policy regarding the possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Annually, each institution of higher education shall publish a crime report containing the crime statistics and crime rates for the most recent three-year period (22 Pa. Code §33.111b.). The institution shall distribute an updated crime report for the most recent three-year period to all its students and employees. The report shall be distributed to students and employees by mail or some other means determined by the institution (22 Pa. Code §33.112.).

Annually, on or before March 1, the president of each institution of higher education, or the president's designee, shall file with the Department of Education an assurance statement attesting to the institution's compliance with the act and this chapter (22 Pa. Code §33.131a.). An institution of higher education shall make its published crime reports and security procedures available to the Office of Attorney General or the Department upon request. (22 Pa. Code §33.131d.)

Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs

Bureau of Prevention and Intervention

Structure

In 1972, the General Assembly established a health, education, and rehabilitation program for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse through the enactment of the Pennsylvania Drug and Alcohol Abuse Control Act, Act 1972-63, as amended, 71 P.S. § 1690.101 *et seq.* This law established the Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, which was to be chaired by the Governor. The Council was subsequently reorganized through Reorganization Plan 1981-4, which transferred its responsibilities and its administrative authorities to the Department of Health. The Council was designated as the advisory body to the department on issues surrounding drug and alcohol programs. Act 1985-119 amended Act 1972-63, changing the name of the council to the Pennsylvania Advisory Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse and designated the Secretary of Health, or his designee, as the chairperson.

It is important to note that Act 50 of 2010 was enacted on July 3, 2010 and amends Section 201 of the Administrative Code of 1929 by adding the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs to other Departments performing the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth. The act also defines the organizational structure, as well as the powers and duties of the department, under the article, Section 2301-A, Powers and Duties, which repeals Act 63, section 1690.104. Lastly, the act transfers all personnel, allocations, appropriations, equipment, files, records, contracts, agreements and obligations concerning drug and alcohol abuse housed within the Department of Health to the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs (DDAP), effective July 1, 2012.

The Pennsylvania Drug and Alcohol Abuse Control Act requires the DDAP to develop a state plan for the control, prevention, intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, research, education, and training aspects of drug and alcohol abuse and dependence problems. Since the Council's inception, the provision of publicly-funded drug and alcohol treatment and prevention services has had a strong community orientation through a system of Single County Authorities (SCAs). Some of the commonwealth's 67 counties have opted to share administrative costs by creating multi-county administrative units, referred to as jointers, resulting in the established SCAs, which currently number 47.

As it is important to understand and address risk factors at the local level, DDAP defines the parameters for a statewide system of SCAs that have the responsibility of assisting DDAP in planning for community based drug and alcohol services, to include assessing needs, managing and allocating resources, and evaluating the effectiveness of prevention, intervention, treatment, and case management services. DDAP oversees the network of SCAs and performs central planning, management, and monitoring duties, while the SCAs provide planning and administrative oversight for the provision of drug and alcohol services at the local level. Most SCAs contract with providers for treatment, prevention, intervention, and case management services, although some SCAs provide these services directly and are commonly referred to as "functional units."

Planning and Delivery of Services by the SCAs

It is the intent of DDAP to further the advancement and implementation of substance abuse prevention policies and practices throughout the commonwealth based on proven methodologies. These methods are based on the latest research within the substance abuse

field. This work is carried out in conjunction with SCAs and their contracted prevention providers and allows the SCAs the flexibility to tailor service delivery based on identified needs and risk factors. Based on identified needs, DDAP mandates the SCAs develop a comprehensive plan.

DDAP incorporates the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) model into the SCA planning process in order to enhance the process used by the SCAs to develop their plan. The SPF model provides a five-step process: 1) assessment/prioritization; 2) capacity; 3) planning; 4) implementation; and 5) evaluation. Throughout all five steps, the process must address issues of cultural competence and sustainability (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1



Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG)

The Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) entered into a cooperative agreement with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to administer a Strategic Prevention Framework State

Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) until June 30, 2012. The SPF SIG goals were:

- Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse, including childhood and underage drinking
 - Reduce substance abuse-related problems in the communities
 - Build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the state/tribal and community levels
- Seventeen Single County Authorities received funding for this initiative in 2008 through

2012: Armstrong/Indiana, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Crawford, Delaware, Erie, Greene, Huntingdon/Mifflin/Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Mercer, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Washington, and Westmoreland.

The focus of the SPF SIG was to reduce alcohol use and related problems among persons 11 through 21 years of age. Each grantee focused on one or two of the following priorities:

- To prevent (reduce) the early initiation and regular use of alcohol in middle and high school
- To prevent (reduce) drinking and driving among persons ages 16 through 21
- To reduce the illegal use and misuse of alcohol among persons ages 18 through 21

The success of state and community alcohol, tobacco and other drug prevention efforts lies, in part, in the effective use of data to identify problems, plan and monitor the effectiveness of prevention strategies. In 2011, Pennsylvania was awarded the Strategic Prevention Framework State Prevention Enhancement Grant to enhance the Performance-Based Prevention System (PBPS) utilized to collect prevention data. To facilitate the use of data in prevention decision-making, Pennsylvania is currently working with KIT Solutions to add Real-Time Data Visualization to PBPS. Real time data visualization is a dashboard that includes functions such as maps, which can display SCA and provider information, SCA and

provider data in real time, the status of SCA and provider submission of various information, and funding sources being utilized. Through this dashboard, data can be visualized using maps, charts, tables, etc. The style of display data can be combined on the screen to illustrate increasing greater detail. Because the PBPS already collects the address of every prevention service, the dashboard becomes an even more useful tool in terms of creating maps that overlay service data and process and outcome data. DDAP plans to increase the value of this dashboard function by importing other external/secondary data sets such as data from the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, data regarding overdose deaths, and crash facts and statistics from the PA Department of Transportation, Bureau of Highway Safety and Traffic Engineering. Once this data is available in the dashboard feature, DDAP and the SCAs will have a valuable tool to measure the effectiveness of prevention services. DDAP and the SCAs will also be able to use maps of prevention service data to determine gaps in service and unmet need.

The grant funding has ended and the final evaluation is currently under review. A total of 96 programs were assessed during the five year period for an average of 5.6 (6) programs/grantees. The grantees expressed a common accomplishment of strengthening local networks/coalitions/partnerships to address underage drinking and drinking and driving.

Programs Addressing Underage Drinking

SCAs plan and deliver program services by considering and addressing underage drinking risk and protective factors, youth attitudes towards use, youth perceived risk attitudes concerning consumption, and by tracking social indicator data. SCAs and their service providers deliver programs and strategies, which are categorized as *Evidence-based*,

State-Approved Programs, and State-Approved Strategies. These programs/strategies are defined as follows:

Evidence-based Programs include strategies, activities, approaches, and programs:

- Shown through research and evaluation to be effective in the prevention and/or delay of substance use/abuse
- Grounded in a clear theoretical foundation and carefully implemented
- Evaluation findings have been subjected to critical review by other researchers
- Replicated and produce desired results in a variety of settings

State Approved Programs meet the following criteria:

- Program/principle has been identified or recognized publicly, and has received awards, honors, or mentions
- Program/principle has appeared in a non-referenced professional publication or journal (it is important to distinguish between citations found in professional publications and those found in journals)
- Programs/principle must have an evaluation that includes, but is not limited to, a pre/posttest and/or survey

State Approved Strategies are defined as programs which:

- Capture activities that utilize methods of best practice
- Provide basic alcohol, tobacco, and other drug awareness/education as well as everyday alternative prevention activities
- Capture strategies that address population level change
- Capture activities necessary to implement or enhance evidence-based and state approved programs

Each of the program/strategy categories listed above must include single services and/or recurring services types. Single and Recurring Services are defined as follows:

Single Service Type – Single prevention services are one-time activities that, through the practice or application of recognized prevention strategies, are intended to inform or educate general and specific populations about substance use or abuse (Examples: Health Fairs, Speaking Engagements).

Recurring Service Type – Recurring prevention services are a pre-planned and recurring sequence of multiple, structured activities that, through the practice or application of recognized prevention strategies, are intended to inform, educate, develop skills, deliver services, and/or provide referrals to other services to enroll participants at risk for substance use or abuse. A recurring prevention activity needs to have an anticipated measurable outcome, to include but not limited to pre/post-test (Ex. classroom education, peer leadership programs, peer mentoring, and ATOD free activities recurring).

List of programs used by SCAs and SCA service providers in Pennsylvania during the State Fiscal Years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

Evidence-based Programs

Class Action

Class Action is part of the Project Northland school-based alcohol-use prevention curriculum series that significantly reduces increased alcohol use and binge drinking by high school students. A program for youth in grades 9 through 12, Class Action delays the onset of alcohol use; reduces use among youth who have already tried alcohol; limits the number of alcohol-related problems experienced by young drinkers (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
206	Small Group Sessions
795	Classroom Educational Services

Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)

Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA) is a community-organizing program designed to reduce adolescent (13 to 20 years old) access to alcohol by changing community policies and practices. Initiated in 1991, CMCA has proven that effectively limiting the access of alcohol to people under the legal drinking age not only directly reduces teen drinking, but also communicates a clear message to the community that underage drinking is inappropriate and unacceptable (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
2	Community and Volunteer Training Services
390	Multi-Agency Coordination and Collaboration
15880	Speaking Engagements

Girl Power!

Girl Power is a substance use–prevention program for girls ten to 15 years old. The 32-week program teaches a strong “no use” message about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs while providing opportunities for girls to build skills and self-confidence in academics, arts, sports, and other endeavors (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
119	Small Group Sessions
288	Educational Services for Youth Groups

Project ALERT

Project ALERT is a drug prevention curriculum for middle-school students (11 to 14 years old), which dramatically reduces both the onset and regular use of substances. The two-year, 14-lesson program focuses on the substances that adolescents are most likely to use: alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
11097	Speaking Engagements
264	Educational Services for Youth Groups
409	Small Group Sessions
12992	Classroom Educational Services

Project Northland

Project Northland is a multilevel, multiyear program proven to delay the age at which young people begin drinking, reduce alcohol use among those who have already tried drinking, and limit the number of alcohol-related problems of young drinkers. Designed for sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students (10 to 14 years old), Project Northland addresses both individual behavioral change and environmental change (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
1217	Small Group Sessions
2170	Classroom Educational Services

Too Good For Drugs (TGFD)

Too Good For Drugs (TGFD) is a school-based prevention program designed to reduce the intention to use alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs in middle and high school students (Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
524	Educational Services for Youth Groups
1774	Small Group Sessions
49027	Classroom Educational Services

State-Approved Programs

Beginning Alcohol and Addictions Basic Education Studies (BABES)

A Kindergarten to third grade prevention program aimed at D&A issues, self-image, decision-making and coping skills (Figure 5.8).

Figure 5.8

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
10252	Classroom Educational Services
7	Education Services for Youth Group
136	Small Group Sessions

Project Lead and Seed

A structured leadership program with a curriculum in Phase 1 utilizing recurring services for grades three to twelve whereby ATOD information and content is provided in addition to leadership capacity building, with a minimum of ten hours of service (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
1221	Community and Volunteer Training Services

Safe Homes Parents Network

The Safe Homes Parents Network is a project for all parents of children in pre-kindergarten to twelfth grades. The network provides parents with the resources to unite in a clear NO USE message to youth that "there will be NO USE of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, other drugs or violence" in their homes or on their property. By committing to the Safe Homes Pledge, parents will support other parents in the supervision and limit setting of their children and youth (Figure 5.10).

Figure 5.10

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
4600	Recognition Activities

Stay on Track

Stay on Track is a middle-school-targeted program administered by the National Guard Counter-Drug Program for sixth to eighth grades which combines sound prevention science principles with the popular appeal of motor sports. Stay on Track uses motor sport analogies throughout the program to introduce and reinforce important concepts.

Topics covered include:

- Consequences of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use
- Stress Management Skills
- Normative Behavior
- Decision-Making Skills
- Goal-Setting Skills
- Communication Skills
- Media Influence
- School, Peer, and Family Bonding

*Special emphasis throughout the program is given to alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and inhalant use, due to their prevalence among middle school students (Figure 5.11).

Figure 5.11

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
998	Education Services for Youth Group
944	Classroom Educational Services

Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD)

This is a program to provide students with the best prevention and intervention tools possible to deal with the issues of underage drinking, other drug use, impaired driving and other destructive decisions. SADD has become a peer leadership organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions (Figure 5.12).

Figure 5.12

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
222	Small Group Sessions
4022	ATOD Free Activities

Student Assistance Program

Intervention service provided within the school setting intended to identify and address problems negatively impacting student academic and social growth such as underage drinking. Services include assessment, consultation, referral, and/or small group education for SAP identified youth. The services are provided by cross-disciplinary staff including substance abuse and mental health professionals (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.13

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
6620	Problem ID and Referral Follow-up
35963	SAP Parent/Teacher Meetings
3640	Student Assistance Programs

Too Smart to Start

An underage alcohol use prevention initiative for parents, caregivers, and their nine to 13 year-old children (Figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants / Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
0	Education Services for Youth Groups

State-Approved Strategies

DUI Education/Intervention Program

This program is used to educate individuals who have been convicted of DUI violations and provides intervention services when needed (Figure 5.15).

Figure 5.15

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
46	Speaking Engagements
1759	DUI/DWI Programs

Underage Drinking Program

This program is used to raise awareness and/or educate those individuals who have been convicted of underage drinking and to provide intervention services when needed (Figure 5.16).

Figure 5.16

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
561	Speaking Engagements
1667	Small Group Sessions
985	Classroom Educational Services

Parenting Programs

Parenting programs are programs that promote ATOD awareness and education for parents and families (Figure 5.17).

Figure 5.17

SFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 combined	
<i>Number of Participants/Attendees</i>	<i>Type of Service</i>
2646	Speaking Engagements
347	Small Group Sessions
1411	Parenting/ Family Management Services

SCAs and SCA providers also provide other types of services throughout the commonwealth which include a component on addressing alcohol issues and/or underage drinking such as after school programs, alcohol tobacco and other drugs abuse support,

alternative activities, community events, community prevention partnerships, education sessions, environmental prevention projects, information dissemination, in-service training, intervention programs, prevention program marketing and/or development, prevention training, employee assistance programs, and leadership/mentoring programs.

State Level Coordination of Services

While SCAs and SCA providers deliver services at the local level, DDAP also provides state-level coordination of services to address underage drinking.

Underage Drinking Town Hall Meetings

DDAP works with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), in collaboration with the Federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), in supporting Town Hall Meetings on underage drinking across the country during the last week of March. Since 2006, these meetings have addressed the serious public health and safety problems of underage drinking within local communities. By holding the meetings on or around the same date, each community will not only address the issue locally, but will become part of the national effort. There were 34 meetings held across the state of Pennsylvania in 2012 that were aimed at bringing together public officials, parents and youth with community leaders and organizations in health, education, law enforcement, highway safety, and alcohol control to learn more about the science and consequences of underage drinking. These meetings discuss how communities can best prevent underage alcohol use by reducing demand, availability, and access.

For a complete listing of 2012's meeting locations, please visit:

<https://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/TownHallMeetings/find-meeting/eventlist.aspx?id=40>

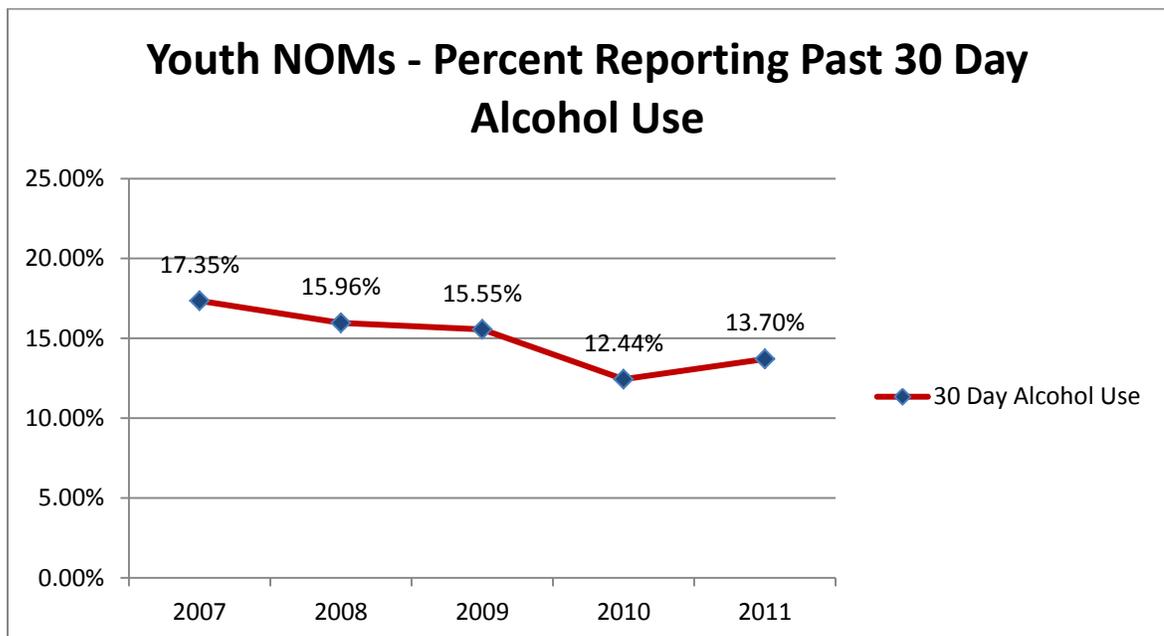
For additional information on the 2012 Town Hall Meetings, please visit:

<http://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/townhallmeetings/>

DDAP's Division of Prevention has the primary responsibility to provide for the development, oversight and management of substance abuse prevention services throughout Pennsylvania. All entities funding or delivering prevention services must report to the state. Oversight, management of data, and the evaluation of services is supported by the nationally recognized Performance-Based Prevention System (PBPS).

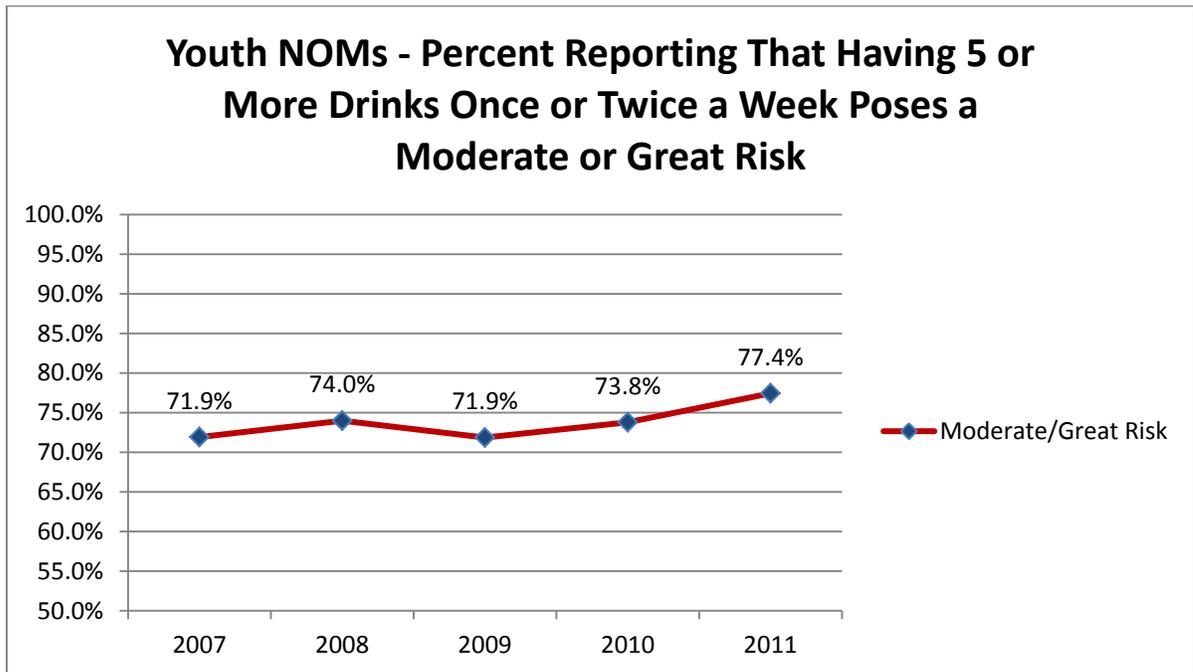
Convenience surveys are collected in the PBPS. These surveys are administered to those being served by programs funded by DDAP. One convenience survey that is mandated is the National Outcome Measures (NOMs). This survey must be administered during the months of October and November to youth and adults attending or participating in a prevention service. Information gathered is analyzed and utilized through a data-driven decision-making process.

Figure 5.18



Based on data collected from the NOMs, we saw a slight increase last year in the percentage of youth reporting they have used alcohol in the last 30 days; however, over the past five years, this figure is trending downward (Figure 5.18) .

Figure 5.19



Based on data from the youth NOMs survey, the percentage of youth respondents reporting that having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week poses a moderate or great risk of harm has fluctuated slightly each year, but shows an overall increase from 72% in 2007 to 77% in 2011 (Figure 5.19).

In conclusion, DDAP encourages SCAs and prevention providers throughout the state to utilize evidence-based and innovative prevention programs as a part of their Comprehensive Program Plan within their counties and requires at least 25% of services delivered within each SCA be provided through a combination of evidence-based and state approved programs combined. This, along with the administering of state approved strategies developed by local prevention providers based on local community needs has proven to be a highly successful and effective way of reducing risk factors associated with substance use/abuse.

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

Reducing impaired driving related crashes and fatalities remains a top focus area of highway safety for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT). Strategies within this focus area include activities surrounding the prevention of underage drinking. In order to achieve its goals within the reduction and prevention of underage drinking, PennDOT provides grant funds to police agencies across the Commonwealth to conduct the Cops in Shops program.

As described by the Century Council website, Cops in Shops is an underage drinking prevention program developed by the Century Council in 1995. Stopping minors from trying to buy alcohol has long been a problem for concerned retailers. This program is a unique partnership between retailers and law enforcement that helps stop illegal underage alcohol sales and prevent adults from buying alcohol for minors. It begins with a public information campaign advising of the forthcoming initiative to place undercover officers in participating retail locations looking for underage buyers. Warning signs are placed in the windows and cold case doors of the participating retailers.

During one of these operations, local police work undercover both inside and outside licensed establishments, beer distributors, and wine and spirit stores. In 2012, over 80 Cops in Shops operations were conducted in Pennsylvania, with nearly 2,500 identification checks completed. This is a joint program between the PLCB and PennDOT. The Department of Transportation also provides statistical information and data as requested by agencies such as the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board (PLCB) and the Pennsylvania State Police Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement (BLCE).

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board (PLCB) has as an integral part of its mission the promotion of the responsible use of alcohol only by those of legal age. The most obvious way it aims at accomplishing that mission is through the efforts of the Bureau of Alcohol Education. However, it is worth noting that is only part of the PLCB's contribution.

In each of the last two fiscal years, over \$20 million was transferred to the Pennsylvania State Police, Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement, to help to fund their operations. (Details of their work is found elsewhere in this report.) Furthermore, all employees in the Fine Wine and Spirits stores are trained to identify underage patrons and thereby deny them access to alcoholic beverages.

The PLCB also responds quickly to emerging issues. In 2010, the board became concerned about the abuse, primarily by young people, of alcohol energy drinks. While unable to legally require the beverages be removed from shelves, the Office of Regulatory Affairs (the office tasked with licensing, among other things) sent a letter to licensees requesting them to remove the beverages. Most complied with that request. Several months later the FDA ruled the drinks to be a problem and they were withdrawn for sale.

Bureau of Alcohol Education

Since its creation in 1994, the PLCB's Bureau of Alcohol Education (BAE) has promoted responsible alcohol consumption to those of age and "zero tolerance" for underage consumption. This goal is pursued by implementing initiatives and programs that focus on environmental strategies. The BAE also promotes, trains, and offers guidance in developing responsible alcohol beverage services and practices among licensees and persons who serve alcoholic beverages in Pennsylvania.

The overall goals for the Bureau of Alcohol Education include:

- Providing leadership and resources that will reduce alcohol misuse in Pennsylvania
- Increasing the capacity of licensees to prevent the misuse and abuse of alcohol
- Increasing the capacity of communities and organizations to prevent the misuse of alcohol
- Increasing Pennsylvanians' awareness of alcohol misuse, its consequences, and how they can prevent misuse

The BAE seeks to accomplish these goals by doing the following:

- Facilitating a Responsible Alcohol Management Program (RAMP) for licensees throughout the commonwealth
- Providing grant funds to support initiatives aimed at building capacity to change the environment and discourage misuse of alcohol
- Producing a biennial report, as mandated by ACT 85 of 2006, for the General Assembly, detailing underage alcohol usage and high-risk college drinking within the commonwealth
- Conducting training programs, offering technical assistance and consultation services to school districts, communities, colleges/universities and law enforcement departments to enhance their efforts to deliver a multi-pronged comprehensive approach to combat underage and dangerous drinking
- Offering technical assistance to mobilize coalitions and partnerships around shared goals - to enhance prevention efforts and implement best practices for environmental strategies

- Developing and maintaining websites and a Facebook page to deliver information and interact with Pennsylvanians and others
- Developing and disseminating a wide variety of free alcohol education materials
- Participating in local, regional, state and national events to raise awareness about the programs and activities offered by the PLCB and the Bureau, and to increase our understanding of what other states are doing about the pervasive problem of underage and dangerous drinking
- Conducting media campaigns educating the public regarding underage and dangerous drinking

Alcohol Education Initiatives at a Glance

Since 1999, the PLCB/BAE has awarded almost \$7.5 million in grants to over 300 colleges and universities, police departments, and other organizations to combat underage and dangerous drinking. The BAE awards these grants to enable those groups to implement environmental management strategies. These strategies include, among others, the establishment of campus and community coalitions, reducing the availability of alcohol, increasing enforcement efforts, and fostering a social environment that reduces excessive and underage consumption of alcohol. For the 2011/2012 grant year alone, the grants funded over 1,000 alcohol enforcement details, over 3,000 programs/activities, about 1,500 television/radio ads/PSAs, and much more, resulting in well over 15 million contacts with the citizens of Pennsylvania.

The Responsible Alcohol Management Program (RAMP) was established by legislation to help licensees and their employees to serve alcohol responsibly. RAMP is a certification program, which offers training and resources to licensees operating

restaurants, hotels, clubs, distributors and also to special occasion permit holders. Since 2001, RAMP has trained over 26,224 owners/managers and 185,064 server/sellers about the responsible service of alcohol.

The PLCB/BAE also provides technical assistance and coordinates statewide training opportunities on such topics as strategic planning for colleges and communities, how communities can work with law enforcement, and coalition-building. On its website, www.lcb.state.pa.us, parents, students, professionals, and licensees can find information, order prevention materials, and learn of the latest opportunities provided by the BAE. The PLCB/BAE also maintains a Facebook page, which is updated regularly with the latest research, news about successful programs, grantee initiatives, and more.

In addition to its electronic resources, the PLCB/BAE develops and disseminates numerous alcohol education materials. Each year, nearly 1.5 million pieces of literature and materials are distributed, not including materials downloaded directly from the website, which currently cannot be tracked. Over 200 different items (including brochures, posters, stickers, pencils, coloring sheets, etc.) are available free of charge to Pennsylvania residents and often serve as models for other states' prevention efforts. Materials are updated regularly and new ones are developed based on current trends or the needs of the commonwealth's target populations. The PLCB/BAE also participates in various events across the state, either by sending materials or by sending personnel to staff exhibit booths. This allows us to reach even more people.

The PLCB/BAE also utilizes other media, including television, radio, outdoor, and print to raise awareness of alcohol issues. In 2011, the BAE conducted a multimedia campaign, "Control Tonight". The target audience was young adults of legal age who

socialize in bars and may engage in binge drinking. The campaign was developed after conducting focus groups in the target demographic. Based on the input from those groups, the campaign highlighted making responsible choices for oneself and the importance of looking out for one's friends. The first phase of the campaign saw posters and coasters placed in some licensed establishments. The posters featured jarring images of possible consequences to overconsumption; the coasters had messages with suggestions of ways to drink responsibly. The campaign was also promoted through website ads and ads on Pandora radio. All materials directed people to www.controltonight.com. Those who visited the website found a wealth of information – a “field guide” to help navigate through a night responsibly and the chance to see what could happen by clicking through various scenarios. Some of the content of the posters was controversial, but the intent was to capture the attention of the targeted age group and this was successful.

For the second year of the campaign, additional scenarios were added to the website and new posters were created. Additionally, a television public service announcement, “Karen Has 459 Friends,” was produced. It was aired during the end of year holiday season and was well-received.

The PLCB/BAE also sponsors an annual Alcohol Awareness Poster Contest for students in grades K - 12. This contest challenges students to create a poster about the facts, consequences, and alternatives to underage drinking and/or drinking and driving. The winning entries are displayed in the Capitol Rotunda and the student artists who created them are honored in a ceremony there. Some of the winning designs are reproduced by the PLCB/BAE for dissemination to schools and the public.

The BAE has been the recipient of a federal block grant, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), administered by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD). These monies are utilized to sponsor a variety of PLCB/BAE initiatives. One of these is law enforcement trainings. Since 2004, the PLCB/BAE has provided training at no cost to 2,348 law enforcement personnel, along with an additional 550 prevention professionals. These trainings include Controlled Party Dispersal, Fraudulent Document Recognition, Same PAGE, and Source Investigation. Law enforcement officers contract with the PLCB/BAE to facilitate these trainings via standardized curricula.

Each spring, the BAE hosts a statewide conference for prevention personnel from law enforcement departments, colleges, communities, and schools. These conferences offer attendees valuable information on science-based programs and promising new initiatives. Workshops and conferences provide individuals with opportunities to learn from nationally recognized experts in the area of high-risk and underage drinking. Since 2001, about 2,500 prevention and law enforcement professionals from colleges, universities, municipalities, and community organizations have attended this annual conference.

The BAE has also been the recipient of a grant from the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association (NABCA), the organization of alcohol control states. These funds allow the BAE to develop new initiatives. In 2012, these monies were used to host a Sociable City Leadership Summit, facilitated by the nationally recognized Responsible Hospitality Institute. The summit allowed representatives from various sectors, such as police, bar owners, downtown associations, etc., to meet to discuss the problems and

opportunities created by a vibrant nightlife. The resulting conversation was helpful to all, allowing them to see things from a different perspective, and moving them to work together.

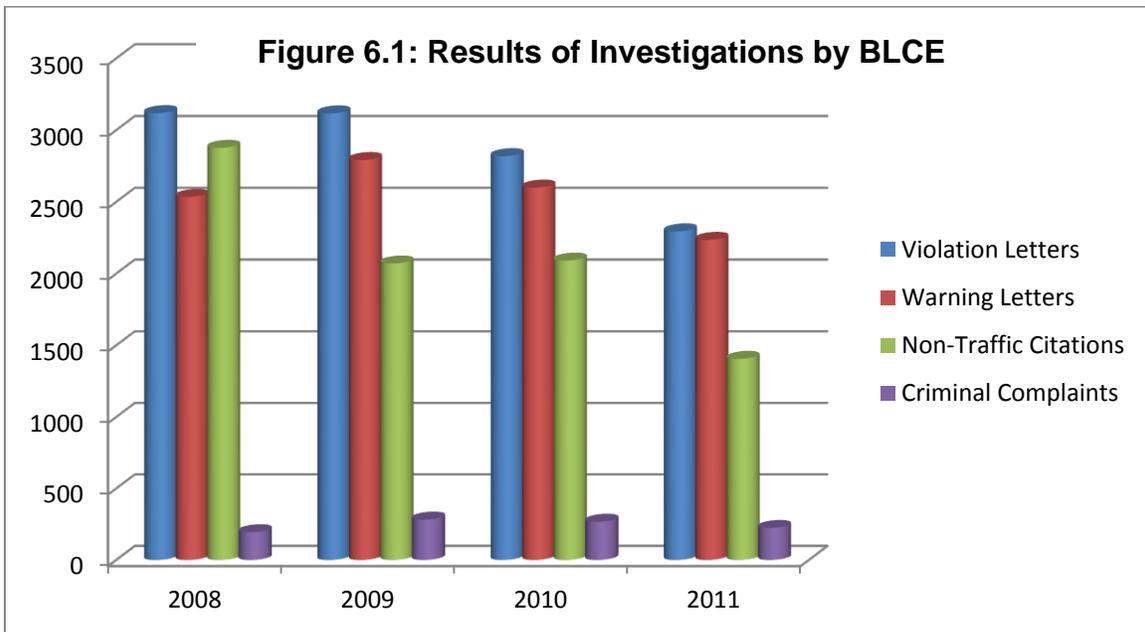
In summary, the PLCB, Bureau of Alcohol Education continues to use both proven strategies and new initiatives to tackle the concerns of underage and dangerous drinking in the commonwealth.

Pennsylvania State Police

Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement (BLCE)

The BLCE's mission is to maintain or improve the quality of life for the citizens of the commonwealth through education about, and ensuring compliance with, the provisions of the Liquor Code, Title 40 and related statutes. The BLCE's purpose is to enforce the commonwealth's liquor laws. To effectively achieve state police goals and objectives, the BLCE must assist individual licensees, as well as the general community, in understanding the laws and regulations governing the proper and lawful operation of a licensed liquor establishment.

In 2010, the BLCE investigated 13,970 incidents resulting in 2,819 violation letters, 2,600 warning letters, 2,091 non-traffic citations, and 268 criminal complaints. In 2011, the BLCE investigated 12,833 incidents resulting in 2,295 violation letters, 2,236 warning letters, 1,406 non-traffic citations, and 224 criminal complaints (Figure 6.1). As of September 30, 2012, the LCE investigated 8,344 incidents resulting in 1,502 violation letters, 1,370 warning letters, 901 non-traffic citations, and 110 criminal complaints. When compared to previous years, it appears there has been a decline in all categories.



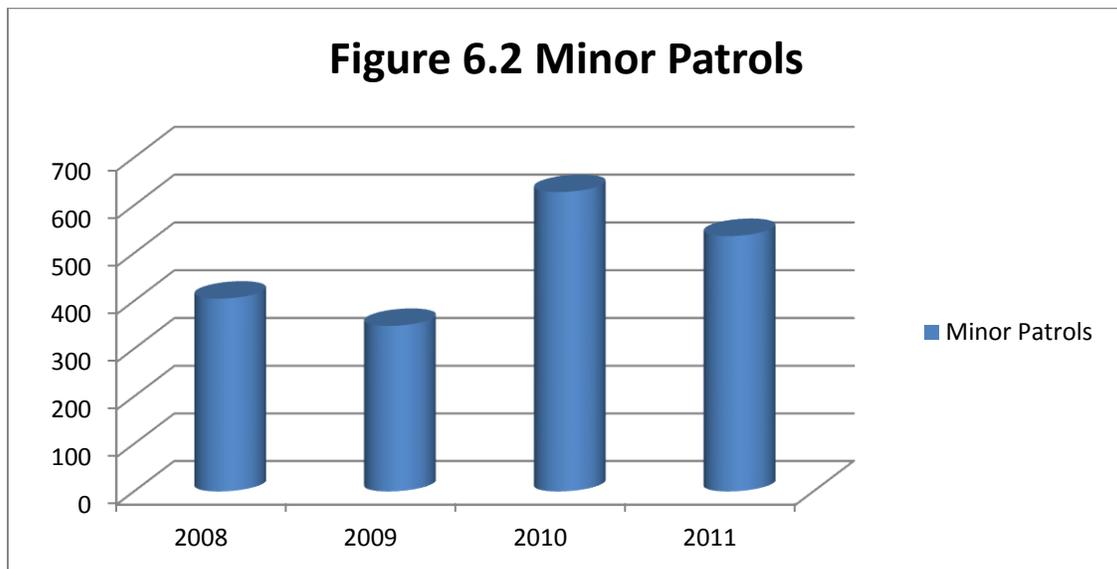
The BLCE offers programs to reduce and eliminate underage drinking, including:

Hotline Number

The hotline was established by the BLCE as part of former Governor Ridge’s partnership with parents, students, community leaders, law enforcement officers and university officials to combat underage and high risk drinking across Pennsylvania. The information obtained from this line (1-888-UNDER 21 [1-888-863-3721]) is directed to the Pennsylvania State Police Bureau of Liquor Control Enforcement in Harrisburg during normal business hours and the Pennsylvania State Police Department Watch Center after hours. Callers, who can be anonymous, are encouraged to provide tips about planned events involving underage drinkers or about parties already underway. The Pennsylvania State Police refer calls that require immediate attention directly to the proper agency for whatever action that agency deems appropriate. The hotline received 199 calls in 2010 and 197 calls in 2011 about drinking parties and minors being served alcohol. As of September 30, 2012, the hotline received 198 calls about drinking parties and minors being served alcohol.

Minor Patrols

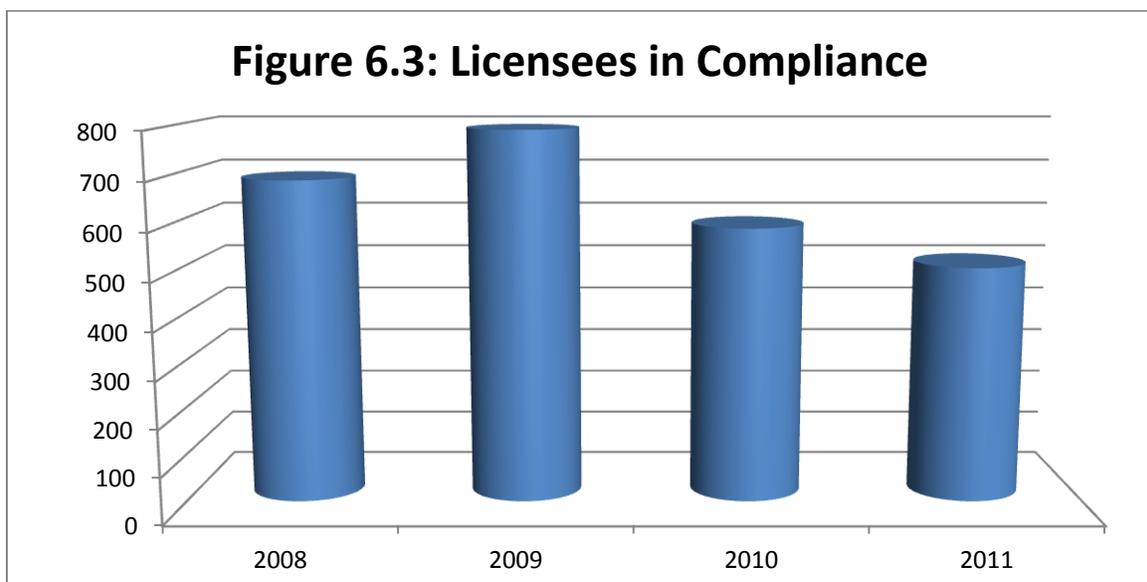
Minor patrols involve an assignment of more than one Enforcement Officer within a District Enforcement Office to investigate the illegal sales and consumption of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase, consumption, possession and transportation of alcohol by minors. They are conducted at licensed establishments suspected of serving alcohol to minors and in and around the areas of colleges and universities and concerts and sporting events. BLCE conducted 628 minor patrol details in 2010 and 536 in 2011 (Figure 6.2) As of September 30, 2012, BLCE has conducted 318 minor patrol details.



Age Compliance Program

The Pennsylvania State Police has been granted the authority, under Act 141, to work with underage buyer volunteers between the ages of 18 and 20 to purchase alcoholic beverages in a controlled environment. This program was developed over a two-year period and was implemented in January 2005. Underage buyers, interns from the various colleges/universities throughout Pennsylvania, work in conjunction with Liquor Enforcement Officers to enter liquor-licensed establishments and attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages.

If the establishment serves the underage buyer, a Liquor Enforcement Officer immediately notifies the establishment about the age compliance check and administrative action is taken. In 2010, 905 compliance checks were conducted resulting in 588 licensees being found in compliance and 317 (35.03%) in non-compliance. In 2011, 719 compliance checks were conducted resulting in 505 licensees being found in compliance and 214 (42.38%) in non-compliance (Figure 6.3). As of September 30, 2012, 616 compliance checks were conducted resulting in 377 licensees being found in compliance and 239 (38.80%) in non-compliance.



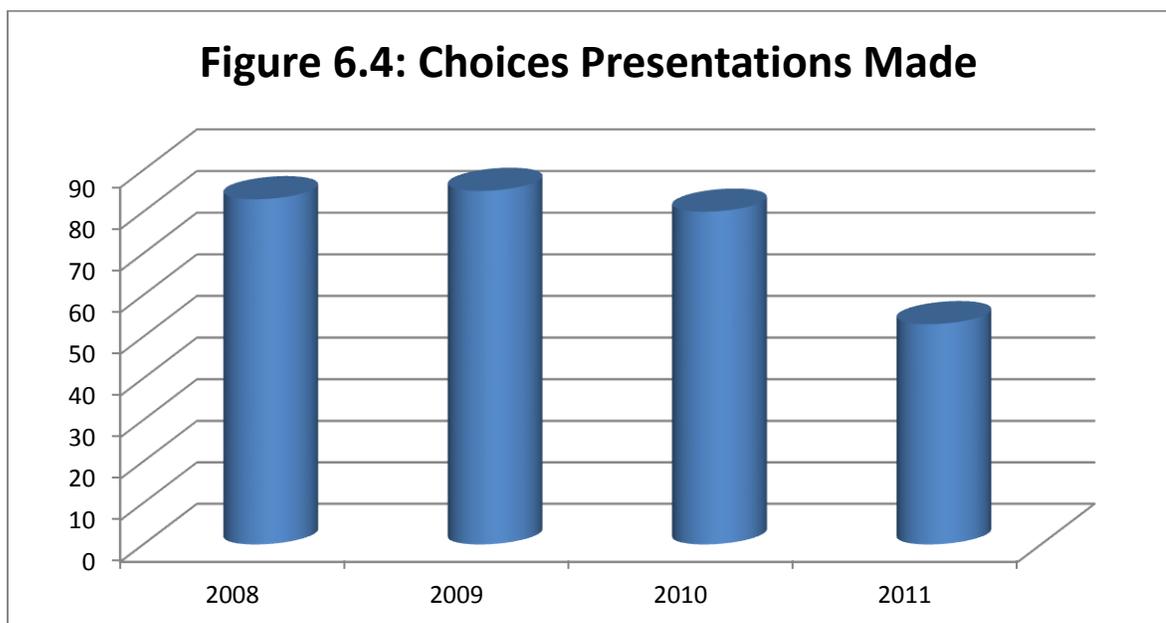
Choices Program

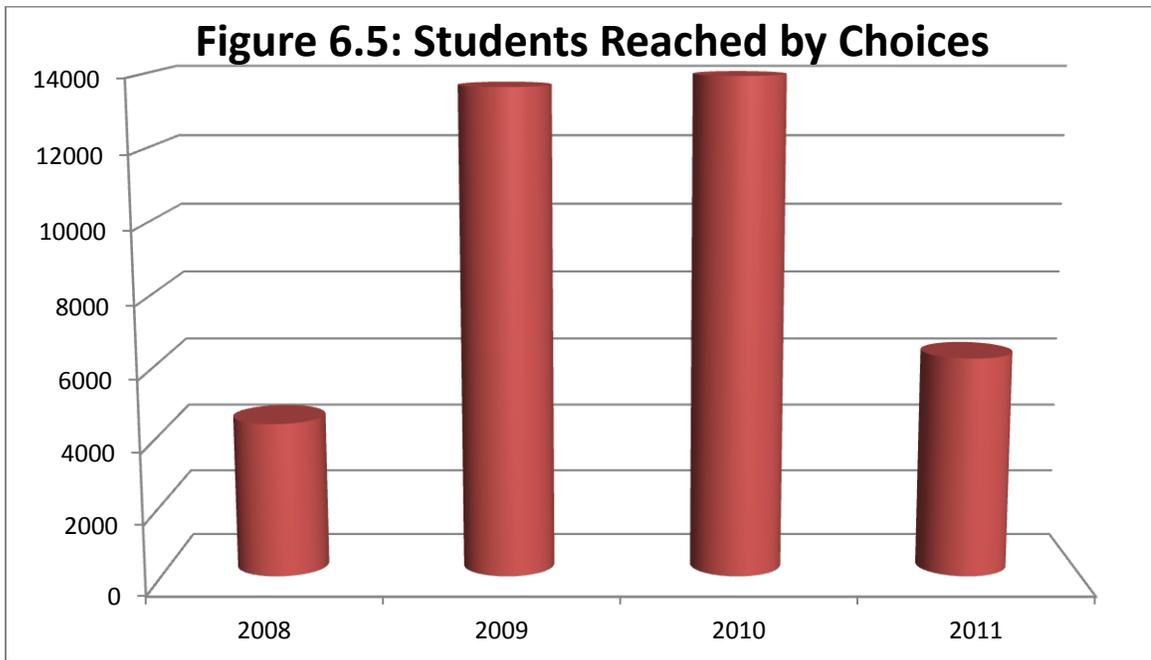
Choices is a culturally diverse alcohol awareness program, presented by the BLCE, which addresses the consequences of underage drinking. This program acknowledges that alcohol and other drugs are part of school life for many students and encourages them to educate themselves regarding the effects of alcohol and other substances on their mental, physical, and emotional well-being. The program's goals are to encourage students to make intelligent decisions and to consider a wide range of healthy alternatives. The program is presented to students at the middle and high school levels, college and university level,

throughout the commonwealth's seven Catholic Dioceses, at health fairs and during Camp Cadet weeks.

Instructors are Pennsylvania State Police Liquor Enforcement Officers who discuss the law, penalties, peer pressure and the consequences of choosing to engage in underage drinking. Additionally, the officers are well versed in alcoholic beverage consumption trends and issues related to educating youth.

The Choices Program at the college level provides a valuable opportunity for the BLCE to participate in campus community alliances. The program not only tries to motivate the college age students to make good choices, but it also provides an opportunity for Bureau representatives to explain the laws and consequences in the event incorrect choices are made. In 2010, 80 presentations were made reaching 13,952 students. In 2011, 53 presentations were made reaching 6,245 students. As of September 30, 2012, 11 presentations were made reaching 1,526 students (Figures 6.4 and 6.5).





College Enforcement Initiative and Public Awareness Program

In an effort to provide a more visible deterrent to students at select colleges and universities in Pennsylvania, the BLCE initiated a cooperative program with local and university law enforcement agencies. This initiative is undertaken as students begin the fall semester at colleges and universities across the commonwealth, and its intent is to preempt alcohol-related problems at identified locations during the first 30 days of classes. This program was initiated at locations identified by each District Enforcement Office as a college or university town that has a higher than average rate of underage drinking violations when compared to other similar locations within the District Enforcement Office area. Incidents of underage drinking, underage driving under the influence, disorderly conduct, and other similar alcohol-related offenses were weighed when selecting locations to conduct this program. Also, specific requests for assistance from municipal police agencies are evaluated as received.

Tactics used by the BLCE included undercover officers, both inside and outside licensed liquor establishments, conducting surveillance for minors, uniformed officers stationed outside licensed liquor establishments to provide investigative and arrest support to municipal police agencies, conducting minor patrols in and around popular locations for underage drinking, and uniformed patrols in college dormitories to increase the awareness of the BLCE presence on campus. In addition, meetings were scheduled with licensees close to college campus communities in order to educate them about this program and also to increase the awareness regarding underage drinking. Finally, contact was made with state police installations statewide in an effort to provide a coordinated response regarding this program and any enforcement efforts being planned by the local stations.

Emerging Efforts to Combat Underage and High-Risk Drinking: Targeting Parents and Increasing Use of Social Media

The adolescent years are a challenge for teens and their families. Adolescents are being pulled in two directions, one of moving into adulthood, and the other of remaining protected by parents or caregivers. Adolescence is also the time of life when many teens are first exposed to alcohol socially, and many begin drinking during these years. One of the goals of prevention programs is to delay the onset of alcohol use by as many years as possible, ideally until age 21. While there has been some success in this area, with the average age of first use of alcohol moving from 12.5 in 2003 to just over 13 in 2011, there is still a long way to go. One particularly promising avenue being explored by prevention professionals and alcohol educators is enhancing parental influence by educating and empowering parents to be positive influences in their teens' lives.

It has been recognized that education alone will not keep children from using alcohol. The areas of the brain that encourage impulsivity and risk-taking develop early in the teen years, while the areas that improve self-control don't develop until the very late teens or early 20s. Parents must stay actively involved to help their children remain alcohol-free. They should do so by establishing rules, boundaries and values, while giving their children regular support (<http://www.parentsempowered.org>).

Parents of teens are often bewildered by their children's behaviors and sometimes believe they are unable to be a positive influence in their son's or daughter's life. However, despite the difficulties, research indicates parents remain the most prominent influence on their child's life throughout adolescence and beyond. According to Charles Curie of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), children say

parental disapproval of underage drinking is the key reason they have chosen not to drink alcohol. Because of this, prevention professionals are increasingly emphasizing how crucial it is for parents to remain involved, even though they may feel their son or daughter is beyond their influence.

From a prevention perspective, a teen's life is looked at through the lenses of risk and protective factors. Risk factors are those aspects of a person's life that make them more vulnerable to harm and subsequent problems. Protective factors are the opposite - caring parents, communities, and schools - things that contribute to the feelings of safety and self-worth of teens. Prevention strategies aim to decrease risk factors, increase protective factors, or do both simultaneously. Because of relatively new research showing that good parenting may be the most important protective factor of all, prevention groups are increasingly trying to reach parents with education, information, and support.

Community groups, schools, and institutions of higher education in Pennsylvania are all expanding their prevention and/or educational activities to target parents. It is never too early (or too late) to actively parent in an effort to reduce substance use. Some of the recommendations include establishing boundaries, bonding with their child or teen, and knowing where they are, who they are with, and what they are doing when they are away from home.

Family disapproval of substance use has been shown to deter children and teens from using substances, while unclear rules and/or consequences have been associated with higher substance use. Parents' perceived control over their child's substance use behavior (self-efficacy) also is protective. In other words, the more confident the parents are about their ability to affect their children's behavior, the more likely they are to do so.

A number of family-focused interventions have been developed to help prevent adolescent substance use. Many of these interventions focus on counteracting risk factors and enhancing protective factors through strategies such as promoting effective parenting (e.g., behavior management, limit setting, and communication), strengthening families, and providing support for prevention practices (<http://www.parentsempowered.org>).

Implications of Targeting Parents in Underage Drinking Prevention

While a reminder of how much influence they actually have in their son's or daughter's life may be a relief to some parents, it also raises expectations and increases the emphasis on their responsibility for their children. Laws concerning underage drinking in the company of parents or adult guardians vary between states, but Pennsylvania continues to have a zero tolerance stance on underage drinking, regardless of who is accompanying the minor. Pennsylvania also enforces social host laws, which hold adults, including parents, liable for alcohol consumed illegally on their property.

One of the road blocks underage drinking prevention routinely encounters with parents is the belief that underage alcohol use is a "rite of passage", a pathway to a more adult role in society. What many parents may not realize is how alcohol can damage a young brain, even in quantities parents do not consider dangerous or excessive. More and more is being learned about alcohol's harmful effects on children and youth, and parents may not have access to this information, may not be receptive to it, or may think it does not apply to their child. These misconceptions must be dispelled in order to have parents realize how important the issue of alcohol use by minors can be. Some parents refuse to broach the issue with their children because they do not want to "introduce ideas" to them, not realizing or

acknowledging that youth receive pro-alcohol messages through marketing from a very young age. Children may see their parents, or parents of friends, use alcohol and have questions. If they watch the news, they may be exposed to reports of alcohol-related tragedies such as drunk driving or other crimes. It is imperative for parents to counteract marketing and assist the child in making sense of the conflicting messages about alcohol by consistently reinforcing prevention messages and by being positive parents. Often, a child will start drinking as early as elementary school, and parents are generally unaware of their child's use of alcohol. In fact, in a national survey, 31 percent of kids who said they had been drunk in the past year had parents who believed their children were nondrinkers. Another barrier to parental participation in underage drinking prevention activities is concern about not being seen as a “good enough” parent, not realizing it is the good parent who seeks information and advice. There are various programs that address some or all of these factors; some will be discussed below.

The impact parents and other adults have is not limited to what they say to children. It matters how they behave. Teens regularly seek out experiences that make them feel older and more mature, and the practices of adults with whom they have regular contact can have a huge impact on how they do that. If parents role model the use of alcohol every time they socialize, their kids are likely to link those two things together closely.

According to *The Power of Parents*, a campaign created by Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) in 2011, the propensity of teens to spend increasing amounts of time with their peers has largely to do with a need to work out problems among people with equal levels of power and influence, and not just do what authority figures advise

or demand. It is healthy for them to want to increase their self-efficacy and problem-solving skills, but it is better for them to do so in the context of a supportive community, without the destructiveness that often accompanies underage and dangerous alcohol use.

Parents also impart values through effective parenting techniques and quality interactions. In *The Power of Parents*, the importance of positive parenting (vs. authoritarian or permissive) is recognized as being most effective, even reducing the number of drinks a teen will drink if they do end up drinking alcohol.

Practices and Techniques

Many states use evidence-based programs to incorporate parents into prevention initiatives. Since Drug Free Communities came into existence in 1997, parents and caregivers have been increasingly included in existing programs. The predecessor of Drug Free Communities, Drug Free Schools, is no longer funded - funders have acknowledged a school is not an isolated system; rather, it is only one part of the community.

Law enforcement is also focusing on parent education through the 2011 program, *Parents360 Plus* (<http://www.drugfree.org/newsroom/new-drug-and-alcohol-prevention-program-proven-successful-in-helping-parents-talk-with-their-kids>). *Parents360 Plus* was developed by PACT360, the law enforcement-led community education initiative developed by The Partnership at Drugfree.org with grant funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The key findings of an independent evaluation conducted by Community Science, a research and development organization, show parents who received the intervention training had significantly greater increases in the

important measures of knowledge of substance abuse and related resources, and in self-efficacy (or confidence in their ability) in communicating with their teens on this topic than did control group parents who did not receive the intervention.

The methods by which prevention organizations address the issue of parental influence vary according to the sophistication of the organization and the funding available to it. Currently in Pennsylvania, the following parent-oriented prevention programs are being conducted: *Strengthening Families Program (SFP)*, or *SFD*, the Spanish language version of *SFP*; *Familias Fuertes*; *MADD Power of Parents*; and *Parents 360 the Partnership at DrugFree.org*. Sometimes these courses are offered as trainings especially for parents. They are also conducted in conjunction with media efforts such as: *Parents Who Host Lose the Most*; social norming campaigns; and *Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA)*. Some organizations include parents by asking students to write pledge letters and send them to their parents. Others may conduct evidence-based programs or do environmental strategies encouraging positive, pro-social behaviors and healthy communities, which include parents. Still others work with school programs that have homework activities students complete with their parent(s) or caregiver(s).

In 2012, town hall meetings were held around the country to start community-wide interaction and conversation and spur ideas and action to implement environmental prevention strategies. Town hall meetings create and reinforce social ties between community members, which in and of themselves are protective factors. During 2012, thirty-four (34) town hall meetings were conducted around Pennsylvania.

Institutions of higher education have recognized parents have a large role in the prevention of underage and dangerous drinking, and reach out to parents in a variety of

ways. For example, California University of Pennsylvania publishes a web-based newsletter for parents, which has information about how to discuss topics surrounding alcohol issues with their college-based child. *The Parents' Portal*, where the e-newsletter is published, serves as a link between that university and the parents, making it easier to engage and educate parents and direct them to information and resources such as *MyStudentBodyParent*, which provides online interactive education about the biggest health issues, including alcohol, faced by college-aged people.

Most institutions of higher education have freshman/first year orientation programs which not only provide information to the students, but also to their parents about rules and responsibilities of alcohol use/abuse. Social norming is a strategy commonly utilized in higher education settings. The purpose of a social norms campaign is to correct misperceptions people have about the frequency of risky behaviors such as alcohol use. Social norms messages for students highlight the fact that behaviors such as underage or binge drinking are NOT the community norm, but in fact are only done by a minority of students. In Pennsylvania, social norms campaigns are also being used to target parents who might hold erroneous beliefs such as, "Everyone in this neighborhood buys alcohol for their son or daughter." These messages are published on billboards and reinforced with messages on the radio, television, print ads, and other methods.

It has been said "it takes a village to raise a child". It takes a strong, loving and secure parent to encourage his/her child to be a part of the village. To do this, parents should recognize a child or teen has different social needs than an adult, and set acceptable practices for meeting this need. Some scholars would say an over-emphasis on the individual has been both a cause and effect of anti-social behavior, which often coincides with

underage drinking and other kinds of reckless behavior. By including parents in measures to prevent underage and dangerous drinking, communities and families across Pennsylvania may begin to realize the promise of their most significant resources - healthy people and healthy relationships.

Social Media

In the previous Act 85 Report, social media implications for prevention and enforcement were discussed as emerging trends. Since then, social media have continued to grow and are a large part in the life of adults and youth. Texting is the preferred method of communication of many young people, to the extent that some no longer have email accounts. Smart phones enable everyone to be “wired in” at all times and in all places.

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, Bureau of Alcohol Education, is working to keep pace with these changes. Since its launch in 2010, the PA Alcohol Education page on Facebook has been used to convey information and share news with stakeholders (Facebook.com/PA Alcohol Education). Our ad campaign, Control Tonight, placed ads not only on the conventional media of television and radio, but also on Facebook and Pandora, sites visited by the target demographic for the campaign . For the future, the PLCB/BAE is looking at the possibility of using Twitter to reach even more people.

As technology and social media continue to evolve, the PLCB/BAE is working to keep up with the trends to reach both youth and adults as we pursue our mission “To provide leadership and resources that will reduce alcohol misuse in Pennsylvania.”

References

- Hughes, A., Sathe, N., & Spagnola, K. (2012, Dec). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2009-2010 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies)*. Rockville, MD.
- Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2012). *Monitoring the Future national results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2011*. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan
- Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. (2012, 30 Nov). *2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey: Statewide Report*.
- Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Bureau of Highway Safety and Traffic Engineering (2010). *Alcohol-Related Crashes. 2011 Pennsylvania Crash Facts & Statistics*.
- Pennsylvania State Police, U. C. R. S. (2012). *Summary Arrest Report for Statewide, 2007-2011*.
- Southern Illinois University at Carbondale/Core Institute. (2012). *Executive Summary and Cross-tabulation Report, National*.
- Southern Illinois University at Carbondale/Core Institute. (2012). *Executive Summary and Cross-tabulation Report, Northeast*.
- Southern Illinois University at Carbondale/Core Institute. (2012). *Executive Summary and Cross-tabulation Report, Pennsylvania*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, O. A. S. (2007). *Treatment Episode Data Set, 2007*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, O. A. S. (2008). *Treatment Episode Data Set, 2008*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, O. A. S. (2009). *Treatment Episode Data Set, 2009*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, O. A. S. (2010). *Treatment Episode Data Set, 2010*.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, O. A. S. (2011). *Treatment Episode Data Set, 2011*.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, (2012) Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking 2012.

United States Census Bureau, American Factfinder (2012). American Community Survey 5-year Estimates: Population and Housing Characteristics (2007-2011).

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/collegeprose/2012/12/17/a-sober-assessment-of-high-risk-drinking-on-college-campuses/>

<http://www.parentsempowered.org>

<https://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/townhallmeetings/get-involved/success-stories.aspx>.