

the Partnership

CAMPUS & COMMUNITY

United against dangerous drinking



Annual Assessment

Annual Assessment Report
2006-2007

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
PENNSTATE



Introduction

Since The Partnership - Campus and Community United Against Dangerous Drinking was first formed, strong support has existed for compiling information about dangerous drinking behavior and its consequences among Penn State students (University Park) and in the Centre County community. The goal of assembling these data in the Annual Alcohol Assessment Report is to better understand various aspects of dangerous drinking, including tracking changes over time in the levels of drinking and the resulting consequences.

While we recognize that the causes of high levels of dangerous drinking are complex, we also hope by using data to assess the environment we are able to create a body of evidence to determine appropriate intervention and assessment strategies. However, attributing causes to changes in our high-risk drinking behavior is extremely difficult. As well, we recognize that each of the sources of evidence that we have assembled has its own potential difficulties in interpretation. For instance, there are fluctuations from year to year in the number of alcohol citations issued by both the State College and the University Police Departments. Does the data tell us that PSU students consume more alcohol in some years? Alternatively, does it tell us that the two Police agencies are more or less aggressive in citing students? The data themselves cannot answer such questions. Similar problems in interpreting the meaning of trends apply to information gathered from Penn State's Student Affairs offices. With such difficulties in mind, we have presented the trends with caution. It is our intention that this information should provide the basis for broader discussion and debate about whether the many efforts to combat dangerous drinking on our campus and in our community have had any observable impact.

This report is created with the assistance and collaboration of numerous people, including the representatives of the campus and community offices responsible for maintaining information about aspects of dangerous drinking and its consequences. They include:

- Judy Albin and John Harlow, Penn State Union and Student Activities
- Diane Andrews, Penn State Office of Residence Life
- Dr. Andrea Dowhower, Penn State Student Affairs Research and Assessment
- Tom King, State College Police Department
- William Poe, Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board
- Joe Puzycki and Bill Huston, Penn State Office of Judicial Affairs
- Steve Shelow, Penn State University Police Department
- Jeanne Knouse, State College Area School District
- Dr. Peg Spear, Penn State University Health Services
- Katie White, Mount Nittany Medical Center

In addition, the original version of this report was assembled and formatted by Dr. John McCarthy and Jenny Dixon. Dr. Linda LaSalle and Liz Barton, from University Health Services, are responsible for collecting data for the report, and the office of Student Affairs Research and Assessment assumed responsibility for creating this year's report.

In the following sections, data are presented on University Park undergraduate students' drinking behaviors (including overall drinking behavior and high-risk drinking behavior) and the negative consequences of drinking (including alcohol-related emergency room visits, self-reported consequences, and sanctions and citations) as well as late night programming efforts at Penn State, alcohol sales in the county and the state, and State College Area High School students' alcohol usage. Generally, data are presented for the last five years. In the appendices, data from previous years are provided along with additional information on the data sources (in particular the Pulse program).

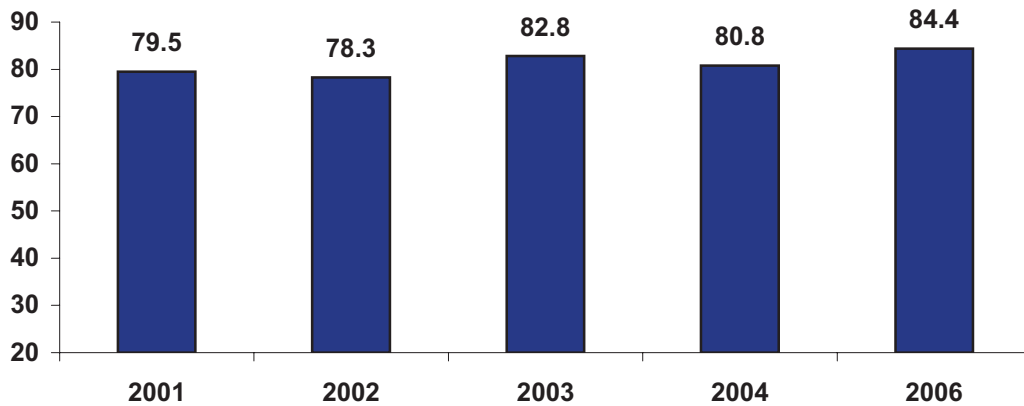
Penn State University Students' Drinking Behaviors

Information on students' self-reported consumption of alcoholic beverages is collected on a regular basis through the Penn State Pulse Student Drinking Survey. The data allow for comparisons of student alcohol consumption patterns since 1995. (See Appendix A for additional information about the Pulse data, methodology, and limitations.)

Overall Drinking Behaviors

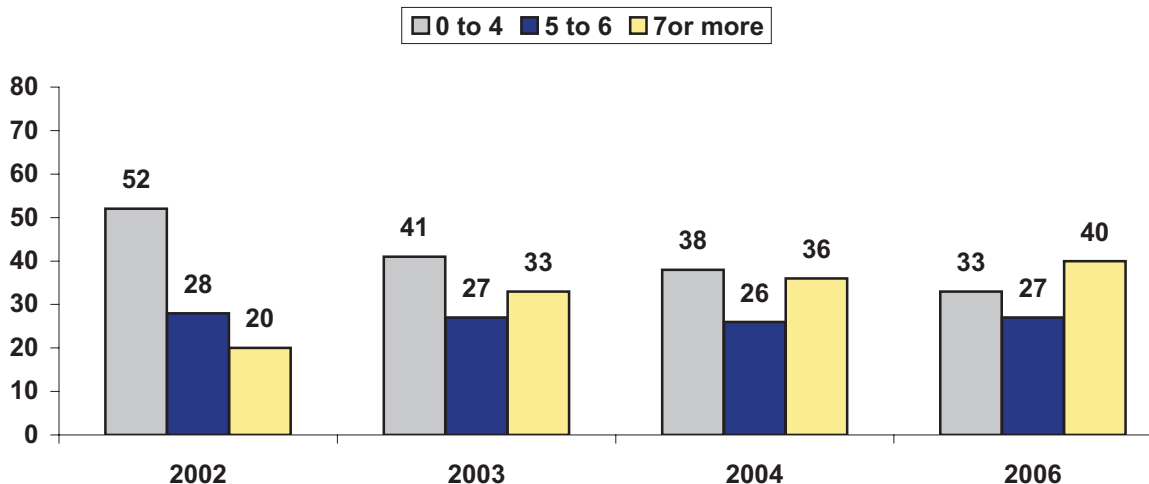
In 2006, 84.4% of students on the Penn State campus reported they drink alcohol, an increase from 79.5% in 2001 (see Chart 1).

Chart 1. Percentage of Students who Drink



Also increasing was the number of drinks consumed. In 2004, students reported consuming 8.18 drinks during the weekend. In 2006, students reported consuming 9.59 drinks during the weekend (data not shown). In 2006, 33% of students consumed 0 to 4 drinks in a weekend; this marks a gradual decrease from the 52% who reported similar consumption patterns in 2002 (see Chart 2).

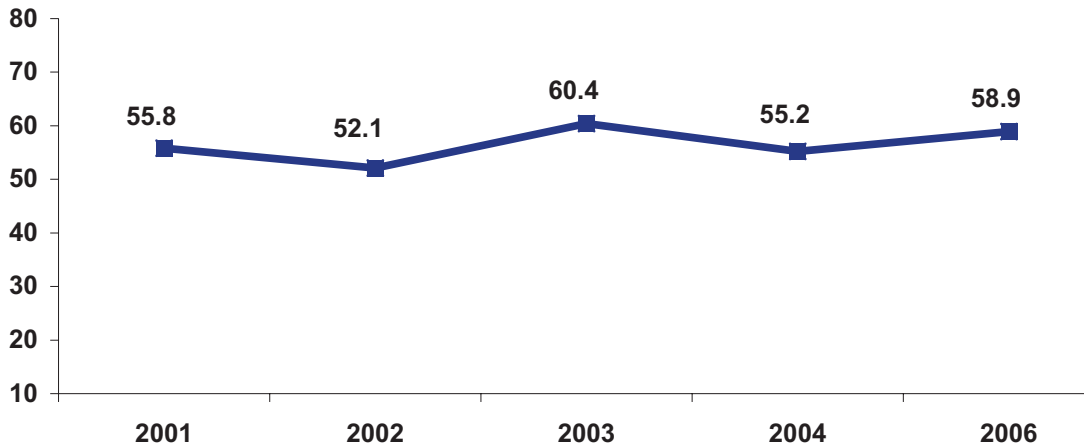
Chart 2. Number of Drinks Consumed in a Weekend (by percent)



High-Risk Drinking Behavior

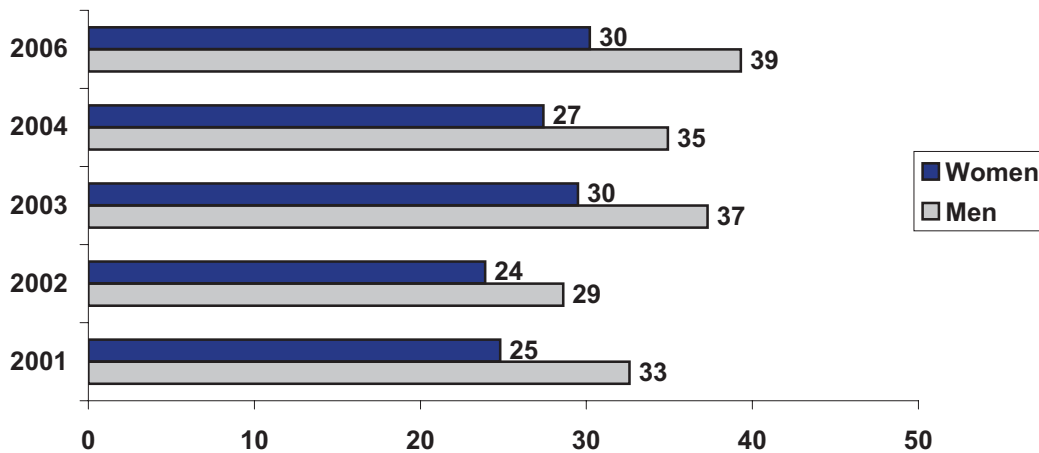
Another important indicator of students' drinking patterns is the level of high-risk behavior. High-risk drinking is defined as having four or more drinks in a row for women and five or more drinks in a row for men at least once over a two-week period. As illustrated in Chart 3, 58.9% of students reported engaging in high-risk drinking behavior in 2006. Although the data suggest an increase from 55.2% in 2004, this increase may be attributed in part to the time of the survey, which included spring break and St. Patrick's Day whereas the 2004 survey was administered prior to spring break. Arguably, the high-risk drinking rate has remained relatively constant over the years.

Chart 3. High-Risk Drinking Rates (by percent)



Students who were more likely than their respective counterparts to report high-risk drinking were men (see Chart 4), white students, off-campus residents, students of legal drinking age, members of Greek-letter organizations, and students with lower GPAs (data not shown).

Chart 4. Percentage of Frequent High-Risk Drinkers (by Gender)

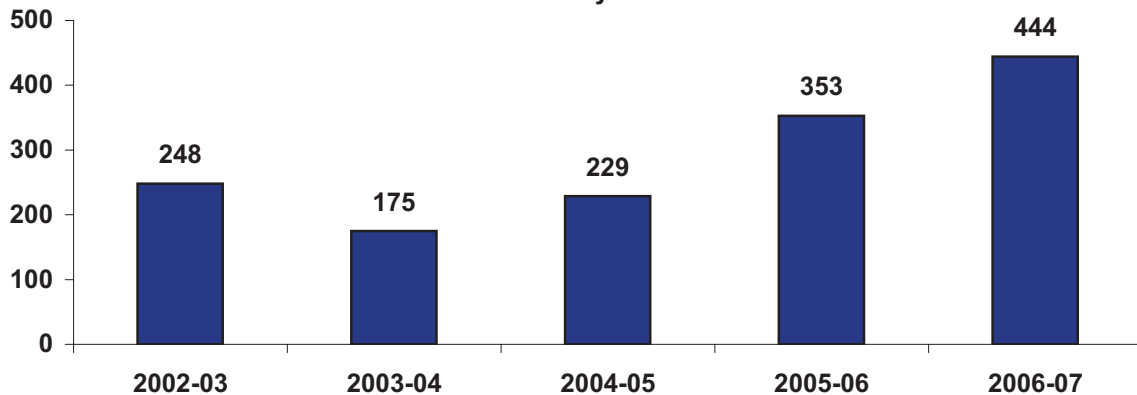


Negative Consequences of Drinking

Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Visits

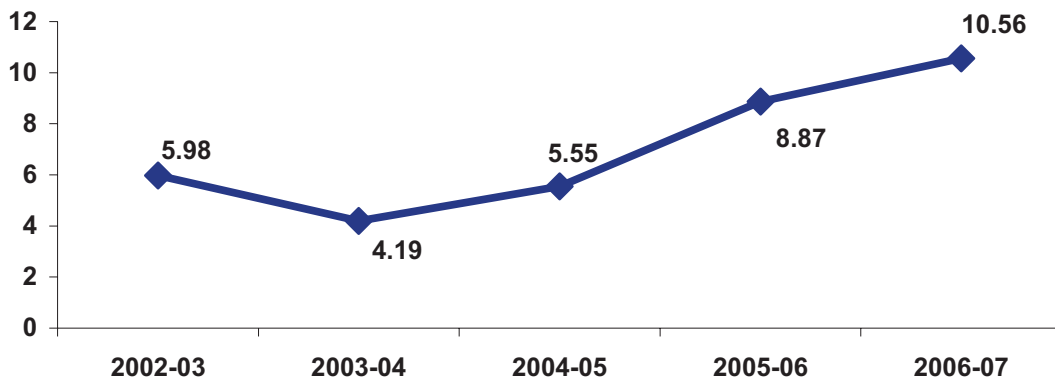
The Mount Nittany Medical Center's (MNMC) Emergency Department records information (see Appendix B) on patients seeking their care including evidence of alcohol consumption (including Blood Alcohol Concentration), age, sex, and whether the patient is enrolled as a student at Penn State. Evidence indicates an increasing number of alcohol-related visits by Penn State students to the medical center. In 2006-2007, the number of visits was 444, compared to 353 visits in 2005-2006 and 248 visits in 2002-2003 (see Chart 5).

Chart 5. Number of Penn State Student Alcohol-Related Visits to the Mount Nittany Medical Center



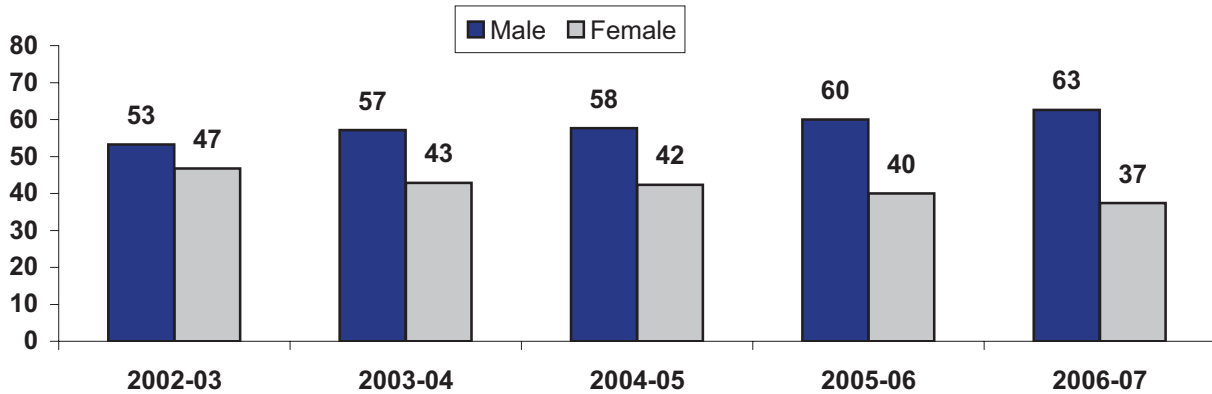
In Chart 6, the numbers of alcohol-related hospital visits are standardized to represent the number of visits per 1,000 students. This provides a control for the changing enrollment at Penn State. The trend, however, remains consistent with the overall number of visits. In 2006-07, 10.56 Penn State students per 1,000 students visited the emergency department with an alcohol-related concern compared to 8.87/1,000 students in 2005-06 and 5.98/1,000 students in 2002-03.

Chart 6. Number of Students Per 1,000 who Used the ER for an Alcohol-Related Visit



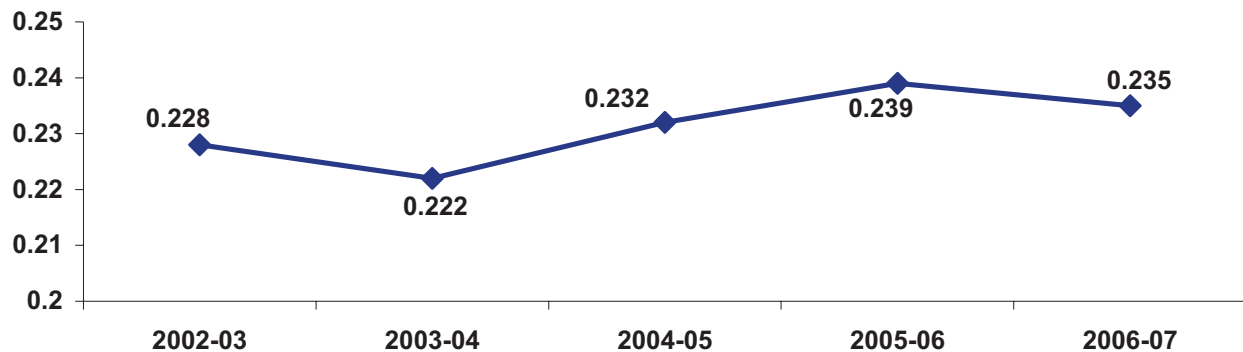
Examining the data by gender indicates that, of Penn State Students who had alcohol-related visits, the majority of visits were by male students. During the 2006-2007 school year, 63% of alcohol-related visits were male Penn State Students, a gradual increase over the last five years from 53% in 2002-2003 (see Chart 7).

Chart 7. Percentage of Penn State Student Alcohol-Related Visits to the Mount Nittany Medical Center by Gender



In 2006-2007 the average BAC level of Penn State students who visited the MNMC for alcohol-related reasons was 0.235, a decrease from 2005-2006 which was 0.239. However, overall trends indicate a general increase since 2002-2003 when the average BAC level was 0.228 (see Chart 8).

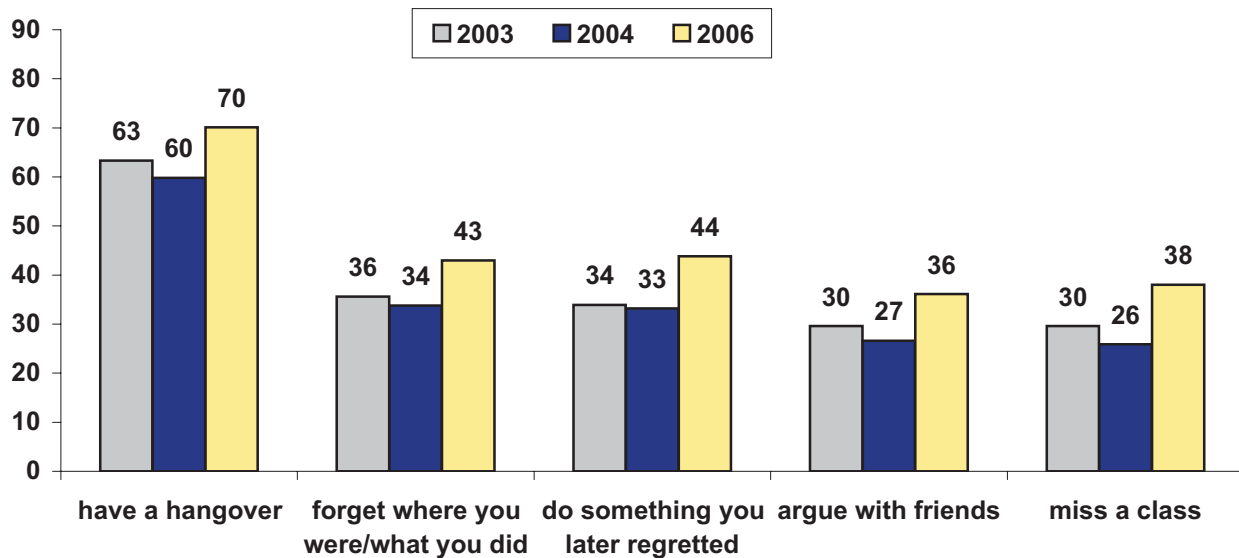
Chart 8. Average BAC Levels for Penn State Students' Alcohol-Related Visits to Mount Nittany Medical Center



Self-Reported Consequences

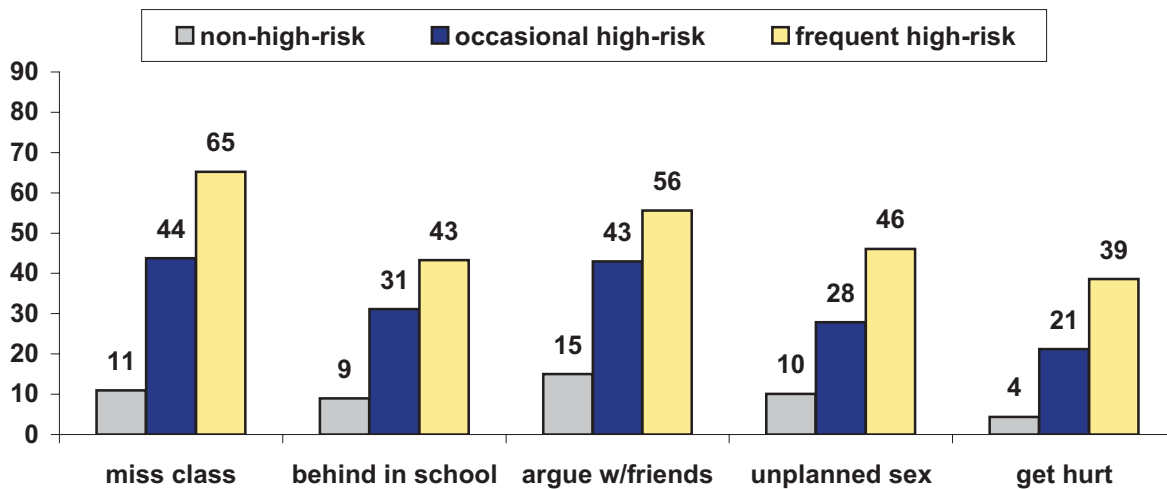
As part of the Penn State Pulse Student Drinking Survey, students are asked about a series of consequences of alcohol use – both indirect (resulting from other students' drinking) and direct (resulting from their own drinking). The top five consequences students experience as a result of their own drinking are presented in Chart 9. In 2006, the percentages increased from previous years. For example, in 2006, 43% indicated they had forgotten where they were or what they did as a result of their own drinking compared to 34% in 2004 (see Appendix A).

Chart 9. Percent of Students Experiencing Consequences from Their Own Drinking



Additionally, evidence suggests that students who are considered frequent high-risk drinkers (engaged in high-risk drinking behavior three or more times in a two week period)¹ are the most likely to experience direct consequences academically, socially, and physically. For example, 65% of frequent high-risk drinkers had missed a class because of their drinking, compared to 44% of occasional high-risk drinkers and 11% of non-high-risk drinkers (see Chart 10).

Chart 10. Consequences based on High-Risk Status in 2006 (by percent)



With regard to the impact of other students' drinking, the data also suggest an increase in consequences (see Table 1). For example, in 2006, 71% of students reported having their studying or sleep interrupted by other students' drinking, an increase from 59% in 2003 and 65% in 2004. Moreover, in 2006, 25% reported experiencing an unwanted sexual advance (up from 21% in 2004) and 20% reported having been pushed, hit, or assaulted (up from 15% in 2004).

¹ Occasional high-risk drinkers are those who engaged in high-risk drinking one or two times in a two-week period. See page 4 for the definition of high-risk drinking.

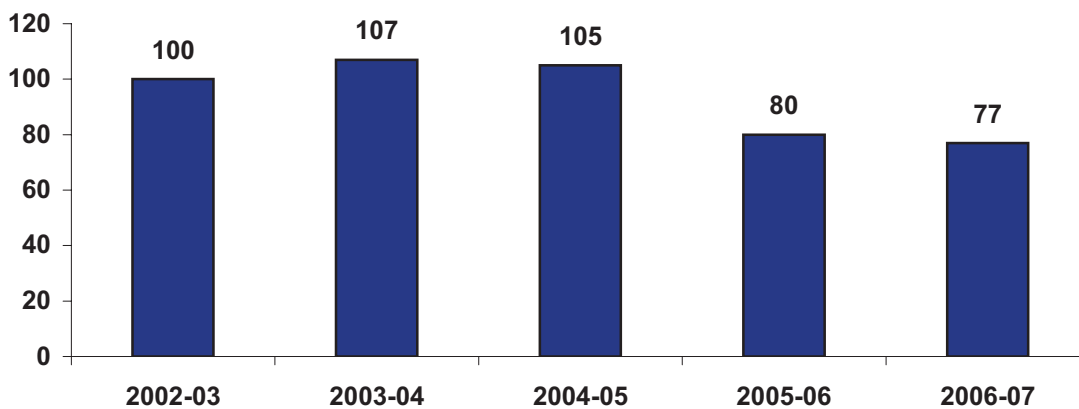
Table 1. Percent of Students Experiencing Consequences from Other Students' Drinking

Indirect Consequences	2003	2004	2006
Had your studying or sleep interrupted	59	65	71
Had to 'baby-sit' a student who drank too much	57	60	64
Had a serious argument or quarrel	32	37	45
Been insulted or humiliated	27	32	37
Had your property damaged	23	25	31
Experienced an unwanted sexual advance	17	21	25
Been pushed, hit, or assaulted	13	15	20
Been a victim of unwanted sexual experience	4	6	6

Sexual Assault Services

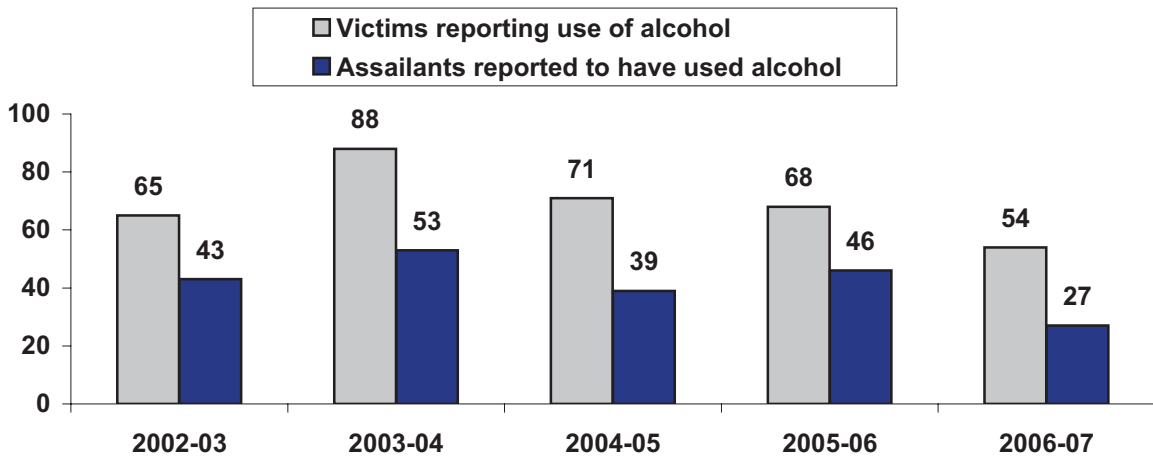
Information is gathered on an ongoing basis about the involvement of alcohol in cases of sexual assault when Penn State students seek services (see Appendix C). To ensure access to medical care for sexual assault victims, Penn State University covers the costs for all basic rape-related care at Mount Nittany Medical Center and at University Health Services. The Sexual Assault Response Team (consisting of a forensic examiner, law enforcement officer, and victim advocate) collaborates in responding to victims of sexual assault, reducing the need for a victim to repeat the details of his or her assault. The number of students seeking services dropped to a 5-year low in 2006-07 (see Chart 11). These numbers may not be indicative of the prevalence of sexual assault but rather represent the number reported.

Chart 11. Number of Penn State Students who Sought Services for Sexual Assault



The reported number of sexual assault victims who used alcohol remains consistently higher than the reported number of assailants who used alcohol (see Chart 12). The disparity between victim and assailant alcohol use could be partially attributed to the method of information collection. In some, but not all cases, the victim will identify his or her own alcohol use. In fewer cases, the victim is able to identify alcohol use by the assailant. The victim may be unaware of an assailant's alcohol use prior to the incident; therefore, assailant information concerning alcohol use may not be as accurate as the victim's self-identified alcohol use. However, it is clear that the majority of cases of sexual assault when the victim seeks services involve the consumption of alcohol.

Chart 12. Number of Sexual Assault Victims who Reported Alcohol Use or Alcohol Use by their Assailant



Sanctions and Citations

Four offices participate in issuing sanctions and citations for alcohol-related infractions, the Penn State University offices of Judicial Affairs and Residence Life, University Police, and State College Police. This next section describes the efforts of each department and trends over the past five years.

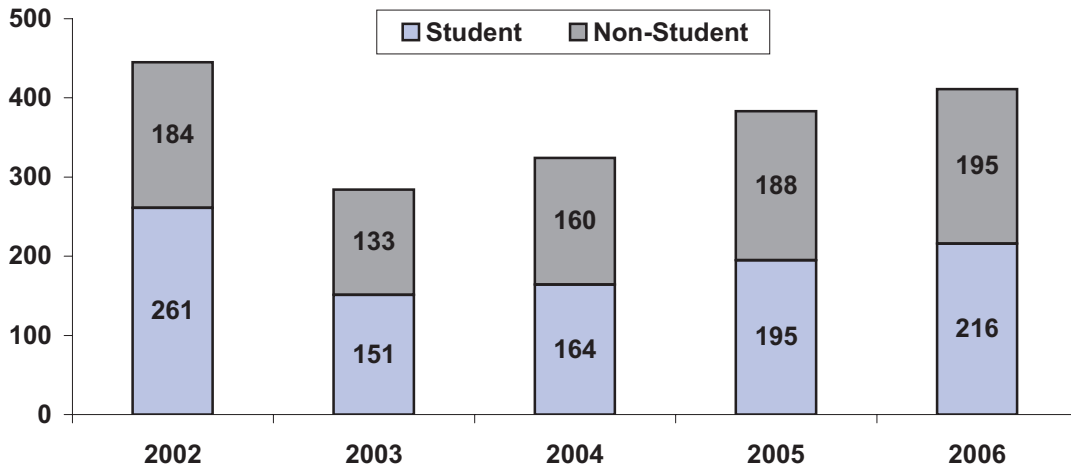
State College and University Park Police

Data for alcohol violations on the University Park campus and in the borough of State College, as reported by State College and University Park police, are reported in three different categories: public drunkenness, liquor law violations, and driving under the influence (DUI) arrests (see Appendix D). Public drunkenness is defined as appearing in public while intoxicated to the extent that an individual may represent a danger to herself, himself or others, annoy others, or endanger property. A liquor law violation includes purchase, consumption, possession, or transportation of beverages containing alcohol by a person who is under twenty-one years of age. A DUI is defined as a violation that consists of driving under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance or a combination of both, to a degree that makes the person incapable of safe driving. A driver is also considered legally intoxicated when his or her blood-alcohol content (BAC) is .08 or greater and age is 21 or older or if it is .02 or greater for a person age 20 or younger.

As a caveat to these data, changes in the number of issued alcohol citations over the years may not be indicative of changes in behavior but rather a result of changes in the number of available police officers or fluctuations in the enforcement effort.

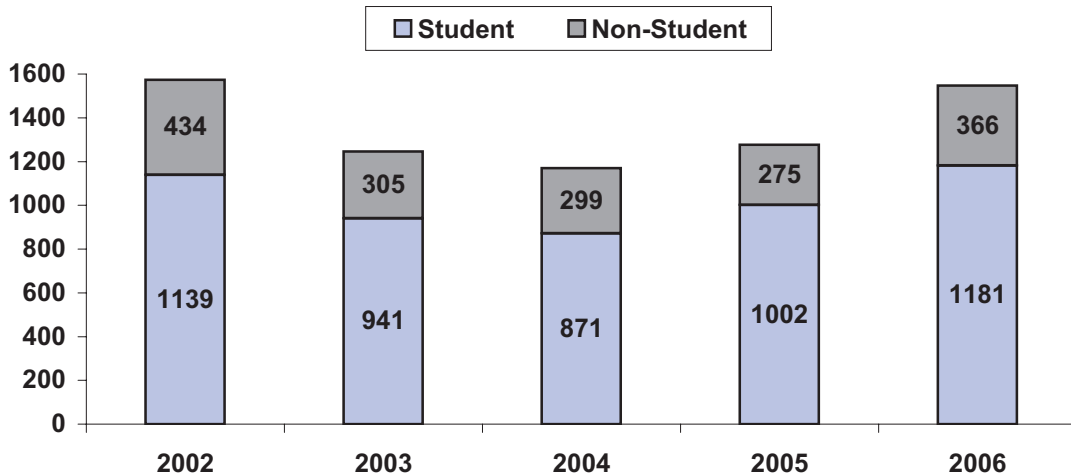
Although police citations for public drunkenness were at a five-year high in 2002 and dropped to a five-year low in 2003, citations have been increasing steadily since then, totaling 411 citations in 2006. Moreover, the increases since 2003 are consistent among students and non-students. Generally, students and non-students tend to be equally represented among the citations for public drunkenness (see Chart 13).

Chart 13. Police Issued Citations for Public Drunkenness



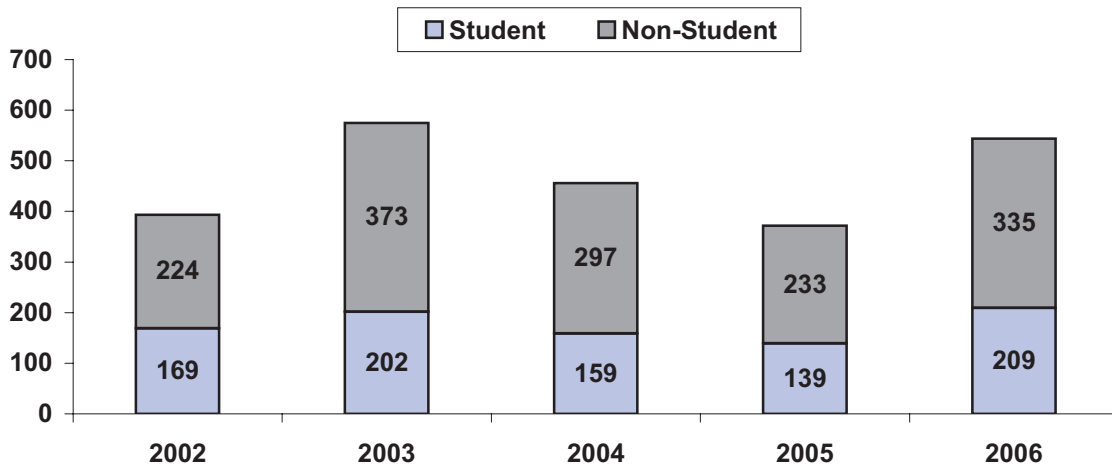
Similarly, citations for liquor law violations reached a five-year high in 2002 (totaling 1,573). Since 2004, there has been a steady increase in citations for liquor law violations. In 2006, the number of citations reached 1,547. In addition, Penn State students comprise approximately 75% of the citations (see Chart 14).

Chart 14. Police Issued Citations for Liquor Law Violations



The number of arrests by State College and University Police for DUIs peaked in 2003 (575) and again in 2006 (total arrests of 544). The number of student arrests for DUI reached a five-year high in 2006 with 209 arrests. Students represent approximately 37% of all arrests for DUIs made by State College and University Police (see Chart 15).

Chart 15. Annual Number of Arrests by State College and University Police for DUI



As depicted in Chart 16, the total number of alcohol-related violations (combining public drunkenness, liquor law citations and DUI arrests) fluctuates from year to year. However, over the last five years, students have accounted for 62% to 66% of the citations and arrests.

Chart 16. Annual Number of All Alcohol-Related Violations (Public Drunkenness, Liquor Law Citations, and DUI Arrests)



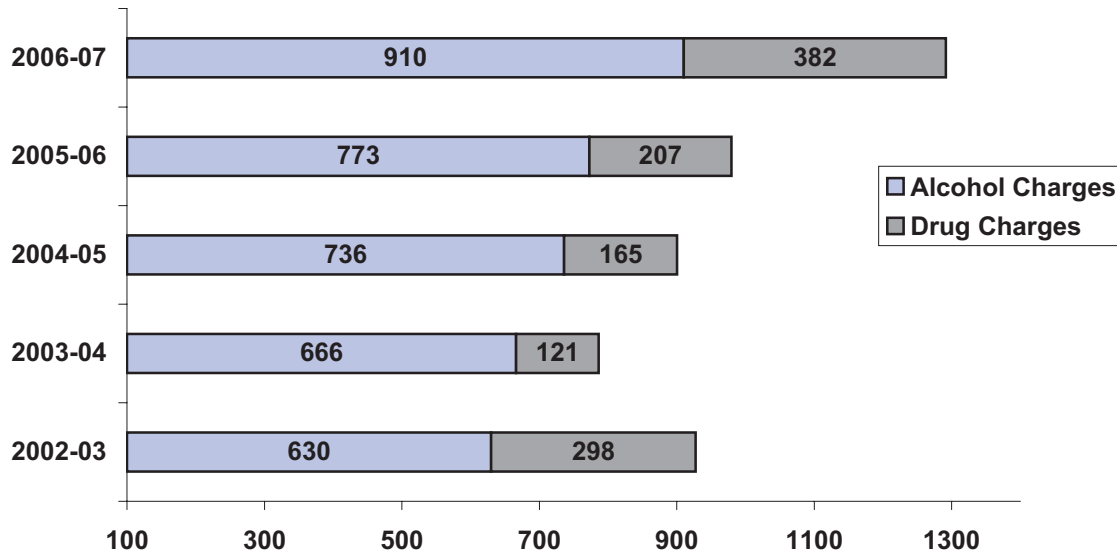
Judicial Affairs

The Penn State Office of Judicial Affairs receives referrals concerning alcohol and drug violations from off-campus Police, University Police, the Office of Residence Life as well as from faculty, staff, students, and administrators (see Appendix E for additional information about data collected by the Office of Judicial Affairs.) In 2001, Penn State University amended its Off-Campus Misconduct Policy to include criminal violations occurring off campus including alcohol-related violations. By late 2001, the State College Police Department began referring all criminal citations and arrests to the Office of Judicial Affairs for review. When any allegation of misconduct is referred to the Office of Judicial Affairs, it is reviewed to determine whether to proceed with disciplinary procedures, including charges and sanctions, or to resolve through alternative and

less formal means. The data presented in Chart 17 (and in Table E-1 in the appendices) reflect the actual number of violations for which formal charges and sanctions were assigned.

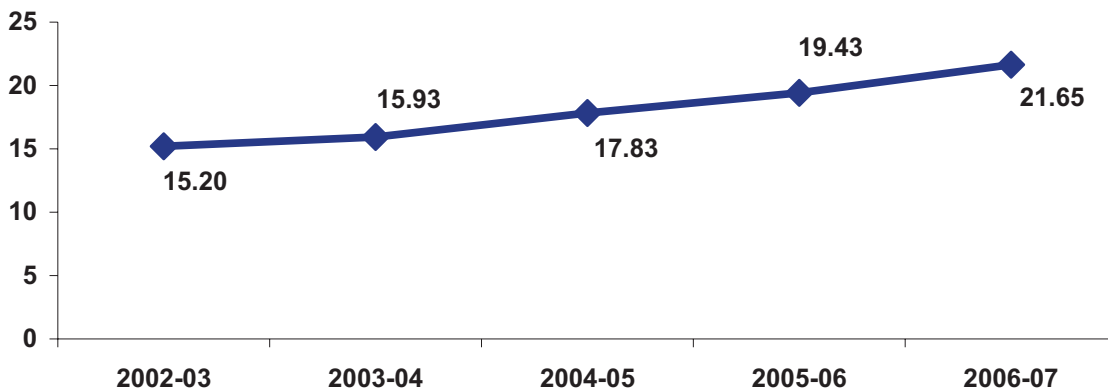
In 2006-07, Judicial Affairs processed 910 alcohol-related violations (including most frequently underage possession, excessive consumption of alcohol, and driving while impaired) and 382 drug-related violations (the majority of which are use or possession of marijuana) (see Chart 17). This marks an increase from 773 alcohol-related and 207 drug-related violations in 2005-06.

Chart 17. Alcohol and Drug Charges Processed by Judicial Affairs



In Chart 18, the numbers of alcohol violations are standardized to represent the number of violations per 1,000 students. This provides a control for the changing enrollment at Penn State. In 2006-07, 21.65 violations were processed per 1,000 students compared to 19.43 violations in 2005-06.

Chart 18. Judicial Affairs Alcohol Charges per 1,000 Students

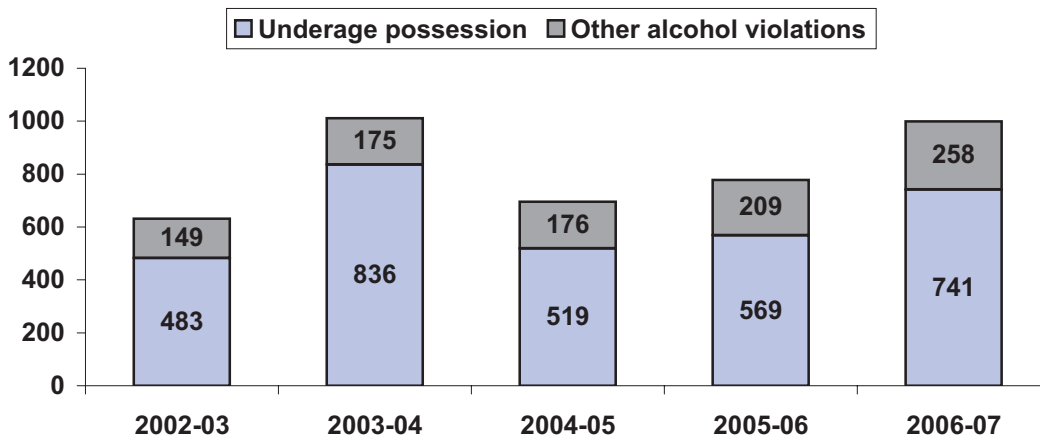


Residence Life

The Penn State Office of Residence Life maintains an alcohol policy that prohibits students under 21 years of age from illegally possessing, using, distributing, manufacturing, selling, or being under the influence of alcohol. Anyone serving alcohol to persons under 21 is in violation of University regulations as well as Pennsylvania state law (see Appendix F for more information on data collected by the Office of Residence Life.) Also, simply being present in a residence hall room where a quantity of alcohol is present and/or being served implies possession. The exception is when the roommates are the only people in the room, and one roommate is over 21, and the other is under 21.

In 2006-07, Residence Life had 999 incidents involving alcohol with the majority being underage possession (see Chart 19). This is an increase from 778 in 2005-06.

Chart 19. Number of Alcohol-Related Incidents Processed by Residence Life



Alcohol Intervention Programs

When a student has been found in violation of the Code of Conduct and/or Residence Hall regulations related to alcohol offenses, they may be required to participate in the Alcohol Intervention Program (AIP), which is coordinated by the University Health Services and Counseling and Psychological Services (see Appendix F for more data on AIP.) There are three levels of AIP. Beginning in Fall 2006² for AIP 1 and AIP 2, students are required to complete an online alcohol assessment. The results of the assessment determine the level of AIP to which a student is assigned. Students with low-level use are generally referred to AIP 1, a group-based educational program. AIP 1 offers students information related to alcohol use and abuse and also challenges students' perceptions of the level of alcohol use at Penn State. Students with higher risk levels are assigned to AIP 2, which consists of two one-hour sessions. AIP 2 is conducted by stu-

² Prior to 2006, students were assigned to AIP based on the type of violation they received. Low-level alcohol related violations of University policies were referred to AIP 1. Students with more serious offenses were generally assigned to AIP 2.

dent interventionists who provide individualized educational sessions to referred students. The student interventionists are under the supervision of a Community Health Educator and an AIP 2 graduate coordinator. AIP 3 is a service provided by a professional counselor from Counseling and Psychological Services who specializes in drug and alcohol treatment. The intervention is tailored to the student’s needs and focuses on heightened self-awareness and behavior change.

In Chart 20, data are presented regarding the numbers of students who completed the AIP 1 and AIP 2 programs. For AIP 3, counselors met with eight clients in 2006-2007 (see Table 2).

Chart 20. Number of Students who Completed AIP 1 and AIP 2

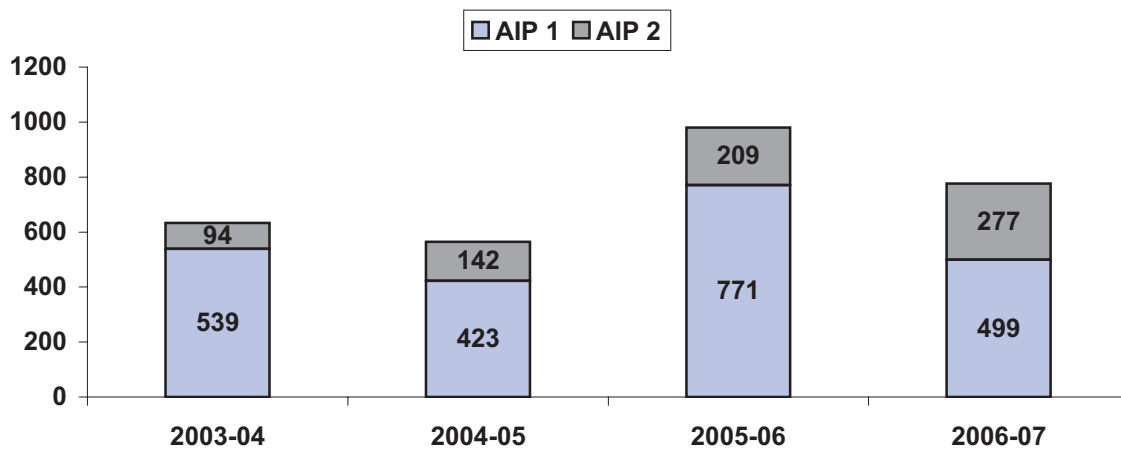


Table 2. Students Completing AIP 3

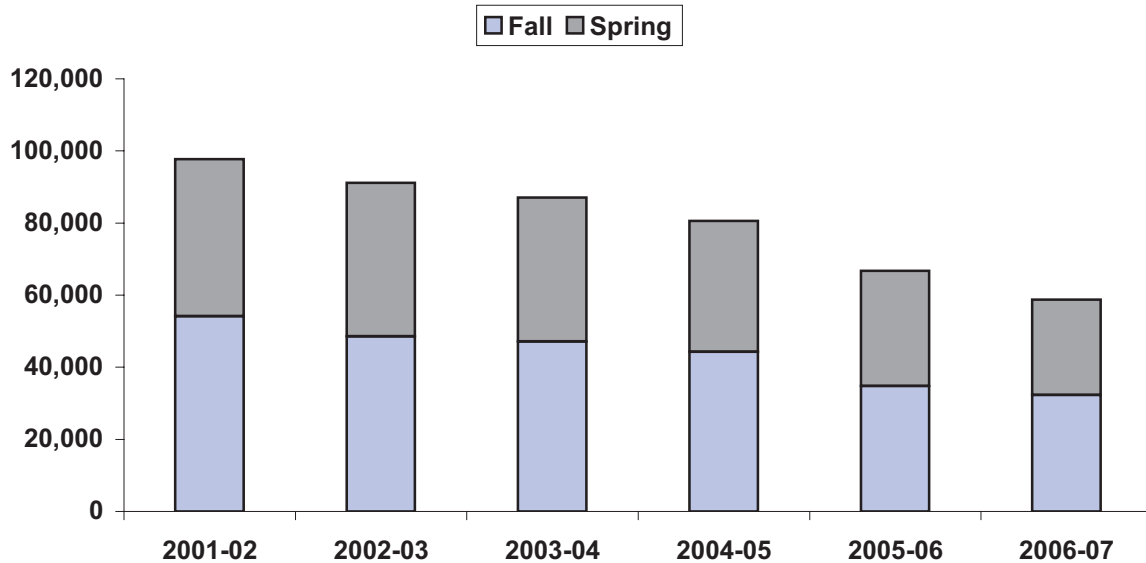
	Appointments	Clients
2004-2005	29	11
2005-2006	28	11
2006-2007	20	8

LateNight-PennState

While the Partnership is concerned with alcohol use and the resulting negative consequences, the committee also considers the other university efforts of prevention and intervention (in addition to the educational efforts associated with sanctioning students). One of these efforts is LateNight-PennState. In 1996, LateNight-PennState was created to offer late night, alcohol-free activities for students. The mission of LateNight-PennState is to provide high-quality entertainment during prime social times, specifically from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. on Thursday through Saturday nights. Events in the past have included movies, arts and crafts, dancing, live music, bingo, table tennis, hypnotists, casino nights, and magicians.

As depicted in Chart 21, the overall attendance numbers at LateNight have been gradually decreasing over the past six years. In addition, evidence suggests the events are more highly attended in the fall semesters (see Appendix G.)

Chart 21. Attendance at Late Night Events



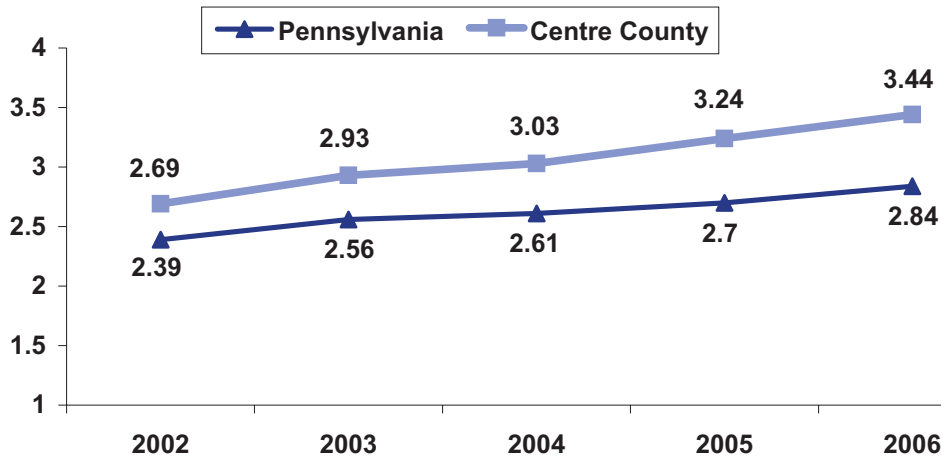
Alcohol Sales

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board (PLCB) is the Commonwealth’s agency that manages the alcohol beverage industry in Pennsylvania. The PLCB is responsible for licensing and retailing as well as offering alcohol education.

Centre County has 7 wholesale licenses, 2 distributors, and 5 importing distributors. Centre County is allowed 1 wholesale license per 30,000 people. The total population based on 2000 census figures, of Centre County, is 135,758 people. Centre County has 131 retail and retail malt beverage licenses. Additionally, there are 2.94 retail licenses per 3,000 people, 0.12 licenses per square mile. There are 71 restaurants, 25 hotels, and 29 club retail liquor licenses. There are 2 club retail malt beverage licenses, 2 eating place retail dispenser licenses, 1 public venue license, and 1 continuing care retirement community liquor license.

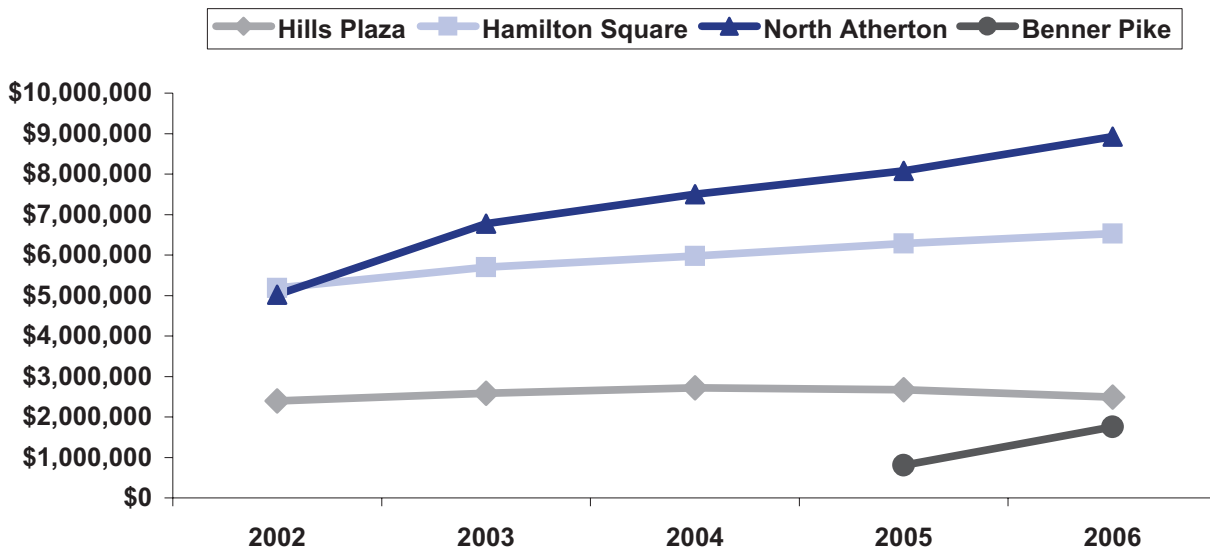
In Chart 22, the total sales of liquor in gallons per capita in both Centre County and Pennsylvania are provided. These rates are calculated based on the fiscal year from July 1 to June 30. While sales have increased in both Pennsylvania and Centre County, Centre County sales have increased more dramatically than across the state. In 2006, Centre County sold 3.44 gallons/person while the state of Pennsylvania sold on average only 2.84 gallons/person (see Appendix H.)

Chart 22. Total Sales of Liquor in Gallons Per Capita



The total sales volume for the four State College Wine and Spirit shops are presented in Chart 23. The total sales across locations increased from \$17,842,432 in 2005 to \$19,701,012 in 2006. The Benner Pike store opened in 2005 and doubled their sales volume from 2005 to 2006. The Hills Plaza store experienced a small decline in sales while the Hamilton Square and the North Atherton stores experienced increases.

Chart 23. Total Sales Volume for State College Wine and Spirit Shops



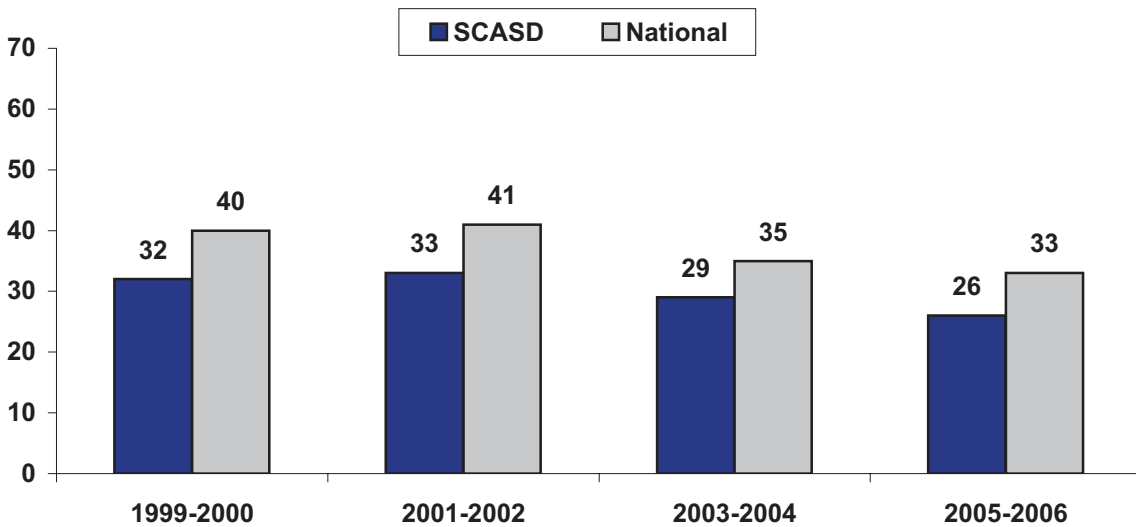
State College Area High School Students' Alcohol Use

The communities surrounding Penn State are affected in numerous ways by what occurs on campus, including area high school students who may take advantage of the wide range of campus events and activities. As a result, these students may be exposed to the positive and negative influences of social interactions with University students. Similarly, with a large percentage of college-bound State College Area High School graduates attending Penn State, the behavior while in high school also influences the social atmosphere at Penn State. Hence, while Penn State is concerned with students' dangerous drinking behavior, so is the State College

Area School District (SCASD). In 2000, SCASD began participating in the Pennsylvania Youth Survey that includes questions about alcohol consumption. These data provide an idea of the level of alcohol consumption among SCASD high school students. Because the Youth Survey is administered nationally, the alcohol use of SCASD students can be compared with national usage.

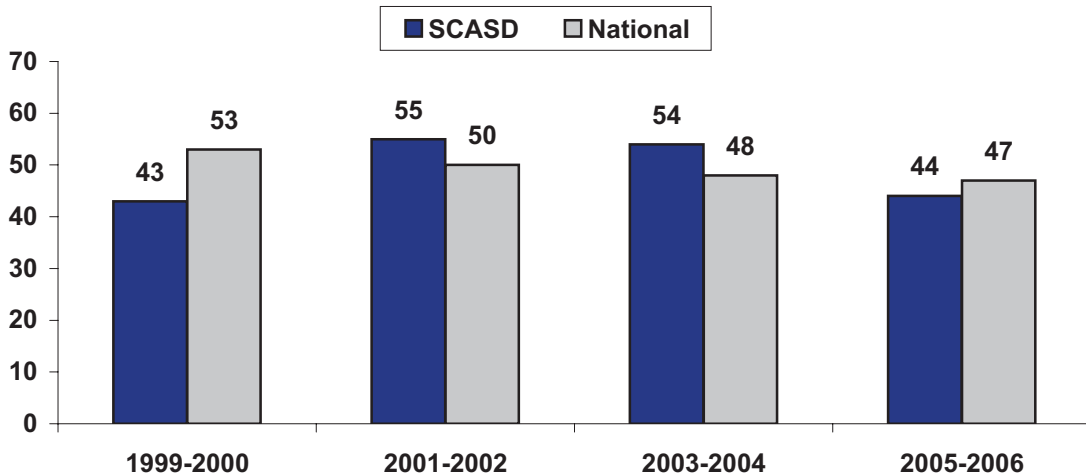
The percentages of 10th grade and 12th grade State College High School students who have consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days are provided in Charts 24 and 25 respectively. In comparison to the national average, 10th graders at SCASD have consistently reported being less likely to drink alcohol. For example in 2005-06, 26% of SCASD 10th graders reported drinking alcohol in the last 30 days compared to 33% nationally. In addition, the percentage of 10th graders reporting drinking has decreased over the past years among SCASD students and nationally.

Chart 24. Percent of 10th Graders who Drank in the Last 30 Days



Among 12th graders, the data have varied. In some years SCASD students have topped the national percentages, but in others the trend is reversed. In 2005-06, 44% of SCASD seniors reported having consumed alcohol in the last 30 days compared to 47% nationally. In addition, the percentage of SCASD seniors drinking decreased from 54% in 2003-04.

Chart 25. Percent of 12th Graders who Drank in the Last 30 Days



Appendix A - Penn State Pulse

Information on students' self-reported consumption of alcoholic beverages has been gathered from samples of Penn State University students since 1995. This special Penn State Pulse Student Drinking Survey has allowed for a comparison of student alcohol consumption patterns over the past years. These findings are used to examine the effectiveness of prevention efforts, to identify at-risk populations, and to inform policy and practice. Beginning in 2004, University Health Services and Student Affairs Research and Assessment agreed to conduct the Penn State Pulse Student Drinking Survey on a biyearly basis. Consequently, the data presented in this section cover five consecutive years (2000-2004), and then information skips 2005 and starts again in 2006.

These surveys were administered by phone and also by Web at the request of the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness. It is also important to note that the 2006 survey administration occurred later in the spring semester than previous years. This later administration presents a limitation in the ability to compare the data across years. In 2006, the two weeks prior to the survey included spring break and St. Patrick's Day.

Table A-1: Percentage of Penn State Students Who Report Consuming Any Alcohol

	1999 Phone	2000 Phone	2001 Phone	2002 Phone	2003 Overall	2004 Overall	2006 Overall
n's	913	746	951	956	1620	1427	1315
Did Drink	83.5%	80.2%	79.5%	78.3%	82.8%	80.8%	84.4%
Did Not Drink	16.5%	19.8%	20.5%	21.7%	17.2%	19.2%	15.6%

Table A-2: Percentage of Penn State Students *Who Drink* by Quantity Consumed When Partying

	2001 Phone	2002 Phone	2003 Overall	2004 Overall	2006 Overall
n's	748	706	1289	1123	1071
0 to 4	49%	52%	41%	38%	33%
5 to 6	31%	28%	27%	26%	27%
7 to 8	10%	9%	14%	13%	15%
9 or more	10%	11%	19%	23%	25%

Table A-3: Percentage of Penn State Students Reporting Frequent High Risk Drinking Behavior, by Sex

	2001 Phone	2002 Phone	2003 Phone	2004 Overall	2006 Overall
Female	24.8%	23.9%	29.5%	27.4%	30.2%
Male	32.6%	28.6%	37.3%	34.9%	39.3%

Appendix A (continued)

Table A-4: The Effect of Other Students' Drinking and The Effect of One's Own Drinking^a

	2006	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1993
Sample Size	1315	1446	1620	956	951	746	913	1028 ^b	697	364	313	Harvard Study
The Effect of Other Students' Drinking												
Insulted or humiliated	37%	32%	27%	23%	29%	29%	30%	28%	18%	28%	32%	37%
Serious argument	44%	37%	32%	28%	34%	33%	38%	33%	20%	28%	40%	32%
Pushed, hit or assaulted	20%	15%	13%	8%	12%	12%	14%	9%	8%	13%	16%	20%
Property damaged	31%	25%	23%	15%	22%	18%	23%	22%	11%	15%	17%	19%
Baby-sit drunken student	64%	60%	57%	55%	60%	60%	62%	51%	45%	55%	69%	60%
Studying interrupted	71%	65%	59%	56%	60%	56%	59%	59%	44%	54%	57%	64%
Unwanted sexual advance	25%	21%	17%	17%	17%	17%	20%	17%	13%	21%	26%	29%
Unwanted sexual experience	6%	6%	4%	5%	4%	6%	4%	5%	2%	3%	3%	2%
The Effects of One's Own Drinking												
Hangover	70%	60%	63%	57%	59%	58%	74%	72%	54%	65%	69%	72%
Miss Class	38%	26%	30%	26%	28%	27%	39%	40%	19%	34%	27%	46%
Get Behind in School Work	27%	21%	23%	19%	19%	21%	29%	28%	17%	27%	24%	30%
Do Something You Regret Later	44%	33%	34%	32%	32%	34%	43%	38%	24%	35%	38%	44%
Forget Where You Are or What You Did	43%	34%	36%	28%	27%	26%	40%	28%	22%	29%	30%	45%
Argue With Friends	36%	27%	30%	26%	26%	28%	35%	32%	20%	32%	37%	27%
Unplanned Sexual Activity	27%	17%	17%	14%	14%	14%	20%	16%	8%	13%	19%	26%
Unprotected Sex	13%	7%	9%	6%	6%	7%	8%	7%	3%	8%	7%	13%
Damage Property	13%	9%	11%	7%	8%	6%	10%	8%	5%	8%	9%	13%
Trouble With Campus or Local Police	6%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	8%	5%	4%	5%	7%	7%
Get Hurt or Injured	21%	14%	15%	12%	14%	9%	16%	14%	10%	11%	14%	16%
Med. Treatment Alcohol OD	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%		1%	1%	

^a The Effects of One's Own Drinking data for 1999 to 1993 is reported for drinkers only. The 2006-2000 data includes students who do and do not drink.

^b 466 were University Park Students

Appendix A (continued)

Table A-5: The Percentage of PSU Students Who Experienced Negative Consequences by Risk Category, 2004 and 2006

	Non-high-risk drinkers		Occasional high-risk drinkers		Frequent high-risk drinkers	
	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004
n's	525	620	306	331	442	424
Have a hangover	38.3%	27.0%	86.9%	82.6%	95.5%	89.9%
Miss a class	11.0%	5.4%	43.8%	27.4%	65.2%	54.3%
Get behind in school work	9.0%	6.1%	31.1%	24.6%	43.3%	38.9%
Do something you later regretted	19.1%	9.6%	51.8%	44.7%	67.3%	59.4%
Forget where you were or what you did	15.6%	7.7%	48.8%	36.2%	70.9%	69.6%
Argue with friends	15.0%	8.4%	43.0%	31.7%	55.6%	49.3%
Engage in unplanned sexual activity	10.1%	3.9%	27.9%	17.8%	46.1%	34.9%
Not use protection when you had sex	3.4%	1.0%	13.2%	5.9%	24.4%	15.1%
Damage property	1.5%	1.9%	12.5%	7.0%	25.0%	21.8%
Get into trouble with the campus or local police	1.7%	1.3%	5.6%	5.1%	11.5%	8.2%
Get hurt or injured	4.4%	2.7%	21.2%	14.2%	38.6%	31.4%
Require medical treatment for an alcohol overdose	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%

Appendix B - Mount Nittany Medical Center

Mount Nittany Medical Center has been recording data on alcohol-related emergency visits of Penn State Students since 1996. Mount Nittany Medical Center examines all electronic medical files related to alcohol at the end of each weekend to generate a list of students who have visited the Emergency Department. Penn State Students are first identified by age, ranging from 17-25 years old. This information makes it possible to examine trends in the annual number of alcohol-related Emergency Department visits by Penn State students. The record of a person under the age of 17 is scrutinized in an attempt to identify where the student had been drinking. That information is included in the alcohol report if the incident is associated with Penn State. A person identified as a visitor to the Penn State community is not included. Penn State Students are identified by address, location of incident, and evidence of health insurance.

The date of incident, day of week, length of Emergency Department visit, age, sex, blood alcohol content level (BAC), injuries, and treatment are entered into a database categorized by month and year. If a doctor identifies alcohol on the breath of a patient, she or he might note this in the records as AOB (Alcohol on Breath) or note how many alcoholic drinks the patient reported having consumed. The doctor will also note any additional information, such as demeanor of the patient, evidence of other drug use, assault, sexual assault, and whether the incident is associated with a 21st birthday celebration.

The Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) of a patient is measured at the discretion of the doctor. BAC levels are measured if the doctor decides it will be helpful to the medical treatment of the patient. A BAC test is usually not taken if the patient is visiting the Emergency Department with other injuries, such as fractures or lacerations. Treating the most severe injury is the highest priority. Legal BAC measurements may be requested by the Police and are sent directly to the hospital laboratory.

Using this recording system, the status of an off-campus student could potentially be overlooked if the student is over twenty-five, has private health insurance, or lives at an off campus address. BAC levels are good indicators of the extent of alcohol consumption, but since this test is done at the discretion of each physician, BAC results are not consistently available for all of the alcohol related emergency visits by Penn State Students. Therefore, the figures in Table B-1 that report average BAC level for student visits during the three previous academic years should be interpreted with great caution.

Table B-1: Mount Nittany Medical Center Emergency Department Data 1999-2007

	Total Number	Tested BAC	Missing	Average BAC	Average Age	Male	Female
1999-2000	199	50.25%	49.75%	0.221	20.46	66.28%	32.56%
2000-2001	221	55.20%	44.79%	0.215	20.27	62.86%	36.73%
2001-2002	259	63.71%	36.29%	0.222	19.99	64.68%	35.32%
2002-2003	248	68.95%	31.05%	0.228	19.89	53.22%	46.77%
2003-2004	175	75.42%	24.57%	0.222	19.73	57.14%	42.86%
2004-2005	229	78.17%	21.83%	0.232	19.93	57.64%	42.36%
2005-2006	353	78.47%	21.53%	0.239	19.99	60.00%	40.00%
2006-2007	444	72.30%	27.70%	0.235	20.19	62.61%	37.39%

Appendix B (continued)

Table B-2: Pennsylvania State University Students Involved in Alcohol-Related Visits to MNMC Emergency Department by Month

	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
August	6	12	20	17	8	14	15	15
September	20	43	27	32	36	31	54	77
October	17	25	21	30	25	35	75	59
November	7	21	38	41	31	18	38	51
December	24	19	11	23	11	24	13	38
January	23	13	18	15	9	17	22	30
February	34	11	28	24	11	21	26	32
March	22	21	23	19	13	16	31	47
April	33	24	37	24	11	34	39	43
May	4	6	12	7	7	4	10	27
June	4	14	9	5	4	2	10	7
July	5	12	15	11	9	13	20	18
Total	199	221	259	248	175	229	353	444

Appendix C - Sexual Assault Services

Information is gathered through the use of a sexual assault collection form about students who seek assistance for sexual assault. Unfortunately, there is no way to measure the number of cases where students do not seek services for sexual assault. Staff, primarily those providing direct services to the student victims of sexual assault, submit the forms confidentially. Completion of the form is based on information volunteered by the student seeking support; consequently some of the information such as location and use of alcohol or assailant status are often “unknown” because the student did not volunteer information. In addition, incidents are not categorized on the basis of legal criminal definitions because detailed information was not reported to authorities.

Due to a change on the sexual assault collection form, information is no longer compiled through the question, “Did alcohol play a role in the assault?” Therefore, information collected demonstrating self-identified alcohol use by the victim and the victim’s report of the assailant’s alcohol use replaced the “Annual Percentage of Sexual Assault Incidents Involving Alcohol” figure from the 2002-2003 assessment report.

Table C-1: Penn State Students Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, 1998-2006

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Number of total incidents	98	112	79	94	100	107	105	80	77
Number of victims reporting use of alcohol	60	74	58	69	65	88	71	68	54
Number of assailants reported to have used alcohol	51	64	52	53	43	53	39	46	27

Appendix D - State College and University Police Departments

The Penn State University and State College Police Departments work from the same radio and computerized record management system, facilitating communication between Departments and easing common reporting of violations on campus and in the community. Penn State University Police and the State College Borough Police have worked closely with the Partnership to provide data on certain alcohol related violations for PSU students. Data for years before 2000 are less complete, which is why we begin with 2000 data.

In spring of 2002 University Police began purchasing Portable Breath Testers. The blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level can be measured instantly with this device. Officers now use Portable Breath Testers to identify underage violators who in earlier years avoided citation due to lack of unambiguous evidence of an alcohol violation.

The Penn State University Student Misconduct Policy went into effect at the start of the 2001 fall semester. This policy facilitates cooperation between State College and other local Police to make referrals to the PSU Office of Judicial Affairs. Since off-campus violation referrals are now routinely made, it is possible for the State College Police to less ambiguously identify alcohol violators who are Penn State students. In previous years, a clear identification was more problematic. For the purposes of this report, we determined if the person cited for an alcohol offense was a Penn State student in two ways, first by residence type code and second by social security number. If the person who was cited was identified as a student by either method we counted them as a student here. The percentage of correct identifications of Penn State Students varies from year to year.

Table D-1: Annual Number of Citations Issued by State College and University Police to Students and Non-students for Public Drunkenness, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Students	219	220	261	151	164	195	216
Non-Students	145	181	184	133	160	188	195
Total	364	401	445	284	324	383	411

Table D-2: Annual Number of Citations Issued by State College and University Police to Students and Non-students for Liquor Law Violations, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Students	544	682	1139	941	871	1002	1181
Non-Students	315	328	434	305	299	275	366
Total	859	1010	1573	1246	1170	1277	1547

Appendix D (continued)

Table D-3: Annual Number of Arrests by State College and University Police of Students and Non-students for DUI, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Students	105	120	169	202	159	139	209
Non-Students	186	209	224	373	297	233	335
Total	291	329	393	575	456	372	544

Table D-4: Percent of Combined Alcohol Related Violations (Public Drunkenness, Liquor Law Citations and DUI Arrests) Issued to Penn State Students and Non-Students, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Students	57.33%	58.73%	65.08%	61.47%	61.23%	65.75%	64.19%
Non-Students	42.67%	41.27%	34.92%	38.53%	38.77%	34.25%	35.81%
Total	1514	1740	2411	2105	1950	2032	2502

Appendix E - Office of Judicial Affairs

Table E-1: Number of Drug and Alcohol Charges Assigned, 1998-2006

	Total	Alcohol	Drug
1998-1999	292	NA	NA
1999-2000	409	NA	NA
2000-2001	428	NA	NA
2001-2002	707	455	252
2002-2003	928	630	298
2003-2004	787	666	121
2004-2005	901	736	165
2005-2006	980	773	207
2006-2007	1292	910	382

Table E-2: Number of Referrals to The Office of Judicial Affairs, 1998-2006^a

	University Police	Residence Life	Faculty	Off-Campus Police
1998-1999	684	202	13	NA
1999-2000	781	175	31	NA
2000-2001	690	219	67	64
2001-2002	938	312	110	1,775
2002-2003	1,049	221	306	2,209
2003-2004	894	242	223	1,382
2004-2005	784	208	173	1,402
2005-2006	1,191	366	205	1,693

^a The data in Table E-2 reflect the number of students referred to the Office of Judicial Affairs and include both cases resolved with charges and through alternative programs.

Appendix E (continued)

Table E-3: Total Number of AIP Referrals Assigned by Residence Life, Judicial Affairs, and The District Magistrates^b, 2001-2006

	Residence Life	Judicial Affairs	District Magistrates ^c
2001-2002	607	211	210
2002-2003	481	194	402
2003-2004	430	370	87
2004-2005	680	477	88
2005-2006	610	313	163

^b The Office of Judicial Affairs no longer collects separate referrals from the District Magistrate.

^c 2003-2005 data was obtained from the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness, University Health Services.

Table E-4: Number of Alcohol Interventions Sanctioned Through The Office of Judicial Affairs, 1998-2006^d

	Alcohol 101	AIP I	AIP II	AIP III	Off-campus
1998-1999		66	70	7	
1999-2000		82	93	13	
2000-2001		85	158	13	
2001-2002		97	108	6	
2002-2003		125	65	4	
2003-2004	8	142	218	10	165
2004-2005	5	141	140	14	177
2005-2006	9	184	117	12	203

^d All sanctions are not always accounted for. A student could have been assigned more than one sanction and data entered on secondary sanctions cannot currently be captured. Prior to the 2001-2002 academic year, the magistrate referred all AIP sanctions directly to the Penn State Office of Health Promotion and Wellness (OHPW). This data from OHPW is not available. Due to the change in the Off-Campus misconduct policy, in 2001-2002, AIP referrals assigned by the district magistrates began being reported to Judicial Affairs for case management.

Appendix F - Office of Residence Life

Penn State houses 12,000 undergraduate students and 1,000 graduate students living in residence halls, apartments, and student housing. There are 249 resident assistants/community assistants assigned to the residence halls and apartments. Residence Life incident data is gathered through the Community Standards/Judicial Affairs Incident Reports. Information about the student, nature of incident, location, time, and witnesses are recorded. A Residence Life Coordinator will either schedule a meeting with the student and/or the Residence Life Assistant Director or refer the case to Judicial Affairs.

Table F-1: Residence Life Charge Code Comparison Table for University Park 1998-2007

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Underage possession	339	196	232	355	483	836	519	569	741
Open container possession of a small quantity	3	10	6	4	4	1	7	14	15
Possession of a keg on campus					6	3	4	2	1
Supplying to a minor	3	2	3	3	9	6	5	4	13
Party Responsibility	63	93	133	150	78	107	111	136	121
Public Drunkenness	29	27	16	43	52	58	49	53	108
Alcohol Intervention Program 1	413	390	526	537	391	449	329	493	
Alcohol Intervention Program 2	31	36	34	70	90	70	44	53	

Appendix G - LateNight-PennState

Table G-1: LateNight-PennState Attendance 1997-2007

	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Fall	NA	16,732	24,299	30,527	33,649	54,102	48,589	47,102	44,286	34,772	32,310
Spring	7,008	22,241	24,402	33,527	43,208	43,586	42,543	39,974	36,349	32,004	26,448
Total	7,008	38,973	48,701	64,054	76,857	97,688	91,132	87,076	80,635	66,776	58,758

Appendix H - Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board

Table H-1: Total Sales of Liquor in Gallons Per Capita in Centre County and Pennsylvania

Year	Centre County		Pennsylvania	
	Total Gallonage	Total Gal/Person	Total Gallonage	Total Gal/Person
1995	259,665	2.08	24,761,094	2.06
1996	272,953	2.19	25,247,322	2.10
1997	296,019	2.37	25,964,973	2.16
1998	302,005	2.42	26,079,006	2.17
1999	318,465	2.55	27,193,222	2.26
2000	376,897	2.78	31,678,100	2.56
2001	346,557	2.55	28,309,477	2.30
2002	365,245	2.69	29,418,561	2.39
2003	397,433	2.93	31,406,045	2.56
2004	411,405	3.03	32,074,976	2.61
2005	439,783	3.24	33,475,173	2.70
2006	467,345	3.44	34,996,846	2.84

Table H-2: Total Sales Volume for State College Wine & Spirit Shops

	Hills Plaza	Hamilton Square	North Atherton	Benner Pike	Total
1997	\$1,741,847.73	\$3,266,323.81	\$3,316,160.31		\$8,324,331.85
1998	\$2,022,692.07	\$3,823,283.16	\$3,485,675.21		\$9,331,650.44
1999	\$2,132,158.42	\$4,170,198.45	\$3,594,372.58		\$9,896,729.45
2000	\$2,279,579.62	\$4,635,326.53	\$3,992,550.03		\$10,907,456.18
2001	\$2,311,490.89	\$4,855,225.72	\$4,391,249.85		\$11,557,966.46
2002	\$2,397,570.63	\$5,185,655.68	\$5,018,817.47		\$12,602,043.78
2003	\$2,583,943.56	\$5,699,054.94	\$6,775,506.86		\$15,058,505.36
2004	\$2,716,179.60	\$5,978,417.42	\$7,502,609.96		\$16,197,206.98
2005	\$2,669,574.16	\$6,287,722.75	\$8,076,247.79	\$808,887.70	\$17,842,432.40
2006	\$2,491,480.24	\$6,531,123.50	\$8,921,472.79	\$1,756,935.71	\$19,701,012.24

Appendix H (continued)

Table H-3: State College Wine & Spirit Shops Sales Breakdown by Retail Location

	Hills Plaza	Hamilton Sq. Shop	North Atherton	Benner Pike
1998	\$1,706,714.05	\$2,117,908.50	\$2,986,043.93	
1999	\$1,804,995.23	\$2,160,536.84	\$3,067,941.81	
2000	\$1,870,963.34	\$2,412,649.19	\$3,392,269.15	
2001	\$1,881,649.81	\$2,518,134.67	\$3,721,748.91	
2002	\$1,984,394.62	\$2,713,490.23	\$4,145,444.91	
2003	\$2,155,793.12	\$3,025,337.00	\$5,795,176.12	
2004	\$2,231,845.57	\$3,159,907.80	\$6,397,366.31	
2005	\$2,201,911.44	\$3,258,146.56	\$6,800,897.85	\$769,184.76
2006	\$2,080,868.55	\$3,431,136.88	\$7,445,858.96	\$1,636,775.17

Table H-4: State College Wine & Spirit Shops Sales Breakdown by Licensees and Permittees

	Hills Plaza	Hamilton Sq. Shop	North Atherton	Benner Pike
1998	\$311,746.47	\$1,693,072.27	\$471,295.73	
1999	\$315,870.92	\$1,985,409.60	\$493,124.90	
2000	\$369,452.07	\$2,169,654.35	\$553,742.46	
2001	\$381,535.79	\$2,274,683.80	\$612,503.74	
2002	\$360,914.12	\$2,392,358.90	\$793,652.41	
2003	\$403,124.19	\$2,492,296.92	\$933,110.54	
2004	\$430,798.76	\$2,600,503.28	\$973,437.14	
2005	\$414,229.76	\$2,793,980.33	\$1,101,242.81	\$38,693.73
2006	\$372,489.84	\$2,834,523.48	\$1,221,863.30	\$115,561.40

Appendix H (continued)

Table H-5: State College Wine & Spirit Shops Sales Breakdown by Special Liquor Orders

	Hills Plaza	Hamilton Sq. Shop	North Atherton	Benner Pike
1998	\$4,231.55	\$12,302.39	\$28,335.55	
1999	\$11,292.27	\$24,252.01	\$33,305.87	
2000	\$39,164.21	\$53,022.99	\$46,538.42	
2001	\$48,305.29	\$62,407.25	\$56,997.20	
2002	\$52,261.89	\$79,779.55	\$79,720.15	
2003	\$46,005.46	\$187,784.71	\$123,135.51	
2004	\$53,535.27	\$218,006.34	\$131,806.51	
2005	\$53,432.96	\$235,595.86	\$174,107.13	\$1,009.21
2006	\$38,121.85	\$265,463.14	\$253,750.53	\$4,599.14

Table H-6: Top Selling Wines and Spirits for State College Wine & Spirit Shops, 1998-2005

Year	Wine		Spirits	
	Wine	Units Sold	Spirits	Units Sold
1998	Woodbridge Mondavi Chardonnay	7,402	Captain Morgan Spiced Rum	19,259
1999	Woodbridge Mondavi Chardonnay	7,654	Captain Morgan Spiced Rum	20,361
2000	Woodbridge Mondavi Chardonnay	8,228	Captain Morgan Spiced Rum	21,193
2001	Woodbridge Mondavi Chardonnay	7,553	Captain Morgan Spiced Rum	10,468
2002	Woodbridge Mondavi Chardonnay	7,365	Captain Morgan Spiced Rum	23,283
2003	Woodbridge Mondavi Chardonnay	6,951	Captain Morgan Spiced Rum	24,094
2004	Franzia California Sunset Blush Winetap	6,050	Captain Morgan Spiced Rum	24,992
2005	Franzia California Sunset Blush Winetap	5,832	Captain Morgan Spiced Rum	25,278
2006	Franzia California Sunset Blush Winetap	6,084	Vladimir Vodka	25,803

Appendix I - State College Area School District

Table I-1: State College Area School District High School Drinking Trends 2000-2006^a

	1999-2000		2001-2002		2003-2004		2005-2006	
	SCASD	National	SCASD	National	SCASD	National	SCASD	National
Drink in the Last 30 Days								
10th	32%	40%	33%	41%	29%	35%	26%	33%
12th	43%	53%	55%	50%	54%	48%	44%	47%
Drink Lifetime								
10th	62%	72%	71%	71%	69%	66%	68%	63%
12th	76%	82%	83%	80%	82%	77%	75%	75%
Binge Drinking								
10th	14%	25%	13%	26%	14%	22%	10%	21%
12th	22%	31%	30%	30%	33%	28%	26%	28%
N's								
10th	519		717		524		X	
12th	419		337		495		X	

^a Source: Pennsylvania Youth Survey Report, State College Area School District. National data is from *Monitoring the Future*.