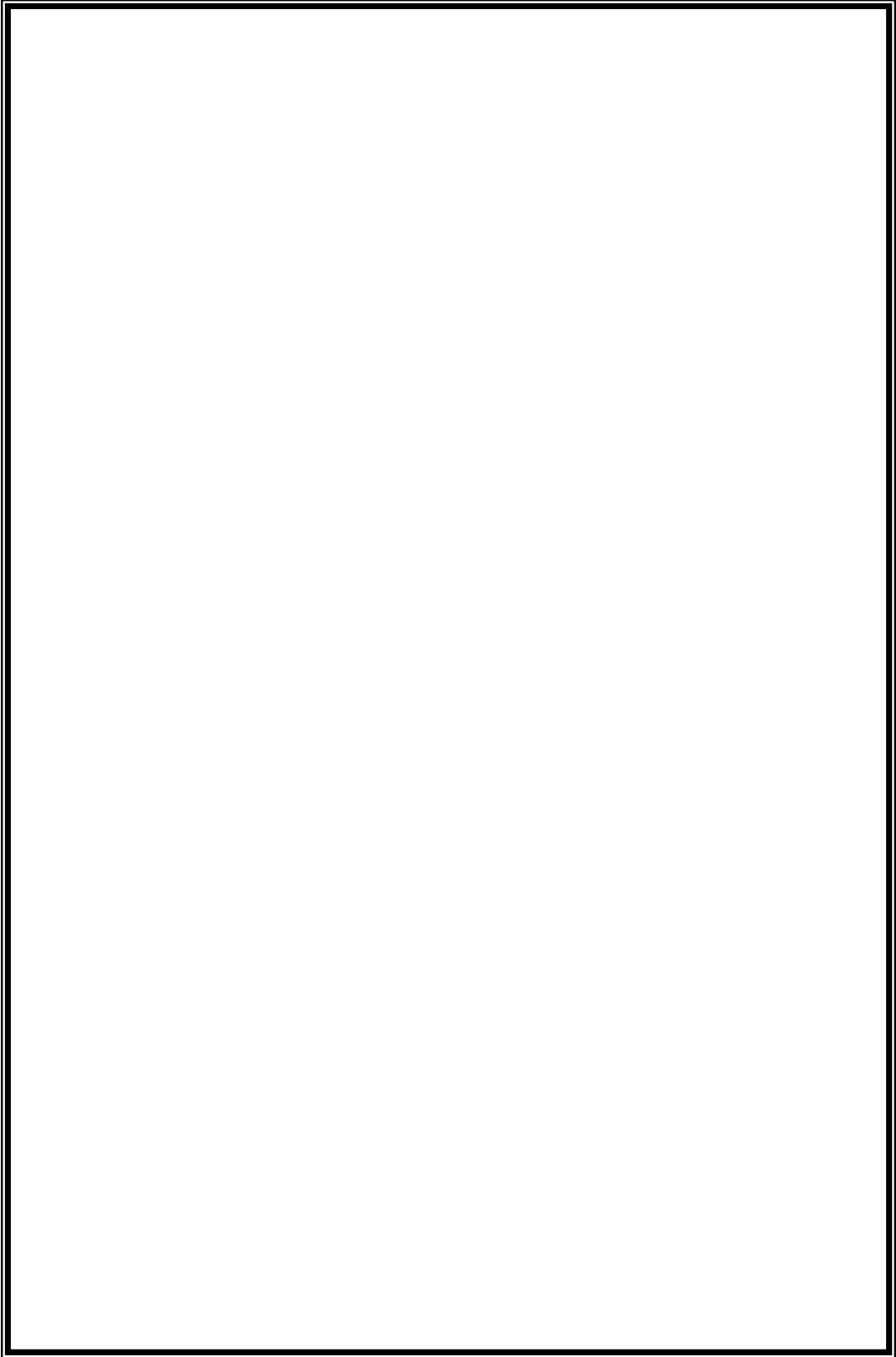


Community

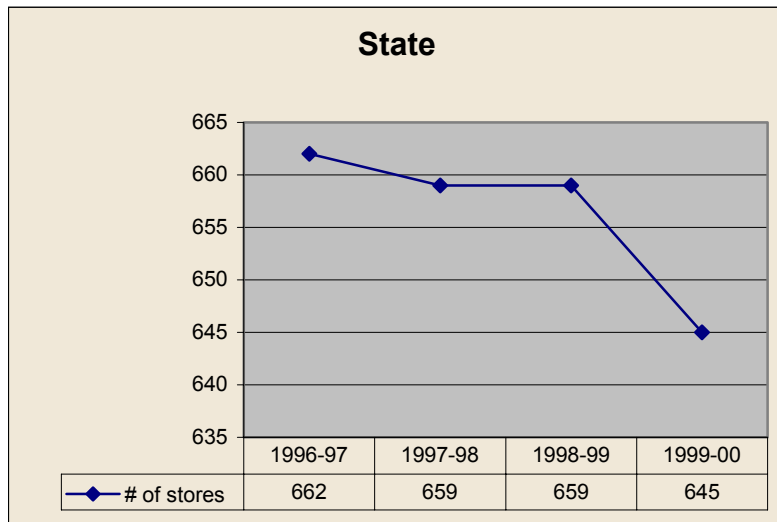
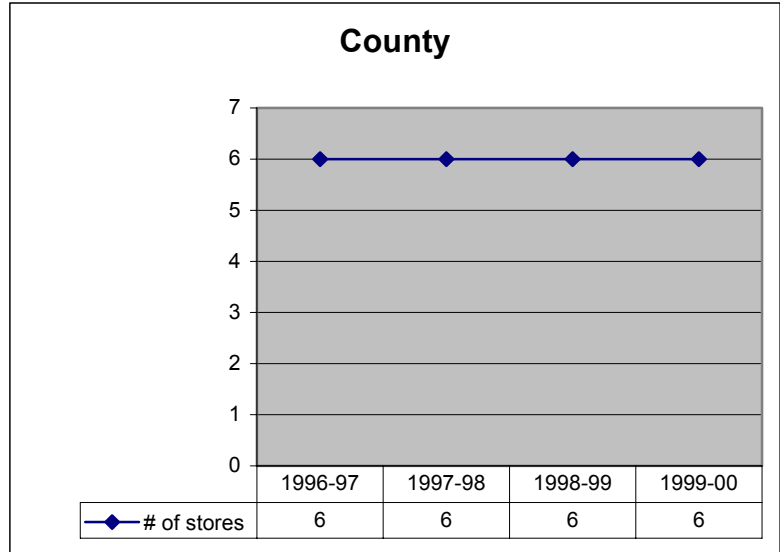
Risk Factors



Risk Factor: Availability of Drugs

Indicator: State Liquor Stores

Definition: Total number of liquor store establishments in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.

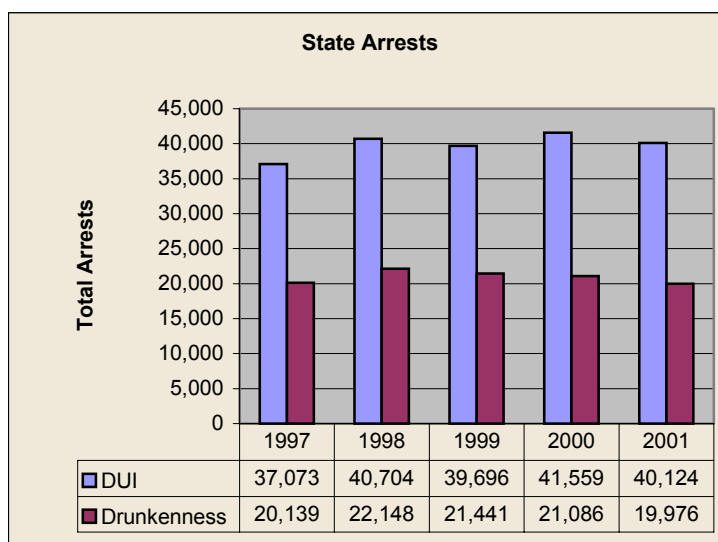
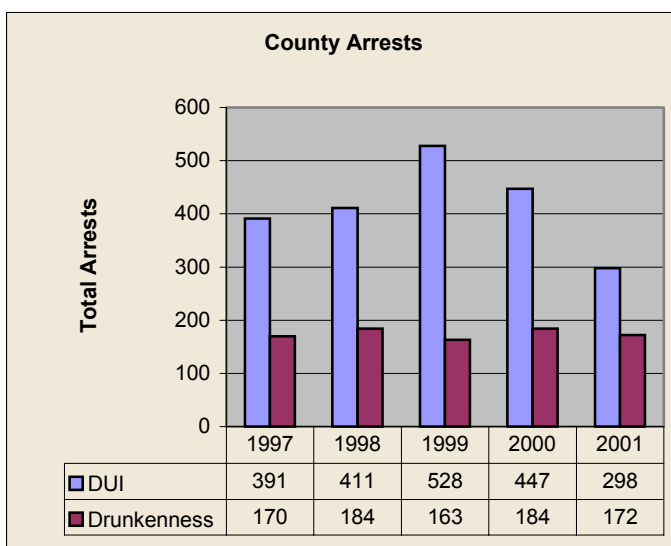


Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - health
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Availability of Drugs

Indicator: Alcohol related arrests.

Definition: Total arrests for DUI and Drunkenness in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania for 1997-2001.

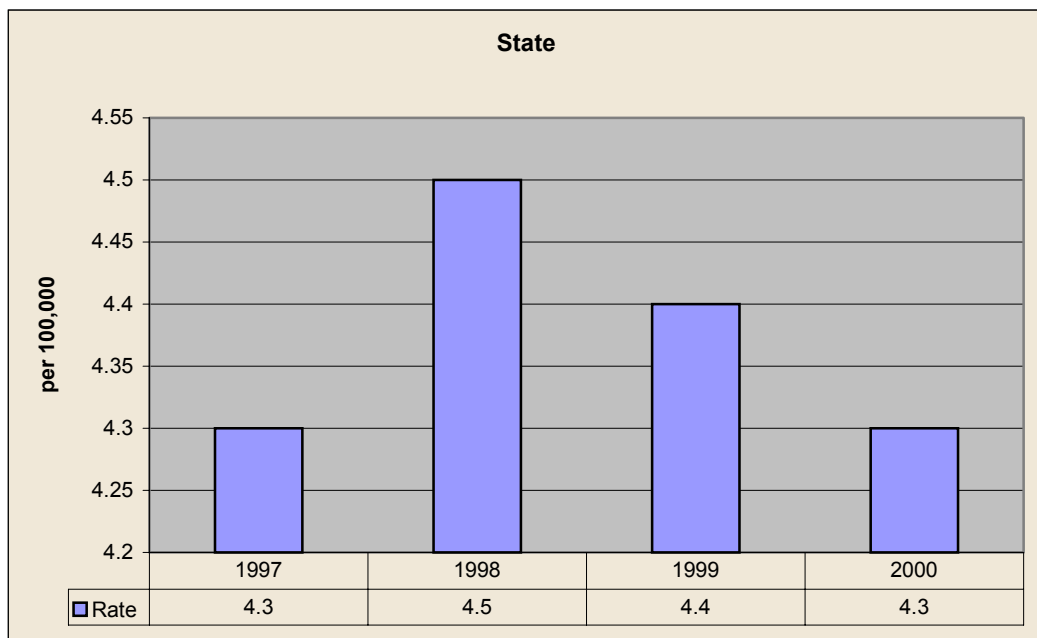
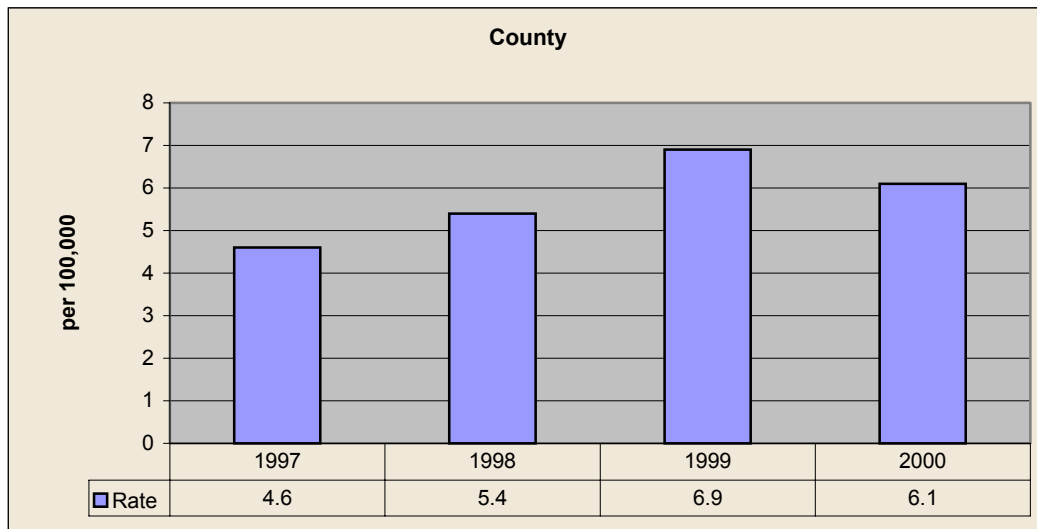


Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - arrests
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Availability of Drugs

Indicator: Alcohol related deaths

Definition: Rate of alcohol related deaths (per 100,000 population) in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.

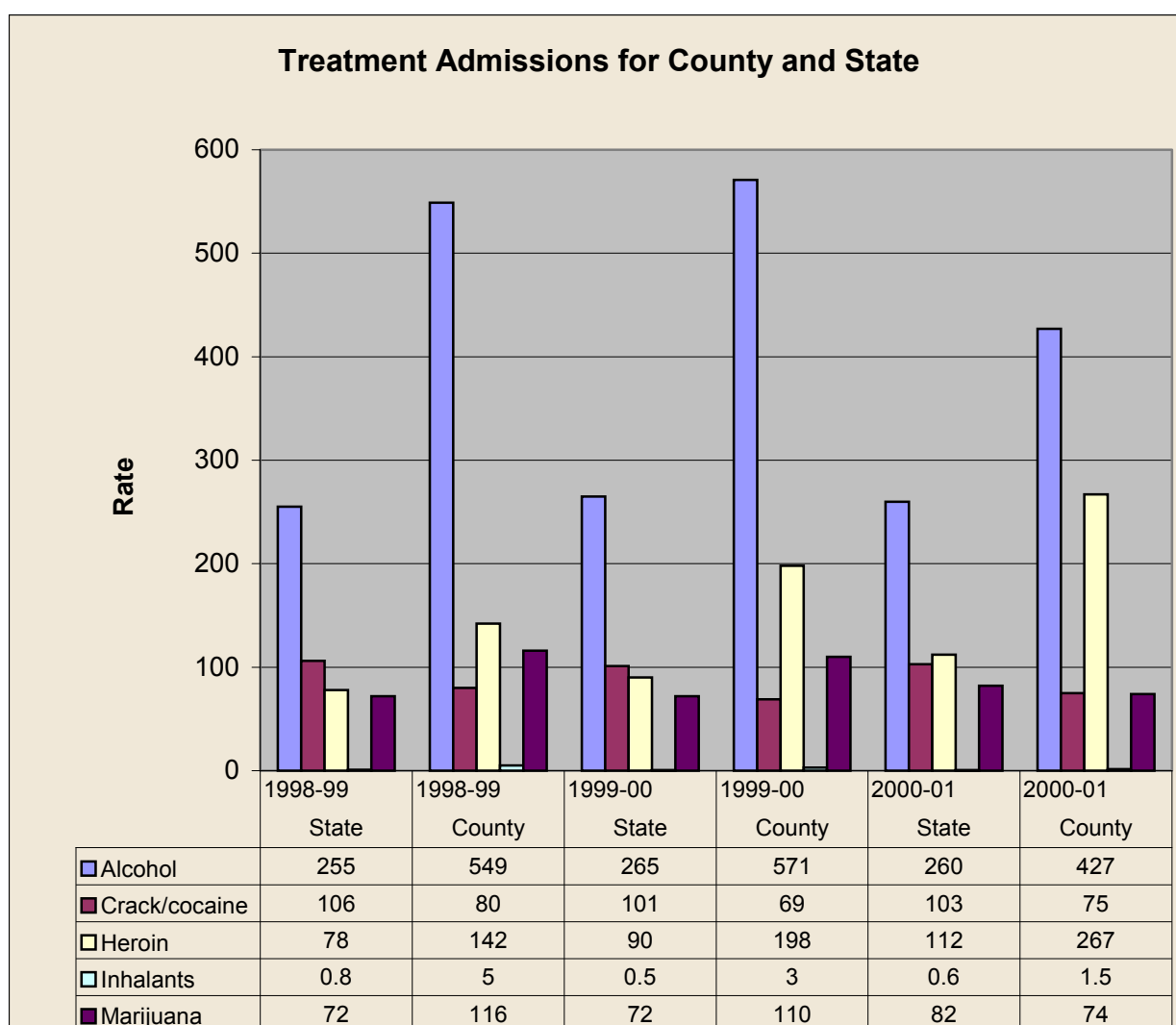


Source: Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board- 2000 Pennsylvania Crash Facts & Statistics
www.lcb.state.pa.us/edu/resources/Crashstats.asp

Risk Factor: Availability of Drugs

Indicator: Treatment Facility Admissions

Definition: Rate of Treatment Admissions (per 100,000 population) to state supported facilities in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania for Alcohol, Crack/Cocaine, Heroin, Inhalants and Marijuana.

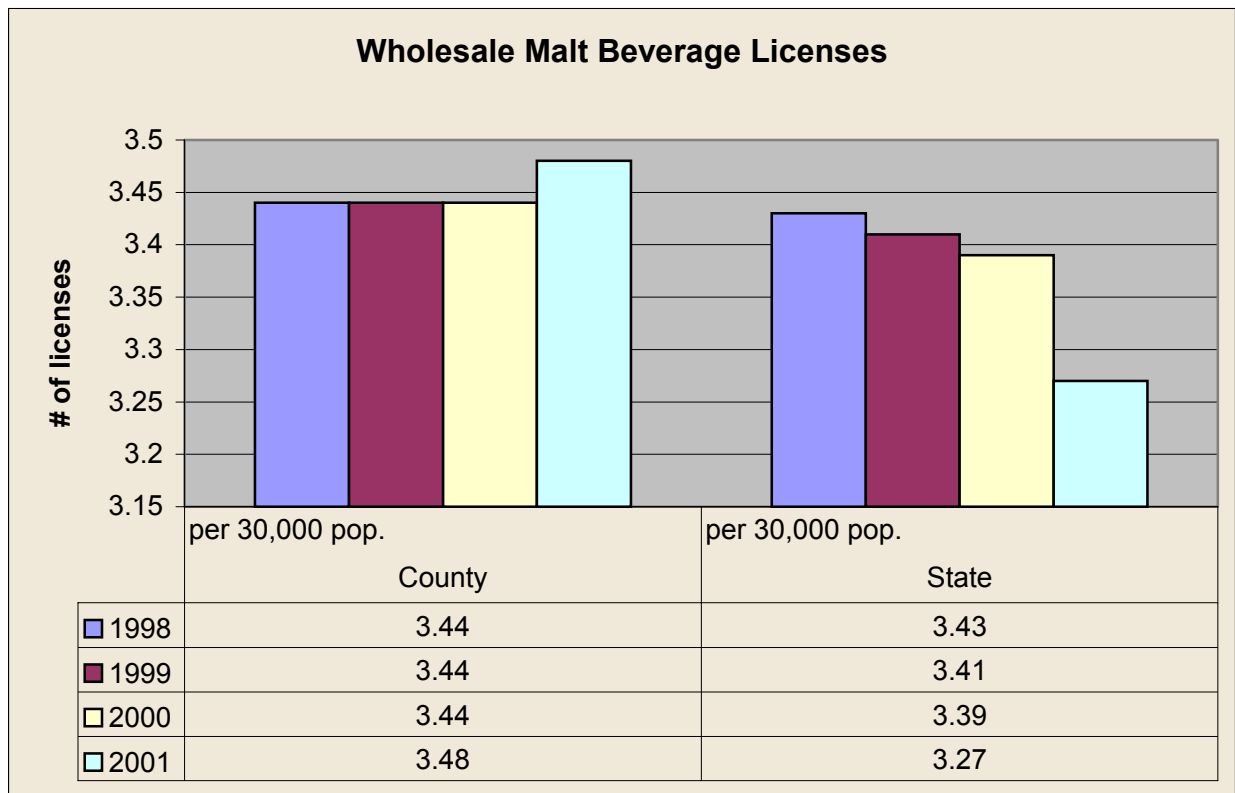


Source: Department of Health, Bureau of Drug & Alcohol Programs,
Client Information System Data, Blair County Single County Authority

Risk Factor: Availability of Drugs

Indicator: Wholesale Malt Beverage Licenses

Definition: Total number of wholesale malt beverage licenses per population and square mile for the County and State of Pennsylvania.



Total Licenses		
	County	State
1998	15	1,355
1999	15	1,348
2000	15	1,340
2001	15	1,335

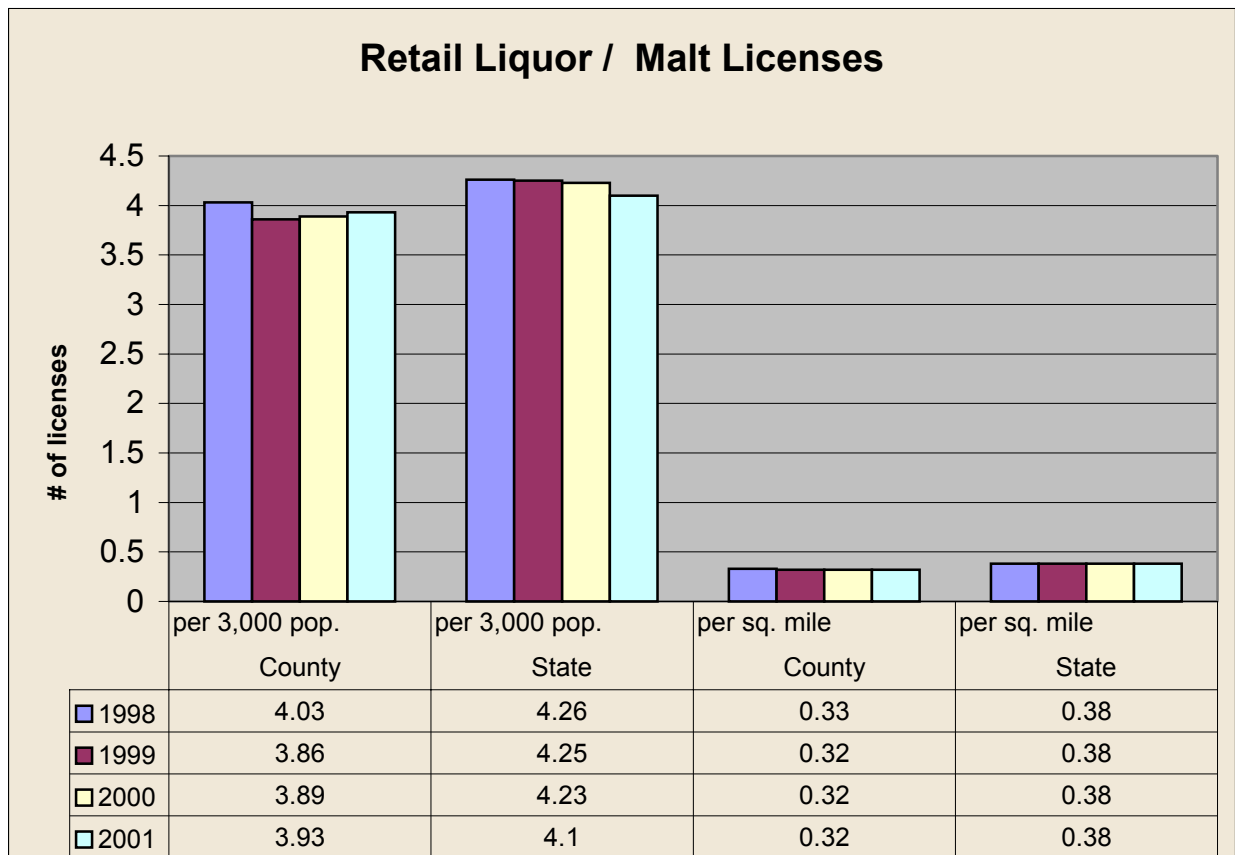
**Number of licenses per square mile for 1999-2001 remained the same. State 0.38 and County 0.32

Source: Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board
Bureau of Support Services

Risk Factor: Availability of Drugs

Indicator: Retail Liquor/Malt Licenses

Definition: Total number of retail licenses per population and square mile for the County and State of Pennsylvania.



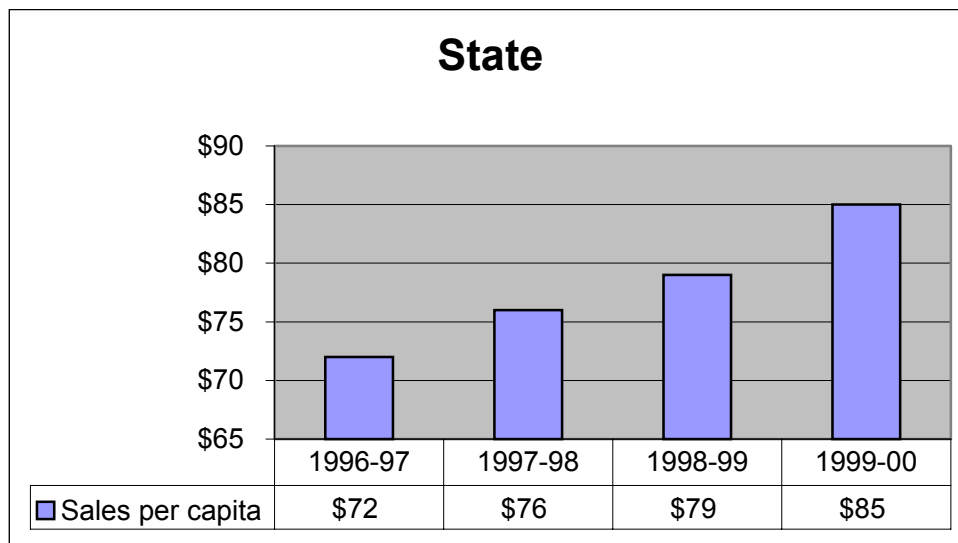
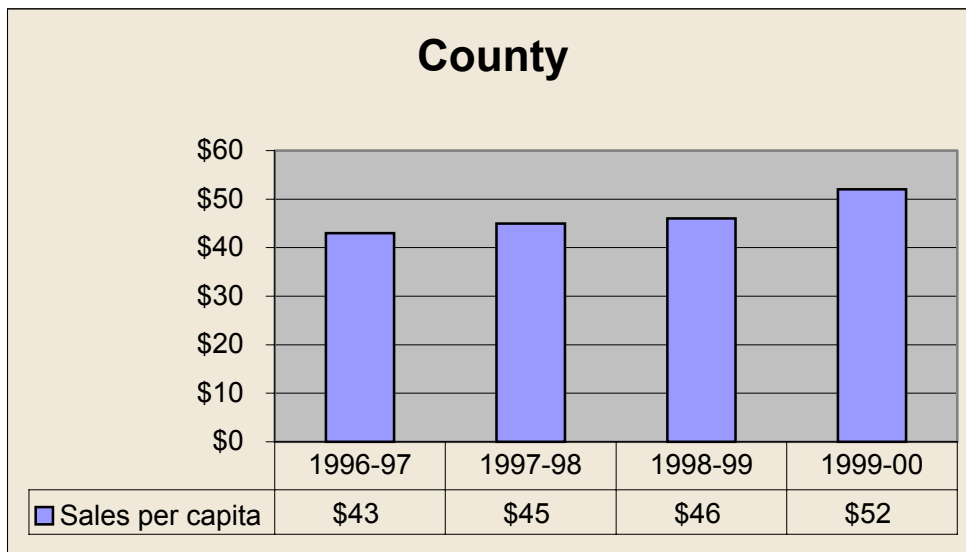
Total Licenses		
	County	State
1998	175	16,847
1999	168	16,802
2000	169	16,750
2001	169	16,753

Source: Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board
Bureau of Support Services

Risk Factor: Availability of Drugs

Indicator: Liquor Store Sales

Definition: Sales per capita from 1996-2000 for Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania State Liquor Stores.



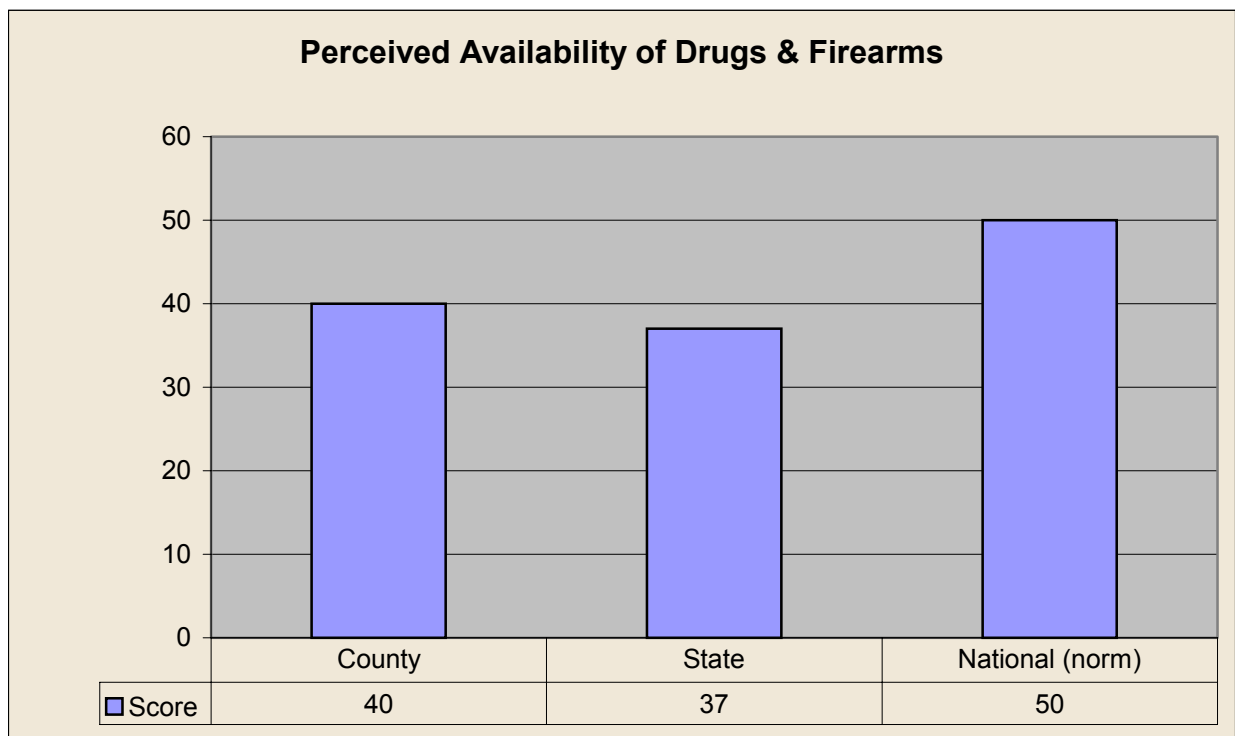
Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - health
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Availability of Drugs

Indicator: Perceived availability of drugs

Definition: The availability of alcohol, other drugs and firearms in a community is directly related to the incidence of delinquent behavior. The perception of availability of drugs is also associated with increased risk. In schools where children believe that drugs are more available, a higher rate of drug use occurs.

The Perceived Availability of Drugs and Firearms scale on the survey is designed to assess students' feelings about how easily they can get alcohol, other drugs, or firearms. Students were asked, "If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?" Answers: very hard, sort of hard, sort of easy, very easy.



****Survey based on sample of students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 in Blair County School Districts.****

Source: Channing Bete Company, Inc., 2001 Blair County Youth Survey, page 103

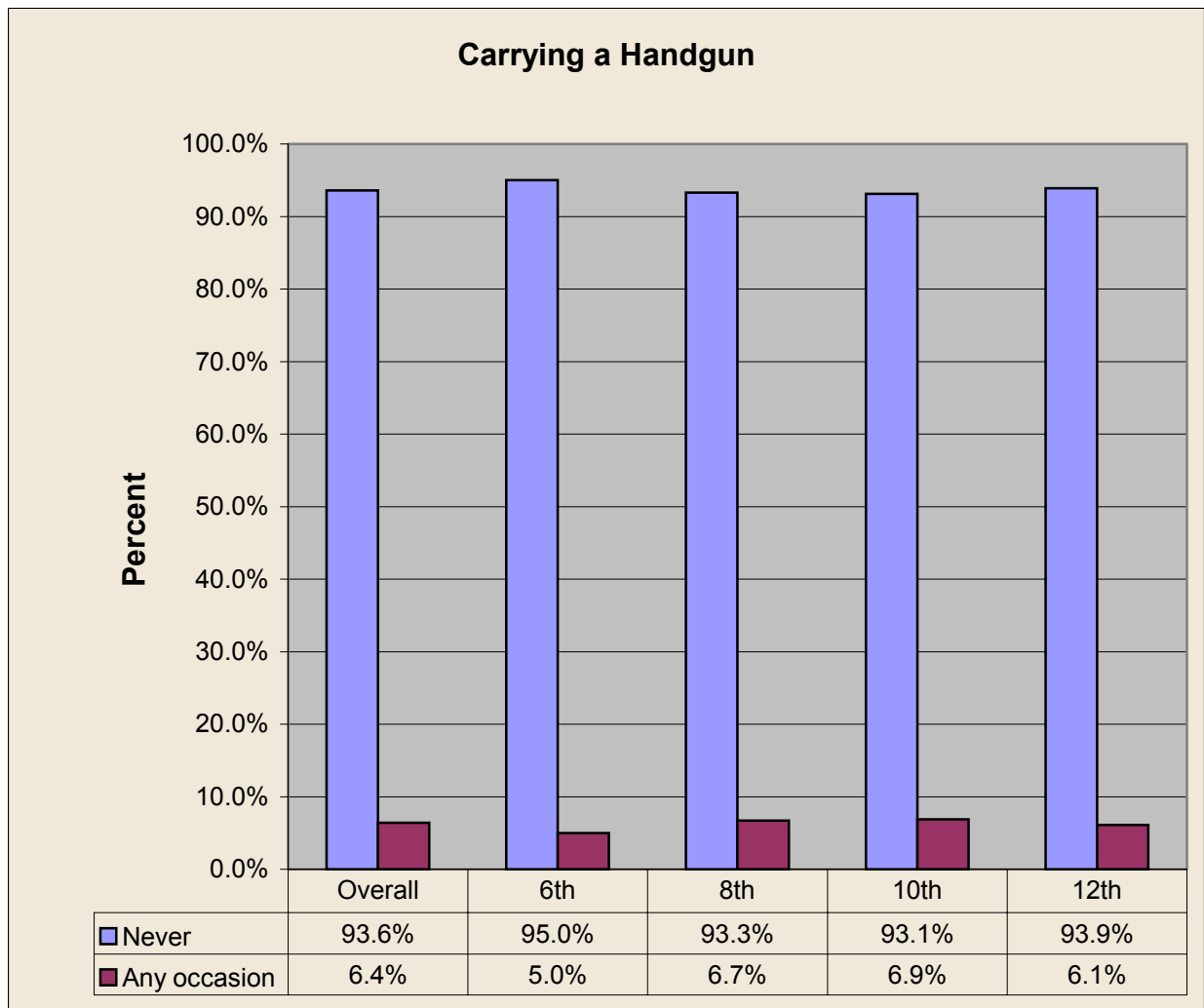
B. Availability of Firearms

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Page</u>
Availability of Firearms (handgun)	20
Availability of Firearms (long gun)	21
Availability of Firearms (youth use)	22
Firearm Related Deaths	23
License to Carry	24
Firearms in the Home	25
Perceived Availability of Firearms	26

Risk Factor: Availability of Firearms

Indicator: Availability of firearms

Definition: Students responded to the question: "How many times in the past year (12 months) have you carried a handgun?" Answer: never, any occasion



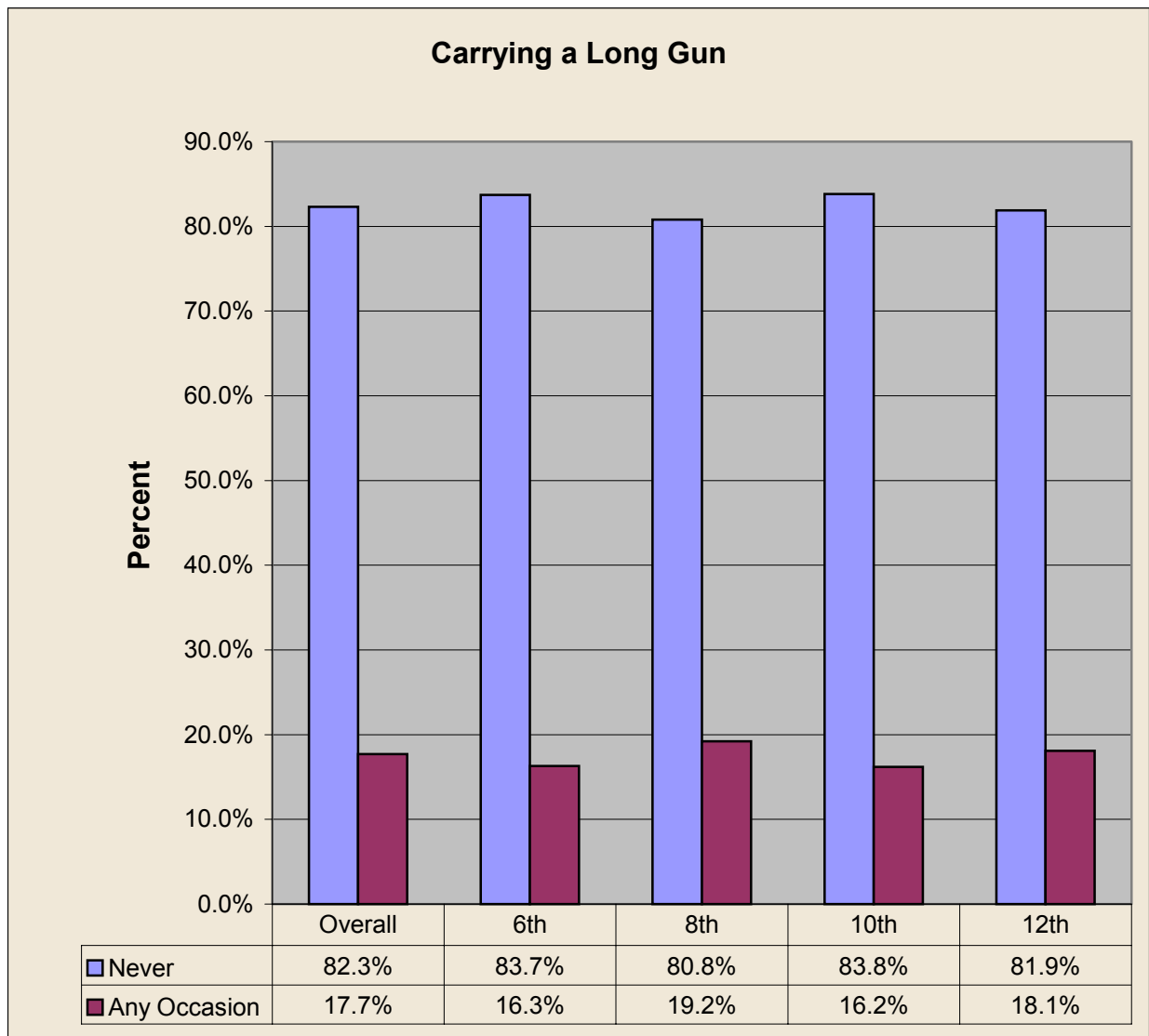
****Survey based on sample of students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 in Blair County School Districts.****

Source: Channing Bete, Inc. - 2001 Blair County Youth Survey - table 28

Risk Factor: Availability of Firearms

Indicator: Availability of firearms

Definition: Students responded to the question: "How many times in the past year (12 months) have you carried a long gun?" Answer: never, any occasion



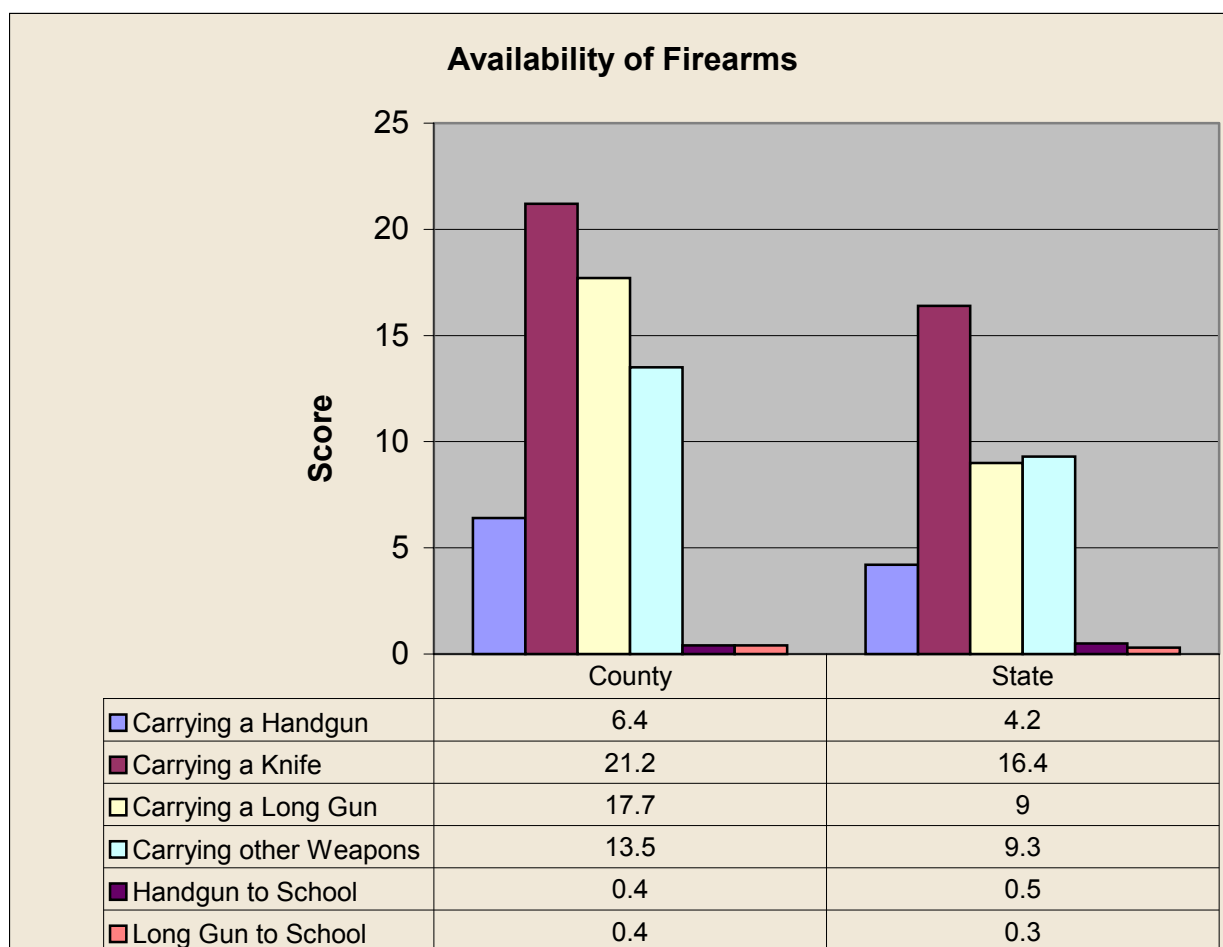
****Survey based on sample of students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 in Blair County School Districts.****

Source: Channing Bete, Inc. - 2001 Blair County Youth Survey - table 30

Risk Factor: Availability of Firearms

Indicator: Availability of firearms

Definition: Students responded to the questions: "How many times in the past year (12 months) have you carried (a) handgun, (b) knife, (c) long gun, (d) other weapons, (long gun)?" "How many times in the past year (12 months) have you taken a (a) long gun, (b) hand gun to school?"



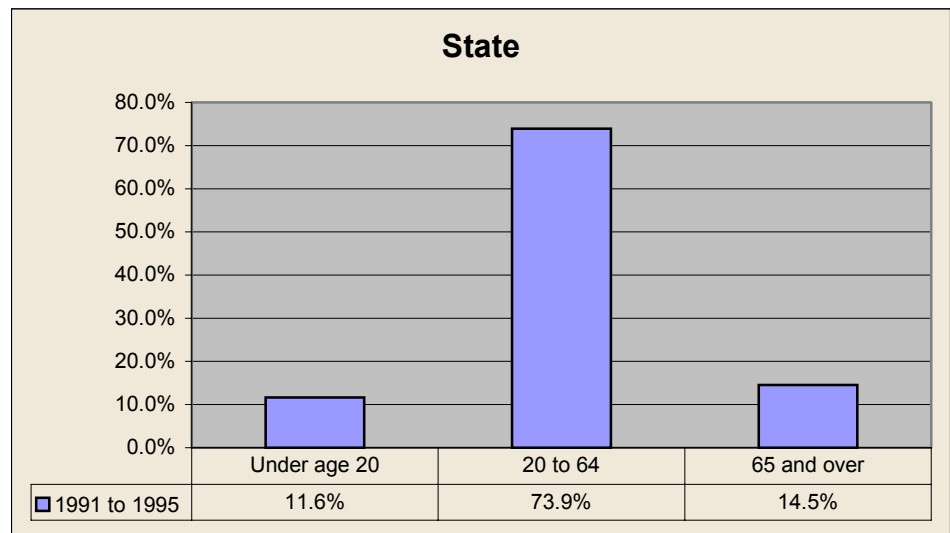
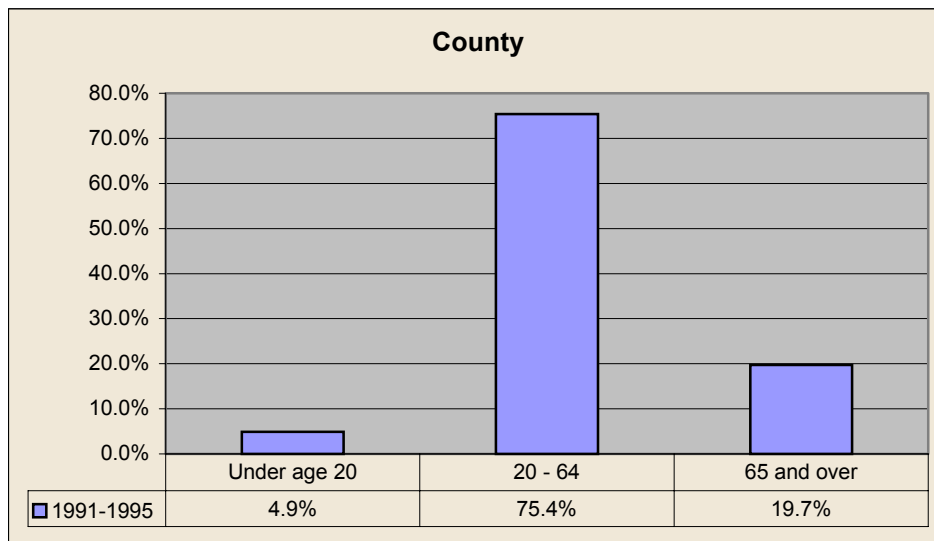
**Survey based on sample of students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 in Blair County School Districts and the State of Pennsylvania.

Source: Channing Bete Company, Inc. - 2001 Blair County Youth Survey - page 64,65
2001 Pennsylvania Youth Survey - page 73, 74

Risk Factor: Availability of Firearms

Indicator: Firearm related deaths

Definition: Total firearm related deaths from 1991-1995 in categories under age 20, age 20-64, and 65 and over in Blair County.

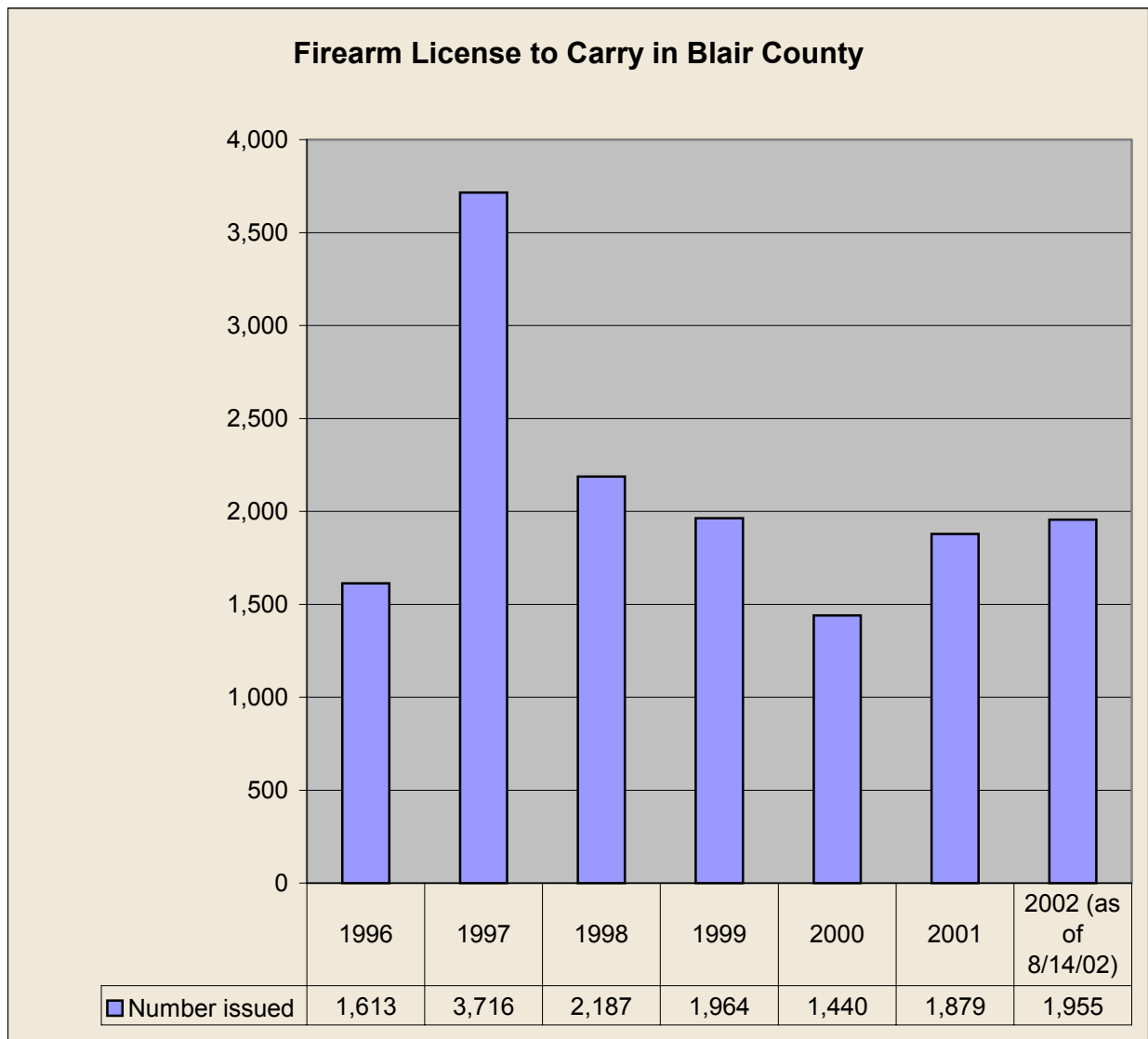


Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - health
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Availability of Firearms

Indicator: License to Carry

Definition: Number of applications for License to Carry in Blair County.
****numbers based on a 5 year license renewal rotation, 2002 - 5th year****

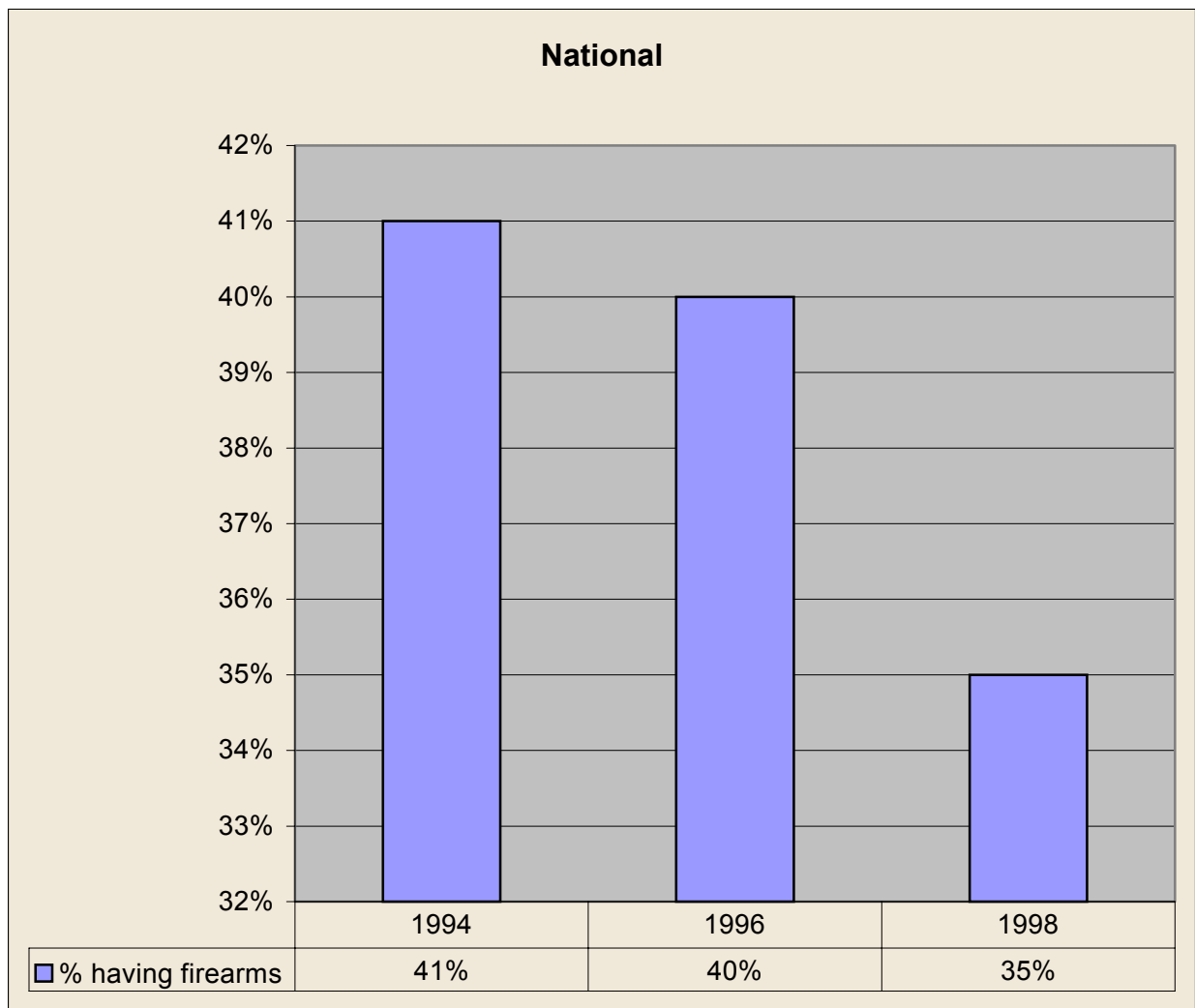


Source: Blair County Sheriff Office
 Blair County Courthouse

Risk Factor: Availability of Firearms

Indicator: Firearms in the Home

Definition: Percent of persons reporting having any firearms in their home nationally.

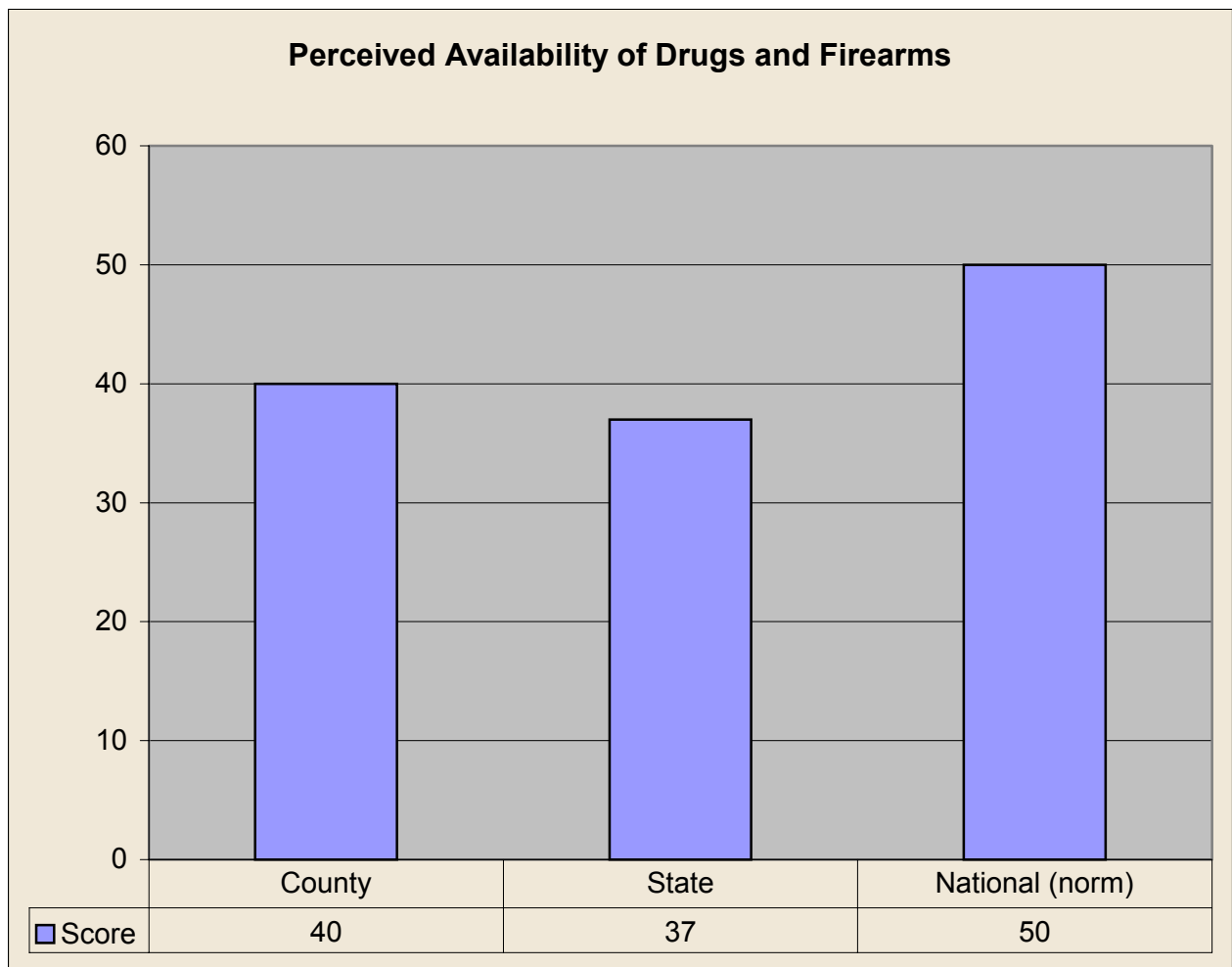


Source: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/sourcebook.htm

Risk Factor: Availability of Firearms

Indicator: Perceived availability of drugs and firearms

Definition: Students' perception of the availability of firearms. Survey questions asked, "How easy is it to obtain a firearm?"



****Survey based on sample of students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 in Blair County School Districts.****

Source: Channing Bete, Inc. - 2001 Blair County Youth Survey - page 103

C. Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms and Crime

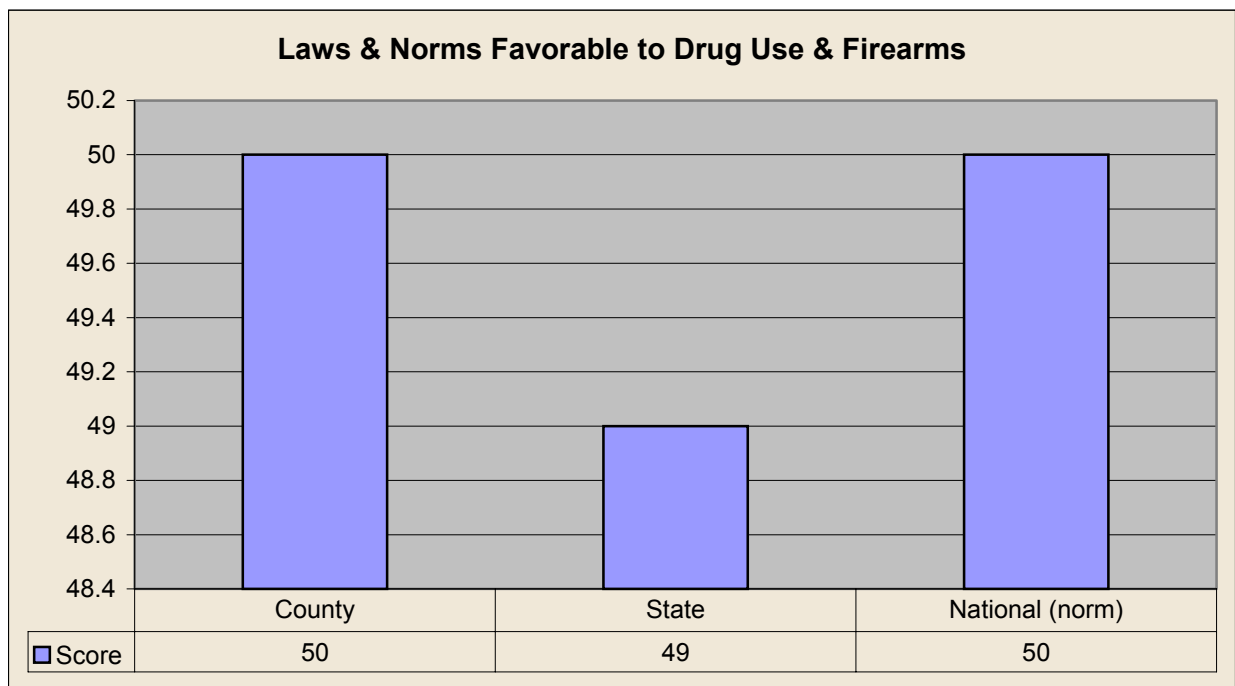
<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Page</u>
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use and Firearms	28
Disposition of Juveniles Arrested Substantiated Court Cases	29
Disposition of Juveniles Arrested	30
Attitudes Toward Gun Control Stricter/lesser gun control	31
Attitudes Toward Gun Control Right to own	32

Risk Factor: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

Indicator: Laws and norms favorable toward drug use and firearms

Definition: Students' perceptions of the rules and regulations concerning alcohol, tobacco and other drug use that exist in their neighborhoods are also associated with problems behaviors in adolescence. Community norms-the attitudes and policies a community holds in relation to drug use and other antisocial behaviors- are communicated in a variety of ways: through laws and written policies, through informal social practices and through the expectations parents and other members of the community have of young people. When laws and community standards are favorable toward drug use, violence and/or other crime, or even when they are just unclear, young people are more likely to engage in negative behaviors.

This indicator measured by examples: "How wrong would most adults in your neighborhoods think it was for kids your age to drink alcohol?" Answer: very wrong, wrong, a little wrong, and not wrong at all. "If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?" Answer: yes!, yes, no and no!



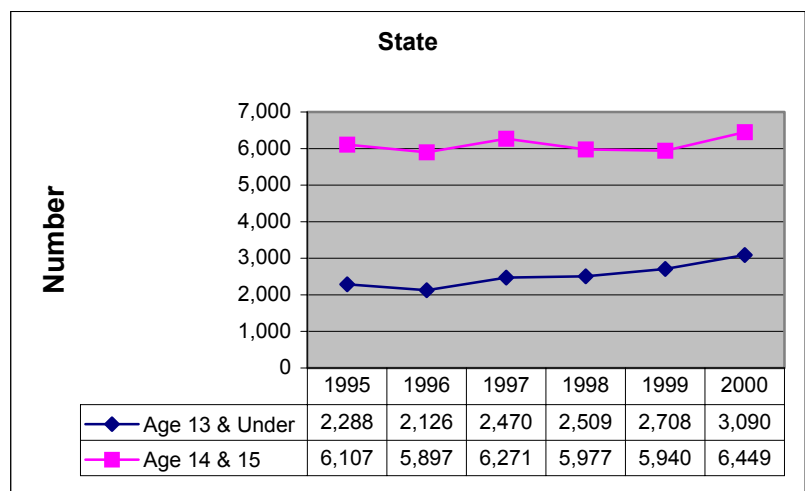
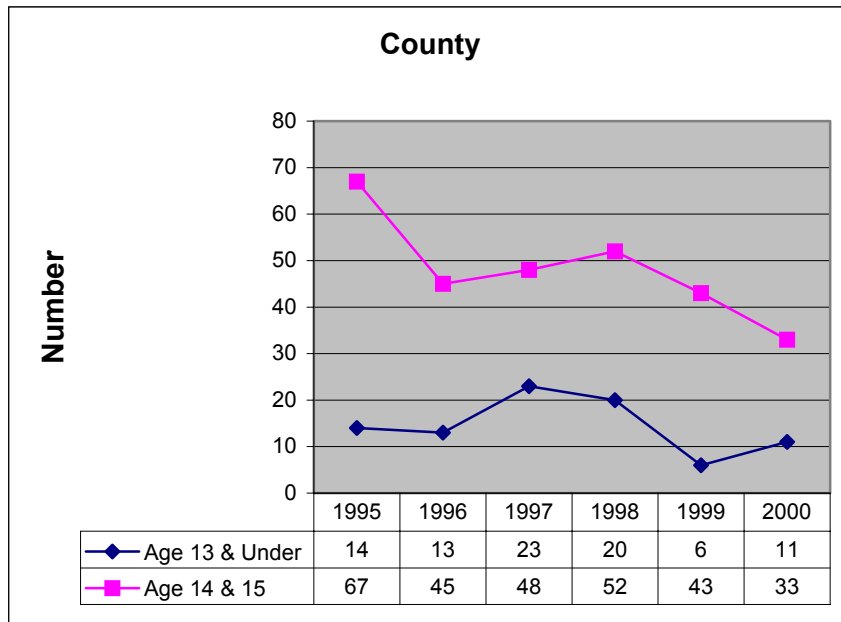
****Survey based on sample of students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 in Blair County School Districts.****

Source: Channing Bete Company, Inc., 2001 Blair County Youth Survey- page 102, 103

Risk Factor: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

Indicator: Disposition of Juveniles Arrested

Definition: Disposition of Substantiated Juvenile Court Cases for Youth 13 and under, and age 14 and 15 in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.

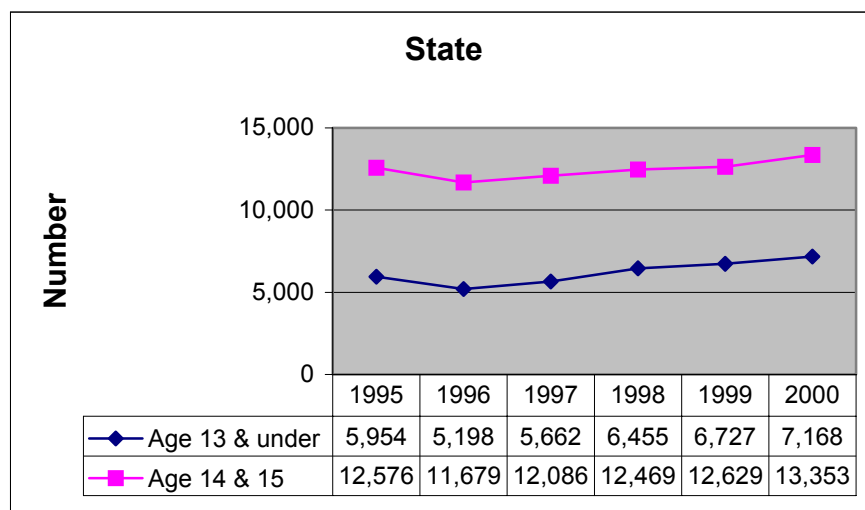
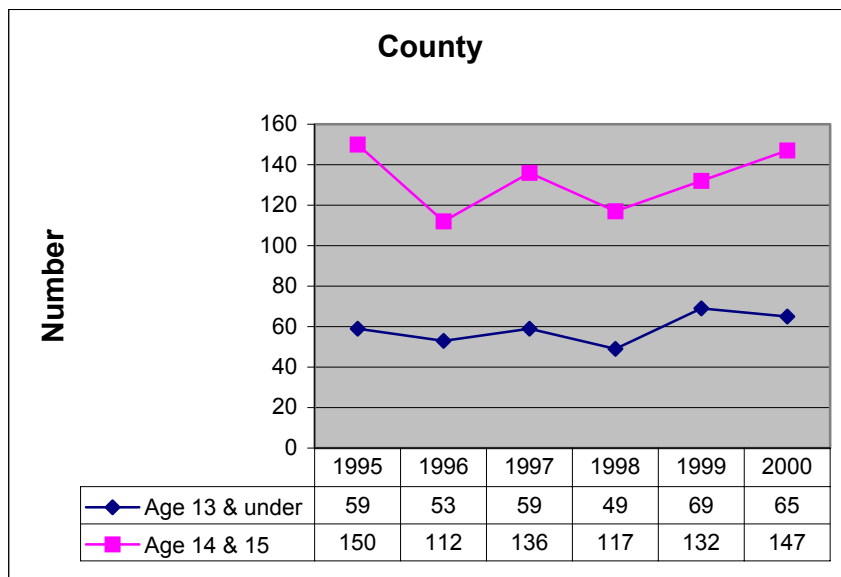


Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - juvenile crime
www.pccd.state.pa.us.

Risk Factor: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

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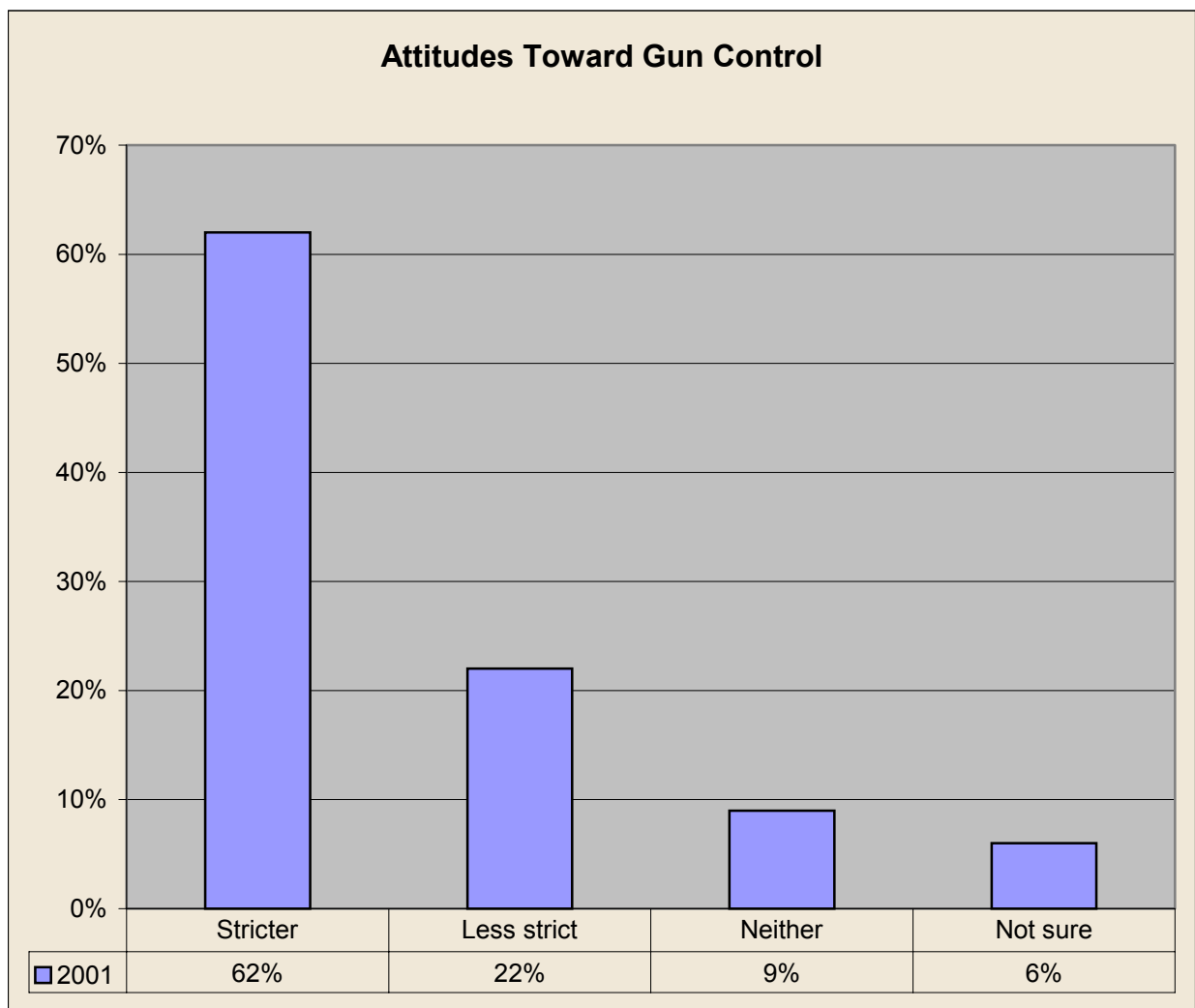


Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - juvenile crime
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

Indicator: Attitudes Toward Gun Control

Definition: National statistics on "Attitude toward gun control" are based on the question, "In general, would you say you favor stricter gun control, or less strict gun control?"

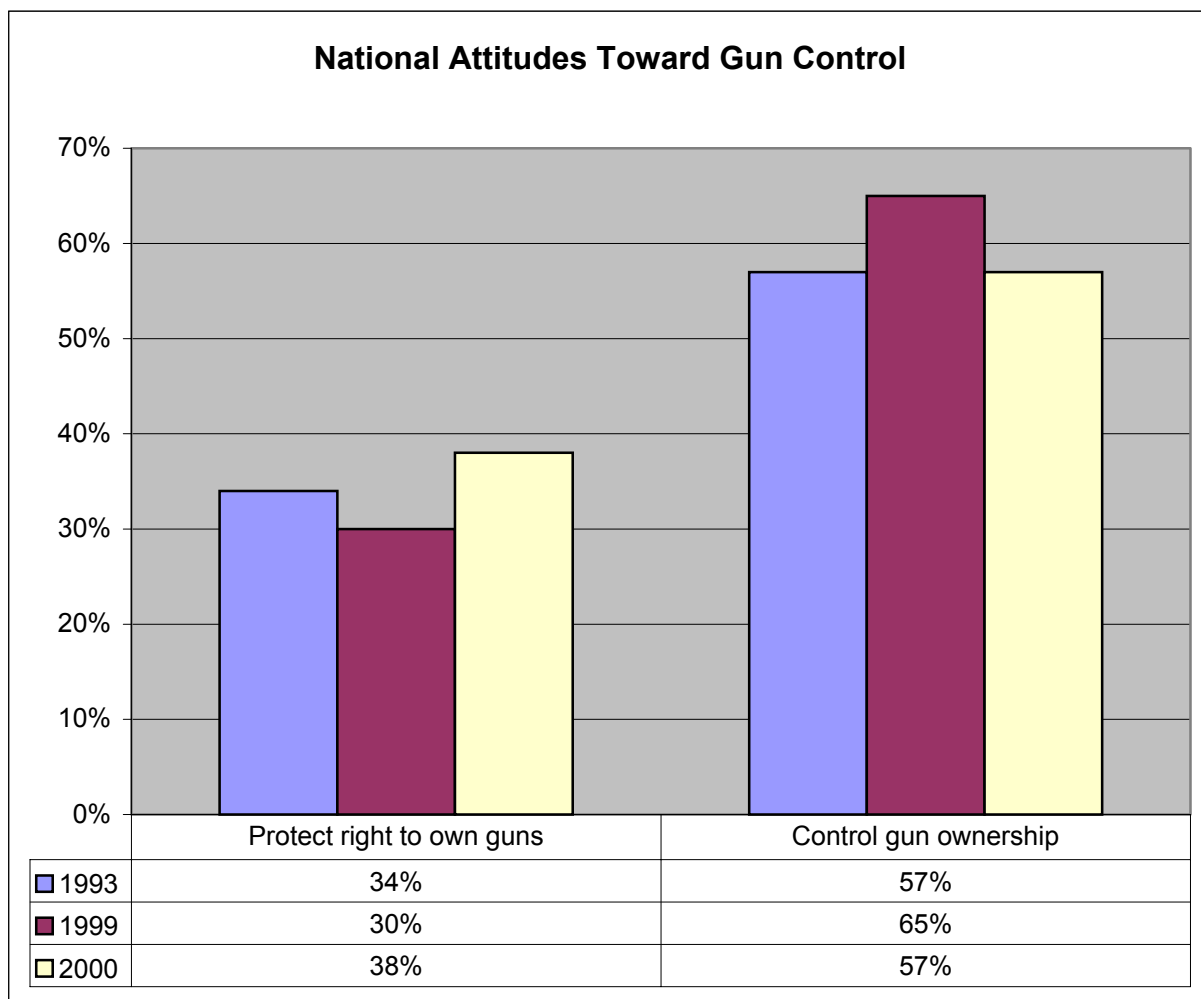


Source: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 2001, page 152
<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/> Section 2

Risk Factor: Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

Indicator: Attitudes Toward Gun Control

Definition: National statistics on "Attitude toward gun control" are based on the question, "What do you think is more important—to protect the right of Americans to own guns, OR to control gun ownership?"



Source: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 2001, page 150
www.albany.edu/sourcebook/ Section 2

D. Media Portrayals of Violence

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Page</u>
TV Watching Television Violence	34
Media in the Home 2000	35
TV Watching Children and Media Violence Statistics	36
TV Watching Watching time - Prime Time vs. Saturday	37

Risk Factor: Media Portrayals of Violence

Indicator: TV watching

Definition: Television Violence

According to American Psychological Association, violence on television affects children negatively.

- Children may become less sensitive to the pain and suffering of others.
- Children may be more fearful of the world around them.
- Children may be more likely to behave in aggressive ways towards others.

Studies by *George Gerbner*, Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, have shown that children's television shows contain about 20 violent acts each hour and also that children who watch a lot of television are more likely to think that the world is a mean and dangerous place.

Children often behave differently after they've been watching violent programs on television. In one study done at Pennsylvania State University, about 100 preschool children were observed both before and after watching television; some watched cartoons that had many aggressive and violent acts; others watched shows that didn't have any kind of violence. These researchers noticed a real difference between the kids who watched the violent shows and those who watched the nonviolent ones.

Children who watched the violent shows were more likely to strike out at playmates, argue, disobey authority and were less willing to wait for things than those children who watched nonviolent programs.

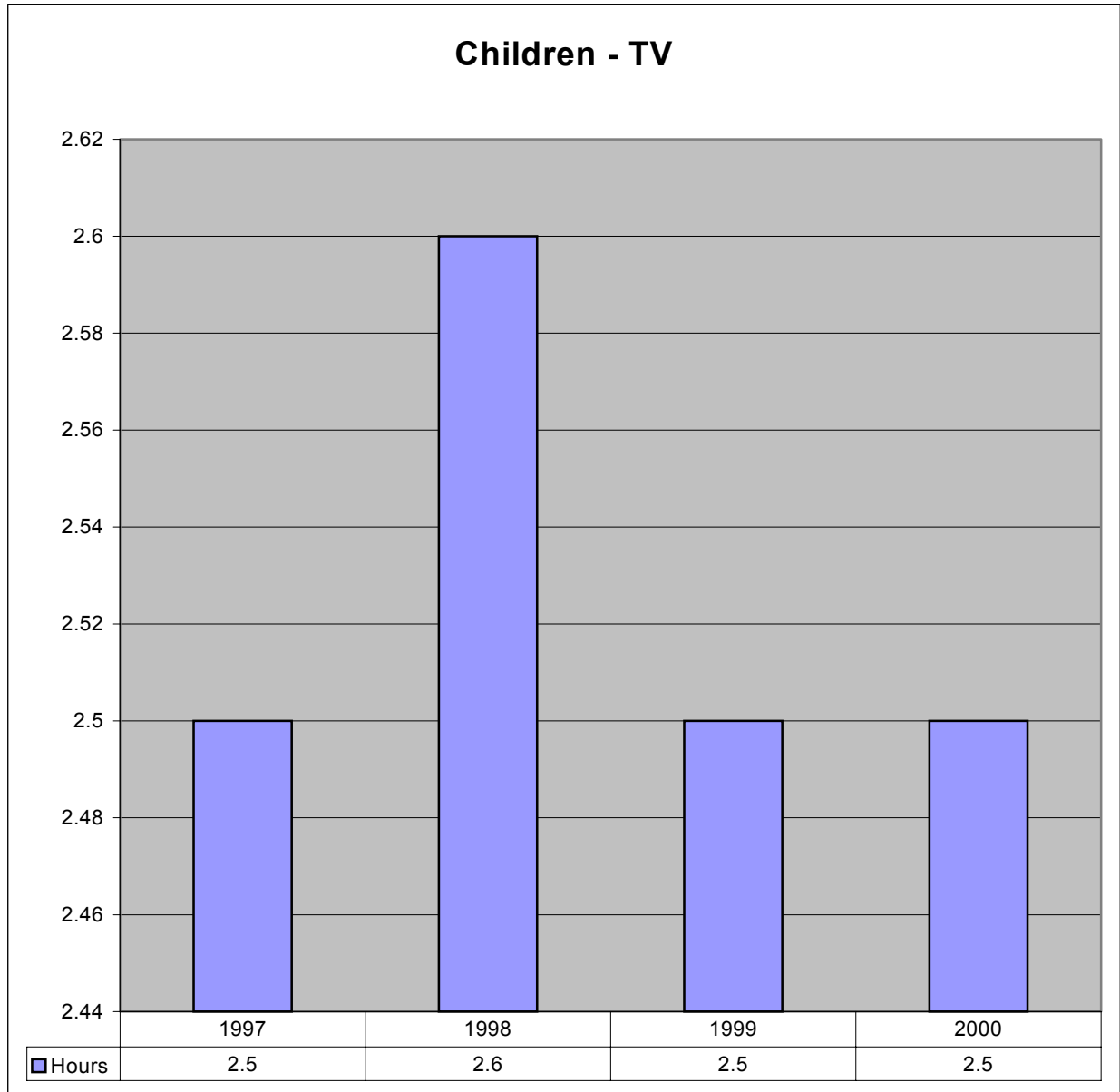
Field studies by *Leonard Eron*, Ph.D. and his associates at the University of Illinois, found that children who watched many hours of television violence when they were in elementary school tended to also show a higher level of aggressive behavior when they became teenagers. By observing these youngsters until they were 30 years old, Dr. Eron found that the ones who'd watched a lot of television when they were eight years old were more likely to be arrested and prosecuted for criminal acts as adults.

Source: American Psychological Association
www.helping.apa.org - family/kidtvviol.

Risk Factor: Media Portrayals of Violence

Indicator: Media in the Home 2000

Definition: Total average daily hours spent with television 1997-2000



Source: The Annenberg Public Policy Center of the University of Pennsylvania
Media in the Home 2000 - The Fifth Annual Survey of Parents and Children
www.appcpenn.org/mediainhome/survey/survey7.pdf

Risk Factor: Media Portrayals of Violence

Indicator: TV watching

Definition: Children and Media Violence

- According to parents in the Media in the Home 2000 Study, children spend 6 1/2 hours with the media everyday. (Woodard, 2000)
- By the time a child is eighteen years old, he or she will witness on television (with average viewing time) 200,000 acts of violence including 40,000 murders. (Huston, et al, 1992)
- Smith and Donnerstein (1998) found in the three year, National Violence Television Study that:
 - 61% of television programs contain some violence
 - 43% of violent scenes contain humor
 - Perpetrators of violence are depicted as attractive, 44% of the time
 - No immediate punishment was depicted in nearly 75% of the violent scenes
 - Many of the violent scenes depicted no harmful consequences
- Since the 1950's, more than 1,000 studies have been done on the effects of violence in television and movies. The majority of these studies conclude that: children who watch significant amounts of television and movie violence are more likely to exhibit aggressive behavior, attitudes and values (Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 1999)
- 60 - 90% of the most popular video games have violent themes (Anderson, 2001)
- 59% of fourth grade girls and 73% of fourth grade boys say that the majority of their favorite video games are violent (Anderson, 2001)
- Violence (homicide, suicide, and trauma) is a leading cause of death for children, adolescents and young adults, more prevalent than disease, cancer or congenital disorders (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2001)

Source: National Institute on Media and the Family
www.mediafamily.org/facts/facts_vlent.shtml

***Risk Factor:* Media Portrayals of Violence**

Indicator: TV watching

Definition: Violence compared between prime time TV hours and Saturday morning TV hours.

- The level of violence during Saturday morning cartoons is higher than the level of violence during prime time.
- Saturday morning - 20 to 25 acts of violence per hour
Prime Time - 3 to 5 acts of violence per hour

Source: American Academy of Pediatrics
www.aap.org/advocacy/childhealthmonth/media.htm

E. Transitions and Mobility

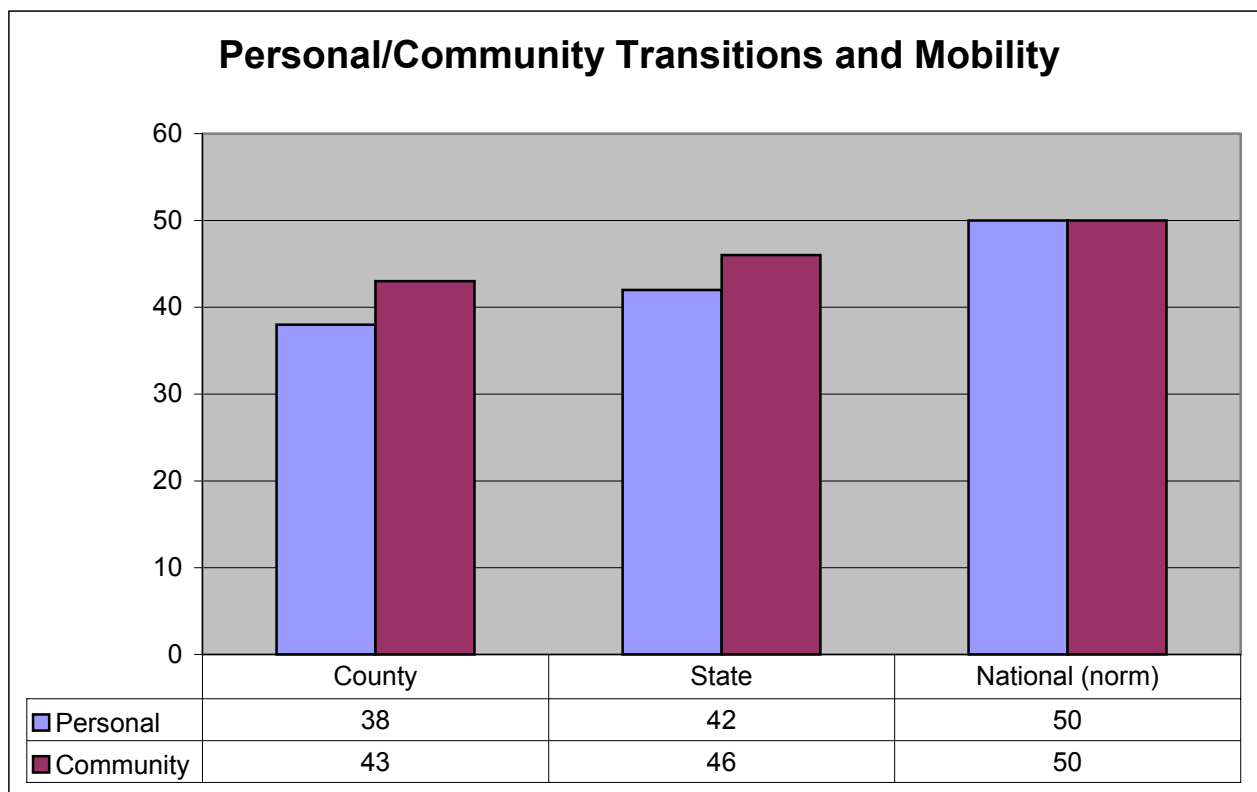
<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Page</u>
Transitions and Mobility	39
New Residential Properties	40
Homeless Assistance	41
Population (Migration)	42

Risk Factor: Transitions and Mobility

Indicator: Transitions and Mobility

Definition: There are two measures of Transitions and Mobility. One scale on the survey, *Personal Transitions and Mobility*, measures how often the student has changed homes or schools in the past year and since kindergarten. This is measured by asking "How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?" and "How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?"

The other scale, *Community Transitions and Mobility*, measures students' perceptions of the stability of their neighborhoods with one question: "The number of people who move in and out of my neighborhood is a lot." Answers: YES!, yes, no, and NO!



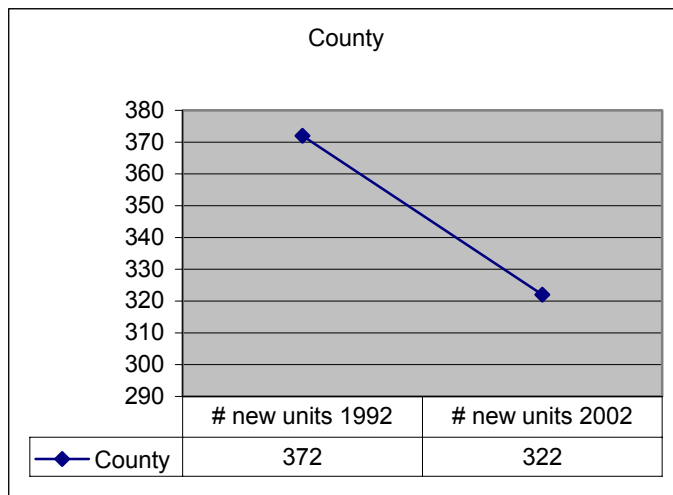
****Survey based on sample of students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 in Blair County School Districts.****

Source: Channing Bete Company, Inc. - 2001 Blair County Youth Survey - page 102

Risk Factor: Transitions and Mobility

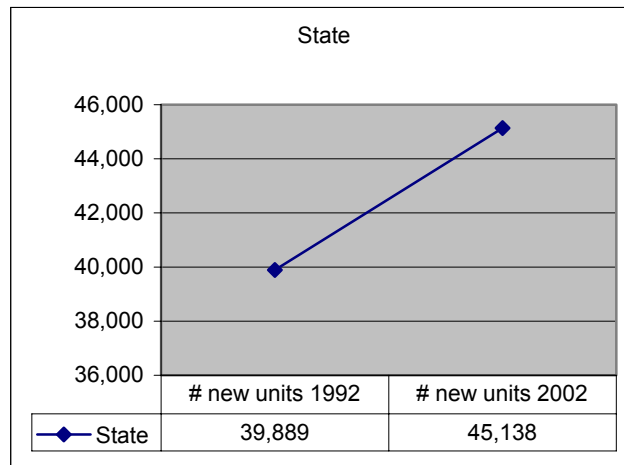
Indicator: New Residential Properties

Definition: Total number of new residential housing building permits in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.



****Total # new residential housing units from 1992-2002 = 3,237**

****Total # new residential housing units from 1992-2002 = 445,130**

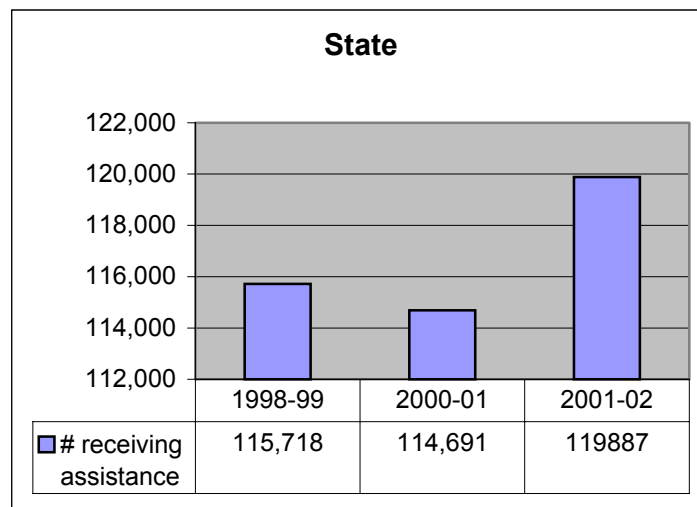
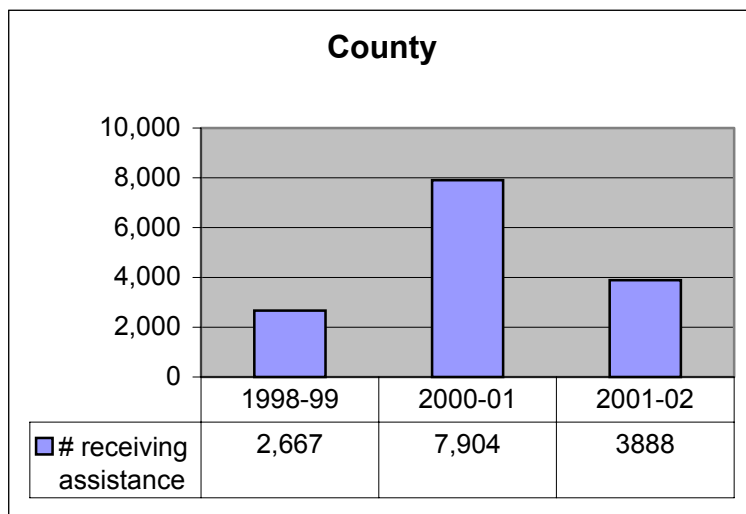


Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania - www.ruralpa.org

Risk Factor: Transitions and Mobility

Indicator: Homeless Assistance

Definition: Total number of clients receiving homeless program assistance in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.

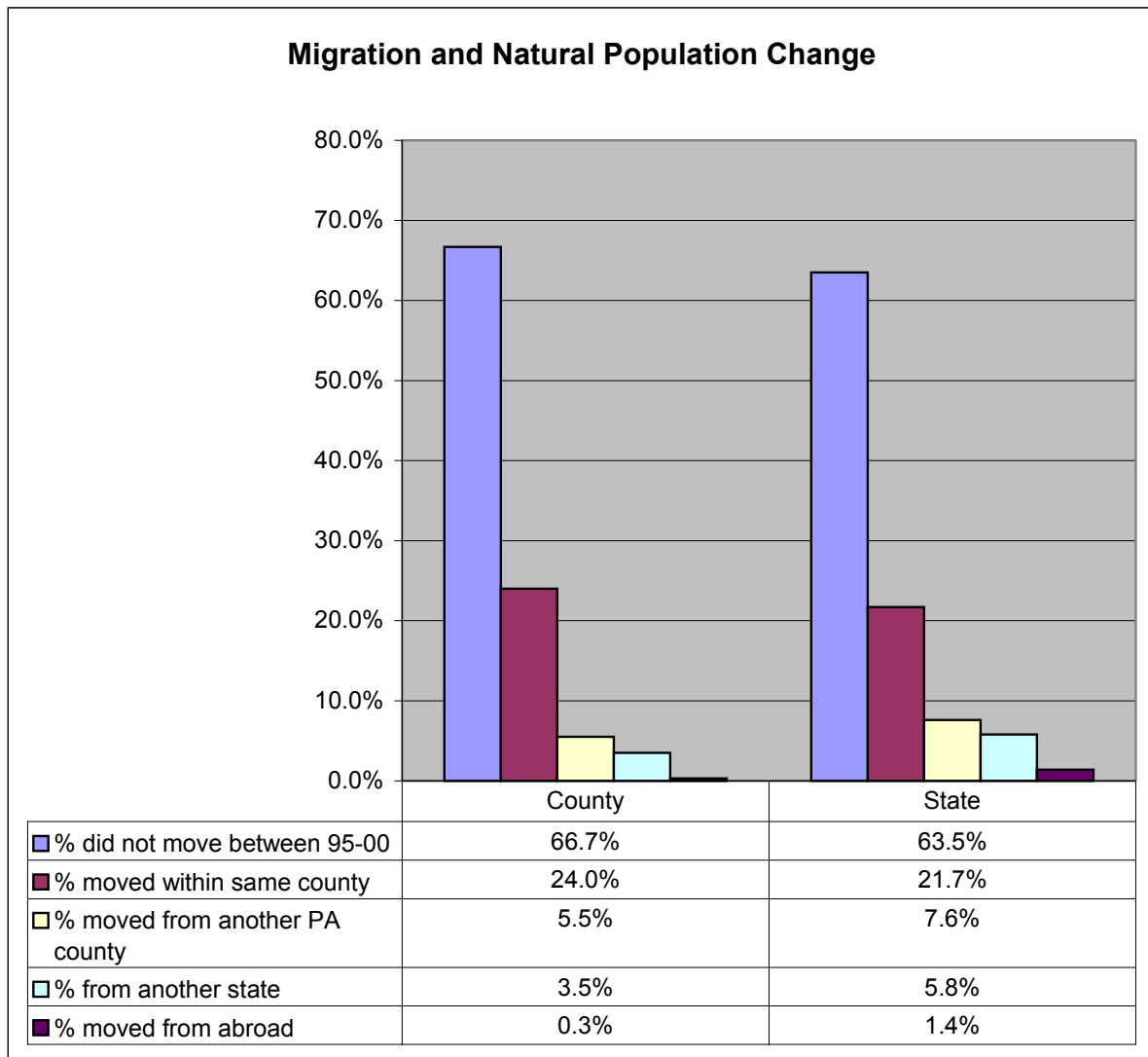


Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania
www.ruralpa.org/2002profiles

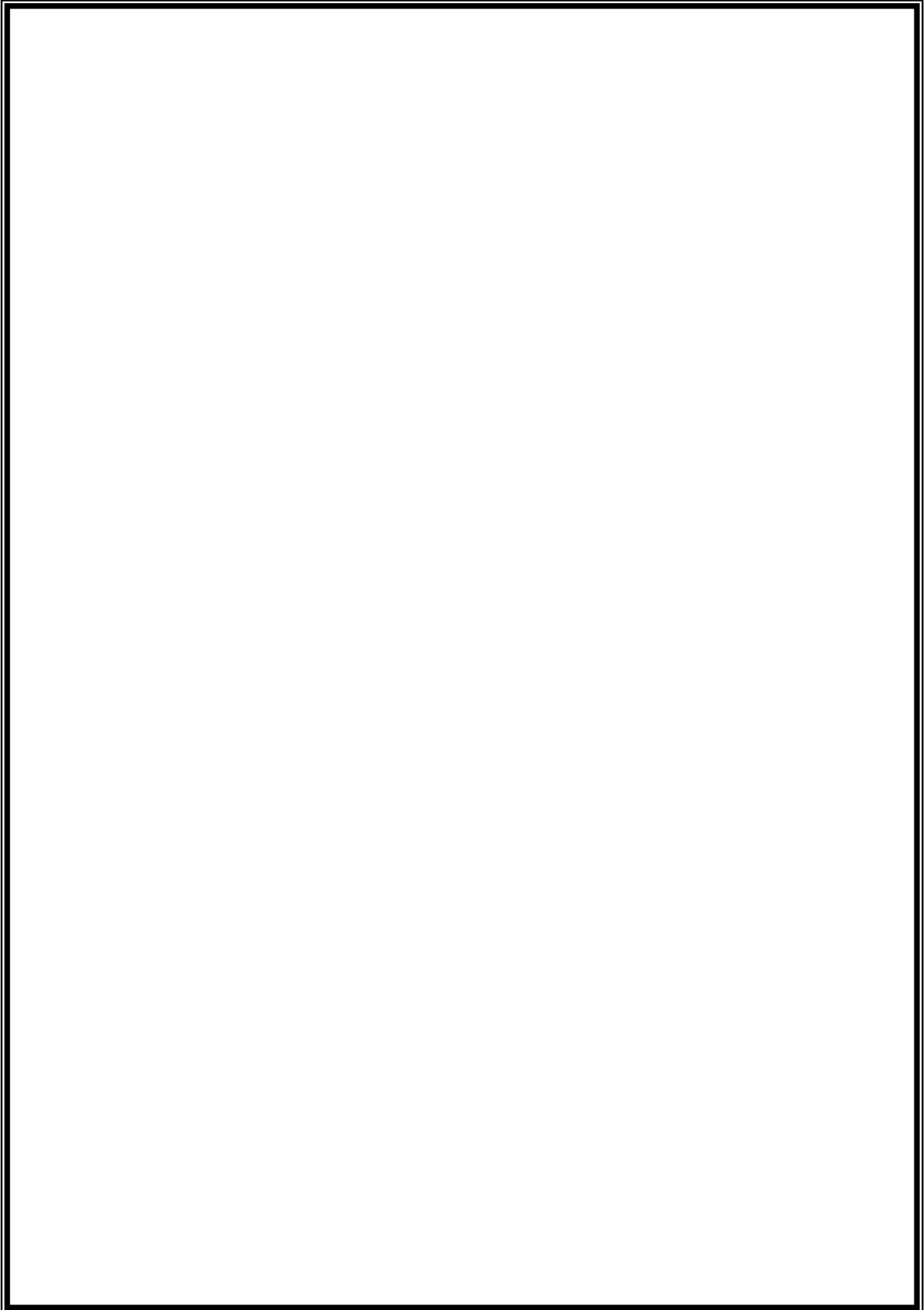
Risk Factor: Transitions and Mobility

Indicator: Population

Definition: Percentage of migration and natural population change in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.



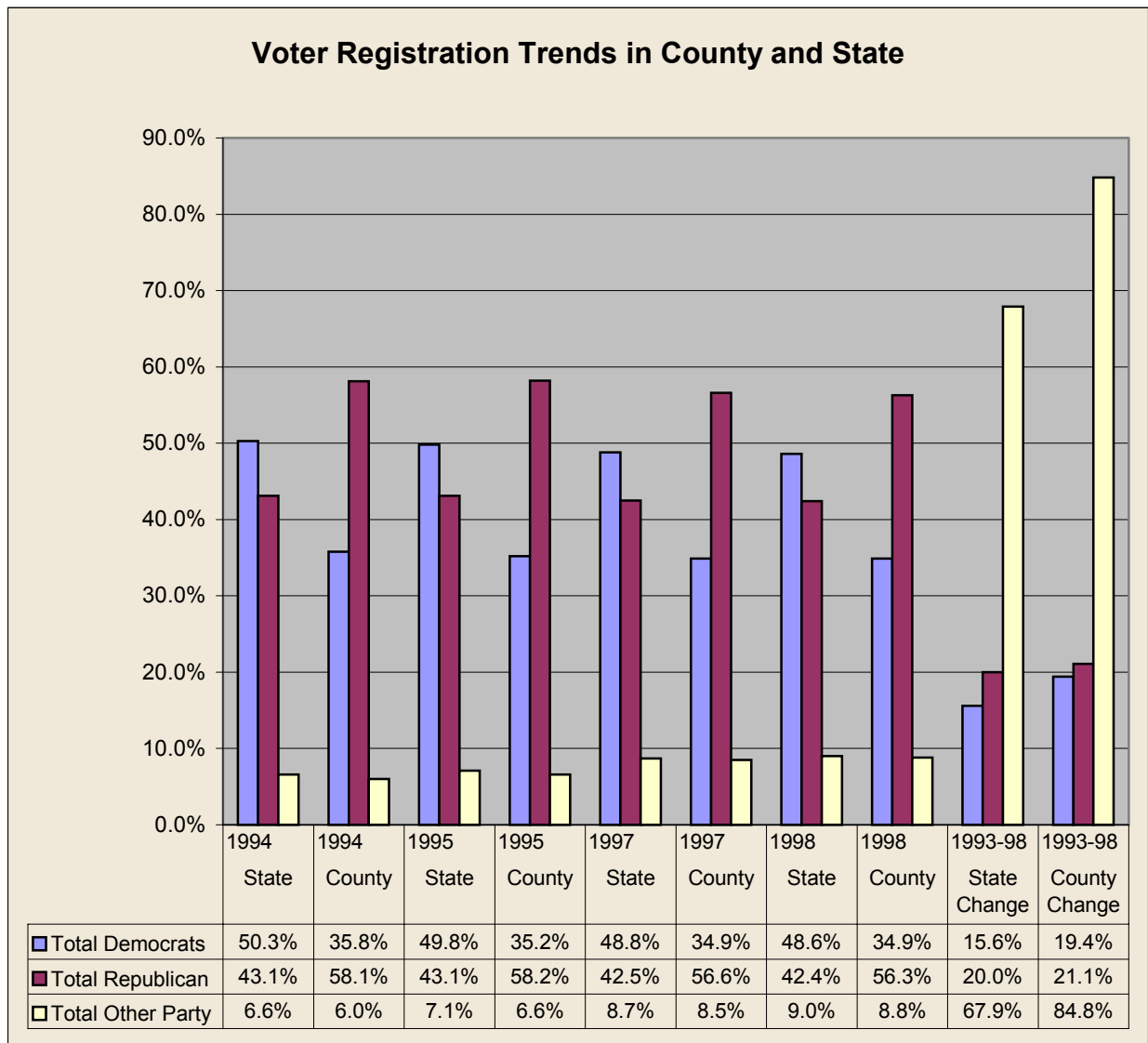
Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania
www.ruralpa.org - 2002 profiles



Risk Factor: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Indicator: Voter Registration

Definition: Voter registration trends in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania from 1994-1998.

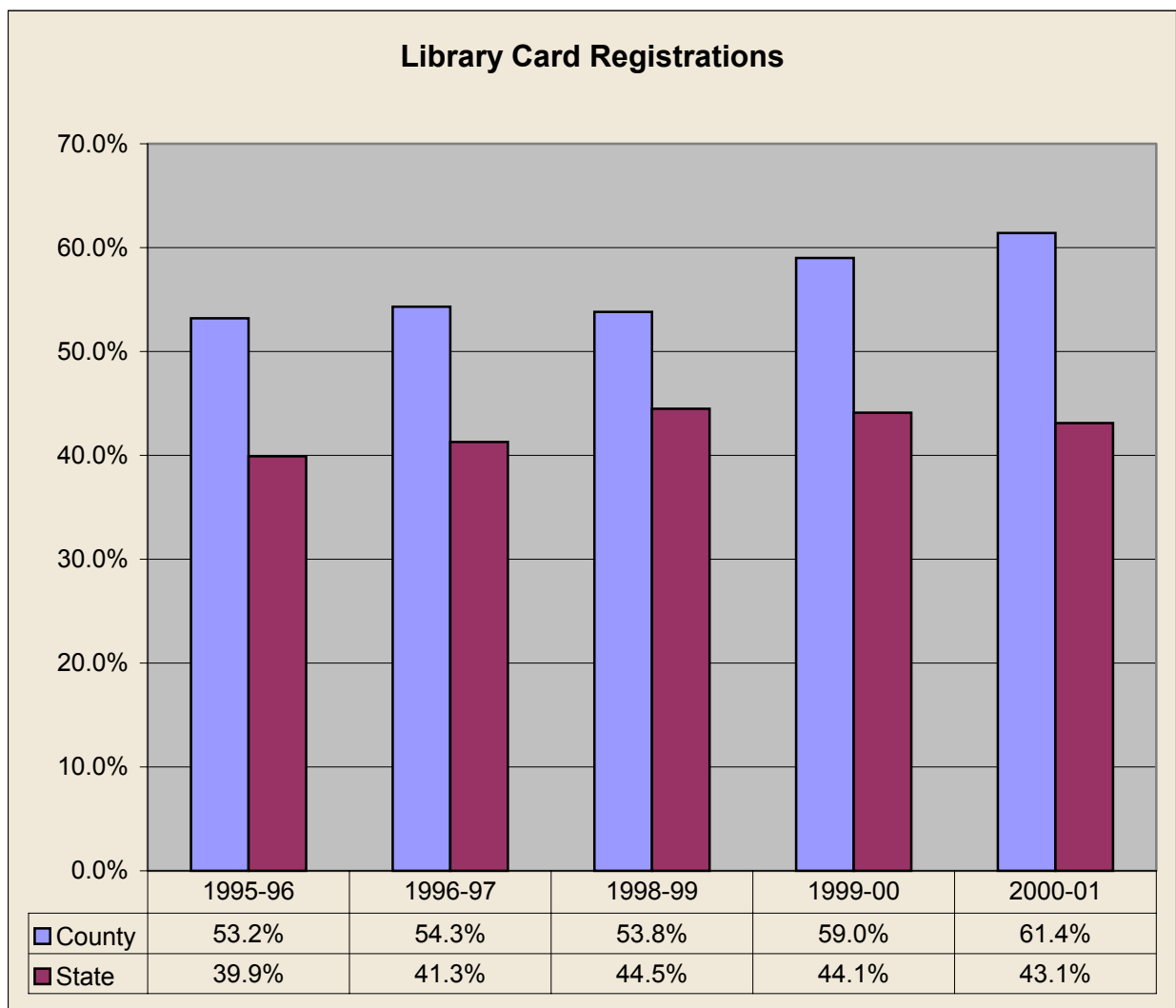


Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Indicator: Library card registration

Definition: Percentage of the population with library cards registered in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.

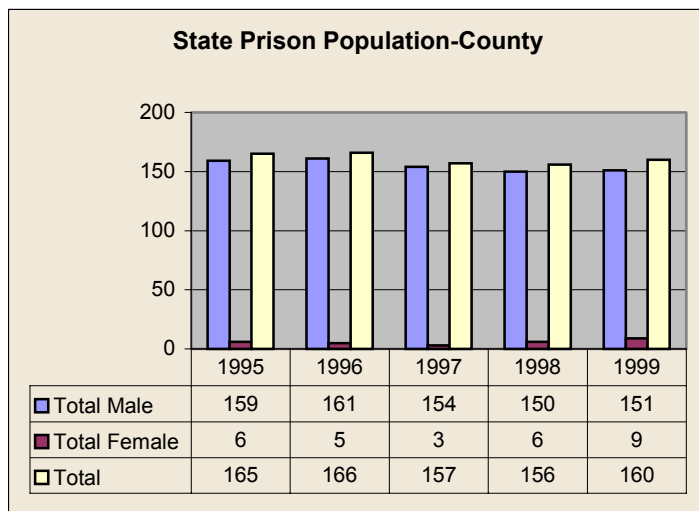


Source: Pennsylvania Library Statistics,
PA Dept. Education, Bureau of Library Development

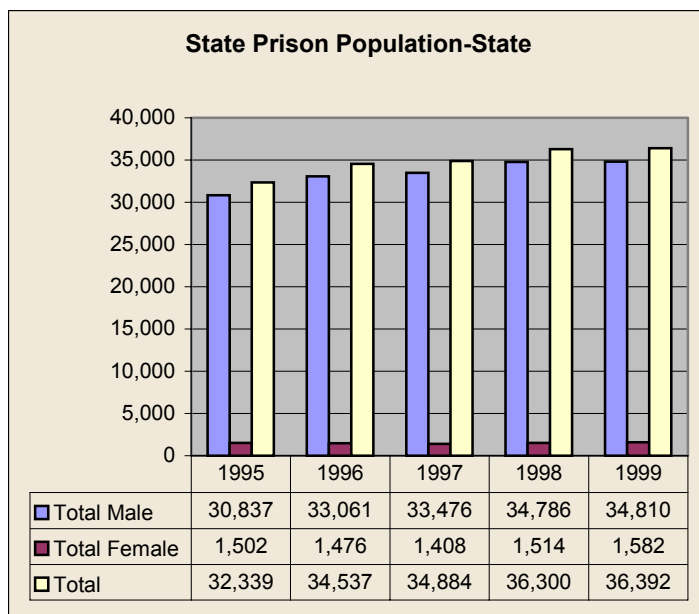
Risk Factor: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Indicator: State Prison Population

Definition: Population by Gender of Blair County residents and the State of Pennsylvania that are part of the State Prison Population.



**Counts are based on the prison population as of December 31 of each calendar year.



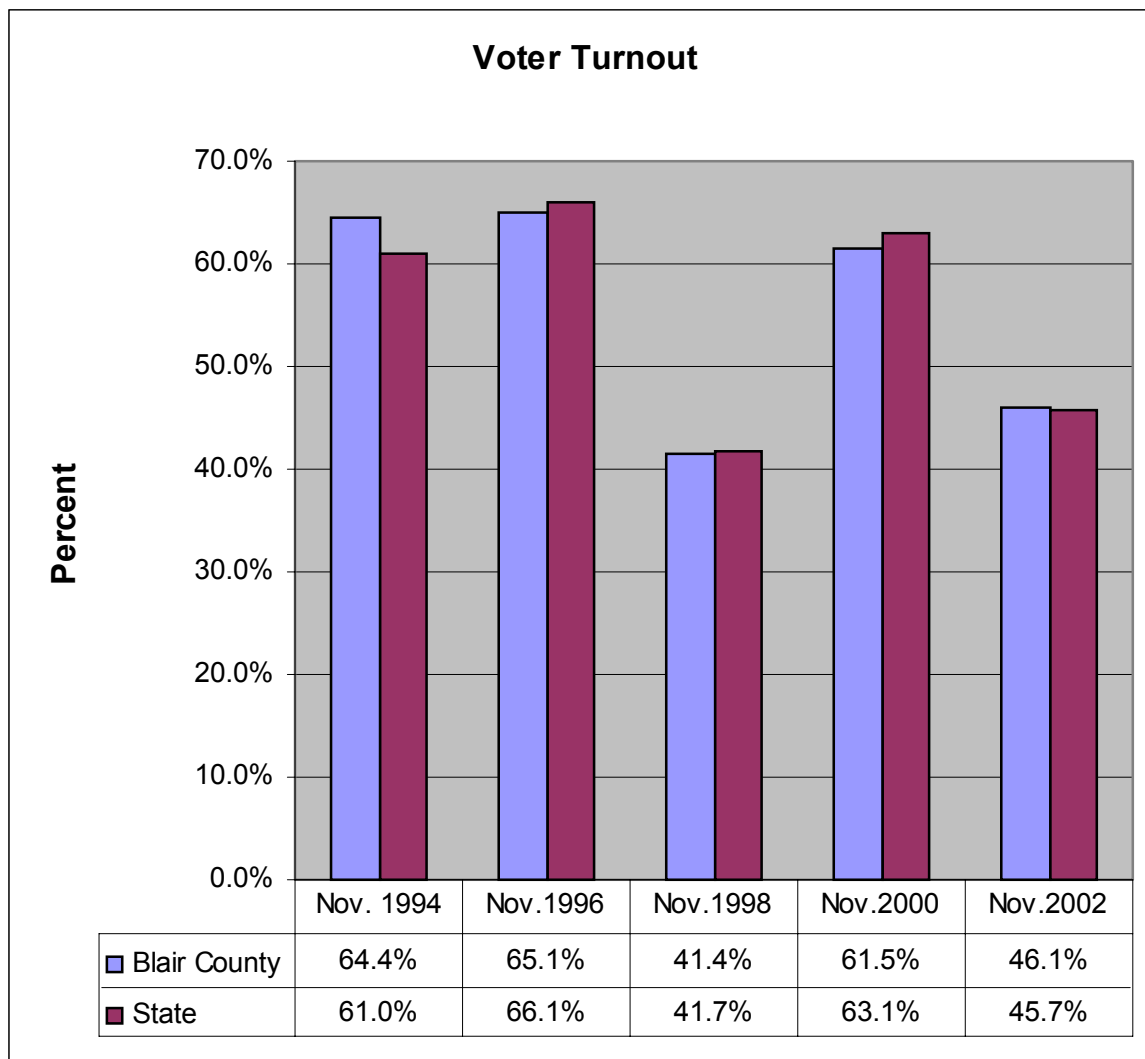
**Counts are based on the prison population as of December 31 of each calendar year.

Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - custody
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Indicator: Voter Participation

Definition: Percentage of voter participation from 1994-2002

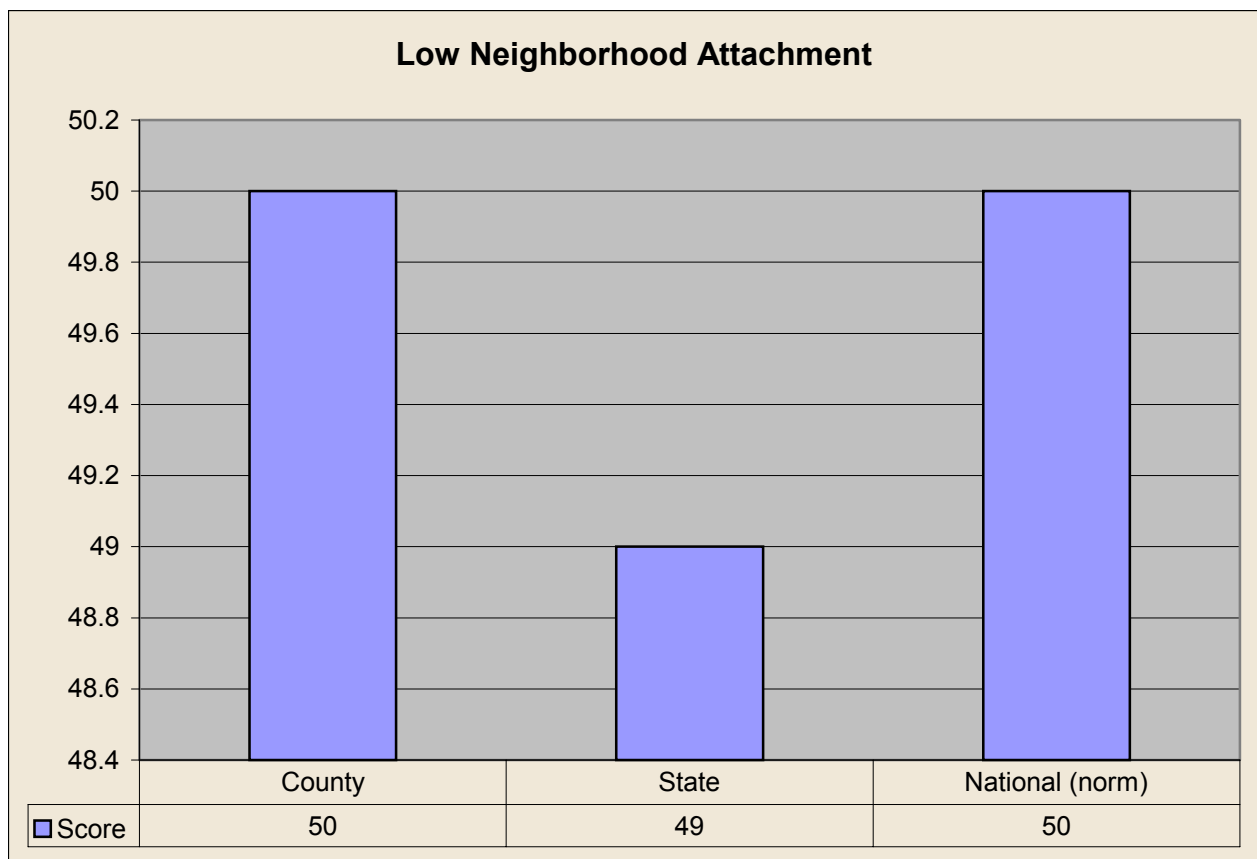


Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania
www.ruralpa.org - 2002 profiles

Risk Factor: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Indicator: Low Neighborhood Attachment

Definition: Higher rates of drug problems, delinquency and violence occur in communities or neighborhoods where people feel little attachment to the community. Blair County Youth Survey uses three items to measure the level of attachment that students feel to their neighborhoods. Questions: "I'd like to get out of my neighborhood" and "If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.". Responses includes YES!, yes, no, and NO!



****Survey based on sample of students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 in Blair County School Districts**

Source: Channing Bete Company, Inc. Blair County Youth Survey 2001, page 101

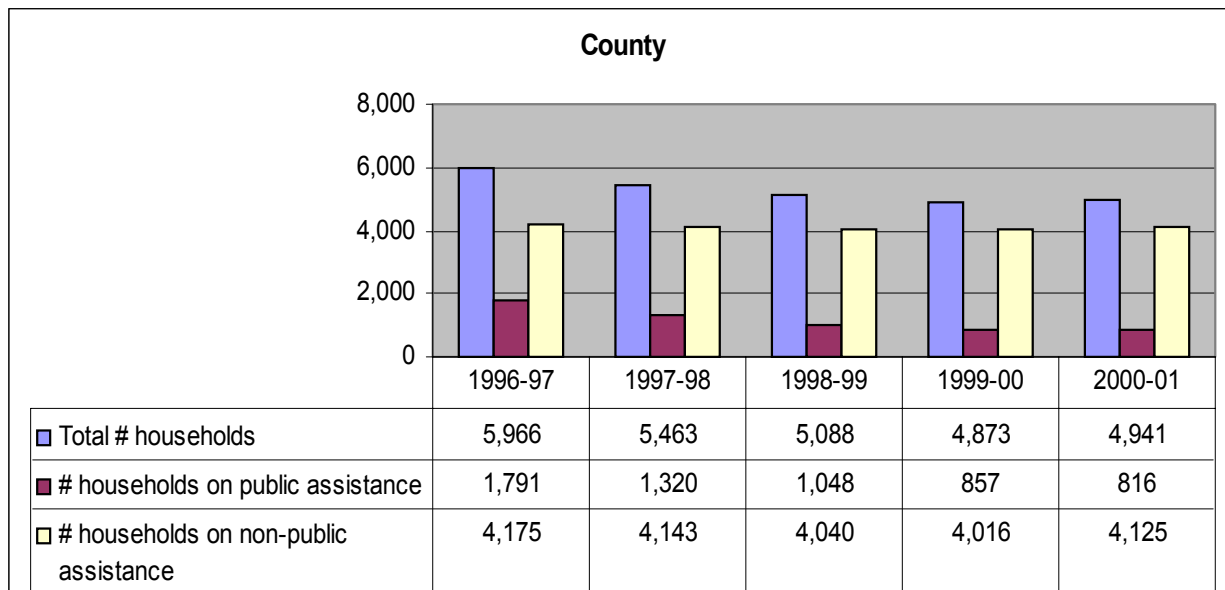
G. Extreme Economic Deprivation

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Page</u>
Food Stamp Recipients Households - County	50
Food Stamp Recipients Households - State	51
Food Stamp Recipients Persons - County	52
Food Stamp Recipients Persons - State	53
Free & Reduced Lunch Program	54
Persons Living Below Poverty Level (children under 18)	55
Persons Living Below Poverty Level	56
Employment	57
Unemployment	58

Risk Factor: Extreme Economic Deprivation

Indicator: Food Stamp Recipients

Definition: Average monthly food stamp participation by household in Blair County.



	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
% household public assistance	30%	24%	21%	18%	17%
% household non-public assistance	70%	76%	79%	82%	83%

**Public Assistance refers to the average monthly number of households and persons receiving food stamps who also receive cash.

**Non public assistance refers to the average monthly number of households and persons receiving food stamps who do not receive cash.

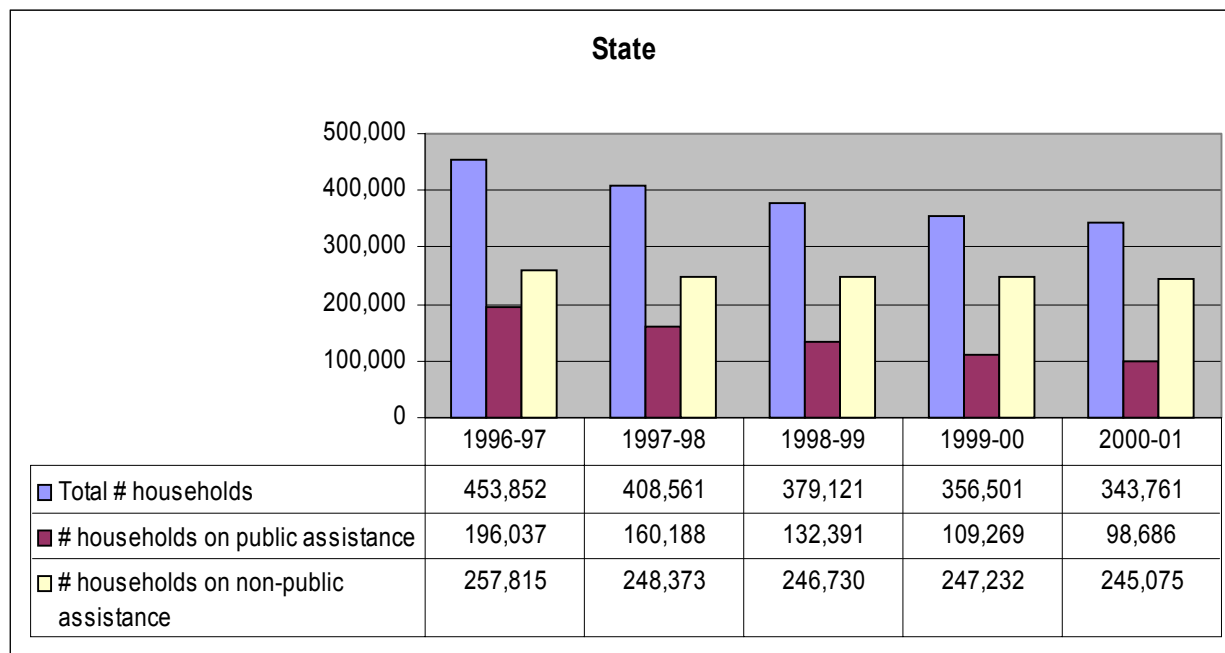
Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - economic

www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Extreme Economic Deprivation

Indicator: Food Stamp Recipients

Definition: Average monthly food stamp participation by household in the State of Pennsylvania .



	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
% household public assistance	43%	39%	35%	31%	29%
% household non-public assistance	57%	61%	65%	69%	71%

**Public Assistance refers to the average monthly number of households and persons receiving food stamps who also receive cash.

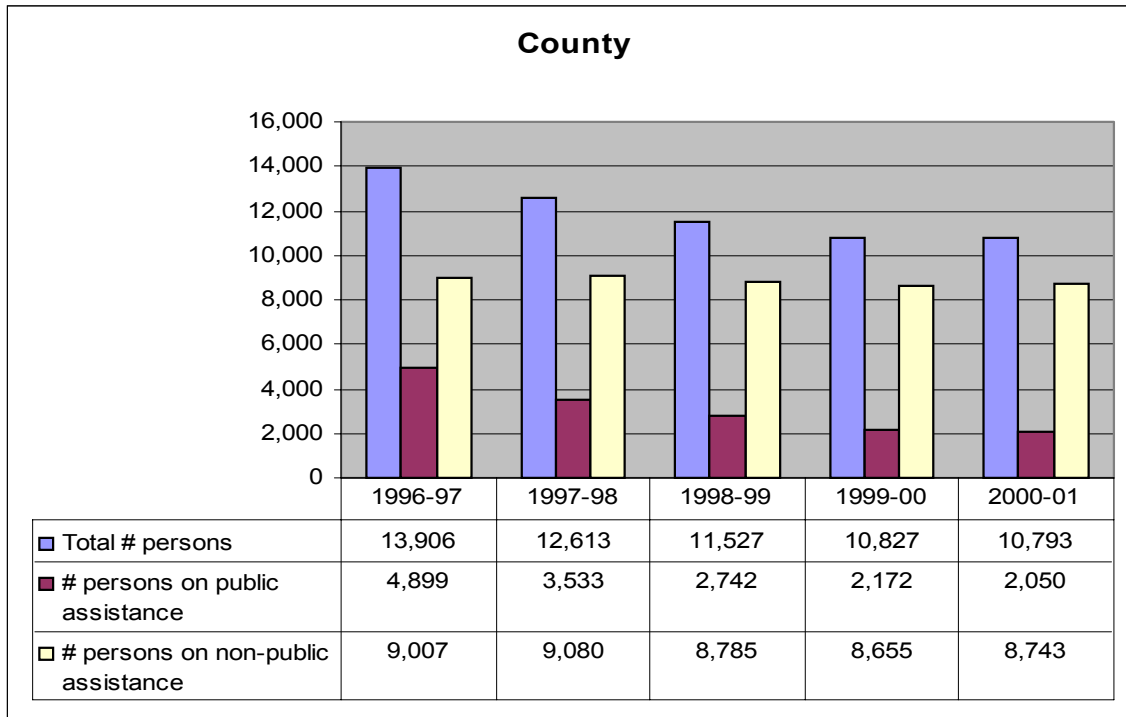
**Non public assistance refers to the average monthly number of households and persons receiving food stamps who do not receive cash.

Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - economic
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Extreme Economic Deprivation

Indicator: Food Stamp Recipients

Definition: Average monthly food stamp participation by person in Blair County.



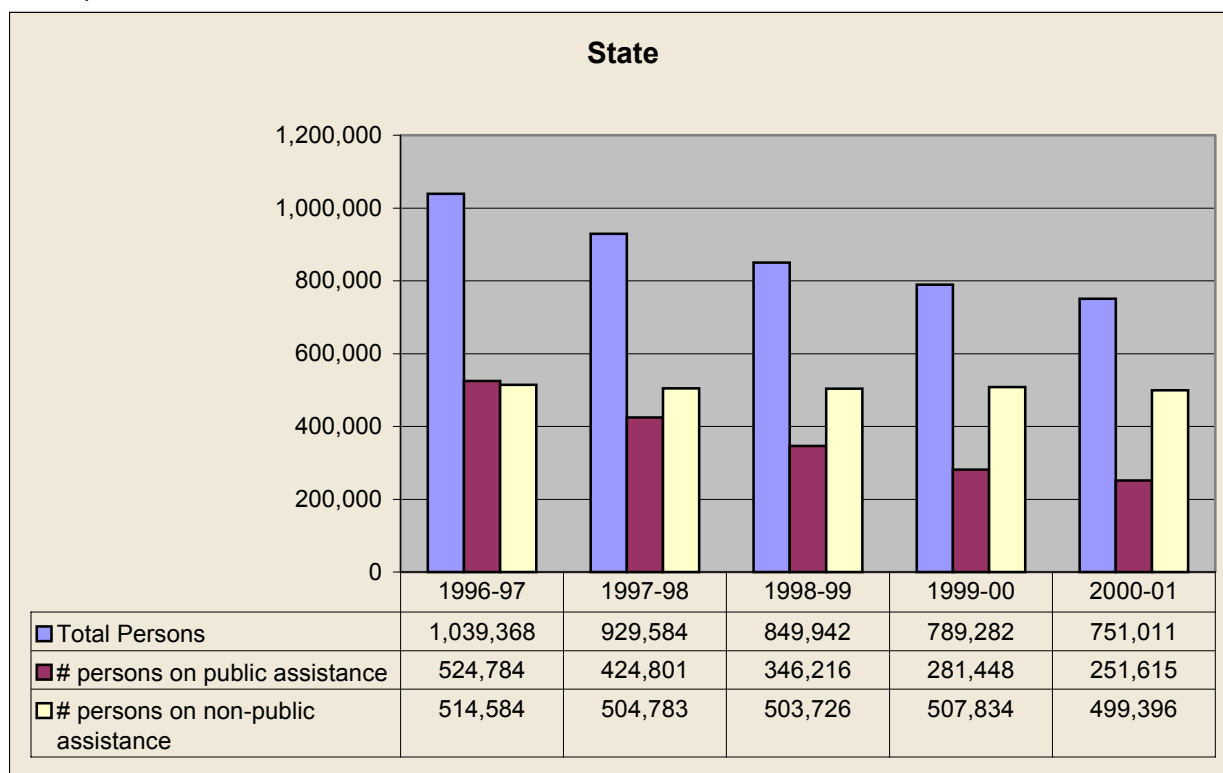
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Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - economic
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Extreme Economic Deprivation

Indicator: Food Stamp Recipients

Definition: Average monthly food stamp participation by person in the State of Pennsylvania .



	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
% person public assistance	51%	46%	41%	36%	34%
% person non-public assistance	49%	54%	59%	64%	66%

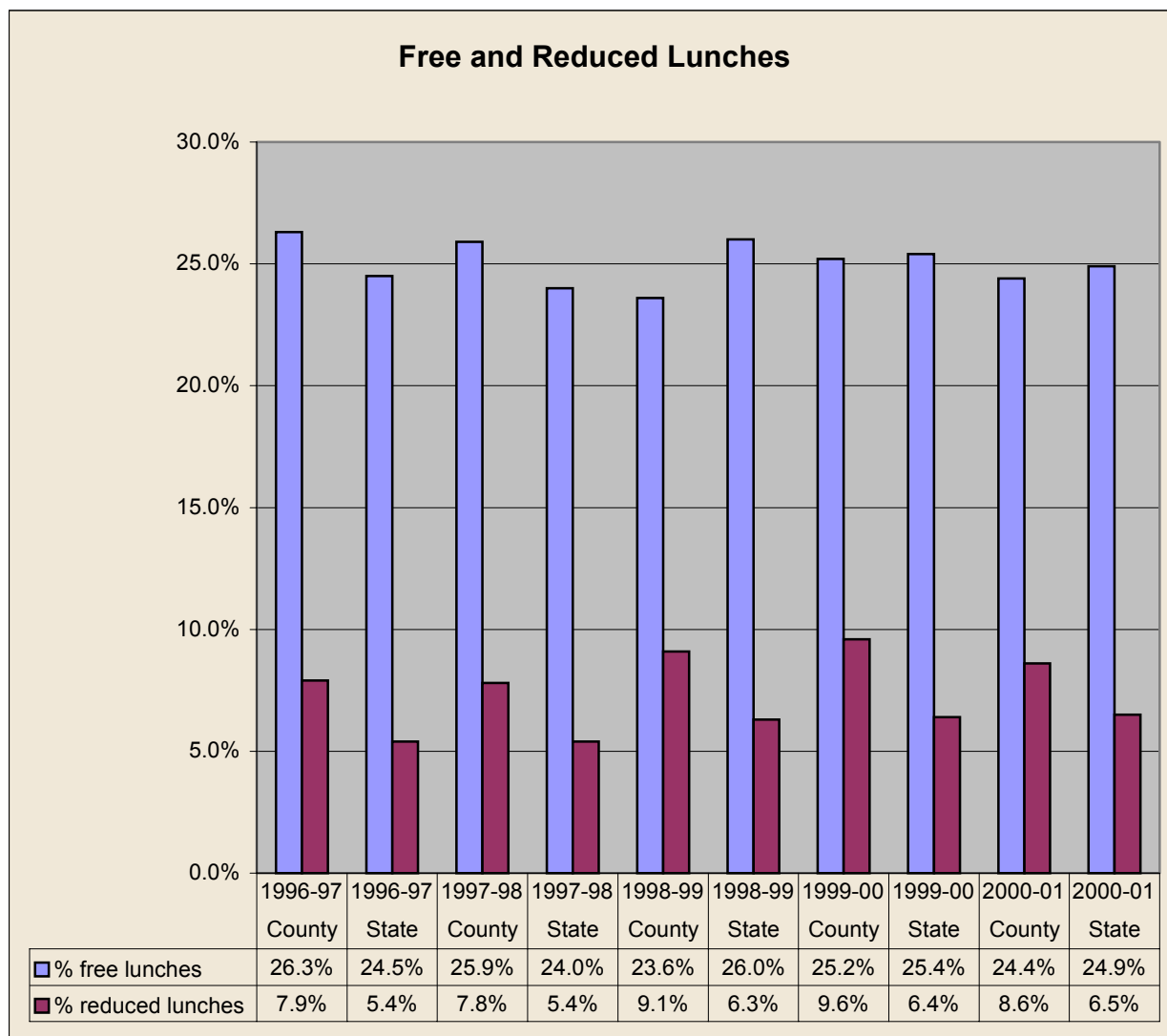
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 **Non public assistance refers to the average monthly number of households and persons receiving food stamps who do not receive cash.

Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - economic
www.pccd.state.pa.us

***Risk Factor:* Extreme Economic Deprivation**

***Indicator:* Free and Reduced Lunch Program**

***Definition:* Percentage of total enrollments, percentage of free lunches, and percentage of reduced lunches for Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.**

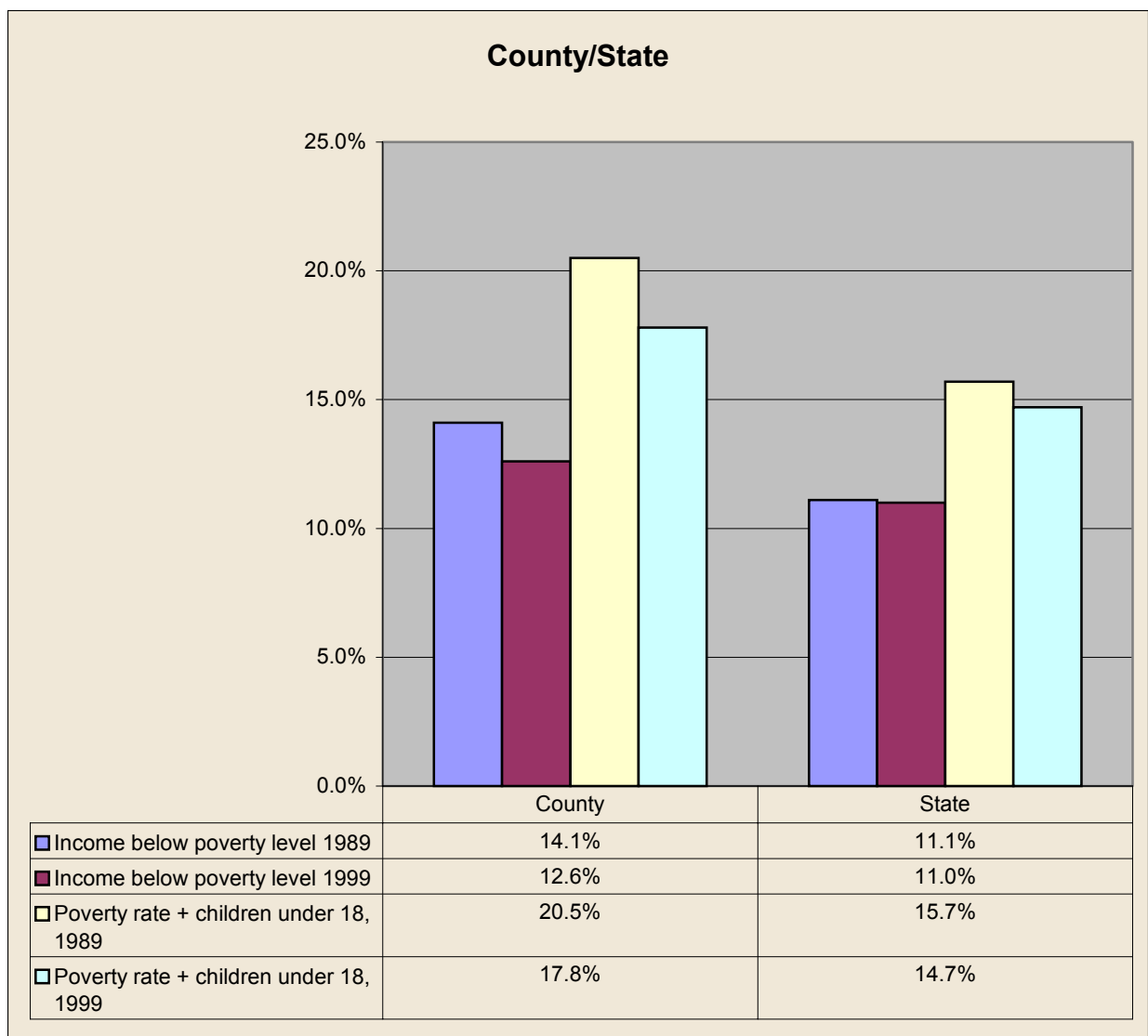


Source: Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook - economic
www.pccd.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Extreme Economic Deprivation

Indicator: Persons Living Below Poverty Level

Definition: Percentage of population in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania that have an income below poverty level and the poverty rate among families that have children under the age of 18.

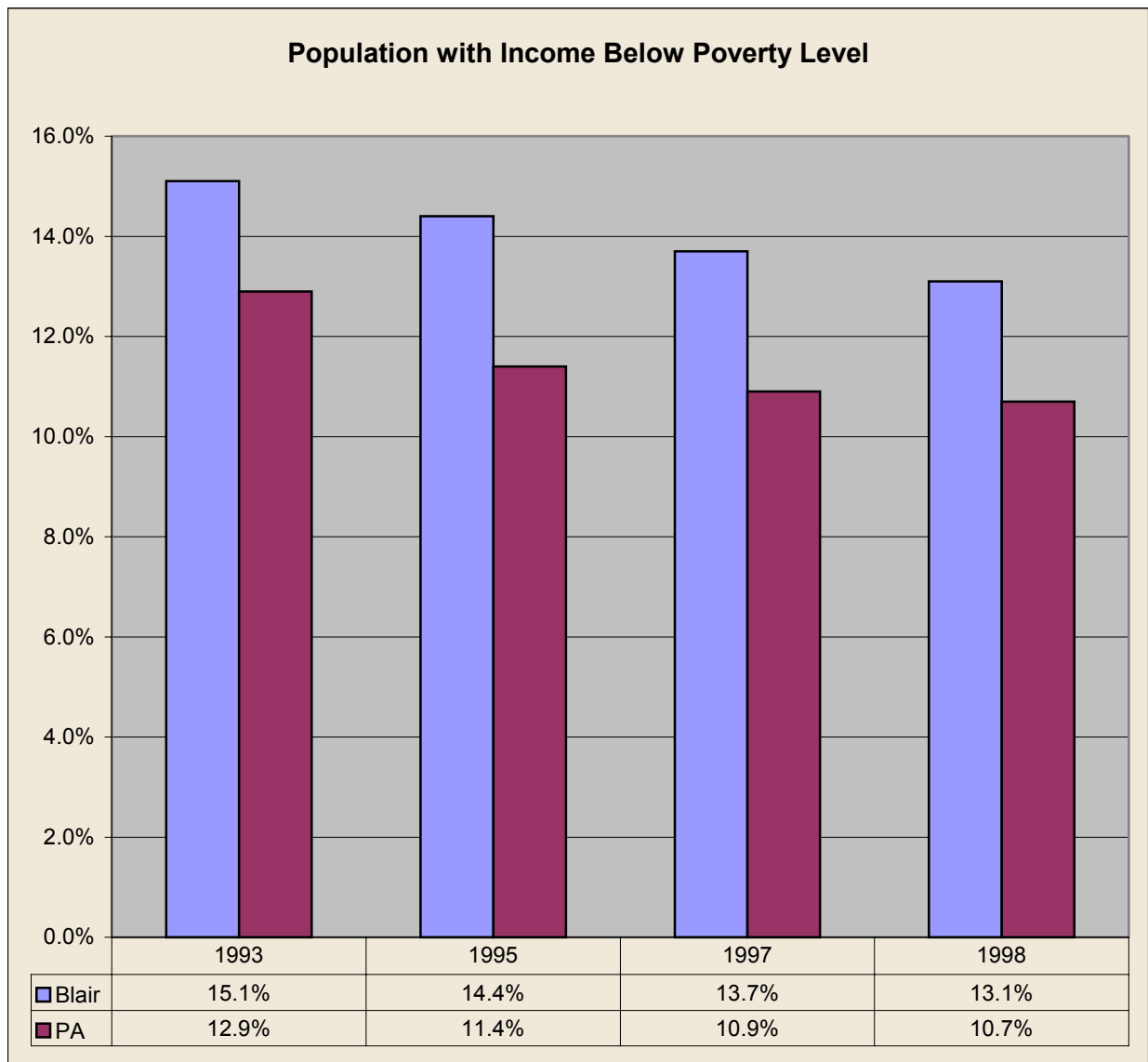


Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania
www.ruralpa.org

Risk Factor: Extreme Economic Deprivation

Indicator: Persons Living Below Poverty Level

Definition: Percentage of population in Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania that have an income below poverty level.

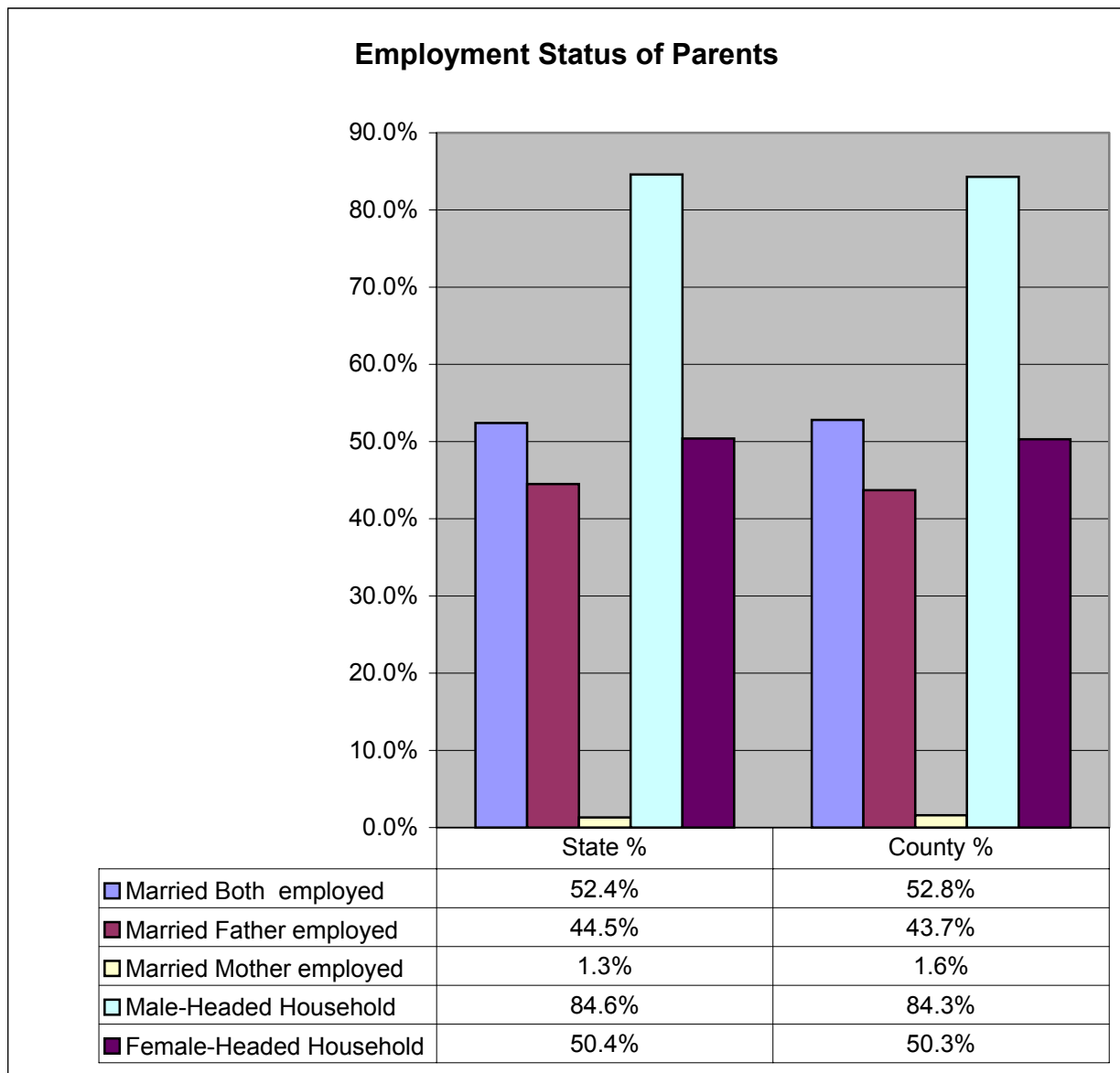


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare
www.dpw.state.pa.us

Risk Factor: Extreme Economic Deprivation

Indicator: Employment

Definition: Employment status of parents with children 6 and under.



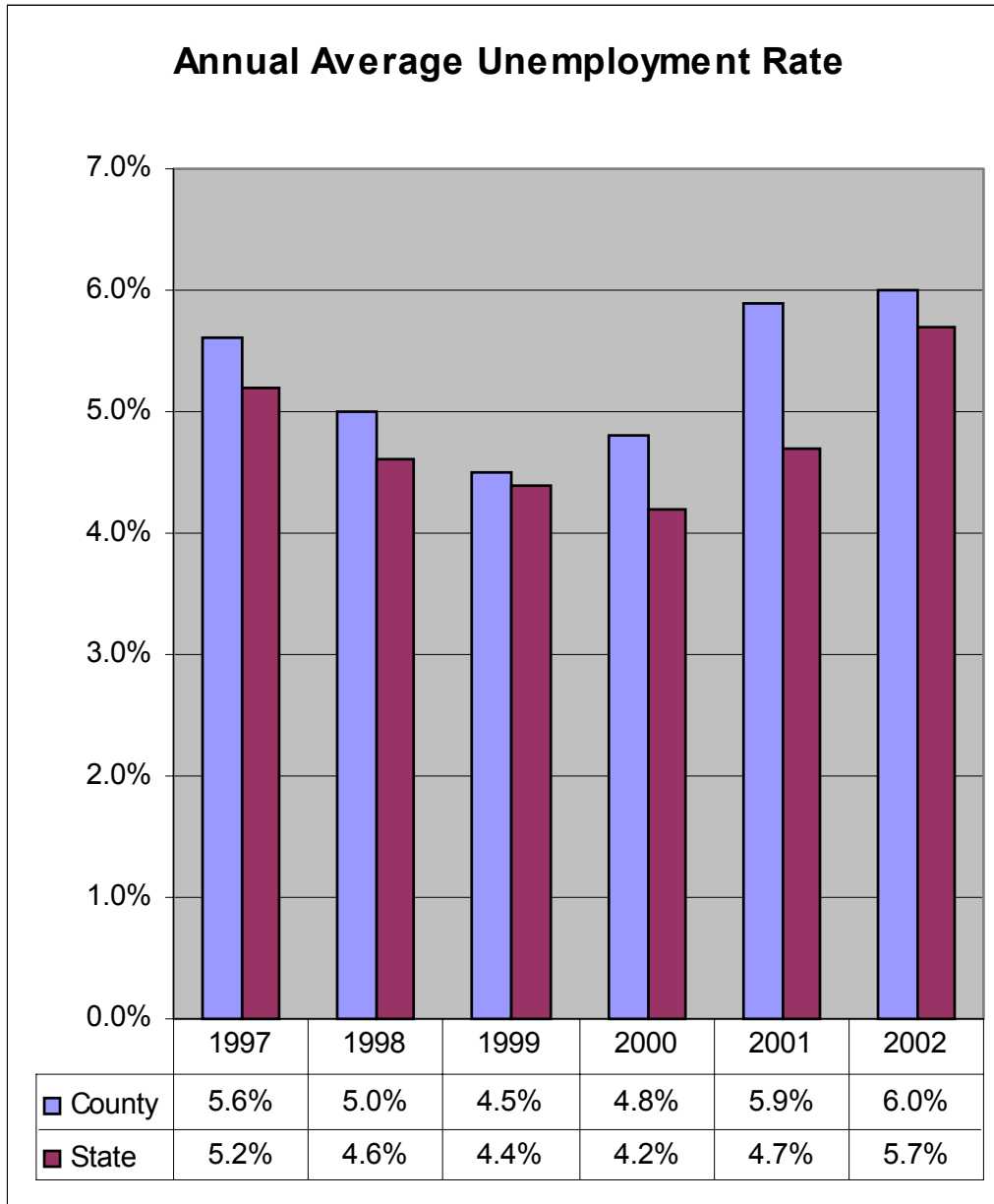
Source: 1990 census -

http://pasdc.hbg.psu.edu/pasdc/Data_&_information/data/46b.html

Factor: Extreme Economic Deprivation

Indicator: Unemployment

Definition: Annual average unemployment rates for Blair County and the State of Pennsylvania.



Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania
www.ruralpa.org