

**FISCAL NOTE**  
**Requested by Legislative Council**  
**01/28/2015**

Amendment to: HB 1225

- 1 A. **State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2013-2015 Biennium		2015-2017 Biennium		2017-2019 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues						
Expenditures						
Appropriations						

- 1 B. **County, city, school district and township fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

	2013-2015 Biennium	2015-2017 Biennium	2017-2019 Biennium
Counties			
Cities			
School Districts			
Townships			

- 2 A. **Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

Engrossed HB 1225 authorizes the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by active military persons between the ages of 18 and 21.

- B. **Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

If enacted, engrossed HB 1225 may increase alcohol consumption - and associated sales taxes - due to the provisions of the bill. It is unknown how much additional alcohol might be consumed by qualifying individuals and the tax - if any - associated with that consumption.

3. **State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

- A. **Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

- B. **Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

- C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation or a part of the appropriation is included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

**Name:** Kathryn L. Strombeck

**Agency:** Office of Tax Commissioner

**Telephone:** 328-3402

**Date Prepared:** 01/29/2015

**2015 HOUSE JUDICIARY**

**HB 1225**

# 2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Judiciary Committee  
Prairie Room, State Capitol

HB 1225

1/27/2015

22654

Subcommittee

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



## Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to the age of consumption of alcoholic beverages by military personnel on military installations.

## Minutes:

Proposed amendment #1; Handouts 2,3,4, Book #5

**Chairman K.Koppelman:** Opened the hearing with testimony in support.

**Rep. Maragos:** I introduced HB 1225 as the request of a ND citizen I have asked for an accommodation from the committee. I would like to offer this proposed amendment immediately to allow the bill to be presented in the form that was requested by this citizen so he may testify on this bill as he had hoped it would have been introduced. (Proposed amendment #1) 01001 and then I will read the bill as it would have been.

**Chairman K. Koppelman:** Rep. Maragos had approached me about this. It is not the normal course of how we would offer motions to amend the bill during the hearing, but we thought given the explanation he just shared with you that it was appropriate to do so.

**Motion made to amend HB 1225 by Rep. Maragos; Seconded by Rep. K. Hawken:**

Discussion:

**Rep. Maragos:** If you pass this amendment the bill on page line 4; notwithstanding any other provision of law an individual at least 18 years of age who is a current member of the active uniform services of the US may purchase and consume alcoholic beverages within any licensed premises in this state.

**Rep. L. Klemin:** You said within any licenses premises in this state. The way I read it would be any premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages in this state.

**Rep. Maragos:** Rep. Klemin is correct. It says beverages after installation any premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages within the state.

**Chairman K. Koppelman:** We are doing this because sometimes you ask a bill be drafted and what you get is not what you get.

**Voice Vote Carried.**

**Rep. Maragos:** Introduced because I feel any citizen should be able to be heard.

**Quinton Wangler: Resident of the state of ND, District 35 here in Bismarck :**( see handouts 2, 3, 4) ( 4:45-20:50) I asked Rep. Martinson to introduce the bill for me. He was kind enough to get me in touch with Rep. Maragos who was in support of the bill. I do appreciate the committee allowing for the change in procedure for the amendment to take place. The purpose of the bill is to allow any active member of the US military to walk into any liquor establishment in the state of ND age 18, 19 & 20 years old with an active military photo ID and be allowed to purchase alcoholic beverages. Went over the examples and explained different instances where he could not buy a drink for a veteran who was on active duty. Discussed the various handouts. The point is whether traffic alcohol deaths are going to go up because these 18, 19 & 20 year olds are going to be drinking alcohol. Remember the people we are talking about. These are responsible men and women who are serving in our military. I checked with local bars in Bismarck and Mandan and asked would it be any more difficult for you to ID or card and ask for a military ID and they said not a problem.

**Chairman K. Koppelman:** People elected to the legislature often times we as elected representatives are asked to introduce legislation by constituents and sometimes we decline because they may not be what we believe.

**Rep. Mary Johnson:** Is 18 the minimum enrollment in the military services?

**Quinton Wangler:** I randomly picked 18 because most of those young people have graduated from high school.

**Rep. Mary Johnson:** Why the drinking thing and military service?

**Quinton Wangler:** Because of the true situations I have told you about. These are men and women who have volunteered to serve their country and go across the world and stand up and fight for my rights and I believe they are the most responsible young people on the face of the earth. To deny a 20 year old 11 month and 6 day person the right to walk in and buy a beer after he just came home from some of the most violent places on the earth and say you can't go in and buy a six pack of beer and set down on super bowl Sunday to me isn't right.

**Rep. Mary Johnson:** Discussed working and drinking at 18 years of age. I see more problems with all 18 year old drinking and perhaps in your two situations these young people were responsible enough because they didn't want to drink and that was the excuse they used possible.

**Quinton Wangler:** That is very possible. I came of age in the Vietnam War in the 1970s when I was a student of the University of SD with a draft number of eleven. The drinking age in SD at that time was 19 so I truly understand there are going to be responsible people who are going to be able to drink at 18, 19 and 20 and there are going to be irresponsible people. I am not talking about every single person. I am talking about the same people that all of you when you are running for office you are willing to walk up to and stay thank you for your service and defending my rights. But you are not responsible enough to drink two beers and that is all you can drink?

**Rep. Brabandt:** Are there other states having this same exemption?

**Quinton Wangler:** Not to my knowledge.

**Rep. D. Larson:** Thank you for bringing this to our attention. We have a lot of respect for our military in the ND Legislature. Whether this bill passes or fails we don't take for granted the sacrifices they are doing for us. This is going to be a difficult thing for me to support. I could argue that people who get A's in school. This is going to be difficult thing for me to even support. I could argue the people that get straight A's in school are the most responsible people. There are a lot of really responsible young people. Not to minimize those that chose to selfishly serve the country at their own peril.

**Quinton Wangler:** I agree with you 100%.

**Rep. K. Wallman:** Complimented him.

**Quinton Wangler:** If we get this bill passed perhaps I will be the first one to line up and say let's deal with other situations. I appreciate your comment.

**Chairman K.Koppelman:** I would add to that recently I saw a document of all the things that we have done for our service members. Whether this bill is the right idea there is a mood to support our military.

Opposition:

**Connie Sprynczynatyk: Volunteer with the ND Cares Coalition.** (Handbook on the collation that was formed and it was passed out earlier this session) Went over pages 5 & 6 of the data book. The coalition was formed two years ago by invitation of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. SAMSA has been working state by state to ask the state do you want to bring together a group of people who would look at any of the issues related to service members, veterans, families and survivors. On January 15 when the Governor signed the executive order we keep saying we have no authority. Now we have an executive order that formalizes the coalition. We have no budget. There are now two state agencies where you will see some money to support the work of the coalition. We want to make for sure ND has a seamless network to help veterans. We have selected behavior health as our umbrella you will see that first of all we have almost 57,000 veterans in ND. The coalition is chaired by Bessie Dalrymple. Discussed PTSD and substance abuse that veterans deal with. It takes 85 years to see the end of the problems related to a significant deployment. I think the intention of the bill is good I would

suggest that there may be other significant ways we honor this service of all of those people who sign up for military service in the state of ND.

**Chairman K.Koppelman:** On page 6 I see a graph on the bottom of the page. The percentages of veterans that are in treatment for alcohol are higher than the number of veterans. The others are lower or identical. Is that what you have seen in ND as well?

**Pam Sagness, Dept. of Human Services:** yes we see a higher proportion of veterans that are seeking services for alcohol versus other substances or drugs. Substance Abuse Booklet (Handbook #2). This is data on ND specific to underage drinking. I would draw your attention to pages 5-10 for underage drinking and pages 11-12 for young adult drinking.

Neutral: None

Hearing closed.

**Chairman K. Koppelman:** opened the meeting on HB 1225

**Do Not Pass Motion Made by Rep. D. Larson: Seconded by Rep. K. Wallman:**

**Rep. L. Klemin:** I am going to support the motion. I am just wondering if you single out a group like this whether you would be violating the US and ND Constitution dealing with equal rights by not extending it to all other men and women in the same age group who aren't in the military.

**Rep. K. Hawken:** We honor people in numerous ways and it is clearly illegal and it is set into statue. We try to do a lot of things to honor you and the people in the audience said that is why they did not testify.

**Chairman K. Koppelman:** When he talked about all the exceptions to drinking around the country he didn't mention this one he is proposing.

**Rep. L. Klemin:** As far as other countries having ages there are parts of this world where people have been living in for thousands of years and they could not drink the water there because they would die if they did so everyone including babies drink a weak beer that was safe to drink. It was something you grow up with.

**Roll Call Vote: 10 Yes 3 No 0 Absent Carrier: Rep. D. Larson:**

15-2715

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1225

Page 2, line 6, remove "the boundaries of a military"

Page 2, line 7, replace "installation" with "any premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages"

Page 2, line 7, remove "if the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by"

Page 2, remove line 8

Page 2, line 9, remove "commanding officer of the military installation"

Renumber accordingly

**2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL NO. HB 1225**

House   **JUDICIARY**   Committee

Subcommittee                       Conference Committee

Amendment LC# or Description:   15.0641.01001  

Recommendation:     Adopt Amendment  
                            Do Pass       Do Not Pass       Without Committee Recommendation  
                            As Amended                       Rerefer to Appropriations

Other Actions:         Reconsider                       \_\_\_\_\_

Motion Made By   Rep. Maragos   Seconded By   Rep. K. Hawken:  

<b>Representative</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Chairman K. Koppelman			Rep. Pamela Anderson		
Vice Chairman Karls			Rep. Delmore		
Rep. Brabandt			Rep. K. Wallman		
Rep. Hawken					
Rep. Mary Johnson					
Rep. Klemin					
Rep. Kretschmar					
Rep. D. Larson					
Rep. Maragos					
Rep. Paur					

Total    (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Absent \_\_\_\_\_

Floor Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

**VOICE VOTE PASSED**

**2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE  
 ROLL CALL VOTES  
 BILL NO. HB 1225**

House JUDICIARY Committee

Subcommittee  Conference Committee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.0641.01001

Recommendation:  Adopt Amendment  
 Do Pass  Do Not Pass  Without Committee Recommendation  
 As Amended  Rerefer to Appropriations

Other Actions:  Reconsider  \_\_\_\_\_

Motion Made By Rep. D. Larson Seconded By Rep. K. Wallman

Representative	Yes	No	Representative	Yes	No
Chairman K. Koppelman	X		Rep. Pamela Anderson	X	
Vice Chairman Karls	X		Rep. Delmore	X	
Rep. Brabandt		X	Rep. K. Wallman	X	
Rep. Hawken	X				
Rep. Mary Johnson	X				
Rep. Klemin	X				
Rep. Kretschmar	X				
Rep. D. Larson	X				
Rep. Maragos		X			
Rep. Paur		X			

Total (Yes) 10 No 3

Absent 0

Floor Assignment: Rep. D. Larson:

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1225: Judiciary Committee (Rep. K. Koppelman, Chairman)** recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO NOT PASS** (10 YEAS, 3 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1225 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 2, line 6, remove "the boundaries of a military"

Page 2, line 7, replace "installation" with "any premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages"

Page 2, line 7, remove "if the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by"

Page 2, remove line 8

Page 2, line 9, remove "commanding officer of the military installation"

Renumber accordingly

**2015 TESTIMONY**

**HB 1225**

15.0641.01001  
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for  
Representative Maragos  
January 26, 2015

#1  
HB1225  
1-27-15

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1225

Page 2, line 6, remove "the boundaries of a military"

Page 2, line 7, replace "installation" with "any premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages"

Page 2, line 7, remove "if the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by"

Page 2, remove line 8

Page 2, line 9, remove "commanding officer of the military installation"

Renumber accordingly

HB1225  
1-27-15

# United States military deployments

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The military of the United States is deployed in more than 150 countries around the world, with nearly 160,000 of its active-duty personnel serving outside the United States and its territories and an additional 88,000 deployed in various contingency operations. US troops are spread across the globe: approximately 66,000 are stationed in Europe; approximately 80,000 in East Asia and the Pacific region; nearly 4,900 in North Africa, the Near East, and South Asia; over 1,600 in the Western Hemisphere; less than 400 in Sub-Saharan Africa; and less than 100 in states of the former Soviet Union.<sup>[1]</sup> Of those in Europe, most of the military personnel are located at installations activated during the Cold War, by which the US government sought to challenge the Soviet Union in the aftermath of World War II.<sup>[2]</sup>

U.S. personnel are seeing active combat in Afghanistan. Others are deployed as part of several peacekeeping missions, military attachés, or are part of embassy and consulate security.

The following are countries, listed by region, in which U.S. military personnel are deployed. The numbers are based on the most recent United States Department of Defense statistics as of September 30, 2014.<sup>[1]</sup> These numbers do not include any military or civilian contractors or dependents. Countries with fewer than 100 U.S. personnel deployed are omitted.



Countries in which the U.S. has a military presence in 2013 This map shows the current deployments of the US military. Most of the deployments on this map that are less than 100 troops are usually less than fifty military personnel, just for public knowledge. The **lightest blue** means less than a hundred US troops; the **aqua teal mix**, which is a little brighter, means more than a hundred troops; and the **darkest blue** on map means more than 1,000 troops. This map has those listed as part of Overseas Contingency Operation Deployments integrated in, while military dependents and civilian personnel are omitted.

## Contents

- 1 Combat zones
- 2 Africa and the Middle East
- 3 Asia-Pacific
- 4 Europe
- 5 Western Hemisphere
- 6 United States
- 7 See also
- 8 References
- 9 External links

## Combat zones

Country	Total	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF	Reference
 Afghanistan	10,800					[3]
 Iraq	3,100					[4]

## Africa and the Middle East

Country	Total	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF	Reference
 Kuwait	9,515	7,566	80	420	1,449	[1]
 Bahrain	3,372	21	3,160	164	27	[1]
 Turkey	1,524	121	6	2	1,395	[1]
 Qatar	600	355	6	0	239	[1]
 United Arab Emirates	338	26	16	197	99	[1]
 Saudi Arabia	324	208	26	0	90	[1]
 Egypt	283	238	17	1	27	[1]
 South Africa	216	3	1	209	3	[1]

## Asia-Pacific

Country	Total	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF	Reference
 Japan	49,503	2,301	19,318	15,936	11,948	[1][5]
 South Korea	28,500	20,100	300	100	8,000	[6]
 British Indian Ocean Territory	528	0	491	0	37	[1]
 Thailand	287	41	10	210	26	[1]
 Kyrgyzstan	234	15	12	203	4	[1]
 Singapore	188	8	162	2	16	[1]
 Australia	173	31	72	13	57	[1]



## United States

There are 1,167,623<sup>[1]</sup> personnel on active duty in the United States and its territories including five Air Force personnel on Wake Island and one Navy personnel on the Virgin Islands:

Country		Total	Army	Navy	USMC	USAF	Reference
	CONUS	1,091,507	415,289	271,225	158,575	246,418	[1]
 United States	Hawaii	51,045	22,194	15,730	7,817	5,304	[1]
	Alaska	19,421	11,987	68	7	7,359	[1]
 Guam		5,498	76	3,413	13	1,996	[1]
 Puerto Rico		146	103	18	9	16	[1]

## See also

- List of United States military bases
- Marine Security Guard
- Military Assistance Advisory Group
- Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
- Overseas expansion of the United States
- Status of forces agreement

## References

1. <sup>^</sup> *^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad ae af ag ah* "Total Military Personnel and Dependent End Strength By Service, Regional Area, and Country" ([https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/dwp/rest/download?fileName=SIAD\\_309\\_Report\\_P1409.xlsx&groupName=Defense Manpower Data Center](https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/dwp/rest/download?fileName=SIAD_309_Report_P1409.xlsx&groupName=Defense Manpower Data Center)). September 30, 2014.
2. <sup>^</sup> Lynn E. Davis; Stacie L. Pettyjohn; Melanie W. Sisson; Stephen M. Worman; Michael J. McNERNEY (2012). "U.S. Overseas Military Presence: What Are the Strategic Choices?" ([http://m.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2012/RAND\\_MG12-08330-7340-2](http://m.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2012/RAND_MG12-08330-7340-2)). Retrieved 6 November 2012.
3. <sup>^</sup> "More US troops to stay on in Afghanistan" (<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/asia/2014/12/201412613172102280.html>). Al Jazeera. 6 December 2014.
4. <sup>^</sup> Richard Sisk (11 November 2014). "U.S. Troops Back in Iraq's Anbar Province Where ISIS Holds Sway" (<http://www.military.com/daily-news/2014/11/11/us-sends-1st-delegation-to-anbar-to-survey-support-sites.html>). Military.
5. <sup>^</sup> See United States Forces Japan

#3  
 HB 1223  
 1-27-15  
 p.1



# Alcohol

## Problems and Solutions

### Minimum Legal Drinking Ages around the World

The minimum legal drinking age varies dramatically around the world. Most such laws apply only to drinking alcoholic beverages in public locations. The only country with a minimum legal age for consuming alcohol at home is the United Kingdom, which prohibits drinking below the age of six.

The average (mean) minimum legal drinking age around the globe is 15.9. The majority of countries have set the drinking age at 18. In fifty countries the minimum age is lower than 18 and in 12 countries it is higher than 18.

The enforcement of minimum legal drinking ages also varies widely between countries and often within countries. In many nations the law isn't generally enforced unless alcohol is abused and associated with behavioral problems.

Internationally, the average age at which drinking alcohol first occurs is 12 years and about 80% of young people begin drinking alcoholic beverages regularly at age 15 or younger according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

World Drinking Ages						
None	16	17	18	19	20	21
Albania	Austria (18 in some areas)	Cyprus	Algeria	Nicaragua	Iceland	Indonesia
Angola	Belgium*	Malta	Argentina	South Korea	Japan	Kazakhstan
Armenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina		Australia		Paraguay	Oman
Cambodia	Germany*		Azerbaijan			Pakistan
Comoros	Georgia		Bahamas			Palau
Cuba	Haiti		Belarus			Sri Lanka
Equatorial Guinea	Italy		Belize			United States (with many exceptions, see below)
Ghana	Liechtenstein*		Bermuda			
Guinea-Bissau	Luxembourg		Bolivia			
Jamaica	Macau		Botswana			
Macedonia	Malasia		Brazil (19 in some provinces)			
Montenegro	Netherlands*		Burundi (none with parents)			

# Minimum Legal Drinking Ages around the World

#3  
HB1225  
p.2

Morocco  
Norway  
Romania  
Swaziland  
Togo  
Uruguay  
Vietnam

Sudan  
Switzerland\*  
Tokelau

Cameroon  
Canada (19 in some provinces)  
Cape Verde  
Central African Republic  
Chile  
China  
Columbia  
Costa Rica  
Croatia  
Czech Republic  
Denmark  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Egypt  
El Salvador  
Eritrea  
Estonia  
Ethiopia  
Fiji (lowered from 21 in 2009)  
Finland  
France (no minimum age in private)  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Gibraltar  
Greece  
Guatemala  
Guyana  
Honduras  
Hong Kong  
Hungary  
India (varies by state)  
Iraq  
Ireland  
Israel  
Jordan  
Kenya  
Kyrgystan  
Lebano  
Lesoto  
Lithuania  
Malaw  
Maldives  
Mauritius  
Mexico  
Moldovia  
Mongolia  
Mozambique

# Minimum Legal Drinking Ages around the World

#3  
HB1225  
p.3

Namibia  
Nepal  
New Zealand  
Niger  
Nigeria  
North Korea  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Peru  
Philippines  
Puerto Rico  
Poland  
Portugal  
Republic of China  
Republic of Congo  
Russia  
Rwanda  
Samoa  
Serbia  
Seychelles  
Singapore  
Slovakia  
Slovena  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sweden (none for low  
proof beverage)  
Syria  
Tanzania  
Thailand  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Turkmenistan  
Uganda  
Ukraine  
United Kingdom  
United States Virgin  
Islands  
Vanuatu  
Venezuela  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

\* 16 to 18 depending on beverage

Although it is commonly believed that the minimum drinking age in the U.S. is 21, people can legally drink below that age under many different circumstances.

The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 required all states to raise their minimum purchase and public possession of alcohol age to 21. States that did not comply faced a reduction in highway funds under the Federal Highway Aid Act.... It does not prohibit persons under 21 (also called youth or minors) from drinking. The term "public possession" is strictly defined and does not apply to possession for the following:

- An established religious purpose, when accompanied by a parent, spouse or legal guardian age 21 or older
- Medical purposes when prescribed or administered by a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, hospital or medical institution
- In private clubs or establishments
- In the course of lawful employment by a duly licensed manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer. <sup>1</sup>

Many of the states that have chosen to specifically prohibit alcohol consumption by those under age 21 have a variety of exceptions. For example,

Some States allow an exception for consumption when a family member consents and/or is present. States vary widely in terms of which relatives may consent or must be present for this exception to apply and in what circumstances the exception applies. Sometimes a reference is made simply to "family" or "family member" without further elaboration.

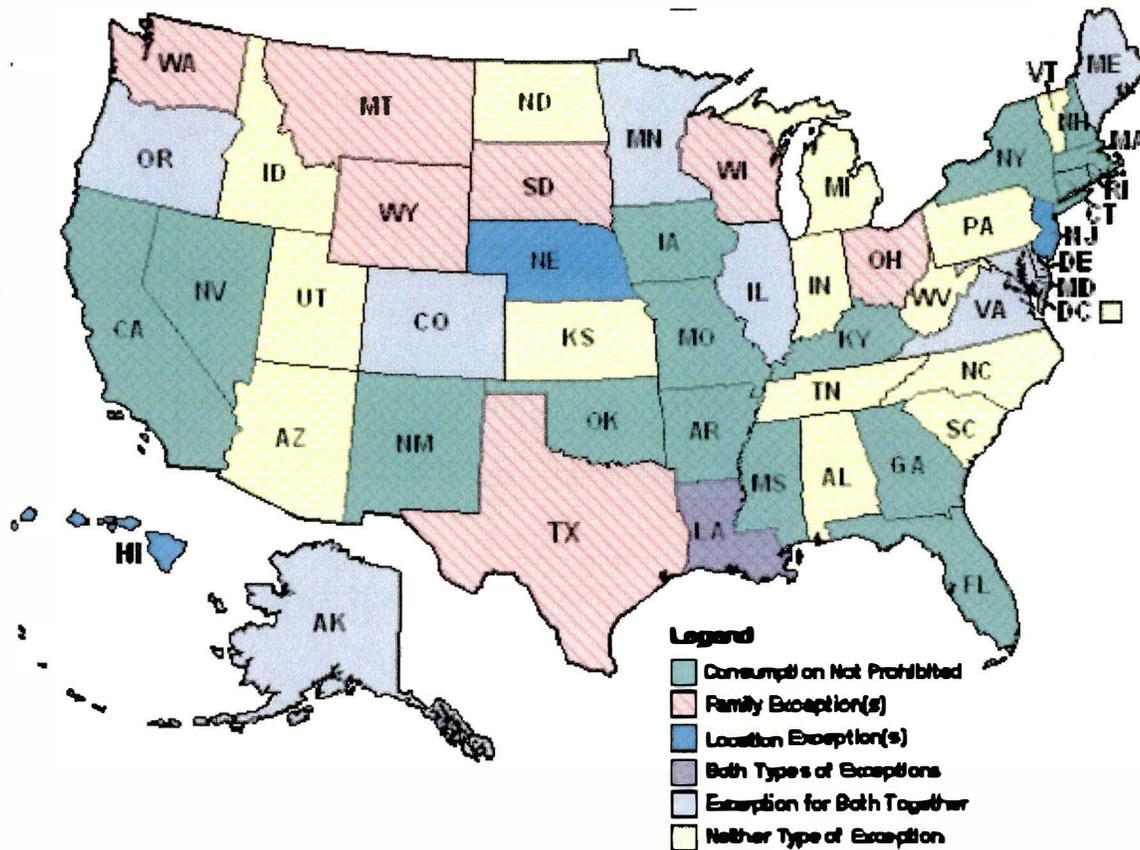
...

Some States allow an exception for consumption on private property. States vary in the extent of the private property exception which may extend to all private locations, private residences only, or in the home of a parent or guardian only. In some jurisdictions, the location exception is conditional on the presence and/or consent of the parent, legal guardian, or legal-age spouse. <sup>2</sup>

Some States also allow exceptions for educational purposes (e.g., students in culinary schools), religious purposes (e.g., sacramental use of alcoholic beverages), or medical purposes. <sup>3</sup>

## Exceptions

The following map shows the exceptions to the minimum age of 21 for the consumption of alcohol as of January 1, 2011 <sup>3</sup>



Note: This map is based on statutes and regulations only. It does not include exceptions created by case law (judicial decisions), custom, or application of constitutional protections.

The problem of identifying the optimum minimum drinking age to reduce alcohol abuse is a serious one. It involves issues of freedom, responsibility, parental rights, religion, politics and many other realms of life.

The minimum drinking age of 21 in the U.S. appears to be not only ineffective but actually counter-productive. Although it was passed with the best of intentions, it has had some of the worst of outcomes.

In reaction to these problems, the president emeritus of Middlebury College created the organization, Choose Responsibility, to promote discussion and public debate about how best to reduce alcohol abuse. It has suggested a number of ideas.

Choose Responsibility believes federal legislation should not penalize states that choose to participate in a pilot alcohol education program based on a minimum drinking age of 18. Thus, it is the groups's belief that:

**Drinking Problems?**

Find alcohol help on this new web site »



44  
HB 1225  
1-27-15  
P. 1



## Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities: Redistributing Death

by David J. Hanson, Ph.D.

It is frequently argued that raising the drinking age to 21 in the U.S. has reduced alcohol-related auto fatalities among young people. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration claims that thousands of lives have been saved by the minimum drinking age of 21. Unfortunately the law hasn't saved any lives at all. Instead, it has shifted alcohol-related fatalities to young people above the minimum drinking age.

Researchers at the Center of Alcohol Studies at Rutgers University found that raising the drinking age to 21 simply shifted fatalities from those aged 18 to 20 to those aged 21 to 24. They concluded, on the basis of their exhaustive federally-funded study, that drinking experience, not drinking age, is the most important factor. <sup>1</sup>

A new and comprehensive study examined the effects of different traffic safety measures (speed limits, discretionary and mandatory seat belt laws, alcohol policies, etc.) over time on a variety of age groups. The researchers found that raising the drinking age was associated with fatality reductions of 5% among 18-20 year-olds at the expense of an 8% increase among 21-23 year-olds. Higher drinking age and "policies which keep teens away from alcohol may to some degree simply shift the attendant mortality risks to young adulthood," they observed. Additionally, "the magnitude of the mortality redistribution" is "quite large." <sup>2</sup>

As Dr. Mike A. Males of the University of California observes, "The bottom line is that raising the drinking age to 21 did not improve a young person's odds of avoiding fatal alcohol mishap before age 25." <sup>3</sup>

The popular idea that delaying the consumption of alcohol by young people appears highly questionable. As researchers at the Center of Alcohol Studies found, drinking experience reduces traffic fatalities.

#4  
HB1225

P. 2

This suggests that young people should learn to drink in moderation before learning to drive. Inexperienced drinking combined with inexperienced driving appears to be a highly dangerous mix.

This is not a strange or radical idea. Italians, Greeks, Spaniards, Jews, Portuguese and many others around the world teach their children how to drink in moderation as preschoolers. What's a strange and radical idea is imposing a minimum drinking age of 21. Of all the nations of the entire world, the U.S. is the only country to maintain this extreme social experiment. The other countries that have tried it (Ukraine and South Korea) have concluded that it doesn't work and have abandoned it.

To believe that the minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) of 21 is effective is to ignore the facts and live in a fantasy world.

Acknowledgement: This is based on a personal communication from Dr. Mike Males and includes materials taken directly from it with the author's permission. However, he does not necessarily agree with all material presented or conclusions drawn. Prof. Males is a sociologist at the University of California at Santa Cruz and Senior Researcher at the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice in San Francisco. His homepage is <http://home.earthlink.net/~mmales> and he can be contacted at [mmales@earthlink.net](mailto:mmales@earthlink.net)

#### References and Readings

126

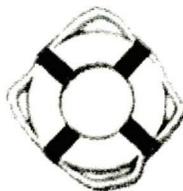
Written and edited by:  
Prof. David J. Hanson, Ph.D.  
[hansondj@potdam.edu](mailto:hansondj@potdam.edu)

**Sociology Department**  
State University of New York  
Potsdam, NY 13676

Copyright © 1997-2015  
D. J. Hanson. All rights reserved  
for entire web site.

Web site designed by:  
**bitglyph**

**This site accepts no Ads.**



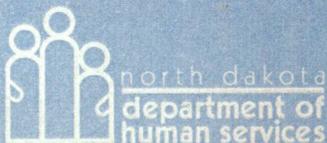
**Find Alcohol Help**

For additional copies, contact:



North Dakota Department of Human Services  
Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services  
Prevention Resource & Media Center (PRMC)  
1237 West Divide Avenue, Suite 1D  
Bismarck, ND 58501

Phone: 701-328-8919  
Email: [ndprmc@nd.gov](mailto:ndprmc@nd.gov)  
[www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention](http://www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention)



HS  
HB1225  
1-27-15

# Substance Use in North Dakota 2013



# Substance Use in North Dakota 2013

This is a product of the North Dakota State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW).

For more information, go to [www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention/seow](http://www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention/seow).

## DATA SOURCES

North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (CAWS)  
[www.ndcaws.org/](http://www.ndcaws.org/)

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

North Dakota Department of Human Services, Community Readiness Survey (CRS), 2008  
[www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/crs.html](http://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/crs.html)

North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources

North Dakota Department of Public Instruction, Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2011  
[www.dpi.state.nd.us/health/yrbs/index.shtm](http://www.dpi.state.nd.us/health/yrbs/index.shtm)

North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary (DOT), 2011  
[www.dot.nd.gov/divisions/safety/docs/crash-summary.pdf](http://www.dot.nd.gov/divisions/safety/docs/crash-summary.pdf)

North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission (NDIAC)  
[www.nd.gov/indianaffairs/?id=37](http://www.nd.gov/indianaffairs/?id=37)

North Dakota Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Crime in North Dakota, 2011  
[www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime11.pdf](http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime11.pdf)

North Dakota Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)

North Dakota University System (2012). NDCORE 2010 Aggregate Alcohol and Other Drug Survey Report.  
Bismarck, ND: ND Higher Education Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention

Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), 2010  
[www.udetc.org/factsheets/ND.pdf](http://www.udetc.org/factsheets/ND.pdf)

State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2009-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)  
[www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10State/NSDUHsae2010/NSDUHsaeAppB2010.htm](http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10State/NSDUHsae2010/NSDUHsaeAppB2010.htm)

United States Census Bureau  
[www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/)

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)  
[www.bls.gov/eag/eag.nd.htm](http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.nd.htm)

*This booklet tells the story of substance use in North Dakota. The data paints a picture that can help guide prevention efforts across the state.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>NORTH DAKOTA FACTS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NORTH DAKOTA HEADLINES.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ALCOHOL</b>	
Underage Drinking.....	5
Young Adults.....	11
Adults.....	12
<b>TOBACCO.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>MARIJUANA.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>INHALANTS.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>OTHER DRUGS.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION BASICS.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>PREVENTION RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>24</b>

**ND population**  
**699,628**

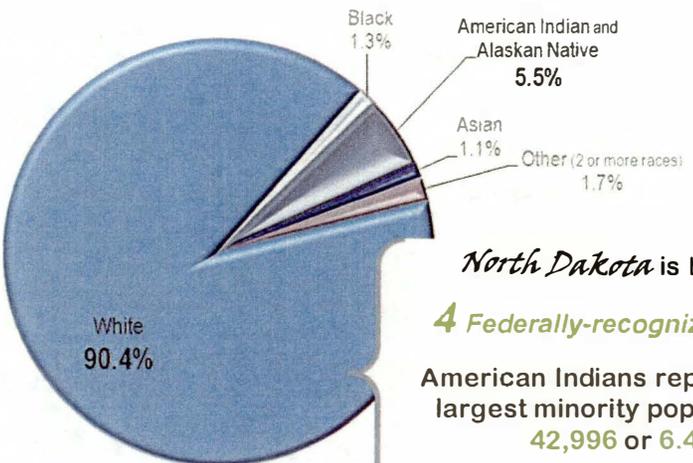
**NORTH DAKOTA**  
10.1 people per square mile



**UNITED STATES**  
88.9 people per square mile



(U.S. Census, 2012 estimate)



North Dakota is home to  
**4 Federally-recognized Tribes**  
American Indians represent the largest minority population at **42,996** or **6.4%**

(U.S. Census, 2010; NDIAC, 2011)

**Poverty Rate<sup>1</sup>**  
(2007-2011) **12.3%**



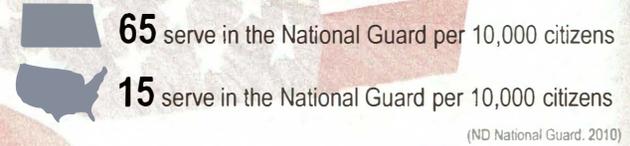
**603** or **9** people per 10,000 of the general population were **homeless** in 2011.

(U.S. Census)

(Homelessness Research Institute, 2012)

There are **54,920 Veterans** in ND (U.S. Census, 2007-2011)

Per capita, there are **MORE THAN FOUR TIMES** the number of National Guard members **IN NORTH DAKOTA** than in the nation.



There are two active duty Air Force Bases in the state.

**Minot Air Force Base**  
(**5,521** living on base)

**Grand Forks Air Force Base**  
(**2,367** living on base)

(U.S. Census, 2010)

**TOP INDUSTRIES:<sup>1</sup>**

- 1. Agriculture**
- 2. Manufacturing**
- 3. Tourism**

**North Dakota's 3.3% unemployment rate is the lowest in the nation.**  
(BLS, Feb 2013)



**"NORTH DAKOTA HAS OVERTAKEN ALASKA AS THE NATION'S SECOND-BIGGEST OIL PRODUCER."<sup>2</sup>**

North Dakota's oil industry will generate **more than 50,000 oil-related jobs** in the next ten years.

(ND Department of Mineral Resources)

"The oil rush has also brought soaring home prices, makeshift camps for workers, overbooked hotels, and an explosion of heavy truck traffic and crime."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Published 3/15/2012, from [www.ndbusinesswatch.com/business-news/oil-is-just-the-icing-on-the-cake-top-industries-in-north-dakota/](http://www.ndbusinesswatch.com/business-news/oil-is-just-the-icing-on-the-cake-top-industries-in-north-dakota/)

<sup>2</sup>Mufson, S. "In North Dakota, the gritty side of an oil boom" Washington Post. Published July 18, 2012. Retrieved from [www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/in-north-dakota-the-gritty-side-of-an-oil-boom/2012/07/18/gJQAZk5ZuW\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/in-north-dakota-the-gritty-side-of-an-oil-boom/2012/07/18/gJQAZk5ZuW_story.html)

“Attitudes about drinking and driving an ‘uphill battle’ in North Dakota”

INFORUM online August 17, 2012



“A Sobering Problem - N.D. culture often soft on drunken driving”

The Jamestown Sun July 11, 2012

“Group hopes to use changes in policies to curb underage drinking”

The Jamestown Sun September 8, 2012

“Support civic effort to combat drug abuse”

Grand Forks Herald October 22, 2012

“Two under arrest for huffing and driving”

Bismarck Tribune August 26, 2011

“N.D. Man Charged with 14th Drunken Driving Offense”

The Minot Daily News August 17, 2012

“Man who bought alcohol for teens in fatal crash is sentenced”

INFORUM online July 9, 2012

“Woman Accused of Allowing Daughter to Drink to Unconsciousness”

Bismarck Tribune October 15, 2012



“Prescription drug abuse a ‘silent epidemic’ in N.D.”

GREAT PLAINS EXAMINER May 23, 2012

“Man Charged in Pharmacy Burglary Pleads Guilty”

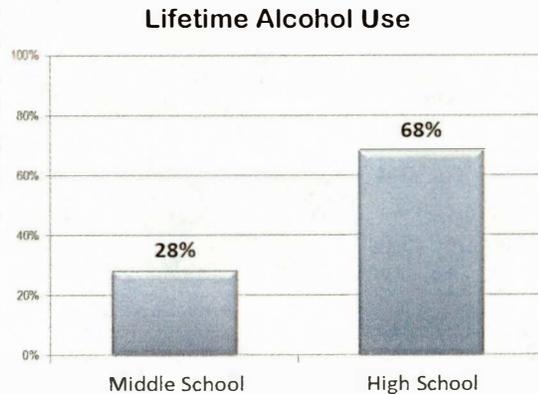
Williston Herald April 28, 2012

# ALCOHOL

## Underage Drinking

Underage Drinking is a problem in ND.

Despite declining rates, **ALCOHOL** remains the most widely used drug by our youth. Compared to other states, our state continues to rank high in the nation in **underage** and **binge** drinking.



(YRBS, 2011)

Youth start drinking early.

**17%** of HIGH SCHOOL students had their *first* full drink before age 13.

(YRBS, 2011)

People who begin drinking **before** age 15 are **four times** more likely to become addicted than those who wait until they are 21.

(Center for Adolescent Health)

Not only are ND youth drinking, but they are drinking to get drunk (binge drinking\*).



**1 out of 4** (26%) of HIGH SCHOOL students engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days.

Compared to 22% nationally.

(YRBS, 2011)

“The brain goes through dynamic changes during adolescence, and alcohol can seriously damage long- and short-term growth processes”

(American Medical Association, 2003)



Research indicates that brain development continues until about age 25.

(Coalition for Juvenile Justice, 2006)

\* Binge Drinking: 5 or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours

# ALCOHOL Underage Drinking

ND youth don't think it is risky...

**69%** of HIGH SCHOOL students believe drinking to get drunk\* 1 or 2 times a week **does not** pose a great risk.

(YRBS, 2011)

But it is.

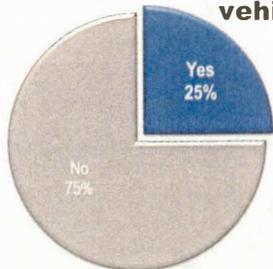
Not only is using alcohol illegal for those under 21, it's dangerous. Youth who drink are MORE LIKELY to be victims of crime, have serious problems in school, and be involved in alcohol-related traffic crashes.

(National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2006)

## Drinking and Driving

**A quarter** of HIGH SCHOOL students have ridden in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking.

(YRBS, 2011)



Almost **1 in 8** (12%) HIGH SCHOOL students reported driving after drinking in the past 30 days.

(YRBS, 2011)

\* Binge Drinking: 5 or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours

## Crime

**17%** of all JUVENILE ARRESTS are alcohol-related.

(Crime in ND, 2011)



The majority (87%) of North Dakotans believe youth alcohol use is a problem in their community.

(CRS, 2008)

## Problems in school

Students missed **334** school days due to suspensions/expulsions because of alcohol incidents during the 2011-2012 school year.

(ND DPI Suspension/Expulsion & Truancy Report, 2011-2012)

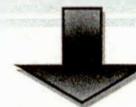
## Death

Nationally, each year, approximately 5,000 young people die as a result of underage drinking, which is greater than ALL ILLEGAL DRUGS combined. Drinking alcohol even ONCE is a risk.

(National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2006)

## Cost

**UNDERAGE DRINKING** cost the citizens of North Dakota **\$168 million** in 2010. (PIRE, 2010)



**\$240** for every person in North Dakota

OR

almost **\$1000** for a family of four

# ALCOHOL Underage Drinking

Youth are getting alcohol from those around them.



**1 in 3** (34%) HIGH SCHOOL drinkers said the **alcohol** they drank in the past 30 days was **given to them** by another person.

YRBS, 2011)

In North Dakota, it is **ILLEGAL** to provide alcohol to **ANYONE** under the age of 21.

(N.D.C.C 5-01)

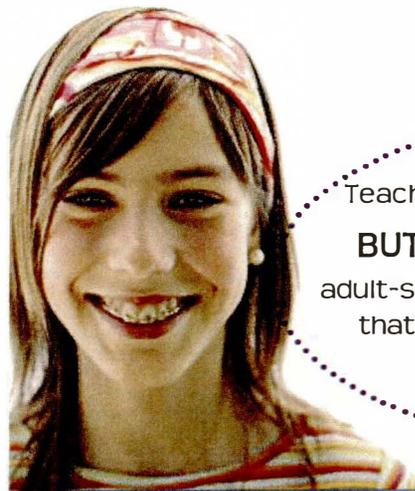
**97%** of North Dakotans **SUPPORT** penalties for adults who provide alcohol to youth.

(CRS, 2008)

Teach a child to ride a bike, fish, swim or drive...

**BUT** teaching them to “drink responsibly” or adult-supervised drinking *increases* the likelihood that a child will engage in future harmful use.

(Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2011)



Most North Dakotans think it is **NOT OKAY** for...

- ▶ Parents to offer their youth alcoholic beverages in their home (89%).
- ▶ Youth to drink at parties as long as they don't get drunk (96%).
- ▶ Youth to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards (95%).

(CRS, 2008)

We can change the youth drinking culture in ND.

- ✔ Support efforts that limit youth access to alcohol (e.g., policies, enforcement).
- ✔ Be a positive role model.
- ✔ Have ongoing conversations with the youth in your life.

We cannot expect underage youth to say “no” to harmful drinking when their environment tells them “yes.”

Parents are the **#1 influence** in their child's life.

**PARENTS LEAD**  
LISTEN EDUCATE & BE DECISIVE

Visit [www.parentslead.org](http://www.parentslead.org) for tips on how to continue the conversation!

The majority (97%) of North Dakotans believe preventing alcohol and other drug use among youth is important.

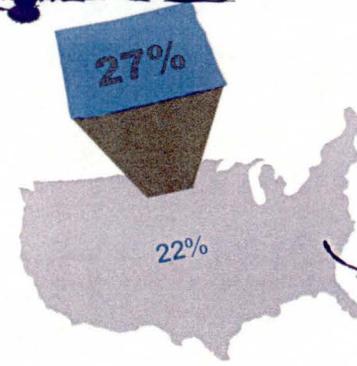
(CRS, 2008)

Young adults in ND (ages 18-25) rank #2 in the nation for past month BINGE alcohol use.

(NSDUH, 2009-2010)

ND has the 3rd highest BINGE drinking rate in the nation.

Ages 26+  
(NSDUH, 2009-2010)



## College Students

**51%** of college students reported having **5 or more drinks\*** in one sitting at least once over the past two weeks.

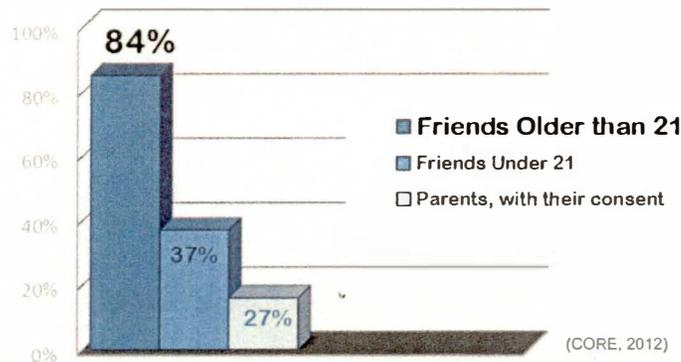
(CORE, 2012)

### PARENTS MATTER

**80%** of ND college students believe that their parents' expectations or rules about alcohol is an **effective way** to limit their alcohol consumption.

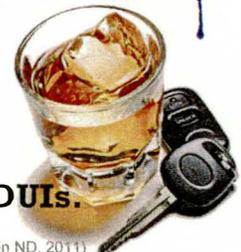
(CORE, 2012)

Most common sources for COLLEGE STUDENTS (under 21) to obtain alcohol



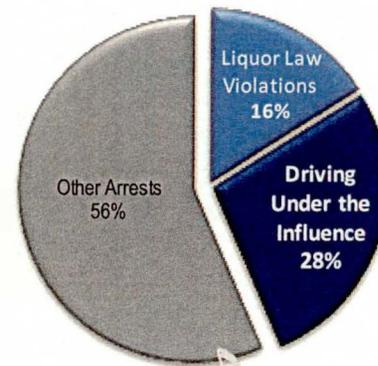
(CORE, 2012)

Our roads are unsafe because of drinking and driving.



Almost half of all adult arrests are alcohol related. **Over one-quarter are DUIs.**

(Crime in ND, 2011)



**6,600** people were arrested for driving under the influence in 2011.

(Crime in ND, 2011)

**50%** of fatalities on ND roads are alcohol-related.

(ND Highway Patrol, 2012)

There is 1 alcohol-related car crash every 8.6 hours.

(ND DOT, 2011)

WHICH IS MORE THAN...

**Valley City**

POPULATION 6,579

**56%** of North Dakotans believe the contribution of alcohol and other drugs to crashes or injuries is **NOT** a serious problem.

(CRS, 2008)

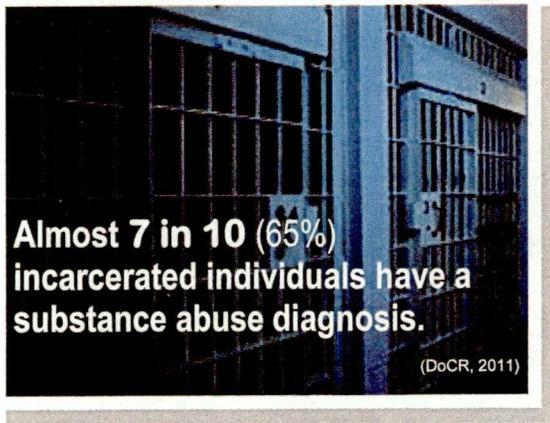
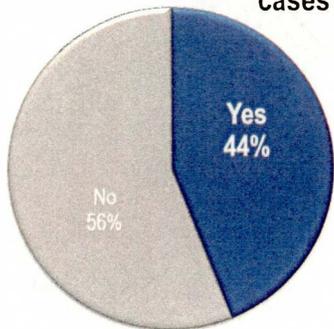
\* Binge Drinking: 5 or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours

# ALCOHOL Adults

**Alcohol use impacts our family, friends and communities.**

Almost half of new domestic violence cases involve alcohol as a contributing factor.

(NDCAWS, 2011)



**Long-term, heavy alcohol use can lead to the following:**

- ▶ Dementia
- ▶ Stroke
- ▶ Cardiovascular problems
- ▶ Psychiatric problems, including depression, anxiety, and suicide
- ▶ Cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, colon, and breast (in general, the risk of cancer increases with increasing amounts of alcohol)
- ▶ Liver diseases, including Cirrhosis
- ▶ Other gastrointestinal problems, including pancreatitis and gastritis

(www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm)

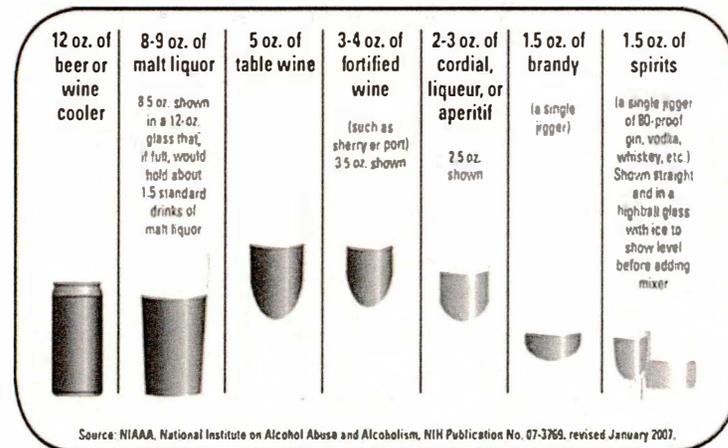
**We can change the ND alcohol culture.**

**SUPPORT COMMUNITY POLICIES AND ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS THAT REINFORCE HEALTHY BEHAVIORS AND CHOICES**

- Server Training
- DUI Checkpoints/Saturation Patrols

**DRINK RESPONSIBLY, IF YOU ARE 21 OR OLDER**

- Know what and how much you are drinking



**DESIGNATE A DRIVER OR CALL A CAB**

**The majority (87%) of North Dakotans support DUI checkpoints.**

(CRS, 2008)



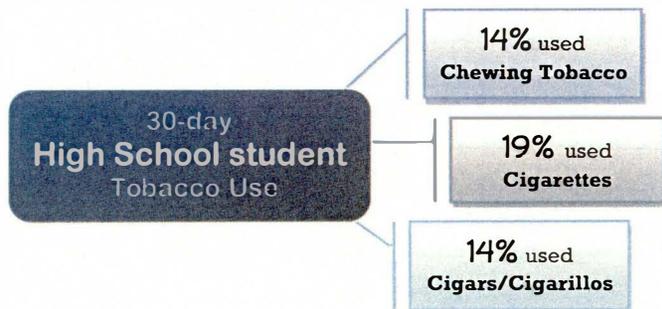
# TOBACCO

All ages

## Smoking costs ND citizens:

- ▶ **\$247 million** in total medical care
- ▶ **\$47 million** in Medicaid
- ▶ **\$192 million** due to lost productivity from premature death

(North Dakota, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2011)



**9%** of HIGH SCHOOL students report using cigarettes for the first time **before age 13.**

(YRBS, 2011)



**8%** of HIGH SCHOOL students indicated they **smoked cigarettes on 20+ days in the past month.**

(compared to 6% of U.S. High School students)

(YRBS, 2011)

**Students missed 589 school days** due to suspensions/expulsions because of tobacco incidents during the 2011-2012 school year.

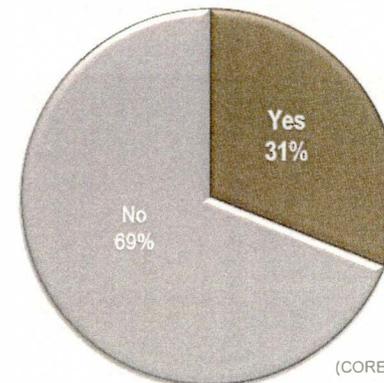
(ND DPI Suspension/Expulsion & Truancy Report, 2011-2012)

**1 in 5 (22%) adults** (ages 26+) report past month **cigarette use.**



(NSDUH, 2009-2010)

## College Student Past Month Tobacco Use



(CORE, 2012)

**800 NORTH DAKOTANS DIE** prematurely each year due to **SMOKING** and approximately **90 MORE DIE** due to **SECONDHAND SMOKE** exposure.

(North Dakota, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2011)

## Need help quitting?



ND Tobacco *Quitline* is a **FREE** telephone-based service available to help North Dakota smokers and spit-tobacco users **Quit Tobacco.**



ND Tobacco *QuitNet* is web-based and provides the same service as *Quitline.*

# MARIJUANA

All ages

Chronic marijuana use has been associated with **increased rates** of:

- ▶ Anxiety
- ▶ Depression
- ▶ Suicidal thoughts
- ▶ Schizophrenia

There are more cancer-causing chemicals in marijuana than tobacco.

(Marijuana: Know the Facts, ONDCP, October 2010)

**THC concentrations in marijuana have doubled since the 1980s.**

(DrugFacts: Marijuana, NIDA, December 2012)

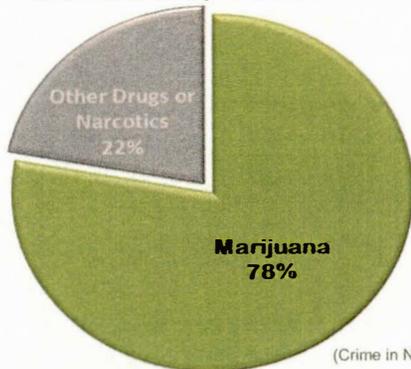
## Youth Marijuana Abuse

Almost 1 in 6 (15%) high school students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days.

(YRBS, 2011)



### Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests

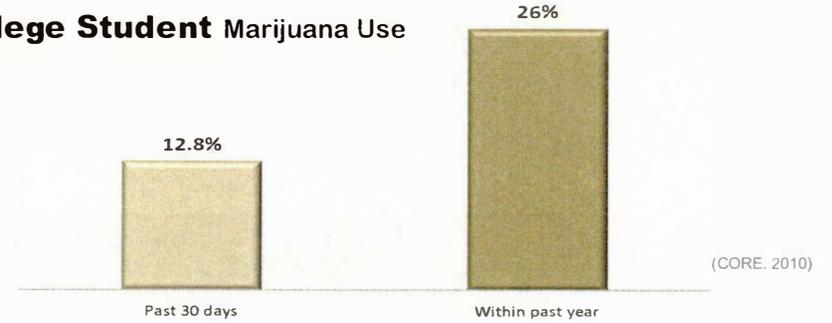


(Crime in ND, 2011)

**6%** of high school students tried marijuana for the first time before age 13.

(YRBS, 2011)

## College Student Marijuana Use



(CORE, 2010)

## Adult Marijuana Abuse

**3%** of adults (ages 26+) report using marijuana in the past month.

Compared to 5% nationally.  
(NSDUH, 2009-2010)

**68%** of all adult DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS involve MARIJUANA.

(Crime in ND, 2011)

**ONE-THIRD (33%)** of North Dakotans believe that it is not at all difficult for YOUTH or ADULTS to ACCESS MARIJUANA in their community.

(CRS, 2008)

# PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

All ages

Prescription Drugs are the 3rd most abused drug among ND high school students.

(YRBS, 2009-2011)



**1 in 6** HIGH SCHOOL students (16%) report taking prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription.

(YRBS, 2011)

"We receive on average, **50 calls per week** requesting opioid treatment services."

- Quote from a ND Treatment Provider



**44%** of ND community members *don't know* if youth prescription drug abuse is a problem in their community.

(CRS, 2008)



Prescription drugs are easily accessible.

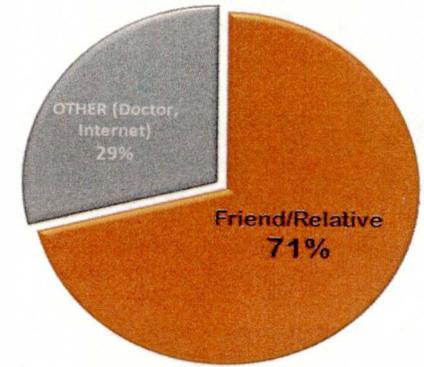
**29 million pills**

dispensed in ND  
(narcotic analgesics & muscle relaxants)

This is 43 pills for every man, woman, and child in the state.

(ND Board of Pharmacy, 2011)

Source of Prescription Pain Relievers Abused Among Those Age 12 or Older



(NSDUH+National Findings, 2011)

Reducing access will reduce abuse.

Here is what we can do...

- ✓ Keep track of your meds.
- ✓ Store your meds in a secure and dry place (*not the bathroom*).
- ✓ Keep your meds out of sight.
- ✓ Deposit unused meds in the Take Back container located at participating sheriffs' offices and police departments.



Find locations here: [www.ag.nd.gov/PDrugs/TakeBackProgram.htm](http://www.ag.nd.gov/PDrugs/TakeBackProgram.htm)

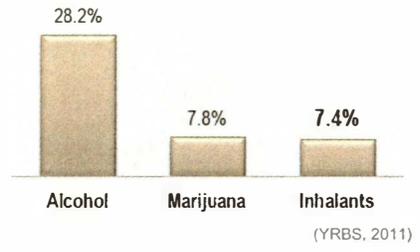
For tips on what you can do in your community, browse the ND Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Toolkit: [www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/pdf/drug-toolkit.pdf](http://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/pdf/drug-toolkit.pdf)

# INHALANTS

All ages

Inhalants are the 3rd most abused substance among ND middle school students.

Lifetime Abuse among Middle School Students



12% of high school students have abused inhalants in their lifetime. (YRBS, 2011)

Inhalants are easily accessible in our homes, schools and communities.

Almost half (49%) of North Dakotans believe that it is not at all difficult to access inhalants in their community.

(CRS, 2008)

Here is what we can do...

- ✓ Purchase safer alternatives.
- ✓ Keep abusable products stored safely (at home, school, and the workplace).
- ✓ Monitor use of abusable products.

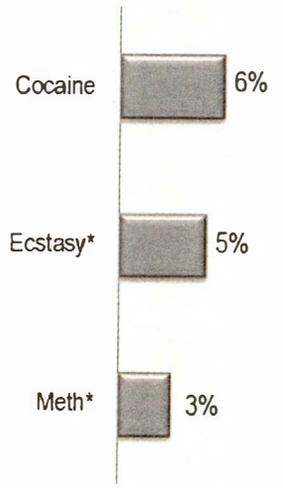
For tips on what you can do in your community, browse the ND Inhalant Abuse Prevention Toolkit: [www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/pdf/inhalant-toolkt.pdf](http://www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth/prevention/pdf/inhalant-toolkt.pdf)

# OTHER DRUGS

All ages

Illicit Drug use is relatively low in ND...

Lifetime Drug Use among High School Students



(YRBS, 2011)  
\*Most recent data available (YRBS, 2009)

Other drug use among college students...

- ▶ 3% report using amphetamines (diet pills, speed) in the past year.
- ▶ 3% report using synthetic drugs in the past year.

(CORE, 2012)

4% of adults (ages 26+) reported past month illicit drug use. Compared to 6% nationally (NSDUH, 2009-2010)

but there are still consequences.

9% of all arrests are drug-related.

This is a 14% increase from 2010 to 2011. (from 2339 to 2662)

(Crime in ND, 2011)



Effective prevention is everyone's responsibility...  
individuals, families, schools, communities.

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION IS ...

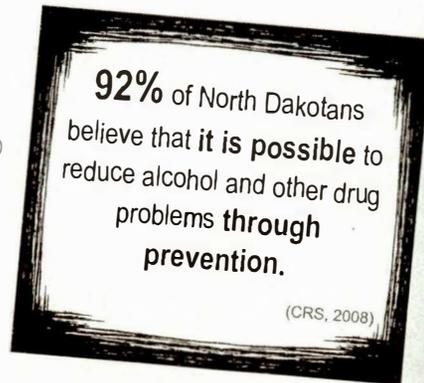
- ▶ creating healthy and safe environments for people of all ages
- ▶ focused on population-level change
- ▶ a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach

## IS NOT...

- ▶ "prohibition" of alcohol
- ▶ condemning those who drink or sell alcohol responsibly and legally
- ▶ focused on those already abusing a substance

The majority (93%) of North Dakotans believe alcohol and other drug prevention programs are a good investment because they save lives and money.

(CRS, 2008)



(CRS, 2008)



**“One dollar spent on prevention saves \$10 that would later be spent on treatment, associated health costs, ER services, and incarceration.”**

(Iowa State U, Partnerships in Prevention Science Institute, 2008)

NORTH DAKOTA  
**P**REVENTION  
RESOURCE AND MEDIA CENTER  
[www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention](http://www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention)



The North Dakota Prevention Resource and Media Center (PRMC) provides FREE substance abuse prevention resources, curriculums, and toolkits to North Dakota residents regarding effective substance abuse prevention.



Sign up for the PREVENTION E-NEWSLETTER and receive updates on new resources and the latest news regarding substance abuse prevention.

To sign up, go to: [www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention](http://www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention)



You are their #1 influence.

**PARENTS LEAD**  
LISTEN EDUCATE ASK DISCUSS

Parents LEAD offers you a one-stop resource for information and advice on how to start and continue age-appropriate conversations with your children about alcohol.

[www.parentslead.org](http://www.parentslead.org)

