



University of Central Florida

*Identifying Students at Risk:
Using Surveillance Survey Results to
Assess Alcohol and Related Harms
Prevention Planning on Your Campus*

**Patrice Lancey, Ph.D., Associate Director
Operational Excellence and Assessment Support**

**Tom Hall, LCSW, Director
Education and Training Programs- Alcohol & Other Drug
Prevention**





Overview



- relevance to Institutional Researchers
- NIH recommended strategies for colleges
- traditional reporting surveillance results
 - CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey results
- concept of risk groups
- association to harms
- UCF intervention strategies and resources





University of Central Florida



- metropolitan research university near Orlando
- 6th largest university in U.S.
 - Fall 2007 enrollment: 48,699
 - 1968 enrollment: 2,000
- 94 Baccalaureate, 97 Master's and 28 Doctoral Programs
- Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention – dedicated unit
 - full time positions and support
- OEAS – provides assessment, survey and analysis support
- UCF Alcohol Task Force and other community task forces
 - report to President





University of Central Florida

Alcohol Use Among College Students What we Know?

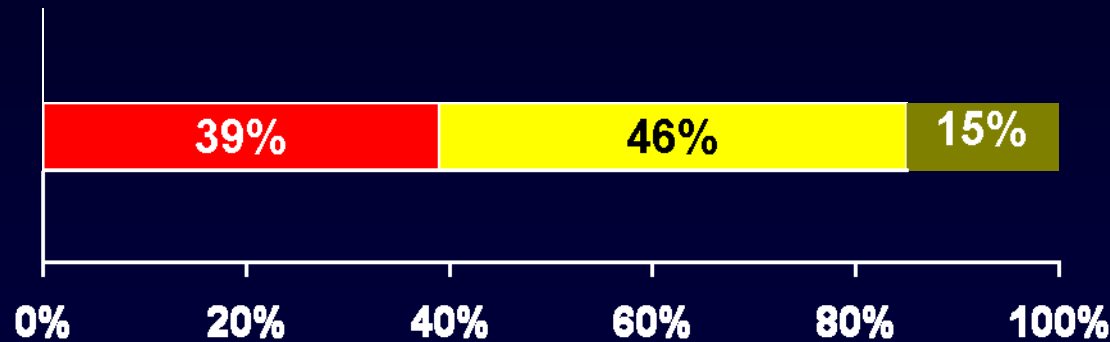




What we know: Was alcohol available to you during your last term in high school?



Selected Results (surveys completed by 18 year old students)



n=150,000 ■ Extremely Available ■ Moderately Available ■ Unavailable

Source: 2007 AlcoholEdu Survey

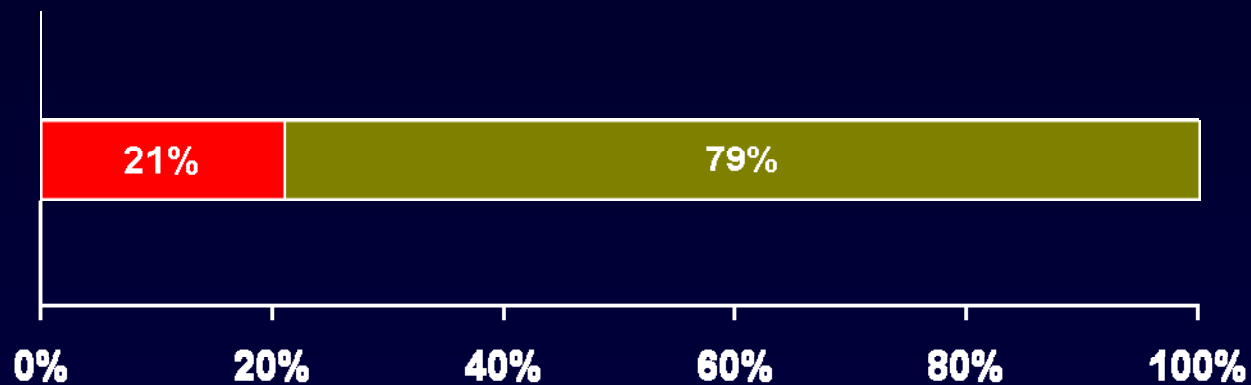




What we know: In the past two weeks, have you been in a situation where someone had consumed too much alcohol and may have needed help?



Selected Results (surveys completed by 18 year old students)



n=150,000 ■ Yes ■ No

Source: 2007 AlcoholEdu Survey

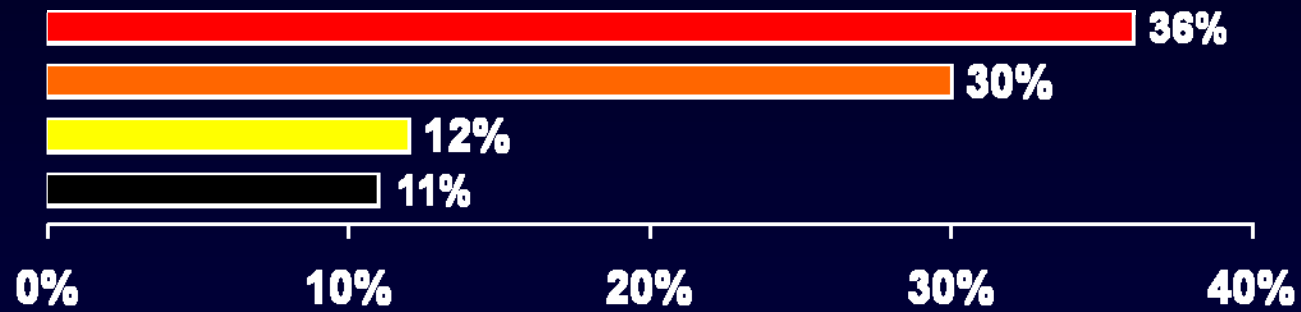




What we know: Current alcohol consumption- The last time you consumed alcohol, how did you obtain it?



Selected Results (surveys completed by 18 year old students)



n=56,000

- At a party
- Someone I know over 21
- A family member
- I purchased alcohol

Source: 2007 AlcoholEdu Survey





What we know: Harms to college students related to alcohol use



- 1500 students aged 18-24 enrolled in college died from alcohol-related injuries
- 2 million drove under the influence of alcohol
- 3 million rode with a drinking driver
- 599,000 full-time college students were unintentionally injured under the influence of alcohol
- 696,000 were hit or assaulted by another student who had been drinking
- 97,000 experienced a date rape caused by another student who had been drinking

Source: Hingston et. Al., 2005





Changing the Culture of Drinking on College Campuses



- *2000 - heavy episodic drinking among college students identified as a major public health problem
- **2002 – universities charged with developing strategic integrated evidence-based programs
 - at-risk and alcohol dependent students
 - larger student body
 - college and surrounding community
- decrease alcohol-related morbidity
Use Social-Ecological 3-in-1 framework to reduce harm
 - to at-risk individual and group
 - to larger student body and university community
 - surrounding community

Source: * U.S. Surgeon General and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2010, 2000. **Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIH 2002





NIH Recommendations for Effective Prevention



- conduct systematic ongoing surveillance of students using multiple methods to quantify the prevalence of nondrinkers, drinkers and alcohol-related harm
- use research-based strategies
- match intervention strategy to drinker risk group
- involve students in intervention
- conduct ongoing formal assessment of intervention strategies

Source: *Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIH 2002





CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey

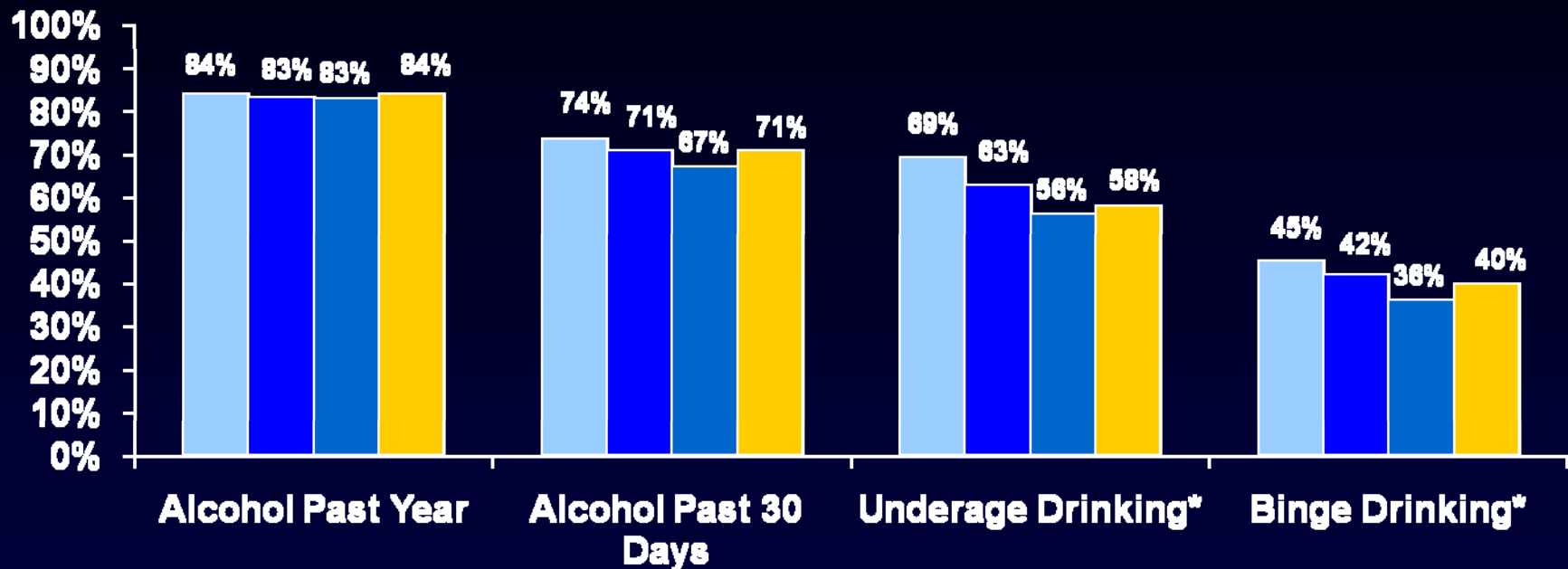


- chosen by the UCF Alcohol Task Force in 1999 to provide data on the current environment of alcohol and drug usage at UCF
- funded by the U.S. Department of Education and developed at the University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale
- measures alcohol and other drug usage, attitudes, and perceptions among college students
 - provides comparison to reference group
 - college and university students administered the CORE
 - reference group is not a peer group





Typical Reporting of Student Alcohol Use



■ 2000 COREVILLE University

■ 2005 COREVILLE University

■ 2006 COREVILLE University

■ 2005 CORE Reference Group/National Survey on Drug Use and Health*

*Source: 2002-2005 NSDUH, Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Services Administration, <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov>.

Sources: COREVILLE University 2000, 2005 and 2006 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey.





University of Central Florida

Results by Drinker Target Groups





Defining Drinker Risk Groups

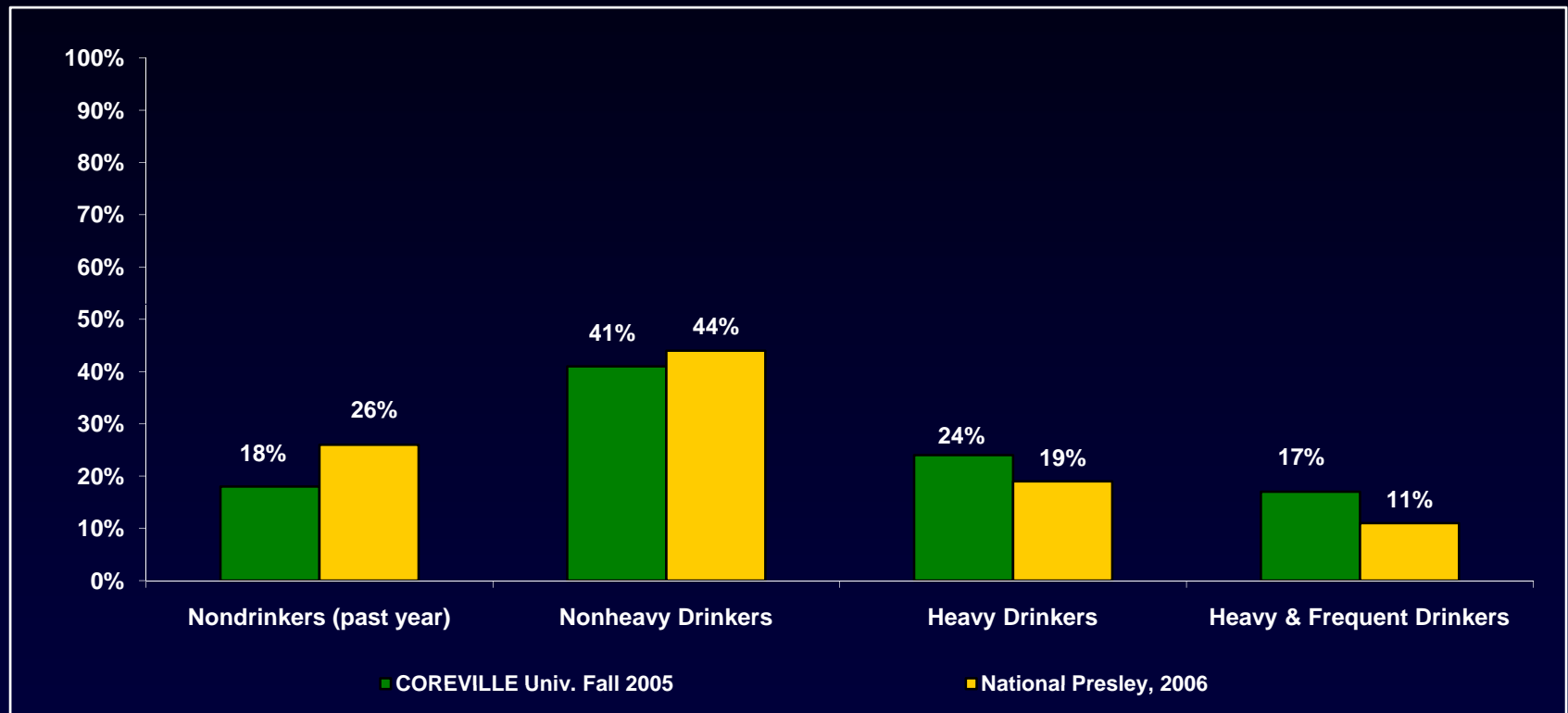


- **nondrinkers**
 - never used alcohol in last year
- **nonheavy – low risk**
 - **did not** drink 5 or more drinks at a sitting over last two weeks
 - drinking frequency - not restricted
- **heavy – moderate risk**
 - drank 5 or more drinks at a sitting over last two weeks **one time or more** and
 - drank **1 time per week or less** in last year
- **heavy and frequent – high risk**
 - drank 5 or more drinks at a sitting over last two weeks **one time or more** and
 - drank **3 times per week or more** in last year





Percent of Nondrinkers and Drinkers COREVILLE Univ. vs. National Surveys



On-line
n=664

Mail
n=17821

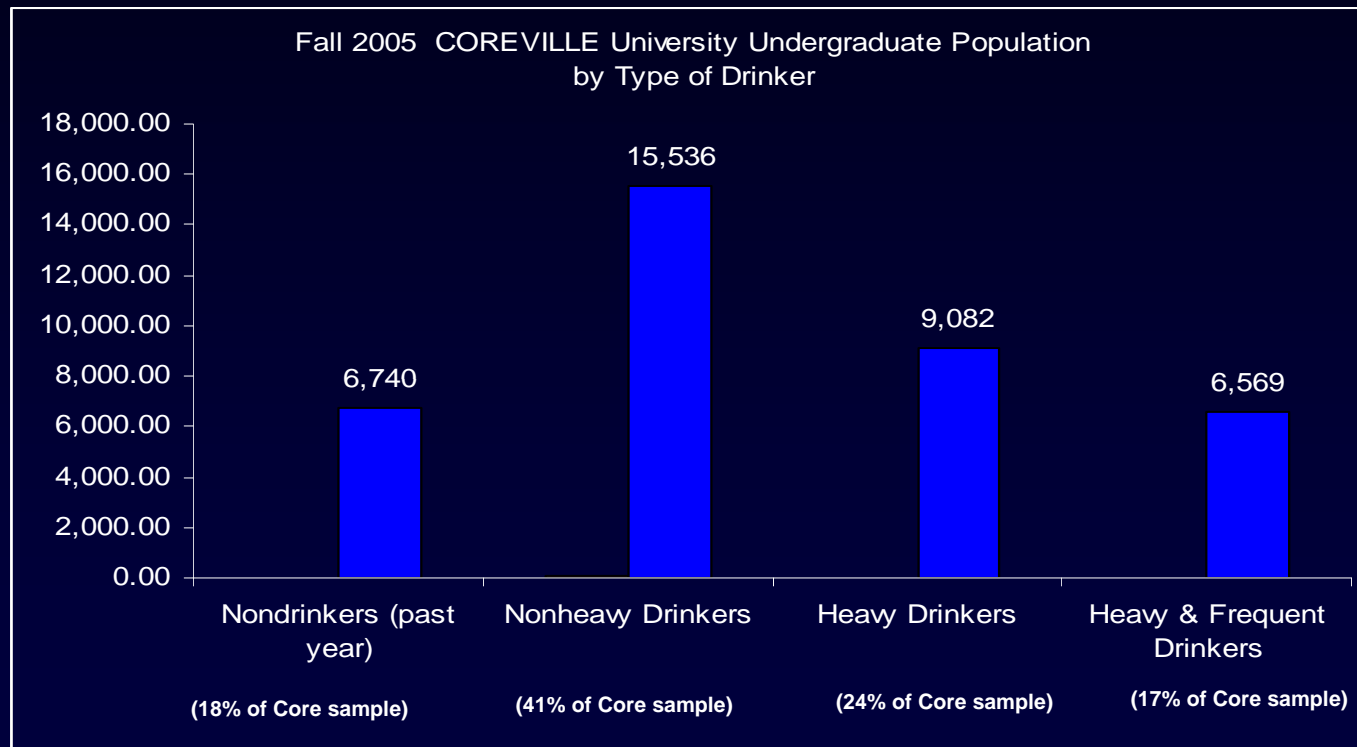
Sources: COREVILLE University, 2005 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey.

Presley C.A. & Pimentel, E.R. The Introduction of the Heavy and Frequent Drinker: A Proposed Classification to Increase Accuracy of Alcohol Assessments in Postsecondary Educational Settings. *J. of Studies on Alcohol*, 67: 2006.





Estimates of Undergraduate Population by Drinking Group



Source: COREVILLE University 2005 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey





University of Central Florida

Harms and Drinker Risk Groups





Increased Harm and Risk Group Membership



Negative consequences experienced by different types of drinkers			
	Drinkers	Negative Consequences	Negative Consequences
	% (n)	% (total count)	mean (SD)
	2005	2005	2005
Nonheavy	50% (272)	30% (722)	2.9 (3.0)*
Heavy	29% (159)	31% (758)	5.0 (3.1)*
Heavy and frequent	21% (115)	39% (934)	8.4 (3.5)*

* Mean differences tested using Tukey post hoc, $p < .001$, maximum SE=0.39

Source: COREVILLE University 2005 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey

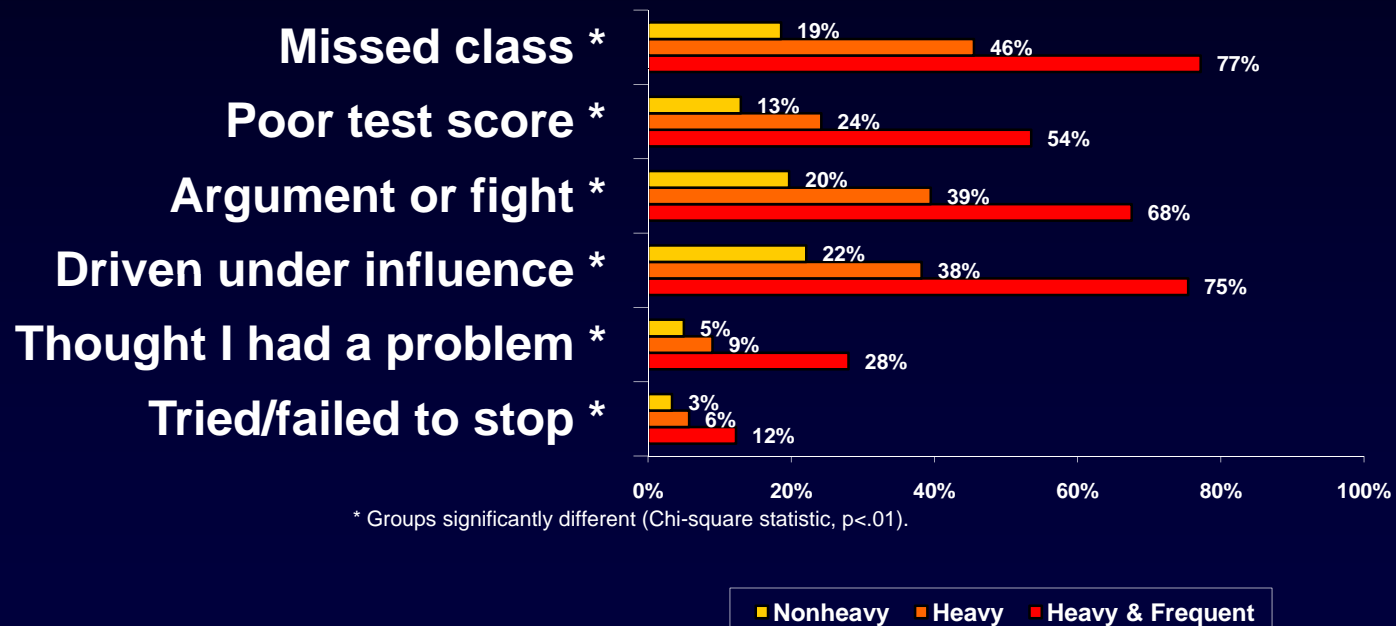




Negative Consequences by Risk Group



Percent experienced consequence due to drinking or drug use during the last year by Type of drinker



Source: COREVILLE University - 2005 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey

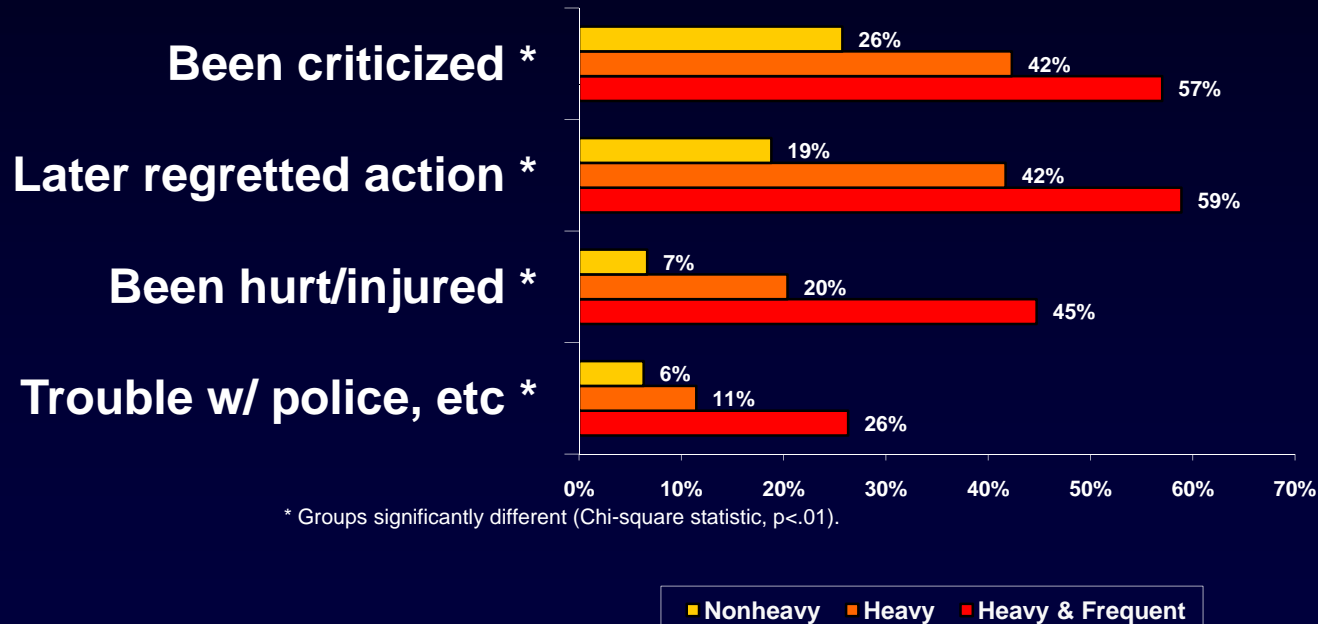




Negative Consequences by Risk Group



Percent experienced consequence due to drinking or drug use during the last year by Type of drinker

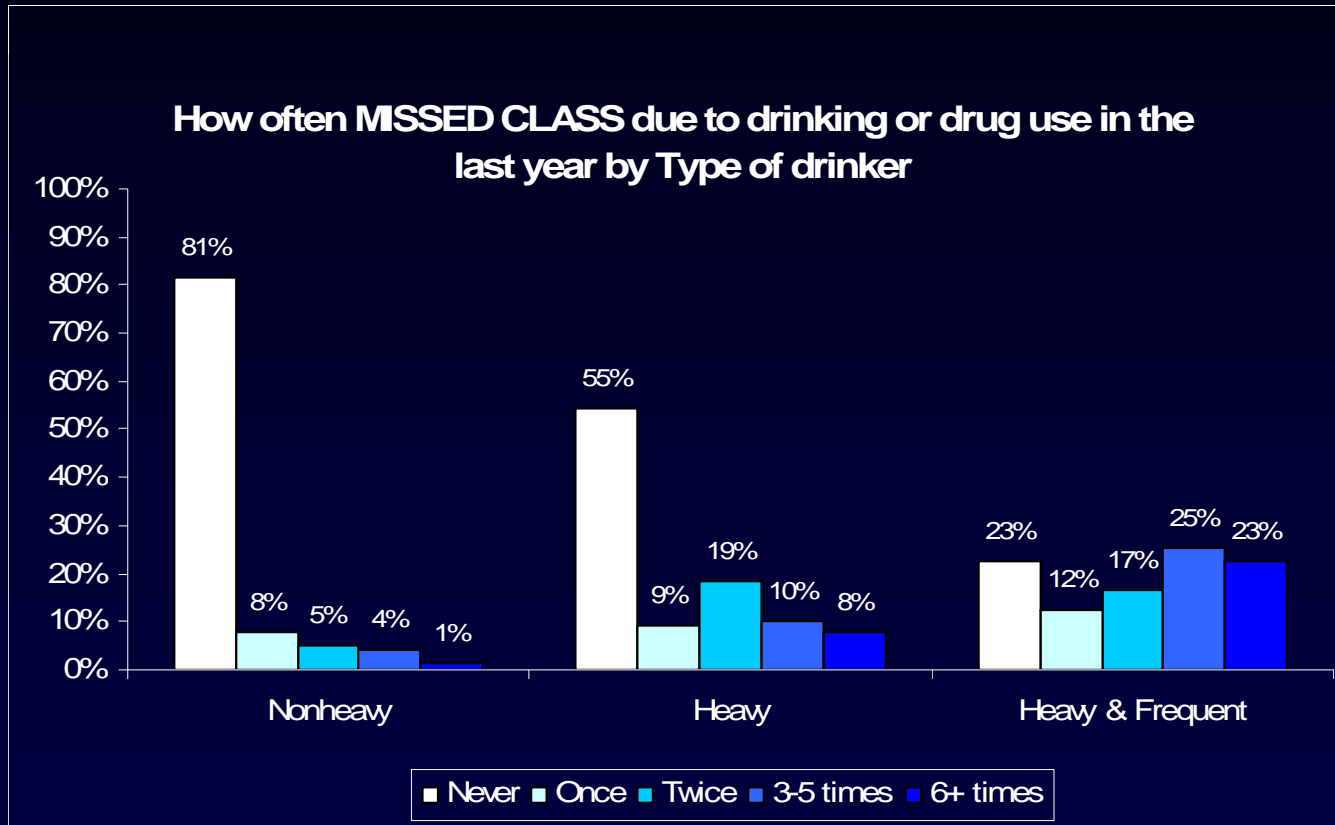


Source: COREVILLE University - 2005 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey





How Often Missed Class

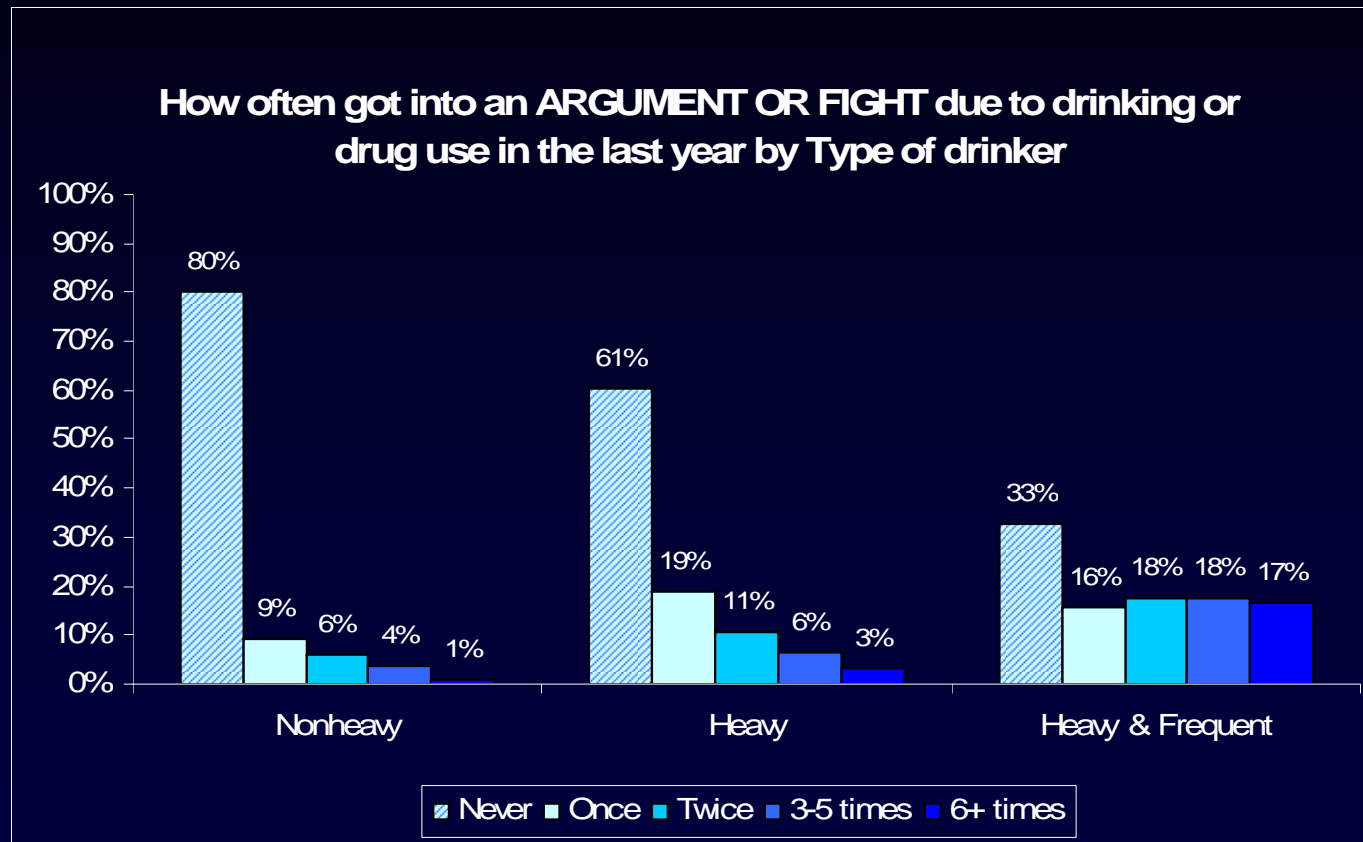


Source: COREVILLE University 2005 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey





How Often Got Into an Argument or Fight

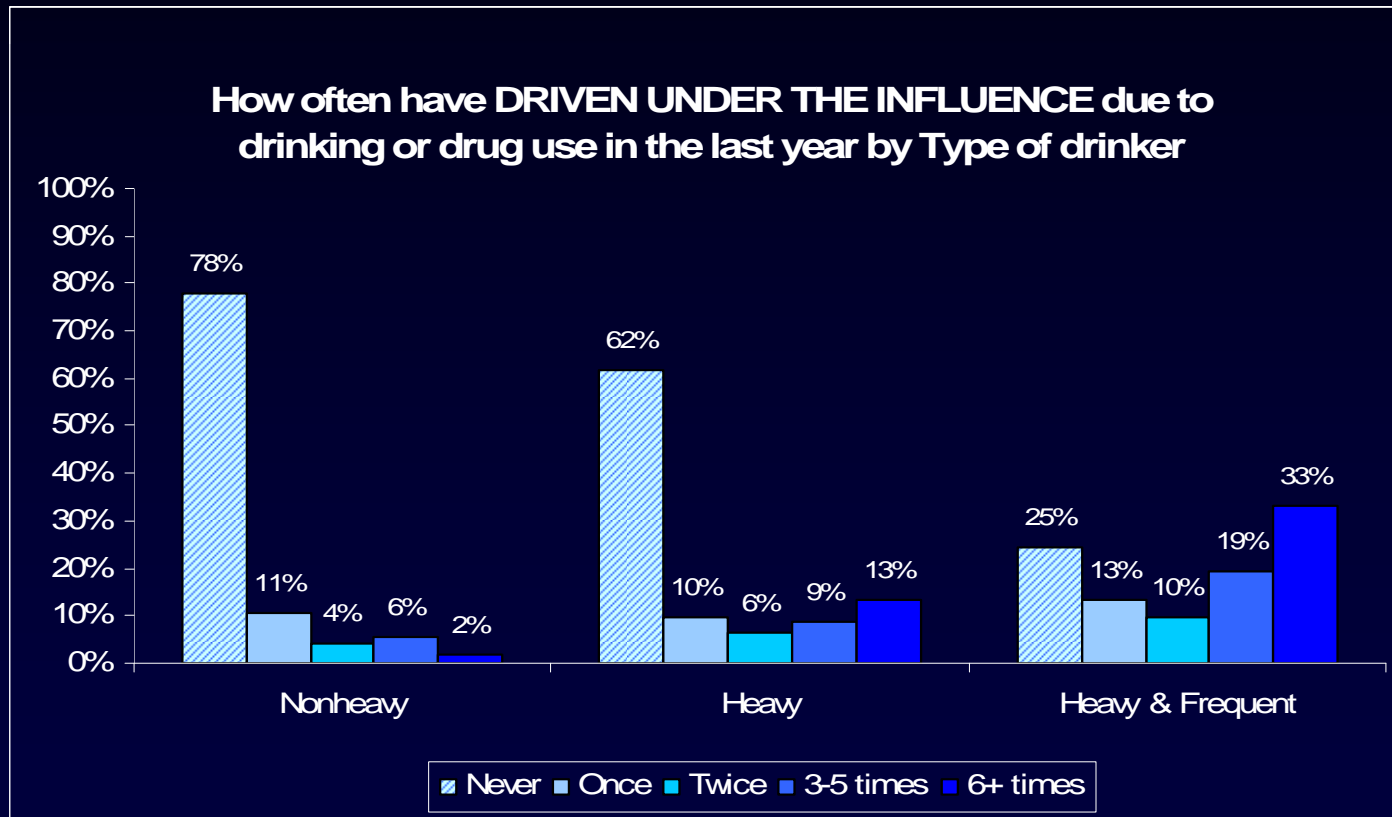


Source: COREVILLE University 2005 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey





How Often Driven Under the Influence



Source: COREVILLE University 2005 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey





University of Central Florida

Research-Based Strategies

A Closer Look at UCF Strategies by
Risk Group





Nondrinkers



Environmental Management Strategies

- restrict marketing and promotion of alcohol on campus
- alcohol-free options or alternative activities
- highlight a normative environment for non use/abuse of substances

Target Actions

- peer education/advocacy
- AlcoholEdu (online alcohol education)
- social norms marketing campaign
- Late Knights
- Campus Activity Board





Nonheavy



Environmental Management Strategies

- restrict marketing and promotion of alcohol on campus
- alcohol-free options or alternative activities
- monitor alcohol availability
- highlight a normative environment for non use/abuse of substances
- awareness and education
- policy development and consistent enforcement

Target Actions

- peer education/advocacy
- AlcoholEdu (online alcohol education)
- social norms marketing campaign
- Late Knights
- Campus Activity Board
- KnightWatch (UCF Police and Community Partners)





Heavy



Environmental Management Strategies

- restrict marketing and promotion of alcohol on campus
- alcohol-free or alternative activities
- monitor alcohol availability
- awareness and education
- policy development and consistent enforcement
- early intervention

Target Actions

- Providing Assistance to Sanctioned Students (PASS)
- REAL Assistance (voluntary screening, assessment, intervention)
- alcohol screening (UCF Health Services, Counseling Center, and the REAL Project)
- Knight Watch (UCF Police and Community Partners)





Heavy & Frequent



Environmental Management Strategies

- restrict marketing and promotion of alcohol on campus
- alcohol-free or alternative activities
- monitor alcohol availability
- awareness and education
- policy development and consistent enforcement
- early intervention and treatment

Target Actions

- Providing assistance to Sanctioned Students (PASS)
- REAL Assistance (voluntary screening, assessment, intervention)
- alcohol screening (UCF Health Services, Counseling Center, and the REAL Project)
- Knight Watch (UCF Police and Community Partners)
- referral to off-campus mental health/addictions providers





Contact Information



Continue the conversation:

Patrice Lancey: plancey@mail.ucf.edu

Presentation available at:

<http://www.oeas.ucf.edu/>

Tom Hall: tvhall@mail.ucf.edu

<http://www.aod.sdes.ucf.edu/>

