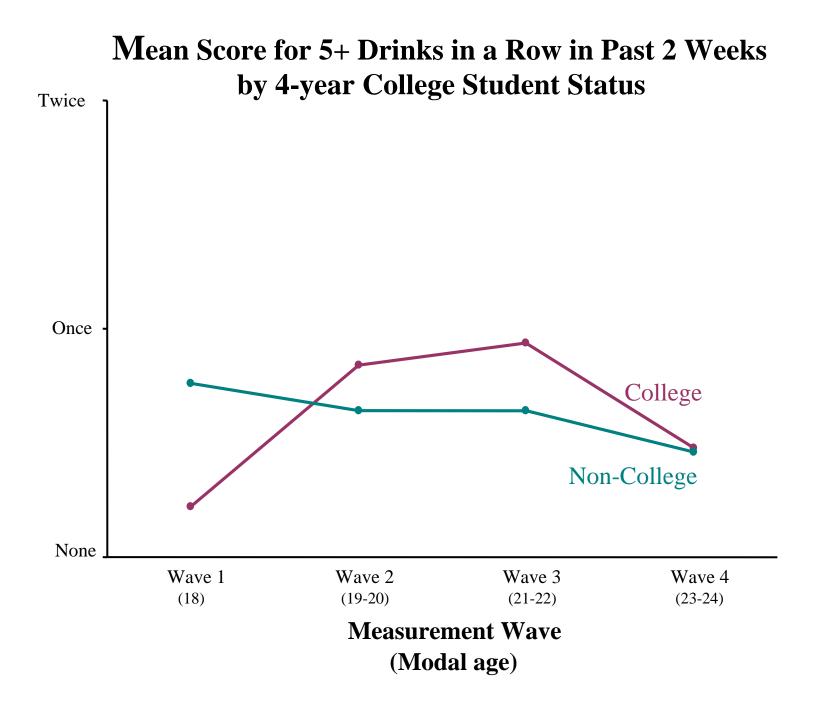
A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges

Recommendations for Colleges and Universities

"I'm in my prime drinking years, and I intend to take full advantage of it!"

- College student, after a few drinks at a wedding



Excessive Drinking During College as a "Developmental Disturbance"

Developmental disturbance features:

- Time-limited deviance
- Unpredictable in advance based on individual risk factors
- Not predictive of future functioning (if you are lucky)

The 3-in-1 Framework

- 1. Individuals, Including At-Risk or Alcohol-Dependent Drinkers
- 2. Student Body as a Whole
- 3. College and the Surrounding Community

Human Ecology Approach

- Individual embedded in social context
- To change behavior, best bet is to intervene at both individual and context level
- Demand and supply

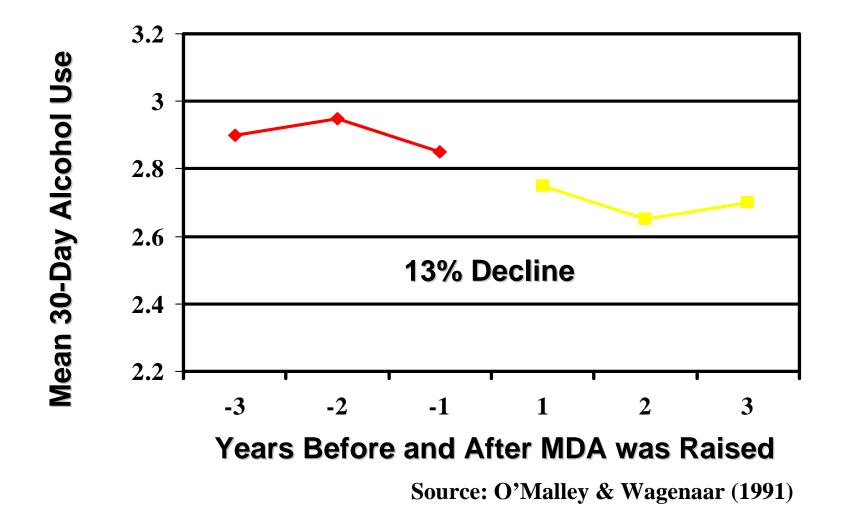
Tier 2

Evidence of Success With General Populations That Could Be Applied to College Environments

Recommendations – Tier 2

(1) Increased enforcement of minimum drinking age laws

Alcohol Use (30-day mean) Before and After Minimum Drinking Age (MDA) was Raised--United States



Minimum age to 21 reduces youthful single vehicle nighttime crashes (-20%)

(O'Malley and Wagenaar, 1991)

Recommendations – Tier 2

(2) Implementation, increased publicity, and enforcement of other laws to reduce alcoholimpaired driving

Reduce Alcohol-Impaired Driving

 Lower legal blood alcohol limits reduces alcohol-related crashes (e.g., Hingson et al., 1996, 2000)

 Make it illegal for those under 21 to drive after <u>any</u> drinking

Administrative license revocation

Recommendations – Tier 2

(3) Restrictions on alcohol retail outlet density

Local Outlet Density

 Higher levels of drinking and "binge" drinking with higher number of alcohol outlets within one mile of campus (Chaloupka & Wechsler, 1996)

 Even simple mapping may suggest interventions

Recommendations – Tier 2

(4) Increased price and excise taxes on alcoholic beverages

Pricing

- Many studies show association of price with consumption and harmful outcomes, especially for young heavy drinkers (Toomey & Wagenaar, 2002)
- For example:
 - Restrictions on happy hours or price promotions
 - Excise taxes on alcohol

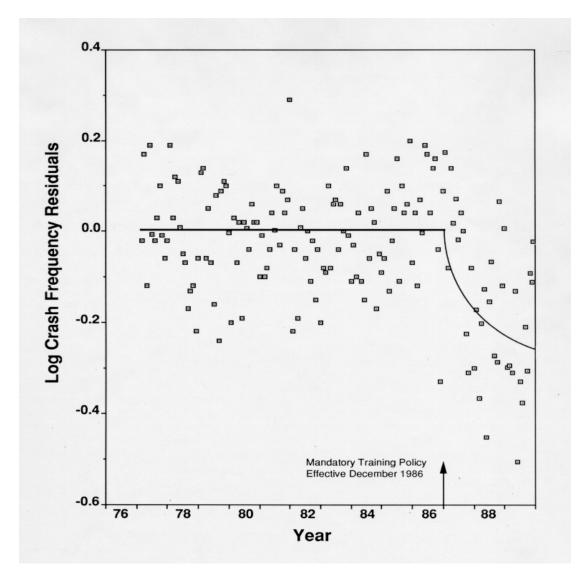
Recommendations – Tier 2

(5) Responsible beverage service policies in social and commercial settings

Server Training and Responsible Policies (Saltz, Holder, et al.)

- Limiting sales of pitches
- Alcohol-free drinks and food
- No more last call
- ID Checks

Alcohol-Involved Traffic Crashes Before and After Mandatory Server Training Policy in Oregon, USA



Recommendations – Tier 2

(6) The formation of a campus and community coalition may be critical to implement these strategies effectively **Community Interventions**

PRC Community Trials Project (Holder, Saltz et al.)

Communities Mobilizing for Change (Wagenaar et al)

Massachusetts Saving Lives Program (Hingson et al.)

Concluding Thoughts

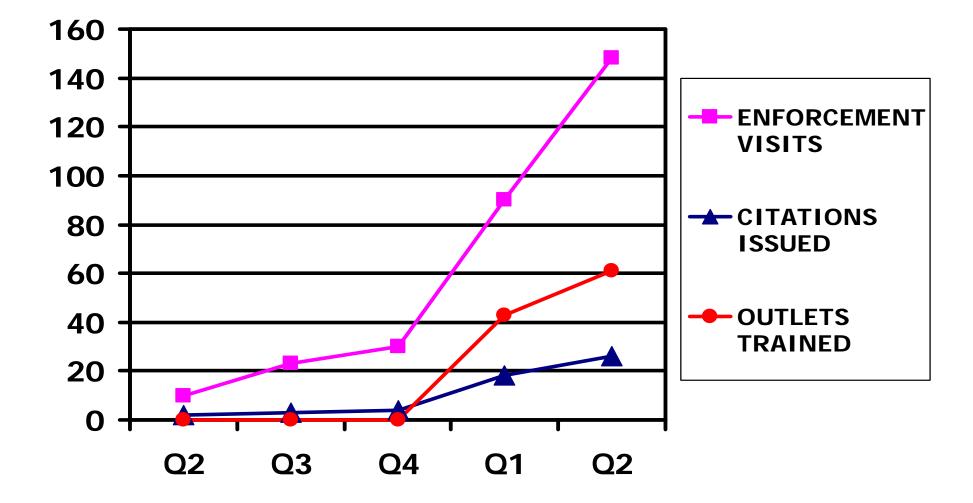
 Try to keep major players moving in the same direction

Keep trying (even when you succeed)

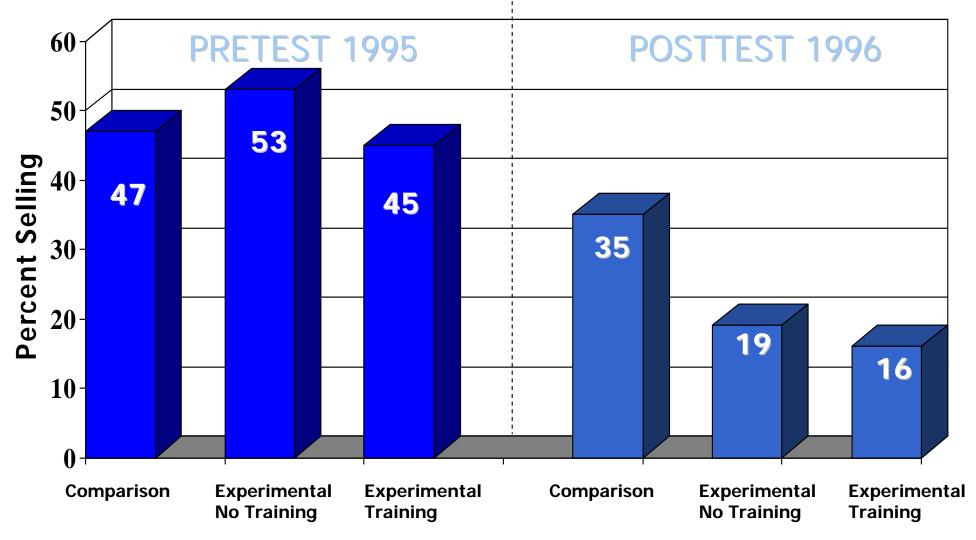
 Involve local researchers for design and evaluation

(Extra slides from Bob Saltz follow)

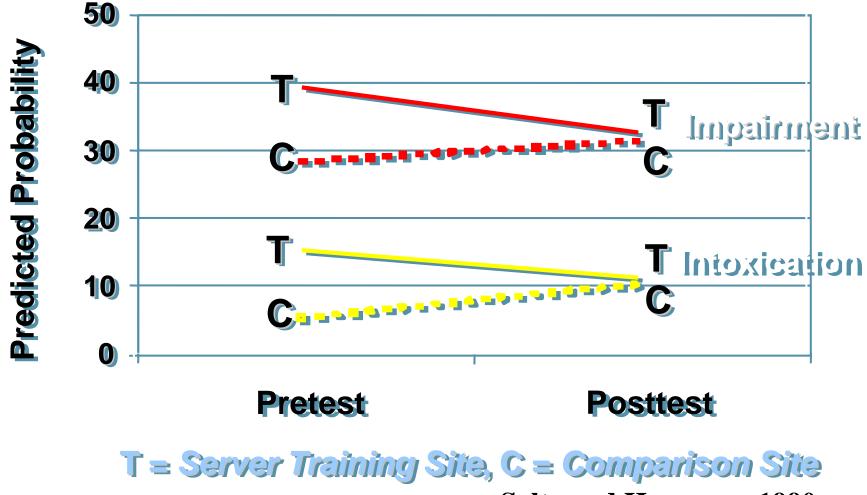
Cumulative Underage Access Activities



Underage Access Underage Purchase Survey -All Communities-

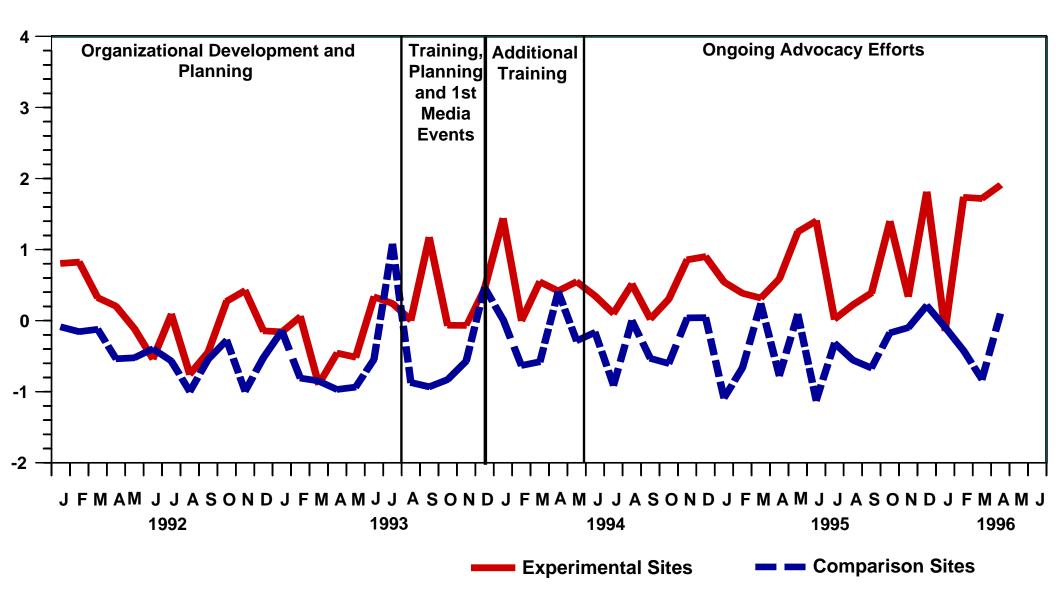


Probability of Impairment and Intoxication Following Alcohol Beverage Server Training Santa Cruz, CA



Saltz and Hennessy, 1990

Newspaper Score - Local Stories



Examples of Tier 2 Interventions

Northwest Region

Willamette University

Community Task Force

Greater Enforcement – Underage

Training in Controlled Dispersal

University of Portland

 Community Substance Abuse Prevention Team

- End of Finals Night
- Business Training in Marketing & Pricing
- Integrated Evaluation Data

Washington State University

Comprehensive Community Program

Greater Enforcement – Proactive

 Coupled with extensive Normative Education



Thank you!