

FHE-ASAP
Resource & Capacity Assessment
Supplement with Member Feedback
February 2009



I. Adult Binge Drinking (18-25 year olds)

- 80% of those who completed the survey utilize a program to address Adult Binge Drinking
 - a) Programs used to address Adult Binge Drinking:
 - 1) *Online Programs:* Alcohol Edu, E-Chug, My Student Body
 - 2) BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students) – created by Dr. George Parks
 - 3) SMART Choices (for sanctioned students)
 - 4) CHOICES – usually provided for specific groups (Resident Advisor training)
 - 5) Social Norms programs (specific to campus needs and/or target group specific ex: Greeks, Athletes etc.)
 - 6) Collaboration with national campaigns ex: National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week (NCAAW) and National Alcohol Screening Day (NASD) programs as well as BACCHUS initiatives
 - 7) Lectures by various motivational speakers ex: Bobby Petrocelli “10 second”, Students who have experiences with substance abuse
 - 8) Peer Education programs – not specific to evidence based practices
 - Problems Experienced with Programs:
 - 1) Administration of Institution does not support programs nor do they believe substance abuse is a problem on campus – difficulty in achieving adequate support of higher administration
 - 2) Lack of data on program effectiveness
 - 3) Lack of accurate data on problems specific to higher education and the respective campuses.
 - 4) Lack of funding to maintain current programs
 - 5) Lack of communication with outside partners sharing data and collection procedures
 - Community Partnerships:
 - a) of the 80% above – 67% have partnered with their community coalitions/community partners with regard to Adult Binge Drinking
 - 1) Pasco County Coalition
 - 2) Palm Beach Atlantic Substance Abuse Coalition
 - 3) Whitford-Thomas Group
 - 4) Operation PAR
 - 5) DACCO
 - 6) Drug Free Youth in Town (DFYIT) – Miami Coalition
 - 7) Tampa Alcohol Coalition
 - 8) Hillsborough County Anti-Drug Alliance
 - 9) Orange County Coalition for Drug Free Community

II. Situational Violence (including physical and sexual assaults)

- 69% of those who completed the survey utilize a program to address Situational Violence
 - a) Programs used to address Situational Violence:

- 1) Men in Violence
 - 2) Sexual Assault Edu
 - 3) Victim Advocates (specific to incidents on campus)
 - 4) RAD (Women's self-defense class)
 - 5) Collaboration with national initiatives during Sexual Assault Awareness Week as well as BACCHUS initiatives
 - 6) In house developed programs operating out of Residence Life or Counseling Centers on campus
 - 7) Individual counseling offered on case by case or request for service basis
- Problems Experienced with Programs:
 - 1) Lack of data on program effectiveness
 - 2) Lack of accurate data on problems specific to higher education and the respective campuses.
 - 3) Lack of funding to maintain current programs
 - 4) Lack of personnel/resources to maintain initiative (Victim advocates are part – time and often paid on grant basis)
 - 5) Lack of community involvement
 - 6) Administration of Institution does not support programs nor do they believe situational violence occurs on campus as a result of binge drinking
 - Community Partnerships:
 - a) of the 69% above – 10% have partnered with their community coalitions/community partners with regard to Situational Violence
 - 1) local domestic violence shelters (offer community service projects and perform awareness presentations on campus)
 - 2) local law enforcement agencies (often provide an annual presentation on campus about violence among college students)

III. Retail Access (includes proximity of establishment to campus)

- 39 % of those who completed the survey utilize programs to address Retail Access within their campus community/neighborhoods
 - a) Programs used to address Retail Access within campus/community neighborhoods:
 - 1) SAVE Vendor Program
 - 2) Compliance checks of retail establishments
 - 3) ATOD enforcement of ordinances
- Problems Experienced with Programs:
 - 1) Lack of community involvement
 - 2) Administration of Institution does not support programs and does not often engage in off campus activities (retail establishments off campus)
 - 3) Problem is often viewed “outside the college campus bubble”
 - 4) Lack of capacity of campus coalitions and prevention staff to effectively address this issue
- Community Partnerships:
 - a) of the 39% above – 57% have partnered with their community coalitions/community partners with regard to Retail Access policies and ordinances
 - 1) Tampa Alcohol Coalition and Hillsborough County Anti-Drug Alliance
 - 2) Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office --- Tampa Police Department
 - 3) University Police Departments
 - 4) Orange County Coalition for Drug Free Community

IV. Promotions/Price Specials of Alcohol

- 38% of those who completed the survey utilizes policies with regard to promotion on campus
 - a) Programs used to address Promotions/Price Specials of Alcohol:
 - 1) Code of Conduct Policy that prohibits advertising on campus
 - 2) Guidelines established prohibiting advertising in campus publications (Newspapers/Journals)
 - 3) Distribution of Printed Material Policy within overall campus code of conduct policy (established in 2004)
 - 4) Collaboration effort with local law enforcement and ABT officers who monitor Facebook and MySpace pages for advertisements of alcohol on campus or at a school sanction function
- Problems Experienced with Programs:
 - 1) Lack of community involvement – support of local law enforcement to provide information about substance abuse violations off campus
 - 2) Administration of Institution does not support programs and does not often engage in off campus activities (vendor sales off campus)
 - 3) Lack of capacity of campus coalitions and prevention staff to effectively address this issue
- Community Partnerships:
 - a) of the 38% above – 33% have partnered with their community coalitions/community partners with regard to Promotions/Price Specials of Alcohol
 - 1) Partnership with community coalition that provides campus staff with updates on local specials and in turn campus staff conducts an in-house investigation to ensure ads are not found on campus (enlists support of resident advisors)
 - 2) Tampa Alcohol Coalition and campus police departments

V. Social Norms/College Norms

- 69 % of those who completed the survey utilize programs with regard to Social/College Norms
 - a) Programs used to address Social/College Norms:
 - 1) Collaboration with national social norm campaigns and BACCHUS initiatives
 - 2) “Get Real”
 - 3) “The Real Project”
 - 4) “Safely Ride or Die”
- Problems Experienced with Programs:
 - 1) Lack of data to evaluate effectiveness of campaign – need focused testing of campaigns
 - 2) Lack of funding to support generation of social marketing materials targeted to Higher Education and continuation of programs
 - 3) Other programs with proven scientific effectiveness receive higher priority and in turn receive funding for continuation
 - 4) Lack of personnel able to dedicate time in creating marketing campaign and properly evaluating effectiveness
 - 5) Lack of uniform statewide initiative and as a result students receive mixed messages (a common trend during Safe Spring Break campaigns as students visit other parts of the state/campuses)

- Community Partnerships:
 - a) of the above 69% - 50% have partnered with their community coalitions/community partners with regard to Social Norms
 - 1) Campus coalitions act as advisor boards on materials generated
 - 2) Orange County Coalition for Drug Free Community
 - 3) Clear Channel
 - 4) Tallahassee Police Department – Alcohol Compliance Team
 - 5) FI Division of ABT
 - 6) Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle (FDHSMV)

VI. Institutional Alcohol Policy

- 100 % of those who completed the survey have an alcohol policy enforce
 - a) Various policies can be requested from members for specific prohibited activities located within the policies
- Problems Experienced with Programs:
 - 1) Lack of personnel to perform review of policies on a yearly basis
 - 2) Lack of dissemination of policy to students so that they are aware of prohibited actions and sanctions associated with behavior
 - 3) Lack of uniform statewide polices/sanctions for alcohol violations
- Community Partnerships:
 - a) of the above 100% - 33% have partnered with their community coalitions/community partners with regard to alcohol policies
 - 1) local law enforcement
 - 2) campus coalition
 - 3) local court systems

To be used in conjunction with FHE-ASAP – Resource & Assessment Data Summary – February 2009