Louisiana Association of Substance Abuse Counselors and Trainers July 26, 2011 Baton Rouge, LA

2011 CORE ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY:

The Need The Results The Application

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Presentation Outline

- Overview of The Louisiana Center Addressing Substance Use in Collegiate Communities (LaCASU)
- Introduction to the 2011 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey
 - What is it?
 - > Why does Louisiana need it?
- Individual Behavioral Change vs. Environmental Change
- 2011 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Results
 - > What does the survey reveal?
 - > How can the results be applied?

A Little History...

- 1997 Robert Wood Johnson
- 1998-2003- LSU forms CCCC- Campus-Community Coalition for Change
- 2002- Louisiana Higher Education Coalition to Reduce Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (LaHEC)
- 2003-2007 Network of Institutions of Higher Ed., Community and State Level Stakeholders

LaHEC's Role in Prioritizing Statewide Data Needs

- 2004- Louisiana awarded \$11.75 million to implement the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG)
- a Serious "Gap" Identified in data collection and report among the high-risk targeted group of college students between the ages of 18-29.

Partnership: The Office Of Behavioral Health Contracts with LaHEC

- Implement alcohol and drug survey at all two- & four-year IHEs and Technical Schools
- Expand professional development for higher education prevention personnel
- Expand partnerships between campus, and community stakeholders regarding the implementation of environmentalbased prevention strategies

Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Project: LaHEC Proposes the First Statewide Survey

- Voluntary survey
- Random sample
- Paper or online
- Level of use re alcohol and drugs
- Negative Effects/ consequences
- Perceptions, beliefs, behaviors
- Individual institutions' results are private

ADDRESSING COLLEGIATE SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS

- Individual Change
- Environmental Change
- Perceptions

Individual Change vs. Environmental Change

Individual

Focus on behavior and behavior change

Focus on relationship between the individual and the alcohol-related process

Short term focus on the program development

Individual does not participate in the decision making

Individual as audience

Professionals make the decisions

Environmental

Focus on policy and policy change

Focus on social, political, and economic context of alcohol-related problems

Long term focus on the policy development

People gain power by acting collectively

Individual as advocate

Professionals help create avenues for citizens to develop and express their voice

ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTS & POPULATIONS

Social, Political, and Economic Context

Emphasis is on reducing harm within collegiate populations, & collegiate environments

Professionals help citizens develop & express voice

Individuals serve as advocates for change

Collective Action

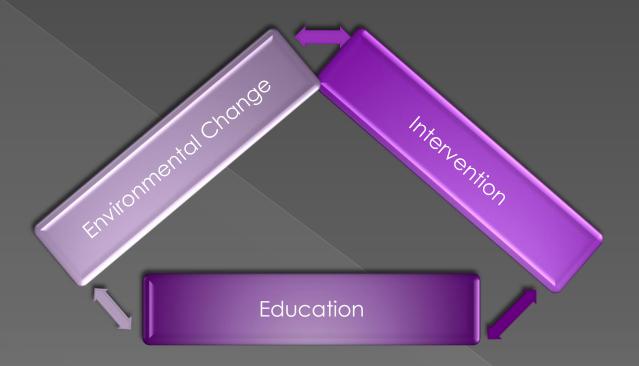
Begin with population & environmental assessments; plus other data collection

Strategic planning and implementation based on **data**

Policy development, enhancement, and change based on **data**

Policy education using policy **data**

Prevention Triad



*A 2005 study by the National institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAA), a component of the National Institutes of Health, supports research findings that conclude individually-oriented counseling approaches, environmental interactions, and comprehensive community interventions, reduce high-risk drinking and related problems though little evidence can be found for the effectiveness of information-based educational programs alone.

RESULTS

2011 LOUISIANA CORE ALCOHOL AND DRUG SURVEY

What does the Core Survey Process look like?

- Identifying liaisons at each institution
- Obtaining IRB approval
- Survey administration
- Dissemination of results

ADMINISTRATION: Spring 2009 and Spring 2011

	2009	2011
Total Number of IHEs	33	33
Number of IHEs Declined	6	7
Four-Year Universities	19	21
Two-Year Universities	7	6
Technical Colleges	7	6

Survey Sample

32. To what extent do students o	n	37. During the past 30 days,	
this campus care about		to what extent have you engaged in any of the following behaviors? (mark one for each line)	
problems associated with	Z SON KEN	engaged in any of the	
(mark one for each line)	of set officer and	following behaviors?	
	Not at all	(mark one for each line)	
 a. Alcohol and other drug use 		a. Refused an offer of alcohol	
b. Campus vandalism		or other drugs	
c. Sexual assault	No. 23 24 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	b. Bragged about your alcohol	
d. Assaults that are non-sexual		or other drug use	
e. Harassment because of gender		c. Heard someone else brag about	
f. Harassment because of sexual		his/her alcohol or other drug use	
orientation		d. Carried a weapon such as a	
 g. Harassment because of race 		gun, knife, etc. (do not count	
or ethnicity		hunting situations or weapons	
h. Harassment because of religion		used as part of your job) O O O O O	
20 7		e. Experienced peer pressure	
	34.To what extent has your	to drink or use drugs	
alcohol use changed within the last 12 months?	illegal drug use changed	f. Held a drink to have people	
	within the last 12 months?	stop bothering you about why	
Increased	Increased	you weren't drinking	
About the same	About the same	g. Thought a sexual partner was	
Decreased	Decreased	not attractive because he/she	
Thave not used alcohol	I have not used drugs O	was drunk	
35. How much do you think peop	le · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	h. Told a sexual partner that he/she was not attractive because	
risk harming themselves		he/she was drunk	
(physically or in other ways)	Po No right right	Tiersite was didtik	
if they (mark one for each line	e) No light rate and coan,	38. To what extent do you	
	TOSK TOSK TOSK SOL	agree with the following	
a. Try marijuana once or twice		statements?	
b. Smoke marijuana occasionally		(mark one for each line)	
c. Smoke marijuana regularly		statements? (mark one for each line) a. I feel valued as a person on this campus b. I feel that faculty and staff	
d. Try cocaine once or twice		on this campus	
e. Take cocaine regularly		b. I feel that faculty and staff	
f. Try LSD once or twice		care about me as a student	
g. Take LSD regularly		c. I have a responsibility to	
h. Try amphetamines once or twice		contribute to the well-being	
i. Take amphetamines regularly		of other students	
j. Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage		d. My campus encourages me	
(beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day		to help others in need	
k. Take four or five drinks nearly every day		e. I abide by the university policy	
I. Have five or more drinks in one sitting		and regulations that concern	
m. Take steroids for body building or		alcohol and other drug use	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20 lm which of the following ways done other	
n. Consume alcohol prior to being sexually active OOOO		39. In which of the following ways does other students' drinking interfere with your life on	
o. Regularly engage in unprotected		or around campus? (mark one for each line)	
p. Regularly engage in unprotected	sevuel setivity	POST 11 CONTROL S CONTROL S CONTROL CO	
		yes no	
with maniple partiers		a. Interrupts your studying	
36.Mark one answer for each line:		c. Messes up your physical living space	
		(cleanliness, neatness, organization, etc.)	
a. Did you have sexual intercourse			
,	within yes no	d. Adversely affects your involvement on	
the last year?	within	 d. Adversely affects your involvement on an athletic team or in other organized 	
the last year?	within	d. Adversely affects your involvement on an athletic team or in other organized groups	
	below.	an athletic team or in other organized	
If yes, answer b and ob. Did you drink alcohol the last time had sexual intercourse?	below.	an athletic team or in other organized groups	
If yes, answer b and ob. Did you drink alcohol the last time	below.	an athletic team or in other organized groups ,	

Louisiana Consortium 2011 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, Statewide Results

Groups

- State vs. National
- 2011 State Results vs.2009 State Results
- OBH Regional Comparison
- Over / Under age 21

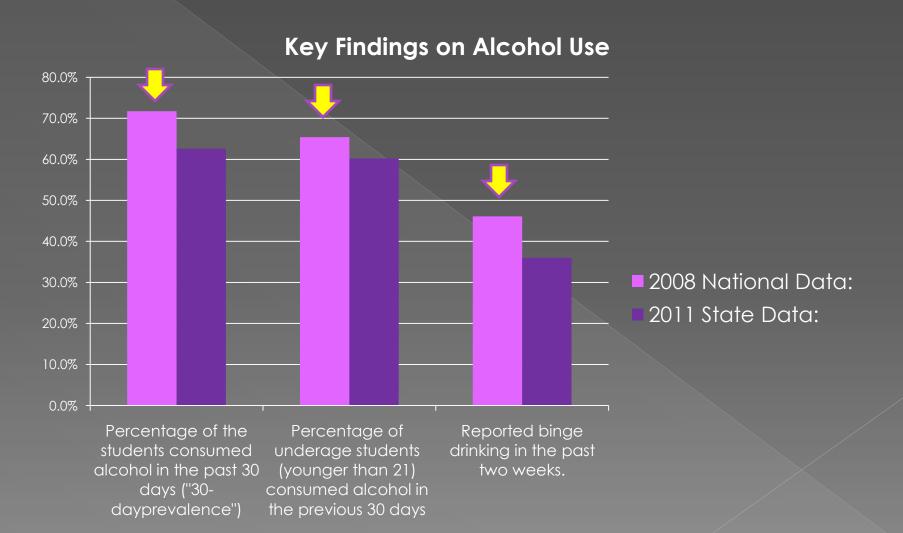
<u>Issues</u>

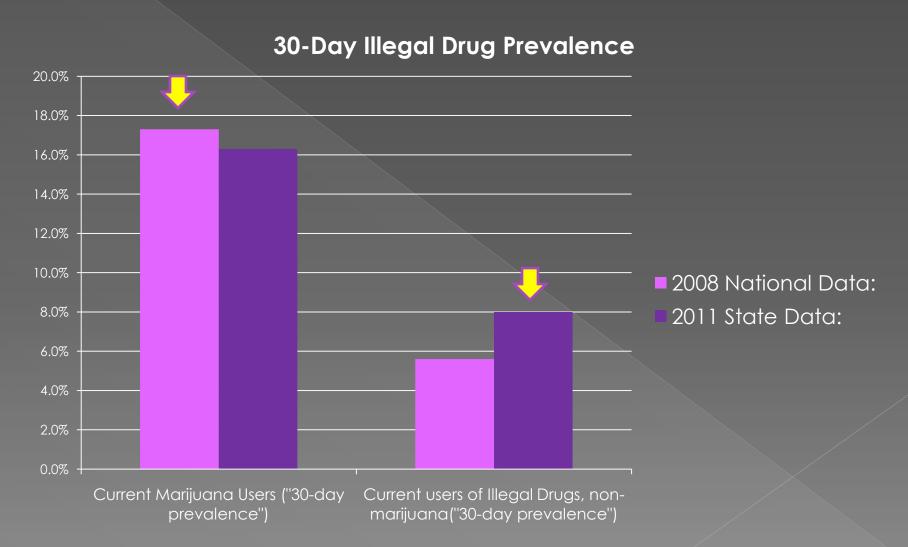
- 30 Day Prevalence
- Binge and Frequent Binge Drinking Rates
- Drinking and Driving
- AdditionalConsequences

Question #1: Louisiana vs. United States

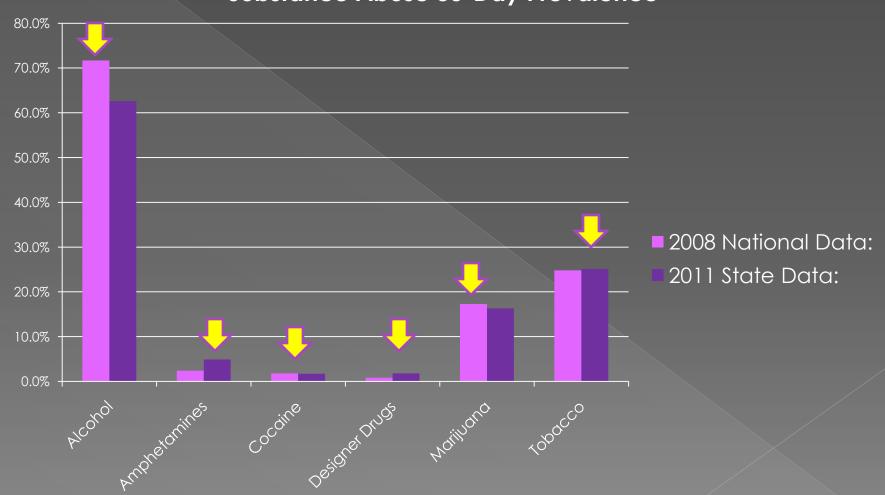
Which has the higher 30 day use in the following:

- Alcohol
- Tobacco
- Marijuana
- Amphetamines

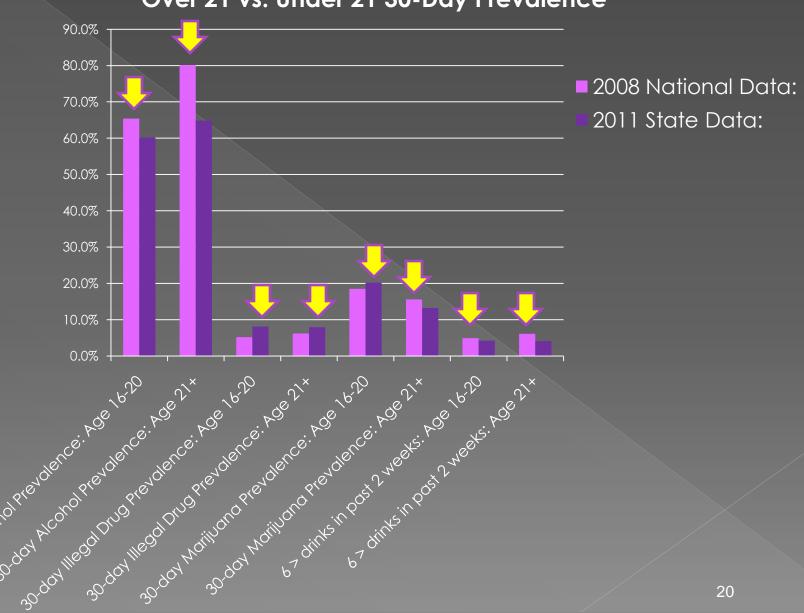








Over 21 vs. Under 21 30-Day Prevalence

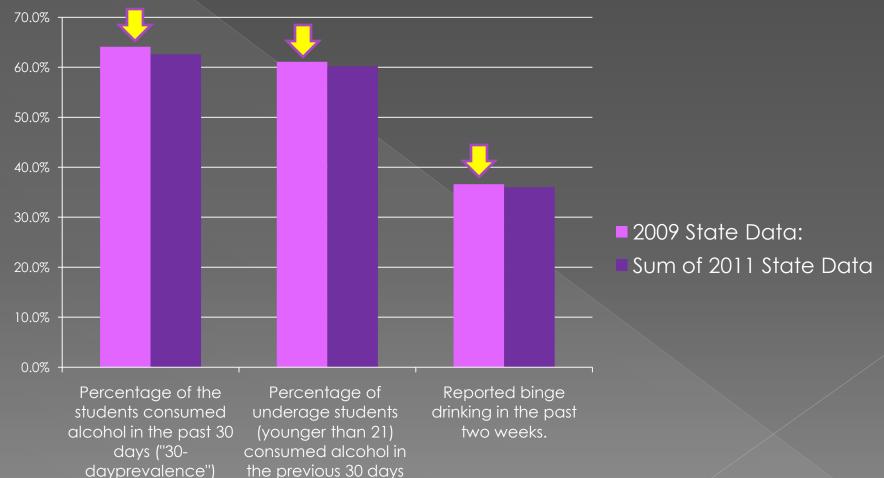


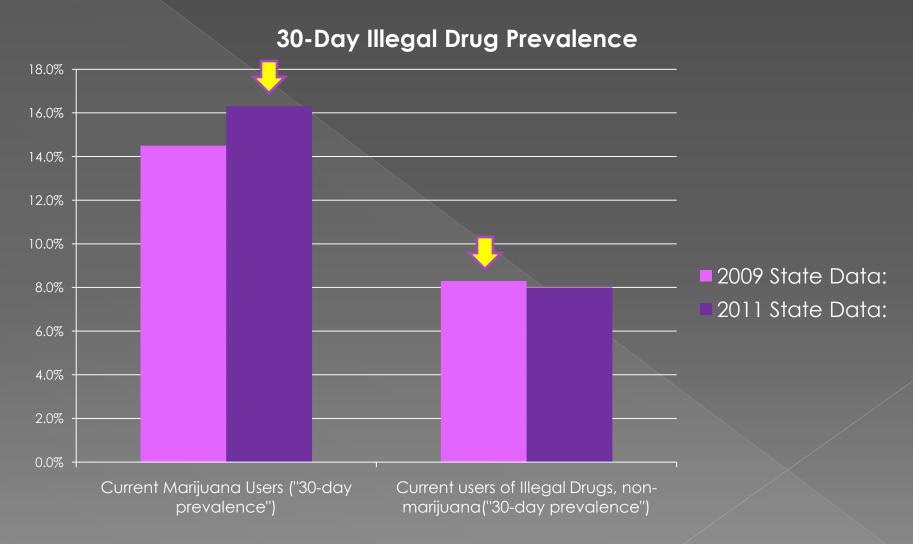
Question #1: 2009 vs. 2011

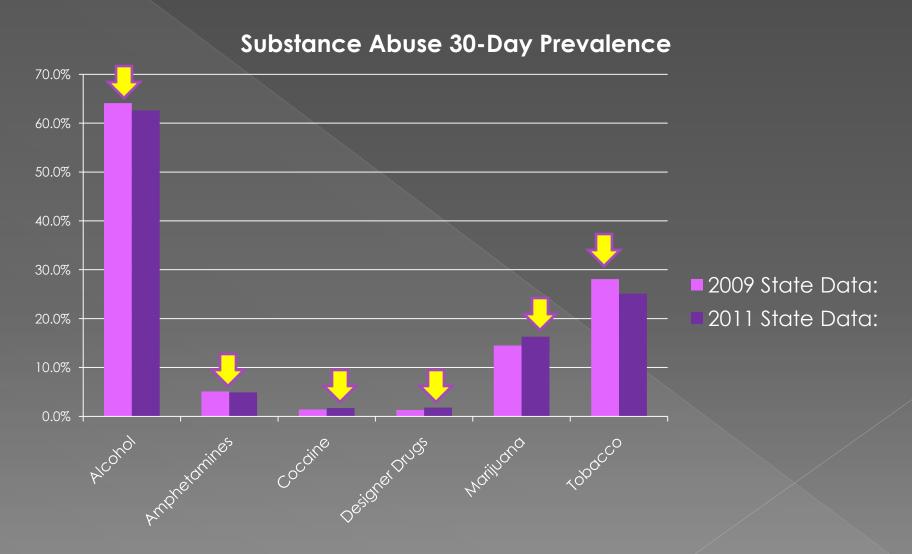
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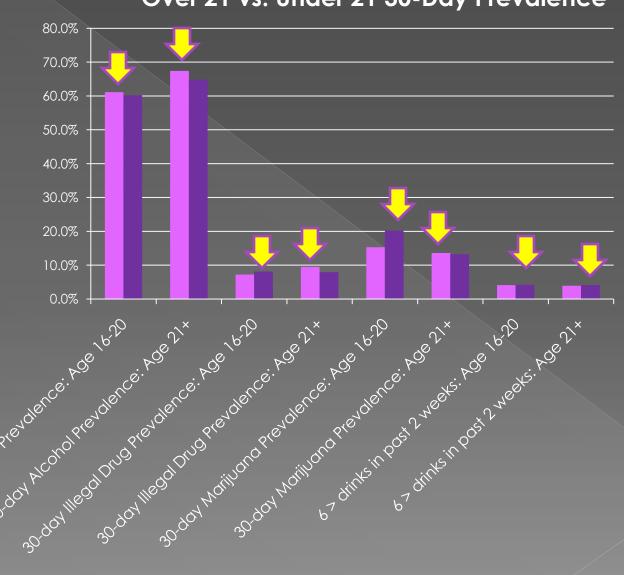








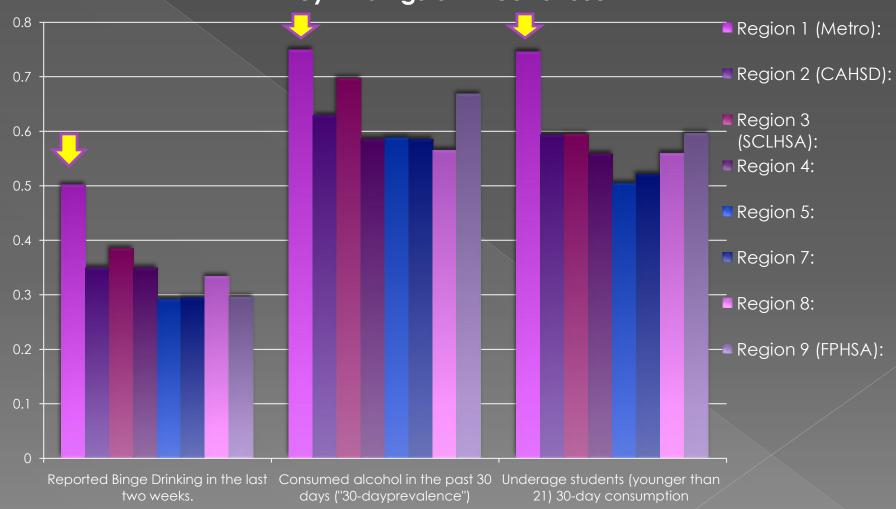




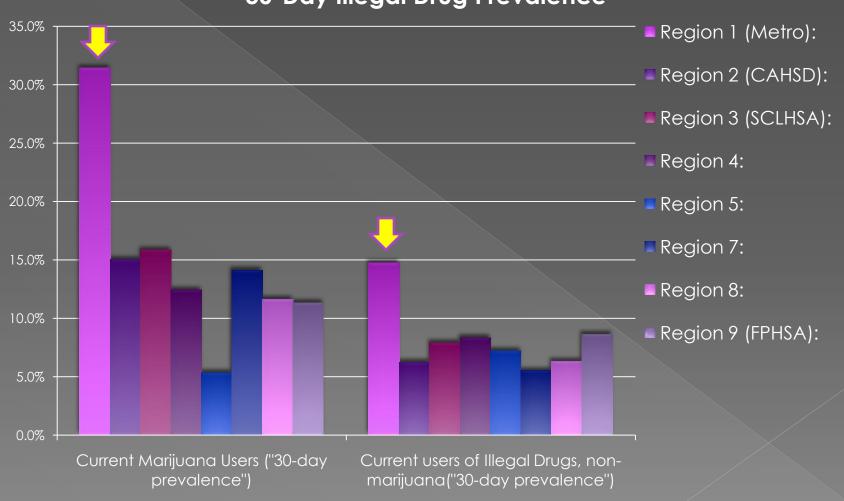
■ 2009 State Data:

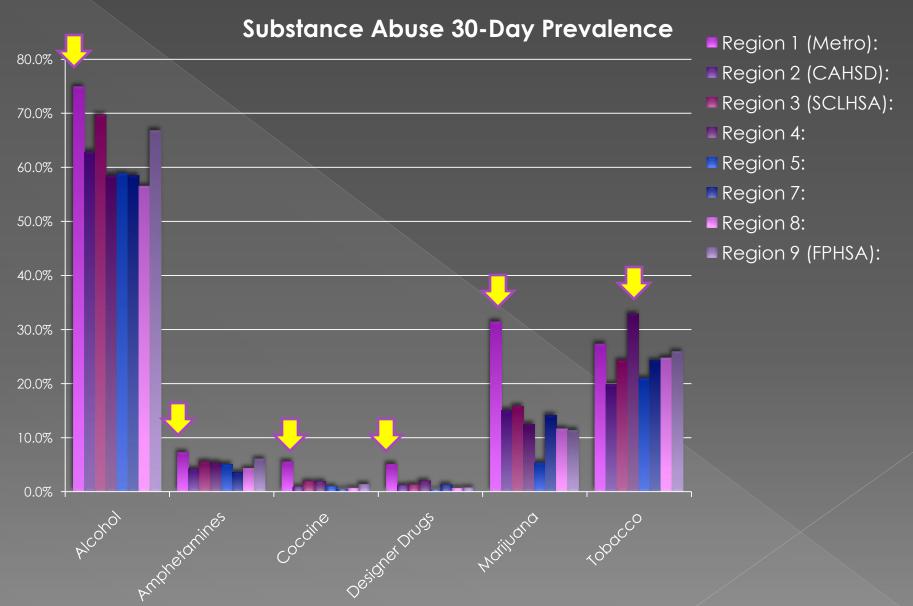
2011 State Data:

Key Findings on Alcohol Use

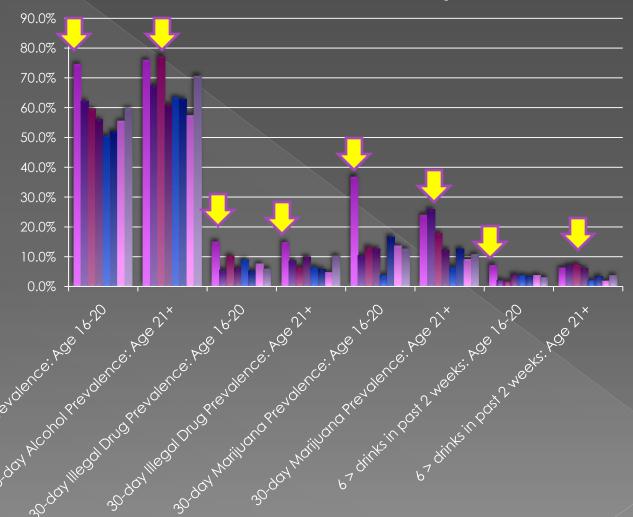


30-Day Illegal Drug Prevalence





Over 21 vs. Under 21 30-Day Prevalence



- Region 1 (Metro):
- Region 2 (CAHSD):
- Region 3 (SCLHSA):
- Region 4:
- Region 5:
- Region 7:
- Region 8:
- Region 9 (FPHSA):

Open Discussion

- Louisiana compared to the nation
 - > How do we shape up as a whole?
- 2011 results compared to the 2009 results
 - > How have alcohol and drug use changed?
 - Are there large differences between under aged drinkers and drinkers over the age of 21?
- Regional Comparisons
 - > What are possible explanations for regional differences (i.e., culture, ordinances, etc.)?

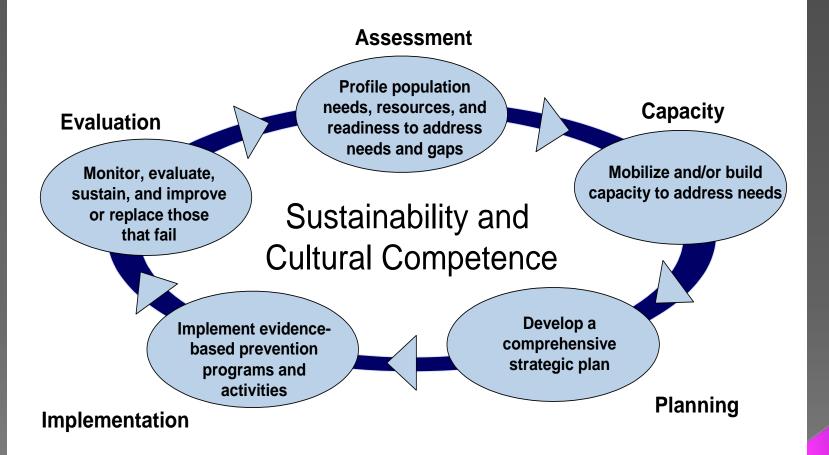
Limitations

- Low Response Rates
- University Participation

So what the heck do we do with this?



SAMHSA's Strategic Planning Framework



Assessment

- Needs Assessment has 3 Components
 - Community Readiness- Where is the community (the university) in their awareness and acknowledgement of a problem?
 - Resource Assessment- What resources are already available for prevention efforts? What is missing?
 - Data Assessment- CORE!, Highway Safety, Student Health

CONSIDERATIONS INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS

• Differences between/among:

- > institution v. region v. state
- > socio-economic issues
- > athletic focus
- > law enforcement involvement

Let's Imagine our Needs Assessment Reveals...

- Data Assessment- Our university has a high incidence of Underage Alcohol use and Binge Drinking
- Community Readiness Our university is aware of the problem, and is ready to mobilize to address it
- Resource Assessment Our university has partners in student health, faith organizations, greeks. Gap: New Student Education and Enforcement Efforts.

36

Capacity

- Now we work to build Capacity:
 - > Strategies to increase Community Readiness
 - May form a Community Coalition at the university to address the issue. Work to get more stakeholders actively involved, such as law enforcement and New Student Orientation committee.
 - Data gap noted regarding tickets issued on campus for DUIs. Work in campus police on gathering this data.

Planning

 Planning involved selecting strategies to address our prioritized problems (Underage Alcohol use and Binge Drinking)

 Strategies include Media campaigns, Party Patrols, DUI checkpoints and working toward a 21/21 ordinance. (No one under 18 may enter a bar).

Implementation

- Create an Action Plan for each Strategy
 - > And Action Plan is a very detailed blue print that involves outlining small steps in the process, timeline, the cost, who is responsible and keeping up with the status of each step.

Evaluation

• Process: keeping up with number of DUI checkpoints, number of party patrols, number of TV and radio commercials, number of community events, etc.

Outcome: Measuring the short-term and long-term effects and success of the strategies. Take-aways. Decisions going forward. The Steps of the SPF are revisited and ungoing.

Need More Information?

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