



Georgia Institute of Technology

Biennial Report

2008-2009 and 2009-2010

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I. Introduction

Information contained in this report has been compiled by the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students and the Director for Research and Assessment in Student Affairs. Other professionals representing various departments at the Georgia Institute of Technology have also contributed to the content of this document. The report meets or exceeds the requirements of the 1989 amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, as articulated in Part 86, the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations.

II. Overview of the Act

The Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act specifies that institutions of higher education meet minimal alcohol and other drug abuse (AOD) prevention standards to receive federal funding. Institutions are required to:

- A. Establish standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- B. Establish and enforce clear policies that promote an educational environment free from the abuse of alcohol and use of other drugs. Provide clear statements that disciplinary sanctions will be imposed, and a description of those sanctions;
- C. Provide a description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, and federal law;

- D. Educate members of the campus community for the purpose of preventing alcohol abuse and other drug use. Distribute information on the health risks associated with AOD use;
- E. Provide a reasonable level of care for AOD users and abusers through counseling, treatment and referral; and
- F. Conduct a biennial review of AOD efforts to measure consistency in the enforcement of AOD-related laws and regulations and to determine policy and program effectiveness.

III. Overview of the Biennial Review Requirements

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations require institutions of higher education to review their AOD programs and policies every two years. The regulations do not specify, however, what a biennial review should include or how it should be conducted. The review has two objectives: (1) to determine the effectiveness of, and to implement any needed changes to, the AOD program; and (2) to ensure that the disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct are enforced consistently.

Suggested recommendations propose that institutions:

Retain copies of the educational materials which are distributed;

- A. Retain records indicating how and when materials were distributed;
- B. Compile data that shows programming effectiveness;
- C. Make changes to the program based on a review of the results;

- D. Make available a copy of each item required by the Act; and
- E. Retain Biennial Reviews for three years and, upon request, send a copy to the Department of Education.

IV. The Setting

Georgia Institute of Technology is one of the nation's top research universities, distinguished by our commitment to improving the human condition through advanced science and technology. "Georgia Tech's campus occupies 400 acres in the heart of the city of Atlanta, where more than 19,000 undergraduate and graduate students receive a focused, technologically based education. Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS), the Institute offers many nationally recognized, top-ranked programs. Undergraduate and graduate degrees are offered in the Colleges of Architecture, Engineering, Sciences, Computing, Management, and the Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts. Georgia Tech is consistently ranked in *U.S. News & World Report's* top ten public universities in the United States. National rankings include 1st in Industrial/Manufacturing Engineering; 2nd in Biomedical Engineering; and 4th in Aerospace Engineering. Georgia Tech's undergraduate program received a ranking of 7th among public universities and 35th overall in *U.S. News & World Report*. Georgia Tech's College of Engineering ranked among the top four graduate schools in the nation according to the 2010 edition *U.S. News & World Report*. (GT Institutional Research and Planning Website, 2011).

The Georgia Institute of Technology is one of the nation's leading public research universities. Groundbreaking research is underway in dozens of labs across campus, focused on producing technology and innovation that will help drive economic growth while improving human life on a global scale. With top-ranked programs in the sciences, engineering, computing, architecture, and related areas, Georgia Tech is committed to “Be among the most highly respected technology-focused learning institutions in the world.” (GT Website, 2011).

Renowned for providing a highly diverse educational environment, the Institute consistently ranks among the top universities in the country in the number of engineering degrees awarded to women, African Americans, and all underrepresented minorities. From its beginnings more than a century ago, the Georgia Institute of Technology has established a tradition of excellence in technological research as well as education. The Institute is well known for its high academic standards and stands among the top ranks of U.S. research universities.

V. Overview of the Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Abuse Prevention Efforts at the Georgia Institute of Technology

Georgia Institute of Technology is committed to providing a campus environment free of the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. To enhance this commitment, the institute has adopted and implemented policies and programs that seek to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by university community members.

A) Employee Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use Policy

Georgia Institute of Technology is committed to having faculty, staff, and administrators who do not engage in illegal alcohol and drug activities. Georgia Tech will take the necessary steps to comply with all federal, state, and local laws and policies, including the policies of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, on the abuse of alcohol and drugs by its employees. This policy applies to all departments, all faculty and staff (including contracted employees) and all job applicants. As a condition of employment, Georgia Tech faculty and staff agree to abide by the items of this policy. It is the goal of Georgia Tech to educate its employees about wellness and the hazards of alcohol and drug abuse and to provide appropriate referrals to health professionals when problems are reported.

B) Standards of Conduct

In accordance with federal and state laws, and because of the potential detriment to the health and well-being of its employees, all employees (including full-time, part-time, temporary, and intermittent) are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and sale of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances (including marijuana) and other dangerous drugs on the campus of Georgia Tech (including all property owned or leased by Georgia Tech) and at all Georgia Tech activities, including approved off-campus events. Georgia Tech requires its employees to comply with all federal,

state, and applicable local laws pertaining to the use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and sale of alcohol and controlled substances including marijuana. Employees shall not use any substance in any manner that impairs performance of assigned duties or adversely affects Georgia Tech business.

Alcohol

1. The sale, distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages in all academic buildings and spaces are specifically prohibited. Academic buildings are those in which the primary function is classroom instructional activity.
2. At all events and activities that are sponsored or supervised by a recognized Georgia Tech organization or department, the sponsoring supervising organization:
 - a. Shall not serve or make available any alcoholic beverages to anyone, OR
 - b. Shall not invite or permit attendance of individuals under the lawful drinking age (21 in Georgia); AND
 - c. Shall be responsible for (1) checking identification of all individuals in attendance to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not served or made available to any individual under the lawful drinking age, and (2) obtaining prior authorization from the President or his designee.

3. If students are invited to attend an event at which alcohol is served, attendance at the event must be completely voluntary. Required attendance must never occur, and even the perception of, or encouragement of, required attendance should always be avoided.
4. If Georgia Tech employees organize events or activities at which alcohol is served and at which students are present, they should consult and be aware of the policies contained in the "Georgia Tech Policy on Student Alcohol and Illegal Drugs." Copies of this Policy are available on the Student Affairs Web Site, the Dean of Students Office or the Georgia Tech Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources.
5. Promotional Activities

The posted advertisement of alcoholic beverages on campus is not permitted. Campus publications are encouraged to eliminate all advertisement of alcoholic beverages. No promotion or advertising on campus of incentive drinking ("happy hours", "2-for-1 specials", unlimited quantities of alcohol available or at reduced prices or free, events focusing on the consumption of alcohol, etc.) is allowed.

All campus organizations are encouraged to seek promotional sponsorship and support for campus events from vendors other than purveyors of alcoholic beverages, who target their products toward college age populations.

6. Sanctions for Violation of Standard

Employee misconduct related to alcohol use or abuse in violation of this policy will not be tolerated. Any employee who violates this Policy, or any state or federal law or policy, regarding the use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, or sale of alcoholic beverages shall be subject to corrective disciplinary actions and penalties up to and including termination of employment and referral to appropriate federal, state, or local authorities for prosecution in the courts. Employees may be required, at the discretion of Georgia Tech, or as mandated by law, to participate satisfactorily in an alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Federal, state, and local sanctions for those convicted of violating laws prohibiting the unlawful use, sale, possession, and distribution of alcohol include heavy fines, incarceration for various periods of time including life, forfeiture of assets, and suspension or loss of driver, business, or professional licenses. More detailed information on legal sanctions for illegal alcohol activity can be obtained from the Campus Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources at (404) 894-3344 or 894-9411.

Drugs

1. Definition of a Controlled Substance

Georgia Tech does not permit or condone the illegal use of controlled substances. Controlled substance means any drug or immediate precursor

included in the definition of "controlled substance" in the official Code of Georgia Section 16-13-21 (4), including marijuana, or Schedules I through V of the Federal Controlled Substance Act [21 United States Code 812]. "Dangerous drug" is used as defined in the Official Code of Georgia Section 16-13-71.

2. Sanctions for Violation of Standards

The sale, use, purchase, transfer or possession of an illegal drug by any employee while performing Georgia Tech business is prohibited. An employee who is convicted for the first time of any offense involving the manufacture, distribution, sale or possession of a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug shall notify the Georgia Tech Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources (404/894-9411) of such conviction no later than five working days after the conviction. Any such employee shall at a minimum, be suspended from his or her employment for a period of not less than two months. Any such employee shall be required as a condition of completion of suspension to complete a drug abuse treatment and education program approved by Georgia Tech. Upon a second conviction, the employee will be terminated and made ineligible for any state employment for a period of five years.

Pursuant to Board of Regents Policy, if prior to arrest for an offense involving a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug, an employee notifies his

or her immediate supervisor that he or she illegally uses a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug; and, is receiving or agrees to receive treatment under a drug abuse and education program approved by Georgia Tech, such employee shall be eligible to retain their position for up to one year, provided such employee follows the treatment program. Retention of such employee is conditioned upon satisfactory job performance and does not affect any disciplinary action for criminal conviction or drug related misconduct on the job. This option is available to employees only once during a five-year period and shall not apply to any such employee who has refused to be tested or who was tested positive for a controlled substance, marijuana or dangerous drug.

Federal and state sanctions for those convicted of violating federal and state laws prohibiting the unlawful use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances or other illegal or dangerous drugs include heavy fines, incarceration for various periods of time including life, forfeiture of assets, and suspension or loss of driver, business or professional licenses. More detailed information on legal sanctions for abuse of drugs can be obtained from the Campus Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources at (404) 894-3344 or 894-9411.

In addition to the sanctions mentioned above, employees violating this policy or any federal or state law or policy regarding the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, possession or use of controlled substances or other

dangerous drugs shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. Such employee may also be referred to the appropriate federal, state, or local authority for prosecution. An employee may be required, at the discretion of Georgia Tech, to participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Enforcement

Each member of the Georgia Tech community should be involved in the implementation of, and compliance with, this Policy. Each individual retains responsibility for his or her actions at all times regardless of his or her mental or physical state, even if altered by alcoholic beverages. The head administrator of each department or organization bears primary responsibility for ensuring that the organization's activities comply with this Policy. Administrators are expected to report any violations of this Policy to the Campus Drug Policy Coordinator in the office of Human Resources (404/894-9411).

Health Risks of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The abuse of alcohol and other drugs can alter behavior, distort perception, impair thinking, and impede judgment. Alcohol and drug abuse might also result in various diseases, illnesses, and even death. The specific effects of drug abuse can be obtained from the Campus Drug Policy Coordinator at (404) 894-3344 or 894-9411.

Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs

Georgia Tech operates programs that provide information and referral to professional services for its faculty and staff on matters related to the abuse of alcohol and drugs. The Faculty and Staff Assistance Program, FSAP (404/894-1225) makes confidential referrals to clinics, physicians, and agencies. The Faculty and Staff Assistance Program are provided at no cost to employees; however, the clinics, physicians, or agencies to which an employee is referred may charge for their services. The Office of Human Resources also conducts programs to educate and assist individuals who take the initiative to help themselves.

Policy Review

The Georgia Tech Campus Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources biennially reviews alcohol and other drug-related policies to determine effectiveness, to ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced, and to implement changes as appropriate.

Policy Distribution

Georgia Institute of Technology has a written alcohol and drug policy for students that are annually distributed to students via e-mail and at freshman orientation (FASET). The policy is accessible on the Georgia Tech websites, and in

the general catalog. Employees receive AOD policy information via annually distributed W-2 forms. The Georgia Tech Campus Drug Policy Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that this Policy is distributed annually to each employee of Georgia Tech.

c. Student Alcohol Policy

All persons must comply with all federal, state, and local laws and the policies of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia and the Georgia Institute of Technology, governing the use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and sale of alcoholic beverages while on the campus of the Georgia Institute of Technology. As a recipient of federal contracts and grants, including federal student assistance awards and research grants and contracts, Georgia Tech adheres to the federal Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act Amendments of 1989. As a recipient of state funds, Georgia Tech adheres to the Georgia Drug-Free Post Secondary Education Act of 1990. The Dean of Students electronically distributes a copy of the Campus Alcohol and Other Drug Policy and Student Alcohol and Other Drug Policy to all Georgia Tech students. Most recently, these policies were emailed in the fall of 2010.

d. Student and Employee Participation

If Georgia Tech students or employees organize events or activities at which alcohol is served, they should consult and be aware of the policies

contained herein as well as the Georgia Tech Policy on Student Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use and the Institute's policy on Employee Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use. Copies of these policies are available from the Vice President for Student Affairs or from the Georgia Tech Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources.

If students are invited to attend an event at which alcohol is served, attendance at the event must be completely voluntary. Required attendance must never occur, and even the perception of, or encouragement of, required attendance should always be avoided.

Campus Buildings and Spaces

Law prohibits the direct sale of alcoholic beverages in all Campus buildings and spaces. Individuals shall not conspicuously display (open beer or liquor cans/bottles) open containers of alcoholic beverages in any public location, including but not limited to, grounds, sidewalks, and streets within campus boundaries (with the exception of the grounds, but not the surrounding public sidewalks and streets, of privately owned or leased property). The distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages in all campus buildings and spaces are specifically prohibited except for the following:

A. Events and Activities with Prior Authorization from the President

At all events and activities held on the Georgia Institute of Technology campus where alcohol is present, the sponsoring or supervising organization shall:

1. Obtain prior authorization from the President or his designee.
2. Check identification of all individuals in attendance to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not served or made available to any individual under the lawful drinking age.
3. Not use kegs, champagne/punch fountains, or other common usage containers (such as punch bowls or frozen drink machines) for alcoholic beverages without distribution by a third party vendor.
4. Ensure that no obviously intoxicated person is given or allowed to consume any additional alcoholic beverage.

B. Tailgating With Alcohol at Major Events

Tailgate parties in campus parking areas during major campus events which are announced by the president's office on an annual basis (such as home football games), are authorized provided that participants:

1. Ensure that no person under the age of 21 will consume or possess any alcoholic beverage.

2. Ensure that no obviously intoxicated person is given or allowed to consume additional alcoholic beverage.
3. Do not use kegs or other common containers for alcoholic beverages.
4. Do not engage in any disorderly, profane, indecent conduct or misbehavior that would interfere or disrupt the peaceful activities of others.
5. Do not begin more than three hours prior to the event, and do not continue more than three hours after the event.
6. Place all trash in the appropriate trash receptacles (no littering).

C. Departmental/Unit Policies

Campus Departments and units may have additional policies and procedures. Event organizers should check with the department/unit management in advance.

Promotional Activities

The posted advertisement of alcoholic beverages on campus is not permitted. Campus departments and organizations are prohibited from advertising alcoholic beverages. No promotion or advertising on campus of incentive drinking ("happy hours", "2-for-1 specials", unlimited quantities of alcohol available or at reduced prices or free, events focusing on the consumption of alcohol, etc.) is allowed. All campus organizations should seek promotional sponsorship and support for

campus events from vendors other than purveyors of alcoholic beverages, who target their products toward college-age populations.

Enforcement

Each member of the Georgia Tech community should be involved in the implementation of and compliance with this Policy. Unless otherwise stated by law, each individual retains responsibility for his or her actions at all times regardless of his or her mental or physical state, even if altered by alcoholic beverages or other drugs. Campus organizations may develop and enforce additional group/individual standards which are more restrictive than those established in this Policy.

Persons who violate the laws of this state may be subject to arrest or citation.

Employees and students of the Institute may also be referred to the appropriate Institute authority for disciplinary sanctions for policy violations.

Visitors who violate the laws or policies of the Institute may also be required to leave the campus.

VI. Campus-Wide Efforts to Prevent the Abuse of Alcohol and Other Drugs

In the spring of 2009, a campus-wide inventory was conducted in an effort to identify alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and education programs and services. The findings are outlined below:

a) Counseling Center

- a) Provides general counseling services
- b) Partnerships with the Office of the Dean of Students
- c) Conducts Alcohol Assessments
- d) Offers programming as requested
- e) Participates in OCTAA (On Campus Talking About Alcohol) Training

b) Housing

- a) Conducts training for all student staff about policies and procedures in relation to alcohol and other drugs
- b) Annually informs student staff on alcohol-related protocols, response and effects
- c) Provides new staff with a twelve-week training class. Alcohol is among the topics.
- d) Conducts a spring refresher with the campus police who provide information about alcohol and other drugs and how the police responded.
- e) Staff conducts health and alcohol-related education and programming in collaboration with the Counseling Center, Health Center and the Police Department
- f) Adjudicates misconduct in the residence halls and provides one-on-one counseling to students involved with alcohol.

g) Residence Hall Association conducts annual events. All programs are alcohol free.

c) Health Services

The Alcohol Task Force, chaired by the Assistant Vice President/Dean of Students met monthly during the fall and spring semesters of 2008-2009. The initial purpose of the task force was to consider how Georgia Tech could best further its alcohol education, prevention, and intervention programs to ensure that students are well prepared to handle the pressures of college life related to alcohol use and abuse, as well as prepare for a well balanced and healthy lifestyle. Upon completion of the work of the Alcohol Task Force, the Alcohol Task Force Implementation Team was formed. The committee is chaired by the Director of Health Promotion. The Alcohol Task Force Implementation team charge is to monitor the progress of the steps being taken to fulfill the recommendations made by the Alcohol Task Force. The Implementation Team includes: the Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Coordinator, Housing Staff, a member of the Counseling Center staff, members of the Dean of Students Staff, GT Police, the Director of Research and Assessment in Student Affairs, and GT students. The committee meets on a monthly basis.

In 2008-2009 the Alcohol Task Force conducted a review of campus-wide alcohol policies, offered AlcoholEdu to first year students (2006-2008), and generated opportunities for students to become involved in alcohol abuse

prevention efforts. In 2010, the Alcohol Task Force developed a Good Samaritan Policy that is currently in the final stages of the Institute's review process. The purpose of the Good Samaritan Policy is to encourage members of the GT community to engage in behavior that does not put individuals or groups at risk. And, in the event of an alcohol-related, life-threatening or dangerous situation encourages its members to notify emergency personnel. The Good Samaritan Policy is intended to increase the likelihood that persons will call for assistance for themselves or others without potentially jeopardizing their status at the Institute.

In 2009, alcohol prevention efforts at Georgia Tech, led by Health Promotions of Stamps Health Services, adopted the Higher Education Center's environmental management framework (DeJong & Langford, 2002) in an effort to enhance the Institute's alcohol prevention program. A document titled, "Alcohol Prevention at Georgia Tech", illustrates alcohol prevention efforts provided by Health Services is located in Appendix B of this report.

In the spring of 2010, the Implementation Team reviewed the current Alcohol Education Program, AlcoholEdu, and, after significant consideration, research, and student input, a decision was made to shift from AlcoholEdu to MyStudentBody. In 2009, a three-year summary report of AlcoholEdu was written and is located in Appendix A of this report.

In the spring of 2011, MyStudentBody (MSB) was launched at Georgia Tech. This online program replaced AlcoholEdu, and is a comprehensive college

health site. The modules include information about alcohol, drugs, sexual health, stress, tobacco, and nutrition.

Health Services also offers Prime for Life (PFL) as part of its alcohol and other drug prevention and education programs and services. PFL is a risk reduction program designed to gently but powerfully challenge common beliefs and attitudes that directly contribute to high-risk alcohol and drug use.

Monthly classes are held and consist of students who have been sanctioned for an alcohol violation(s) by Office of Student Integrity, student organizations, and students attending on a voluntary basis.

Prime for Life attendance figures are illustrated below in Table 1:

Table 1. Number of Students Participating in Prime for Life

2008	2009	2010
133	129	107

d)Success Programs

Each summer (2008-2010) leaders of Georgia Tech’s new student orientation program FASET (Familiarization and Adaptation to the Surroundings and Environs of Tech, or FASET, for new undergraduate students (freshmen and transfers) as well as their parents, family members, and guests, receive alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education training. Student Affairs

representatives also participated in the FASET *Parent Breakfast* to address alcohol-related questions.

During each fall and spring semester (2008-2010) alcohol prevention and education information is provided to students in GT1000. GT1000 is Georgia Tech's freshman seminar course designed to help students with a successful transition to college by becoming better acquainted with the academic and social environment at Georgia Tech. In 2008, an AlcoholEdu Media, Essay and Poster contest was integrated into GT1000 sections as a final project.

e) Communications and Marketing (C&M)

- a) Reacts to campus alcohol-related emergencies to campus community and media.
- b) Supports and publicize positive initiatives to reduce high-risk drinking.

e) GT Police

- a) Patrols assigned areas on foot, in a vehicle, on a motorcycle, or on a bicycle.
- b) Enforces criminal laws, traffic laws and local regulations.
- c) Responds to emergencies or other calls for service.
- d) Provides training to residence life staff on alcohol and drug prevention.
- e) Prepares and distributes numerous crime prevention brochures and pamphlets.

- f) Provides Fatal Vision (beer goggles) demonstrations during Freshmen New Student Orientations.
- g) Alcohol and drug related information and resources located in the lobby of the police department.
- h) Crime Prevention unit conducts regular presentations for Greek and various student organizations on “safe parties” and alcohol awareness.
- i) Provides information and presentations to the international students on legal drinking age and safety awareness.
- j) Conducts crime awareness and safety presentations to students, faculty and staff, on topics such as alcohol awareness, drug prevention education, and sex assault prevention training and education.
- k) Distributes alcohol education materials at FASET and international and graduate student orientation.

The Georgia Tech Police Department strives for excellence and integrity in providing a safe and secure environment for the Tech community. It is their goal to effectively enforce laws and campus policy, to serve the diverse public, prevent and detect criminal activity and reduce crime on and around the campus. On-campus crime statistics for 2008-2010 are reflected in tables 1 and 2 below:

Table 1. Crimes

CRIMES	2008	2009	2010
Murder	0	0	0
Rape	1	2	2
Robbery	13	4	1
Aggravated Assault	3	3	4
Arson	0	0	0
Burglary	109	60	44
Larceny	586	532	437
Motor Vehicle Theft	51	39	16

Table 2. Arrests

ARRESTS	2008	2009	2010
Liquor Violations	3	4	2
Drug Violations	18	18	5
Weapons Possessions	4	3	1
All Other Arrests	173	301	631

** Data available from GT Police upon completion of validation.*

f) Student Center

- a) Provides responsible beverage service at Technology Square restaurants.
- b) Annually sponsors over 250 alcohol-free events.

c) Provides a venue for over 7,500 meetings and events annually, which are alcohol-free.

g)Legal

- a) Reviews alcohol-related policies and procedures.
- b) Assists campus entities with alcohol-related legal affairs.

h)Alumni Association

- a) For Alumni Association events at which alcohol is being served and, at which, students may be present, the Association will follow strict guidelines controlling the access and consumption of alcohol in addition to all Institute policies and state laws.
- b) Endeavor to educate alumni about alcohol-related issues and programs to encourage responsible behavior among alumni.

i) Athletics

- a) Annually distributes the drug and alcohol policy to student athletes through the student handbook and the student-athlete planner
- b) Requires all freshmen to attend the Total Person Freshman class. Education materials are presented in a classroom setting on drugs and alcohol. The services of the health educators at the wellness center provide assistance.

- c) Trains Student-Athlete Mentors (SAMs) concerning adverse reactions to alcohol and presents alcohol awareness education materials during alcohol awareness week.
- d) Uses the "beer goggles" to educate students about the effects of alcohol.
- e) Conducts institutional drug testing each week of the semester, except during holidays, from a random draw among all sports.
- f) Through an NCAA program, sends 1 staff member each year to the Betty Ford Center for a week of professional in residence training.
- g) Brings in or helps fund a "Hot Topics" speaker to come in and speak on specific issues.

j) Greek Affairs

- a) Provides alcohol policy education, training and monitoring for events through Collegiate Panhellenic Council (CPC), Interfraternity Council (IFC), Multicultural Greek Council (MGC), and the National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC).
- b) IFC trains a group of students to patrol fraternity parties and address alcohol policy violations and the reporting of such violations.
- c) IFC and CPC conduct peer education training about alcohol policies and safety health concerns during the first few weeks of the pledge and new member programs.

- d) Greek Affairs staff conducts alcohol policy and health presentations to individual fraternity and sorority chapters upon request.
- e) Greek Affairs staff conducts Training for Intervention Procedures (TIPS) to individual fraternity and sorority chapters upon request.
- f) Greek Affairs staff and/or student judicial boards address and adjudicate reported violations of the alcohol policy.
- g) Requires that all Greek events, at which alcohol is permitted, be registered with the appropriate governing board(s) or the Office of Student Involvement.
- h) Mandates that all Homecoming and Greek Week events are alcohol-free.
- i) Requires all fraternities and sororities conduct programming on alcohol-related issues in accordance with regulations of their inter/national office.

k)Student Involvement

- a) Educates presidents and advisors of organizations on the alcohol policy and how it applies to organizations.
- b) Electronically distributes alcohol policy information each semester.
- c) Conducts program entitled, "How to Have An Event With Alcohol" upon request.

- d) Requires that events at which alcohol is permitted, be registered with the office of Student Involvement.
- e) Adjudicates organizations found in violation of the alcohol policy.

I)Parents Program

- a) Utilizes *ParentNews*, the Parents Program's monthly electronic newsletter, distributed to 16,000+ email addresses of Georgia Tech parents includes information regarding the use of alcohol on campus as appropriate.
- b) Posts links to alcohol-related information on the Parents Program website.

VII. AOD program strengths and weaknesses

Strengths

- a) Current alcohol-related programs at GT incorporate evidence-based strategies, such as population level prevention, policies to reduce availability and access, and opportunities to participate in alcohol-free activities.
- b) Proactive prevention is integrated across the Institute. Alcohol-related education is offered through many entities including the Division of Student Affairs, Auxiliary Services, and the Georgia Tech Athletic Association.
- c) GT administers a variety of surveys to examine student alcohol use and related behavior including the Cooperative Institutional Research Program (CIRP) survey, and the National College Health Association (NCHA) survey.

- d) The Institute offers an online alcohol course, MyStudentBody (MSL-Alcohol) to all students. MSL is an interactive website that educates students about the consequences of risky drinking behaviors.
- e) Based on recommendations from an Alcohol Consultant (GT Biennial Report, 2005-2006 and 2007-2008) The Alcohol Task Force has developed a blueprint for how to approach the issue of alcohol on campus.

Weaknesses

- a) As demonstrated through this Biennial Report, Georgia Tech's alcohol and other drug use prevention and education programs are provided through various departments. Students and Institute stakeholders may be better served by increased communication and collaboration across the Institute to reduce underage and high risk drinking among students.
- b) The Institute does not currently offer an on-campus support group meeting for students, faculty, and/or staff who may be struggling to discontinue the abuse of alcohol and other drugs.
- c) GT alcohol-related data could be more effectively and efficiently utilized, disseminated and discussed.

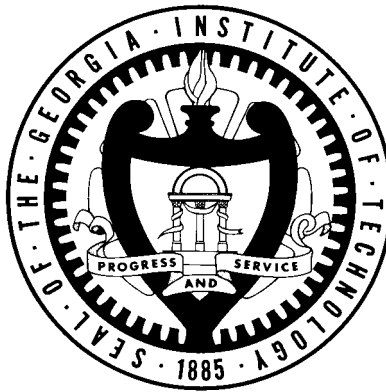
End of Report

Appendix A



Georgia Institute of Technology

AlcoholEdu 2006-2008 Summary Report



Division of Student Affairs
Dr. Brenda Woods, Director of Research and Assessment for Student
Affairs

March 2009

Executive Summary

The Georgia Institute of Technology (GT) has participated in AlcoholEdu for College since 2006. Each year incoming freshmen receive an invitation to participate in the online alcohol prevention and education course. AlcoholEdu is an objective, science-based alcohol program designed specifically for college students as a supplement to a comprehensive campus alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and education program.

The purpose of AlcoholEdu is to prevent and/or reduce alcohol-related incidents among students at GT and provide the Institute with information relative to students' alcohol-related attitudes, experiences, behaviors, and health education needs. A total of 2,741 students have participated in the program from 2006-2008. The results may not be fully representative of each freshman class due to the participation rate and bias in demographic representation. Caution is encouraged when interpreting these data.

This report presents selected results from the 2006, 2007 and 2008 survey and can be found at <http://www.studentaffairs.gatech.edu/assessment/index.php>. Highlights from the surveys:

- In 2006 the majority (66%) of AlcoholEdu participants (drinkers only) reported knowing more about Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) after completing the online AlcoholEdu course.
- In 2006, 40% of the AlcoholEdu participants said they had to “consciously look out for a friend’s safety when he or she has been drinking. More than one third (36%) expressed “concern to a friend who had been drinking too much about his or her drinking.”

- After course completion in 2007, a statistically significant increase was observed among the participants who reported that as a result of AlcoholEdu, when drinking, they would choose a drink with a lower alcohol concentration level (60 percent versus 71 percent).
- In 2007, after completing the course, a significant increase was observed in the percentage of AlcoholEdu participants reporting knowing *how* to get involved to help someone in an alcohol-related situation. (83 percent versus 90 percent).
- In 2008, over half of all participants (57%) said that as a result of the AlcoholEdu course their understanding of Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) would change the way they consume alcohol.
- In both 2007 and 2008 the vast majority of participants reported that the AlcoholEdu course prepared them to identify when someone has consumed too much alcohol (2007: 91 percent; 2008: 87 percent).
- In 2008, seventy-five percent of AlcoholEdu participants reported that the course helped them to acquire new skills. Nearly as many (73%) said that the AlcoholEdu course stimulated them to reflect on their alcohol-related attitudes and behaviors.

Limitations

Although widely accepted as valid, self reported survey data relies on the accuracy of reports by individuals. AlcoholEdu data captures students' attitudes towards, use of, and behaviors related to alcohol among a population in which the overwhelming majority is under the legal drinking age. Readers are encouraged to further consider the following limitations when reviewing these AlcoholEdu results:

- Annual changes to survey instrument restricts comparative analysis
- Altered measurement scales impede data interpretation

- Questionable effectiveness when used in isolation
- Salience effects – students’ thinking they should provide certain responses
- Length of course negatively impacts completion
- Lack of evidence of effectiveness in changing behavior
- Negative perceptions among college students across the country toward AlcoholEdu (e.g. Facebook, AlcoholEdusucks, etc.)
- No comparison between a treatment and control group
- Undetermined return on fiscal investment

Furthermore, the sample of GT AlcoholEdu participants may not fully representative of all GT freshmen. The transition to college, “The College Effect”, is historically associated with increases in drinking, risk taking behaviors, and a reduction in preventive behaviors. Increases in alcohol-related behaviors may be directly related to the college transition. In addition, numerous factors may affect drinking behavior and drinking-related consequences. These factors could include the time of the semester and various on and off-campus messages and activities that encourage alcohol consumption. Therefore, caution is urged in both generalizing and interpreting these data.

Demographics

- 2006: 63.9 percent male; 36.1 percent female
2007: 66.5 percent male; 33.5 percent female
2008: 64.9 percent male; 35.1 percent female

In Table 1, sex, ethnicity, citizenship and age are illustrated:

Table 1. Personal Characteristics of AlcoholEdu participants

	2006	2007	2008
Sex			
Male	63.9%	66.5%	64.9%
Female	36.1%	33.5%	35.1%
Ethnicity			
White or Caucasian	72.7%	70.9%	72.3%
Black or African American	2.8%	2.4%	3.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	17.2%	18.3%	20.0%
Hispanic or Latino	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%
Indian or Native American	1.0%	1.0%	0.1%
Citizenship			
US Citizen	92.7%	92.1%	91.0%
Permanent Resident	4.3%	4.2%	9.0%
None	N/A	3.7%	N/A
Age			
17	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
18	83.9%	87.9%	92.7%
19	15.7%	11.5%	6.9%
20	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
21	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
24 or older	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Self-Reported Drinking

AlcoholEdu data has provided insightful alcohol consumption-related information about our first year students. In all three years (2006-2008) a greater percentage of participants reported themselves as abstainers prior to their on campus arrival compared to the percentage of students reporting themselves as abstainers after matriculation. Each year the percentage of respondents identifying themselves as abstainers dropped between 9 and 12 percentage points as shown in Table 2. Similarly, the number of respondents who reported consuming one or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past 2 weeks increased each year between 8-10 percentage points. The results may simply be due to the National College Effect. Research shows that the transition to college is regularly associated with *increases* in drinking, heavy-episodic drinking, and high-risk drinking behaviors, and with *reductions* in abstention and protective behaviors (Outside the Classroom, 2009). Self-reported drinking levels are illustrated in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Self-Reported Drinking 2006-2008

		<u>Survey</u> <u>1</u>	<u>Survey</u> <u>3</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Self-Reported Abstainer (0 drinks in past 2 weeks)	2006	73	64	-9
	2007	73	65	-8
	2008	76	66	-10
Drinking rate (1 or more drinks on at least one occasion in past 2 weeks)	2006	27	36	+9
	2007	27	35	+8
	2008	24	34	+10
Heavy-Episodic Drinking Rate (5 or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past 2 weeks)	2006	15	26	+11
	2007	13	23	+10
	2008	13	20	+7

Blood Alcohol Concentration

Relative to Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) GT participants reported having identified positive changes in their self-assessed knowledge. Two-thirds (66%) of participating students in 2006 reported knowing more about BAC after completing AlcoholEdu. After

course completion in 2007, sixteen percent of the students said they thought they had a higher BAC when drinking than they thought they did at the time they were drinking. In 2008, more than half (57%) of participants said they would change the way they consume alcohol after completing the AlcoholEdu course. Table 3 illustrates the extent to which AlcoholEdu participants reported increased knowledge as a result of the course:

Table 3. BAC Knowledge (Drinkers only)

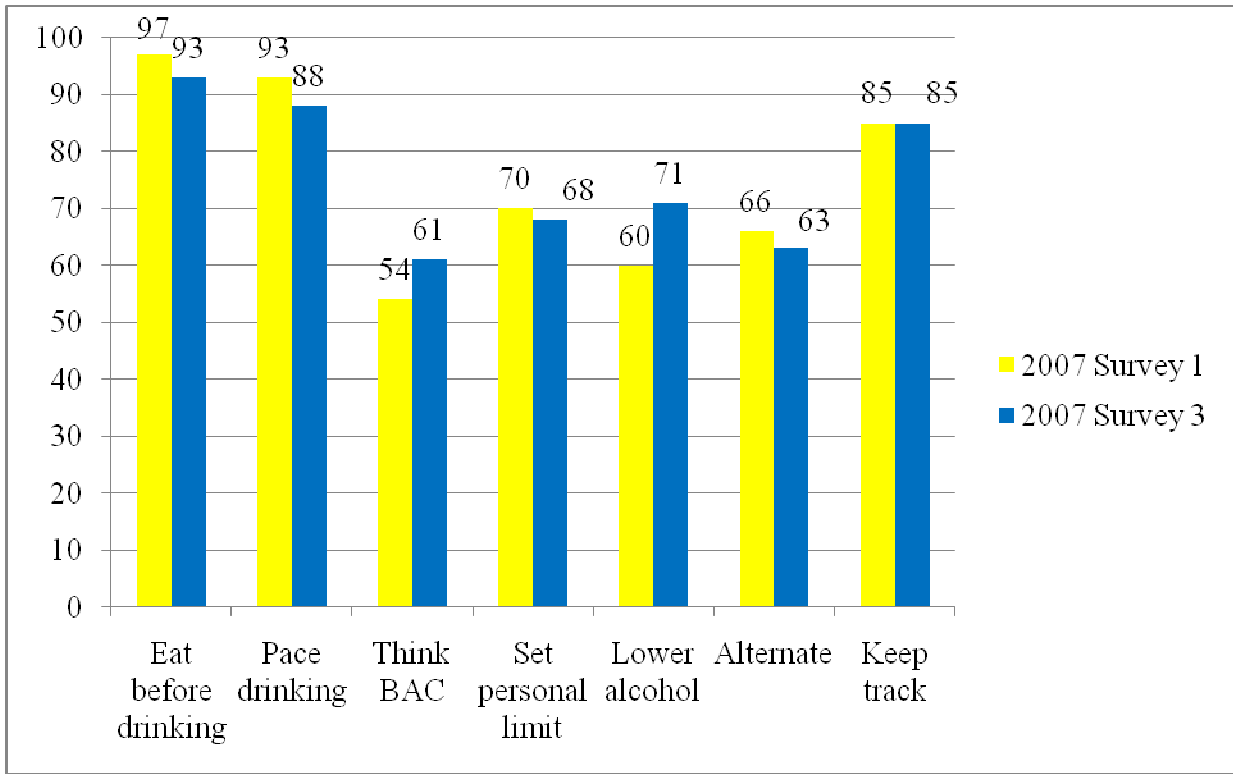
2006	2007	2008
<i>“After completing AlcoholEdu, I now know more about BAC than before.”</i>	<i>“After completing AlcoholEdu, I think I probably had a higher BAC when drinking than I thought before.”</i>	<i>“My understanding of BAC (after completing AlcoholEdu) will change the way I consume alcohol.” a great deal.</i>
66%	16%	57%

Protective Factors

Protective factors are defined by AlcoholEdu as behaviors associated with alcohol consumption intended to prevent or reduce alcohol-related incidents. Chart 1 illustrates the extent to which GT participants report engaging in protective factors associated with alcohol consumption. Students (drinkers only) were asked, for example, “...During the past *two weeks*, if you were drinking, to what degree did you: Eat food or a meal before drinking?” After course completion in 2007, a statistically significant

increase was observed among the percentage of students who reported that during the past two weeks when they were drinking chose a drink containing a lower alcohol concentration (60 percent vs. 71 percent). Increases were also observed among the percentage of students who when they were drinking thought about their blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level in order to reduce the risks or harms associated with alcohol consumption (54 percent vs. 61 percent). Decreases were observed among the percentage of students reporting having paced their drinking, eating before drinking, alternating non-alcoholic beverages and setting a personal consumption limit when drinking. Survey questions related to protective behaviors were changed in 2008 thus preventing comparative analysis. Chart 1 below illustrates the percent of respondents reporting engaging in protective factors for Survey 1 and Survey 3:

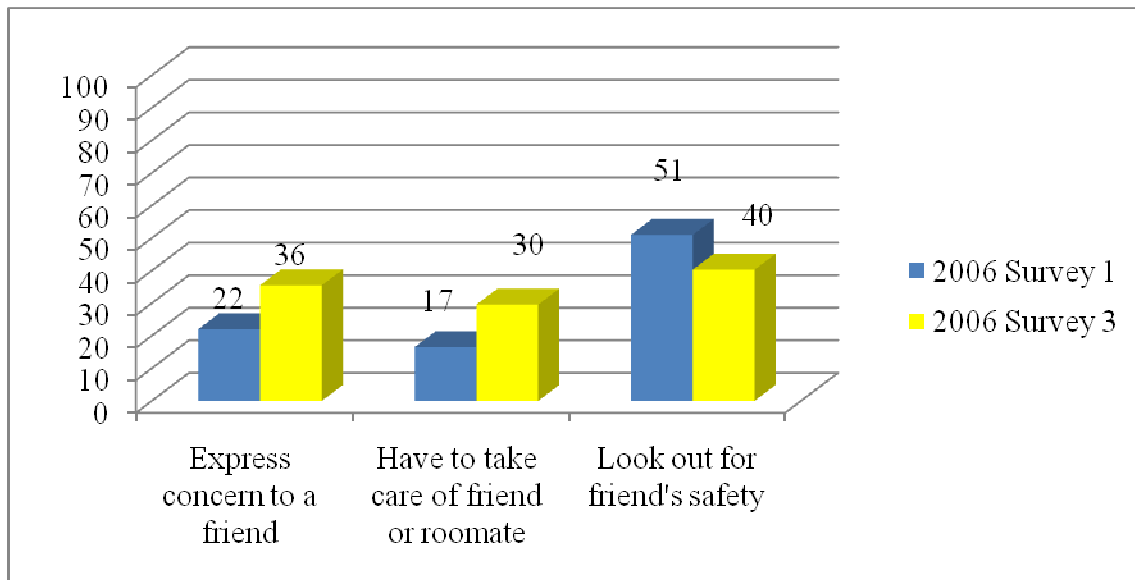
Chart 1. Percent of Respondents Reporting Protective Factors



Social Responsibility

Relative to demonstrating social responsibility in 2006, forty percent of participating students reported having had to consciously look out for a friend’s safety when he or she has been drinking. Over one-third (36%) reported having expressed concern to a friend who had been drinking too much and nearly one-third (30%) reported taking care of a friend or roommate who had been drinking. An increase in care-taking behaviors may be associated with increases in reported alcohol-related incidents. As a result of increased knowledge and social concern, students may be more apt to provide and/or seek assistance for alcohol-impaired friends. The results from these questions asked only in 2006 are illustrated in Chart 2 below:

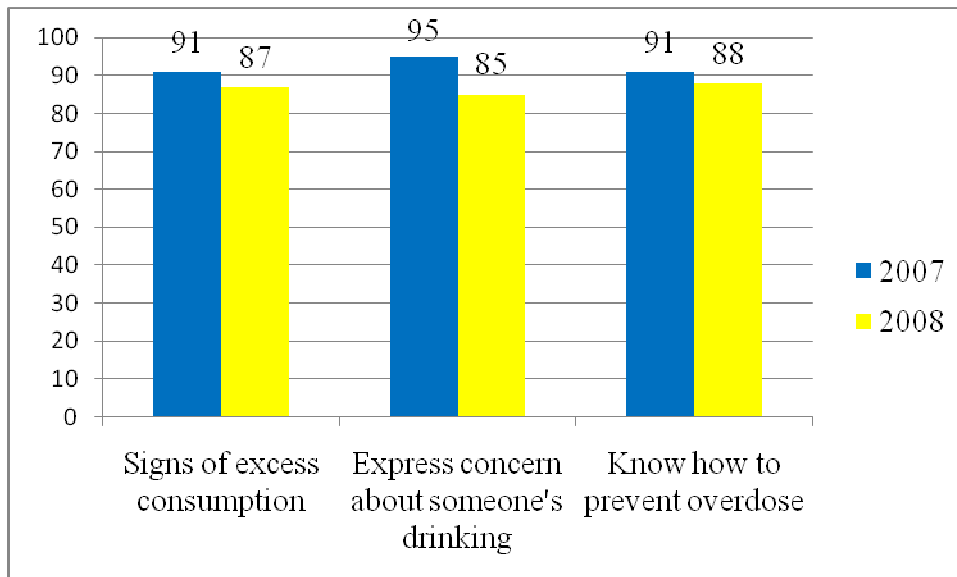
Chart 2. Percent of Respondents Reporting Social Responsibility



Immediately following completion of the AlcoholEdu course (Survey 2), first year GT students were asked the extent to which they perceived the AlcoholEdu course prepared them to act when they have identified an alcohol overdose. For two years, the vast majority of participants reported that the course prepared them to identify when someone has consumed too much alcohol (2007: 91 percent; 2008: 87 percent).

Similarly, an overwhelming majority reported that the AlcoholEdu course prepared them to express concern to someone about their alcohol use (2007: 95 percent; 2008: 85 percent) and helped them know how to prevent an alcohol overdose (2007: 91 percent; 2008: 88 percent). These findings are illustrated in Chart 3 below:

Chart 3. Percent of Respondents Demonstrating Social Responsibility

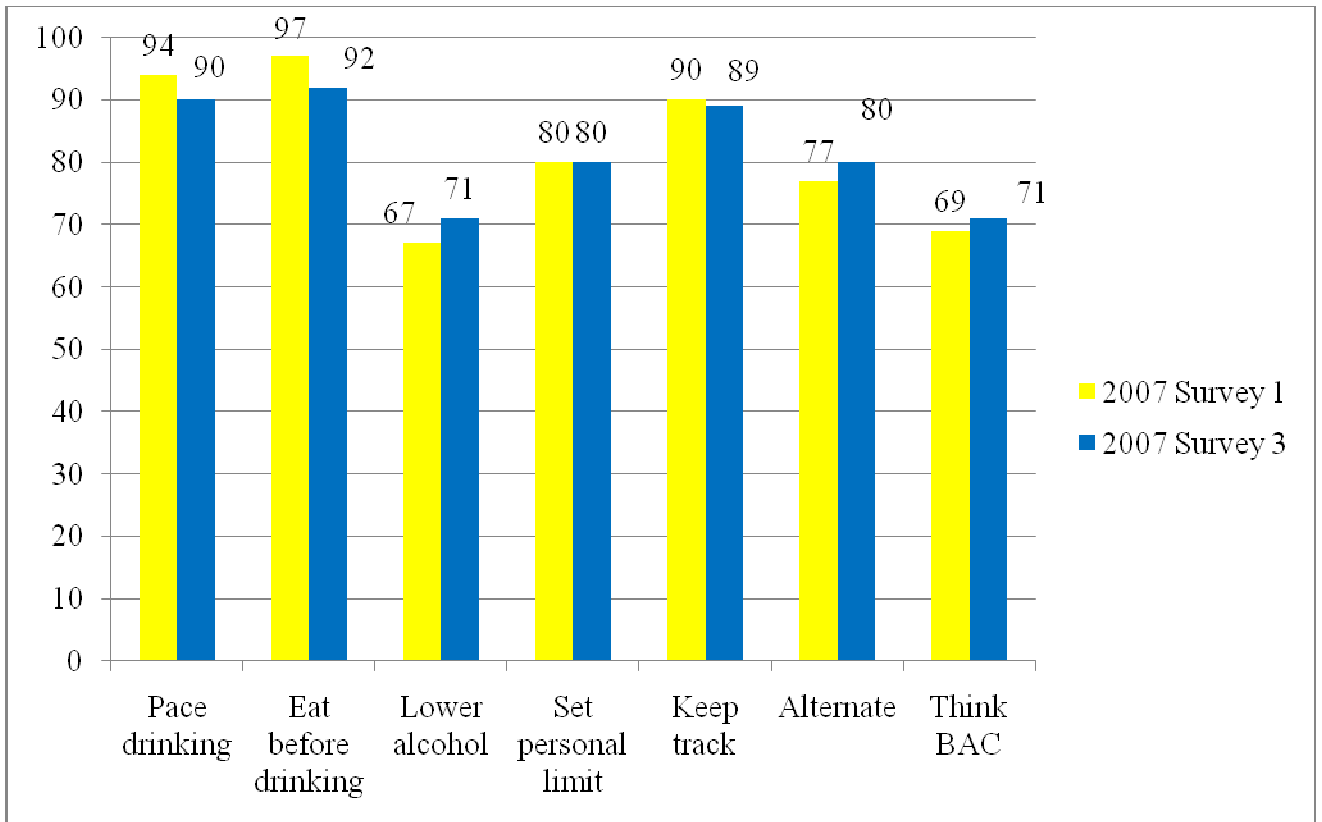


Behavioral Intentions

In 2007, AlcoholEdu course participants were asked questions pertaining to their intended alcohol-related behaviors. These questions closely resemble questions asked in the *Protective Factors* sections but differ in “...during the past 2 weeks...” as opposed to “...during the next 30 days to what degree do you plan to ...” Students were asked the same questions on Survey 1, before the course, and on Survey 3 after having completed the course. Few, although positive, increases were observed among the percentage of students who reported choosing drinks with a lower alcohol concentration (Survey 1: 67 percent; Survey 3: 71 percent), those who said they alternated between alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks (Survey 1: 77 percent; Survey 3: 80 percent), and those who said they had thought about their blood alcohol concentration (Survey 1: 69 percent; Survey

3: 71 percent). Minimal, albeit negative, decreases were observed among the percentage of students who reported eating before drinking (Survey 1: 97 percent; Survey 3: 92 percent), pacing their drinking (Survey 1: 94 percent; Survey 3: 90 percent), and keeping track of the number of drinks consumed (Survey 1: 90 percent; Survey 3: 89 percent). However, none of these differences were found to be statistically significant. These results are illustrated in Chart 4 below:

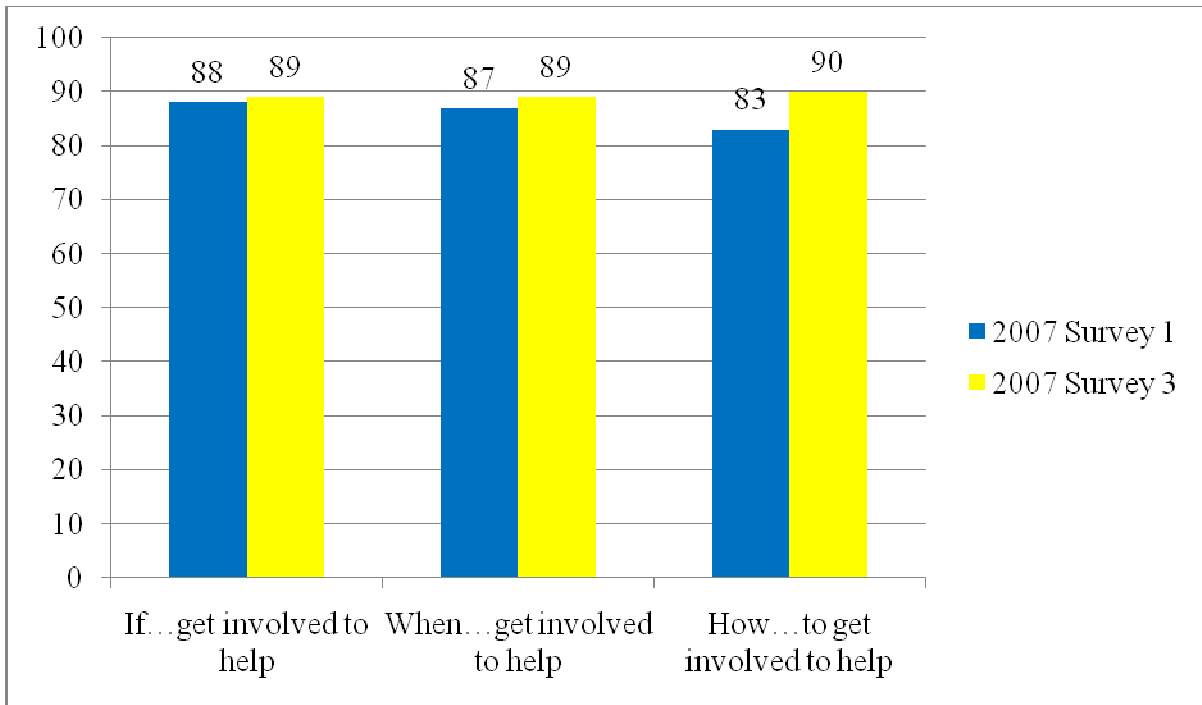
Chart 4. Percent of Respondents on Intentions



Course Impact

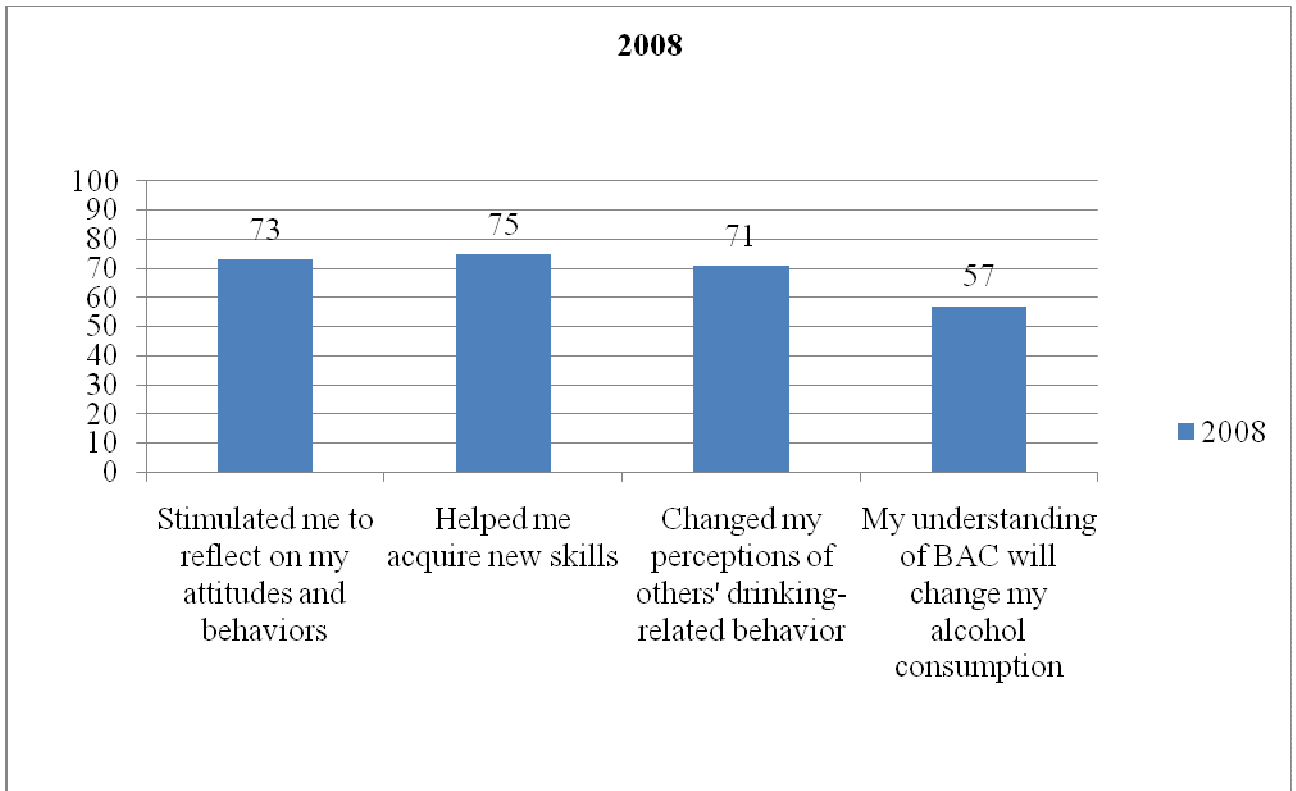
In 2007, GT students participating in AlcoholEdu reported that the course had an impact on their knowledge regarding if, when, and how to get involved to help in an alcohol-related incident. As can be seen in Chart 5 below, after completing the AlcoholEdu course minimal increases were observed in the percent of participants reporting knowing *if*, *when* and *how* to get involved to help when comparing Survey 1 to Survey 3:

Chart 5. Percent of Respondents Care Taking of Others



Students who completed the AlcoholEdu course in 2008 reported that the program had an impact on their personal attitudes and perceptions regarding alcohol-related behavior. As illustrated in Chart 6 below, the vast majority of students reported that the AlcoholEdu course stimulated them to reflect on their personal attitudes and behaviors (73%); helped them to acquire new skills (75%) and changed their perceptions of others' drinking-related behaviors (71%). Over half (57%) said that as a result of their understanding of blood alcohol concentration their alcohol consumption will change. These results are illustrated in Chart 6 below:

Chart 6. Percent of Respondents on Course Impact



Conclusion

AlcoholEdu for College has been provided to incoming Georgia Tech students since 2006. Results of AlcoholEdu provide a preliminary portrait of their alcohol-related behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions. Continuation of a web-based alcohol prevention, education and awareness program in conjunction with other related programs/services would further contribute to our alcohol-related database and allow the Institute to make data-informed decisions regarding efforts to prevent and/or reduce alcohol-related incidents.

Appendix B

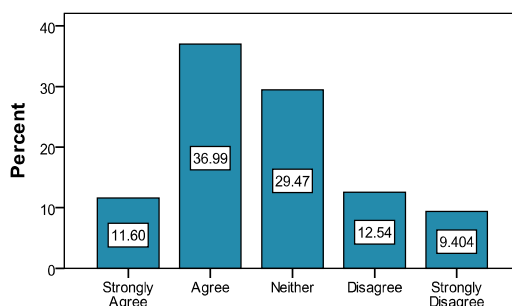
Alcohol Prevention at Georgia Tech: fall 2009 to Present Strategies led by Health Promotion a unit of Stamps Health Services

We adapted the Higher Education Center's environmental management framework (DeJong & Langford, 2002) to illustrate the comprehensive alcohol prevention program we are building at Georgia Tech.

PREVENTION: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, BEHAVIORAL

Combining cognitive-behavioral skills with norms clarification and motivational enhancement interventions

- Implemented learning outcomes for presentations that provide a consistent message and include cognitive behavioral skills (*fall 09 – present*)
- **45 presentations** and trainings were held in the past (*fall 09 – present*) year reaching **4500 students**. The audience consists of Greek members, first year students, students living in housing, and sanctioned students.
 - Example of Prime for Life: 49% of students that were sanctioned to complete the class agreed that the class helped them develop skills to drink or use drugs less.



Offering brief motivational enhancement interventions

- Obtained funding from Georgia's Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS) to host a Brief Motivational Interviewing (BMI) training (*spring 2011*). This training will provide a brief screening tool that also incorporates motivational interviewing techniques to assist staff and faculty in having intentional conversations with students. Participants will leave with tools for implementing BMI and resources for assisting students to consider a behavior change. This training will compliment the MyStudentBody program.

Challenging alcohol and other drug expectancies

- Facilitate the Prime for Life program once a month during the academic year. A total of 161 students have completed the Prime for Life class (*fall 2009-present*). A sample of student responses to, "What impact has this class had on your attitudes towards alcohol and other drugs?":
 - *This class has definitely made me want to rethink how often I drink. I realize that drinking should not interfere with my school work and lately it has. This class has showed me how to rethink the choices I make in my personal life.*
 - *It has made me realize that it is unhealthy to drink once a month extremely hard because that will still affect your tolerance level.*
 - *It has not really impacted my attitude yet, but it has made me think about things.*

Awareness and information campaigns

- Distributed **400 Alcohol Poisoning posters** that include a tear away business card with the signs of Alcohol Poisoning to Resident Assistants to hang in the resident halls (*fall 09, fall10*)
- Displayed the "Gordie Alcohol Poisoning" banner from the Student Center balcony for a week (*fall 09*)
- Distributed **3500 Mocktail Recipe cards**, via BuzzBags, with the signs of alcohol poisoning. The postcard

was created from a contest sponsored by the Resident Housing Association for students to create a safe non-alcoholic night (*spring 10*)

- Distributed **3500 postcards**, via BuzzBags, advertising the iPhone GORDIECheck application related to alcohol poisoning (*fall 2010*)
- Displayed GORDIECheck ad on campus transit for two weeks prior to UGA football game (*fall 2010*)

AlcoholEDU

- **Seventy-five percent (n=2005) of first year students** logged on (N=2675) and 69% (n=1843) of first year students completed Part 1 (N=2675). A total of 1293 students complete both part 1 and part 2 of AlcoholEdu. Our follow-up rate was about 70%. The academic year of 2009-2010 had the best follow-up rate compared to previous years: 42% in 2006, 58% in 2007, and 61% in 2008.

Curriculum development and infusion

- Presented resources at GT1000 instructor training related to alcohol prevention issues. Specifically presented alcohol presentations that are available for their individual classes (*fall 2009-present*)
- MyStudentBody infusion opportunity for GT1000, Health Classes, and Savannah campus (*spring 2011*)

Peer education

- Advising the first GAMMA group on campus (*fall 2010*)

Student Leadership Training

- Hosted a **TiPS Training for 8 Georgia Tech students and 5 staff members**. TIPS for the University is a 3-hour program that helps students consider sound choices when faced with difficult decisions about alcohol use (*spring 2009&2010*)
- Facilitated training programs with FASET, and Housing student staff. The learning outcomes included: Identify the factors impacting Blood Alcohol Concentration, Understand how Blood Alcohol Concentration affects the body and contributes to alcohol poisoning, Review lower-risk drinking practices to reduce your risk of experiencing alcohol poisoning and Review resources on campus related to alcohol prevention (*beginning fall 2007-present*)
- Presented alcohol prevention programming options to the Team Leaders (students) in the GT1000 class. This is part of the peer education model because the Alcohol Jeopardy program is specifically designed for students to present to students (*fall 2009-present*)

ENVIRONMENTAL

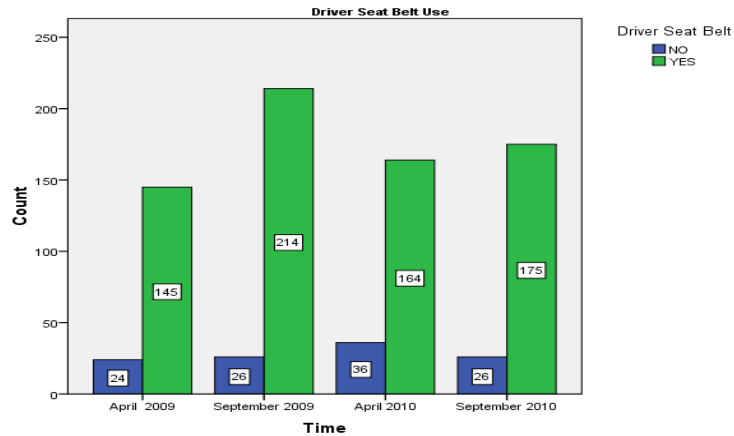
Maintenance of a campus coalition involving major stakeholders to implement strategies effectively (*fall 2009-present*)

As part of orientation, include an overview of campus and community drinking policies and basic health protection strategies if students choose to drink

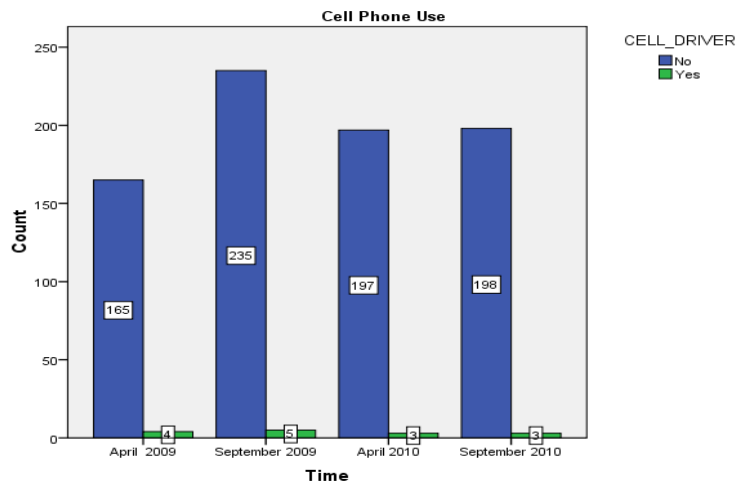
- Present at FASET leader training to recommend consistent messaging, resources on campus, and positive role-modeling (*fall 2009-present*)
- Consulted with FASET leaders to ensure consistent alcohol prevention messages during Tech at Dark (*fall 2009-present*)
- Promotion of AlcoholEDU or MyStudentBody is always part of the Healthy Balance Presentation during FASET

Distribute warning flyers to increase awareness of laws and relationship to other high risk behavior

- Distributed and tracked seat belt and cell phone use when driving
 - The majority of participants in the observational seat belt checks were wearing their seatbelts: 86% in April 2009, 89% in September 2009, 82% in April 2010, and 87% in September 2010.



- The majority of participants in the observational seat belt check were *not* using their cell phone when driving: 98% in April 2009, 98% in September 2009, 99% in April 2010, and 99% September 2010.



Revise campus alcohol and other drug policy

- Review Office of Student Integrity and Housing Alcohol policy. Proposing Good Samaritan Policy and stepped care approach for mandated students (*fall 2009-present*)

Publicize enforcement

- Collaborative presentations with GT Police at Housing Training each summer

Increase the number of pro-health messages through campus and community media channels

- The Safe Spring Break Campaign was a collaborative event between Stamps Health Services and 11 Alive, WXIA-TV Atlanta. The Georgia Tech community had the opportunity to participate in the Great Hang Up. One of the primary objectives of the campaign was to encourage the Georgia Tech community to sign the Great Hang Up pledge. By signing the pledge individuals agreed not to text, email, or talk on the phone while driving a car. The Safe Spring Break campaign also focused on other types of distractions when driving including: eating, drinking, and drowsy driving. We collaborated with the physicians from Stamps Health Services, the American Medical Student Association (AMSA) and the Georgia Tech Police to encourage everyone to sign the pledge. 11 Alive, WXIA-TV Atlanta was on campus to film the event and encourage everyone to sign the pledge. A total of **613 Georgia Tech community members signed the Great Hang Up pledge** over a three day period (79% student, 17% staff, 2% faculty, and 2% other).

- As part of the 2nd Annual National Employee Health & Fitness Day Health Fair at Georgia Tech, 118 participants signed the 11 Alive WXIA-TV Atlanta Great Hang Up Pledge. News coverage at: <http://web11.mediavsn.com/UserSavedClips/a5f6a1e9-8bf8-4aa5-a180-a2c7352b6618.aspx>

HEALTH PROTECTION

Education about what to do during an alcohol related emergency and alcohol poisoning

- Hosted a screening of the HAZE movie for Health Promotion and Greek staff on Friday October 9, 2009 and discussed best strategies for use of the movie (n=8). Hosted a screening of HAZE, in collaboration with Greek Affairs IFC Council (*fall 2009*)
- Facilitate trainings with student leaders (i.e., FASET, GT1000 Team Leaders, and Housing Staff) that focus on the following learning outcomes: Identify the factors impacting Blood Alcohol Concentration, Understand how Blood Alcohol Concentration affects the body and contributes to alcohol poisoning, Review lower-risk drinking practices to reduce your risk of experiencing alcohol poisoning, Practice confronting/helping a student, and review the Institute's alcohol policy (*fall 2007-present*)

INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT

Accessible screening tools for students related to alcohol abuse

- Obtained funding from GOHS for the online screening tool, CollegeResponse, to provide students access to unlimited, anonymous online screenings and information about on-campus college counseling resources. Additional alcohol screening days in collaboration with Stamps Health Service and the Counseling Center are planned for spring 2011. The tool will help to raise campus awareness about alcohol abuse, offers hard-to-reach students the opportunity to be screened - either through the comfortable atmosphere of a screening event, or through the privacy of online screening, and connect those in need of treatment to the resources that can help. Implementation is planned for *spring 2011*.