

JOURNAL OF ALCOHOL and DRUG EDUCATION

Volume 59, No. 1, April 2015

ARTICLES:

Analyzing Greek members Alcohol Consumption by Gender and the Impact of Alcohol Education Interventions.....19-38

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ABSTRACT

Members of the Greek community have been found to engage in riskier alcohol drinking behaviors and have higher alcohol-related negative consequences. A sample of Greek members were surveyed in Spring of 2013 (n=372). It was found that The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption (AUDIT-C) scores were significantly higher for male respondents than female respondents. During the fall semester, alcohol education sessions were offered to all members of the Greek community. Of the respondents who attended alcohol education sessions (n=334), 55% reported these sessions changed their perception of high risk drinking. Implications for alcohol education programming are discussed.

Keywords: *Greek members, gender, risky drinking, alcohol education*

Modifying Healthcare System Alcohol Interventions for the High-Risk Drinking Environment: Theory in Practice.....39-56

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ABSTRACT

Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) is a model program in the medical context, but it may be missing a large portion of the population with low access to healthcare services. Young adults have the lowest rates of insurance, low healthcare service utilization, and high rates of substance use. Theory driven Screening and Brief Intervention (SBI) conducted in high-risk drinking environments may reduce rates of alcohol related problems. The theoretical basis and implementation requirements for SBI in high-risk drinking settings are presented herein. This SBI has components of the original SBIRT program, including tailored advice, patron-driven commitment and goal setting, and encouragement.

Keywords: *SBI, Prevention, Intervention, Bar, Risky Drinking Environment*

College Student Alcohol Use and Abuse: Social Norms, Health Beliefs, and Selected Socio-Demographic Variables as Explanatory Factors.....57-82

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ABSTRACT

The U.S. Surgeon General described college alcohol abuse as the most significant public health concern on university campuses (DHHS, 2007). Social norms have been identified as a strong predictor of college drinking and yet programs based on norms have had limited effectiveness in changing drinking behavior. Other theoretical explanations, such as the Health Belief Model, are needed to expand our theoretical understanding of collegiate drinking. Two-hundred and eighty-three (283) undergraduate students from three universities in the southeast were queried on demographic questions, social norms, and health beliefs related to drinking. Findings indicated that health beliefs add appreciably to variance in drinking, complementing both social norms and demographic variables commonly associated with alcohol consumption.