

#### AOD Prevention at Community Colleges - Panel Discussion Webinar

September 23, 2015



#### Moderator



- Dr. Eric Davidson
- Eastern Illinois University
- Director, Illinois Higher Education Center for AODV Prevention



## Community College Mission $_{_{(Bragg, 2001)}}$

- Preparing students to transfer to 4 year institutions
- Developmental Education
- Workforce Preparation



### Traditional Rationale for **Alcohol Prevention**

- Legal In Loco Parentis
- Public Health
- Learning, Academic Success, Growth and Development



# Making the Connection $_{(Wall, 2011)}$

- Public Health Developmental Education
- Public Health Workforce Preparation
- Learning Preparing Transfers
- Learning Developmental Education
- Learning Workforce Preparation



## Alcohol Prevention And Community Colleges

- · Most research focuses on residential 4 year institutions, not community colleges (Sheffield, Darkes, Del Boca, & Goldman, 2009)
- Review of 3 Higher Education Journals over a 10 year period only netted 2 alcoholcommunity college articles (Wall, White, O'Conner, & BaileyShae, 2011)



# Alcohol Prevention and Community Colleges

- Lack of research lack of contextual understanding and knowledge
- What works? What doesn't work?



#### What We Do Know

- Because ave. age of CC is > 24, consumption patterns differ from traditional, residential students (Sheffield, et al, 2005)
- CC students engage in heavy drinking similar to 4-year residential students (Col, Shott, & Morris, 1999)
- CC students experience negative consequences similar to 4-year residential students (Col, Shott, & Morris, 1999)



#### What We Do Know

 Community College children of alcoholic students have higher alcohol use rates than children of alcoholics attending 4 year institutions (Coll, 1995)



#### What We Do Know – IHEC CORE

(Wall, BaileyShea, & McIntosh, 2012)

- Higher heavy episodic drinking rate than found in studies – higher 18-24, white sample
- Men and 18-24 year olds more likely to be heavy episodic drinkers
- Caucasians more likely to be heavy consumers.
- Student leaders were less likely to be heavy drinkers.



#### What We Do Know – IHEC CORE

(Wall, BaileyShea, & McIntosh, 2012)

- CC students who worked fill-time more likely to drink heavily and have negative consequences compared to non-workers or PT workers.
- Students not living at home, more likely to be heavy drinkers
- Those living in "residence hall/apartment type environments" more likely to be heavy users, but experienced fewer negative consequences.
- Poorer academics = greater likelihood of being a heavy drinker



#### What We Do Know – IHEC CORE

(Wall, BaileyShea, & McIntosh, 2012)

- Heavier alcohol use and likelihood of experiencing negative consequences were pointed at students attending larger, more rural community colleges.
- Students who knew about institutional policy and programs were less likely to be heavy consumers and experience negative consequences.



## Introduction of Panelists



## **Bradley Custer**



- Ph.D. Student, Higher, Adult and Lifelong Education
   Michigan State University
- Former Student Conduct Coordinator, Moraine Valley Community College
- MS College Student Affairs



## Darcelle Dieudonné, MS, CHES



- Retention Coordinator, Health Promotion at Prairie State College.
- Peer Education Advisor
- MS Health Promotion



## Panelist Questions



What similarities exist in addressing substance abuse at the community college level and at 4-year residential campuses?



What challenges in addressing substance abuse are different at the community college level than those experiences at the 4 year residential campus?



How have you overcome such challenges at your institution?



How have you gone about gaining institutional support for your prevention efforts?



What challenges are there in complying with the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act at the community college level?



How have your institutions gone about complying with the DFSCA mandate regarding annual notification?



How have your institutions gone about complying with the DFSCA mandate regarding biennial review?



What advice or suggestions would you offer other community college representatives in complying with the Drug Free Schools and Campus Act?



In what ways do you view the prevention efforts you've been involved with as having been a success?



What resources (websites, books, conferences, etc.) have you found valuable in developing and enhancing your prevention program?



What is the one thing that you believe is instrumental in developing a successful prevention program?



What advice would you give to others at community colleges who wish to implement or enhance their prevention programming?



Questions from the Audience?



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