ARTICLES:

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ABSTRACT

A bystander program to increase knowledge and self-efficacy for intervening in alcohol-related emergencies, and increase the ratio of perceived benefits to barriers for intervening, was evaluated. Incoming first-year students participated in small group motivational interviewing sessions. Surveys were emailed two weeks before scheduled orientations and post-intervention surveys were administered one week following program delivery. Participants included students who completed either the pre-test (n=419), the post-test (n=329) or both (n=140). Results indicated improved self-efficacy, knowledge and perceived benefits for intervening. Students with the largest increases in self-efficacy and knowledge reported greater increases in perceived benefits. Findings provide support for the use of peer-led motivational interviewing as a format for training students to intervene in alcohol-related emergencies.

Keywords: College programming, Alcohol-related Emergencies, First-Year Students, Alcohol Poisoning, Bystander Program

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to develop a short version of the ADSI, and investigate its psychometric properties. Methods: This is a secondary analysis. Analysis to determine the Cronbach's Alpha, correlations to determine concurrent criterion validity and known instrument validity and a logistic regression to determine predictive validity were conducted. ROC analysis was run to determine sensitivity, specificity and AUC. Results: Five items were identified for use as a screen. Cronbach's Alpha - .804; concurrent R = .870, known instrument, R = .652, predictive validity – 75.3% correct prediction; and AUC = .833. A score of > 2 produces a .973 sensitivity, and >3 shows .936. Discussion: In this study, the ADSI-S shows adequate internal consistency, moderate to strong correlations and good discrimination.

Keywords: Screen; SBIRT; Substance Use; Risk and Protective Factors.

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ABSTRACT

Objective: *Fraternity and sorority members have one of the highest smoking rates among college students, yet little is known about the social influences on smoking within this subculture. The objective of this study was to examine sorority and fraternity member beliefs about smoking and alcohol use.* **Methods:** *In-depth individual interviews were conducted with active members of sororities (n=16) and fraternities (n=17). Members were recruited through posters and electronic postings using purposive sampling techniques and continued until saturation was reached. Interviews were conducted in community settings chosen by the participant. Transcribed interviews were coded and analyzed for themes.* **Results:** *Fraternity parties and bars/clubs provide a smoking-friendly environment where members expect to be offered both alcohol and cigarettes without negative evaluation from others. Fraternity members take on the role of providing cigarettes to others. Members discussed positive beliefs about smoking while using alcohol. Beliefs that smoking is an extension of drinking behaviors, smoking enhances the experience of alcohol, smoking while drunk does not lead to addiction and getting cigarettes from others is different than buying your own were examples of how members adopted beliefs that promote an addictive behavior.* **Conclusions:** *Fraternity and sorority member alcohol use may increase their risk for smoking because of their positive beliefs about smoking and alcohol use and smoking tolerant social environments. Increasing smoke-free perimeters at fraternity houses and bars/clubs and intervening with pledge classes to de-link smoking from alcohol use are needed to reduce non-daily smoking in members.*

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this replication study is to test the validity of the Adolescent Domain Screening Inventory (ADSI) on an older adolescent population. This cross-sectional study used a convenience sample to preliminarily test the validity of the ADSI. Concurrent validity correlations ranged from a high of .924 to a low of .760. The known instrument correlation was .590 and convergent construct validity was.507, N = 114. The ADSI correctly predicted high-risk 86.7% of the time and substance use 80.7% of the time. Chronbach's Alpha was .782 for this sample. The hypotheses forming the rationale for this study were essentially upheld.