

**Addressing the Abuse of Alcohol on Campus:
Final Report, Recommendations, and Tentative Timeline for
Implementation**

Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility

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INTRODUCTION

It is common knowledge that alcohol is widely abused by college students. Indeed, students' abuse of alcohol is often regarded as normative and as a rite of passage, and becomes part of the lore of reminiscence and reunion. What is less commonly acknowledged are its consequences. They range from the temporary, if unseemly – a hangover or missed class – ; to the serious and worrisome, such as failing a test; to the truly tragic: sexual and physical assault, accident and injury, death.

What is true for college students generally is also true at Providence College. Many students abuse alcohol, and while most who do so will be spared the worst consequences and, indeed, go on to drink socially and responsibly as adults, a significant number will not. Their grades will suffer, some will transfer or be dismissed, while others will remain but bear a painful legacy. In every instance the community is affected. Bathrooms and hallways reek, property is damaged, laws are flouted, and the aspiration to something higher – academic excellence, a community of mind, heart, and soul, the God-given dignity of each – is thwarted.

Yet if Providence College is not immune to the problem of alcohol abuse it may be uniquely positioned to address it from the perspective of its mission. Before it was the name of a city or this College, providence referred to God's loving plan, one that orders all things to the good. This includes membership in the Providence College community. Therefore how members of the College community act towards one another, the respect that is accorded each person, and the responsibility we assume for the welfare of the community become a measure not only of good intentions or some manifest utility but of the extent to which we have realized God's loving plan for us. It should thus be apparent

that what distinguishes Providence College is not the problem, which is common to many colleges and universities, nor the specific remedies it proposes, many of which are shared with peer institutions, but its understanding of why the problem must be addressed and its commitment to doing so. Indeed, we can do no less if we are to honor the notion of providence inhering in this place and effecting our community.

This final report reprises two earlier reports. The first was entitled *Addressing the Abuse of Alcohol on Campus: An Invitation to the Providence College Community* (February, 2007). It provided a description of the problem nationally and at Providence College, and invited members of the College community to participate in a discussion about how it might be remedied. The second report was entitled *Addressing the Abuse of Alcohol on Campus: Draft Recommendations* (April, 2007). It incorporated many of the suggestions made by members of the College community in a variety of fora and drew on established research to propose a series of steps to curb the abuse of alcohol on campus. As did the first report, it encouraged the community's response and suggestions. The present report therefore is the end point of an iterative process of research, discussion, proposal, and critique, and as such represents the views and efforts of more than a thousand people affiliated with Providence College.

This report is divided into four sections in addition to this introduction. The first section presents a history and overview of the work of the Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility. The second section describes the scope of the problem both nationally and here at Providence College. The third section provides guidelines for best practice and a conceptual rationale for the recommendations that we proffer. The fourth and final section presents our recommendations for addressing the problem of

alcohol abuse at Providence College, as well as a suggested timeline for their adoption and implementation.

The Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility is grateful to the many people who followed this work closely, and who participated in the various consultations, interviews, and fora throughout the spring term, 2007. We trust that we have honored your views and concerns. Like you, we hope that Providence College will become more nearly what it aspires to be and, indeed, what God calls it to be.

HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

In the fall of 2005, Fr. Brian J. Shanley, O.P., President of Providence College, established the standing Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility. He charged it to:

Assess the current campus culture with respect to the abuse of alcohol and other substances, interpersonal violence including sexual assault, and respect for persons and property, and the interaction among them; review best practices at other colleges and current research with respect to increasing desired behaviors and reducing unwanted behaviors; and propose to the President and Cabinet a series of action steps to enhance the Providence College experience in ways congruent with our mission.

In selecting the Committee's membership, three criteria were foremost. First, members of the Committee should represent the various constituencies at Providence College including students, faculty, staff, and administration. Second, they should have an interest in each of the several elements included in the Committee's charge and be willing to serve for an extended period of time. Third, members should bring new perspectives to the work of the Committee and represent a broad range of knowledge and experience.¹

¹ Membership 2006-2007: Yvonne Arruda, Dean of Enrollment Services and Sexual Assault Response Coordinator; Ann Bellotti, Assistant Director, Personal Counseling Center; Robert Ferreira, Assistant Vice President for Alumni Relations; Joseph J. Guido, O.P., Vice President for Mission and Ministry, Assistant Professor of Psychology, and Psychologist, Personal Counseling Center (*Chair*); Todd Incantalupo, Assistant Director, S.A.I.L. Office; Catherine Kelleher, Director of Student Health; Marifrances McGinn, Vice President and General Counsel (*ex officio*); Ann Manchester Molak, Assistant Vice President, College Relations and Planning; Brendan D. Murphy, O.P., Vice President for Student Services (*ex officio*); Michael O'Neill, Assistant Professor of Philosophy; Michelle Palermino '09, Student Congress; Jessica Pane, Campus Minister, Office of the Chaplain; and Steven Sears, Dean of Residence Life.

In the course of its initial meetings during fall 2005, the Committee decided to meet bi-weekly, established sub-committees to address specific aspects of its charge, and established four criteria to guide its deliberations:

1. The work of the Committee should take place within the context of the College's mission as a Catholic and Dominican institution;
2. It should rely on the best available research;
3. It should examine best practices at peer institutions; and
4. While respecting confidentiality in sensitive matters, the Committee should consult with recognized experts and interested parties on and off campus.

On the recommendation of its Sub-Committee on Sexual Assault, the Committee elected to focus on developing a comprehensive policy on sexual assault during the spring of 2006. The Sub-Committee reviewed the research, examined best practices at peer institutions, and consulted with individuals and groups on and off campus. The Committee then drafted a policy, submitted it to the President and Senior Cabinet, and on July 1, 2006 the College's first comprehensive Policy on Sexual Misconduct went into effect.

At the same time the Sub-Committees on Alcohol and Discipline provided the Committee with data on a range of alcohol-related issues on campus. These included the number of medical evaluations and transports of inebriated students to area hospitals, the severity of the incidents that warranted these interventions, and the number and kinds of disciplinary actions involving alcohol. They also provided a detailed comparison of Providence College alcohol policies and procedures with those at peer institutions. Finally, and due to the generosity of Jennifer Crouch '06 and Dr. Cornelius Riordan,

Professor of Sociology, the Committee co-sponsored a survey about alcohol consumption and related behaviors by members of the classes of 2008 and 2009. The most telling data from this survey are summarized later in this report.

In the fall of 2006 the Committee decided that its top priority for the year would be to address the abuse of alcohol on campus. It reviewed a wealth of research data,² examined models of best practices at peer institutions,³ and consulted notable authorities in the field.⁴

In February 2007, the Committee published its initial report detailing the scope of the problem and began a broad and extensive process of consultation with campus constituencies (Appendix I). In doing so, it invited the College community to think deeply and in common about how to reduce the harmful consequences associated with the abuse of alcohol. Members of the College community were also invited to consider what kind of campus culture we might aspire to and how, as a college, we can achieve it.

This resulted in a wealth of data, insights, and suggestions which were collated and published as part of a second report released in April 2007 (Appendix II). At the same time, the Committee published more than 40 recommendations for consideration by the College community. These incorporated many of the ideas proffered by the College community, as well as those that have merited support in national studies and at peer institutions. Once again, the Committee invited public comment and critique, revised the

² This includes data from the Harvard School of Public Health, Higher Education Research Institute at UCLA, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies at Brown University.

³ We reviewed current or recommended practices at Boston College, Brown University, the College of the Holy Cross, Fairfield University, Georgetown University, Princeton University, the University of Rhode Island, and the University of Scranton.

⁴ Dr. John Colby and Dr. George Raymond from the Department of Psychology at Providence College, Dr. Suzanne Colby and Dr. Nancy Barrett from the Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies at Brown University, and Dr. Kathleen McSharry, Dean of Chemical Dependency at Brown University.

recommendations in light of the community's response, and submitted the revised recommendations to the President and Senior Cabinet. With minor revisions, the recommendations received formal approval by the President and his cabinet in June 2007, and are to be implemented progressively over a four year period beginning in September 2007.

THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Research suggests that the abuse of alcohol by America's college students is common, is in many instances normative, and is associated with a range of negative consequences. Consider the following national statistics:

- 40% - 45% of all college students age 18-24 binge drink, meaning that they consume at least four drinks (females) or five drinks (males) in a row (Presley, Meilman, & Leichliter, 2002; Wechsler et al., 1994, 1998, 2000 a, b)
- 51.6% - 71.3% of students binge drink at colleges noted for high rates of drinking, or what is sometimes referred to as heavy episodic drinking (Presley, Meilman, & Leichliter, 2002)
- Athletes, sports fans, and members of fraternities and sororities are more likely to binge drink than are other students, as are males, whites, and students at four year colleges, in the Northeast, who live on campus and have more than one roommate (NIAAA, 2002; O'Malley & Johnston, 2002; Presley, Meilman, & Leichliter, 2002; Nelson & Weschler, 2003)
- Binge drinking is linked to most of the negative consequences associated with student drinking, including:
 - 1,700 deaths each year
 - 599,000 injuries
 - 696,000 physical assaults
 - 97,000 sexual assaults and rapes (Hingson, et al., 2002)
- 25% of students report that they have suffered academically because of their drinking (Engs et al., 1996; Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b; Wechsler et al., 2002)

- 31% meet the criteria for a diagnosis of alcohol abuse and 6% meet the criteria for a diagnosis of alcohol dependence (Knight et al., 2002)
- Since 1993, the percentage of students who binge drink has increased, as has the percentage of students who abstain from alcohol, suggesting that campus culture is increasingly divided between two sub-cultures: one comprised of students who abuse alcohol, and the other comprised of those who do not (Weschler, 2000).

Given this information about college students generally, we should not be surprised that many students at Providence College abuse alcohol. But we should be concerned. For Providence College students may drink more alcohol, more often, and more consistently than one might hope and, as a result, suffer many of the negative consequences that follow in its wake.

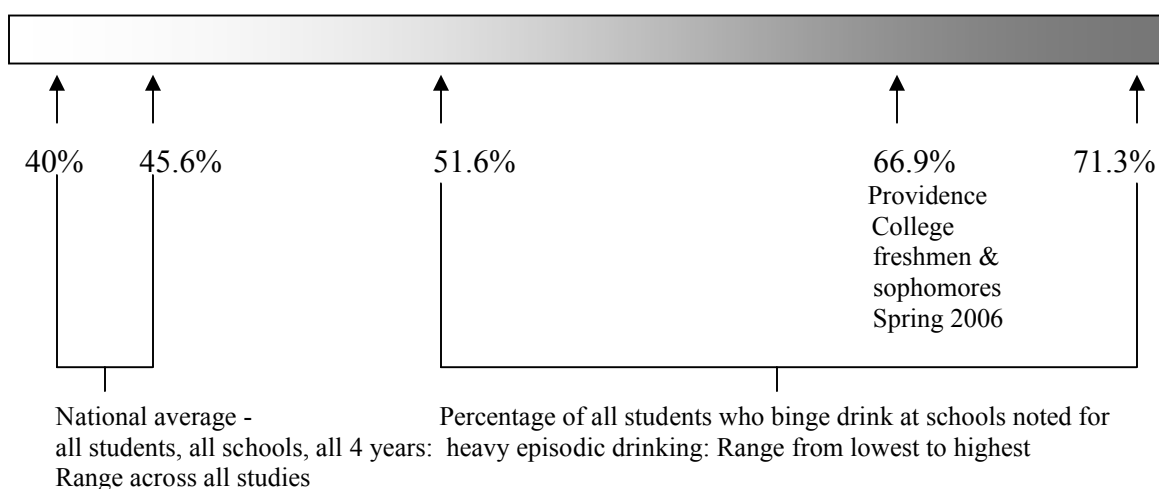
In the spring of 2006 the Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility co-sponsored a study of students' use of alcohol. The study was conducted by Jennifer Crouch '06 under the direction of Dr. Cornelius Riordan, Professor of Sociology, and was modeled on studies conducted by researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health (Wechsler et al., 2002 a, b). The study included a 64 question survey developed by Ms. Crouch that was distributed to members of the classes of 2008 and 2009, who at the time were sophomores and freshmen respectively. Given a response rate in excess of 50%, the survey yielded data about the drinking habits of 1,079 Providence College students, and the behaviors, beliefs, and consequences associated with their consumption of alcohol.

Although one must be cautious about interpreting the results of any survey that relies on self reports⁵, the news is not good.

Patterns of Drinking

As is evident in Figure 1, binge drinking among freshmen and sophomores at Providence College occurs at a rate higher than the national average for college students, but on par with students at schools noted for heavy drinking.⁶ Commonly defined as consuming four or more drinks in a row for females, and five or more drinks in a row for

Figure 1 Percentage of Students Who Binge Drink (Presley, Meilman, & Leichter, 2002; Weschler et al., 1994, 1998, 2002 a, b)



⁵ Self report surveys are generally limited by one or more factors that affect the accuracy of the data obtained. These include the tendency of respondents to under- or over- report behaviors, or to gauge their responses in anticipation of what the researcher wants to hear. For instance, a student embarrassed by her drinking might under-report how many drinks she had while another student who regards drinking as a badge of honor might exaggerate how many she had. Similarly students who think that the College wants to downplay the level of drinking may report drinking more than they actually do, while students who think that the College wants to blame students for drinking too much may report that they drink less than they do. An additional factor to be considered is that the students who chose to complete the survey may differ in important ways from those who chose not to participate. This suggests that while the data reported here are important and valuable, they may not be an entirely accurate account of actual behavior.

⁶ In general, reported rates of binge drinking decline between freshman and senior year so that one would expect freshmen and sophomores to have higher reported rates of binge drinking than the average rate for all students in all four years of college. In addition and as noted below, rates of binge drinking vary according to the type of institution, and multiple demographic and ecological factors.

males, binge drinking is closely associated with the negative consequences attendant upon student drinking. What makes this more significant is the fact that the data for Providence College were derived from freshmen and sophomores, all of whom were presumably underage, and reflect behavior during a 30 day period in the spring semester and just prior to the survey. This means that underage binge drinking by Providence College students cannot be dismissed as an effect of the initial adjustment to college or as something that occurs only rarely but should be seen for what it is: normative, customary, and frequent.

Perhaps more worrisome is that among freshmen and sophomores at Providence College:

- 76% drank enough to get drunk at least once in the last month;
- 62.7% usually drink more than five drinks on a single occasion;
- 46.2% (freshmen) - 51.1% (sophomores) binge drink three or more times in a two week period; and
- 17.6% had 10 or more drinks the last time they drank more than four drinks.

It should also be noted that during the 2006-2007 academic year, 72 students were transported to the hospital for medical evaluation as a result of their drinking, 60 of whom, or 83%, were freshmen and sophomores.

There is some good news. Nearly a third of Providence College freshmen and sophomores do not engage in binge drinking, the vast majority desire more alcohol-free recreation, and very nearly half of them – and a majority of females – are in favor of alcohol free residence halls. This may suggest that even students who binge drink

recognize that it is a problem, and that students generally would welcome institutional remedies.

Why do so many Providence College freshmen and sophomores engage in binge drinking? The answer is complex and certainly beyond the scope of this report but four things should be considered.

First, Providence College meets many of the criteria that research suggests are associated with higher rates of binge drinking (Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b; Wechsler et al., 1998, 2000b), and in this sense may not be very different from its demographic peers. These criteria include:

- it is located in the northeast;
- a high percentage of its students live in residence halls;
- athletics are prominent;
- it lacks racial and ethnic diversity;
- there is co-mingling of legal age and underage students in the residence halls;
- students have a lot of unstructured time; and
- advertisements for alcohol aimed at students are common.

A second factor may be the availability of alcohol. Providence College is located in an area where liquor is inexpensive – Providence College students generally pay \$3.00 or less for a drink – and readily obtainable:

- 51.7% of freshmen and sophomores have used a fake ID to obtain alcohol;
- 37.0% of freshmen and sophomores know of an off campus bar or club where they can obtain alcohol without showing an ID; and
- 25.8% of freshmen and sophomores know of a liquor store or grocery store

where they can obtain alcohol without showing an ID.

Research suggests that the density of liquor establishments in the vicinity of a campus, as well as the standards that govern these establishments and the extent to which these standards are enforced by police and licensing boards, are also associated with the rate of binge drinking among students (Weitzman, Folkman, Folkman, & Weschler, 2003).

A third factor is that many students started drinking before they came to college. In the survey, approximately 61% of freshmen and sophomores indicate that they first became intoxicated before their eighteenth birthday and thus, in most instances, before they came to Providence College. Research suggests that the younger one is when one first starts to drink, and the younger one is when first intoxicated, the more likely one is to engage in problematic drinking while in college (Hingson, et al., 2003). This may be compounded by the fact that families often endorse or at least abet underage drinking. Indeed, 21% of our underage students say that they have obtained alcohol from a parent or relative.

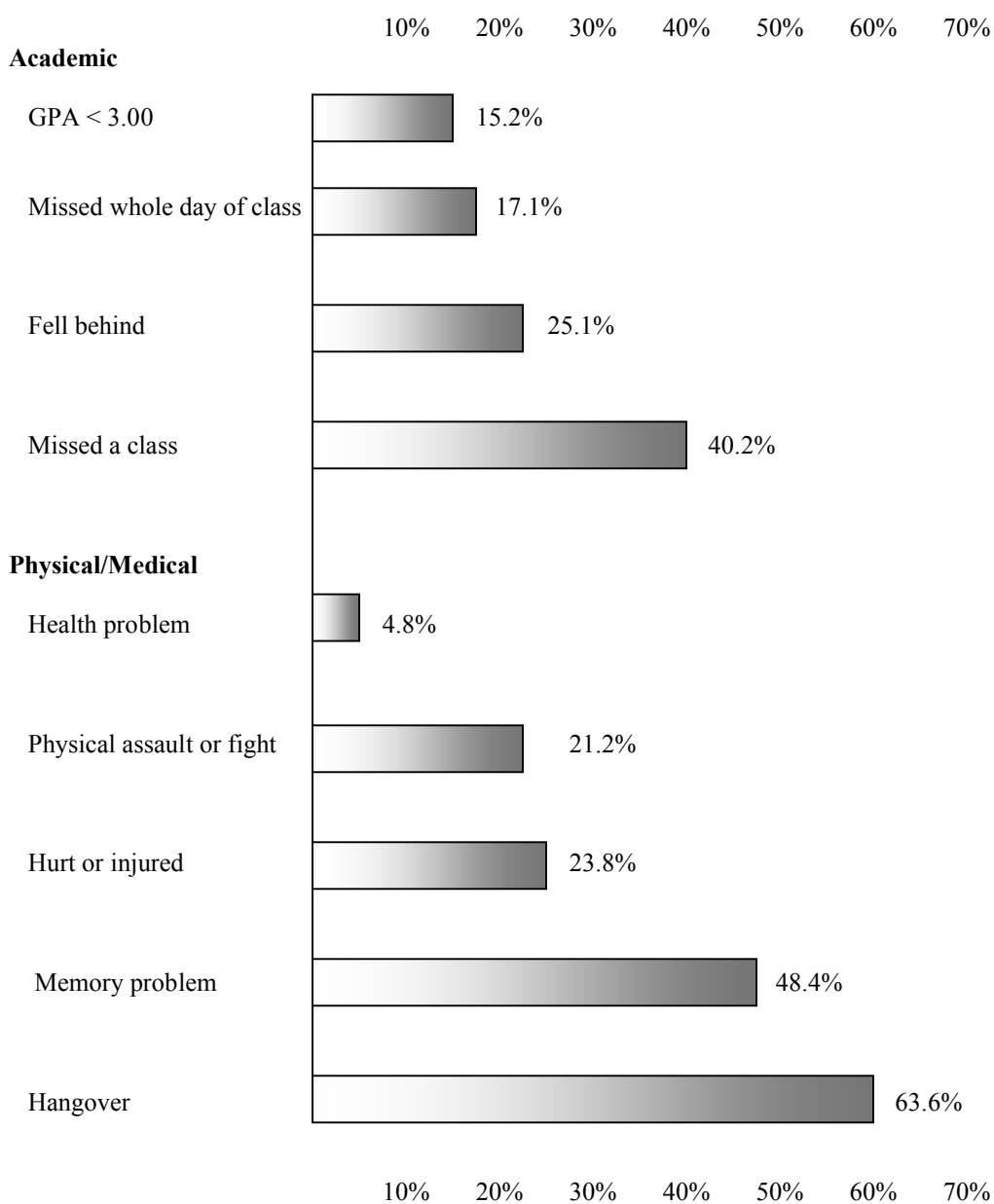
Finally, there is evidence that students binge drink because they are motivated to do so. For some it serves as a social lubricant, for others as a way to relax, and for many it is a way of fitting in, belonging, and meeting perceived norms of college student behavior (Colby, Colby, & Raymond, 2006 a, b; Redden, 2006). It can also reflect students' general disengagement with and lack of readiness for college (Colby, Colby, LaChance, Raymond, & Bosack, 2002).

The Consequences of Drinking

The negative consequences of binge drinking and the abuse of alcohol are manifold. In Figure 2 we have chosen to highlight just a few. Although our statistics are

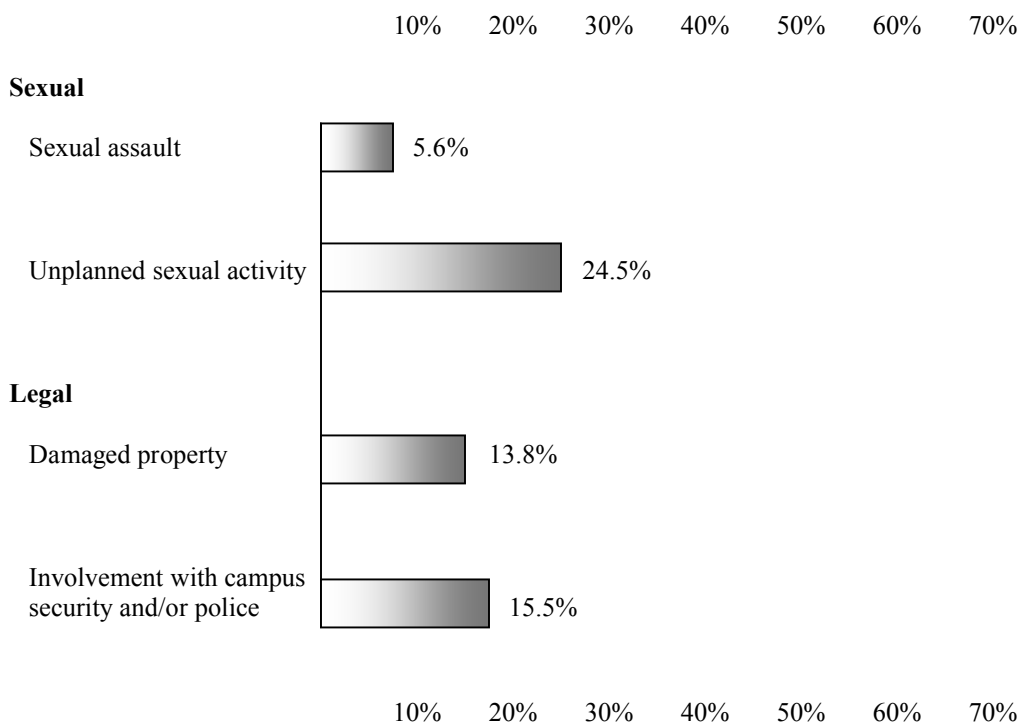
only descriptive, a review of the literature suggests that the negative consequences of binge drinking are at least as common at Providence College as they are at other schools, and in some instances may be more so (Engs et al., 1996; Hingson et al., 2002; Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b; Wechsler et al., 2002 a,b).

Figure 2 **Reported Consequences of Binge Drinking Among Freshmen and Sophomores at Providence College - Spring 2006⁷**



⁷ The data represent reported consequences to oneself as a result one's own or another's drinking.

Figure 2 **Reported Consequences of Binge Drinking Among Freshmen and Sophomores at Providence College – Spring 2006 (continued)**



If the data reported in Figure 2 are accurate, then several conclusions are self-evident. First, the negative consequences of binge drinking at Providence College are real and commonplace. Second, the more serious of these consequences occur more frequently than many imagine or than other statistics suggest⁸: as a result of binge drinking, approximately 1 in 4 freshmen and sophomores will engage in unplanned sexual activity; 1 in 5 will be physically assaulted or involved in a fight; and 1 in 18 will be sexually assaulted. Finally and somewhat paradoxically, despite regularly engaging in

⁸ It is commonly accepted among researchers and in forensic contexts that rapes and sexual assaults are under-reported generally and on college campuses. Statistics compiled in compliance with the Clery Act include only reported crimes on campus and as a result are likely to be significantly lower than the number of actual crimes committed. Moreover, some victims of sexual assault find it difficult to label it as such or are otherwise reluctant to indicate that they have been assaulted even when guaranteed anonymity.

binge drinking and often missing a class as a result relatively few Providence College students report a low GPA. Whether this is an effect of easy grading, bright students, the resiliency of youth, or an academic culture in which periodic binges of tests and papers are interspersed with long periods when nothing is due and drinking can proceed with impunity, it does suggest that there is little academic disincentive to drink.

It is apparent that binge drinking is a significant facet of the student culture at Providence College, as it is nationally. It is also apparent that many negative consequences follow in its wake: classes are missed, friends are battered, and still others are assaulted. More broadly, binge drinking coarsens the campus culture and an ethos of tolerance for it implicates even those who do not engage in it. This suggests that changes in this culture are necessary but must be effected deliberately, progressively, and systematically, and cannot rely on ad hoc, piecemeal, or unsupported if well meaning remedies.

PROPOSING A REMEDY

The obvious question is what can be done? The answer is not quite so apparent. The Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility spent the better part of last year documenting existing efforts on campus designed to prevent the abuse of alcohol and to respond to it when it occurs. We also examined practices at peer institutions. We assessed these efforts in light of the best available research and data, and weighed them against suggestions from the campus community. On this basis we drafted a comprehensive and integrated set of recommendations that are commensurate with the findings of empirical research and that honor the unique needs, preferences, and culture of Providence College. But we did so with a measure of humility.

Our review of the literature and consultations with experts in the field suggest that there is no one correct answer nor any intervention or program that has demonstrated unequivocal success in reducing the abuse of alcohol. There are many good programs and policies, and evidence that some among them work moderately well, but there are none that guarantee success. It is therefore unreasonable to expect that the recommendations that we proposed and that the President and his cabinet approved will solve the problem for neither we nor any other college or university have found a panacea.

What it is reasonable to hope for is a gradual change in campus culture. At a minimum, we should work to insure that fewer students drink abusively, and among those who do, that fewer are at risk for the more serious consequences that follow in its wake. Optimally, we should work to insure that within several years' time excessive drinking will no longer be valorized, students will engage their studies with greater dedication, and their experience of one another, and of their college years, will be

broader, richer, and more humane. For this to happen we must make a commitment not only in the near term but for the long haul. Indeed, the measure of our success should not be only quick and evident changes that may earn the approbation of external constituencies but whether, in time, we have effected a change in student aspirations and in their experience of Providence College.

A Conceptual Rationale and Guidelines for Change

The best available research (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2007; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2002) and models of best practice (Brown University, 2006) suggest that attempts to reduce the abuse of alcohol on campus have the greatest likelihood of success when they:

- Address the problem at multiple levels: the individual student, the campus community, and the community at large;
- Articulate clear and specific policies that are well publicized and consistently enforced;
- Solicit the involvement of parents, faculty, and staff, and encourage dialogue with community groups, police, licensing boards, and liquor proprietors;
- Enfold education about alcohol into a larger program of intervention;
- Challenge social norms and alcohol expectancies;
- Focus on harm reduction;
- Screen all students for alcohol problems and target high risk populations;
- Restrict access to alcohol, alcohol advertising, and smoking;
- Recommend scheduling classes Monday through Friday, service learning

and community service, and addressing addictions and substance abuse in the classroom;

- Offer substance free activities and recreation; and
- Include ongoing assessment to measure changes in behavior and the effectiveness of programs.

They also suggest that contextual variables are of critical importance. The nature and mission of a school matter, as do its history, ethos, and demographics. Thus, if interventions derived from the findings of national research are to be successful in a particular instance they must be sensitive to, and ally with, the sensibilities and self understanding of a given college or university. At Providence College, these contextual variables were evident in our consultations with students, faculty and staff, and parents and alumni. Indeed, three broad themes emerged.

First, there was little disagreement with the Committee's finding that the abuse of alcohol at Providence College is widespread and often perceived as normative, and that a host of negative consequences follow in its wake. Some raised questions about the extent to which Providence College differs from other institutions in this regard, or whether the problem is largely confined to the freshmen and sophomore classes, but hardly anyone disputed the problem as such.

Second, there was very strong support for greater access to campus facilities late at night and on weekends, and for alternative, non-alcohol social programming that would be appealing to students. There was equally strong support for improvements in education, services, and interventions related to alcohol, and for better coordination of the College's efforts related to the abuse of alcohol. There was also general agreement that

liquor laws and regulations need to be better enforced at off campus establishments, although many acknowledged that this is something outside of the College's power to effect on its own. Therefore collaboration among several colleges and universities, and with city officials, was recommended.

Third, many ideas elicited either a mix of support and opposition, or were simply and all but universally opposed. The use of community service as an alternative penalty garnered as much opposition as it did support, and McPhail's was both praised for providing a safe, convenient, and enjoyable venue for students of age and criticized for tolerating underage drinking. There was virtually no support for the idea of a "dry" campus or for the use of punitive academic remedies, such as Saturday classes. There was rather considerable support for the notion of modeling responsible drinking and for increasing academic rigor for its own sake.

The recommendations that follow, therefore, are an attempt to incorporate the findings of national research while honoring the particular needs and culture of Providence College. For instance, we recommended extended hours at several campus facilities, increased non-alcohol programming, scheduling of non-alcohol events on weekend nights, a review of the disciplinary system, and better coordination of services. Each of these received a strong endorsement on campus and has garnered considerable support in the research literature. We also recommend that additional faculty, students, and staff be appointed to specific sub-committees, something that was of particular concern to the campus community. At the same time we remanded the matter of substance free housing for further study. Although it proved to be a popular idea on campus, research is inconclusive about whether it is effective.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND TENTATIVE TIMELINE

The following recommendations from the Committee were approved by the President and his cabinet in June 2007. They incorporate changes suggested by the campus community in April and May, and minor revisions suggested by the cabinet prior to their approval.

The recommendations are ordered according to major theme or area of focus. Thus those pertaining primarily to academic matters are grouped under the heading Academics, while those pertaining primarily to housing are grouped under Residence Life and Off Campus Living. As one might expect there is considerable overlap among them, and it should be noted that several recommendations constitute an affirmation of existing policies. Indeed, one aim of the Committee was to foster the integration and coordination of policies and interventions, some of which may otherwise operate in relative isolation from one another. To this end, the Committee recommended that the College establish some means of coordinating its various efforts with respect to substance abuse, pending review of best practices at peer institutions (see recommendation X.1).

Of particular importance are the recommendations pertaining to ongoing Assessment (see section V). However well intended, researched, and formulated a given policy or intervention may be it is effectively only a working hypothesis about what might prove effective; as such, it is without guarantee of success. It is essential, therefore, that each change of policy or new intervention be assessed periodically and over time to determine whether it warrants continuance or enhancement, because the evidence suggests that it is effective, or conversely, whether the evidence suggests that it be revised or replaced.

Recommendations

I. Academics

1. Increase academic rigor and expectations for student performance across majors in consort with the implementation of the revised Strategic Plan and revised Core Curriculum.
2. The Vice President for Academic Affairs and designees should:
 - a. Provide faculty with information and training about how to identify and help students at risk, and when appropriate, how to use the classroom to address issues related to alcohol and perceived norms;
 - b. Facilitate discussions about how best to engage students in the classroom and employ forms of pedagogy and assessment that challenge student disengagement;
 - c. Engage faculty in a conversation about their expectations for student performance and how to help students meet them; and
 - d. Encourage departments and honor societies to hold social functions with students, including induction ceremonies, on Friday and Saturday rather than on Sunday through Thursday.

II. Access to and Improvement of Campus Facilities

1. Extend weekend and late night access to campus facilities where it is currently limited. This should begin with Phillips Memorial Library⁹, Concannon Fitness Center, Peterson Center, and Slavin Center, and over time and as is feasible may include:
 - a. Schneider Arena;
 - b. Jazzman's; and
 - c. additional multi-functional space.
2. Develop short and long range plans for the renovation of Slavin Center so that:
 - a. It better serves as a student center; and
 - b. Provides students with space for socializing late at night.
3. Develop plans for restoring residence hall lounges to their intended use.
4. Insure that the spaces noted above are attractive and inviting, and that they accommodate both the social and more contemplative needs of students.

III. Advertising and Information

1. Conduct a study of how to best communicate with students and provide them with timely information, and on this basis:
 - a. Increase campus advertising for and information about non-alcoholic campus events and programs of interest to students, in multiple media;

⁹ On April 11, 2007, it was announced that beginning in September 2007 library hours have been extended to 2:00 a.m. Sunday-Thursday, and to 10:00 p.m. Friday-Saturday.

- b. Provide information about non-alcoholic events and programs at neighboring colleges and universities, and in the greater Providence area, provided they are consistent with the College's mission; and
 - c. Investigate the possibility of a "social consortium" with neighboring colleges and universities to provide attractive, inter-collegiate non-alcoholic events and programs.
2. Examine the role of alcohol in advertisements for College sponsored events, including those aimed at students, parents, faculty/staff, and alumni, with a view to insuring that the event models appropriate and responsible drinking.
 3. Prohibit alcoholic product advertising in all College publications and at athletic events in College facilities.

IV. Alcoholics Anonymous

1. Work with Central Services of Alcoholics Anonymous to establish a chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous on campus with the particular aim of serving students in need.

V. Assessment

1. Establish a Sub-Committee on Assessment of the Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility which will:
 - a. Consist of a) a member of the Committee who will serve as chair, b) the chair of the Committee on Assessment Issues, c) one faculty member, d) one member of the staff or administration, and e) one student;
 - b. Constitute the internal component of a two fold process of assessment, and as such will work collaboratively with other offices and individuals at the College;
 - c. Produce an annual cross sectional and longitudinal report for the Committee on a) student drinking and related behaviors, and b) the effectiveness of campus programs and interventions designed to curb abusive drinking and the adverse consequences that follow from it; and
 - d. Provide a summary of this report for the President, Cabinet, and College community.
2. The President should appoint an Advisory Council on Alcohol and Substance Related Issues which will:
 - a. Consist of a) parents, b) alumnae/i, and c) community representatives with expertise in the field and/or broad public standing;
 - b. Constitute the external component of a two fold process of assessment; and
 - c. Meet annually in the spring to a) review the Sub-Committee's report, b) measure the College's efforts against accepted standards and emerging trends in the field, c) meet with members of the Committee, and d) offer recommendations to the Committee which will then be conveyed to the President.

3. The Sub-Committee on Assessment should assess incoming students' alcohol related beliefs, behaviors, and norms during orientation using brief, standardized measures to:
 - a. Determine students' risk for abusive drinking and its adverse consequences;
 - b. Provide them with timely feedback, norms clarification, and targeted information about campus resources; and
 - c. Provide the Sub-Committee on Assessment with baseline information in pursuit of the tasks enumerated in V.1.c, above.

VI. Athletics

1. In collaboration with the Vice President for Student Affairs Administration, Athletics Department, and the Office of Academic Services, the Sub-Committee on Alcohol should examine programs of education and norms clarification sensitive to the particular needs and risks of intercollegiate athletes, and make a recommendation to the Committee by December 31, 2007.
2. Schedule intramural games and championships on Friday and Saturday nights as well as other times during the week, and extend the length of intramural seasons.
3. Examine the utility and advisability of prohibiting the sale of alcohol at all athletic events.

VII. Community Partnerships

1. Collaborate with other colleges and universities in Rhode Island to reduce the abuse of alcohol, including through membership in RIIHEA.
2. Continue existing and establish new partnerships with the City administration, police, licensing boards, and local proprietors with a view to consistent enforcement of restrictions on age, intoxication, alcohol promotions, etc.

VIII. Discipline and Judicial Affairs

1. Insure that a Dean of Judicial Affairs is appointed by September 1, 2007.
2. The Vice President for Student Affairs Administration and designees should:
 - a. Review current disciplinary policies with respect to alcohol and other drugs;
 - b. Insure an equitable, graduated, meaningful, and effective scale of fines and penalties;
 - c. Communicate these policies, fines, and penalties clearly to parents and students; and
 - d. Enforce them in a consistent, unbiased, and transparent way.
3. First time violators of the College's alcohol policies, in the absence of physical violence or damage to property, should be granted disciplinary amnesty provided that they complete a course of motivational enhancement.

4. Repeat violators and those who engage in physical violence and property damage should be subjected to more severe penalties including increased fines, mandated treatment, and suspension.
5. Fines for alcohol and drug violations should remain in Student Affairs in support of XIV.3, a reserve fund for non-alcohol programming by student clubs and organizations.
6. The Vice Presidents for Academic Affairs and Student Affairs Administration should work together to clarify responsibilities regarding student suspension and leaves of absence, and the standards for study abroad.

IX. Diversity

1. Develop social programs and activities that draw on multiple ethnic traditions.
2. Work with the Balfour Center and other offices on campus to insure that multi-cultural students are well represented in student activities and leadership.
3. Provide education and support for multi-cultural students adjusting to a campus culture in which excessive drinking is perceived as normative.

X. Education and Prevention

1. The Sub-Committee on Alcohol should examine best practices at peer institutions with regard to coordinating and integrating the various educational and preventative efforts at the College for dealing with issues of alcohol and other substances, and make a recommendation to the Committee by December 31, 2007 about how best to accomplish the College's efforts in this area.
2. There should be attractive and easily accessible means of communicating College policies and procedures with respect to alcohol and other substances, information about alcohol and other substances and their attendant risks, challenges to perceived norms and myths about alcohol, tips for intervening with students, and campus resources, including those that are:
 - a. Web/internet based
 - b. Print based
 - c. Electronic/entertainment based
 - d. Kiosk/poster/"tent" based
 - e. Targeted to specific audiences, and
 - f. Time/event sensitive
3. New Student Orientation and Parents' Weekends should include sessions dedicated to issues attendant upon alcohol and other substances, including:
 - a. New student assessment, as in V.3, above;
 - b. Peer based, derived, and presented programs aimed at students to
 - i. Challenge perceived norms
 - ii. Enhance motivation and responsible decision making, and
 - iii. Encourage access to campus resources;
 - c. Presentations to parents and students about College expectations, policies, procedures, and resources;

- d. Presentations to and opportunities for discussion with parents aimed at insuring their collaboration and providing them with information and resources for identifying when their son or daughter is at risk, and how to intervene and get him/her appropriate assistance when it is warranted.
4. Provide targeted assistance and education to students whom research has demonstrated are at greater risk for the abuse of alcohol and its adverse consequences, including athletes, new/first year students, and members of (quasi) fraternal/sororal clubs and organizations.
5. Require the executive officers of all student clubs and organizations, and the sponsors of all ad hoc student events or parties where alcohol will be served, to receive instruction in responsible hosting, harm reduction techniques, and how to screen students for intoxication.
6. Educate student leaders about their role as models for other students with respect to alcohol, and their role in effecting the student culture.
7. Review on-line programs for efficacy and effectiveness as tools for screening for and remediating alcohol abuse.

XI. Hazing

1. Develop a comprehensive policy on hazing for all student clubs, organizations, and athletic teams to be effective Fall, 2007.

XII. Intervention with Students at Risk / Experiencing Adverse Consequences

1. Promote appropriate help seeking by:
 - a. Publicizing available confidential resources, including Office of the Chaplain/Campus Ministry, Personal Counseling Center, and Student Health;
 - b. Working collaboratively with S.A.I.L., Athletics, OAS, Personal Counseling, Residence Life, and Student Health and Wellness to facilitate workshops for students.
2. In collaboration with the Substance Abuse Counselor, clarify when an assessment of a student should be required and when it should be optional.
3. In view of V.3 and X.2, 4, above, target students at risk for special interventions and programs.
4. In tandem with X.1, reexamine the role of peer educators, and both online and in person alcohol courses.
5. Emphasize motivational enhancement, harm reduction, and skills based approaches to behavioral change for students at risk for, or who are actively abusing alcohol, but who are otherwise absent of evident psychopathology.

XIII. McPhail's

1. Maintain McPhail's as a multi-purpose entertainment facility serving primarily students, and insure a breadth of entertainment and functions.
2. Provide bartending instruction and harm reduction techniques to all staff workers as a condition of their initial employment and periodically in the course of their employment.
3. With respect to alcohol service and purchase:
 - a. Train workers to properly ID students and to screen for students who are intoxicated;
 - b. Provide "rovers" who can move through the crowd and insure that alcohol is being consumed in an appropriate and responsible manner;
 - c. Limit students to the purchase of one drink at a time, and limit the total number of drinks that a student can purchase;
 - d. Insure that mixed drinks and punch are
 - i. Mixed and poured in standard way and container, and
 - ii. Indicate the ingredients and the amount of alcohol; and
 - e. Provide appealing non-alcoholic beverages in a way and in sufficient quantity as to make them a viable alternative.
4. In all advertising, it should be clear that alcohol is not the primary reason for the event nor should it be featured prominently in descriptions of the event.

XIV. Programming

1. Increase the number of social, recreational, and entertainment events that occur on Friday and Saturday nights and, concomitantly, reduce the number of such events that occur Sunday through Thursday. These include:
 - a. Banquets and receptions for student clubs, organizations, and honor societies;
 - b. Dances, concerts, performances, and movies; and
 - c. Competitions, open mic nights, comedy shows.
2. Maintain a ratio of 80% non-alcohol, 20% alcohol events, including 1) above.
3. Establish a reserve fund available to clubs and organizations on a competitive basis for non-alcohol programming with demonstrated appeal for students.
4. Establish an Off Campus Student Association to represent the needs and interests of off campus students.
5. Establish a campus collaborative for non-alcohol, appealing, weekend social, educational, and service programming, including BMSA, B.O.P., Campus Ministry, Off Campus Student Association, and S.A.I.L.
6. Train personnel to screen for intoxication prior to admission to events.

XV. Residence Life and Off Campus Living

1. Establish a Sub-Committee on Residence Life:
 - a. Consisting of a) the Dean of Residence Life, b) a Hall Director, c) a Residence Assistant, d) a faculty member, and e) an additional student;

- b. To examine the warrant for, benefits and disadvantages of, and best practice models for:
 - i. Drawing RAs from rising juniors and seniors only, and increasing the ratio of RAs to residents
 - ii. Increasing alcohol specific training for RAs both at orientation and throughout the year
 - iii. Increasing compensation for RAs and HDs
 - iv. Establishing peer review boards in each residence hall as part of the response to alcohol related vandalism and anti-social behavior
 - v. Training HDs to engage residents in harm reduction interventions for first time, non-violent, non-emergency violations of the College's alcohol policy;
 - vi. Reducing overcrowding in the residence halls; and
 - vii. Age/class specific housing and substance free housing.
 - c. To provide the Committee with a report of its findings and recommendations by December 31, 2007.
2. Set limits on the kinds and number of containers of alcohol that are permitted in residence halls and apartment buildings, and the total amount of alcohol permitted in a room or apartment.
 3. The Vice President for Student Affairs Administration, the Vice President for Finance and Business, the Director of the Office of Safety and Security, and the Dean of Residence Life should study the feasibility of stationing officers from Safety and Security in each residence hall and apartment building, requiring check in of guests, and enforcing limits on alcohol containers and amounts of alcohol, as noted above.
 4. The Director of Off Campus Living should:
 - a. Work closely with the Off Campus Student Association noted in XIV.4;
 - b. Require students desiring to live off campus to complete an application that must be approved by the Director;
 - c. Hold orientation sessions for off campus students at the beginning of each semester, with special emphasis on safety, College policies with respect to alcohol, and neighborliness, and instruction in responsible hosting, harm reduction techniques, and screening students for intoxication; and
 - d. Require the registration of off campus parties and kegs.

XVI. Scheduling

1. Insure that students are not on campus for extended periods of time when classes are not in session and/or when support services – Student Health, Personal Counseling Center, etc. – are not adequately staffed to respond to student needs, and examine:
 - a. The length of reading period;
 - b. Senior Week;

- c. August training periods for athletes, RAs, and others, and summer meetings of student clubs and organizations; and
 - d. Pre-Labor Day early return of upperclass students.
- 2. Schedule classes on Friday mornings and afternoons at the same rate as other days of the week.
- 3. Target specific periods of the school year for additional education, norms clarification, policy enunciation, and enforcement including:
 - a. Orientation;
 - b. The first six weeks of the school year;
 - c. JRW;
 - d. Reading period;
 - e. Homecoming;
 - f. Spring break; and
 - g. Senior Week.

XVII. Transportation

1. The Vice President for Student Affairs Administration should appoint a committee that includes students to examine RIPTA, shuttle, van, and other transportation needs and routes, and recommend changes that would facilitate student access to academic, cultural, service, and recreational opportunities throughout the city and at neighboring colleges and universities.

Tentative Timeline

Although the implementation of these recommendations should begin immediately, it will take at least four years to complete the process. This is owed both to the nature of the recommendations, some of which require a significant investment of time and money to effect, or call for additional study and information, and to the fact that the campus culture cannot be expected to change in significant ways until a class of students has entered and graduated under the aegis of the new norms and policies.

As noted below, some recommendations are of fixed duration – they have a start and end date - while many, once implemented, will be ongoing. Moreover, while in some instances the person responsible for insuring their implementation is clear, in other instances it has yet to be determined who will be responsible. The status of each

recommendation's implementation can be monitored on the Providence College website at www.providence.edu/alcoholabuse.

Beginning Summer 2007¹⁰

- VII.1 Collaborate with other colleges and universities in Rhode Island...
- VIII.1 Insure that a qualified Dean for Judicial Affairs is appointed...
- X.3 New Student Orientation and Parents' Weekend sessions on alcohol...

Beginning Fall 2007

- I.2 VPAA should engage and provide information and encouragement to faculty viz a vis identifying and helping students with alcohol related concerns
- II.1 Extended weekend and weeknight access to campus facilities...
- II.2 Develop short and long range plans for renovation of Slavin...
- III.1-3 Sub-Committee on Communications and Advertising¹¹
- V. 1 Sub-Committee on Assessment
- VI.1 &
- X.1 Sub-Committee on Alcohol
- VI.2 Scheduling of intramural games on Friday and Saturday nights...
- VI.3 Examine utility of prohibiting the sale of alcohol at athletic events...
- VII.2 Partnerships with City officials and others ...
- VIII.2 VPSAA should review current disciplinary procedures...
- VIII.6 VPAA and VPSAA should work to clarify responsibilities for student suspensions and leaves of absence...
- IX.2-3 Insure multicultural student representation, leadership, and support...
- X.6 Educate student leaders about their role as models for other students...
- X.7 Review online programs for efficacy and effectiveness as tools for screening for and remediating alcohol abuse
- XI.1 Comprehensive policy on hazing...
- XII.1 Promote appropriate help seeking...
- XII.2 Clarify criteria for student assessment by Substance Abuse Counselor
- XII.4 Sub-Committee on Peer Education
- XII.5 Emphasize motivational enhancement...
- XIII McPhail's
- XIV.1 Increase number of social and recreational events on Friday and Saturday

¹⁰ Each of these were initiated or completed. Officers of the College participated in a statewide conference on alcohol with representatives of other Rhode Island colleges and universities, and community officials, on August 15. A new Dean of Judicial Affairs was appointed and began his service at the College on August 20. The Vice President for Student Affairs Administration addressed incoming students and parents about alcohol policies and issues, and the Vice President for Mission and Ministry met with student Orientation Leaders about the Committee's recommendations and how to address relevant issues with incoming students.

¹¹ Each of the designated Sub-Committees will be convened by the Committee Chair on behalf of the full Committee, and include members of the Committee and additional students, faculty, and staff.

Beginning Fall 2007 (continued)

- XIV.2 Maintain a ration of 80% non-alcohol, 20% alcohol events...
- XIV.5 Establish a campus collaborative for non alcohol programming...
- XIV.6 Train personnel to screen for intoxication prior to admission to events
- XV.1 Sub-Committee on Residence Life
- XV.2 Set limits on kinds and number of containers of alcohol in residence halls..
- XV.3 Examine feasibility of stationing Safety and Security officers in each residence hall and apartment building...
- XVI.2 Insure that classes are held on Friday mornings and afternoons...
- XVII.1 The VPSAA should appoint a committee to examine transportation...

Beginning Spring 2008

- II.3-4 Develop plans for restoring residence hall lounges to their intended use
- III.1
- V.1
- VI.1
- X.1,
- XX.4 &
- XV.1 Preliminary reports from the Sub-Committees on Communications and Advertising, Assessment, Alcohol, Peer Education, and Residence Life
- IV.1 Explore with Central Services the possibility of a campus meeting of Alcoholics Anonymous
- V.2 Presidential appointment of Advisory Council on Alcohol and Substance Related Issues
- XIV.4 Establish Off Campus Student Association
- XV.4 Director of Off Campus Living should require applications to live off campus, orientations sessions, and registration of parties...
- XVI.1 Insure that students are not on campus for extended periods of time when classes are not in session and/or when support services are not adequately staffed...

Beginning Summer 2008

- V.3 Assessment of incoming students' alcohol related beliefs, behaviors, and norms by Sub-Committee on Assessment
- XVI.3 Schedule specific, targeted education and assistance for periods of the year and events at special risk for the abuse of alcohol...

Beginning Fall 2008

- VIII. 3 &
5 Changes in disciplinary procedures for first and repeat offenders

- VIII.4 &
- XIV.3 Fines used for reserve fund for non-alcohol programming
- IX.1 Additional multi-ethnic social programming
- X.2 Changes in means of communication with students about alcohol...
- X.4 &
- XII.3 Targeted assistance and education to students at demonstrated risk...
- X. 5 Instruction of executive officers of student organizations, and sponsors of alcohol related events, in responsible hosting and harm reduction techniques...

APPENDIX I

Numerical summary of participation in campus consultations to date¹²

- A. Number of participants in group consultations/fora: 631
 - a. Number of student groups, organizations, and clubs consulted: 21¹³
 - b. Number of faculty, staff, and administrative units consulted: 16¹⁴
 - c. Number of parent, alumni consultations: 2¹⁵
 - d. Number of open fora (students, faculty/staff): 2
- B. Number of individual interviews: 14¹⁶
- C. Number of *ANGEL* forum postings:
 - a. 183 in response to February report
 - b. 11 in response to April report
 - c. 194 Total
- D. Number of individual visitors to *ANGEL* forum:
 - a. 1,410 in response to February report
 - b. 155 in response to April report
 - c. 1,565 Total
- E. Number of individuals “hits” on *ANGEL* forum:
 - a. 4,514 in response to February report
 - b. 713 in response to April report
 - c. 4,227 Total
- F. Number of additional submissions (e.g., email): 26

¹² June 5, 2007

¹³ Admissions Ambassadors, Anaclastic, Athletes, BMSA, BOP, Campus Ministry/Pastoral Council, Commuters and Transfers, Cowl, Dirigo, Exec Boards, Friars Club, Graduate Assistants, McPhail’s Staff, RAs, Rejects on the Rise, Residents, ROTC, Special Guest, Strictly Speaking, Student Congress, Urban Action

¹⁴ Admissions Staff, Balfour Center Staff, Cabinet, Chaplains, Deans, Dominicans, Faculty Senate, Hall Directors, Moderators of Clubs and Organizations, OAS, Physical Plant, Residence Life Central Staff, Safety and Security, Sodexo, Student Health, Support Staff

¹⁵ National Alumni Board of Governors, Parents Listserve

¹⁶ Brague, Branham, Colby, Coleman, Gates, Hay, Incantalupo, Kinch, Kless, Leyden, MacKay, McSharry, Meegan, Mitsmenn

APPENDIX II

Summary of the ideas, opinions, and remedies submitted by members of the College community¹⁷

A. Ideas, opinions, and remedies for which there is very strong support¹⁸

1. The abuse of alcohol by Providence College students is common and widespread, and is associated with a number of undesirable, problematic, anti-social, and sometimes dangerous consequences.
2. Campus facilities such as Slavin, the library, Peterson, and the fitness center should be accessible for longer hours, later into the evening, and on weekends.
3. There should be more non-alcohol programs and activities that are of interest to students, especially later at night and on weekends.
4. Education, services, and interventions related to alcohol need to be more effective and better publicized, integrated and coordinated.
5. The police and licensing boards need to better enforce laws and regulations pertaining to off campus bars and clubs.

B. Ideas, opinions, and remedies for which there is strong support

1. The report of the Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility, *Addressing the Abuse of Alcohol on Campus*, is an important step in the right direction, as is Fr. Shanley's leadership on this issue.
2. The ease with which underage students can obtain alcohol off campus is a significant factor in the abuse of alcohol by students.
3. McPhail's is a positive and safe environment for students who are of legal age.
4. McPhail's does not adequately monitor student drinking and underage students are known to drink there.

¹⁷ This summary is an aggregation of the many individual submissions offered by members of the College community, grouped in categories representative of the strength of support that the general idea, opinion, or remedy garnered. Note that within a given category ideas, opinions, and remedies are listed arbitrarily and no precedence among them should be inferred.

¹⁸ The categories are descriptive and are meant to be illustrative. Because data were obtained from individuals, groups, *ANGEL*, email and regular mail, anonymous submissions, written submissions, and multiple submissions by given individuals, it is not possible to arrive at a precise count of how many support a given notion. We therefore relied on three factors in determining where to place an aggregate idea, opinion, or remedy: the number of times it was mentioned favorably in group and individual consultations, and in email and other forms of communication; the number of times it was opposed or disputed, or contradicted by another idea, opinion, or remedy; and the sense of the Committee as a whole as it reviewed the individual and group submissions, their aggregation, and the experience of Committee members who conducted the consultations. In the end, we opted for the breadth and richness that the consultations afforded rather than the precision that a more narrowly focused inquiry would have afforded. That having been said, it should be noted that the categories do not purport to assess the merits of any idea in itself but only the extent to which it has been viewed favorably until now. In the next phase of this process members of the College community are free to advocate for an idea, opinion, or remedy that they feel has not been considered sufficiently in the rendering of these draft proposals.

5. The abuse of alcohol by students is abetted by the assumption that it is normative for college students, the lack of stigma associated with it, student leaders who engage in it, and mixed messages by the College, e.g., underage drinking at JRW.
6. Students need to be held accountable for their behavior but policies must be informed and consistently applied, and should be modeled on those that have proven effective at other colleges and universities.
7. The system of fines and education related to alcohol is inadequate and ineffective, and there is a need to better educate students, parents, and faculty and staff about the nature and effects of alcohol abuse, College policies and procedures, and ways to be of help to students at risk.
8. First and repeat offenders should be treated differently in terms of discipline and the type of intervention that is mandated.
9. The role of the Office of Safety and Security should be augmented, including stationing security guards in all residence halls, and there should be less reliance on RAs to enforce College policies on alcohol.
10. With respect to the residence halls, the number of RAs and HDs should be increased as should their compensation, check-ins and inspection of packages should take place, RAs and HDs should have more training for responding to the abuse of alcohol, and alternative housing options, such as substance-free housing, should be considered.
11. Academic standards and rigor should be raised, pedagogy that engages students should be promoted, and expectations of student performance should be equitable across majors.
12. Proposals to curb the abuse of alcohol and the rationale for them should be mission centered.
13. Transportation downtown and to other areas, and the routes of the campus shuttle, should be reexamined to insure greater ease of access to cultural and other non-alcohol events and to avoid facilitating student access to bars.
14. The goal should be to model appropriate drinking, not a dry campus or tolerance for the abuse of alcohol.
15. The problem and its solution should be approached holistically and with an avoidance of finger pointing and scapegoating.

C. Ideas, opinions, and remedies for which there is modest support

1. The report of the Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility, *Addressing the Abuse of Alcohol on Campus*, does not provide adequate information on drinking among juniors and seniors, or how statistics for Providence College compare with national statistics about student drinking.
2. Specific policies to curb the abuse of drinking should be adopted.
3. College policies that restrict advertising for non-College sponsored events should be revised to provide students with information about non-alcohol related events at neighboring colleges and in the city, and a “social consortium” among several colleges should be explored.

4. The number of students and faculty on the Committee on Campus Culture, Conduct, and Civility should be increased.
 5. Students transported to the hospital for alcohol intoxication should be granted amnesty from discipline.
 6. Consider alternative funding for non-alcohol related student activities, e.g., use of fines from alcohol violations, competitive grants, etc.
 7. Off campus landlords should be held more accountable for the abuse of alcohol on their property.
 8. Greater diversity will help to reduce the abuse of alcohol as there is less of this behavior evident in the multi-cultural community on campus.
 9. There should be more faculty/student interaction outside of the classroom, including at social events where responsible drinking could be modeled.
 10. Community service as an alternative to fines is supported by some but is opposed by others.
 11. Establish a chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous on campus.
- D. Ideas, opinions, and remedies for which there is little support and strong opposition.
1. Scheduling classes on Saturday or using academics as a punishment.
 2. Making Providence College a “dry” campus.

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