


Using Research to Guide Prevention

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 **+** WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

Agenda

- ① Review the Report
- ② Introduce Next Steps providers can take
- ③ Using Research to Develop your Prevention System
- ④ Questions, Discussion, Final Comments

Subject Matter Expert

- Benjamin Gleason
- Co-founder, Prospectus Group
- PhD student, Educational Psychology & Educational Technology, Michigan State University



Research: Explores the uses of educational technology (social media) to support interest-driven, peer-focused participation that suggests teaching and learning

Experience: Educator (High School and College), Youth Development Specialist, Prospectus, Ed Research

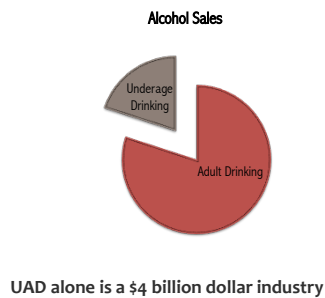
Review of Research

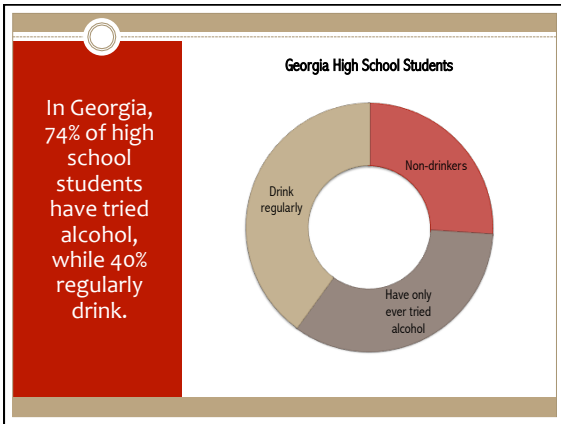
- Explores the negative consequences of underage drinking for small towns & communities in Georgia
- State of the prevention field report that gathers information, synthesizes themes, and issues recommendations
- Objective: Use Research to Support Prevention across Georgia

Introduction to Underage Drinking



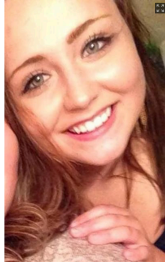
UAD is widespread in US, accounting for almost 20% of alcohol purchased.





Consequences:

- Likelihood of being victim of accident (unintentional injury, homicide, suicide)
- High-risk sexual activity
- Violence
- Etc.



Sandra Lommen, 20, died of hypothermia after she fell in a creek and then passed out in snow for several hours in freezing cold northern Minnesota.

Introduction to Social Host Ordinance

- A Social Host Ordinance (SHO) and Social Host Law for Minors (SHLM) holds responsible those who provide alcohol to underage drinkers.
- Its broad reach can force property owners, landlords & renters to be held accountable for injuries or damages that occur on property.

Introduction to Social Host Ordinance

- Alcohol policy researchers reported that SHO are effective at curbing underage drinking at colleges when combined with other environmental strategies (party enforcement, DUI checkpoints, & compliance checks).
- Passed in 1985, Georgia's SHLM imposes civil liability (threat of lawsuits), but currently "strong evidence is needed for conviction."

SUMMARIES OF RESEARCH

Article 1

- **A Review of Social Host Policies Focused on Underage Drinking Parties: Suggestions for Future Research**
 - This article evaluated the effectiveness of SH laws in preventing underage drinking.
 - Presents a quantitative account of how costly excessive drinking is in the US.
 - Study only focused on *direct* costs (healthcare & productivity losses) not *indirect* (pain & suffering).

Article 2

• Reducing Harmful Alcohol-Related Behaviors: Effective Regulatory Methods

- This article found that states that employed environmental strategies like SH laws were likely to be successful in reducing UAD.
- People living in states with SH laws reported “fewer heavy drinking episodes, and drinking & driving behavior,” presumably b/c these laws encourage more responsible drinking behavior (finding a DD, getting a taxi for an intoxicated guest, or monitoring & limiting guest’ drinking.)

Article 3

• Social Host Liability for Minors and Underage Drunk-Driving Accidents

- This report found that SHLM reduced drunk driving fatality rate by 9 percent.
- This occurs by reducing the amount of alcohol consumed or reducing the probability of driving after alcohol consumption, especially for habitual drunk drivers.
- SHLM “induces adults supervising alcohol consumption to pressure underage drinkers not to drive.”

Article 4

• Social Host Policies and Underage Drinking Parties

- This study evaluated the impact of coalition-based UAD prevention initiatives by looking at 68 communities in 5 states.
- Despite earlier studies (Dills, 2010; Stout, 2000), this study found that SH laws do not immediately reduce binge drinking.
- Influence of SH laws may be in “mediating factors,” such as changing drinking location & peer group size; over time, this may affect binge drinking.

Next Steps

- Now that we have reviewed significant findings from the Literature Review, we are ready to think about how to use this research to support prevention efforts.
- Take a moment to consider this:
 - From the research we just reviewed, what findings are significant for your prevention system? Why?

Guiding Questions

- In terms of using research to support prevention of underage drinking (through SHO/SHLM):
 - What are you interested in learning more about?
 - What do you know already?
 - What do you want to know more about now?
 - How will using research support your prevention system's goals?

Guiding Questions

- The context surrounding underage drinking is important. What are some significant social, cultural, political, historical or economic factors which contribute to the community's issue?
- Who are key stakeholders that would benefit from learning more about SHO/SHLM, and how would their mission (or goals) align with your community's?

Think, Pair, Share

- Think for a few minutes on your own. Write down your thoughts.
- Pair with a partner and share your ideas.

If you have the chance, you may want to use Google Docs to write down some thoughts to refer to later

Info for Key Stakeholders

Many teenagers report obtaining alcohol from social sources. According to a study by the American Medical Association, one-third of teens aged 13-18 are able to obtain alcohol from their parents. Another study found that almost 60% of high school students reported being able to consume alcohol at parties. The goal of SHO then, is to deter underage drinking at parties.

Source: (Wagoner, Francisco, Sparks, Wyrick, Nichols, & Wolfson, 2012)

According to one researcher, states that employ SHO or SHLM were likely to be successful in reducing underage drinking, over time. People living in states with SHO or SHLM reported fewer heavy drinking episodes and drinking & driving behavior.

Source: (Stout, Sloan, Liang, & Davies, 2000)

Social host laws for minors were found to reduce drunk driving fatalities by 9 percent. These laws appear to work by "inducing adults supervising alcohol consumption to pressure underage drinkers not to drive."

Source: (Dills, 2010)

While social host ordinances and social host laws for minors can be effective at reducing the negative consequences of underage drinking, changing social norms and attitudes around alcohol use and abuse can be envisioned as a series of incremental steps. The initial benefits of SHO & SHLM may be limited to the "mediating factors" of excessive underage drinking (group size or drinking location) and later with binge drinking.

Source: (Wagoner, Sparks, Francisco, Wyrick, Nichols, & Wolfson, 2013)

Research/Advocacy Plan

Now, we're ready to develop an action plan.

- ① What is your prevention system's goal?
- ② Framing SHO/SHLM is a critical skill. How can you frame your issue for broad appeal?
- ③ What resources are needed to support this goal, and what partnerships can be mobilized?
- ④ What do you need to implement your objective & how will you assess its success?

Integrating Research into Prevention Efforts

- According to scholars Boote & Beile (2005), high-quality research “advances our collective understanding” of particular problems (e.g., the consequences of underage substance use).
- **Note:** For prevention specialists, a literature review will synthesize the “lessons learned” about particular interventions, strategies, or prevention efforts.

Integrating Research into Prevention Efforts

- Focus on finding primary sources (journal articles, reports, & other publications)
- High-quality open access sources:
 - <http://www.opendoar.org/>
 - <http://doaj.org/>
 - <http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcpublikealth>
 - <http://www.sciencedirect.com/>
 - <http://core.ac.uk/>

Organize Research/Results

- ① Archive articles (Google Drive) & share
- ② Take notes on findings from articles (Article citation, Findings, Connection to Prevention Efforts)
- ③ Analyze & Synthesize: What are the main points from the articles? Are their common findings or implications across the articles?

Conclusion

- Now that we've reviewed research on SHO/SHLM, talked with peers & developed action plans, what questions/concerns remain?
- Thank you!
- Email: bgleason@progroup.us
