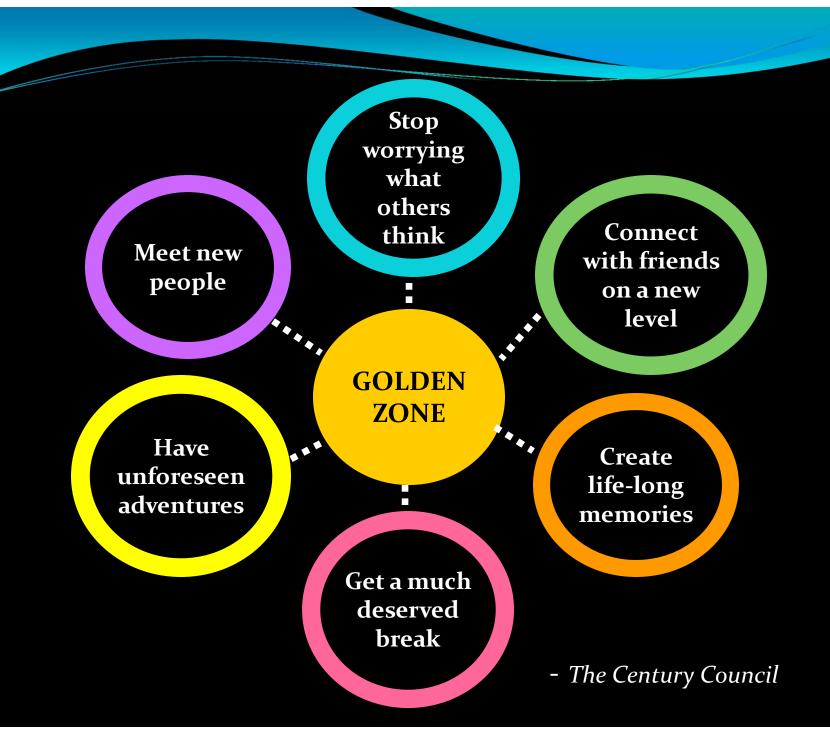
H2H: Shaping positive change at JMU

"I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel."

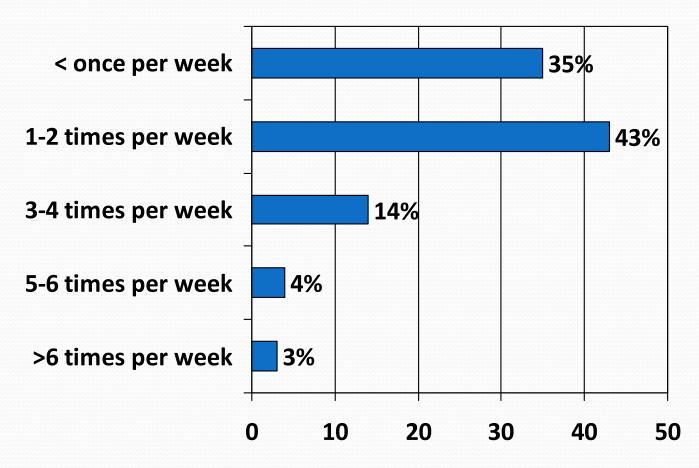
- Maya Angelou

Paige Allen Hawkins, M.Ed. University Health Center's Substance Abuse Prevention



4-5 drinks in a two hour period

How many occasions, in a typical week, do you have more than 4-5 in a two hour period?



First-year Drinking Rates

	Aggregate Pre-Mat		JMU	
	Survey 1	Survey 3	Survey 1	Survey 3
Non-drinkers	62%	51%	53%	36%
Drinkers	38%	49%	47%	64%
Heavy Episodic (4/5 once past two weeks)	24%	32%	33%	49%
Problematic Drinkers (8/10 once past two weeks)	7%	10%	9%	17%

Aggregate Comparison – 15,000 students who also participated in the Pre-Matriculation timeframe. JMU – Sample of 3068 first-year students, fall 2009 Daily Drinking Questionnaire – past two weeks

Key Messaging Insights

- Speak to universal truths that don't require the support of statistics/facts or scare tactics
- Highlight the feelings of overconsumption not the math
- Peer based messaging works only if it's really about a student's own peers
- Peers have a great deal of influence on drinking behavior
- Embarrassing behavior is indicative of a great night out

Effective Prevention Strategies

- Provide Information
- Build Skills
- Provide Support

Individual

- Change incentives/consequences
- Reduce barriers/enhance access
- Change physical design of the environment
- Modify policies and broader systems

H₂H

Environmental

Mechanisms For Change

Health Beliefs Model

People engage in behaviors to protect health if they:

- See themselves as vulnerable to negative consequences (Perceived Susceptibility)
- Regard consequences as important or serious (Perceived Severity)
- See benefits of changing as greater than the cost (Perceived Barriers)

What is Motivational Interviewing?

- Motivational interviewing is a client-centered, directive method for enhancing intrinsic motivation to change by exploring and resolving ambivalence
- Four general principles of MI:
 - Express Empathy
 - Develop Discrepancy
 - Roll with Resistance
 - Support Self-Efficacy

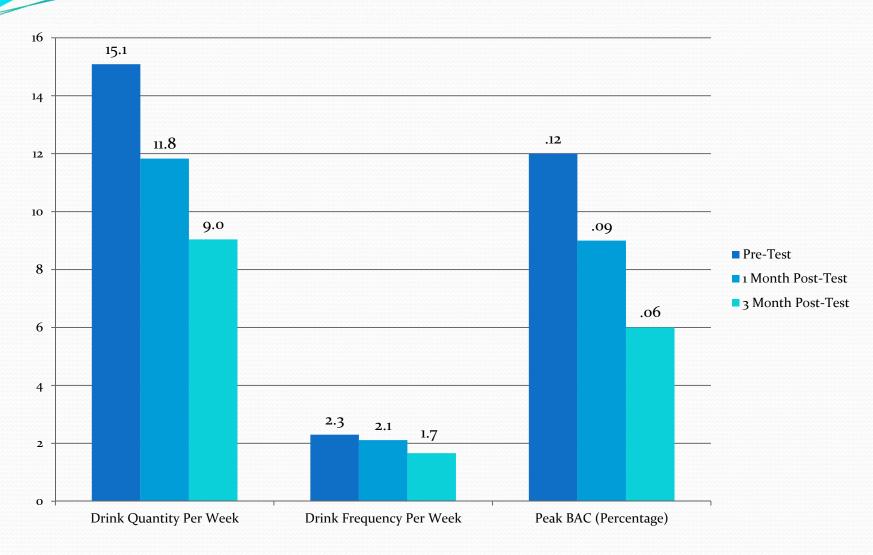
Skills of Motivational Interviewing

- OARS:
 - Open questions
 - Affirmations
 - Reflective listening
 - Summaries
- Non-verbal body language:
 - Eye contact
 - Open, pleasant facial expression and posture
 - Warm, friendly tone of voice
 - Rate of speech is steady
 - Spatial proximity is not too close or too distant

Change Talk

- Desire: *I want to*
- Ability: *I can*
- Reason: *It's important*
- Need: I should
- Commitment: I will
- Action: *I am ready*
- Taking steps: *I am doing it now*

2009-2010 BASICS Results

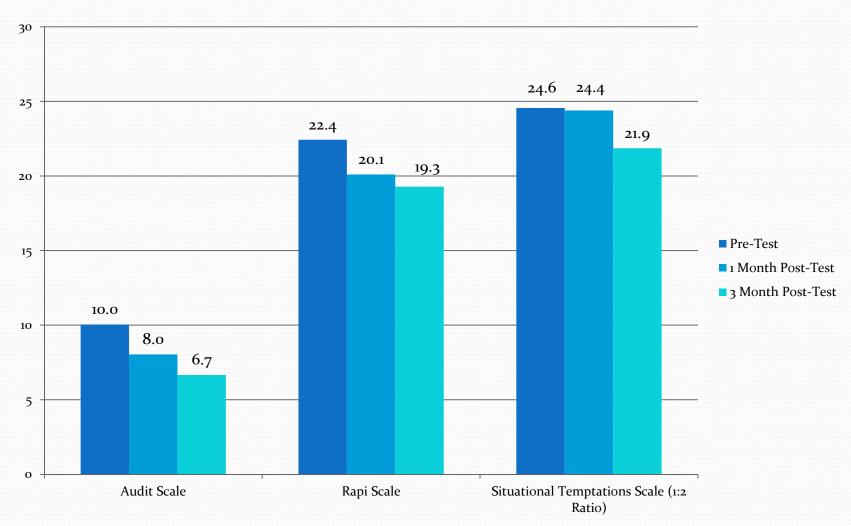


Response Means by Variable Across Time.

Note. N = 45. Within each row, means with different superscripts are significantly different at p < .05

* indicates significance of One-Way Repeated-Measures ANOVA (LSD no correction) $p \le .05$

2009-2010 BASICS Results



Response Means by Variable Across Time.

Note. N=45. Within each row, means with different superscripts are significantly different at p < .05 * indicates significance of One-Way Repeated-Measures ANOVA (LSD no correction) $p \le .05$. AUDIT Scale possible scores range 0 to 40. RAPI Scale possible scores range 18 to 72. Situational Temptations Scale scores range 21 to 105.

BASICS & High Expectations

your call

jmu.edu/yourcall