

***WASTING AWAY IN  
MARGARITAVILLE:  
FROM ANIMAL HOUSE TO  
HEALTHY CHOICES***



**A STORY OF SUCCESS AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS**

**Presented to the Herman Goldstein Award  
Selection committee**

**May 12, 2000**

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College campuses have forever been known for wild drinking parties and abuses of alcohol. The State of Alaska appears to be particularly vulnerable to alcohol misuse, perhaps due to the long hours of darkness and extreme cold. The University of Alaska Fairbanks is the largest residential campus in the State. We are therefore in the special position to be landlord to the highest concentration of young adults in Alaska. When this is coupled with resident students who are usually away from parents and relatives for the first time in their life, alcohol abuse runs rampant. Countless police and residence life hours every year are spent attempting to thwart alcohol abuse and solve other related problems.

The University of Alaska Fairbanks Police Department began scanning police reports and administrative disciplinary reports to glean the nature of the problem. We then concentrated our study on quality of life issues affecting resident students because to tackle the entire subject of alcohol abuse would have been unmanageable.

The analysis of the problem consisted of a behavioral survey to determine drinking behavior, levels of tolerance and self-reported levels of drinking. Additionally we established a base-line frequency of offenses, to include who, where and when they were most often occurring. Using these statistics, we focused our attention on the most problematic places, times and days of the week.

The "Think Before you Drink" Project was our response to the problem. It consisted of late weekend night activities set in the most problematic residence halls. This plan of attack was chosen as it combined a targeted focus with alternatives to drinking.

As a result of the combined community efforts, the number of alcohol related incidents decreased 25%, repeat offenders decreased by 84.6%, underage drinking decreased by 47%, and officer hours spent on the problem decreased by 23%. Additionally, a measurement of the quality of life indicated a 64% decrease in persons negatively affected by the by-products of alcohol abuse. Even though the Project ceased almost a year ago, members of the University Police Department can say with pride that the philosophy of the University has changed due to the lessons learned through our Project. Consequently, alcohol incidents today still reflect a similar decrease in frequency.

## Why Alcohol Abuse?

Although the University of Alaska Fairbanks covers only five square miles, it houses the largest concentration of under 21 year old persons in the State of Alaska. 1998 housing figures reflect 1071 single students living in the residence halls, while 648, or 61% are under the legal drinking age. Members of the University Police Department knew instinctively that alcohol related disturbances were the single most prevalent problem facing this University. Countless hours were spent dealing with different facets of the problem, and- different enforcement/prevention methods had been tried, having little or no effect. Up to this point, however, no one had ever determined exactly how large of a problem alcohol abuse was. More importantly, there had never been any attempt to systematically address the problem.

With the advent of problem oriented policing, and a generous grant from the US Justice Department, we decided to "crunch the numbers" and discover just how big a problem alcohol was at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. In comparison studies with 5 universities similar in size or rural location in the Western United States, UAF had 4.5 times as many liquor law violations as the 5-school average.

Liquor Law Violations, 1998

Wyoming State University	North Dakota State University	Utah State	University of Idaho	Montana State University	Average	University of Alaska Fairbanks
66	88	63	49	11	55.4	252
21,000	<b>9,626</b>	20,000	14,000	11,753	15,275.8	5,110

**Violations: Top Row**  
**School Population: Bottom Row**

The definition of alcohol abuse was then discussed. At **UAF**, alcohol related incidents involved individuals driving while intoxicated, minors drinking illegally, sexual assaults, domestic violence situations and alcohol related disturbances which included fighting, disturbing the peace and vandalism. Drug abuse was oftentimes linked to alcohol, and regularly the crime affected no one other than the drunken individual (at least on the surface).

Because alcohol abuse was so immense, we had to narrow the field. For the purpose of this study, we decided to focus our

efforts on the areas that most affected the quality of life of our resident students. We thus focused entirely on the residence halls excluding driving related alcohol incidents, unless they occurred directly adjacent to residence halls and affected the quality of life of students residing there. We also excluded the campus pub and any drug related issues.

Before we could propose new efforts at combating the problem, or even analyzing the problem, we felt it necessary to examine past practices and reasons why they may not have worked. On our campus, alcohol education and prevention fell to one man at the Center for Health and Counseling. He was employed part time and most of his time was taken up with intervention/education AFTER the fact (once referred by police or residence life staff). There were several other programs intended to educate and inform BEFORE students chose to drink. These programs consisted of giving lectures to students when called upon as a substitute teacher, giving orientation presentations at the beginning of the fall semester and a program called "Food for Thought" (free food giveaways in exchange for answering a question on alcohol or drug abuse). Every single one of these programs was presented at the leisure of the presenters, i.e.: during the weekday, when students were least likely to drink and near the student center, not at students' place of residence. This timing and location was an important fact that helped form the basis of our later response.

Before continuing with an explanation of our scanning process, a discussion of the geography and environment at UAF is imperative. The main confines of the University are entirely separated from the surrounding community. There is a single fraternity on campus, which houses nine residents and no sorority houses at all. Our major sports teams are hockey and basketball, both wintertime sports, which, because of the harsh winter climate at UAF, do not lend themselves to tailgating parties or large outdoor gatherings. The majority of alcohol related problems at other campuses across the nation are directly related to the "Greek" system (fraternities and sororities) and/or tailgating at football games or shortly thereafter. Because the physical and environmental structure at UAF is not conducive to these two types of activities, we didn't have to contend with these two huge issues affecting many other colleges and universities.

With these preliminary thoughts in mind, we now set about analyzing the problem as it related to UAF.

## Analyzing our Data

We began our analysis by looking at past police reports, logged activities and a previous survey of UAF students' drinking behaviors. In calendar year 1996, 66% of all non-property type crimes were alcohol related, while 1997 figures indicate that 72% of non-property crimes were alcohol related. Informal talks with students and resident advisors residing in the halls indicated that they were annoyed by various problems directly related to alcohol abuse. These annoyances ran the gamut from noise, sick roommates, vomit, urine and blood in common areas, and vandalized hallways and elevators. Additionally each time a physical incident occurred which could not be connected to a known individual, all members of the residence hall then bore the financial responsibility for cleaning or fixing the problem. There was clearly a great deal of resentment towards those who drank irresponsibly.

At the start of the spring 1998 semester, members of the University Police Department knew we had to gather current data on our problem, beginning with data taken before any measures were put into effect. We devised a two-pronged approach: the actual analysis of incidents reported to the police and a behavioral survey given to resident students both before and after any responses to the problem.

In analyzing the incidents reported to the police, we specifically wanted to find out who was responsible, who were the victims, when incidents occurred, and where they occurred. 40 alcohol related incidents occurring in or near the residence halls were reported to the police during the control semester. A case-by-case analysis of the 40 incidents revealed the following:

- 65% of incidents were caused by males
- 65% of incidents occurred on Friday or Saturday nights (including Sunday morning)
- 72% of incidents which occurred on Friday or Saturday night occurred after 11:00 PM
- 77% of incidents involved persons under the legal drinking age
- 58% of incidents occurred in 2 residence hall areas: the Student Apartment Complex and the Moore-Bartlett-Skarland Residence complex.

Regarding this analysis, 40 incidents were reported to the police department, 116.25 police hours were spent on alcohol-related issues, 17 underage drinking incidents occurred and there were 10 repeat offenders. Due to miscommunication regarding what type of statistics were needed from the Office of Residence Life, we were not able to quantify the number of offenses reported to them.

The second prong to our approach, an alcohol usage survey, was designed and administered by civilian members of the University Police Department. 206 resident students were queried as to their perceptions and usage of alcohol at UAF. Some of the more interesting results of that survey follow:

- 40% of students drank more since coming to **UAF**
- 85% believed alcohol was either very accessible or accessible to underage students
- 75% attended parties where alcohol was served, however food was hardly ever present
- Only 22% reported themselves as "regular" drinkers (drank 3 or more times per week)
- 63% stated that they did not have a problem controlling their drinking
- 68% reported binge drinking (having 5 or more drinks in a row) at least once during the past month
- 61% stated that they had not been negatively impacted by an alcohol related disturbance while at UAF

Based upon the above information, it could be interpreted that most respondents drank less than 3 times per week, but when they did drink, it was "to excess" (binge drinking). Furthermore, these same drinkers did not see this as a problem. Obviously, they also felt obtaining the alcohol (whether of age or not) was fairly easy. Additionally, a slight majority did not feel negatively impacted by any alcohol-related problems, while food was almost never available at parties where alcohol was served. Unfortunately, we had difficulty interpreting portions of the survey results thus some specific perceptions of students were impossible to measure.

As a final step in our analysis, we decided to map the number of offenses on a map of the campus. It quite clearly and vividly showed the problem areas and thus our focus for the response phase (see attachments).



## Responding to the Problem

Once all of the data had been analyzed, we determined that the majority of drinking (both heavy and otherwise) occurred on Friday and Saturday nights, after 11:00PM. They consisted mostly of underage males in either the Moore-Bartlett-Skarland (MBS) complex or the Student Apartment Complex (SAC). At this point, we felt as though we had wasted our time, as this information seemed obvious to anyone in the Police Department or Residence Life. We brainstormed for ideas. We sifted through other campus' alcohol education/prevention efforts and did not see any programs that were especially promising.

Quite frankly, we were at a loss as to how to proceed when we looked back at our own campus' past efforts and current practices and began to ask WHY? Why did underage males drink after 11:00 PM on Friday and Saturday nights? Why were underage males so different than other population groups? Why were the most problematic areas centered within two specific residence halls? Why had past efforts failed? It was here that we reached a startling conclusion: past efforts had not been particularly effective because they were not timed to when and where the majority of problem students drank (i.e. Friday and Saturday nights after 11:00 PM).

Once determining this somewhat obvious conclusion, we formed a hypothesis: If you focus your prevention/education efforts at the time and place just before most students drink, the number of alcohol related problems will decrease. Despite the fact that most alcohol related incidents were caused by underage male students, it was decided to test our hypothesis with the education of all students in the residence halls. We decided to use the first full weekend of the fall 1998 semester as our testing grounds. This weekend has traditionally been one of the busiest weekends of the fall semester with regard to alcohol related problems.

Thus, on Friday and Saturday night of the first weekend of school, three police department personnel were stationed in the MBS lobby, passing out literature relating to illegal underage drinking and possible criminal and administrative ramifications of such usage. It was considered a success in that many students who were otherwise unaware of underage drinking laws were

A final issue that had been overlooked in our previous analysis of the behavioral survey was that students indicated that there was a lack of activities during weekend nights, the most problematic time according to all evidence. Except for occasional non-alcoholic dances and some late-night intramural athletics, no University sponsored programming occurred. If a student was of legal drinking age, they could go to the Pub until it closed at 1:00 AM (this establishment does sell alcohol, however as previously noted, does encourage responsible drinking). If a student was underage, all University activities ceased by 10:00PM. We began to wonder, given our new insights into our statistics, if there was a distinct correlation.

By the start of the spring 1999 semester, we had achieved positive results regarding targeted education and had shared them with other administrators. We also discussed the distinct possibility that a lack of alternative activities was indirectly causing many of our alcohol related problems. Based upon these two insights, we formulated a plan of action for the upcoming semester.

The plan, called the "Think Before you Drink" Project was a directed alternative to drinking and alcohol abuse. We directed our efforts at the days, times and places that were most problematic. At the same time we offered healthy choices to alcohol abuse. By combining these two issues into a single event offered every weekend that school was in session, we hoped to curb dangerous drinking behaviors. We identified the following goals for our Project:

- To decrease alcohol related disturbances within the residence halls of the University of Alaska Fairbanks
- To increase awareness of irresponsible drinking and their effects on health and society
- To increase the quality of life for the student population that resides on campus.

In order to achieve our goals, we identified these objectives:

- To coordinate with campus groups and departments to form collaborative partnerships that will address the problem
- To decrease the number of incidents reported to the police
- To decrease the number of incidents reported to Residence Life

- To decrease the number of officer hours spent on alcohol incidents
- To decrease the number of underage drinking offenses
- To decrease the frequency of repeat offenders
- To increase awareness about alcohol abuse in the resident student population

Thus we began a semester long effort of healthy choices. Our community partners in this effort consisted of the Student Activities Department, Athletics, Residence Life and the Department of Family and Youth Services that provided grant money. Together, we sponsored full length, feature movies and movie-a-thons, intramural athletics, karaoke club, a "creative dating" entertainer-lecturer, swing dancing instruction and finally a barbeque given during the most alcohol prone event of the spring semester, "All Campus Day". With the exception of some movies and the intramural athletics night, all events were held in either MBS or SAC, and all of the events were timed to coincide with heavy alcohol consumption. In addition to the activity itself, we also provided free pizza to help buffer any alcohol that participants may have consumed.

Additionally, during some of the activities, we mixed alcohol education and awareness with the "fun" elements. For example, we had recently acquired 4 "fatal vision" goggles that we used to show the lack of motor skills and coordination when intoxicated..

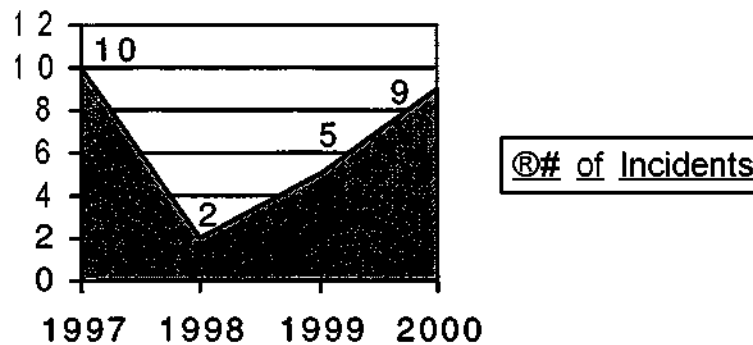
Throughout the semester, we were overjoyed at the apparent success of the Project. Preliminary numbers seemed to indicate a decrease in alcohol related incidents. However, this was tempered with the knowledge that as the winter ends and spring begins, the frequency of alcohol related disturbances rises. As we held our collective breaths, All Campus Day approached. This particular day has been affectionately re-named by the students as "All Case Day" because special honors are supposed to be bestowed upon anyone who can drink a case of beer within the 24-hour day. Obviously, this is one of the most trying days of the year for members of the University Police Department, as fighting, vandalism and drunken mayhem are at an all time high.

By now, we had been sold on the success of targeted diversions. Our grand finale was All Campus Day, 1999. We had reviewed past All Campus Days and discovered that the majority of the problems occurred in the SAC area between 11:00 AM and 6:00

PM Based upon this information, the Project chose to sponsor a barbeque in the parking lot of SAC from 11:00 AM to 2:00 PM. In addition to free food and drink, music and games went on throughout the day, and prizes were given away. Scattered throughout the day alcohol related facts were read over the loudspeakers.

Despite having one more alcohol related incident in 1999 than in 1998 (three in 1999), "All Campus Day 1999" was still considered a success as there were no reported incidents during the critical time period. Further, if you were to include the entire weekend's incidents from the years 1997 through 2000, inclusive, a much clearer picture would emerge (see graph). It does appear that 1998 was an anomaly, and 1999 could be considered successful when compared to 1997 and 2000.

Number of Alcohol Incidents, All Campus Day Weekend



At the end of the semester we administered the second half of the behavioral survey. 244 students were surveyed, of which two did not live in the residence halls. Unfortunately, some questions had been poorly worded and were revised. This meant it was impossible to determine if students' alcohol awareness levels had changed.

## After the Dust Settles: Did We Succeed?

Success of the "Think Before you Drink" Project consisted of a n evaluation that measured two separate entities relating to the stated goals and objectives. The first portion compared resident student's attitudes and behaviors in order to determine whether perceptions had changed over the course of the two semesters. The second half of the evaluation compared actual police department statistics gathered from the spring 1999 semester with the spring 1998 semester.

These statistics reflected the number of alcohol related incidents reported to the University Police Department, number of repeat offenders, number of police officer hours spent on alcohol related problems, number of underage drinking incidents, as well as demographic data such as who, where and when the incidents were occurring. A specific question relating to the number of individuals who had been negatively impacted by alcohol related incidents was meant to determine the quality of life within the residence halls. The following table represents the results of the Project:

Objective Measured	Spring 1998	Spring 1999	Percentage Change
Number of incidents reported to the police	40 incidents	30 incidents	25% decrease
Number of officer hours spent on alcohol violations	116.25 hours	89.5 hours	23% decrease
Number of repeat offenders	13 offenses	2 offenses	84.6% decrease
Number of underage drinking incidents	17 incidents	9 incidents	47% decrease
Number of students negatively impacted by an alcohol problem	75/206 or 88.8/244*	57/244	64% decrease

\*Note: since only 206 persons were surveyed in 1998 and 244 in 1999, I had to convert 1998's numbers into a standardized number in order to compare it to 1999

Unfortunately, there were some difficulties with gathering some of the data. In particular, Residence Life staff did not keep accurate data on incidents reported to them, thus we were unable to determine if this portion of the Project was successful or not. In talking with Residence Life staff, they did "feel" that there was a

decrease in alcohol related problems. Additionally, because questions in the behavioral survey had to be re-written, it was impossible to determine alcohol awareness levels.

As for coordinating with other campus groups and departments to form collaborative partnerships, coordination was made with several groups, however their level of collaboration was not necessarily as equal partners. As a whole they appeared content to let the Police Department coordinate the Project while they followed along.

Despite the minor areas that could not be quantified, the Project was a resounding success. In all of the quantifiable areas, the decrease was significant. To recap the goals of the Project:

- To decrease alcohol related disturbances within the residence halls of the University of Alaska Fairbanks
- To increase the quality of life for the student population that resides on campus.  
To increase awareness of irresponsible drinking and their effects on health and society

We feel that the first goal was definitely met. If the number of students who felt they were negatively impacted by an alcohol related event is a direct correlation to the quality of life within the residence halls, the second goal was also met. The third goal remains inconclusive due to the change in the behavioral survey.

## Lessons Learned

As a direct result of our problem solving initiative, many people took notice. Student Activities has changed its philosophy of operations and now caters to the times and places that will most impact students' free time. Their efforts are reflected in a comparable number of police-reported incidents for the spring 2000 semester (30 incidents). The Office of the Dean of Administrative Affairs regularly donates money for an annual "Food for Thought" during Starvation Gulch weekend. And most importantly, this project made a believer of our Department. Even though initial statistics simply confirmed our suspicions, the Problem Solving Process directed our efforts and a few people were able to get to

the root of a problem and solve it (or at least make a statistically relevant dent).

Since that time, the Problem Solving Process has been formally used to quantify and identify other problems within the University community. We feel especially proud that we were able to impact such a critical problem within our community. It is definitely a process worth utilizing by police in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

## The Author and the University Police Department

Prior to the problem-solving initiative discussed in this paper, the University Police Department had never undertaken a formal problem-solving project. At the start of the endeavor, there had been no formal training received by the three key players, and I believe this was a roadblock to our success. Unfortunately a specific problem-solving course was not available until after the Project had been completed. Throughout the course of the Project, we depended upon the U.S. Department of Justice's pamphlet on Problem-Solving Tips. In the end, we persevered with some astonishing numbers, but along the way there were many changes made to the plan, the surveys and the overall project.

Although the entire department was involved, from patrol officers accounting for their time spent on alcohol related incidents, to the two civilian hires who actually crunched the numbers, to the patrol supervisor who was the project leader, there were varying degrees of participation. Because patrol officers were not involved to any large degree, no incentives were given for their collection of hours worked.

Despite the final success of the Project, there were several notable roadblocks: the first from a most unlikely source. As we prepared the initial survey, we encountered severe resistance from the Institutional Review Board (the entity within the University of Alaska that reviews all surveys to determine if questions are biased and are appropriate). Their strict guidelines made it difficult and nearly impossible to obtain students' attitudes almost causing a major portion of the Project to fail before it began. The Board's major contention was that the Police Department was going to use the statistics to seek out underage/illegal drinkers for disciplinary measures. Because of the Board's refusal to budge on this issue, several planned questions remained unasked.

Another notable roadblock to our Project was money. If not for a \$15,000 grant from the Department of Family and Youth Services, I doubt we would have been as successful. Funding gave us the opportunity to test our hypothesis without committing the resources of Student Activities, who eventually changed their operating philosophy based upon the success of our Project. I am not certain that they (Student Activities) would have wanted to gamble a major change in organizational policy on the basis of a student questionnaire.



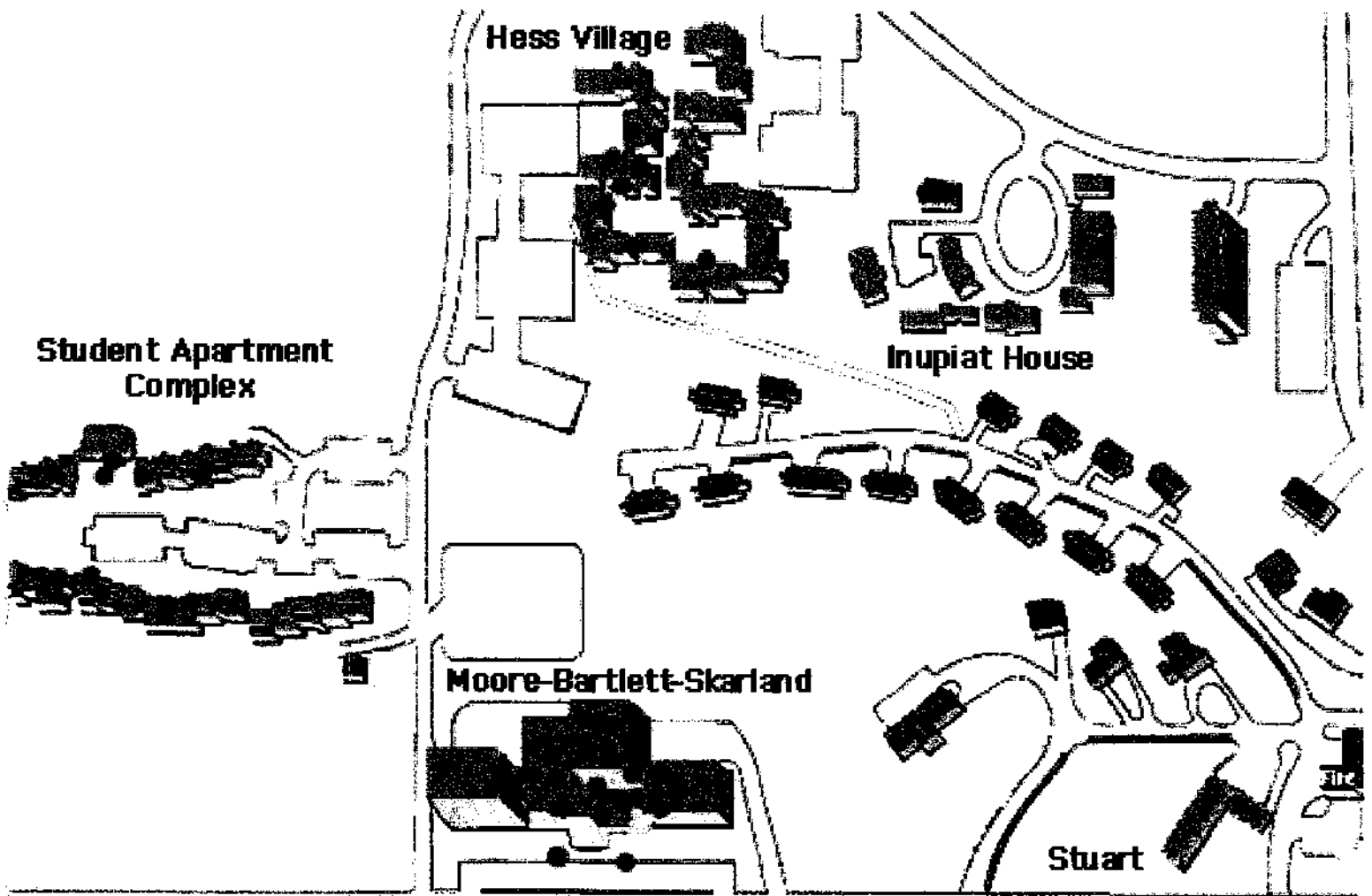
Finally, and I suspect this is true of many jurisdictions, we battled severe apathy. Students were apathetic about the survey (needing enticements to fill it out), residence life staff were apathetic about our programming and obtaining the numbers, and other University administrators were full of ideas but short on desire to perform.

## Key Players

SGT Syrilyn Tong was a Patrol Supervisor at the time of the Project. Although she is a 16-year veteran of law enforcement, she has never had any experience on Problem Solving issues until this initiative. She was the Project Leader and author of this paper. She has since moved on to become the Department's Operations Sergeant. She can be contacted at the University Police Department, 612 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, AK 99775-5560. (907) 474-5899, (907)474-5555 (fax) or [fnsatl@uaf.edu](mailto:fnsatl@uaf.edu)

Research Technician Barbara Jensen was hired specifically to perform the research, develop and administer the surveys, and crunch the numbers. She has been involved in the law enforcement field for 11 years and is currently employed at the University Police Department under another U.S. Department of Justice grant.

Research Technician Lawrence Chapin was also hired specifically to perform the research, develop and administer the surveys, and crunch the numbers. He has since moved on from the University Police Department.

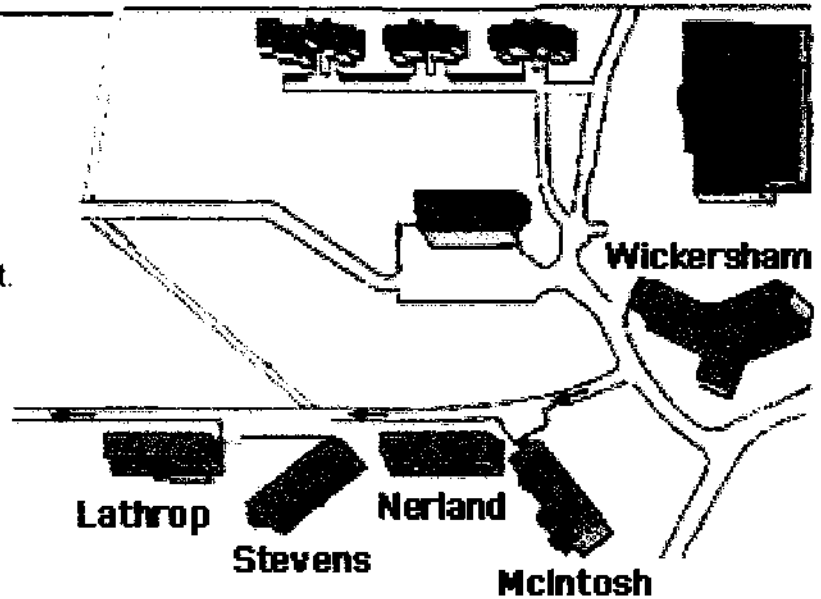


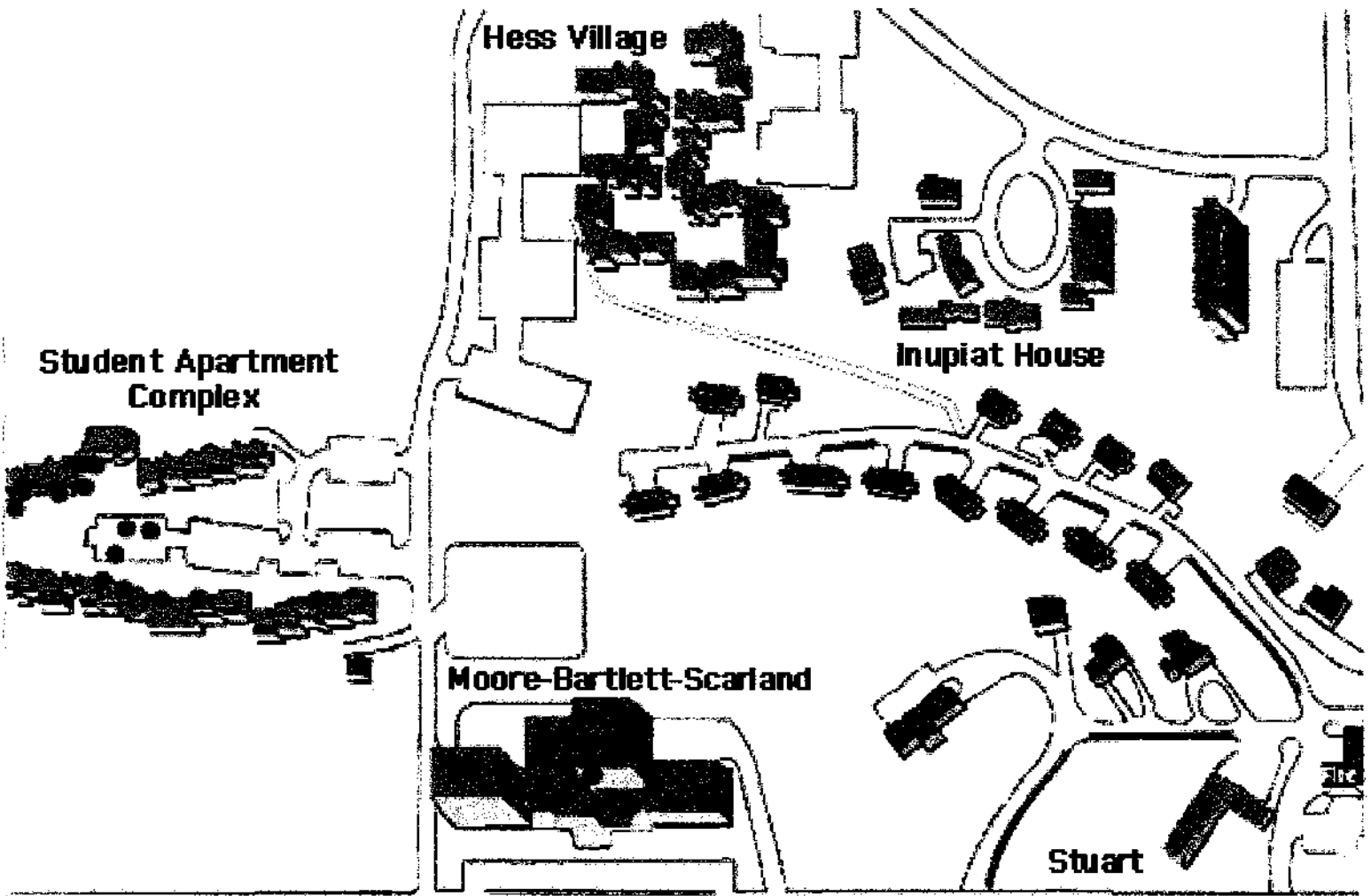
## SPRING 1998

### ALCOHOL RELATED INCIDENTS

Each dot represents one alcohol related incident.

Student residence halls are represented in blue.

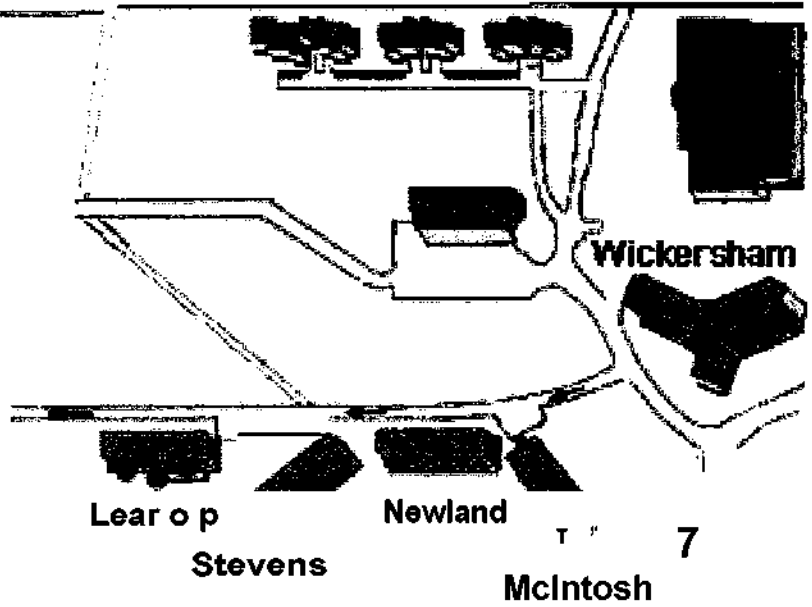


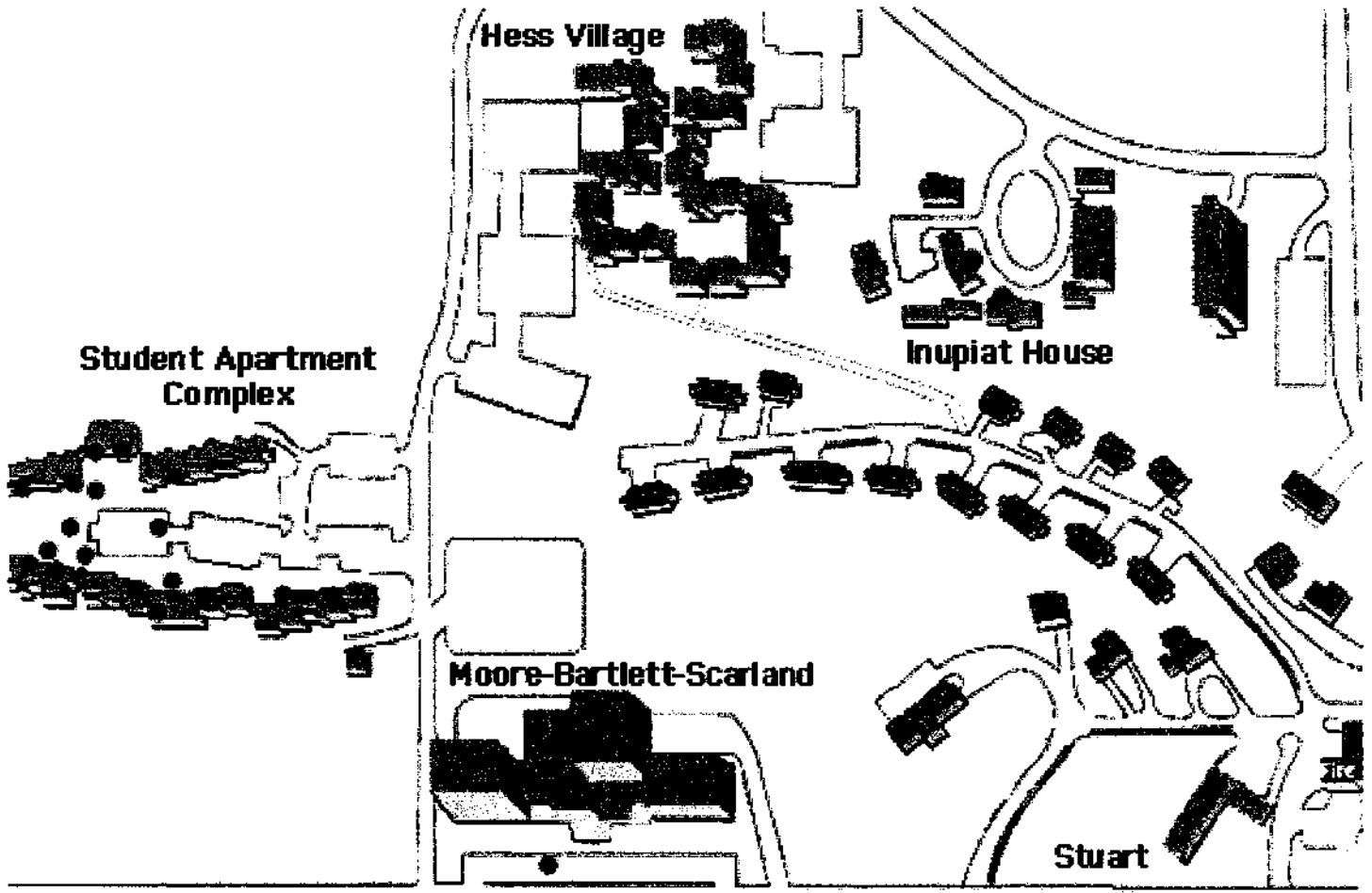


# SPRING 1999

## ALCOHOL RELATED INCIDENTS

Each dot represents one alcohol related incident.  
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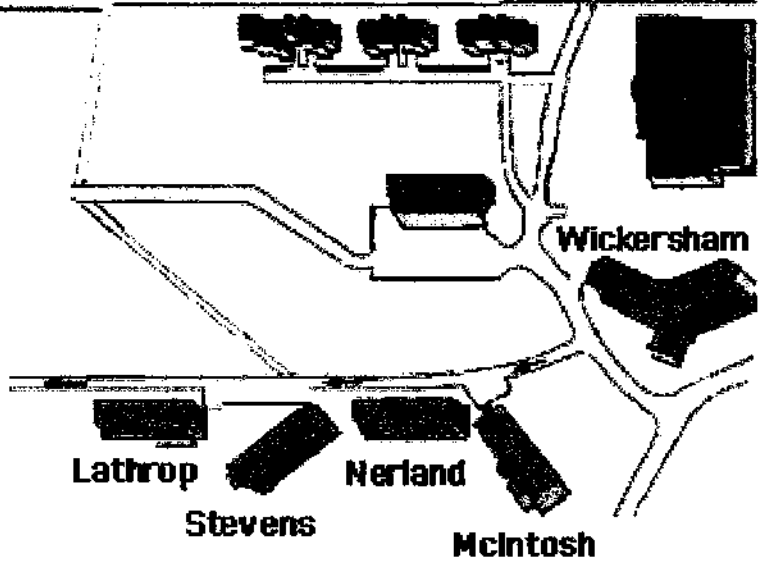




**SPRING 2000**

**ALCOHOL RELATED INCIDENTS**

Each dot represents one alcohol related incident.  
 Student residence halls are represented in blue.





Fall 1998 ALcohol Statistics

	Date	Day	Time	Disturbance Type	Location	Sex	Minor	Repeat
1	9/1 1/98	Fri	2227	Welfare Check	Hess Village	Male		
2	9/1 2/98	Sat	0032	Welfare check	Bartlett	Male	Yes	
3	9/1 2/98	Sat	0133	Noise Disturbance	MBS Lot	Male		
4	9/1 2/98	Sat	0147	Noise Disturbance	Upper Moore Lot	Male	Yes	
5	9/1 2/98	Sat	1720	Welfare check	Hess Village	Male		Yes
6	9/12/98	Sat	21 15	Welfare check	Hess Village	Male		Yes
7	9/1 3/98	Sun	0125	Welfare check	MBS	Male	Yes	
8	9/1 8/98	Fri	0242	Burglary/trespass	Hess Village	Male		
9	9/1 9/98	Sat	0013	Welfare check	SAC	Male	Yes	
10	9/20/98	Sun	0001	Noise Disturbance	SAC	Mix		
11	9/20/98	Sun	0547	Fight	MBS	Male		
12	9/25/98	Fri	2206	Intoxicated person	Macintosh	Mix		
13	9/26/98	Sat	2321	Fight	MBS Lot	Male		
14	9/27/98	Sun	0250	Criminal mischief	SAC	Male	Yes	
15	9/27/98	Sun	0317	Intoxicated person	MBS	Female	Yes	
16	9/27/98	Sun	0427	Criminal mischief	SAC	Male		
17	9/30/98	Wed	0244	Welfare Check	Nat'l Sci Lot	Male		Yes
18	10/4/98	Sun	0214	Welfare Check	MBS Lot	Male	Yes	
19	10/4/98	Sun	0507	Noise Disturbance	Bartlett	Male	Yes	
20	10/10/98	Sat	0201	Criminal mischief	Upper Moore Lot	Male	Yes	
21	10/16/98	Fri	0453	Fight	Moore Hall	Male	Yes	Yes
22	10/19/98	Mon	0800	Sexual Assault	Moore Hall	Mix	Yes	
23	10/23/98	Fri	0449	Welfare Check	SAC 100	Male		
24	10/24/98	Sat	01 14	Noise Disturbance	SAC 500	Mix		
25	10/30/98	Fri	071 9	Welfare Check	MBS	Male	Yes	Yes
26	10/31 /98	Sat	0544	Welfare Check	Moore	Female	Yes	Yes
27	11/7/98	Sat	0052	Noise Disturbance	SAC	Male		Yes
28	11/8/98	Sun	0157	Welfare check	Hess Village	Male	Yes	
29	11/9/98	Mon	0052	Noise Disturbance	Moore	Male	Yes	
30	11/15/98	Sun	0923	Welfare Check	Moore	Male	Yes	
31	11/20/98	Fri	2251	Fight	Hess Village	Mix		
32	11/22/98	Sun	1241	Welfare Check	Wickersham	Male	Yes	
33	11/25/98	Wed	2257	Welfare Check	Bartlett	Female		
34	11/30/98	Mon	0425	Welfare Check	Bartlett	Male		Yes
35	12/2/98	Wed	0142	Intoxicated Person	Lathrop	Female	Yes	Yes
36	12/6/98	Sun	0333	Fight	Hess Village	Mix	Yes	
37	12/6/98	Sun	0623	Intoxicated person	Inupiat House	Female	Yes	
38	12/12/98	Sat	0125	Intoxicated Person	Lathrop	Male	Yes	
39	12/11/98	Fri	0908	Welfare check	MBS	Male	Yes	Yes
40	12/13/98	Sun	0331	Sexual assault	SAC	Mix	Yes	



Fall 1999 Alcohol Statistics

	<b>Date</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Disturbance Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Sex</b>
1	9/4/99	Sat	12:52 AM	Noise disturbance	SAC	Mix
2	9/4/99	Sat	2:50 AM	Sexual Assault	SAC	Mix
3	9/5/99	Sun	1:33 AM	Noise disturbance	MBS	Male
4	9/5/99	Sun	3:11 AM	Noise disturbance	MBS	Male
5	9/6/99	Mon	2:09 AM	Intoxicated Person	MBS	Female
6	9/12/99	Sun	2:43AM	Sexual Assault	Chandalar Dr	Male
7	9/12/99	Sun	5:30 AM	Intoxicated Person	Skarland	Male
8	9/25/99	Sat	12:50AM	Intoxicated Person	MBS	Female
9	9/25/99	Sat	1:16 AM	Intoxicated Person	MBS	Female
10	10/2/99	Sat	12:05 AM	Noise disturbance	SAC	
11	10/2/99	Sat	12:28 PM	Intoxicated Person	SAC	Female
12	10/2/99	Sat	1:39 AM	Intoxicated Person	SAC	Male
13	10/9/99	Sat	1:36 AM	Fight	SAC	
14	10/10/99	Sun	12:39AM	Intoxicated Person	SAC	
15	10/23/99	Sat	12:45 AM	Intoxicated Person	MBS	
16	10/23/99	Sat	4:45 PM	Sexual Assault	Bartlett	Male
17	10/30/99	Sat	3:59 AM	Intoxicated Person	Lathrop	Male
18	11/12/99	Fri	1:59 AM	Noise disturbance	Bartlett	Males
19	11/13/99	Sat	1:31AM	Intoxicated person	Macintosh	Male
20	11/13/99	Sat	1:40AM	Intoxicated Person	Bartlett	Male
21	11/13/99	Sat	3:58 AM	Intoxicated Person	Bartlett	Mix
22	11/18/99	Thu	3:34 AM	Intoxicated Person	Skarland	Male
23	11/20/99	Sat	4:51 AM	Noise disturbance	Nerland	
24	12/5/99	Sun	2:06 AM	Fight	Walsh	Male
25	12/11/99	Sat	2:35 AM	Fight	SAC	Mix
26	12/12/99	Sun	3:52 AM	Fight	Walsh	Mix
27	12/17/99	Fri	6:58 AM	Intoxicated Person	Nerland	Male
28	12/19/99	Sun	3:38 AM	Noise Disturbance	SAC	Mix

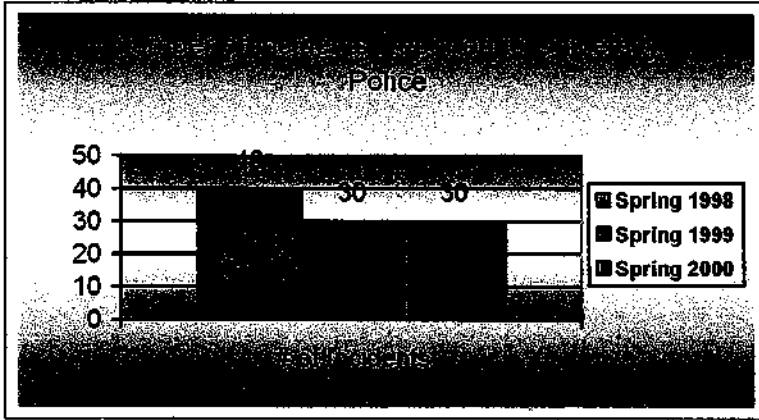


Spring 2000 Alcohol Statistics

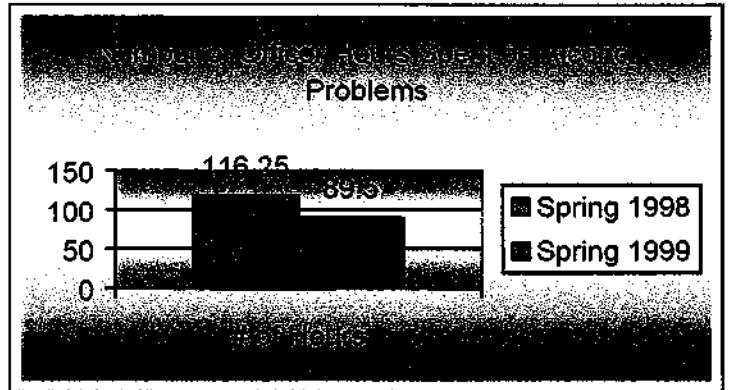
	<b>Date</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Disturbance Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	<b>1 /1 5/00</b>	Sat	<b>0036AM</b>	Noise disturbance	SAC
2	<b>1/15/00</b>	Sat	<b>0055AM</b>	<b>Intoxicated Person</b>	MBS
3	1/17/00	Mon	<b>0105AM</b>	Noise disturbance	SAC 400
4	1 /1 7/00	Mon	<b>0145AM</b>	Noise disturbance	SAC 400
5	1/22/00	Sat	<b>0151AM</b>	<b>Noise disturbance</b>	Bartlett
6	<b>2/5/00</b>	Sat	<b>0320AM</b>	Noise disturbance	Hess Village
7	2/21 /00	Mon	<b>0105 AM</b>	Noise disturbance	Hess Village
8	<b>3/25/00</b>	Sat	<b>0145AM</b>	<b>Fight</b>	SAC 200
9	3/26/00	Sun	0141 AM	Intoxicated Person	Skarland
10	<b>3/26/00</b>	Sun	0128AM	Noise disturbance	SAC 200
11	<b>3/26/00</b>	Sun	<b>0200AM</b>	<b>Fight</b>	SAC
12	<b>4/2/00</b>	Sun	<b>0352AM</b>	<b>Intoxicated Person</b>	Macintosh
13	4/9/00	Sun	<b>0428AM</b>	<b>Fight</b>	Hess Village
14	4/16/00	Sun	<b>0352AM</b>	Noise disturbance	SAC lot
15	<b>4/16/00</b>	Sun	0651AM	Fight	Inupiat House
16	4/17/00	Mon	<b>0345AM</b>	<b>Fire</b>	IVES
17	4/21/00	Fri	0235AM	Noise disturbance	SAC 300
18	4/21/00	Fri	1809-PM	intoxicated Person	SAC
19	4/21 /00	Fri	1830PM	Fight	MBS
20	4/21 /00	Fri	2032PM	Noise disturbance	SAC
21	4/21/00	Fr	2330M	Reckless driver	MBS lot
22	4/22/00	Sat	0014AM	Fight	MBS
23	4/22/00	Sat	0023AM	intoxicated Person	SAC
24	4/22/00	Sat	0116-AM	Fight	SAC 500
25	4/22/00	at	0216AM	Noise disturbance	SAC 200
26	<b>4/23/00</b>	Sun	0157AM	Intoxicated Person	SAC
27	<b>4/25/00</b>	Tue	0117AM	Noise disturbance	SAC 300
28	4/28/00	Fri	<b>0224AM</b>	Noise disturbance	SAC 300
29	<b>5/2/00</b>	Tue	0316AM	Intoxicated Person	MBS
30	<b>5/5/00</b>	Fri	0707AM	Noise disturbance	Inupiat House

Shaded areas reflect alcohol related incidents during "All Campus Day" weekend

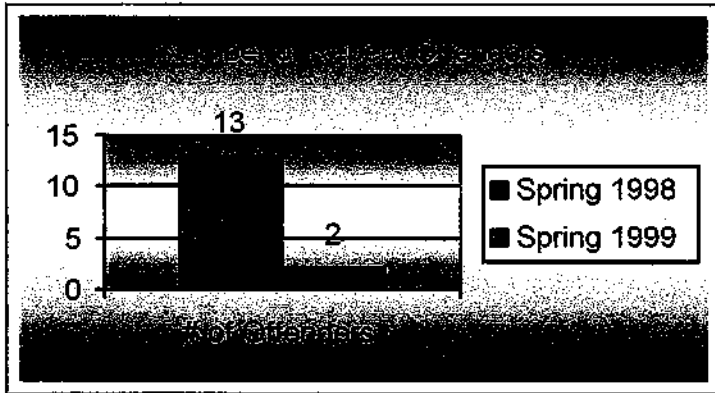
# Think Before You Drink Project Results



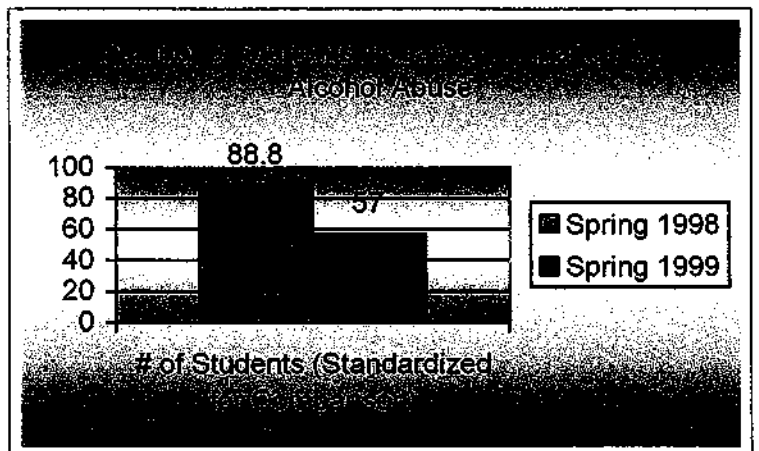
25% decrease sustained through Spring 2000



23% decrease

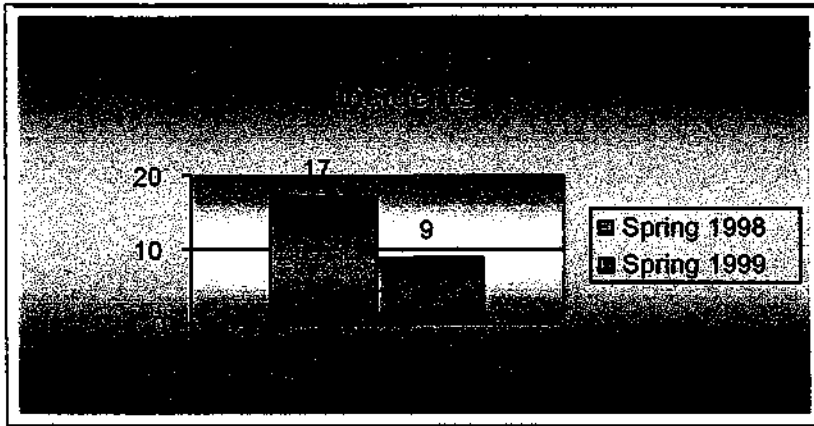


84.6% decrease



64% decrease

# Think Before You Drink Project Results



**47% decrease**

# Survey tracks alcohol at UAF

By JOLIE LEWIS  
Staff Writer

University of Alaska Fairbanks students say they can and do get alcohol easily, even if they are under 21. Drinking leads to vandalism in the dorms and causes some to make decisions they later regret.

Based on these and other results from a survey conducted last spring, UAF police believe alcohol is a problem in university residence halls. Thanks to a \$150,000 community policing grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, police were able to gather data about on-campus drinking as the first step of a four-phase plan to combat alcohol abuse.

The next step is to work with students to find creative ways to minimize underage drinking and the problems associated with it; police will later act on those ideas and ultimately redistribute the survey to see if they have made progress, said Sgt. Syriylng Tong, the lead officer on the project.

Of 206 students who filled out the 60-question survey, about two out of three indicated they drink alcohol; one in five said they drink more than one or two drinks three times a week; one in 10 have received professional help for alcohol problems; one in four have been disturbed by others' drinking.

Eric Davis, 20, falls into the latter category.

"Drunk people have tried to pick fights with me," he said. "When they get aggressive, it's a problem because they infringe on everyone else."

And Sam Strom, a 20-year-old resident assistant in Bartlett Hall, says the actions of drunken people can affect everyone in a building.

See ALCOHOL, Page A-8

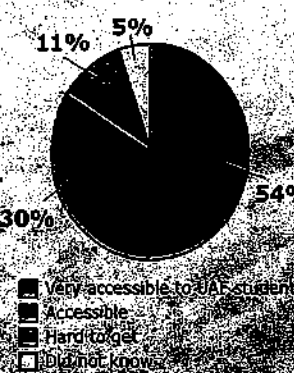
## Drinking at UAF

University of Alaska Fairbanks police, with money from the U.S. Department of Justice, conducted a survey in March and April to learn about alcohol use among students who live on campus. Of about 1,200 students who live on campus, 206 filled out the 60-question survey. Students were promised anonymity. The accompanying charts are a selection of the findings.

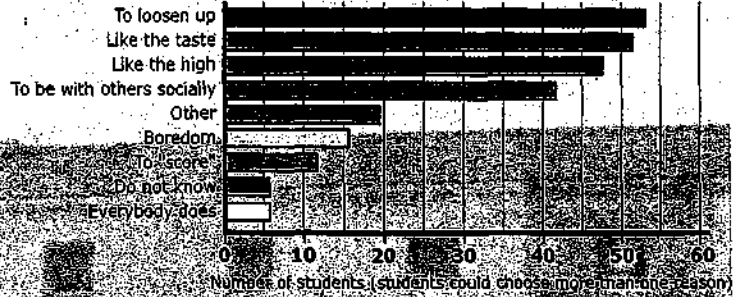
### Binge drinking (five drinks in a row)



### How accessible is alcohol to students under 21?



### Why do you drink?

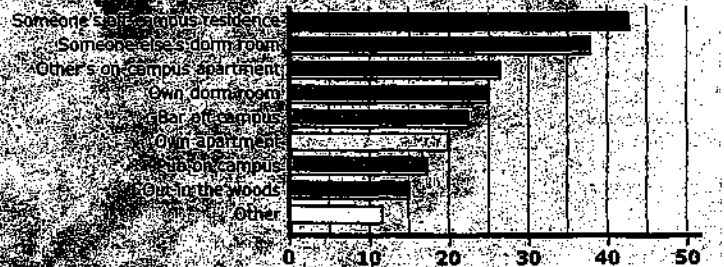


### Occurrences while intoxicated



- ▶ Most survey participants think at least half of their peers, including those under 21, drink regularly.
- ▶ Most drink in someone else's dorm room or off-campus apartment.
- ▶ Close to half had their first drink when they were younger than 18.
- ▶ More than half of those 18 are aware of parties at UAF where alcohol is served, but few attend those parties. Very few felt obligated to drink at a party where alcohol is served.
- ▶ About one-third prefer parties where alcohol is served; half don't care.
- ▶ At the vast majority of parties, students said no food is served.
- ▶ 27 have sought authorities due to alcohol—13 with state or city police, six with residence life officials, and seven with UAF police.
- ▶ 24 have seen a professional alcohol counselor.

### Where do you drink most often?



Source: University of Alaska Fairbanks Police Department

Jim Woolcoff/News