

Partying and Drinking in Westwood and at UCLA: Consequences and Potential Strategies

The Institute for Public Strategies (IPS) contracted with Harder+Company Community Research to help them understand the landscape of partying and drinking in Westwood, specifically among UCLA students and its impact on the wider-Westwood community. This brief highlights findings from the assessment and provides recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders.

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Introduction and Overview

On a national scale, partying and drinking often go hand-in-hand with college life. College parties can foster an environment of excessive drinking that result in alcohol-related problems that affect students, college campuses and surrounding communities. According to a national survey, nearly 40% of college students admitted to binge drinking in the past month. In other words, they drank four or five drinks in a row within a two-hour time period more than once in the past 30 daysⁱ. Rates of binge drinking among college students have remained at about 40% since 1980ⁱⁱ. Along with negatively impacting students' academics, there are other severe consequences that result from excessive drinking, including: assaults, accidents, injuries, and sometimes deaths each year. Annually, about 696,000 students ages 18 to 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking, and another 97,000 report experiencing alcohol-related sexual assault or date rapeⁱⁱⁱ.

The purpose of this assessment is to better understand the party culture in Westwood, specifically among the UCLA student body and the wider Westwood community, as well as the relationship between UCLA partying and the Westwood community. Specifically, we will look at the following in Westwood: the retail alcohol environment, student alcohol use and access, alcohol-related issues such as binge and underage drinking, and potential strategies to address alcohol-related problems in Westwood.

Between January and July 2018, Harder+Company conducted interviews and focus groups with Westwood residents, student apartment managers, UCLA staff, and UCLA students to gain a broad and comprehensive understanding of partying and drinking in Westwood and within the UCLA student body. Through the interviews and focus groups we aimed to understand the prevalence of partying, alcohol and drug use amongst UCLA students, and how these are associated with alcohol-related harms to students, the UCLA campus, and the wider Westwood community. We also gathered suggestions for policies and practices to address alcohol-related problems. This brief reports summarizes key findings from the interviews and focus groups.

Methods

To understand the impact of UCLA student party culture, phone interviews were conducted with apartment managers (refers to managers of off-campus, non UCLA-affiliated apartment buildings) and UCLA staff. The evaluation team also conducted two in-person focus groups with Westwood residents and two focus groups with UCLA students. Focus groups with first-year students were conducted separately from students with longer tenure (second through fourth year students). Students were recruited for focus groups through random selection, meaning that all students at UCLA had an equal opportunity to be part of the study.

Harder+Company worked with the Institute for Public Strategies (IPS) to identify UCLA staff and Westwood apartment managers to interview. The team identified a list of off-campus, non-university affiliated apartments close to UCLA and recruited apartment managers by cold calling. The team outreached to Westwood residents in several ways, including through local Homeowner’s Associations, as well as posting flyers in public spaces and on social media. Lastly, Harder+Company and IPS worked closely with UCLA Student Services to post and share outreach flyers to recruit students for focus groups. Interviews and focus groups were analyzed using content analysis by each stakeholder group (e.g., Westwood apartment managers, UCLA students, etc.) and across all stakeholder groups.

Exhibit 1. Interviews and Focus Group by Role

Role	N
Interviews	
UCLA off-campus non-university affiliated apartment managers	6
UCLA staff	3
Focus groups	
Westwood residents (non-students)	12
UCLA first-year students	3
UCLA second- fourth-year students	15



Student Alcohol Use at UCLA

Westwood has a limited bar and club scene but, like many college campuses, UCLA has a lively college party culture with students hosting parties at fraternity houses and apartments. “Party buses” that take groups of students to venues outside of Westwood are another prominent partying feature. Below is a summary of key findings we heard from the various stakeholders with whom we spoke.

The UCLA campus is the hub of partying and drinking Westwood. According to residents and students, the UCLA campus is the hub of partying and drinking rather than the city of Westwood, with most partying and drinking happening at fraternity houses and student apartments. Westwood residents pointed out that Westwood has limited bars and social venues and described Westwood as a “dead,” “dry town,” with “no happy hour culture.” In fact, many residents would like to see more bars, happy hours and dance venues in the neighborhood. One resident from the focus group said, “People go to places that serve alcohol to eat food. No one in their right mind would go to any place in Westwood to drink.” Given the limited role of bars and clubs in the partying culture in Westwood, interventions to reduce alcohol-related harms can focus on drinking that takes place at parties in private residences.

Total Alcohol Outlets

In Westwood, the actual number of alcohol outlets exceeds the guidelines developed by California’s Department of Alcohol Beverage Control.

61 : 92
Allowed Actual

On-Sale Alcohol Outlets

On-Sale licenses authorize the sale of all types of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.

40 : 75
Allowed Actual

Off-Sale Alcohol Outlets

Off-Sale licenses authorize the sale of all types of alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises in original, sealed containers

21 : 17
Allowed Actual

Definition of party

We shared this definition of ‘party’ with interview and focus group participants:

A **party** is an environment where alcohol is consumed by students and where a percentage of attendees are drinking to the point of intoxication.

UCLA parties are reoccurring and common social staples throughout the year. Findings across interviews and focus groups revealed that students hold parties in their apartments or at fraternity houses throughout the school year, typically spanning Thursday-Saturday nights. Fraternities are also known to throw “day-parties” throughout the year. There are times during the school year when partying is more prominent. For example, students noted that more parties occur during “week zero”, or orientation week in the fall. In addition, many fraternities host large themed parties, also known as “quarterlies”, just before finals begin. Apartment managers also noted that parties take place nearly every weekend in the buildings they manage, except during finals week and school breaks.



Fraternity houses and apartments are the most common places for students to party. UCLA students attend larger parties at fraternity houses, but also regularly host and attend smaller parties at off-campus, non UCLA-affiliated apartment properties. About half of the apartment managers mentioned that students host smaller parties at their properties, consisting of 10 to 25 people. Students from the focus group and off-campus apartment managers noted that underage drinking can sometimes be more prevalent at smaller parties because students can get alcohol from their friends as opposed to in bars or clubs. However, some students in the focus group believe that the environment at smaller parties is safer because students are surrounded by friends. This finding points to a potential intervention focusing on leveraging student relationships to create a culture of safe drinking.

Larger parties (ranging from 150-500 people) are often located in fraternity houses. These parties often have high alcohol accessibility and consumption, in particular for underage and female students. Research has also pointed to the central role that fraternities and sororities play at college campuses in fostering a social life that revolves around drinking^{iv}. Both UCLA students and staff recognize that due to the more regulated nature of dorms, students are less likely to party in on-campus housing.

Some students also frequently use ‘party buses’ to get to rented venues outside of Westwood. Fraternities, sororities, and other student organizations often rent “party buses” to get to rented venues outside of Westwood. Students noted that underage students easily access alcohol on party buses and many students ‘pre-game’, meaning drinking alcohol before arriving to a party or event. While some bus drivers check to make sure students are not bringing alcohol onto

“When you're with people that you know, you tend to either drink faster or drink more but because you're in a safe space”

—UCLA Student

Drug use at parties

Students, staff and apartment managers mentioned drug use, such as marijuana, at parties, but noted that it is not as accessible and prominently used as alcohol. As explained by one student, “I definitely think there is more alcohol consumption than drugs. I’ve never seen drug use at the parties I’ve been to. I think alcohol is just cheaper and more accessible”.

Of all drugs, students said marijuana and cocaine are the most common drugs used at parties. Students described drug use as a “more intimate” activity that only happens in closed rooms at a party if you’re invited to join.

the bus, students noted that they easily hide it.

Partying is a central part of the student experience at UCLA. Students from the focus groups view partying as an important part of the UCLA experience. Parties are viewed as venues for socializing and opportunities to relieve stress, but upperclassmen and staff members believe that first and second year students are more likely to attend large parties since they are "...trying to find their group faster" and it is "definitely normalized for freshman to try it out as an option." Students added that membership in a student organization often goes hand-in-hand with partying, since social activities hosted by student organizations can involve partying and drinking. As explained by one student, "I feel like parties go hand in hand because that's the space where you can hang out and see each other in a different environment. You can form more of a bond that you can then bring back to the [student organization]".

Even though a party culture is present at UCLA, not all students feel forced or pressured to join in – "there's a variety of different participation, but I also feel that there's no pressure to do so and if I choose not to partake my friends and people around me aren't going to say anything negative, because of it." Similarly, UCLA staff noted that there is a growing number of students who are choosing not to engage in the party/drinking culture.



Impact on Students and Community

Alcohol use by UCLA students has several negative impacts, including over-intoxication, binge drinking, underage drinking and noise. Students from the focus groups shared that women are more likely than men to experience social pressures to drink, which can increase their risk for sexual harassment and assault. In addition, partying and drinking has an indirect impact on the quality of life within the wider Westwood community. Specifically, off-campus apartment managers and Westwood residents shared that areas where students live are "rowdier" and "noisier" than other parts of Westwood.

Impacts on students

Over-intoxication, binge drinking, and underage drinking are the primary ways students are negatively impacted by the partying and drinking culture. Students and apartment managers shared times they've witnessed overly intoxicated students walking home from parties. Students emphasized that seeing over-intoxication is so common that it has become normalized. One student shared, "It's not shocking if you see someone on the street really drunk and every Thursday, it's like the ambulance is here". These are anecdotal observations of over-intoxication. Emergency Department data can provide an objective measure of rates of over-intoxication. A few studies of individual public universities found between 10- 16% of ED visits were alcohol-related. For example, one study found that at Vanderbilt University, 16.4% of undergraduate ED visits over one academic year were alcohol related^v.

Binge-drinking is common amongst UCLA students. The frequency with which parties are hosted, nearly every Thursday through Saturday, combined with students' desire to de-stress from their academics, fosters an environment that encourages students to binge drink. Students shared that after periods, like during "week zero" of fall quarter and before and after finals week, students are more likely to binge drink. One UCLA staff member shared that first-year students drink the most during their first fall quarter at UCLA: "First years' in their first fall quarter have a higher than average rate where alcohol is consumed in binge levels. That is when we see a spike in infractions and referrals to counseling services". Students

"Monday through Thursday they are saints. Thursday night through Saturday they aren't...There are definitely times that it gets crazy."

—Apartment Manager

pointed out that at fraternity parties in particular, there is a “mob mentality” and “free-for-all” environment that pressures students to drink more. As one student put it, “At huge fraternity parties like that where you don’t know anyone, it’s much more of a free-for-all. It’s an environment that’s much more conducive to drinking more I guess”. Students may pre-game on party buses or before going to a party in order to save money on drinks, or because underage students cannot purchase alcohol at the bars and clubs. These situations encourage binge drinking.

UCLA students and staff also shared that underage first-year students are more likely to use parties as a way to socialize and meet new people than returning students. They are more likely to attend the larger fraternity parties because they’re trying to find their friends and these parties provide a “safe bet” for easy access to alcohol and large crowds.



Women may experience more social pressure to drink than men, which may increase their risk for sexual harassment and assault. Both students and staff shared incidents of sexual harassment and assault at parties. Students noted that fraternity parties, in particular, foster an environment where women are encouraged to drink so that they feel more comfortable to “mingle, talk, and dance”. One student explained how drinking is a “given” for women at fraternity parties: “I’ve heard [at] parties [drinking] is kind of like given, especially if you’re a girl it’s more accessible to you and it is being given for a reason for you to partake in this environment”. Another student added that alcohol is given to women so that “they’ll be more likely to talk, dance or whatever with men”.

Students agreed that the environment at fraternity parties encourages women to drink. Students discussed the ambiguity that comes with giving sexual consent when someone has been drinking and shared several sexual assault cases that were recently publicized. UCLA staff also noted that there have been a disproportionate number of sexual assaults that have coincided with drinking and partying. Research points to the common occurrence of alcohol-related sexual assault on college campuses^{vi}. According to UCLA police reports, the number of reported rapes more than doubled from 2015 to 2016. UCLA police received reports of 31 rapes and 11 additional sexual assaults in 2016. It is unclear how many involved fraternity events and members. The majority of alleged assaults occurred in on-campus student housing^{vii}.

“If you’re a girl, they just let you in and then from there, I guess it’s like social anxiety kicks in, especially if you don’t know anyone. From there you feel like you need to do something to occupy yourself and there’s ready access to alcohol. You just start drinking as way to loosen yourself up. ”

—UCLA Student

Some students feel it is their responsibility to regulate their drinking, but also recognize the need for social support. Some students believe it is the student's responsibility to self-regulate their drinking and ensure that they do not exceed their limits. A few students reiterated that they must be aware of the consequences that this behavior can have on their safety and academics. Further, students shared strategies they use to stay safe when going to parties, such as using a buddy system to monitor drinking. One student noted how this strategy can sometimes fail: "I feel like it's important to go with a group or a buddy that you know will take care of each other, but even so both of you can binge drink and then that can lead to other consequences". Students also shared examples of times when peers who were overly-intoxicated did not call an ambulance because they were embarrassed or worried about the costs.

Impacts on the wider Westwood community

Noise is the biggest complaint for apartment managers. According to off-campus, non-UCLA affiliated apartment managers, noise is the biggest complaint they receive from other Westwood residents. "As far as residents at my building, I would assume they're probably annoyed by the noise because the [student] parties can get pretty loud," one apartment manager mentioned. Some students in the focus groups recognized that apartment parties can get loud and find it "completely valid" for other residents to make noise complaints. In fact, some students admitted that they or their roommates call the police to shut down parties. As one student said "People talk about how their party went and when it got shut down and stuff because that happens pretty frequently." Residents recognize that neighborhoods with students are louder than family concentrated areas. However, none of the residents found the noise to be a significant impact to them or their families.

Some residents, students and apartment properties occasionally experience property damage, loitering, and trash. Besides noise, off-campus apartment managers and residents also mentioned damage to property, trash, and loitering as a result of students partying in the neighborhoods. Yet, both students and staff perceive the environmental impact of parties and drinking on Westwood to be relatively low.

How parties impact residential communities...



All apartment managers (6 of 6) complained about noise.



Half of the apartment managers (3 of 6) mentioned damage to their property.



Two of six noticed trash around their property.



Current Policies and Practices

We also asked UCLA students, staff, Westwood residents, and apartment managers to describe any current preventative measures in place to reduce alcohol and drug-related problems amongst students that have been effective, along with their suggestions on what can be done differently or better.

Clear "no party" apartment policies help regulate noise and complaints in apartment buildings. Four of the six apartment managers we interviewed have clear policies in lease agreements that ban partying in the building. These apartment managers have little to no issues with partying and alcohol. Two of the apartment managers who did not have a strict policy or described an informal approach to addressing issues that arise due to drinking or partying (e.g., verbal warnings to residents), recounted more problems with partying than the managers with strict policies.

There are some educational efforts led by students and the university but they do not have a broad reach. There are a number of existing education efforts offered by UCLA, starting with an online alcohol education and prevention program for first-year students during orientation. However, some students said the program is just viewed as a requirement that students want to complete "as fast as possible," and that UCLA could find a more impactful way to engage

"UCLA environment is really stressful, and it's not necessarily a type of party environment where everyone is just expected to go, but I think a lot of people use it as an outlet"

—UCLA Staff

students in dialogues about drinking. Moreover, many student-led organizations host workshops and programming about alcohol consumption, safe sex, consent and sexual assault. However, students from the focus groups were skeptical about the impact of these workshops since they only reach a small number of students—“I’m sure there are clubs, like specific clubs that are like, ‘Hey we’re bringing in a guest speaker about this issue.’ But that’s not going to reach a very big audience as compared to the orientation session.” The UCLA on-campus housing office offers community talks about alcohol safety, prevention and resources for students year-round. Initiatives like the Semel Healthy Campus Initiative provide general information to students and staff about healthy living and wellness, addressing issues such as alcohol consumption and sexual health.

UCLA provides services and resources for students recovering from alcohol and substance use, and for sexual assault survivors but there is room to expand and strengthen these services. UCLA’s Collegiate Recovery Program (CRP) was created in 2016 to provide support to UCLA students who are in recovery from substance use or other addictive behaviors. UCLA staff described this as an important resource for students in recovery, along with the student-led organization, Bruins for Recovery (B4R), which supports students in recovery. UCLA also provides supportive services for survivors of sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking. The UCLA Campus Assault Resources and Education (CARE) Program offers free consultation and supportive services to students and faculty through their CARE Advocates. However, students noted that they currently only have a few CARE advocates serving the entire student population. To serve more students, UCLA CARE recently piloted a peer advocate intern program in which students are trained to offer consultation and supportive services, but students agreed that the university needs to increase funding and resources into services for sexual assault survivors.

Students feel there is a lack of leadership from the university in addressing alcohol-related problems. Students in the focus group felt student-led initiatives have shown more leadership than the university in addressing alcohol-related issues. They expressed frustration with UCLA’s lack of leadership and action on alcohol-related issues. One student said, “It’s our responsibility to be students and that’s why we’re here and that’s why they have that job. I feel like they should do more, do these things, not us. There are many things that students organizations are already doing, as we mentioned, and it’s great but it shouldn’t always fall on the students”. Students voiced that the university needs to invest more funding and resources into campus-wide initiatives that address alcohol-related issues. Students were especially concerned about the university’s lack of action around sexual assault. They suggested that UCLA should take more immediate action when sexual assault cases arise, place penalties on perpetrators, while increasing support for survivors, and communicate a clear stance against sexual violence.

The Fraternity Alcohol Ban and the subsequent policy implemented by the Interfraternity Council (IFC) were not effective in addressing the problem. In January 2018, the UCLA Interfraternity Council (IFC)¹ banned UCLA fraternities from hosting in-house events with alcohol. The self-imposed ban came after an alleged sexual assault by a former fraternity president but the council did not indicate whether the ban was linked to any specific event^{viii}. The ban was lifted a month later and replaced with a risk-management policy where fraternities are required to have third-party security guards and bartenders at every registered event.

“The biggest problem is the little four and six unit buildings that don’t have a manager on-site. They don’t have anybody like me to crack down on them. They create the biggest parties.”

—Westwood Apartment Manager

“We advocate for ourselves because there is not much happening from the school, and that’s frustrating.”

—UCLA Student

¹ The IFC oversees distinguished, international 22 fraternity chapters and over 1,600 students. The temporary ban was for the chapters that are part of the IFC.

While some students from the focus group acknowledged that the ban and the policy are good in theory, they have not seen it be effective in practice. Many students firmly believe this ban is ineffective at addressing sexual assault saying, “The ban reinforces the idea that alcohol is to blame for sexual assault and not the perpetrator”. Furthermore, students shared that even through the ban students find a way to access alcohol by either pre-gaming before going to fraternity parties or drinking alcohol at other parties and venues. The overall impression from the staff members is the ban and new policies have been effective in the short-term, but are not long-term solutions. Rather, they believe that there needs to be a change in culture within the university so that students are able to access other forms of entertainment and socializing that do not revolve around alcohol.



Conclusion and Recommendations

UCLA students and staff, and Westwood apartment managers and residents described a complex party and drinking culture amongst students. Given the limited number of venues for drinking in Westwood, most students access alcohol at fraternity houses and smaller parties and gatherings hosted at apartments. Some students also regularly use party buses that take groups of students to venues outside of Westwood, where they also readily have access to alcohol.

The partying and drinking culture in Westwood largely impacts students. Students reported several negative consequences associated with partying and drinking, including over-intoxication, binge drinking, and underage drinking. Women are even more likely to experience social pressures that can lead to these negative consequences, along with being more at risk for sexual harassment and assault. The party culture has less of an impact on the Westwood community, but apartment managers and some residents complained about the noise that comes from parties.

Based on the findings of this assessment, along with best practices informed by other research, below is a list of recommendations for the university and local community partners to address alcohol-related problems in Westwood. To effectively address alcohol-related problems in Westwood, strategies should be integrated in a multi-component approach.

Late-Night Programming

Students would benefit from access to other forms of entertainment and socializing that are not centered on alcohol. There was also consensus among participating staff members that a change in campus culture is needed. These could be accomplished through the implementation of late-night, campus-wide social programming sponsored by the University and free to all students attending. Such events would be scheduled to occur continuously throughout the year, with emphasis on high-risk times such as weekend nights and at the beginning of the fall quarter. These would be high-quality events designed to appeal to the student body and meet their social needs. The program would be branded in such a way as to strengthen student affiliation with the University and would be promoted through a campus-wide media campaign throughout the year.

Other universities such as Penn State, San Diego State and the University of Michigan have successfully adopted this kind of program and have seen positive results in the reduction of high-risk behaviors such as binge drinking^{ix}. Late-night social programming can be expensive, and funding typically comes from a variety of sources.

Examples of healthy campus climate initiatives



Alcohol-free social events

Stanford University's Cardinal Nights program was an effort to shift student perceptions away from revolving around alcohol to have fun on campus. In two years the program hosted 135 events with 40,000 student contacts. This is exceptional given a total student population of 18,000.



Social norms and marketing campaigns

These campaigns are directed at challenging misperceptions regarding alcohol use among students. Students tend to overestimate how much their peers drink and thus influencing their own drinking behaviors in order to conform to perceived norms. Stony Brook University used large posters of photos of students as part of their Think Again social norms campaign. The posters included Quick Response (QR) codes that students could scan to access norms data and awareness-building information.

Enforcement of Party House Ordinance

Participating students and staff agreed that UCLA has implemented effective alcohol policies for on-campus housing and, as a result, students are less likely to party and drink in those locations. However, this is not the case with off-campus locations such as student apartments, where students of all ages easily access alcohol and drink heavily, according to students and local residents.

The Loud and Unruly Gathering Ordinance adopted by the Los Angeles City Council in February of 2018, if enforced in the vicinity of the University, could be an effective way to curb alcohol and other drug misuse in off-campus locations. Under provisions of the ordinance, adults who host a gathering where underage drinking is taking place can be held accountable through fines. After responding to a party call, police determine if illegal activity is occurring, cite adults who appear to have facilitated underage drinking and cite those drinking if underage.

Other universities have seen positive results after implementing similar programs and other kinds of enforcement strategies. For example, a group of California universities, with coordination of campus and local law enforcement, implemented nuisance party enforcement and other operations and found the number of students getting drunk at off-campus parties decreased significantly. Other research indicates that enforcement operations are most effective when publicized in the media^{xi}.

The enforcement activities would be supported with high-visibility, University of California Police Department-sponsored media campaigns to raise awareness of the new policy and to deter violations, which can create further reductions in binge and underage drinking among the UCLA student body.



Integration of Prevention Efforts

Instead of meeting students' expectations that academics will shift to fit in with the party culture, participating students and staff felt the university should be more proactive in addressing alcohol-related issues. This would include establishing a healthy campus environment as a priority and taking more leadership in prevention. This could be accomplished by supporting an effort to integrate existing programs and activities, which although extensive, are largely operating in individual silos without adequate coordination. Integrating prevention activities in this way has proved to be more effective than implementing a variety of programs

and projects that use multiple strategies and operate independently^{xii}.

Other universities have established task forces, advisory panels, or other kinds of groups to centralize alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention initiatives. Typically, such groups include student leaders, university staff currently working on alcohol-related issues, alumni, administrators and expert advisors. Working together, they assess problems, identify appropriate solutions, build campus-wide consensus and collaborate on their implementation.

As part of this process they would develop a prevention plan that integrates multiple strategies, such as policy, enforcement and messaging campaigns to normalize healthy behavior among the UCLA student body. Such a plan should address any issues that have already been identified by students and staff as problematic. Some of the issues already identified include sexual assault, underage and binge drinking on and off campus, and students' use of rented buses to facilitate a party culture.

ⁱ National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSUDH). 2016.

ⁱⁱ McMurtrie, B. (2014). Why colleges haven't stopped binge drinking: Decades of attention without much difference. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, accessed at: https://www.chronicle.com/interactives/alcohol_binge

ⁱⁱⁱ Hingson R, Heeren T, Winter M. et al. Magnitude of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity among U.S. college students ages 18–24: changes from 1998 to 2001. *Annual Review of Public Health* 26: 259–279, 2005. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15760289>

^{iv} McMurtrie, B. (2014). Why colleges haven't stopped binge drinking: Decades of attention without much difference. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, accessed at: https://www.chronicle.com/interactives/alcohol_binge

^v Kharasch, S. J., McBride, D. R., Saitz, R., & Myers, W. P. (2016). [Drinking to toxicity: college students referred for emergency medical evaluation](#). *Addiction science & clinical practice*, 11(1), 11.

^{vi} Abbey, A. (2002). [Alcohol-related sexual assault: A common problem among college students](#). *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, supplement, (14), 118-128.

^{vii} Rock, Amy (January 22, 2018). "UCLA Fraternities Ban Alcohol at In-House Events". *Campus Safety Magazine*; accessed at <https://www.campussafetymagazine.com/university/ucla-fraternities-ban-alcohol/>.

^{viii} Associated Press (January 19, 2019). "UCLA Fraternities Ban Alcohol at Frat Houses". *NBC 4 Los Angeles*; accessed at <https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/UCLA-Alcohol-Ban-Fraternities-Frat-Sorority-Assault-470120593.html>.

^{ix} Larrell L., Talbott, Laura L.; Late-Night Alcohol-Free Programming and Implications for Alcohol Prevention among College Students: An Application of the Mcmos Model; *College Student Journal*, Fall 2018

^x Lange, J.; Alternative programming: An Exploration of Aztec Nights; *Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Drug Misuse Prevention and Recovery* <https://youtu.be/NhdD97RNABE>

^{xi} Evaluation of seven Publicized Enforcement Demonstration Programs to Reduce Impaired Driving - Georgia, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Indiana and Michigan, NHTSA, 2008, US Department of Transportation.

^{xii} Johnson, L. C. (March 2014). Using a public health and quality improvement approach to address high-risk drinking with 32 colleges and universities. *National College Health Improvement Program (NCHIP) Learning Collaborative on High-Risk Drinking*.