

Drug-Free Schools and Campuses
Regulations [Edgar Part 86] Biennial Review:
Academic Years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022

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Introduction/Overview

The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, requires that any institution of higher education that receives federal financial assistance must adopt and implement a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse by students and employees (20 U.S.C. 1145g—Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention).

Pursuit to this requirement, the Department of Education General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR), 34 C.F.R. Part 86 (Part 86), mandate that colleges and universities: 1) annually distribute specified drug and alcohol prevention information to students and employees ("annual notification"), and 2) conduct a biennial review of their drug and alcohol prevention programs \(^{I}\).

University of South Carolina Aiken (USC Aiken) is committed to alcohol and other drug prevention as the university recognizes that alcohol and drug abuse are major problems confronting our society. Implementation of the biennial review sheds light on work done and work that still needs to be done in relation to alcohol and drug prevention programming.

USC Aiken has used surveys within the required educational program (AlcoholEdu) and questions from the Core Institute Alcohol and Drug (CORE) survey to measure students' behaviors, perceptions and attitudes during this biennial review. In addition, data from judicial sanctions and the annual security and fire safety report were utilized in this review.

¹ Complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [Edgar Part 86]: A Guide for University and College Administrators, p. 2, https://wellness.coalition.uconn.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/3312/2021/10/Complying-With-the-Drug-Free-Schools-and-Campuses-Regulations-CPN-final.pdf

Biennial Review Process

Teresa Smoak, Counselor/Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) programmer formed a committee to participate in the review process. The members of the review committee included:

- Lacie Wehrmann, Director of Student Leadership & Engagement; Judicial Affairs
- Carla Hayes, Director of Human Resources
- Kevin Kerr, Director of Housing
- Jamel Hodges, Director of Diversity Initiatives
- Deri Wills, Director of Assessment and Special Projects for Student Affairs
- Jason Zike, University Chief of Police
- Amanda Byers, Director of the Student Health Center

The committee met on the following dates:

- November 4, 2022
- December 1, 2022

The following documents and programs were considered when compiling the biennial review:

- Counseling Services
- Student Life
- Judicial Affairs
- Human Resources
- University Housing
- University Police
- Student Health Center
- Athletics

The following documents and programs were considered when compiling the biennial review:

- Alcohol Edu Results
- Substance Use Survey Results
- Student Conduct Data
- Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
- Student Handbook
- University Policies
- University Housing Community Guide

Responses to the EDGAR 86 Compliance Checklist

- 1. USC Aiken maintains a copy of drug prevention programs in the Counseling Center. Campus Clarity was the previous required online program used to cover alcohol/other drugs education, sexual assault awareness, and healthy relationships. The contract for Campus Clarity ended during Spring 2020 and there were many changes on campus due to the COVID-19 pandemic and students transitioning to remote instruction as a result. Peer Educators (now known as Wellness Coaches) and the AOD educator provided programs and educational information in various forms including social media and the Student News while students received remote instruction. AlcoholEdu replaced Campus Clarity as the required online program during Spring 2020 but was not made a requirement for incoming students until Fall 2021 to allow time for normal campus operations to gradually resume. The campus has been working towards resuming normal operations since the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions have been lifted to varying degrees. The AOD Educator has resumed facilitating on-campus programming events centered around alcohol/other drug education. The AOD educator continues to provide information to and serve as a member of the Judicial Committee where students who receive alcohol/other drug sanctions are referred to the Counseling Center to complete education programs. Group sessions are generally for first time offenses. Based on the offense, students would have to attend the Choices Alcohol or Choices Marijuana group session. Individual motivational interviewing is generally used with second offenses. Based on the offense, the students would complete BASICS (Alcohol) or CSI (Marijuana) individually. Students with continuing offenses are referred for an assessment to our local alcohol/drug treatment center (The Aiken Center). After being assessed by the Counseling Center, if a student indicates a need for further treatment, he or she will also be referred to The Aiken Center.
- 2. Human Resources provides annual notification to all students, faculty, and staff of the university's alcohol and drug policy through email distributed at the beginning of each academic term. The email includes direct links to alcohol and drug policies, standards of conduct, sanctions, health risks, and treatment programs.

USC Aiken has standards of conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as a part of its activities. Students are provided with alcohol and drug policies while taking the required online program and must sign that they have read those policies in order to move forward in the training. A housing community guide is provided to all students living in the residence and it also provides information about student conduct and alcohol and drug policies. Members of all organizations at the university are also made aware of the on-campus/off-campus alcohol and drug policies. Handbooks are given to organization advisors.

A description of the health risks associated with alcohol and drug use is given to faculty, staff and students. The student handbook also contains the health risks.

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Legal sanctions, referral resources, and disciplinary sanctions are a part of the online alcohol and drug policies for faculty, staff, and students.

- 3. Materials are sent via email and the students are also provided links to access the student handbook. If students live on campus, they are provided a paper copy of the alcohol and drug policy in the University Housing Community Guide.
- 4. The means of distribution provides reasonable assurance that each student receives the materials annually.
- 5. The institution ensures that all students receive the material no matter the enrollment date because they will each have an invitation email and be required to complete AlcoholEdu. The admissions office has a checklist on their website that students are also encouraged to follow. The checklist will be updated to include the reminder to do the AlcoholEdu
- 6. Human Resources distributes information to faculty and staff by mailing to the oncampus post office boxes, through required online trainings and during the new employee orientation.
- 7. The means of distribution listed above provides reasonable assurance that each faculty and staff member receive materials annually.
- 8. The university has ongoing new employee orientation that provides the information about the policies, and this ensures that new employees are given the materials throughout the year, no matter the date of hire.
- 9. The university has several measures in place that assess our prevention efforts, encourage implementing new information, and ensure sanctions are enforced. This is a collaboration of several entities on campus:

Counseling Center- https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center Healthy 4 Life - https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/programs/peer- educators; https://www.usca.edu/campus-initiatives/healthy-4-life.

Athletics (NCAA requirements) - https://pacersports.com/sports/2016/4/8/usc-aikencompliance.aspx

Judicial Affairs- https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs

University Police- https://www.usca.edu/university-police

Student Health Center- https://www.usca.edu/student-health-center

Housing- https://www.usca.edu/housing

Students are routinely asked to complete surveys. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many changes occurred on the student and staff level that impacted the consistency of data collection efforts. Previously, housing staff was asking students annually to complete the EBI Survey and the Counseling Center was asking students every two years to complete an alcohol/drug survey called the Core Survey. The EBI Survey is set to start back being given to students Spring 2023 and the AOD Educator is in the process of seeking funding to restart administering the Core Survey with a projected date of Fall 2023. As mentioned in the previous biennial review, an Amnesty/Good Samaritan policy (https://www.usca.edu/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-113) and allowing

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organizations to have alcohol on campus under strict guidelines (https://www.usca.edu/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-104) were established with support obtained by the Student Government Association. The peer education program has had some setbacks due to the many changes associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and staff changes. The peer education program is in the process of being revamped as peer educators are now being identified as wellness coaches. The Wellness Center on campus has begun recruiting students as wellness coaches to assist students in improving aspects of their overall health. Wellness coaches within the counseling center are still being determined at this time. The AOD Educator has continued to facilitate two annual programs to bring alcohol awareness during the fall and spring terms. Smaller alcohol programs are being revamped including collaboration with housing and working with outside local agencies to provide guest speakers to discuss alcohol/drug related topics. The administration of the National Alcohol Screening survey is also being continued. Information is distributed at large and small events and within a Student Newsletter that is distributed quarterly.

Students who are required by sanction to receive an assessment at our local outpatient alcohol/drug treatment center are initially referred to the USC Aiken Counseling Center to make that referral. Appropriate releases are signed by the students with the Counseling Center doing any necessary follow up which is reported during the bimonthly judicial meetings. The success of the imposed disciplinary sanctions by Judicial Affairs is reviewed every two weeks at the Judicial Affairs meeting. New Maxient reports are discussed with possible recommendations and referrals and status updates are given on previous students with sanctions.

- 10. Since 2017, the Counselor/AOD Educator has been responsible for the Biennial Review. Before that time, the Director of Student Life & Services (now known as the Director of Student Leadership & Engagement), maintained the review.
- 11. The review summary will be held by the Vice Chancellor of Student Engagement and Inclusivity and maintained by the AOD Educator. If requested, the review summary will be made available at any time.
- 12. The review summary will be located in two areas:

Teresa Smoak Counselor/AOD Educator Counseling Center (803) 641-3609 Teresa.Smoak@usca.edu

Ahmed Samaha
Vice Chancellor of Student Engagement
and Inclusivity
(803) 641-3411
AhmedS@usca.edu

EDGAR 86 Appendix 6: Supplemental Checklist

A. Alcohol Free Options

- 1. Almost all programs offered on USC Aiken's campus (including events and activities) are alcohol-free. Service-learning opportunities are advertised and encouraged. The campus Student Activities Center, Wellness Center, and Starbucks are all alcohol-free settings and have expanded hours on the weekends. Alcoholic beverages are not promoted at campus wide events.
- 2. Our campus creates a social, academic, and residential environment that promotes health and wellness. We encourage a Healthy 4 Life (i.e., healthy mind, healthy body, healthy habits, and healthy environment) philosophy for all areas of campus. When programs are planned, it is recommended that they encompass one or more of these components. Students are educated with positive healthy norms (discouraging hazing, alcohol, drugs, body shaming, etc.). Leadership training is required for two members of each campus organization (over 200). Student Leaders, Resident Mentors, Athletes, Pacesetters, and Peer Educators (now known as Wellness Coaches) are just a few of the students that promote healthy behaviors and mentor fellow peers. Social media (Facebook/Twitter), Stall Wall, Student Newsletter, Digital displays, and flyers are some of the ways health messages are promoted. The Counseling Center collaborates with The Aiken Center (the local substance use treatment center) and the Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET) 2nd Judicial Circuit officers to offer students information and interactive ways to gain awareness on alcohol and drug use.
- 3. USC Aiken's campus limits alcohol availability. Alcohol is prohibited in public places, but a student 21 years of age can have alcohol in his/her dorm. Student organizations can have alcohol at a function if it is approved by the Alcohol Event Review Committee. The campus does not sell alcohol. Our food service vendor is responsible for serving, checking identification, and obtaining an alcohol license. Alcohol events are not allowed at the end of the semester/finals. Kegs are not allowed on campus. Special functions requested by the Chancellor allows staff to pour beer and wine. Policies for the use of alcoholic beverages on campus, the use of alcohol for university sponsored events on and off campus and for off-campus groups utilizing university facilities can be found here:

 https://www.usca.edu/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-104 & https://www.usca.edu/policies/advancement-policies/aadv-103.
- 4. All marketing and promotion of alcohol is limited and flyers must be approved in the Student Life office. Beer is served at USC baseball games and the occasional end of year commencement receptions. Alcohol industries are not allowed to advertise on campus although shot glasses, beer and wine glasses can be sold in the bookstore.
- 5. The campus alcohol and drug policies and AOD policies in relation to student organizations are clearly outlined. Local, state and federal laws and applicable sanctions for alcohol and drug related violations are also clearly defined.

B. AOD program goals

- Increase frequency of Biennial Review Committee meetings to provide ongoing communication throughout each academic year on data collected and the effectiveness of AOD prevention/education efforts
- Restart use of previous data collection methods and increase utilization of new surveys to collect more information about campus alcohol/drug use
- Increase collaboration with community partners to provide a variety of ways to raise awareness around alcohol and drug related topics
- Expand AOD awareness efforts by providing education on alcohol and drugs to faculty/staff
- Provide quality and equitable care to students and attend programs to remain updated with alcohol and drug trends/prevention efforts

C. Summaries of AOD Program Strengths and Weaknesses

- Strengths- Students have been able to meet with the AOD Educator to complete sanctions in a timely manner. USC Aiken has continued to partner with the local substance use treatment center (the Aiken Center) for programming to raise awareness on alcohol and drugs.
- Weaknesses- Improvements can be made on the expansion of alcohol and drug awareness efforts on the student as well as the faculty/staff level on campus.
- D. AOD policy (https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-104); (https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-104); (https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-104);
 - 1. The AOD Policy includes campus guidelines, local laws, possible sanctions, parent notification policy, health risks and treatment resources. An annual notification email is sent out to all students, faculty, and staff and includes direct links to alcohol and drug policies, standards of conduct, sanctions, health risks, and treatment programs.
 - 2. The AOD Policy is distributed in several ways annual notification email with direct links, new student orientation, online training, online student handbook, housing community guide, and faculty & staff orientation.

E. Recommendation:

- 1. Hold Biennial Review Committee meetings twice per academic year
- 2. Restart use of previous data collection measures (i.e., EBI Survey & CORE Survey) and utilize additional surveys to collect more information from students in relation to AOD use (i.e., ECheckUpToGo & AlcoholEdu)
- 3. Expand community relationships to enhance programming for alcohol and drug use awareness
- 4. Provide faculty and staff training to educate on the signs of alcohol and other drug use
- 5. Review, revise and restructure judicial sanctions for alcohol and drug violations. This specifically will include the creation of sanctions for other drug violations outside of cannabis use and making any necessary changes to current sanctions for alcohol and cannabis violations.

Notification Process

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law designed to protect the privacy of a student's education records. The law applies to all schools which receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education.

In 1998, changes in the law that governs the privacy of student records, FERPA permitted colleges and universities to inform the parents/guardians of students under the age of 21 when they determined the student violated university alcohol and drug policies. We at the University of South Carolina Aiken believe such notification can help us in educating our students. While we constantly strive to educate and empower students to make more responsible decisions about drug and alcohol usage, we know that the support of parents/guardians in this process is critical.

The University of South Carolina Aiken typically exercises its right to notify parents/guardians of students under 21 in the following situations:

- Cases involving drug violations
- Repeat or serious alcohol violations

The university also reserves the right to notify parents/guardians for first alcohol violations if deemed appropriate.

This information can be found in the Student Handbook https://www.usca.edu/student-affairs/handbook/file on page 70.

Annual Notification Process

The University of South Carolina Aiken provides annual notification to all students, faculty, and staff of its alcohol and other substance policy through email distributed through Human Resources and Student Affairs at the beginning of each academic term. This notification includes direct links to the following university policies related to the following issues:

- 1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees
 - 1. http://www.sc.edu/policies/ppm/hr101.pdf (Faculty & Staff)
 - 2. https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs/non-academic-code-of-conduct & https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/student-drug-use-policy (Students)

- 2. A list of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
 - 1. Federal sanctions include:
 - https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/21/844
 - https://www.criminaldefenselawyer.com/crime-penalties/federal/Possession-Controlled-Substance.htm
 - 2. State of South Carolina sanctions include:
 - SC Code of Laws: Title: 44; Chapter 53; sections 370-375 Poisons, Drugs, and Other Controlled Substances https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t44c053.php
 - SC Code of Laws: Title: 61; Chapter 4; sections 80-90 Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t61c004.php
 - Offenses Involving Minors SC Code of Laws: Title 63; Chapter 19; section 2440
 Beer and wine purchase, consumption, or possession.
 https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t63c019.php
- 3. A description of the health risks associated with the abuse or use of illicit drugs
 - 1. https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/student-drug-use-policy
 - 2. https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/topics-issues/drugs
 - 3. Alcohol and illegal drug use: https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm
 - 4. CDC Alcohol Use and Your Health:
 - https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/pdfs/alcoholyourhealth.pdf
 - 5. Alcohol and Drug Use and Abuse: https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics; https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/alcohol
 - 6. Tobacco use health risks:
 - https://sc.edu/about/offices_and_divisions/student_health_services/wellness-prevention/tobacco-cessation-and-treatment/tobacco-free-usc/index.php

https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/index.html?s_cid=OSH_tips_GL0008&utm_s ource=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=TipsRegular+2021%3BS%3BWL%3BBR%3BIMM%3BDTC%3BCO&utm_content=CDC_E&utm_term=cdc+on+smoking&gc_lid=EAIaIQobChMI1M7rwNiw8QIVesmUCR1J2gUSEAAYASAAEgIR3fD_BwE&gclsr_c=aw.ds

- 4. A list of drug and alcohol programs (counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry) that are available to students and employees
 - 1. https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/alcohol-and-drug-abuse-programs.
 - 2. https://www.mygroup.com/ (Our Employee Assistance Provider for Faculty and Staff)
- 5. A clear statement that the Institution of Higher Education (IHE) will impose disciplinary sanctions for the violations of these standards of conduct and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.
 - 1. https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs/non-academic-code-of-conduct

The University of South Carolina Aiken will impose a variety of sanctions if a student has violated the Student Code of Conduct. Sanctions are determined by a preponderance of the evidence in the context of 3 criteria: the severity of the infraction, the case history of the student, and the cooperation of the student during the conduct process.

- a) Sanctions can include, but is not limited to: Probation, Social Probation, Online Education, Fines, Research Papers, Loss of Campus Privileges, Mandatory Drug Testing, Required Alcohol-Drug Counseling, Residence Hall Relocation, Residence Hall Suspension, Suspension and Expulsion.
- 2. http://www.sc.edu/policies/ppm/hr139.pdf

The University of South Carolina Aiken will impose sanctions if an employee violates HR Policy 1.39 (Disciplinary Action and Termination for Cause). Sanctions could range from suspension to dismissal.

AOD Prevalence Rate, Incidence Rate, Needs

Assessment and Trend Data

AlcoholEdu Data

All incoming students complete an alcohol education course (AlcoholEdu) which includes surveys of substance use behavior, perceptions and related consequences. USC Aiken students have been required to complete AlcoholEdu since Fall 2021. Students have been given an extension to complete the AlcoholEdu course and thus all data has not been collected at the time of this biennial review. Data shown in the chart below includes the most up-to-date numbers from students who have been assigned AlcoholEdu between January 1, 2021 and August 15, 2022 and completed the pre-course and follow-up survey.

2021-2022

Drinking Categories		Course vey		llow-Up Survey		
	2021	2022	2021	2022		
Abstainer	49%	60%	53%	62%		
Nondrinker	26%	23%	22%	25%		
Moderate Drinker	11%	8%	14%	6%		
Heavy Episodic Drinker	8%	5%	6%	1%		
Problematic Drinker	3%	1%	1%	1%		
Unknown	3%	3%	4%	5%		

n=709 pre-course, n=655 follow up; Definitions: Abstainer: 0 drinks in the past year; Nondrinker: 0 drinks in the last 2wks but may have consumed in the past year; Moderate drinker: 1-4 drinks for males, 1-3 drinks for females; Heavy Episodic drinker: 5-9 drink for males, 4-7 drinks for females; Problematic drinker: 10+ drinks for males, 8+ drinks for females. Pre and Post surveys are separated by 4-6wks.

Data shows that the majority of students in both 2021 and 2022 identified as abstainers across pre and post surveys followed by nondrinkers and moderate drinkers. There is also a consistent upward trend for abstainers between pre and post surveys across 2021 and 2022, as well as a consistent downward trend for heavy episodic drinkers between pre and post surveys.

USC Aiken Substance Use Snapshot Data

The Substance Use Survey (supported by DAODAS and the USC Aiken Counseling Center) was developed to gather information on drug and alcohol use amongst students at USC Aiken in 2022. The questionnaire incorporated questions from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (created by the CDC) and CORE substance use survey. Overall, 248 students participated in the survey with an age range of 18-59 years old. The majority of students (74.2%) were between 18-24 years of age.

The following information was gathered in relation to alcohol use.

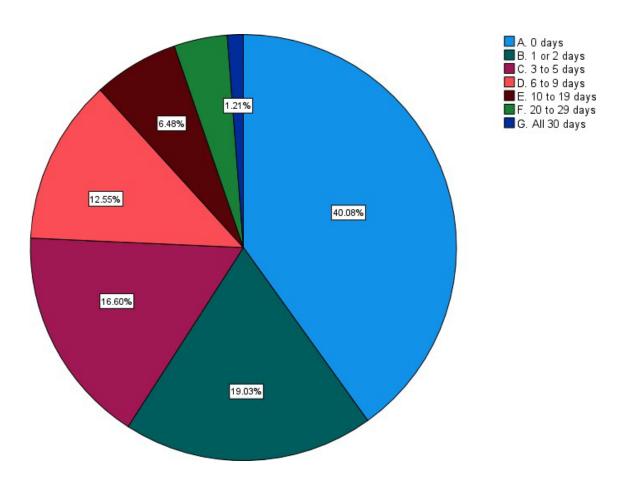
In relation to frequency of alcohol, about 40% of students in the sample indicated not having any days of drinking an alcoholic beverage within the last 30 days while around 36% of students had a drink between 1-5 days and only 1% endorsed having a drink on all 30 days within that time period.

In relation to binge drinking behavior, around 65% of students endorsed not engaging in binge drinking behavior while 26% of students engaged in binge drinking 1-5 days and 1% engaged in binge drinking 20 or more days within that 30-day period.

When asked about number of drinks in a row, 41% indicated not having any alcohol within the 30-day period while 19% indicated drinking 1-2 drinks in a row and 4% indicated drinking 10 or more drinks in a row within that time period.

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

A small percentage of students, 3 (1.2%), reported having at least one drink all 30 days. Ten students (4.0%) reported using alcohol 20 to 29 days. Among 16 (6.5%) students it was reported at least one drink of alcohol for 10 to 19 days. Between 6 to 9 days, 31 students reported at least one drink of alcohol. Three to five days was reported by 41 (16.6%) of students. For 1-2 days, 47 (19.0%) of students reported having at least one drink of alcohol. Lastly, 99 students reported 0 days. The completion rate was 99.6%, with one report missing.

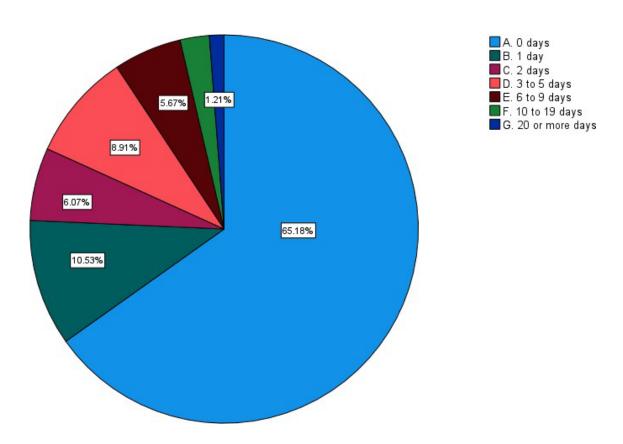


Binge Drinking

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) defines binge drinking as a pattern of alcohol consumption that increases blood alcohol content (BAC) to 0.08% or higher. For the average male, this is equivalent to drinking 5 or more drinks or 4 or more drinks for females in approximately two hours.

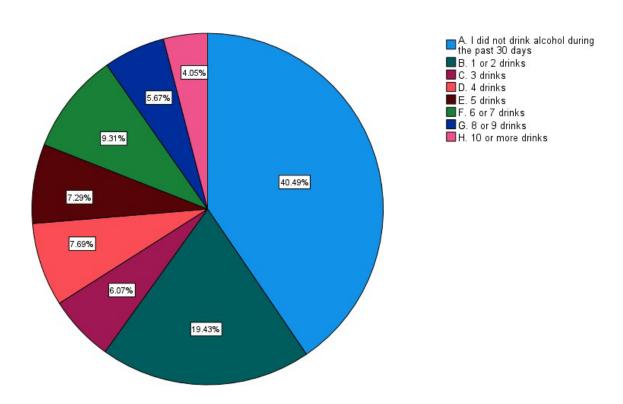
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 4 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours (if you are female) or 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours (if you are male)?

Three (1.2%) students reported that they engaged in binge drinking 20 or more days of the month as shown below. Six (2.4%) students reported that they engaged in binge drinking 10 to 19 days during the past 30 days. Among 36 (14.5%) students, they reported engaging in binge drinking 3 to 9 days during the past 30 days. Fifteen (6.0%) participates reported for 2 days and 26 students (10.5%) reported for 1 day during the past 30 days. Binge drinking was not reported, 0 days during the past 30 days, for 161 (65.1%) students. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.



During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of alcoholic drinks you had in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

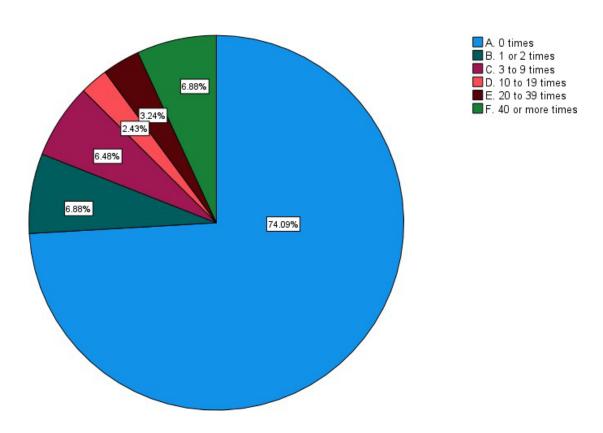
Of those who responded ten or more drinks, this totaled to ten (4.0%) students. Six to nine drinks were reported by 37 students (14.9%). Having four drinks was reported by 19 (7.7%) of students and five drinks was reported by 18 (7.3%) Three drinks were reported by 15 (6.0%) of students. One or two drinks was reported by 48 (19.4%) of students. There was a total of 100 (40.5%) students who responded having 0 alcoholic drinks in the past 30 days. The completion rate was 99.6%, with on missing response.



The following information was gathered in relation to cannabis use. Overall, the majority of students in the sample (74%) reported no marijuana use within the last 30 days with about 13% of students smoking between 1 to 9 times and 6.9% smoking over 40 or more times within that time period.

During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

A total of 17 (6.9%) students reported using marijuana 40 or more times during the past 30 days as shown below. When asked if they used 20 to 39 times, 8 (3.2%) students reported this amount. Six (2.4%) students reported 10 to 19 times and 16 (6.5%) reported using 3 to 9 times. Among 17 (6.9%) students reported using marijuana 1 or 2 times during the past 30 days. The remaining 183 (74.0%) reported using marijuana 0 times during the past 30 days. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.



The following information was gathered in relation to other drugs including prescription pain medication, cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, and hallucinogens.

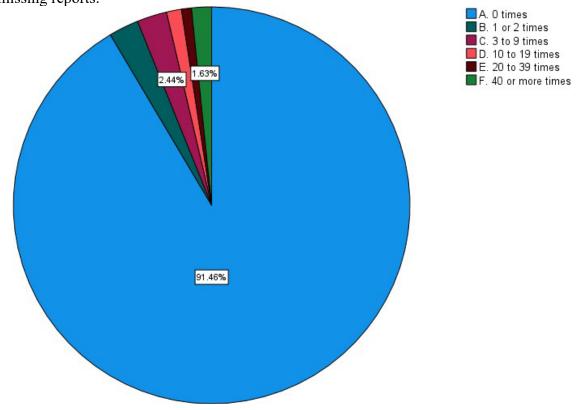
Overall, 85-99% of the students in the sample indicated that they did not use the drugs listed above. At 8% hallucinogens was the substance that had the highest number of students endorsing usage in their lifetime when compared to other drugs listed above.

During the past 30 days, how many times how you taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?

The majority of students, 95.6%, reported 0 times during the past 30 days. Eight (3.2%) students reported 1 or 2 times, and two (0.8%) students report 3 to 9 times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.

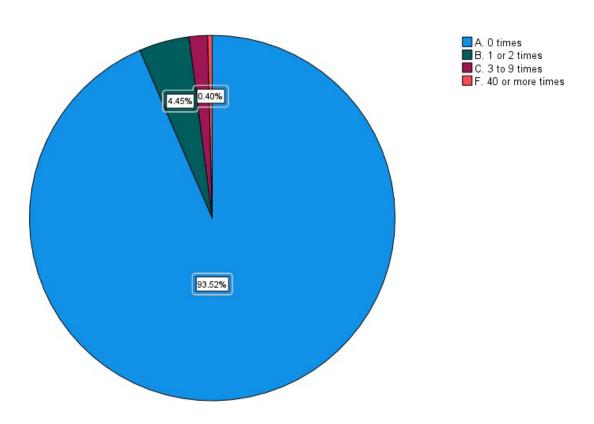
During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?

Most students reported never using any form of cocaine, specifically 91.5%. Twelve (4.8%) students reported 1 to 9 times, and three (1.2%) students reported 10 to 19 times. Two (0.85) students reported 20 to 39 times, and four (1.6%) students reported 40 or more times as shown below. There was a completion rate of 99.2%, with two missing reports.



During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?

A total of 93.5% of students reported 0 times. For one to nine times, 15 (6.0%) students selected this response. One (0.4%) reported 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.

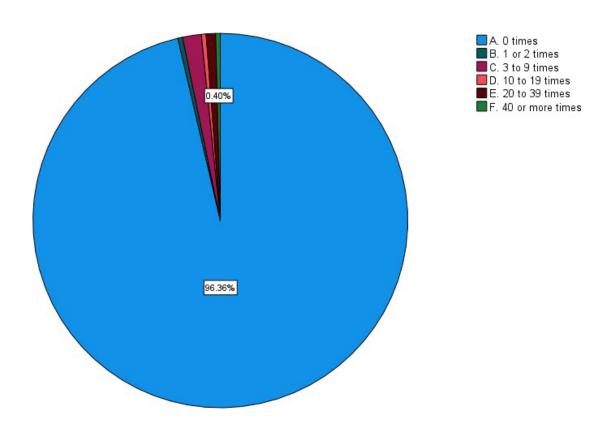


During your life, how many times have you used heroin?

98.8% students reported 0 times during their life. One (0.4%) student reported 1 or 2 times, and 1 (0.4%) student reported 3 to 9 times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.

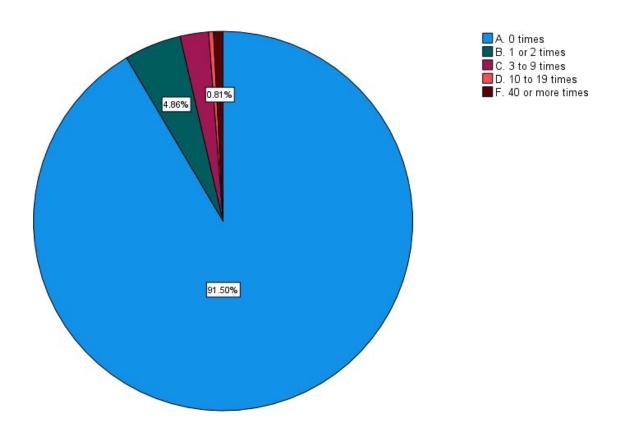
During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, or meth)?

The majority of students, 96.3% reported 0 times in their life. One (0.4%) student reported 1 or 2 times, and four (1.6%) reported 3 to 9 times. Additionally, one (0.4%) reported 10 to 19 times and two (0.8) reported 20 to 39 times. One (0.4%) student reported that they used methamphetamines 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.



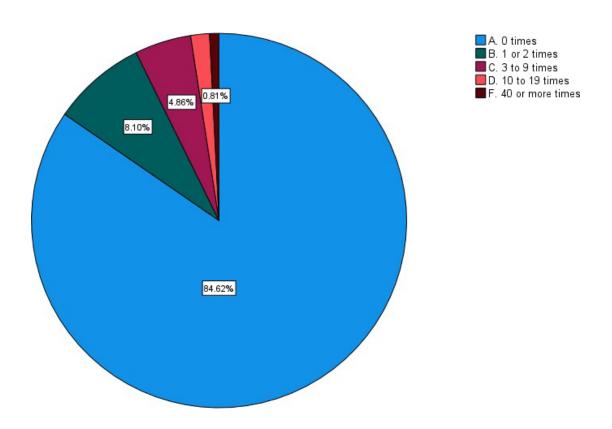
During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy?

91.1% of students reported using ecstasy 0 times. 12 (4.8%) reported 1 or 2 times, and 6 (2.4%) reported 3 to 9 times. One (0.4%) student reported 10 to 19 times, and two (0.8%) students reported 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.



During your life, how many times have you use hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms?

A total of 84.6% students reported no use of hallucinogenic drugs, 20 (8.1%) reported 1 or 2 times, and 4 (1.6%) reported 10 to 19 times. Two (0.8%) students reported 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.



Alcohol and Drug Policy Violations Data

SANCTIONS

Alcohol and drug violations at USC Aiken during FY 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 resulted in the following sanctions:

Sanctions	2020-2021	2021-2022
Drug Cases		
Choices – Drug Class	16	6
CSI Drug Program	0	2
Written Paper	4	2
Written Warning	8	3
Random Drug Testing	0	0
Disciplinary Probation	2	0
Drug-related Fatalities	0	0
Alcohol Cases		
Choices – Alcohol Class	38	10
BASICS Alcohol program	2	0
Written Paper	14	3
Written Warning	36	2
Disciplinary Probation	0	0
Alcohol-related Fatalities	0	0

This information can be found at https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs/non-academic-code-of-conduct.

Campus Safety: University Police Data

From the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report (2021)

The University of South Carolina Aiken (USC Aiken) is committed to providing the safest environment for work and study. Part of that commitment involves providing information about campus security to current as well as prospective students and employees. USC Aiken is required by federal law (The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, known as the "Clery Act") to publish an Annual Security Report and an Annual Fire Safety Report.

This data is compiled from the police department's crime log, University Housing, Student Judicial Affairs, and reported incidents from the Aiken County Sheriff's Office and Aiken Department of Public Safety.

The table below includes criminal incidents from 2019-2021 in relation to alcohol and drug related arrests and judicial referrals. In summary, criminal arrests for alcohol and drug violations, have decreased from 2020-2021. Disciplinary referrals for alcohol violations have decreased while those for drug violations have increased from 2020-2021.

Criminal Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals for Violations for Alcohol, Drugs & Illegal Weapons

Criminal Incidents 2019-2021	On Campus			amp ousir			n-Cam ing/Pro	_	Pul	blic P	Property	
	<i>'19</i>	'20	<i>'21</i>	'19	'20	<i>'21</i>	<i>'19</i>	'20	<i>'21</i>	'19	'20	<i>'21</i>
Arrests												
Liquor Law Violations	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals	Judicial											
Liquor Law Violations	34	21	11	33	21	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	16	12	16	14	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The information can be found at https://www.usca.edu/campus-safety/campus-crime-statistics.

Policy and Enforcement of Disciplinary Sanctions

The University delegates to the University Judicial Board the authority and responsibility for conducting hearings for students accused of violations of the Academic and Non-Academic Conduct Code.

Judicial Affairs supports the academic mission of the University by providing services designed to meet the educational and developmental needs of students. Judicial Affairs seeks to promote community standards, civility, respect for others, respect for self, and appreciation for being a member of the academic community of the University of South Carolina Aiken and the responsibilities it entails.

To accomplish this, Judicial Affairs promotes and enforces policies designed to foster a positive and safe learning community. Judicial Affairs respects the integrity of students by protecting student rights and insuring basic fairness in enforcing University regulations.

The discipline system extends and applies the general principles of the Statement of Student Rights and Freedoms within the academic community to specific actions and responsibilities of students and student organizations at the University of South Carolina Aiken. It accepts the proposition that "academic institutions exist for the transmission of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society, and that free inquiry and free expression are indispensable to the attainment of these goals.

As such the University strives to maintain an educational community which fosters the development of students who are ethically sensitive and responsible persons.

The University of South Carolina Aiken strives to protect this educational community and to maintain social discipline among its students. Consistent with its purposes, reasonable efforts will be made to foster the personal and social development of those students who are held accountable for violations of university social regulations.

The purpose of this document is to set forth the specific authority and responsibility of the university in maintaining social discipline, the educational process of determining student and student organization accountability for violating the regulations, and the proper procedural safeguards to be followed in this process to insure fundamental fairness and protect the students and student organizations from unfair imposition of serious penalties and sanctions.

This information can be found on the Judicial Affairs webpage https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs/non-academic-code-of-conduct .

Judicial Process

The standard of proof required in university judicial processes differs from that required in criminal judicial processes. In university judicial processes, the standard of proof required to find a person responsible for a violation is that of the preponderance of the evidence. That is, if the evidence provided indicates that "more likely than not" the violation occurred, the student will be held accountable for that violation. This policy can be read in full in the Student Handbook, on pages 28-53, https://www.usca.edu/student-affairs/handbook/file.

The University of South Carolina Aiken, as an institution of higher education, accepts its obligation to provide for its students, faculty, and staff an atmosphere that protects and promotes its educational mission and guarantees its effective operation. To accomplish these goals, the university requires certain standards of conduct. All students, faculty, and staff at the university share the responsibility to respect:

- The fundamental rights of others as citizens;
- The rights of others based upon the nature of the educational process;
- The rights of the institution;
- The rights of everyone to fair and equitable procedures for determining when and upon whom sanctions for violations of University standards should be imposed.

The Student Judicial Policy is the essential component in guaranteeing due process for students at the University of South Carolina Aiken. This policy describes procedures for addressing: 1) Violations of the Academic Code of Conduct; and 2) Violations of the Non-Academic Code of Conduct, including violations by student organizations. Each of these processes is addressed in a separate section of this document. Procedures for redress in cases of sexual harassment are outlined in the USC Sexual Harassment Policy, which can be found at: https://www.sc.edu/about/offices_and_divisions/civil_rights_title_ix/policies_and_procedures/in_dex.php under the Civil Rights and Title IX section. Paper copies can be obtained from the Human Resources office.

Consistency of Enforcement of Disciplinary Sanctions

Students are referred to pages 33-46 in the student handbook for the non-academic code of conduct violations https://www.usca.edu/student-affairs/handbook/file. Procedures for Responding to Violations of the Non-Academic Code of Conduct are found on pages 39-46. The system for responding to alleged misconduct by student organizations parallels the system outlined in the non-academic code of conduct and operate according to the rules and procedures of that system. Areas where the process for adjudication of student organization violations differs from the process outlined in the non-academic code of conduct are found on pages 46-49.

Websites that address University Alcohol and Other Drug Policies:

Judicial Affairs: Non-Academic Code of Conduct

https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs/non-academic-code-of-conduct

Use of alcoholic beverages on campus

https://www.usca.edu/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-104

Use of drugs by students

https://www.usca.edu/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-107

Student Tailgate Policy

https://www.usca.edu/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-112

Good Samaritan/Medical Amnesty Policy

https://www.usca.edu/policies/student-affairs-policies/astaf-113

Judicial Process

https://www.usca.edu/student-affairs/handbook/file

Application of Laws and Regulations

Students should be aware that educational institutions are not sanctuaries beyond the reach of the criminal laws of the communities and states where such institutions exist. While the rules and regulations of the University of South Carolina Aiken are not meant to duplicate general laws, there are some aspects in which the lawful interest of the institution as an academic community coincide with the broader public interests treated in general laws. Students who commit offenses against the laws of municipalities, states, or the United States, are subject to prosecution by those authorities and may be subject to disciplinary action under university rules when their conduct violates institutional standards.

Students, no less than other citizens, are entitled to be secure in their persons, lodgings, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. Searches and seizures by law enforcement personnel incident to investigations or arrests and conducted only under proper warrant. This does not prohibit normal inspections of facilities for maintenance, health, or safety purposes. Note: University Housing policies allow for the entrance and inspection of student housing units if there is reason to believe that a violation of law or university policy exists, or for life safety and/or emergency circumstances.

Students enjoy the same freedoms of speech and peaceable assembly as all citizens, but they are under certain legal obligations in the exercise of these freedoms by virtue of their membership in the university community. Expression may be subjected to reasonable regulations of time, place, number of persons, and form under established regulations. Expression in the form of action that materially interferes with the normal activities of the institution or invades the rights of others is prohibited. The university is pledged to protect lawful exercise of the rights of free speech and assembly and will invoke appropriate legal and disciplinary sanctions when necessary in the pursuit of this goal.

Students who are apprehended and charged by law enforcement agencies with felony criminal conduct on or off campus are required to inform the Director of Student Leadership and Engagement within five days.

The standard of proof required in university judicial processes differs from that required in criminal judicial processes. In university judicial processes, the standard of proof required to find a person responsible for a violation is that of the **preponderance of the evidence**. That is, if the evidence provided indicates that "more likely than not" the violation occurred, the student will be held accountable for that violation.

This information can be found in the student handbook https://www.usca.edu/student-affairs/handbook/file (p. 34) & on the Judicial Affairs webpage https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs/non-academic-code-of-conduct .

EDGAR PART 86 Compliance Checklist

Part 86, Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations Compliance Checklist

1.	Does the institution maintain a copy of its drug prevention program? Yes \square No \square
If yes, whe	re is it located?
2.	Does the institution provide <i>annually</i> to <i>each employee</i> and <i>each student</i> , who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, written materials that adequately describe and contain the following?
a.	Standards of conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as a part of its activities Students: Yes No Staff and Faculty: Yes No
b.	A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol Students: Yes No Staff and Faculty: Yes No
С.	A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law Students: Yes No Staff and Faculty: Yes No
d.	A description of applicable counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs Students: Yes No Staff and Faculty: Yes No No
e.	A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions the institution will impose on students and employees, and a description of those sanctions Students: Yes No Staff and Faculty: Yes No
3.	Are the above materials distributed to students in one of the following ways?
a.	Mailed to each student (separately or included in another mailing) Yes □ No □
b.	Through campus post offices boxes Yes \square No \square
c.	Class schedules which are mailed to each student Yes \square No \square
d.	During freshman orientation Yes No
e. <i>f.</i> I	During new student orientation Yes No nanother manner (describe)

4.		neans of distribution provide reasonable assurance that each student receives ials annually? Yes No No No No No No No N
5.		nstitution's distribution plan make provisions for providing these materials to who enroll at some date after the initial distribution? Yes \Box No \Box
6.	Are the at	oove materials distributed to staff and faculty in one of the following ways?
		a. Mailed Staff: Yes □ No □ Faculty: Yes □ No □
		b. Through campus post office boxes Staff: Yes □ No □ Faculty: Yes □ No □
		c. During new employee orientation Staff: Yes □ No □ Faculty: Yes □ No □
		d. In another manner (describe)
7.		s of distribution provide reasonable assurance that each staff ember receives the materials annually? Staff: Yes No Faculty: Yes No
8.		ution's distribution plan make provisions for providing these materials to staff no are hired after the initial distribution? Staff: Yes \square No \square Faculty: Yes \square No \square
9.	program to de	oes the institution conduct biennial reviews of its drug prevention termine effectiveness, implement necessary changes, and ensure that nctions are enforced?
	a. b.	Conduct student alcohol and drug use survey Yes No
	C.	Conduct opinion survey of its students, staff, and faculty Students: Yes No Staff and Faculty: Yes No No
	d.	Evaluate comments obtained from a suggestion box Students: Yes No Staff and Faculty: Yes No No
	e.	Conduct focus groups Students: Yes □ No □ Staff and Faculty: Yes □ No □
	f.	Conduct intercept interviews Students: Yes □ No □ Staff and Faculty: Yes □ No □

			nented mandatory drug treatm 1 No 1 Staff and Faculty:Y	ent referrals for students and les	
h.	employees		d cases of disciplinary sanctions Staff and Faculty: Yes		
i.	Other (please list)				
Who	is responsible for condu	cting thes	e biennial reviews?		
				andelia a sancaf sada nasasata ditamb	
-	uested, has the institutior rug prevention program		esults of the biennial review?		in
the d		and the r	esults of the biennial review?		in
the d	rug prevention program	and the r	esults of the biennial review?		in
Wher	rug prevention program re is the biennial review one_ Title	and the r	esults of the biennial review?		in -
Wher	rug prevention program re is the biennial review ne_ Title artment	and the r	esults of the biennial review?	P Yes□ No □	in -

SUPPLEMENTAL CHECKLIST¹

Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR Part 86)

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations require an institution of higher education (IHE) to certify it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. Failure to comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations may forfeit an institution's eligibility for federal funding.

EDGAR Part 86 establishes a set of minimum requirements for college substance use programs. Colleges and universities may have additional obligations under state law, including recent court decisions in lawsuits brought against IHEs by college and university students and employees. Consultation with an attorney knowledgeable in this area is highly recommended.

A.	Des	scription of the AOD Program Elements
1. Hov		ohol-Free Options es your campus provide an environment with alcohol-free options? Please check all that apply:
		Alcohol-free events and activities are created and promoted.
		Student service learning or volunteer opportunities are created, publicized, and promoted.
		Community service work is required as part of the academic curriculum.
		The campus offers a student center, recreation center, coffeehouse, or other alcohol-free settings.
		The student center, fitness center, or other alcohol-free settings have expanded hours.
		Nonalcoholic beverages are promoted at events.
		Does not promote alcohol-free options.
		Other:
Exa	mple	es of campuses that offer alcohol-free options can be found at www.higheredcenter.org/ideasamplers:

Pennsylvania State University, Ohio State University, and University of North Carolina.

¹This checklist can be found online at www.higheredcenter.org/dfsca/supp-checklist.html.

How do	ormative Environment bes your campus create a social, academic, and residential environment that supports health-promoting Please check all that apply:
	College admissions procedures promote a healthy environment.
	The academic schedule offers core classes on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.
	Exams/projects increasingly require class attendance and academic responsibility.
	Substance-free residence options are available.
	The campus encourages an increase in academic standards.
	Faculty and staff are educated about behavioral indicators, student norms, and cultural attitudes related to high-risk or illegal alcohol use.
	Faculty and staff are educated about behavioral indicators, student norms, and cultural attitudes related to illicit drug use.
	Faculty are encouraged to engage in a higher level of contact with students.
	Students are educated about misperceptions of drinking norms.
	Student leadership (e.g., orientation leaders, resident assistants, fraternity and sorority members, athletes, student organizations) promotes positive, healthy norms.
	Students have opportunities to advise and mentor peers.
	Pro-health messages are publicized through campus and community media channels.
	Does not promote a normative environment.
	Other:
•	les of campuses that promote a normative environment can be found at www.higheredcenter.org/ idea ers: Santa Clara University, Northern Illinois University, and University of Arizona.
	cohol Availability Des your AOD prevention program limit alcohol availability? Please check all that apply:
	Alcohol is banned or restricted on campus.
	Alcohol use is prohibited in public places.
	Delivery or use of kegs or other common containers is prohibited on campus.
	Alcohol servers are required to be registered and trained.
	Server training programs are mandatory.
	Guidelines for off-campus parties are disseminated.
	The number and concentration of alcohol outlets near campus are regulated.
	The costs of beer and liquor licenses are raised.
	The days or hours of alcohol sales are limited.

The container size of alcoholic beverages is reduced.
Alcohol is regulated by quantity per sale.
Keg registration is required.
State alcohol taxes are increased.
Does not limit alcohol availability.
Other:
es of campuses that limit alcohol availability can be found at www.higheredcenter.org/ideasamplers: Lehigh sity, Michigan State University, and University of Colorado.
es your AOD prevention of Alcohol es your AOD prevention program limit marketing and promotion of alcohol on and off campus? Please check apply:
Alcohol advertising on campus is banned or limited.
Alcohol industry sponsorship for on-campus events is banned or limited.
Content of party or event announcement is limited.
Alcohol advertising in the vicinity of campus is banned or limited.
Alcohol promotions with special appeal to underage drinkers is banned or limited.
Alcohol promotions that show drinking in high-risk contexts is banned or limited.
Pro-health messages that counterbalance alcohol advertising are required.
Cooperative agreements are endorsed to institute a minimum price for alcoholic drinks.
Cooperative agreements are endorsed to limit special drink promotions.
"Happy hours" is eliminated from bars in the area.
The sale of shot glasses, beer mugs, and wine glasses at campus bookstores is banned.
Does not restrict marketing and promotion of alcohol.
Other:

Examples of campuses that limit marketing and promotion of alcohol can be found at www.higheredcenter.org/ idea samplers: Baylor University; University of Minnesota; and University at Albany, State University of New York.

	w do	icy Development and Enforcement es your AOD prevention program develop and enforce AOD policies on and off campus? Please check all that
		On-campus functions must be registered.
		ID checks at on-campus functions are enforced.
		Undercover operations are used at campus pubs and on-campus functions.
		Patrols observe on-campus parties.
		Patrols observe off-campus parties.
		Disciplinary sanctions for violation of campus AOD policies are increased.
		Criminal prosecution of students for alcohol-related offenses is increased.
		Driver's licensing procedures and formats are changed.
		Driver's license penalties for minors violating alcohol laws are enforced.
		Sellers/servers are educated about potential legal liability.
		ID checks at off-campus bars and liquor stores are enforced.
		Penalties for sale of liquor to minors are enforced.
		Laws against buying alcohol for minors are enforced.
		Penalties for possessing fake IDs are enforced.
		Undercover operations are used at retail alcohol outlets.
		DUI laws are enforced.
		Roadblocks are implemented.
		Open house assemblies are restricted.
		Dram shop laws that apply legal action for serving intoxicated drinkers or minors are established.
		Does not develop or enforce AOD policies.
		Other:
		es of campuses that increased enforcement of policies and laws can be found at www.higheredcenter.org/ idea rs: Boston College, University of Oregon, and West Texas A&M University.
B.	ΑS	tatement of AOD Program Goals and a Discussion of Goal Achievement
Ple	ase	state your AOD program goals:

Initiatives: (1) Articulate and consistently enforce clear policies that promote an educational environment free from substance use/abuse. (2) Provide ongoing education for members of the campus community for the purpose of preventing alcohol abuse and other drug use. (3) Provide a reasonable level of care for substance abusers through counseling, treatment, and referral. (4) Implement campus activities that promote and reinforce health, responsible living, respect for community and campus standards, individual responsibility on the campus, and intellectual, social, emotional, spiritual or ethical, and physical well-being of the members. (5) Be vocal and visionary in combating the negative issues surrounding alcohol and other drug use and abuse on campus.		
Please	describe how the program's goals were achieved:	
	les of specific program goals are demonstrated by the latest awardees of the Alcohol and Other Drug tion Models on College Campuses Grant Competition; please see www.higheredcenter.org/grants.	
C. Su	mmaries of AOD Program Strengths and Weaknesses	
What a	are the strengths and/or weaknesses of your AOD prevention program?	
D. A0	DD Policy*	
What in	licy Contents Iformation do you distribute to employees and students (taking one or more classes for academic credit, not not not one continuing education)? Please check all that apply:	
	A description of the health risks associated with alcohol abuse and the use of illegal drugs.	
	A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, and federal laws.	
	A description of any treatment, counseling, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs available at your institution.	
	A statement of the institution's disciplinary measures regarding alcohol and illegal drug use by students and employees.	

	Other AOD policy-related information:
	We do not have an AOD policy.
	olicy Distribution does your institution publicize its alcohol or other drug policy? Please check all that
	Student handbook
	Staff and faculty handbook
	Admissions materials
	Course catalogs
	Class schedules
	Employee paychecks
	Student's academic orientation
	Residence hall orientation
	Staff and faculty orientation
	Formal speaking engagements
	Other:
	We do not publicize our alcohol/drug policy.
Drug P	see the publication Setting and Improving Policies for Reducing Alcohol and Other roblems on Campus at the Web site of the Higher Education Center for Alcohol ther Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention at www.higheredcenter.org.
* Pleas	se attach copies of the policies distributed to students and employees.
E. Recommend	dations for Revising AOD Prevention Programs
Please offer ar	ny recommendations for revising AOD prevention programs and/or policies:

From: <u>Carla Hayes</u>
To: <u>Carla Hayes</u>

Subject: IMPORTANT: Notification of Alcohol/Drug Policies and Related Resources - Fall 2022

Date: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 9:41:10 AM

Good morning, Pacers.

! hope your semester is off to a great start. Please see important information below.

The Federal Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and its amendments of 1989, the Higher Education Reauthorization Act, and EDGAR 86 require all federal grant recipients to certify a drug-free environment.

UofSC Aiken remains dedicated to complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, EDGAR 86, and all related provisions. UofSC Aiken prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities.

Alcohol, tobacco, and drug policies and programs apply to administrators, faculty, staff and students. UofSC Aiken adopts and provides programs "to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees on school premises or as part of any of its activities." In addition, the University refers employees and students to professionals and resources that enhance health and personal efficacy. Take advantage of these resources to promote wellness while avoiding harmful habits that come from abusing alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

An **annual notification** is necessary to specify the following issues:

- 1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees
 - 1. http://www.sc.edu/policies/ppm/hr101.pdf (Faculty & Staff)
 - https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs/non-academic-code-of-conduct & https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/student-drug-use-policy (Students)
- 2. A list of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
 - 1. Federal sanctions include:
 - https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/21/844
 https://www.criminaldefenselawyer.com/crime-penalties/federal/Possession-Controlled-Substance.htm
 - 2. State of South Carolina sanctions include:
 - SC Code of Laws: Title: 44; Chapter 53; sections 370-375 Poisons, Drugs, and Other Controlled Substances

https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t44c053.php

 SC Code of Laws: Title: 61; Chapter 4; sections 80-90 Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages

https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t61c004.php

 Offenses Involving Minors SC Code of Laws: Title 63; Chapter 19; section 2440 Beer and wine purchase, consumption, or possession.

https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t63c019.php

- 3. A description of the health risks associated with the abuse or use of illicit drugs and alcohol.
 - 1. https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/student-drug-use-policy
 - 2. https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/topics-issues/drugs
 - 3. Alcohol and illegal drug use: https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm
 - 4. CDC Alcohol Use and Your Health: https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/pdfs/alcoholyourhealth.pdf
 - 5. Alcohol and Drug Use and Abuse:
 https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/addiction-health; https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/alcohol
 - 6. Tobacco use health risks:

https://sc.edu/about/offices and divisions/student health services/wellness-prevention/tobacco-cessation-and-treatment/tobacco-free-usc/index.php

https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/index.html?
s cid=OSH tips GL0008&utm source=google&utm medium=cpc&utm ca
mpaign=TipsRegular+2021%3BS%3BWL%3BBR%3BIMM%3BDTC%3BCO
&utm content=CDC E&utm term=cdc+on+smoking&gclid=EAlalQobChMI1
M7rwNiw8QIVesmUCR1J2qUSEAAYASAAEgIR3fD BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds

- 4. A list of drug and alcohol programs (counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and reentry) that are available to students and employees
 - 1. https://www.usca.edu/counseling-center/policies/alcohol-and-drug-abuse-programs.
 - 2. https://www.mygroup.com/ (Our Employee Assistance Provider for Faculty and Staff)
- 5. A clear statement that the Institution of Higher Education (IHE) will impose disciplinary sanctions for the violations of these standards of conduct and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.
 - 1. https://www.usca.edu/judicial-affairs/non-academic-code-of-conduct

The University of South Carolina Aiken will impose a variety of sanctions if a student has violated the Student Code of Conduct. Sanctions are determined by a preponderance of the evidence in the context of 3 criteria: the severity of the infraction, the case history of the student, and the cooperation of the student during the conduct process.

a. Sanctions can include, but is not limited to: Probation, Social Probation, Online Education, Fines, Research Papers, Loss of Campus Privileges, Mandatory Drug Testing, Required Alcohol-Drug Counseling, Residence Hall Relocation, Residence Hall Suspension, Suspension and Expulsion.

2. http://www.sc.edu/policies/ppm/hr139.pdf

The University of South Carolina Aiken will impose sanctions if an employee violates HR Policy 1.39 (Disciplinary Action and Termination for Cause). Sanctions could range from suspension to dismissal.

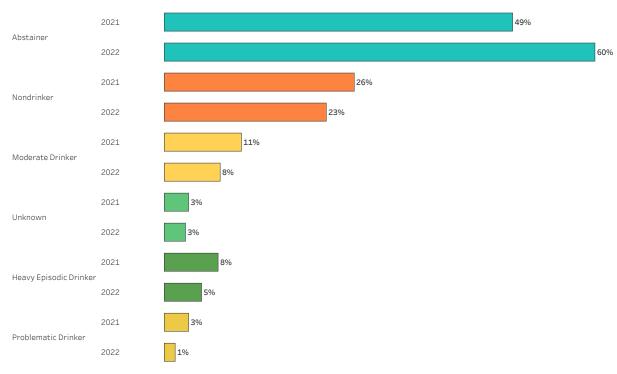
If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or Ahmed Samaha, Vice Chancellor for Student Engagement and Inclusivity.

Sincerely, Carla



AlcoholEdu for College: Primary

Answer Text



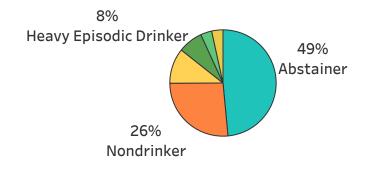
% of Total Responses

Answer Text
Abstainer
Nondrinker
Moderate Drinker
Unknown
Heavy Episodic Drinker
Problematic Drinker

AlcoholEdu for College: Primary

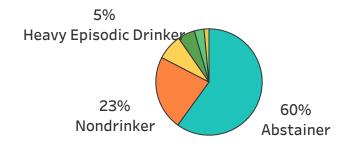
Answer Text

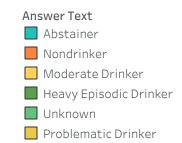
AlcoholEdu for College: Primary





AlcoholEdu for College: Primary

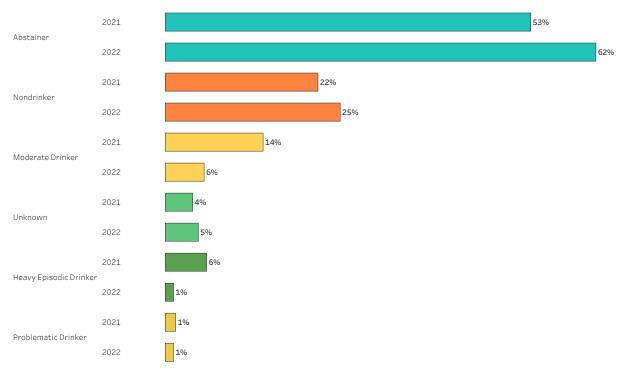




Total Responses: 709

AlcoholEdu for College: Primary - Part Two

Answer Text



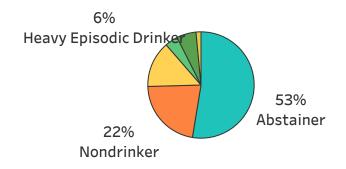
% of Total Responses

Answer Text
Abstainer
Nondrinker
Moderate Drinker
Unknown
Heavy Episodic Drinker
Problematic Drinker

AlcoholEdu for College: Primary - Part Two

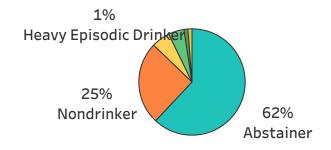
Answer Text

AlcoholEdu for College: Primary - Part Two





AlcoholEdu for College: Primary - Part Two





Total Responses: 655

USC Aiken Substance Use Snapshot

2022 Summary Report

Prepared by:

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Supported by DAODAS funding

METHOD

Background

University of South Carolina Aiken is committed to preserving an environment that promotes the health and wellbeing of its community members. The University shows its dedication to encouraging a healthy lifestyle by continuously developing policies, programs, and services. The Substance Use Survey (supported by DAODAS and the USCA Counseling Center) was tailored for students at University of South Carolina Aiken to gather information on drug and alcohol use.

Method

The questionnaire was developed by incorporating questions from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (created by the CDC) and CORE substance use survey. Qualtrics survey software was used and distributed via email to recruit students to participate. Students could complete a separate additional survey if they wished to receive a raffle item for their participation.

Sample

Overall, 248 students participated in the survey. Demographic information is described below.

Completion Rate

Students were allowed to refrain from answering any question they did not want to answer. Completion rate varied depending on the question, where some students did not respond or preferred not to respond at all.

Anonymity

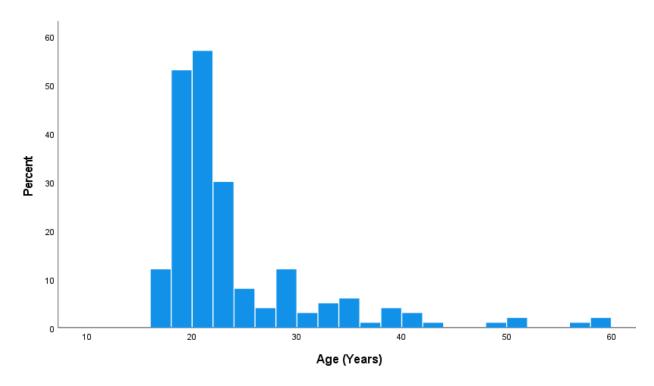
All surveys were completed anonymously with no identifiable information collected. Results will be presented in aggregate below to further protect individual information.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

There was a total of 248 students that completed the DAODAS Pre-Test Survey in 2022. The following information describes the students age, gender identity, race/ethnicity, class rank, first generation college student, nontraditional student, housing, in-person vs. online student, and financial status.

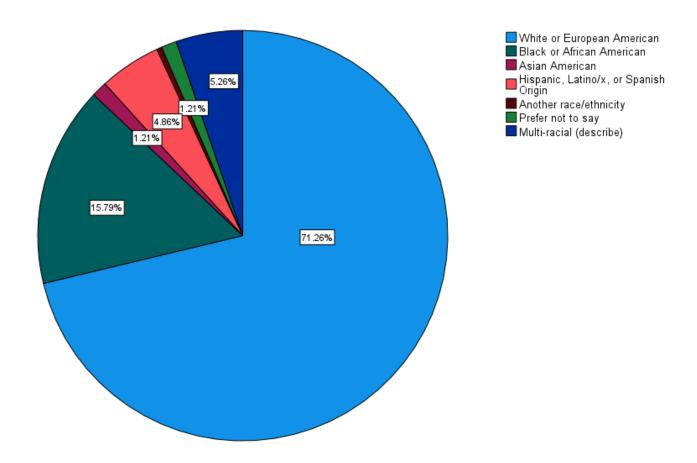
Age

Below are the reported ages of students in this survey. The majority of students reported ages between 18-24 years old (74.2%). Students reported an age range of 18-59.



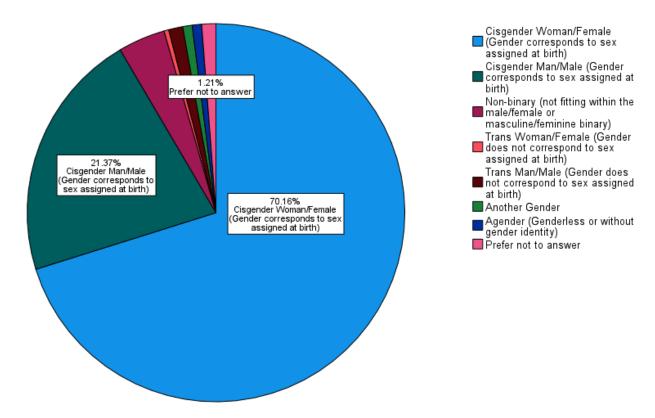
Race/Ethnicity

Students were given the opportunity to select the race/ethnicity that they identified closest to. Additionally, students could select, another race/ethnicity, multi-racial, or prefer not to say. Below are race and ethnicity that students reported. 71% of the sample reported White or European American, 16% reported Black or African American, 5% reported Hispanic or Spanish Origin or Latino/x, and 5% reported multi-racial. One respondent selected other, inputting the racial/ethnic identity. Three respondents selected prefer not to say.



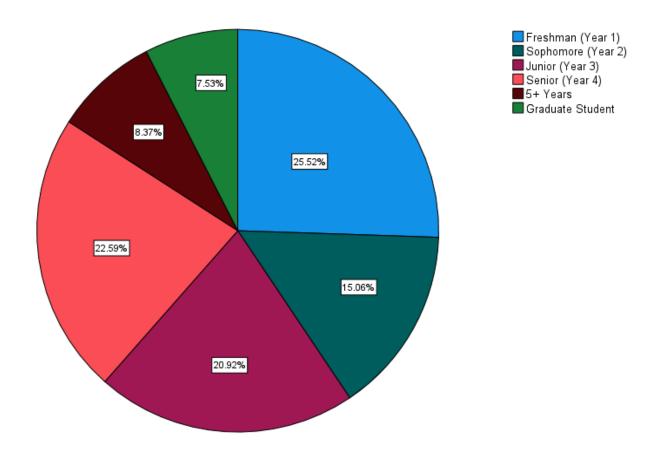
Gender Identity

When asked about gender identity, the majority (91.6%) of individuals reported cisgender. The minority (7.2%) of respondents include non-binary, transgender, another gender, or agender. Three students preferred not to answer. Below are the gender identities reported by students.



Class Rank

Class rank refers to amount of years in college. When asked about class rank, all individuals reported being a student at University of South Carolina Aiken. There were nine missing responses, a completion rate of 96.4%. Year 1 reported 61 students. Year 2 reported 36 students. Year 3 reported 50 students. Year 4 reported 54 students. Year 5+ had a total of 20 students. Graduate students had 18 students.



First-Generation College Student

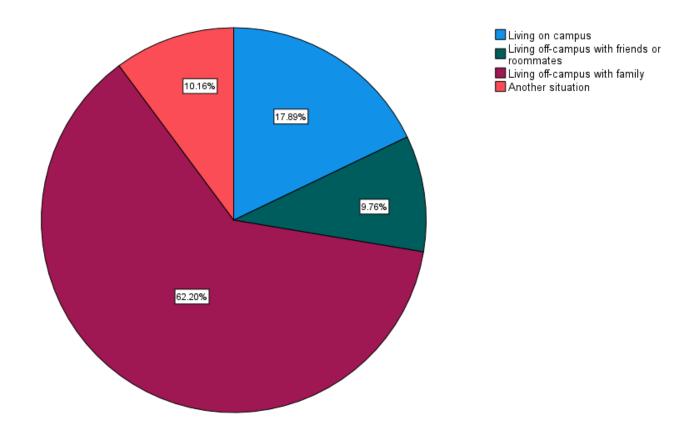
When asked if a student was a first-generation college student, 172 (69.4%) reported no and 75 (30.2%) reported yes. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one student not responding.

Nontraditional Student

A nontraditional college student includes a student who has a dependent, has a GED, not enrolling in a secondary education right after high school. Majority of students, 202 (81.5%) reported that they were not a nontraditional college student. The remaining students, 45 (18.1%) reported that they were a nontraditional college student. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, one student did not respond.

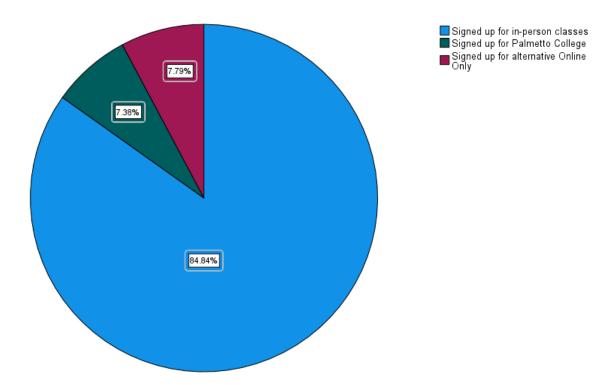
Current Living Situation

Students selected one choice to where they are currently housed. Forty-four students reported living on campus. Living off-campus with friends or roommates had 24 students. Living off-campus with family had 153 students. Twenty-five respondents selected "other" living situation. There was a completion rate of 99.2%, two students did not respond.



What type of USCA student are you?

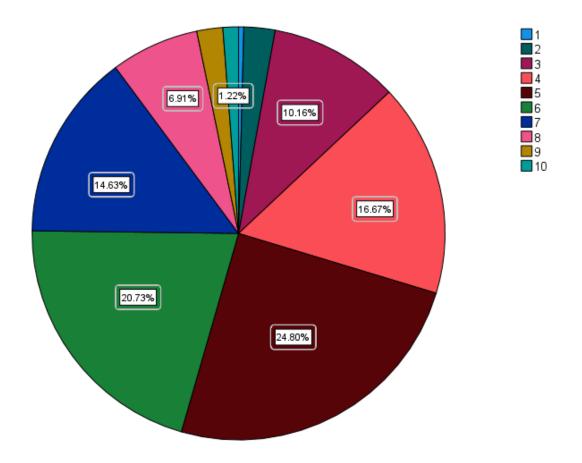
Majority of students, 207, reported that they were signed up for in-person classes. The following students were signed up for palmetto college (18) or signed up for alternative online only (19). There was a completion rate of 98.4, there was four missing responses.



Subjective Social Status (SSS) Ladder

An individual's objective socioeconomic status (SES), which includes their level of education, employment status, and income, both influenced by physiological and psychological health (Adler, et al., 1994). Similar correlations exist between an individual's subjective social status (SSS), with greater SSS levels indicating improved health (Ostrove, et al., 2000). The MacArthur SSS Scale occasionally provides a more accurate predication of health and wellbeing than SES (Singh-Manoux, Marmot, & Adler, 2005).

Majority of students (76.2%) reported being within the middle of the ladder, rung 3-7. Approximately 2.8% of students reported being in either 1 (0.4%) or 2 (2.4%) rungs. Approximately 10.1% of students reported being in either 8 (6.9%), 9 (2.0%), or 10 (1.2%). There was a completion rate of 99.2%, with two student responses missing.

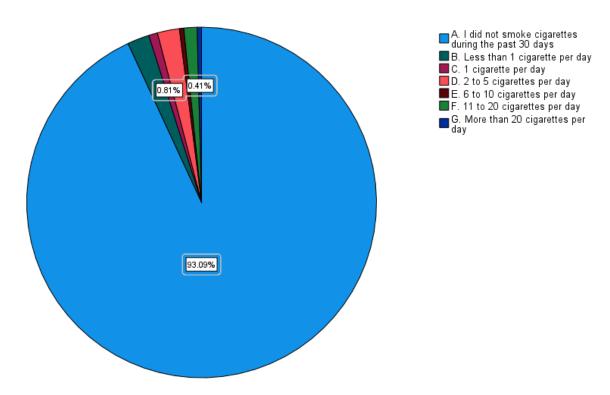


II. Substance Use

The DAODAS Survey included asking students about substance use including cigarettes, electronic vapor products, chewing tobacco, cigars, alcohol, marijuana and synthetic marijuana, prescription drug use, cocaine, aerosol spray cans, heroine, methamphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogenic, steroids, and quitting substance use. Most questions refer to asking about in the past 30 days. For scoring the substance use questions, all questions were individually scored and came from the CORE substance use questionnaire.

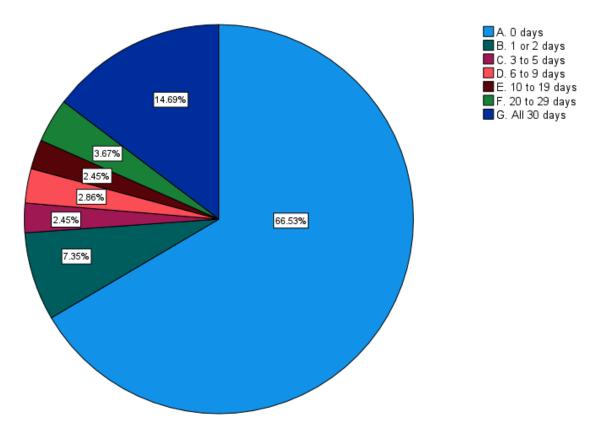
During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?

Majority of students selected that they did not smoke cigarettes in the past 30 days, 229 (93.1%). Four students reported smoking 11+ per day. There was a completion rate of 99.2%, with two missing students.



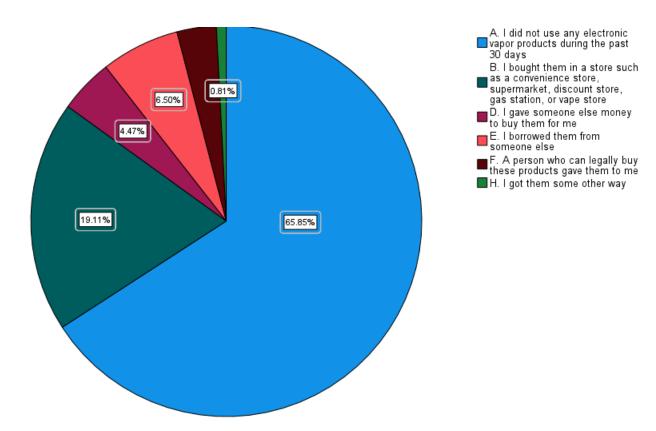
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor (i.e., electronic cigarette)?

Thirty-six (14.5%) students reported using vapor products in the past 30 days. However, 163 (65.7%) students reported not using an electronic vapor in the past 30 days.



During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own electronic vapor products?

The minimum sales age in South Carolina is 18 years old (Truth Initiative, 2022). As mentioned above, 162 students did not use an electronic vapor in the past 30 days. A total of 47 students reported buying them in a store. Eleven students reported that they gave someone else money to buy them. A total of 16 borrowed an electronic vapor product from someone else. For individuals in our sample who are underage, 8 reported they had a person who could legally buy the product for them. Lastly, two reported that they got them another way not listed. There was a completion rate of 99.2%, with two missing responses.

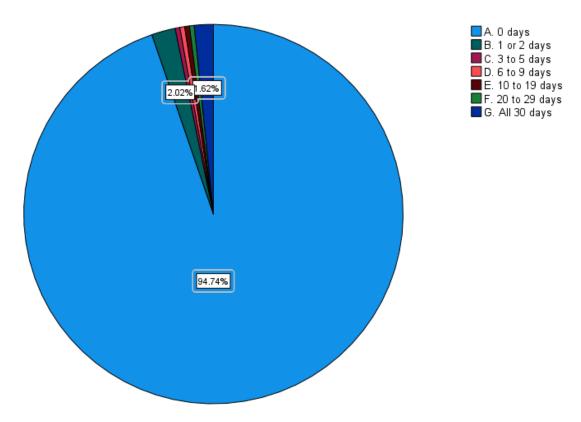


During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus?

The majority of individuals, approximately 98%, reported not using any of those products. One student reported one or two days, and three students reported all 30 days. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.

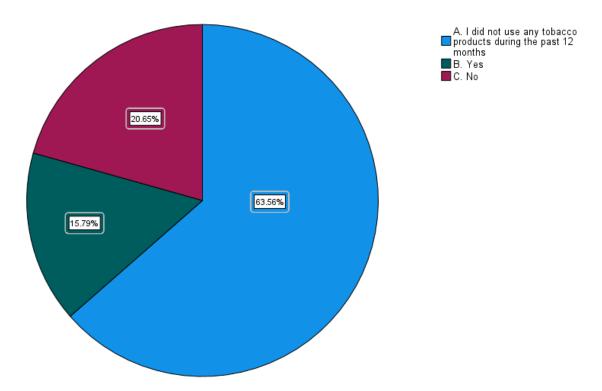
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

Majority of students, 234 (94.4%) reported not using cigars in the past 30 days. Five students reported using a cigar one or two days. Four students reported using 3 to 29 days a month. A total of four students used all 30 (1.62%) days as shown below. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.



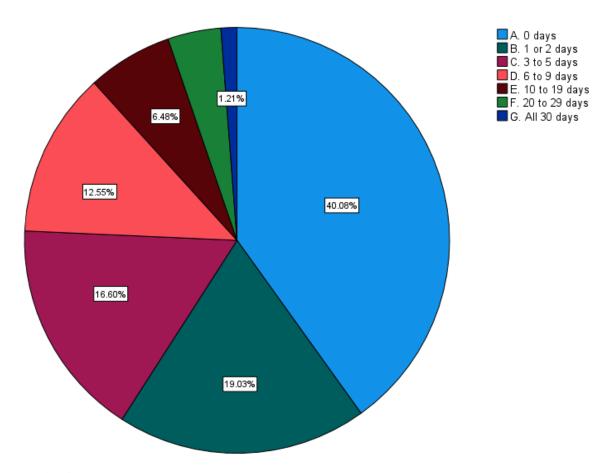
During the past 12 months, did you every try to quit using all tobacco products?

During the past 12 months, 39 students reported yes to trying to quit all tobacco products shown below. On the other hand, 51 students reported no. 157 students reported not using tobacco products in the past 12 months. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing response.



During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

A small percentage of students, 3 (1.2%), reported having at least one drink all 30 days. Ten students (4.0%) reported using alcohol 20 to 29 days. Among 16 (6.5%) students it was reported at least one drink of alcohol for 10 to 19 days. Between 6 to 9 days, 31 students reported at least one drink of alcohol. Three to five days was reported by 41 (16.6%) of students. For 1-2 days, 47 (19.0%) of students reported having at least one drink of alcohol. Lastly, 99 students reported 0 days. The completion rate was 99.6%, with one report missing.

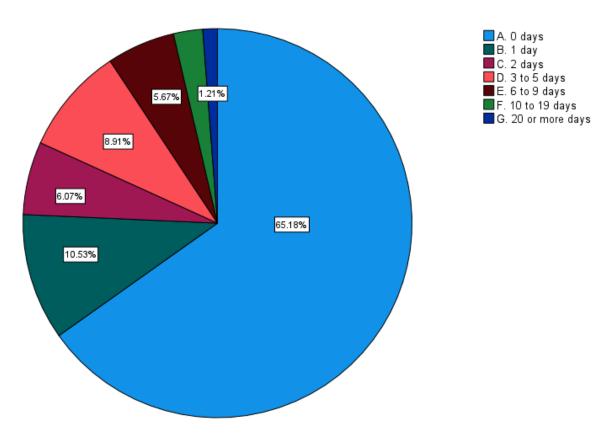


Binge Drinking

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) defines binge drinking as a pattern of alcohol consumption that increases blood alcohol content (BAC) to 0.08% or higher. For the average male, this is equivalent to drinking 5 or more drinks or 4 or more drinks for females in approximately two hours.

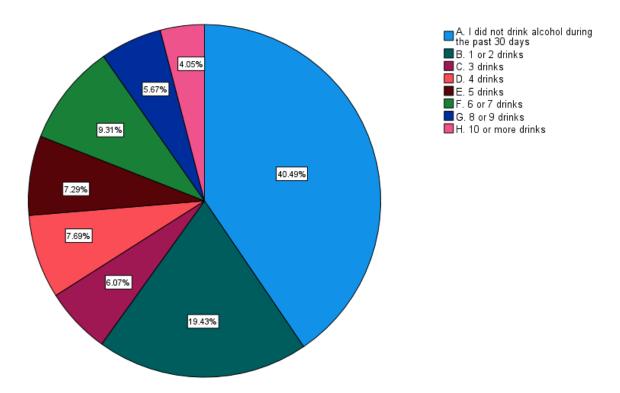
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 4 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours (if you are female) or 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours (if you are male)?

Three (1.2%) students reported that they engaged in binge drinking 20 or more days of the month as shown below. Six (2.4%) students reported that they engaged in binge drinking 10 to 19 days during the past 30 days. Among 36 (14.5%) students, they reported engaging in binge drinking 3 to 9 days during the past 30 days. Fifteen (6.0%) participates reported for 2 days and 26 students (10.5%) reported for 1 day during the past 30 days. Binge drinking was not reported, 0 days during the past 30 days, for 161 (65.1%) students. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.



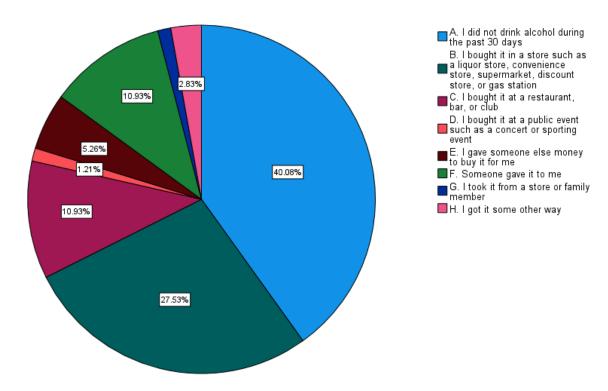
During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of alcoholic drinks you had in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

Of those who responded ten or more drinks, this totaled to ten (4.0%) students. Six to nine drinks were reported by 37 students (14.9%). Having four drinks was reported by 19 (7.7%) of students and five drinks was reported by 18 (7.3%) Three drinks were reported by 15 (6.0%) of students. One or two drinks was reported by 48 (19.4%) of students. There was a total of 100 (40.5%) students who responded having 0 alcoholic drinks in the past 30 days. The completion rate was 99.6%, with on missing response.



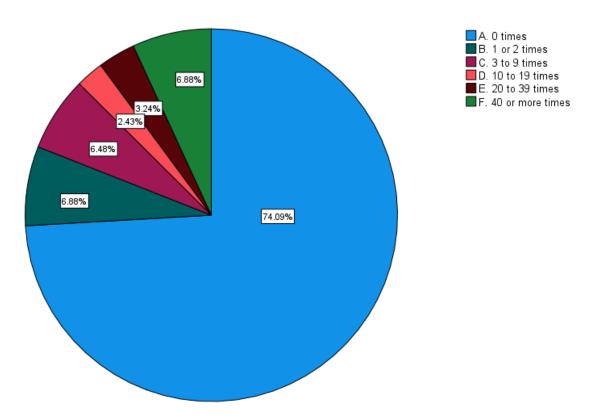
During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?

The legal drinking age in the United States is 21 years old (CDC, 2022). Bought at a restaurant, bar, or the club, and someone gave it to me both had a frequency of 27 (10.9%). Three (1.2%) students reported taking it from a store or from a family member. Thirteen (5.2%) students reported giving someone else money to buy the alcohol. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.



During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

A total of 17 (6.9%) students reported using marijuana 40 or more times during the past 30 days as shown below. When asked if they used 20 to 39 times, 8 (3.2%) students reported this amount. Six (2.4%) students reported 10 to 19 times and 16 (6.5%) reported using 3 to 9 times. Among 17 (6.9%) students reported using marijuana 1 or 2 times during the past 30 days. The remaining 183 (74.0%) reported using marijuana 0 times during the past 30 days. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.

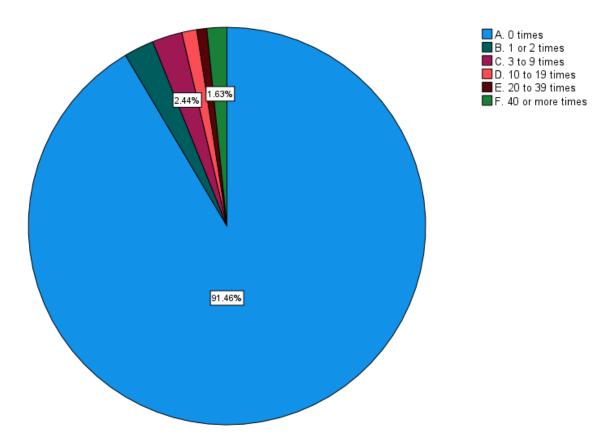


During the past 30 days, how many times how you taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?

The majority of students, 95.6%, reported 0 times during the past 30 days. Eight (3.2%) students reported 1 or 2 times, and two (0.8%) students report 3 to 9 times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.

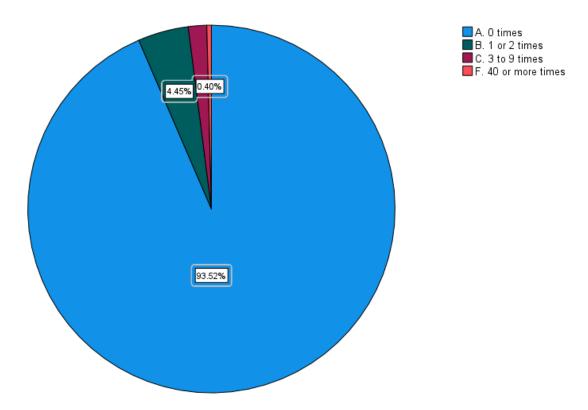
During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?

Most students reported never using any form of cocaine, specifically 91.5%. Twelve (4.8%) students reported 1 to 9 times, and three (1.2%) students reported 10 to 19 times. Two (0.85) students reported 20 to 39 times, and four (1.6%) students reported 40 or more times as shown below. There was a completion rate of 99.2%, with two missing reports.



During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?

A total of 93.5% of students reported 0 times. For one to nine times, 15 (6.0%) students selected this response. One (0.4%) reported 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.

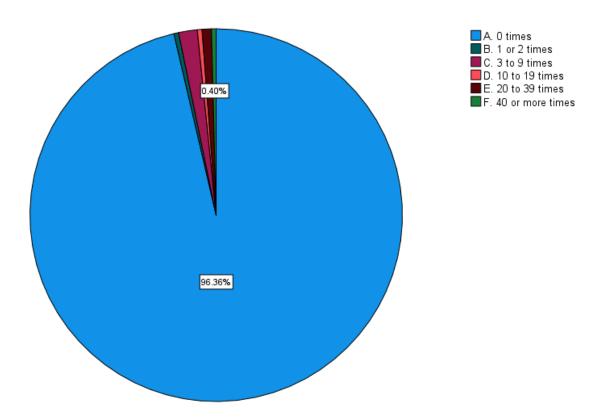


During your life, how many times have you used heroine?

98.8% students reported 0 times during their life. One (0.4%) student reported 1 or 2 times, and 1 (0.4%) student reported 3 to 9 times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.

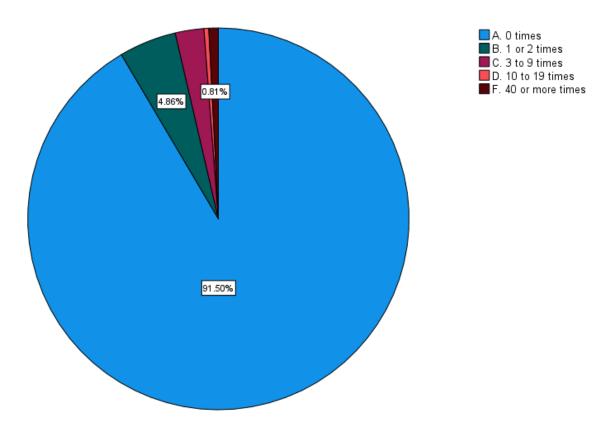
During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, or meth)?

The majority of students, 96.3% reported 0 times in their life. One (0.4%) student reported 1 or 2 times, and four (1.6%) reported 3 to 9 times. Additionally, one (0.4%) reported 10 to 19 times and two (0.8) reported 20 to 39 times. One (0.4%) student reported that they used methamphetamines 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.



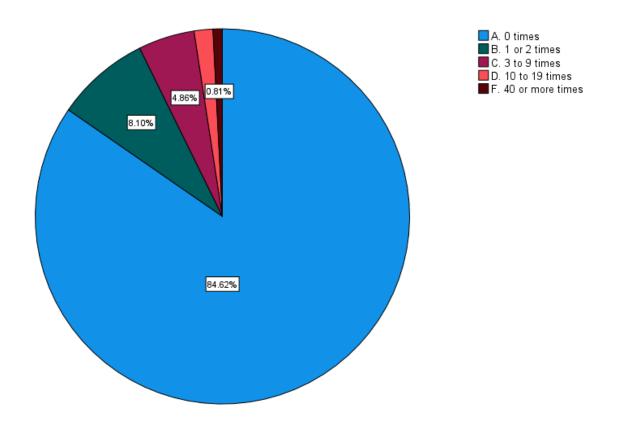
During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy?

91.1% of students reported using ecstasy 0 times. 12 (4.8%) reported 1 or 2 times, and 6 (2.4%) reported 3 to 9 times. One (0.4%) student reported 10 to 19 times, and two (0.8%) students reported 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.



During your life, how many times have you use hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms?

A total of 84.6% students reported no use of hallucinogenic drugs, 20 (8.1%) reported 1 or 2 times, and 4 (1.6%) reported 10 to 19 times. Two (0.8%) students reported 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one report missing.



During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pulls or shotes without a doctor's prescription?

The majority of students, 98.8% reported 0 times. One (0.4%) reported 1 or 2 times, and one (0.4%) reported 40 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.

During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?

The majority of students, 99.2% reported 0 times, and one (0.4%) student reported 2 or more times. There was a completion rate of 99.6%, with one missing report.

III. Mental Health

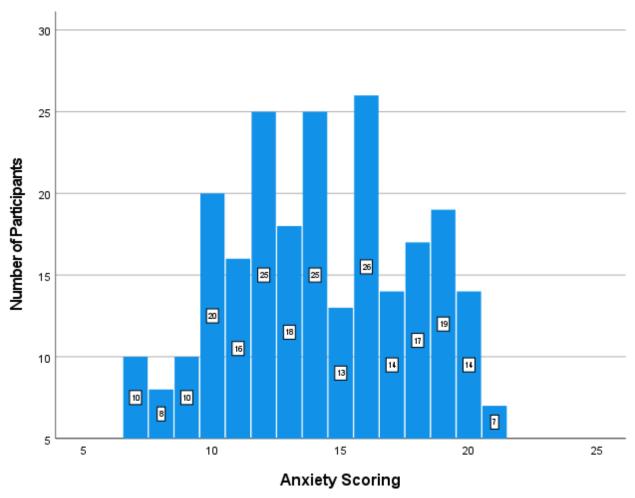
Questions from this section was pulled from the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) scales and included asking about depression, anxiety, and somatic symptoms (physical sensations).

Anxiety Symptoms

Anxiety symptoms were measured by the PHQ: Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item scale (Spitzer, et al., 2006). The scoring for this scale is:

- Score 0-4: Minimal Anxiety
- Score 5-9: Mild Anxiety
- Score 10-14: Moderate Anxiety
- Score greater than 15: Severe Anxiety

No students reported minimal anxiety. The score for mild anxiety was reported by 11% of students. The score for moderate anxiety was reported by 32% students. The score for severe anxiety was reported by 44% of students.

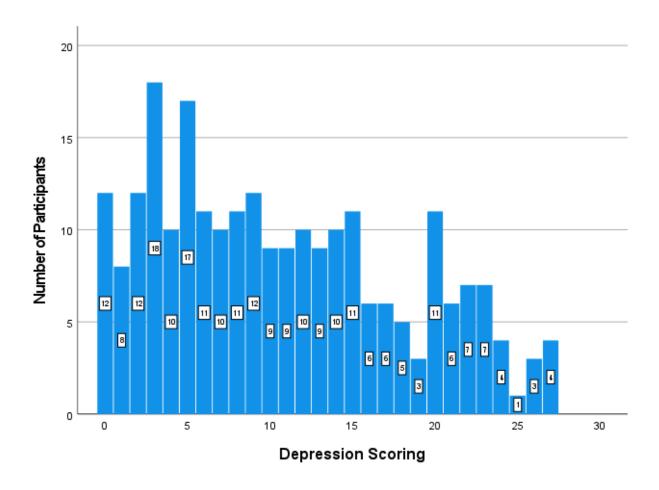


Depression Symptoms

Depression symptoms were measured by the Depression: PHQ-9 Scale (Kroenke & Spitzer, 2002). The scoring for this scale is:

- Score 0-4: None-minimal
- Score 5-9: Mild
- Score 10-14: Moderate
- Score 15-19: Moderately Severe
- Score 20-27: Severe

Students who were in the score of none to minimal consisted of 24% of individuals. The score for mild was reported by 25% of students. The score for moderate was reported by 19% of students. The score for moderately severe was reported by 12% of students. Lastly, the score for severe was reported by 17% of students.



Somatic Symptoms

Somatic symptoms were measured by the PHQ-15: Somatic Symptom Severity Scale (Kroenke, Spitzer & Williams, 2002). The PHQ-15 score is used to view the association between the increase in somatic symptoms an individual is experiencing and the increase in various physical and psychological outcomes. The scoring for this scale is:

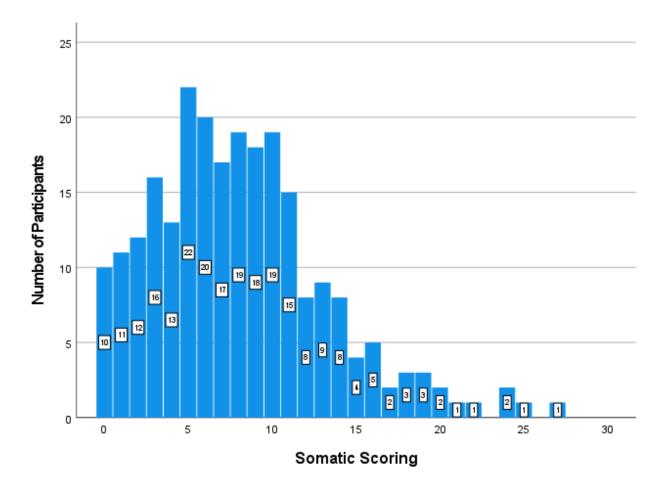
• Score 0-4: Minimal

• Score 5-9: Mild

• Score: 10-14: Moderate

• Score 15-30: Severe

Students who scored minimal somatic symptoms were reported by 25% of individuals. The score for mild symptoms was reported by 39% of students. The score for moderate symptoms was reported by 24% of students. The score for severe symptoms was reported by 10% of students.



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