



Biennial Review 2002



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Introduction

The following report was prepared by the University of Florida Standing Committee on Alcohol Drug Education and Policy. The report is prepared to meet the requirements of the 1989 amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, as articulated in Part 86, the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations. As explained:

In order to certify its compliance with the Part 86 Regulations, an IHE must adopt and implement a drug prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees both on school premises and as part of any of its activities. Creating a program that complies with the Regulations requires an IHE to do the following:

- (1) Prepare a written policy on alcohol and other drugs;
- (2) Develop a sound method for distribution of the policy to every student and IHE staff member each year; and
- (3) Prepare a biennial report on the effectiveness of its alcohol and other drug (AOD) programs and the consistency of policy enforcement

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations require IHEs to review their AOD programs and policies every two years.

The required review has two objectives: (1) to determine the effectiveness of, and to implement any needed changes to, the AOD program; and (2) to ensure that the disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct are enforced consistently.

Because the Regulations do not specify what a biennial review should include or how it should be conducted, schools have considerable leeway in determining how to conduct and what to include in their biennial review.

In practice, biennial reviews range from 2 to almost 30 pages. The more thorough biennial reviews include (1) descriptions of the AOD program elements; (2) a statement of AOD program goals and a discussion of goal achievement; (3) summaries of AOD program strengths and weaknesses; (4) procedures for distributing AOD policy to students and employees; (5) copies of the policies distributed to students and employees; and (6) recommendations for revising AOD programs.

Although IHEs produce a wide variety of acceptable biennial reviews, the most useful reviews point to areas in a program or policy that need improvement or that can continue unchanged (Higher Education Center, 2001, WebSite).

The University of Florida has developed and updated a comprehensive written policy on alcohol and other drugs and has successfully distributed this policy to staff and students. It is in full compliance with part 1 and 2 of Part 86 Regulations. This report represents the Biennial Review of Alcohol and Drug Prevention Programs at the University of Florida as required by the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations.

This report uses student alcohol and other drug surveys, as suggested by the Department of Education, to help measure policy and program effectiveness. It also describes the prevention initiatives the University has taken to minimize drug and alcohol problems.

Descriptions of the Alcohol and Other Drug Program Services

The University of Florida has several places students can go to seek help for alcohol and drug issues including but not limited to: the University Counseling Center, ASAP (Alcohol and substance Abuse Program) and CADRC (Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center). Students are provided with caring and confidential services which include individual counseling, assessment, case management, referral to community, and self help programs.

Prevention programs are provided campus wide each semester to various student groups including student athletes, Greeks, first year students, students who live the residence halls and in a variety of classrooms. All students benefit from mass media social norms messages and general wellness outreach programs. See Coordinating Committee report for a comprehensive review of the AOD prevention services offered at the University of Florida.

Students who violate campus AOD policy are referred to the University Police Department, CADRC, ASAP, or the University Counseling Center, depending on the circumstances of their AOD violation. All student violators will receive education. If a student commits a major offence he or she will complete an AOD assessment and receive counseling if appropriate.

Statement of AOD Program Goals and a Discussion of Goal Achievement

The goals of the prevention programs and counseling are to improve student health and indirectly increase student retention rates and overall academic performance. Specifically, these programs seek to reduce high-risk drinking and illicit drug use and their associated consequences. Goal achievement is measured by myriad of surveys and other evaluation tools as evidenced by this report.

Summaries of AOD Program Strengths and Weaknesses

The major strength of the UF prevention initiative is the comprehensive collaborative efforts that have occurred between the various departments and personnel on campus. See site visit by Dr. Cheryl Presley. The University of Florida also has a strong relationship with city and the surrounding community. See GAAP report. Closing the bars early and increasing city policy support are just a few examples that have resulted in a safer community.

Procedures for Distributing AOD policy to Students and Employees and Copies of the Policies Distributed to Students and Employees

UF has a written alcohol and other drug policy that is widely distributed to students and staff via student handbooks, semester course registration guides, websites and the UF undergraduate and graduate catalogues. These written policies are in compliance with federal guidelines.

Recommendations for Revising AOD Prevention Efforts

The Standing Committee on alcohol and other drugs needs to work towards meeting the goals written in this report. The committee should continue to work with city, county, and state on issues that relate to alcohol and drug use. Special emphasizes should be given to high risk groups such as Greeks, first year students, athletes, and violators of alcohol and drug policy. Prevention efforts should continue to focus on changing the environment and culture, which promotes high risk drinking. The Standing Committee should continue to implement and monitor the recommendations Cheryl Presley provided at her site visit.

Vision:

To reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among University of Florida students.

Mission Statement:

Create an environment that promotes student wellness and academic success by providing leadership and coordinating multidisciplinary efforts, in an attempt to reduce the prevalence of alcohol and other drug problems.

Goals:

1. Reduce the percentage of students who report binge drinking to less than 40%.
 - a. In the spring of 1999 the binge drinking rate was 46%.
 - b. In the spring of 2002 the binge drinking rate was 44%
2. Reduce the percentage of students who report underage drinking to less than 60%.
 - a. In the spring of 2001 the percent of students who reported underage drinking was 68.3%.
 - b. In the spring of 2002 the percent of students who reported underage drinking was 69.2%.
3. Reduce the number of students who are transported from campus to the emergency room due to alcohol or other drug abuse by five percent.
 - a. There were 26 UF student (on campus) AOD transports to Shands Emergency room in 2001.
4. Monitor the number of students who seek counseling for alcohol and drug issues.
 - a. For the 2000 year SHCC MH saw 36 patients for AOD issues.
 - b. For the 2001 year SHCC MH saw 59 patients for AOD issues.
 - c. For the 2000/2001 year UCC saw ~ 150 patients for AOD issues.
5. Monitor the number of persons who are arrested for under age drinking and open container violations in Gainesville.
 - a. For the 2000/2001 year GPD made 509 underage drinking arrests (Gainesville citizens, these persons may or may not be UF students).
 - b. For the 2000/2001 year GPD made 1,847 open container violations. (Gainesville citizens, these persons may or may not be UF students).
6. Reduce the percentage of students who report drinking and driving after having five or more drinks in the last 30 days by 5%.
 - a. In the spring of 2001 the percent was 10.6% (NCHA non-weighted).
7. Increase the percentage of students who report never fighting after drinking while at UF to 75%.
 - a. In spring of 1999 the 70.9% (in the last year).
 - b. In the spring of 2002 the percent was 64.6% (while at UF)
8. Monitor the number of students referred to Judicial Affairs for an alcohol violation (statistics received from the Dean of Students Office).

- a. There were 213 alcohol violations in the 2001/2002 school year.
9. Monitor the number of students referred to Judicial Affairs for an illicit drug violation (statistics received from the Dean of Students Office).
 - a. There were 74 illicit drug violations in the 2001/2002 school year.
10. Monitor campus DUI rate statistics received from UPD.
 - a. 58 DUI arrests 2001 (Jan-Dec) year.
11. Monitor campus Liquor Law Arrests statistics, received from UPD.
 - a. 167 alcohol (non-DUI) arrests 2001 (Jan-Dec) year.
12. Monitor campus narcotic and paraphernalia arrests statistics, received from UPD.
 - a. 69 narcotic and paraphernalia arrests 2001 (Jan-Dec) year.
13. Maintain the tobacco reduction rate see below.
 - a. In spring of 1999 the smoking rate was 28.4% (used in last 30 days).
 - b. In the spring of 2002 the smoking rate dropped to 18.1% (used in last 30 days).
14. Maintain the marijuana reduction rate see below.
 - a. In the spring of 1999 the marijuana use rate was 23.5% (used in last 30 days).
 - b. In the spring of 2002 the marijuana use rate 20% (used in last 30 days).
15. Maintain the ecstasy reduction rate see below.
 - a. In the spring of 1999 the ecstasy use rate was 4.3% (used in last 30 days).
 - b. In the spring of 2002 the ecstasy use rate was 1.3% (used in last 30 days).

Gainesville Alcohol Abuse Prevention Committee (GAAP)

Final Report

At a community-attended news conference on September 30, 1999, local leaders from city and county government, UF and SFCC, School Board of Alachua County and law enforcement announced the formation of the Gainesville Alcohol Abuse Prevention Committee (GAAP). The committee, aimed at educating the public in the dangers of excessive drinking was formed, in part, after the alcohol-related deaths of two students during a home football weekend. Not just focusing on game day alcohol problems, the committee's mission was to look at solving alcohol-related problems at events that tend to draw large crowds to the area. Seeing this as a community responsibility, not just a law enforcement issue and a change in the culture and image of not just students, but fans and participants in the events.

The membership included:

Dr. James Scott, UF
I/Chief Daryl Johnston, GPD (now Chief Norman Botsford)
Sheriff Steve Oelrich, ASO
Chief Everett Stevens, UPD
Rod Smith, State Attorney
Dr. John Lombardi, UF
Dr. Patricia Grunder, SFCC
Lawrence Marazza, SBAC
Kevin Smith, Chamber of Commerce
Nicki Brown, SFCC Student
Brent Gordon, UF Student Body President
Jeremy Foley, UAA

Co-Chairs, Dr. James Scott, UF and GPD Interim Chief Daryl Johnston established several initial goals:

1. provide a safer community
2. reduce alcohol use
3. teach the community about laws
4. instill citizens with a sense of accountability and responsibility
5. enhance community pride

Immediate issues identified by the membership as those they felt they could have an immediate impact on included:

1. game day activity
2. the Anti-Rave Ordinance
3. UF's pass out policy
4. alcohol advertising/sales
5. weekend parties
6. underage drinking
7. a longer term issue of sexual assaults related to the behavior

The committee recognized that they had no real powers or authority, however designed to make good recommendations, with the strength of the committee to come up with issues to make the public think. With that, two letters were sent on behalf of the GAAP members.

On October 7, 1999 the attached letter was sent to the Mayor and Members of the City Commission, identifying as one of its major concerns the issue of the commission's stance on raves. It was the GAAP's recommendation that the City Commission not allow licensed alcohol establishments to remain open beyond 2:00 a.m. On November 5, 1999 the attached letter was sent to the University Athletic Association, also identifying a concern of the UAA's policy of allowing fans attending football games to leave and return, commonly referred to as the "pass out" policy. It was the GAAP's recommendation that the UAA readdress its stance and eliminate the "pass out" policy, with an emphasis beginning in the Fall 2000 football season.

Although the membership of GAAP included a good cross-section of the community, it was agreed that subcommittees of other interests groups, citizens, agencies could assist in carrying out the mission of the committee. With that the following subcommittees were formed:

Florida Field

Chief Stevens, UPD (Chair)
Joe Sharkey, UF
Dr. Julie Sina, UF
Brent Gordon, UF
Greg McGarity, UAA
Lt. Ray Weaver, GPD
Lt. Legran Hewitt, ASO
Sandy Hayden, UF

Parties

Ed Poppell, UF (Chair)
Pat Grunder, SFCC
Cpt. Sadie Darnell, GPD
Dr. James Scott, UF
Ms. Myrick, UF
Commissioner Bruce Delaney
County Commissioner Robert
Hutchinson
John Sims, SBAC or SBAC Rep.
Brandon Miller, UF

Downtown

Kevin Smith, Chamber of Commerce
(Chair)
Chief Botsford, GPD
Rick Barth, UF
Mark Adler, UF
John Sims, SBAC
Wayne Thomas, Corner Drug Store
Cpt. Sadie Darnell, GPD
Lt. Pete Backhaus, GPD
Underage Drinking/DUI
Major Jim Eckert, ASO (Chair)
Christy Barber, SAO
Jocelyn Moore, UF
John Dalton, UF
John Sims, SBAC
Cpt. Tony Jones, GPD
Andy Miller, UF
Rosa Dubose, SAO
High School Student Representative

In addition to the regular monthly meetings of GAAP, the Corner Drug Store provided an informative presentation on alcohol abuse, binge drinking, prevention and education. Further, the Tallahassee Police Department provided a presentation on their "Party Patrol Unit" that is dedicated to weekend, large party, loud noise events.

The full GAAP met five times since their establishment on September 30, 1999, while subcommittees met independently and reported monthly. Subcommittee recommendations were provided to the full committee at their 2/24 meeting and the full committee approved the following recommendations for their final report:

1. Consider establishing a Downtown Patrol Unit, with funding from downtown bar owners and funding from the City, and conducting random I.D. checks inside the bars/night clubs.

Recommended Referral: Gainesville Police Department will examine various funding sources for establishment of such a patrol.

2. Encourage bar owners to participate in the State's "Responsible Vendor Program", and encourage their use of an I.D. checker/scanner system and their use of I.D. bracelets.
3. Expansion of Later Gator RTS Program route to area apartment complexes and including the time schedule for these routes.

Recommended Referral: The University of Florida Student Government funds the program and is in the process of exploring this expansion option with their upcoming new student body.

4. Support of the City's Padlock Ordinance – This is a policy statement of GAAP that the group not only supported the city's efforts in enacting this ordinance, but will also continue support through the members' affiliated agencies.
5. Establish meetings between local law enforcement and late night establishments with an opportunity to keep lines of communication open regarding enforcement

Recommended Referral: GAAP encourages all area law enforcement to participate in this communication. The Gainesville Police Department may include this in their new District Policing concept.

6. Continue to support the 2:00 a.m. bar/dance hall closing and any other related regulatory action by the city and county.
7. Involve Alcohol, Beverages, Tobacco (ABT) in future discussions with law enforcement.
8. Support elimination of the "pass-out" policy at UF Home Games
9. Support and encourage local law enforcement to explore innovative enforcement techniques such as Tallahassee's Party Patrol.
10. Proactive enforcement for fake/altered I.D.'s
11. Support reporting of alcohol/drug violations to all the universities student Judicial Affairs to establish and encourage significant penalties for instances of abuse.
12. Support education via School Board and Corner Drug Store or other prevention program to target children in primary and secondary schools for early intervention purposes. *M.Hanna*

Drug-Free School & Workplace Statement

Preface

The University of Florida is committed to providing a campus environment free of the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. To enhance this commitment, the university has adopted and implemented programs that seek to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by university community members. The following summary of the university's policies concerning the use of alcohol and other drugs is provided to you in response to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

Standard of Conduct

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or the unlawful possession and use of alcohol are harmful and prohibited in and on property owned and controlled by the University of Florida or any other University of Florida facility. No employee or student is to report to work, class, or any university activity while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol.

The use of alcoholic beverages by members of the University of Florida community is at all times subject to the alcoholic beverage laws of the state of Florida, applicable county and city regulations, and the University Alcohol Policy, Rule 6C1-2.019, Florida Administrative Code.

The possession and use of controlled drugs by members of the University of Florida community must at all times be in accordance with the provisions of Florida law, the rules of the Board of Regents, and the rules of the University of Florida.

Under Florida law, no person may possess substances regulated under the provisions of Chapter 893, Florida Statutes (controlled substances) and "designer drugs", unless dispensed and used pursuant to prescription or otherwise authorized by law. Sale and delivery of such substances are prohibited unless authorized by law.

University of Florida Sanctions

Violation of policies and laws described on the first page of this statement by an employee or student is grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion in accordance with applicable University of Florida and Board of Regents rules and/or collective bargaining agreements. Such disciplinary actions also may include reprimand or suspension. Student organizations also may be sanctioned for violation of these policies and laws. Such sanctions may range from written reprimand to revocation of recognition as a student organization. Students receiving financial aid may be subject to losing this assistance.

Additionally, a violation may be reason for evaluation and treatment of a drug- and/or alcohol-use disorder or referral for prosecution consistent with local, state, and federal criminal law.

Disciplinary action against a student or employee by the university does not preclude the possibility of criminal charges against that individual. The filing of criminal charges similarly does not preclude action by the university.

Other Legal Sanctions

State law prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under age 21. No person may sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21, and it is unlawful for a person under 21 to misrepresent his or her age in order to obtain alcohol.

Violation for the first of any such offenses is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and/or a \$500 fine; a subsequent offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of \$1,000. Possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under the age of 21 also may result in the curtailment of driving privileges. Misrepresentation of age also will lead to the curtailment of driving privileges.

Under state law, it is a crime for any person to possess or distribute controlled substances/drugs as described in Section 893.03, Florida Statutes, except as authorized by law. Punishment for such crimes ranges from first-degree misdemeanors (up to one-year imprisonment and up to a \$1,000 fine) to first-degree felonies (up to 30 years imprisonment and up to a \$10,000 fine). Specifically, possession of fewer than 20 grams of marijuana is punishable with imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of up to \$1,000; possession of more than 20 grams of marijuana is a third-degree felony with imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of up to \$5,000.

Trafficking (distributing specified large quantities of various controlled substances) is punishable by a term of imprisonment up to life and a fine of \$25,000 to \$500,000, depending on the particular illicit drug and the quantity involved. Thus, possession of fewer than 28 grams of cocaine is a third-degree felony, while possession of more than 28 grams of cocaine trafficking in cocaine is a first-degree felony, punishable with a fine of up to \$250,000 and imprisonment up to life without eligibility for early release. The death penalty may be imposed if a person has brought large quantities of the substances into the state knowing the result would be the death of any person.

Individuals who have been convicted of a felony involving the sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under certain circumstances may be disqualified from applying for state employment.

Penalties under federal law for drug trafficking generally are greater than penalties under state law. Convictions on drug-related charges also may result in disqualification for federal financial aid. Punishments may include a fine of up to \$8 million and life imprisonment. For more information, look at the following web site: [Complying With the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations](#).

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

Alcohol Consumption Drug Usage

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely,

increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. The use of small amounts of alcohol by a pregnant woman can damage the fetus. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts.

The use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription and other drugs also pose a serious threat to health. The use of marijuana (cannabis) may cause impairment of short-term memory, comprehension, and ability to perform tasks requiring concentration. The use of marijuana also may cause lung damage, paranoia, and possible psychosis.

Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairment in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information.

The use of narcotics, depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens may cause nervous system disorders and possible death as the result of an overdose. Illicit inhalants can cause liver damage.

Heavy use may result in chronic depression and suicide and also may be associated with the abuse of other drugs. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects described.

Other Risks

Even occasional heavy drinking may be associated with the harmful effects described above. Binge drinking, which occurs over an extended period of time, involves repeated use of alcohol to the point of intoxication. A person may give up usual activities and responsibilities during this time in order to use the alcohol, and serious impairment in all areas of functioning may occur.

There are significant risks associated with the use of alcohol and drugs. These risks include impaired academic or work performance; lost potential; financial problems; poor concentration; blackouts; conflicts with friends and others; vandalism, theft, and murder; sexual assault and other unplanned sexual relationships; spouse and child abuse; sexually transmitted diseases; HIV/AIDS; and unusual or inappropriate risk taking which may result in physical or emotional injury or death.

Long-term heavy alcohol use can cause digestive disorders, cirrhosis of the liver, circulatory system disorders, and impairment of the central nervous system—all of which may lead to early death. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence, and at least 15 to 20 percent of heavy users eventually will become problem drinkers or alcoholics if they continue drinking. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions, which can be life threatening.

For More Information:

Detailed information about alcohol consumption, the use of illegal drugs, and the misuse of prescription and other drugs may be obtained by calling the Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center at 392-1161 x4281, SC*622-1161 x4281 or by checking out its web site: Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center.

Available Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Rehabilitation, Reentry Programs

By calling the university's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) AT 392-5787, employees can receive individual consultations or be referred to community providers or agencies for assistance in dealing with drug and alcohol abuse. The EAP is free and confidential, and all university employees, including Other Personnel Services (OPS) employees, are eligible.

Students may seek assistance at the Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center, 302 Student Health Care Center, 392-1161 x4281, SC 622-1161 x4281; the Student Mental Health Center, 392-1171, SC 622-1171; and the University Counseling Center, P301 Peabody Hall, 392-1575, SC 622-1575. Many student organizations also provide an opportunity to become involved in alcohol and drug education projects. For general information about student organizations, call the Student Activities Center at 392-1671, SC 622-1671.

Help for all members of the university community is available through Alcoholics Anonymous at 372-8091 and Narcotics Anonymous at 376-8008. Additional places where one can get treatment are listed in the Gainesville telephone directory under the headings "Alcoholism Information and Treatment Centers" and "Drug Abuse and Addiction Information and Treatment."

Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act Requirements

The following are required of the University of Florida and its employees:

An employee shall notify his or her supervisor or other appropriate management representative of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction.

The university shall notify any federal contracting agency within ten days of having received notice that an employee engaged in the performance of such contract or grant has had a criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace.

The university will take appropriate personnel action against any employee who is convicted for a violation occurring in the workplace or will require the employee's satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Still Have Questions?

Faculty and faculty OPS, including "post-docs," may call the Employee Assistance Program at 392-5787, S.C. 622-5787, with questions.

Administrative and Professional (A&P), University Support Personnel System (USPS), or other OPS employees may call University Personnel Services' Employee Relations and Development section, 392-1072, (* -see below) SC 622-1072, or the appropriate personnel satellite office with questions.

Undergraduate, graduate, and professional students may call Student Affairs at 392-1274, SC 622-1274, or the Dean of Students Office at 392-1261, SC 622-1261.

Please direct your questions about the university's commercial driver license program and federally mandated drug and alcohol testing at the University of Florida to the UF Workers' Compensation Office, University Personnel Services, at 392-4940, SC 622-4940.

* SC stands for SUNCOM, which is the state of Florida's private long-distance telephone network.

Original publication Revised April 1999. This publication is available in alternative form; call the Director's Office, University Personnel Services, at (352) 392-1075, SC 622-1075, TDD (352) 392-7734.

Employee Handbook: Drug-Free Workplace

The University of Florida is committed to providing a campus environment free of the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. To enhance this commitment, the university has adopted and implemented programs that seek to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by university community members.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or the unlawful possession and use of alcohol are harmful and prohibited in and on property owned and controlled by the University of Florida or any other University of Florida facility. No employee or student is to report to work, class, or any university activity while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol.

The use of alcoholic beverages by members of the University of Florida community is at all times subject to the alcoholic beverage laws of the state of Florida, applicable county and city regulations, and the University Alcohol Policy, Rule 6C1-2.019, Florida Administrative Code.

The possession and use of controlled drugs by members of the University of Florida community must at all times be in accordance with the provisions of Florida law, the rules of the Board of Education, and the rules of the University of Florida.

Under Florida law, no person may possess substances regulated under the provisions of Chapter 893, Florida Statutes (controlled substances and “designer drugs”), unless dispensed and used pursuant to prescription or otherwise authorized by law. Sale and delivery of such substances are prohibited unless authorized by law.

University of Florida Sanctions

Violation of university policies and applicable laws by an employee or student is grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion in accordance with applicable University of Florida and Board of Education rules and/or collective bargaining agreements. Student organizations also may be sanctioned for violation of these policies and laws. Additionally, a violation may be reason for evaluation and treatment for a drug- and/or alcohol-use disorder or referral for prosecution consistent with local, state, and federal criminal law.

Disciplinary action against a student or employee by the university does not preclude the possibility of criminal charges against that individual. The filing of criminal charges similarly does not preclude action by the university.

Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act Requirements

The following are required of the university and its employees:

1. An employee shall notify his or her supervisor or other appropriate management representative of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction.
2. The university shall notify any federal contracting agency within ten days of having received notice that an employee engaged in the performance of such contract or grant has had a criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace.

3. The university will take appropriate personnel action against any employee who is convicted for a violation occurring in the workplace or will require the employee's satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Additional Information

Please call Employee Relations at 392-1072, 1-800-955-8771 (TDD), with questions you may have about university policies and procedures. If your questions are about faculty and faculty OPS, including "post-docs," please call the ADA Office, Academic Affairs, at 392-7056, TDD 846-1046. Questions about students may be directed to Student Affairs at 392-1274 or the Dean of Students Office at 392-1261. Detailed information about alcohol consumption, the use of illegal drugs, and the misuse of prescription and other drugs may be obtained by calling Health Education in the Student Health Care Center at 392-1161, ext. 4281.

Please note: There are certain types of jobs at the University of Florida that may require pre-employment and other forms of alcohol and drug testing. Please contact the university's CMVO Drug Testing Program Office by calling 392-4940, SC 622-4940, or by e-mail.

Policies Pertaining Primarily to Individuals

Policy on the Use of Alcoholic Beverages

The exercise of personal responsibility expected of members of the University of Florida community includes the obligation to make sound judgments regarding alcoholic beverages. The University of Florida recognizes that individuals and groups assume the risk and liability associated with alcoholic beverages.

The sale, service, and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the University of Florida campus and at University of Florida events must be within the guidelines established by federal and state law and municipal and county ordinances. Further, because of concern for the health and safety of individuals on the University campus, the University has formulated rules concerning the sale, service, and consumption of alcohol on campus.

University rules also place certain restrictions on events involving alcoholic beverage distributors.

Any student, student group, or employee of the University who is found to be in violation of the law or the University alcohol policy shall be subject to disciplinary action by the University.

Underage Drinking

"Rule 6C1-2.019, Florida Administrative Code"

Locations

1. The sale of alcoholic beverages on the University campus shall be permitted in the following facilities: the Baja Tortilla Grill in the J. Wayne Reitz Union (beer and wine only); other areas in the J. Wayne Reitz Union that are designated for such use under the regulations set out in the Reitz Union Policy Manual; and the University Golf Club. The sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages in these facilities are subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The Director of the J. Wayne Reitz Union or the Director's designee shall set the days and hours of sale for the Baja Tortilla Grill and for other designated areas in the Union. The Director of Athletics or the Director's designee shall set the days and hours of sale for the University Golf Club.
 - b. The only alcoholic beverages that may be possessed or consumed in any facility listed above are those alcoholic beverages purchased in that respective facility, and the purchased alcoholic beverages must be consumed within that respective facility.
 - c. Whenever the management of any facility listed above conducts a reduced-price alcohol promotional event or allows for a period of time in which the prices of alcoholic beverages are reduced there shall be comparable reductions in the prices of nonalcoholic beverages during such event or period of time.

- d. The management of any facility listed above shall not sponsor drinking games or any other activities which encourage the rapid and/or excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages.
2. The serving, consumption, and possession of alcoholic beverages shall be permitted in the following areas on the University of Florida campus (which is deemed to include all properties under the University's control and all fraternity and sorority houses):
 - a. Private rooms of individuals of legal drinking age residing in University housing and in fraternity and sorority houses when such serving, consumption, or possession is not in conjunction with a function held by a student group.
 - b. Public meeting areas in University housing and in fraternity and sorority houses, during a function held by a student group(s); after registration of such function under applicable residence hall or sorority and fraternity policies.
 - c. Those areas of the J. Wayne Reitz Union that are designated for such use under the regulations set out in the Reitz Union Policy Manual.
 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections (1) and (2) above, the President or the Associate Vice President for University Relations may give written permission, under terms specified with said permission, for the sale, service, consumption, or possession of alcohol at other times and/or locations on the University of Florida campus provided that in no event shall alcoholic beverages be sold, served, consumed, or possessed in any outdoor public area of campus, classroom, laboratory, or office. A current list of such permits shall be on file for inspection in the Office of the Associate Vice President for University Relations during working hours.

Social Events

1. Any person or group of persons holding a function at a location where consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted under the provisions of this rule, shall abide by the following regulations when conducting the function. Additional guidelines for serving and consumption of alcoholic beverages may be established by the person or group holding the function.
 - a. The person or group(s) holding the event must establish precautionary measures at the function to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not served to persons under the legal drinking age, to persons who appear intoxicated or to persons known to be addicted to intoxicants.
 - b. At the function, a person (or persons) over the legal drinking age must be designated as the server(s). All alcoholic beverages to be served must be located so that access to them can be had only through the designated server(s).
 - c. Nonalcoholic beverages must be available at the same place as the alcoholic beverages and featured as prominently as the alcoholic beverages.
 - d. The only alcoholic beverages that may be possessed or consumed at the function are those alcoholic beverages served at the function, and the alcoholic beverages must be consumed within the designated area in which the function is being held.
 - e. Drinking contests or any other activities which encourage the rapid and/or excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages shall not be permitted at the function.

1. Alcoholic beverages may not be served or consumed at any social event held in conjunction with fraternity rush or other organized drive to recruit students on campus.
2. Any function sponsored by a student or a student group (or groups) at which alcoholic beverages are sold, whether or not the function is open to the public, or any function sponsored by a student or a student group (or groups) at which alcoholic beverages are served and which is open to the public may be held in those areas permitted under the provisions of this rule only after written approval is obtained for such function. Written permission must be obtained from the Dean of Students Office or the Director of Housing. Such approved function shall be subject to the regulations set out in this Section, in Section (4) of the University's rule, and, if applicable, in Section (6) of the rule. Functions at which alcoholic beverages are sold shall include functions at which alcoholic beverages are served and for which an admission fee is charged, at which cups are sold, at which tickets are sold, at which cash or anything else of value is exchanged for alcoholic beverages, or at which donations are collected by the group, or members thereof, sponsoring the function.

Functions open to the public shall be defined as those functions which the general public has been invited, through oral, written, or printed announcement(s), advertisement(s) or invitation(s).

1. If the function includes the sale of alcoholic beverages, the requisite permit must be obtained from the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the State of Florida.
2. Announcement(s)/ advertisement(s), including but not limited to flyer(s), notice(s), poster(s), banner(s), tee-shirt(s) and newspaper and radio announcement(s), concerning the function must note the availability of non-alcoholic beverages as prominently as the availability of alcoholic beverages and that proper identification in order to be served or sold alcoholic beverages and must not make reference to the amount of alcoholic beverages, as, for example, the number of kegs of beer, available at the event, nor to any form of drinking contest.
3. At least one uniformed member of the University Police Department, or a substitute approved by the Chief of Police of the University Police Department, must be present at all times during the function and be paid by the sponsoring group.

Sponsored Events Involving Alcoholic Beverage Distributors

A person, student group (or groups) may sponsor an activity involving a commercial off-campus distributor of alcoholic beverages (an entity manufacturing or selling alcoholic beverages at wholesale) under the following guidelines.

1. The group(s) sponsoring the activity shall be responsible for all aspects of the activity, including all publicity and advertising.
2. Advertising and publicity must reflect sole sponsorship of the event as being that of the group.

3. Advertising or announcements (posters, banners, flyers, radio and newspaper advertisements, tee-shirts, etc.) may reflect a commercial off-campus distributor's support, but must not indicate or convey sponsorship by the distributor.
4. Advertising which promotes campus events must not portray drinking as a solution to personal or academic problems or as necessary to social, sexual, or academic success.
5. Promotion of alcoholic beverage brands at the activity must not encourage any form of alcohol abuse nor place emphasis on quantity and frequency of use.
6. Alcoholic beverages, such as, kegs or cases of beer, shall not be provided as free awards, prizes or rewards, to individual(s) or groups.

Off-Campus Events

For events held off-campus, student groups are expected to obey applicable state laws and local ordinances. Registered student organizations are subject to disciplinary action by the university as it relates to violations of laws, ordinances, and University rules.

Penalties

1. A student adjudicated of a violation of this policy shall be guilty of a violation of the Student Conduct Code and subject to sanctions which may include one or more of the following penalties as provided in rule 6C1-4.016(2) of the Florida Administrative Code: loss of university privileges, restitution, reduced or failing grade for class in which offense occurred, community/university service, residence hall transfer or removal, and education requirements related to the violation committed.
2. Organizational sanctions for violations of this policy by student groups may range from written reprimand and official recognition thereof through revocation of registration or loss of permission to use or meet at campus facilities, or in the case of fraternities or sororities, the right to exist at the University as provided for in rule 6C1-4.016(3) of the Florida Administrative Code.
3. Penalties for violations of this policy by a University employee may range from oral reprimand to termination of employment as provided for in Rules 6C1-1.007 and 3.047 of the Florida Administrative Code.

Selected Laws Pertaining to Alcoholic Beverages

The use of alcoholic beverages by members of the University of Florida Community is subject to the alcoholic beverage laws of the State of Florida and to local ordinances. Below are selected state statutes and city ordinances pertaining to alcoholic beverages with brief summaries.

Among the pertinent laws regarding the regulation of sales are the following:

- Statute 561.422 - Nonprofit civic organizations, temporary permits. Upon filing of an application with the Division of Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco and payment of a fee of \$25, a permit may be issued authorizing a bona fide nonprofit civic organization to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises only, for a period not to exceed

3 days subject to any state law or municipal or county ordinances regulating the time for selling such beverages. Sale of alcoholic beverages includes any admission charge, sale of cups, sale of tickets, donations, etc.

- Statute 562.12 - Beverages sold with improper license, or without a license or registration, or held with intent to sell prohibited.

Convicted violators of this statute shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

Among the pertinent laws regarding the drinking age are the following:

- Statute 562.11 - Selling, giving, or serving alcoholic beverages to persons under age 21; misrepresenting or misstating age or age of another to induce licensee to serve alcoholic beverages to person under 21; penalties. It is unlawful for any person to sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age or to permit a person under 21 years of age to consume said beverages on the licensed premises. It is unlawful for any person to misrepresent or mistake his or her age or the age of any other person for the purpose of inducing any licensee or his agents or employees to sell, give, serve, or deliver any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age.
- Anyone convicted of violating either of the above provisions is guilty of a second-degree misdemeanor. If a driver's license or an identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is used in violation of these provisions, additional penalties may be imposed, including suspension or revocation of the driver's license.
- Statute 562.111 - Possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under age 21 prohibited. It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years,...to have in his or her possession alcoholic beverages.

Convicted violators of this statute are guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. Suspension or revocation of a driver's license may also be imposed.

- Statute 768.125 - Liability for injury or damage resulting from intoxication. A person who sells or furnishes alcoholic beverages to a person of lawful drinking age shall not thereby become liable for injury or damage caused by or resulting from the intoxication of such person, except that a person who willfully and unlawfully sells or furnishes alcoholic beverages to a person who is not of lawful drinking age or knowingly serves a person habitually addicted to the use of any or all alcoholic beverages may become liable for injury or damage caused by or resulting from the intoxication of such minor or person.

Among the other state laws that may be applicable to situations involving alcoholic beverages are the following:

- Statute 856.011 - Disorderly Intoxication. No person in the state shall be intoxicated and endanger the safety of another person or property, and no person in the state shall be intoxicated or drink any alcoholic beverage in a public place or in or upon any public conveyance and cause a public disturbance.

Convicted violators of this statute are guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

- Statute 856.015 - Open House Parties. No adult [person 21 years-of-age or older] having control of any residence shall allow an open house party [defined as "a social gathering at a residence"] to take place at said residence of any alcoholic beverage or drug is possessed or consumed at said residence by any minor [person under 21 years-of-age] where the adult knows that an alcoholic beverage or drug is in the possession of or being consumed by a minor at said residence and where the adult fails to take reasonable steps to prevent the possession or consumption of the alcoholic beverage or drug. Convicted violators of this statute are guilty of a second-degree misdemeanor.
- Statute 316.193 - Driving Under the Influence. A person is guilty of the offense of driving under the influence and is subject to punishment as provided in subsection (2) if such person is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state, and:
 1. the person is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in §.877.111, or any substance controlled under Chapter 893, when affected to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired; or
 2. The person has a blood or breath alcohol level of 0.08 or higher.
- Statute 316.1936 - Possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in vehicles prohibited; penalties. It is unlawful and punishable as provided in this section for any person to possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage while operating a vehicle in the state or while a passenger in or on a vehicle being operated in the state.

Among the City of Gainesville ordinances that may be applicable to situations involving alcoholic beverages are the following:

- City Ordinance Section 4-4(b) (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to consume or have in his/her possession (which shall include consumption/possession while in or on any motor vehicle situated in the following locations) any alcoholic beverages in any open container on any public street, thoroughfare, sidewalk (except in a licensed sidewalk cafe), or on any publicly owned parking facility in the city....
- City Ordinance Section 4-4(b) (2) Except the section commonly known as the executive suite boxes, it shall be unlawful for any person to consume or to have in his or her possession any alcoholic beverages within the stands, stadium, or grounds of Florida Field, which is the stadium located on the campus of the University of Florida. This prohibition shall apply at any place within the gates of the stadium whether the same be in the stands, on the grounds, in the aisles or at any other place in said stadium.

Violators of these city ordinances may be subject to fine, imprisonment or both.

Disruptive Behavior at University Athletic Events

Actions by individuals or groups that disrupt an athletic event on the University of Florida campus or that inhibit the opportunity for other members of the university community to observe the event in reasonable safety are unacceptable at the University of Florida. Those individuals or groups that are disruptive will be charged with violations of the Code of Student Conduct where applicable.

Unacceptable behavior includes, but is not limited to, possession of alcohol, not being in possession of your ticket, disorderly behavior, sitting in a block without a ticket, and throwing any object in the stadium.

University Drug Policy

The possession and use of controlled drugs by members of the University of Florida community must at all times be in accordance with the provisions of Florida law, the rules of the Board of Regents of the State of Florida, and the rules of the University of Florida, which include the Code of Student Conduct. Under Florida law, no person may possess substances regulated under the provisions of Chapter 893, Fla. Statute. (controlled substances and "designer drugs") unless dispensed and used pursuant to prescription or otherwise authorized by law. Possession, sale, and delivery of such substances is prohibited unless authorized by law.

Under the Code of Student Conduct, students at the University of Florida who possess, use or deliver controlled substances and "designer drugs" not dispensed and used pursuant to prescription are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion from the University. Disciplinary action against a student under university rules does not preclude the possibility of criminal charges against that individual. The filing of criminal charges similarly does not preclude action by the University.

The use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription and other drugs pose a serious threat to the physical and mental well-being of students, faculty, staff, visitors and guests of the University. The University is committed to providing accurate information and educational programs to prevent such use of drugs. If further information is required about these programs, services, and the assistance available at the University, please contact any one of the following: Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center, 302 Student Health Care Center; University Counseling Center, P301 Peabody; or Student Mental Health Services, Infirmary Building.

Drug-Free School and Workplace Policy Statement <http://www.ufsa.ufl.edu/OVP/Drugfree.html>

Preface

The University of Florida is committed to providing a campus environment free of the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. To enhance this commitment, the University has adopted and implemented programs that seek to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by University community members.

Standard of Conduct

The following summary of the University's policies concerning the use of alcohol and other drugs is provided to you in response to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or the unlawful possession and use of alcohol is harmful and prohibited in and on property owned or controlled by the University of Florida or any other University of Florida facility. No employee or student is to report to work, class, or any University activity while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol.

The use of alcoholic beverages by members of the University of Florida community is at all times subject to the alcoholic beverage laws of the state of Florida, city of Gainesville, county of Alachua, or other applicable local regulations and the University Alcohol Policy, Rule 6Cl-2.019, Florida Administrative Code. The possession and use of controlled drugs by members of

the University of Florida community must at all times be in accordance with the provisions of Florida law, the rules of the Board of Regents, and the rules of the University of Florida. Under Florida law, no person may possess substances regulated under the provisions of Chapter 893, Florida Statutes (controlled substances and "designer drugs"), unless dispensed and used pursuant to prescription or otherwise authorized by law. Sale and delivery of such substances is prohibited unless authorized by law.

University of Florida Sanctions

Violation of the policies and laws described above by an employee or student are grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion in accordance with applicable University of Florida and Board of Regents rules and/or collective bargaining agreements. Student organizations also may be sanctioned for violation of these policies and laws.

Additionally, a violation may be reason for evaluation/treatment for a drug- and/or alcohol -use disorder or referral for prosecution consistent with local, state, and federal criminal law. Disciplinary action against a student or employee by the University does not preclude the possibility of criminal charges against that individual. The filing of criminal charges similarly does not preclude action by the University.

Other Legal Sanctions

State law prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under age 21. No person may sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21, and it is unlawful for a person under 21 to misrepresent his or her age in order to obtain alcohol. Violation for the first of any such offenses is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and/or a \$500 fine; a subsequent offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of \$1,000. Possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under the age of 21 also may result in curtailment of driving privileges.

Misrepresentation of age also will lead to the curtailment of driving privileges.

Under state law it is a crime for any person to possess or distribute controlled substances/drugs as described in Section 893.03, Florida Statutes, except as authorized by law. Punishment for such crimes ranges from first-degree misdemeanors (up to one year imprisonment and up to a \$1000 fine) to first-degree felonies (up to 30 years imprisonment and up to a \$10,000 fine).

Specifically, possession of less than 20 grams of marijuana is punishable with imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of up to \$1,000; possession of more than 20 grams of marijuana is a third-degree felony with imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of up to \$5,000. Possession of less than 28 grams of cocaine is a third-degree felony. Possession of more than 28 grams of cocaine is a first degree felony, punishable with imprisonment for life and a fine of up to \$250,000. The driving privilege also may be affected if any of these crimes are committed.

Trafficking (distributing specified large quantities of various controlled substances) is punishable by a term of imprisonment up to life and a fine of \$25,000 to \$500,000, depending on the particular illicit drug and the quantity involved.

Individuals who have been convicted of a felony involving the sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under certain circumstances may be disqualified from applying for state employment.

Penalties under federal law for drug trafficking generally are greater than penalties under state law.

Convictions on drug-related charge s also may result in forfeiture of federal financial aid.

Health Risks Associated With the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. The use of small amounts of alcohol by a pregnant woman can damage the fetus. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts.

Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairment in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Heavy use may result in chronic depression and suicide and also may be associated with the abuse of other drugs. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects described.

Long-term heavy alcohol use can cause digestive disorders, cirrhosis of the liver, circulatory system disorders, and impairment of the central nervous system all of which may lead to early death.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence, and at least 15-20 percent of heavy users eventually will become problem drinkers or alcoholics if they continue drinking. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions, which can be life threatening.

The use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription and other drugs pose a serious threat to health. For example, the use of marijuana (cannabis) may cause impairment of short-term memory, comprehension, and ability to perform tasks requiring concentration. The use of marijuana also may cause lung damage, paranoia, and possible psychosis. The use of narcotics, depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens may cause nervous system disorders and possible death as the result of an overdose. Illicit inhalants can cause liver damage.

There are significant risks associated with the use of alcohol and drugs. These risks include impaired academic or work performance; lost potential; financial problems; poor concentration; blackouts; conflicts with friends and others; vandalism, theft, and murder; sexual assault and other unplanned sexual relationships; spouse and child abuse; sexually transmitted diseases; and unusual or inappropriate risk taking which may result in physical or emotional injury or death.

More detailed information concerning alcohol consumption and use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription and other drugs may be obtained by calling:

Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center:

392-1161 ext. 4281 or University Employee Development: 392-4626.

Available Drug and Alcohol Counseling and Rehabilitative and Reentry Programs

EMPLOYEES. All University of Florida employees, including Other Personnel Services (OPS) Employees may seek assistance through the University's Employee Assistance Program. Call

338-9834 for an appointment. The Employee Assistance Program is designed to provide University employees with the opportunity to receive assistance and confidential counseling. This service is free of charge. Employees also may obtain information concerning available drug and alcohol counseling and rehabilitation programs by calling the Employee Development Program at 392-4626.

STUDENTS. Students may seek assistance at the Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center, 302 Infirmary, 392-1161 ext. 4281; the Student Mental Health Center, 392-1171; and/or the Counseling Center, P301 Peabody Hall, 392-1575. Many student organizations also provide an opportunity to become involved in alcohol and drug education projects. For general information about these student organizations, contact 392 -1671.

OTHER RESOURCES. Help for all members of the University community is available through Alcoholics Anonymous at 372-8091 and/or Narcotics Anonymous at 374-9264. Additional places where one can get treatment are listed in the Gainesville telephone directory under the headings, "Alcoholism Treatment Centers," "Drug Abuse and Addiction Treatment," and "Information and Referral Services Drug Abuse and Addiction."

Federal Requirements

The following are required of the University of Florida and its employees:

1. An employee shall notify his or her supervisor or other appropriate management representative of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the work place no later than five days after such conviction.
2. The University shall notify any federal contracting agency within ten days of having received notice that an employee engaged in the performance of such contract or grant has had a criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the work place.
3. The University will take appropriate personnel action against any employee who is convicted for a violation occurring in the work place or will require the employee's satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Further Information

Faculty and Faculty OPS call the ADA Office, 392-7056, 846-1046 (TDD).

Administrative and Professional, University Support Personnel System, and other OPS employees call Employee Development, University Personnel Services, 392-4626 or Employee Relations, 392-1072 or your satellite personnel office.

Information about Students call Student Affairs, 392-1274, or the Dean of Students Office, 392-1261.

Policy Revised March 1999.

UF Site Visit Summary and Recommendations

March 1-2, 2001

By Dr. Cheryl Presley

Southern Illinois University

Carbondale, IL

Introduction

1. The University of Florida is a major, public, comprehensive, land-grant university with one of the nation's most diverse academic programming. Enrollment for fall semester 1999 totaled 44,276 students from all Florida counties and from over 100 foreign countries. Almost 90 percent of all entering freshmen score above the national average on standardized college entrance exams. A retention rate of over 92 percent, speaks to the overall quality of the campus experience

In addition to its impressive academic tradition, the University of Florida's intercollegiate athletic program pursues and achieves excellence among all types of sports competition. Its alumni have achieved prominence in all fields of endeavor. The University of Florida, as one of the best universities in the country has achieved national ranking in 10 major areas including: royalty income, number of US patents, number of National Achievement Scholars, alumni giving, endowments from private funds and Fulbright awards.

Development and History:

The newest inception for addressing the alcohol and other drug problems on the University of Florida campus evolved from the directive of Dr. James Scott, Vice President of Student Affairs. His directive to the current Committee on Alcohol Drug Education and Policy was to assess the recommendations of the 1999 University of Florida Committee on Alcohol Use which addressed four areas: Education, Prevention and Intervention; Policy and Regulation; and Programming and Social. In response to this directive, Lohse Beeland, chair, UF Committee on Alcohol and Other Drug Education and Policy convened a committee meeting in March 2000, where Dr. Scott presented his thoughts regarding the alcohol and other drug use on the University of Florida campus. His major points to the committee are as follows:

- Recognition that most colleges and universities across the country are struggling to come up with effective approaches to respond to the problems of alcohol and other drug abuse students.
- Increasing the attention by the Board of Regents and State Legislature to deal with the issue.
- Florida Student Association proposal calling for Comprehensive alcohol and Drug Education Services Offices on SUS campuses.
- Recognition that at UF high percentage of Judicial Affairs cases involve alcohol abuse.
- Problems in the fall with alcohol and public drunkenness at football games resulted in Gainesville Alcohol Abuse Prevention Task Force (re-entry policy review)
- Issues downtown with bar closing and raves related to alcohol and drugs.
- Inside Edition featured UF and 3 other major universities on football weekend-alcohol abuse, assault, etc.

His charge to the committee was to: a) review the 1999 report, b) review campus alcohol and drug education programs, c) review services available to students who may be experiencing

problems, d) review the alcohol and drug policies and procedures, e) identify actions that UF can take to address and more appropriately respond to this issue.

Based upon this charge, the Committee on Alcohol and Drug Education and Policy began its work by identifying three sub committees: Education, Prevention, and Intervention; Policy and Regulation; and Programming and Social.

Methodology of the Visit:

The overall goal of this visit was to review that activities and progress made by the University of Florida in addressing the problems on the campus that were associated with alcohol and drug abuse and to recommend further efforts and evaluation recommendations. This goal was attained through a series of meetings with ten groups of individuals were representative of various areas of the university community. The interviews with the individuals and groups lasted from one to over one and a half hours long. The consultant discussed a broad range of topics with individuals in each of the groups but focused on the area of concern to that group or individual.

This section of the paper will identify the individual of group met with, identify their particular focus with respect to the problems and identify particular concerns or questions that arose as a result of that discussion. The next section of the paper will present conclusions based upon these discussions, and the third section of the paper will present recommendations.

Discussions:

1. The first meeting was with Dr. Jim Scott, VP of Student Affairs. At this breakfast meeting Dr. Scott was asked what his goals were for the consultation visit. His goals were very similar in intent to the charges that he gave the Alcohol Committee: to determine if the efforts that the University of Florida was making towards reducing the negative effects of alcohol and other drug use on the campus were "working" and to determine what other efforts may have a positive impact on this problem. Concerns still "out there" were formation of a community coalition as well as whether to have Gator Nights during the summer.
2. The second meeting was with the Committee on Alcohol and Other Drug Education and Policy. This committee represented many areas of the campus that are involved currently or are becoming involved with the issues of alcohol and other drug use. It was evident from the discussion that the members of the committee are committed to the resolution of the issues. As each area described their involvement with the issues of alcohol and other drug abuse on campus, it became clear that individuals had given much time thinking about the problem and proposing solutions from their areas.

For example, athletics has a number of programming efforts that they target toward the athletes in order to reduce abuse/use. Interestingly, the student representative who is also an athlete mentioned that athletes know how to get around the drug testing efforts on campus. This was especially interesting in that the perception of the student seemed to be that drug testing was the sum of the programming for athletes.

The varied philosophical issues that were discussed gave a broad picture of the scope of the campus problem as a whole. The discussion regarding treatment, evaluation and interdiction was especially germane. It was not clear from the discussion whether of not the committee

held a consensus as to just exactly what the nature and scope of the problem. That is, is it a problem because it is illegal; is it a problem because of the safety of students; is it a problem because it adds to the psychological burden for the student who may be fragile; is it a problem because of the image of the school, etc.? This is perhaps one of the most important elements for the committee to deal with because if the "problem" can be identified clearly, then resources may be more expediently utilized in obtaining a solution.

This committee is a strong one with committed and thoughtful members who represent the essential elements of the campus who need to be involved with this issue.

Some of the questions that arose during this session were:

- How do we test out individual program impact?
- Was a community coalition important to success?
- What was my opinion on early bar closing?
- What were my views on parental notification or more pertinent, did I know if it was successful anywhere else?

Questions number one and two will be discussed in the recommendation section of this paper in depth. Essentially, the other questions were discussed at length with the committee members during our time together.

3. The third meeting was with a Committee on Alcohol and other Drug Education Policy committee member representing the Alumni of the University of Florida. This individual has brought to the table many of the pressing dichotomies that exist regarding drinking and the rituals around drinking as they relate to the alumni. Recognizing that alumni refer to the "good old days" at the school as the "good old days" of drinking, he is struggling with the perceived messages that these traditions have on the current students. The tensions between gifts and alumni partying are very real.

Two solutions that Jon Cannon proposed are to promote the alumni as part of the community of the University of Florida and thereby make them part of the responsible use campaigns. Secondly, he also suggested that there would be some merit in promoting alumni who are successful and who don't rely on returning to UF merely to "get wasted".

4. The fourth meeting was with Dr. Julie Sina, Dean of Students. Dr. Sina's main message was that UF was already doing much to combat the problems of alcohol and other drug abuse. She mentioned the Crisis Response Team, the mandatory class, the Summer B program, the fact that after two students died, all the GAP recommendations were followed, the standard of excellence and the 80-90% retention rate of University of Florida students. Clearly Dr. Sina felt that the University of Florida should be "celebrating" the things that the institution is doing that are positive. For example, the new Greek chapter standards were an effort that was positive and good faith.
5. The fifth meeting was during lunch with the Office of Student Affairs Staff and was spent exploring the well thought out "Gator Night" program. This program has accomplished quite a bit since its inception. In addition, they have a clear idea about the clientele that utilize the services that are open and it appears that it has "caught on" as an alcohol free activity involving more students as time goes on. Typically this type of activity takes three years to find its way into the culture, so this program is well ahead of time.

6. The sixth meeting was with Dr. Barkley, Tavis Glassman and Dr. Jackie Ayers. This meeting focused on the current state of evaluation of the nature and scope of alcohol and drug use on the university campus. While a modified version of the Core Survey is used on a bi-annual basis, the information currently is not complete enough to assess both an indirect and direct impact of programming efforts. It was enlightening to hear that the students went for alcohol/drug assessments to the health service rather than the counseling center. Correction: Students also use the services of the University Counseling Center for alcohol/drug assessment.
7. The seventh meeting was with UF students. This was a provocative and interesting meeting. Many of the students who were there talked openly about the use on campus versus their perceived use. One of the biggest alcohol and other drug problems that students' felt existed was the use of ecstasy among their peers. Some of the students reported that the clubs were a big draw for them and that they considered the club scene to be an important part of the experience of going to college. Each of them also reported that they thought they knew someone who was "in trouble" because of alcohol and other drug use. There is some fear of the club rape drugs among UF women and all of the students reported that they knew someone who had been a victim of this drug. The club scene promotes this abuse in their eyes and they presented various solutions that they have tried to come up with to reduce their own risk such as, going to clubs in groups and NEVER going home alone. When asked what they thought would help reduce the problems their peers were experiencing, the students almost unanimously reported that they resented the posters that displayed messages such as "did you know that the average UF students only drinks four drinks". When asked why they didn't like this message, they felt that it was really quite far from what was really happening. The issues that they struggle with and reported that they would respond to were things such as "Are your drinking buddies really your friends?" and those that promoted social connection with each other rather than feeling that they were manipulated with incorrect (in their perception) data. The awareness of students who probably are not as involved with alcohol and other drugs as some of their peers certainly supports the fact that the entire environment is impacted by those who do choose to use and abuse.
8. The eighth meeting with the counseling center staff was also very informative. It appears that the staff approaches use and abuse initially as a developmental problem before assessing the issues of addiction. They report that they attempt to get the student to identify ways in which drugs/alcohol are problematic in their lives. There was also verification of the increased incidence of ecstasy of students. We discussed the challenge of discovering why students were apparently flocking to this drug. One of the problems is that there is currently no satisfactory information that ecstasy is harmful. Another is that students report that they like the intimacy that they feel when using ecstasy. This led to a broader discussion on the issues of where are we that so many students seem to want to use this drug to promote intimacy and connection. This is a larger question and may be worth discussing in depth. In addition to this, an intern at the counseling center created a poster that portrayed a message that would potentially provoke thoughtfulness among students-in bold letters is the message "sometimes drinking isn't about getting drunk" in light relief letters behind this message are words like roommate, anger family, not good enough, etc...This is very effective visually.
9. The ninth meeting was with the UF housing staff and with the University Police Department. The immediacy of the response needs for problems that relate to alcohol and other drug misuse with students both for housing and for the police was profound. It was clear that each of these units had enough experiential data to be able to identify the scope of the problems with the students at UF. While the problems that were confronted both in a

legal sense and social sense were many, these individuals all showed concern for the welfare of the UF students. Housing reported that they continually deal with alcohol intoxication, drug overdose, sexual assault-date rape, health hazards such as vomiting in one's sleep and much more on a regular basis. One of the greatest challenges to the housing staff is the fact that someone is 21 or over in a residence hall room then alcohol can be present. There is no way to prohibit those under 21 from drinking with those over 21.

The police are committed to the education of students regarding the negative effects of alcohol and drug abuse on the college campus and showed their training power point. This was informative and addressed many of the negative consequences that were involved for the students. It was clear that the police also held a developmental and helpful perspective rather than a punitive one.

10. The final discussion was with the representative from the University Athletic association. This individual, who was well informed regarding the athletic department's challenges regarding athletes and alcohol and other drugs was, also well versed in potential solutions, support services and initiatives that targeted athletes on a national level. She had adapted some of the national initiatives to fit the UF athletes.

Discussion Summary:

The discussions with all staff of the University of Florida can only lead one to a single conclusion: there is tremendous concern, commitment and thoughtfulness regarding the issues of alcohol and drug abuse and the negative effects on the University of Florida campus. The creativity which various departments have already approached the solution is commendable and in many ways proactive. The forum for discussion, the Campus Alcohol and Other Drug Task Force and Policy Committee, is broadly representative of the campus agencies as a whole. While each brings their unique perspective to the "table" their overall goal is clear: to reduce the negative effects of alcohol and other drug abuse on campus. Each of the areas that the reviewer met with were represented on this committee.

Risk Factors and Resiliency Factors

When struggling to resolve the issues of alcohol and other drug abuse within a campus environment, it is essential to identify the risk and resiliency factors that exist. The following is a "beginning" of the identification of the risk and resiliency factors that were identified on the UF campus. This presentation is intended to provide a structure for the on going dialogue and identification of risk and resiliency factors that members of the UF community can expand upon.

Individual Domain

Risk factors

- Entering students experiment with ATOD
- Combining Alcohol/drug use with other developmental tasks: dating, sexual identity formation, academic challenges, social anxiety, need to fit in with peers, alienation feelings.

Resiliency Factors

- Developmental stage where students are cognitively amenable to growth and change.
- Value systems open to change.

Peer Domain

Risk Factors

- Potential membership in fraternity/sorority chapters; living in residence halls where others are over 21.
- Perception of campus culture as being lenient for use and misuse of alcohol and other drugs; misperception of peer use; misperception of risks associated with alcohol and other drug use.
- Availability of alcohol and drugs; low cost.

Resiliency factors

- Strong support from peers who have chosen not to use; programming supporting safe drinking practices; information dissemination regarding the risks associated with use/abuse; campaigns designed to correct the misperceptions.

Community (campus) Domain

Risk Factors

- Positive attitudes towards alcohol and other drug use; high tolerance toward the negative effects of use; minimal negative consequences that are immediate and impact on retention in the community.
- Boredom; drinking to make social connections; drinking to broaden sexual experiences.
- Perceptions of high peer use; easy access and low cost.
- Exposure to competing messages that promote the glamorous side of drinking/drug use.

Resiliency Factors

- Support for student wellness programming in the residence halls
- High quality of mental health care on campus.
- High quality of health care on campus; high quality of varied service providers who are focused on the resolution of this issue.
- There is a presence of students who would prefer to have drug/alcohol free environment.
- Many programs such as "Gator Nights" are designed to reduce the negative effects of alcohol and other drug use on campus are already in place and have a strong commitment from the staff who are involved in the efforts.

Conclusions

The University of Florida is a university with a strong commitment to reducing the negative impact of alcohol and other drug use among its students. There are many programs that are in place and which are essential to changing the overall campus culture. Recent publicity about college student drinking has highlighted the essential nature of the tasks that have been identified by each of groups and individuals that were interviewed. The primary challenge with large universities is always to identify accurately the nature and the scope of the use/abuse within that community. Additionally, there is some relevance to the axiom that large environments are more difficult to target and change. More traditional approaches to reducing the impact of drug and alcohol use such as: peer education programs, curriculum infusion, freshman orientation, alcohol awareness activities are, in and of themselves, insufficient with regard to changing the campus environment. It no longer is viable to address the campus community that surrounds the perimeter of the campus itself. In addition, the impact of the pricing and availability of alcohol and other drugs must be addressed and the policies that guide the use and the misuse of these substances on the campus.

The primary focus of the environmental change strategies that are necessary to change the campus culture must include: the individual; the various constituencies of the campus; the policies and the policy enforcement; the community variables-pricing and availability; an analyses of the environmental features that increase the risk of alcohol and other drug use; and accurate reflection of the beliefs and behaviors of the individuals that comprise the academic community.

Many of these components are in place at the University of Florida, however, the message that kept arising throughout all discussions was that there needed to be ONE message that was sent to the university community, by the university community. Whether this message was one of safety, non-tolerance, or risk reduction was not clear, however, unification of all the various departments relative to this message it was felt would further the success of current efforts.

Recommendations

1. Social norms are the belief that individuals hold about the behavior that is expected of them in particular social context situations. An individual's perception of social norms is typically a good predictor of what they will say and do. Therefore, it's essential that the University of Florida develop a campaign which puts forth consistent messages about not only the expectations regarding student behavior in the environment, but also about the actual use on the campus. While UF students reported that they were offended and felt manipulated by the current poster campaign, they could be tapped as a resource for just which messages they would respond to.
2. The visible support of the Vice President for the mission of the Standing Committee on Alcohol and Other Drug Education and Policy is essential to its continued success. It is recommended that the committee be expanded to include faculty and other staff members. The tenured faculty is often the most stable component of the university community in terms of longevity. Co-opting them into the mission of the committee and the campus goal of reducing alcohol and drug abuse is essential. The contributions that faculty can make in setting the norms and expectations can be varied, for example, through curriculum infusion; not canceling classes toward the weekend; not inflating grades, etc. It is important to assess the faculty perceptions of the nature and scope of the problem and their attitudes regarding their efficacy and commitment to partnering in the solution. See appendix A for an assessment instrument to assess this aspect of the campus environment.
3. In considering the campus community and changing its environment to one where students make safe decisions about alcohol and other drug use, it is essential to include the community where the university resides. At the University of Florida, the club scene is very much a part of the culture for the students and represents a place where many students feel compelled to cultivate their "social connections". . It is essential then to consider the expansion of the Standing Committee to include a representative coalition from the community. Goals for the additional coalition, which could be turned into a sub-committee after integration with the larger task force and its goals, would be a) discussing and evaluating local zoning ordinances, outlet density, pricing and availability issues, b) implementation of a city wide server training or responsible beverage policy (which expands on the Gator Ride program), c) enforcement of the 21 age for drinking, d) reduction of distribution of club drugs. Students repeatedly discussed that clubs/bars were the places that they were able to buy ecstasy easily. The truth of this needs to be explored and bar owner need to respond in a proactive manner to this.

4. The UF should attempt to include the city political leadership in the mobilization of prevention of substance abuse by the UF students. One incident in a college town in response to out of control students during a "party" weekend, was quite powerful. That is, the town bar owners, businesses, and political leaders jointly paid for an ad bluntly stating that they didn't want the students' business if the end result was property destruction, violence and self-harm.
5. The University of Florida should through the development of a sub committee of intervention bases agencies on the UF campus, fill in the continuum of care needs, such as intensive outpatient treatment groups versus in-patient treatment. In addition, this sub committee could promote ALL the services that are available to students in one place regardless of where the parent location of the agency was located. In addition, this will assist in the assessment of replication of services and overlapping commitments on the part of personnel monetary resources. It is suggested that this group, whose members are identified in the minutes of the Subcommittee on Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Policy, identify and combine their resources relative to the dissemination of the services that they provide for students. Students who may be having problem with alcohol and other drugs are the least able to assess which level of entry to services that they need therefore, one "menu" of available services is a powerful way to increase the probability that they will access services. There also needs to be a clear policy created on "sharing" information regarding students who are at risk.
6. The University of Florida has for many years assessed the campus use of alcohol and other drugs and the negative consequences resulting from them, however, there needs to be a renewed effort to identify knowledge gaps that are essential to creating a campus wide response to the problem. It is recommended that the committee identify a research agenda that would include assessment of components of the campus community that have not formerly been assessed, such as the faculty. In addition, it is essential to begin tracking the "newer" current drug categories that are being used by students, like ecstasy. Regular broad assessment of the University of Florida will assist in identifying the indirect impact of the varied programming efforts on the campus as a whole.
7. It is essential to create a plan for the evaluation of programs that are being delivered. This effort is essential to identifying whether or not the programs are attaining the individual goals that they are designed to meet. The committee should begin by listing all efforts in one place and assessing whether or not the evaluation of these efforts is adequate. For example, to evaluate the efficiency of a newspaper campaign based on awareness of the drinking norms, a single poll can be taken on random students and they can be asked a) did they see the campaign? b) what was the message? c) would they change their behavior based upon the information in that ad campaign? This requires minimal manpower and is time limited. Developing a good base line of information regarding the effects of individual programming efforts will assist the committee in determining directionality for their future.
8. Funding sources should be explored that will assist the committee in targeting campaigns, continuing the "Gator Nights" project, and determining personnel needs. Some of these resources can be from local, state and federal sources. The seed money is important at a time when new programs are being developed. However, when personnel are identified that are needed in order to provide a continuum of care for that student, it is important for the administration to support the needs. This is why good evaluation and needs assessments are essential.

9. It is recommended that the work of the Committee on Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Policy be given visibility in the campus and surrounding community. Media campaigns regarding their work and the goal of their efforts should be well publicized. This, in and of itself, presents a message to students that the campus is united in their efforts to address the problems associated with alcohol and drug abuse and that the administration is behind these efforts. If further information can be shared about the efforts of the bar managers, this is a plus.
10. Consider a coordinated effort for the alcohol and drug reduction programs with reduction of violence. This would require some coordination of information from police and campus security, Residence Life, Student Health Programs, and Counseling Center to portray the relationship of alcohol and drug use and violence of all kinds. This becomes very powerful when the increased probability and the safety of "friends" is related.
11. Consider promoting "healthy lifestyle" residence halls where students can find a larger group of peers who choose to live either smoke or substance free. This will give the impression of widening the base of the students who in fact don't abuse. Empower the silent majority. Also, it is recommended that the University of Florida revisit the policy of allowing students under 21 to live with those over 21 who are allowed to drink in their rooms. This is continual challenge for the Resident Advisors to manage relative to high-risk behavior on those how are underage.
12. With the assistance of the President of the University of Florida, the Vice President should continue to work with aspects of the academic community to ensure that "mixed messages" regarding alcohol and drug use don't exist.
13. After all programs are identified and evaluation of the broader scope of the university problem is completed, an assessment of financial and personnel resources should be provided to the Vice President. Included in this report should be the programs that no longer appear viable based upon evaluation. This will prevent "burn-out" by the members of the university community that have given of their own time and resources to reduction of the problem and who may become discouraged.
14. It is encouraged that the overall context of the conversation regarding alcohol and other drug abuse be focused on a primary issue that most members of the university community can agree upon excellence in education. This seems to be a discussion point that senior administrators, faculty, students, alumni, and trustees care about. The continued academic excellence of their graduates and retention of students is essential to the on-going goal of the education community. To the extent that alcohol and drug abuse threatens that goal, is the extent of the response that is required.
15. Theoretically, as program assessment is completed, a derivation of cost per unit or cost for the entire effort should be determined. Budgeting for the overall program efforts should be taken into consideration when reporting the efforts that have been made.

Environmental Management

The Higher Education Center has promoted a new and more comprehensive view of prevention. The approach is called Environmental Management. This approach is based upon the principle that student decisions about AOD use are shaped by physical, social, economic, and legal environment in which the behaviors occur. It also suggests that individuals committed to the

reduction of alcohol and other drug abuse on our campuses can systematically shape the environment by broadening the approaches beyond the educational programming to include a range of responses that "fit" the campus community in which the behaviors occur.

The cornerstone of this approach must be good evaluation and assessment (see recommendation number thirteen). It is recommended that after these assessments are completed that the Committee on Alcohol and Drug Education and Policy determine which strategies to implement on a systematic basis. The following format is an outline of the components of the Environmental Management approach as suggested by the Higher Education Center.

August 1, 2001

UF's Comprehensive Efforts to Reduce Drug & Alcohol Problems Summary Statement

Dean of Students

- Preview Orientation:
 - Perform skits related to alcohol use on campus. Issues covered in the skits include: decision-making, alcohol poisoning, parental notification, transport to the hospital, the impact of alcohol on the body, and that the legal drinking age is 21. In addition, the skits inform people that UF has a significant number of students whom choose not to consume. After the skits are over, the orientation leaders spend some time processing the information covered in the skits.

- First Year Florida:
 - The focus is on decision-making. Instructors provide new students with information about healthy choices and discuss how alcohol can impact students. A combination of case studies and resources from the Student Health Care Center are included in the instructor manuals. In addition, there is information in their reading materials related to alcohol consumption.

- Judicial Affairs:
 - Meet with students who have violated university or civil laws on the use of alcohol and/or drugs.
 - Adjudicate violations.
 - Refer students to UPD's "Alcohol and the Law Seminar", CADRC's one on one education session, and/or volunteer requirements thru Office of Community Service.
 - Help create policy concerning drug and alcohol issues.

Division of Housing

- Residence hall staff members are trained to deal with students who are intoxicated (confrontation, referral, transport, etc.)
- Newly hired RAs meet with the Coordinator of the Campus Alcohol Drug Resource Center for one of their RA classes during their first semester of employment.
- Crisis Intervention Consultants follow-up with all students who have been transported for alcohol; also follow-up with friends, roommates, staff as necessary.
- Housing judicial system – enforcement, education, follow-up, and referral.
- Alcohol bulletin board kits are available, at all times, for Resident Assistants. RA's are encouraged to use this board specifically, during Summer B and beginning of fall semester.
- Spring Break bulletin board available – addresses alcohol issues as well as safety issues.
- Recently purchased "Alcohol Solutions for Special Populations" resource guide.
- Traditional programs in October:
 - Murphree Stompin'
 - Beaty Stompin'
 - Tolbert's Alcohol Squares
- Numerous other programs take place throughout the year such as Dr. Doering on alcohol and other drugs, jellybeans in sodas, mock tails, etc.

- Currently there are seven programs listed in the Keys Manual (Housing programming manual for RAs) dealing with alcohol education and legal issues.
- Housing has hired an intern for the summer through the Association of College and University Housing Officers-International and one area she will focus on is alcohol programming. Housing is looking to create a resource guide for residence hall staff with programs that specifically address alcohol issues.

Student Health Care Center

- Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)
 - The Alcohol/Substance Abuse Program (A.S.A.P.) at the Student Health Care Center provides confidential screening, individual counseling, and group therapy for students who have questions or concerns about their use of alcohol or other substances.
 - Individual on-line screenings are available year round and group screenings are offered throughout the year.
 - A psycho-educational group for students who have been impacted by the alcohol or substance use of family members or friends is also offered. Additional psycho-educational groups are developed as needed.
 - Consultation services are provided for University of Florida faculty and staff. In addition, A.S.A.P. maintains a list of campus and community resources for individuals seeking recovery programs or support groups.
 - A.S.A.P. is located in Room 328 of the Student Health Care Center. Services are provided without charge to currently registered students and their partner's. To obtain more information or to schedule an appointment, please call 392-1161, ext. 4231.
- Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center (CADRC)
 - Conduct alcohol and drug education sessions in the residence halls, classrooms, and in fraternities & sororities.
 - Serve as a media spokesperson for alcohol and drug issues.
 - Implement social norm & social marketing campaigns utilizing newspapers, radio, and bus advertisements.
 - Meet one on one with students referred by Judicial Affairs.
 - Serve on state, community (PIPSA), and university, alcohol and drug coalitions.
 - House and advise the STRIKE (Student, Tobacco, Reform, Initiative, Knowledge, for Eternity) program.
 - Provide alcohol and drug information via brochures, advertisements, and the web.
 - Implement and analyze campus drug and alcohol surveys.
 - Coordinate multidisciplinary efforts to reduce the prevalence of alcohol and other drug problems.
- Center for Sexual Assault/Abuse Recovery and Education (C.A.R.E.)
 - Provide educational programs on drug-induced rape.
 - Collaborated in the development of the UF brochure, "Drugs in Your Drink" – Disseminate brochure at programs, information tables, and events.
 - Distribute posters, brochures, and bookmarks on drug-induced rape.
 - Website information.
 - Individual and Group Counseling; Crisis intervention.
 - Referral to Victim Advocate or Alcohol/ Substance Abuse Specialist when appropriate.

- Consultation to faculty, staff, and students.
- Women's Clinic & Other SHCC Medical Providers
 - Require all new patients to complete a health risk assessment form, which provides information about high-risk alcohol and drug behavior.
 - If the assessment shows high-risk behavior then the student is informed of the services available at the University and in the community.

Office of Student Activities:

- Implements 26 "Gator Nights" - Friday late night programming for over 35,000 students with support from Division of Student Affairs
- Conducts student organization orientation addressing use of alcohol at events and the judicial process as it relates to student groups.
- 485 non-alcohol programs presented by OSA staff and sponsored student organizations, including alternative service breaks, outdoor recreation, non-credit courses, films, concerts, community service and arts programs.
- Faculty advising available by OSA staff on a one-on-one basis.
- Students Against Drunk Driving (Student Organization)
 - Assist with the implementation and evaluation of the Designated Driver Program.
 - Conduct numerous high school presentations.
 - Educate students about the hazards associated with drinking and driving.

University Counseling Center

- Confidential screening, individual counseling and group therapy for students with needs for substance abuse services.
- Coordinate Counseling Center services for students with alcohol/drug problems as well as for students who are affected by (current or past) alcohol/substance abuse of parents or friends.
- Meet with clients that identify alcohol or substance abuse as their primary problem.
- Teach training program/seminar series concerning substance abuse counseling.
- Coordinate staff development and consult with staff members concerning alcohol or substance abuse issues.
- Act as Counseling Center's liaison with community prevention programs, treatment centers (such as Bridge House), and the various 12 step communities.

University Police Department

- Facilitate the "Alcohol and the Law Seminar". Students are sent from Judicial Affairs and required to attend. This course covers the physiological effects of alcohol, the legal consequences associated with use and responsible consumption tips including high risk behaviors and recognition of abuse.
- This same course is available to any university-affiliated group. Frequent request come from the Greek community, housing and various colleges like the school of Health and Human Performance.
- Alcohol information is provided at various events (i.e. health fairs) UPD attends through out the school year.
- Enforcing all laws.

Significant UF AOD Rules:

Alcohol

- Any student, student group, or employee of the University who is found to be in violation of the law (laws of the State of Florida and local ordinances) or the University alcohol policy, whether on or off-campus, shall be subject to disciplinary action by the University.
- The sale, service, and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the University of Florida campus and at University of Florida events must be within the guidelines established by federal and state law and municipal and county ordinances.
- Further, because of concern for the health and safety of individuals on the University campus, the University has formulated rules concerning the sale, service, and consumption of alcohol on campus.
- University rules also place certain restrictions on events involving alcoholic beverage distributors.

Drugs

- Under the Code of Student Conduct, students at the University of Florida who possess, use or deliver controlled substances and “designer drugs” not dispensed and used pursuant to prescription are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion from the University.
- Disciplinary action against a student under university rules does not preclude the possibility of criminal charges against that individual. The filing of criminal charges similarly does not preclude action by the University.
- The possession and use of controlled drugs by members of the University of Florida community must at all times be in accordance with the provisions of Florida law, the rules of the Board of Regents of the State of Florida, and the rules of the University of Florida, which include the Code of Student Conduct.
- Under Florida law, no person may possess substances regulated under the provisions of Chapter 893, Fla. Statute. (controlled substances and “designer drugs”) unless dispensed and used pursuant to prescription or otherwise authorized by law. Possession, sale, and delivery of such substances is prohibited unless authorized by law.

Off Campus Conduct

- When a student violates city, state or federal law by an offense committed off the campus and which is not associated with a University-connected activity, the disciplinary authority of the University will not be used merely to duplicate the penalty awarded for such an act under applicable ordinances and laws.
- The University will take disciplinary action against a student for such an off-campus offense only when it is required by law to do so or when the nature of the offense is such that, in the judgment of the Director of Student Judicial Affairs, the continued presence of the student on campus is likely to interfere with the educational process or the orderly operation of the University; the continued presence of the student on campus is likely to endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the University Community, or is intimidating or threatening to another individual within the University Community; or the offense committed by the student is of such a serious nature as to adversely affect the student’s suitability as a member of the University Community.

- If the Director of Student Judicial Affairs determines that disciplinary action is warranted, the Director of Student Judicial Affairs shall so notify the student in accordance with Rule 6C1-4.016. The action of the University with respect to any such off-campus conduct shall be taken independently of any off-campus authority (University of Florida Rule 6C1-4.018).

Parental Notification Policy

Policy of Parent Notification of Drug and Alcohol Cases and Campus DUI Cases

The following policy is in effect to notify parents or guardians of students involved in alcohol and other drug cases at the University of Florida.

- If a registered student who is claimed as a dependent by his or her parents or guardians pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code is found responsible for violating the campus conduct code's underage consumption, possession, or drug rules twice during the same term or for a third time regardless of the length of time between violations, the student's parents or guardians may be notified in writing by the Division of Student Affairs.
- If a registered student is transported to an emergency medical treatment center for drug use or intoxication, the student's parents or guardians may be notified by a telephone call from the Division of Student Affairs if necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals.
- If a registered student is found responsible of DUI while a student at the University of Florida may be suspended or expelled from the university or may be afforded the opportunity to withdraw from the university.
- The Associate Vice President for Student Affairs will make telephone calls to the parents or guardians to avoid any conflict with the student disciplinary procedure in which the Dean of Students and the Vice President for Student Affairs hear judicial appeals.

Revised 5/2001

Self-Reported "Binge Drinking" Among UF Students

Binge Drinking Rates Appear to be DOWN at UF!

GAINESVILLE, Fla. [August 30, 2001] --- Binge drinking among University of Florida students, and especially among men, has declined during the last two years, according to a new campus study.

Overall, the rate of binge drinking - five or more drinks at one sitting -- fell from 46 percent in 1999 to 40 percent in 2001, a decline of 6 percent among UF students, the study shows. The drop was highest among men who binge drank more than three times during a two-week period, with 30.4 percent reporting "frequent bingeing," as it is called, in 1999, compared with 20.9 percent this year, the results showed.

"We are encouraged by these findings," said Phillip Barkley, director of UF's Student Health Care Center. "The university has been very proactive in responding to high-risk drinking, and we believe our collective efforts are making a difference. We hope that through collaboration with students, faculty and staff, and the greater community, we will see high risk drinking rates fall even further."

Of 659 students who responded to a randomly distributed survey early this year, 60.1 percent of undergraduates said that at no time during the past two weeks had they engaged in binge drinking, compared with 53.7 percent who were asked the same question in 1999, the study found.

Barkley also is president of the American College Health Association, which developed the survey questionnaire as part of a national study being done at dozens of colleges and universities across the country.

UF's 40 percent is an encouraging finding. "We hope this apparent change reflects a trend which will be supported by repeated studies," said Joanne Auth, coordinator of education and training programs at UF's student health center.

"Not only have we had a greater than 6 percent reduction in binge drinking in two years, which is reassuring, but the biggest change appears to be in frequent binge drinkers," said Auth, who directed the study.

A total of 16.6 percent of UF students surveyed this year were frequent binge drinkers -- reporting drinking three or more times during the previous two weeks -- compared with 22.5 percent in 1999.

Tavis Glassman, coordinator of UF's [Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center](#), believes that a variety of alcohol prevention and intervention efforts by UF and the community have helped to reduce the binge drinking rate.

"Two years ago was just about the time all our social norm efforts were starting up to convince students that there weren't as many students doing a lot of drinking, that a very few were doing a predominant amount of the drinking," Glassman said.

"We've really rallied in the last year or two, partly in response to events after the 1999 Tennessee football game when a couple of young people died" in off-campus incidents, Glassman said. "Campus officials, administrators and the community got really serious and said, 'What can we do?'"

Those measures included a Gainesville city ordinance requiring bars to stop serving alcohol and close at 2 a.m. and a university policy denying people the opportunity to return to a football game if they leave the stadium, he said.

The study, part of a larger one on both graduate and undergraduate students, also found:

* Sixty-seven percent of UF students describe their health as "good" or "excellent." "That leaves 33 percent who thought it was 'fair,' 'poor' or very bad," which is a pretty high percentage for what we call a young population," Auth said.

* The most frequent health problem students mentioned within the last year was allergy (46.2

percent), followed by back pain (44.4 percent), sinus infection (29.6 percent), depression (19.4 percent), strep throat (12.3 percent) and anxiety disorder (10.9 percent).

* A total of 10.2 percent of those surveyed said they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the last 12 months. This disturbing finding is similar to levels found among students polled across the nation using comparable question wording.

Auth said the results from this National College Health Assessment and bi-yearly repeats will provide a rich data set to compare UF with other colleges and universities nationwide, with the ultimate goal of tailoring health prevention services and treatment programs to meet students' evolving needs.

Self-Reported "Binge Drinking" Chart

Among UF Students: Times Had 5 or more Drinks at a Sitting in Past 2 Weeks

	NCHA--(Weighted*)	Modified Core Survey
	Spring, 2001	Spring, 1999
	(Undergraduates, only)	(Undergraduates, only)
	%	%
TOTAL		
No times	60.1	53.7
1-2 times	23.3	23.8
3x or more	16.6	22.5
<u>Gender:</u>	(Spring 2001)	(Spring 1999)
Females		
No times	66.7	60.3
1-2 times	20.7	22.9
3x or more	12.6	16.8
Males		
No times	53.0	44.7
1-2 times	26.1	25.0
3x or more	20.9	30.4
<u>Greek membership?</u>	(Spring 2001)	(Spring 1999)
Yes		
No times	27.9	33.3
1-2 times	32.4	27.1

3x or more	39.7	39.5
No		
No times	66.4	58.3
1-2 times	21.3	23.1
3x or more	12.3	18.6

(Chi square p<.001)

*Total percentages were weighted to take into account disproportionately large numbers of female respondents in the survey. The weighted percentage reflects a statistical adjustment which approximates the actual ratio of males/females on campus.

Self-Reported Cigarette Smoking Chart
Among UF Students: Times used cigarettes in the last 30 days.

NCHA	Modified Core Survey	
	Spring, 2001 (Undergraduates,only)*	Spring, 1999 (Undergraduates, only)
TOTAL	19.9%	28.4%

Males	20.2	29.0
Females	19.4	28.0

Year 1	16.2	35.4
Year 2	17.5	30.4
Year 3	21.8	26.3
Year 4	24.2	27.5
Year 5	20.0	23.8
Grad. Stu.*	13.6	(Not available)

Asian/Pac.Isl	19.2	27.9
Af. Am/Black	2.8	4.6
Hispanic	20.0	36.0
White	21.9	29.1
Other	(N/A)	26.9

Am.Ind/Alask	(N/A)	(N/A)

Greek	20.0	40.4
NonGreek	19.9	28.4

*Undergraduates, only, except the one "year in school" Grad. category

Drug Use by Gender and Ethnicity Chart

**Self-Reported Drug Use (including Tobacco and Alcohol) Among UF Students:
Percent Who Used the Substance At Least One Day in the Last 30 Days
TOTAL* and by Gender, Ethnicity**,and Greek Membership***
Spring, 2001 (Weighted Sample, N=586)**

% of group below who used the drug	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Amphet.	Rohypnol
TOTAL*	18.9	9.1	3.6	71.4	17.8	0.7	4.0	1.2
<u>Gender**</u>								
Males	18.5	14.3	7.9	70.4	15.9	0.5	2.1	2.1
Females	18.8	3.9	0.0	73.3	19.1	0.7	5.6	0.2
<u>Ethnicity**</u>								
White	20.3	9.4	3.4	74.2	20.6	0.2	3.0	0.5
Af. Amer.	4.9	5.0	4.9	63.4	5.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
Hispanic	19.0	11.9	4.8	73.8	18.6	4.8	9.5	11.6
Asian	19.5	11.9	7.3	58.5	4.9	0.0	7.3	0.0
<u>Member of social fraternity or sorority?***</u>								
Yes	20.2	16.7	9.6	92.8	26.2	2.4	9.5	2.4
No	18.8	7.8	2.8	67.9	16.5	0.4	3.2	1.0

* "Total" reflects the percent of the entire sample who indicated they had used the drug in the last 30 days, weighted for gender to more accurately reflect the gender proportions of the whole campus at the time of the study. This total includes both Undergraduates, Graduates, and Professional students.

**Ethnicity. American Indians and "Other" are excluded because of small cell sizes. Also excluded are those respondents who listed more than one ethnic group for themselves. The ethnicity percentages are weighted by gender to more closely resemble those subgroups on the entire campus.

*** Greek Membership: Based upon answer to the question "Are you a member of a social fraternity or sorority? (National Inter-fraternity Conference, National Pan Hellenic Conference, or National Pan-Hellenic Council)"

About the NCHA

The National College Health Assessment project is being sponsored by the Student Health Care Center at the University of Florida, Gainesville. This survey, developed under the auspices of the American College Health Association, will enable us to obtain cross-sectional health behavior information from a randomly selected sample of students every other year. Therefore, the next cross-sectional survey will be in Spring of 2003.

Background

The goal of this study was to utilize a college-appropriate instrument to collect data about students at the University of Florida to compare with national data about health risk and protective behaviors, perceived norms, and incidence and prevalence of a variety of health problems/ conditions which may affect academic performance and retention.

Results of the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) will be used to help generate incidence rates of students' behavior and perceptions. Having these data will help the University of Florida Student Health Care Center plan programs, prioritize campus needs, allocate resources, design strategies for intervention, identify protective and risk factors associated with academic performance, and measure progress on the National Health Objectives from Healthy People 2010.

Sample

Approximately 1 out of every 17 students registered at the University of Florida during the Spring Semester of 2001 was selected using a randomization algorithm through the Registrar's office. The survey instrument they received was developed by health educators and health care specialists from across the country. The questions encompassed several areas of their health and well-being.

Of the 2500 students who received the questionnaire by mail, 659 (26%) responded with completed forms. These were tabulated through an arrangement with the American College Health Association, and the findings are now being analyzed at UF's Student Health Care Center. The sample consisted of graduate students as well as undergraduates, a factor which will enable us to look at sub-samples of our students to learn more about each.

Although the sample was randomly selected, and the proportions of females and male students at UF are approximately the same (48% vs. 52%), a disproportionate response was obtained from females (69% vs. 31% for males). This is not unusual for mailed surveys. However, for this reason, we are looking carefully at the gender differences in responses to each question, and whenever indicated for total sample statistics, a weighted sample is used. (For example, the binge-drinking rate reported in the press release at the top of this page was calculated for the weighted sample, so that a statistically representative estimate could be used for comparison purposes with previous alcohol drug surveys on campus.)

Overall goal

This and other surveys, repeated on a systematic basis, will help us assess the health and wellness of our campus population and assist us in planning services in response to the findings for UF. It will also enable us to compare students at UF with students at other colleges and universities across the country. As part of a major research institution, the Student Health Care

Center wanted to have this knowledge available on which to base the spending of student dollars for services.

Results to the University of Florida Alcohol and Drug Survey



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY

Key Findings 2002

- Also available:**
- Classification Comparison
 - Ethnic Origin Comparison
 - Greek/Non-Greek Comparison
 - Gender Comparison
 - Key Findings
 - Longitudinal Findings

Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Ethnic Origin (%) n=1329

American Indian/Alaskan Native (n=7)	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander (n=129)	9.8
Black (non-Hispanic) (n=104)	7.8
Hispanic (n=142)	10.6
White (n=922)	69.4
Other ethnicity not listed (n=25)	1.9

Frequency Missing= 17

Classification (%)

n=1343

Freshman (n=255)	19.0
Sophomore (n=263)	19.6
Junior (n=440)	32.8
Senior (n=329)	24.5
Fifth year or beyond (n=56)	4.2

Frequency Missing=4

Gender (%)

n=1343

Male (n=610)	45.5
Female (n=733)	54.5

Frequency Missing= 4

Age

n=1340

Average age: 20.6

Frequency Missing= 8

Binge Drinking (%)

None	56.0
Once/Twice	26.6
3 to 5 times	13.4
6 or more times	4.0

Reasons for using alcohol (%)

To relieve academic stress	53.6
To relieve other stress/relax	69.1
To have fun	91.7
To ease social interaction	65.7
To get high or drunk	53.3
Spiritual or religious reasons	5.9
To "hook up" (have sex) with someone	14.7
To get away from problems and troubles	31.8
To fit in with friends	17.6

Average number of drinks you consume in a week (%)

None	32.4
1 to 4 drinks	32.9
5 to 10 drinks	20.8
11 or more drinks	14.0

Exposure to alcohol/drug prevention programs (%)

Since the beginning of the school year

Classroom presentation on alcohol or drugs	10.2
Received mailing or handout	21.7
Picked up brochures	14.0
Read announcements or articles in student newspaper	55.7
Taken a special academic courses on alcohol and other drugs	4.0
Attended a Gator Nights program offered on Fridays at the Reitz Union	26.1

Substance use of UF students (%)

Substance	Never	Use but NOT past		Used in
		12 Months	past 30 Days	Past 30 Days
Cigarettes	58.1	15.0	8.8	18.1
Alcohol	9.9	5.1	10.7	74.4
Ecstasy	82.3	10.8	5.5	1.3
Cocaine	91.0	4.0	2.6	2.3
GHB	93.5	4.3	1.6	0.7
Rohypnol	95.3	3.6	0.5	0.3
Diet Pills	82.7	6.7	4.9	5.7
Marijuana	51.2	14.9	13.9	20.0
Ketamine	96.3	2.8	0.6	0.3
Opiates	89.5	4.6	3.2	2.7
Ritalin	94.1	3.0	1.4	1.5

Frequency of alcohol consequences (%)

How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking

	Never	Once	2 to 5 times	6 to 9 times	10 or more times
Had a hangover	24.2	13.1	25.9	11.0	25.8
Performed poorly on a test or important project	70.3	11.5	13.9	2.3	2.0
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	87.6	9.6	2.6	0.1	0.2
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	91.3	4.0	3.3	0.6	0.8
Got into a fight or argument	74.2	10.7	11.5	2.0	1.6
Vomited	36.2	18.9	29.1	8.0	7.8
Drove a car while under the influence	56.8	11.0	19.1	4.3	8.8
Missed a class	47.1	10.6	22.3	8.2	11.8
Been criticized by someone I know	67.8	11.7	15.3	2.2	3.1
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	88.2	6.2	4.2	0.3	1.2
Had a memory loss	64.9	11.9	14.7	3.9	4.5
Did something I regretted later	54.6	17.5	20.9	4.0	3.0
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	89.3	7.6	2.4	0.3	0.4
Have taken advantage of another sexually	96.4	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.4
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	96.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.3
Been hurt or injured	82.9	9.0	6.5	0.5	1.1
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	71.3	11.4	13.4	1.8	2.1
Had unprotected sex	81.0	7.4	6.4	1.3	3.9
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Argued with friends	68.8	12.4	14.2	2.3	2.3
Fell behind in academic work	73.0	7.9	13.4	2.7	3.0

Sample Demographics of 2002 UF Alcohol & Drug Survey compared to University of Florida Student Population 2001

Criteria	Enrollment by Ethnicity Fall 2001 at UF		Alcohol and Drug survey sample Spring 2002 at UF	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
White	24388	70.6	923	69.4
Hispanic	3632	10.5	141	10.6
Black	2712	7.8	104	7.8
Asian	2291	6.6	130	9.8
American Indian	182	0.5	7	0.5
Others	1345	3.9	25	1.9
Total	34550	100.0	1347	100.0

Criteria	Enrollment by class level Fall 2001 at UF		Alcohol and Drug survey sample Spring 2002 at UF	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Freshman	6304	19.3	255	19.8
Sophomore	6889	21.1	263	20.4
Junior	9479	29.0	440	34.2
Senior	9972	30.5	329	25.6
Total	32644	100.0	1287	100.0

This report is also available on the Student Health Care Center website:

<http://www.health.ufl.edu/shcc/cadrc.htm>

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY

Gender Comparison 2002

Also available:

- Classification Comparison
- Ethnic Origin Comparison
- Greek/Non-Greek Comparison
- Key Findings
- Longitudinal Findings

The Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students at our year institutions. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey

Demographics (%) (n=1343)

Gender	Survey
Male	45.5 (n=611)
Female	54.5 (n=732)

Ethnic Origin	Ethnic Origin (%)	
	Male	Female
American Indian/ Alaskan Native(n=7)	0.5	0.6
Asian/Pacific Islander (n=129)	10.4	9.3
Black (non-Hispanic) (n=104)	6.0	9.2
Hispanic (n=142)	12.7	8.9
White (n=922)	67.8	70.9
Other ethnicity not listed (n=25)	2.6	1.2
	100.0	100.0

Reasons for using alcohol (%)

Reason	Male	Female
To relieve academic stress	55.3	52.2
To relieve other stress/relax	69.5	68.8
To have fun	90.9	92.5
To ease social interaction	72.8	59.6
To get high or drunk	58.0	49.2
Spiritual or religious reasons	6.9	5.0
To hook up (have sex) with somebody	24.7	6.2
To get away from problems and troubles	31.5	31.7
To fit in with friends	21.0	14.4

Average number of drinks you consume in a week (%)

	Male	Female
None	25.4	38.1
1 to 4 drinks	30.7	34.6
5 to 10 drinks	23.1	18.9
11 or more drinks	20.8	8.4

was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Substance Use of UF Students within the past 30 days(%)

Substance	Male	Female
Cigarettes	20.4	16.0
Alcohol	78.1	71.4
Ecstasy	2.2	0.7
Cocaine	3.0	1.8
GHB	1.0	0.4
Rohypnol	0.5	0.1
Diet pills	3.8	7.3
Marijuana	25.0	15.8
Ketamine	0.5	0.1
Opiates	3.2	2.3
Ritalin	2.2	1.0

Exposure to alcohol/drug prevention programs since the beginning of the school year (%)

	Male	Female
Classroom presentation on alcohol or drugs	7.8	12.3
Received mailings or handouts	22.1	21.4
Picked up brochures	14.0	14.1
Read announcements or articles in student newspapers	49.6	60.9
Taken a special academic courses on alcohol and other drugs	3.7	4.2
Attend a Gator Nights program offered on Fridays at the Reitz Union	26.2	25.8

Binge Drinking (%)

"Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS, how many times have you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting"

	Male	Female
None	45.5	64.7
Once/Twice	30.0	23.7
3 to 5 times	18.6	9.2
5 ² 6 or more times	5.9	2.5

Male frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	22.0	12.7	26.0	10.7	28.6
Performed poorly on a test or important project	68.6	12.8	13.8	2.2	2.6
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	82.6	13.2	3.9	0.2	0.2
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	84.2	6.7	6.3	1.3	1.5
Got into a fight or argument	70.4	12.5	13.4	2.4	1.3
Vomited	35.3	16.7	32.3	8.0	7.8
Drove a car while under the influence	52.6	10.0	20.8	6.3	10.2
Missed a class	46.9	8.6	21.4	9.3	13.8
Been criticized by someone I know	66.5	9.8	16.0	2.4	5.3
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	84.5	6.7	6.3	0.6	1.9
Had a memory loss	63.9	10.2	15.1	5.0	5.8
Did something I regretted later	56.3	16.4	20.2	3.9	3.2
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
Have been taken advantage of sexually	91.4	5.8	1.7	0.6	0.6
Have taken advantage of another sexually	95.9	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	96.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Been hurt or injured	81.0	9.3	7.6	0.2	1.9
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	68.9	9.2	16.5	2.4	3.0
Had unprotected sex	77.4	7.5	8.4	1.9	4.9
Required medical treatment for intoxication	97.0	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Argued with friends	67.1	11.4	15.9	2.2	3.4
Fell behind in academic work	70.3	6.9	14.9	3.2	4.7

Female frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	25.9	13.4	25.9	11.3	23.4
Performed poorly on a test or important project	71.7	10.4	14.1	2.4	1.4
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	91.8	6.6	1.4	0.0	0.2
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	97.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.2
Got into a fight or argument	77.3	9.1	9.9	1.7	1.9
Vomited	36.8	20.9	26.5	8.1	7.7
Drove a car while under the influence	60.2	11.8	17.8	2.7	7.5
Missed a class	47.2	12.3	23.0	7.3	10.3
Been criticized by someone I know	68.7	13.3	14.7	2.1	1.3
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	91.2	5.8	2.4	0.0	0.6
Had a memory loss	65.9	13.2	14.5	3.0	3.5
Did something I regretted later	53.2	18.4	21.6	3.9	2.8
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Have been taken advantage of sexually	87.5	9.1	3.0	0.0	0.3
Have taken advantage of another sexually	96.8	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.3
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	96.7	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.2
Been hurt or injured	84.6	8.7	5.5	0.8	0.5
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	73.1	13.3	10.9	1.3	1.4
Had unprotected sex	83.9	7.4	4.7	0.8	3.2
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Argued with friends	70.1	13.4	12.7	2.4	1.4
Fell behind in academic work	75.3	8.7	12.1	2.4	1.6

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY

Ethnic Origin Comparison 2002

Also available:

- Classification Comparison
- Gender Comparison
- Greek/Non-Greek Comparison
- Key Findings
- Longitudinal Findings

The Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students at our year institutions. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Ethnic Origin

AI/AN	American Indian/Alaskan Native
A/PI	Asian/Pacific Islander
AA/B	African American/Black
H	Hispanic
W	White
O	Other

Demographics (%) (n=1329)

Ethnic Origin

American Indian/Alaskan Native (n=7)	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander (n=129)	9.8
Black (non-Hispanic) (n=104)	7.8
Hispanic (n=142)	10.6
White (n=922)	69.4
Other ethnicity not listed (n=25)	1.9

Gender (%)

Ethnic Origin	Male	Female
AI/AN	0.5	0.6
A/PI	10.4	9.3
AA/B	6.0	9.2
H	12.7	8.9
W	67.8	70.9
O	2.6	1.2
	100.0	100.0

Greek Affiliation (%)

AI/AN	14.3
A/PI	7.8
AA/B	3.9
H	10.0
W	17.6
O	12.0

Substance Use of UF Students within the past 30 days (%)

Substance	AI/AN	A/PI	AA/B	H	W	O
Cigarettes	28.6	14.0	2.9	20.6	20.1	12.0
Alcohol	42.9	58.6	54.8	79.9	78.6	64.0
Ecstasy	16.7	1.6	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Cocaine	16.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.0
GHB	16.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.5	4.0
Rohypnol	16.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Diet pills	16.7	2.3	5.8	5.0	6.2	4.0
Marijuana	28.6	10.1	11.8	16.5	22.6	24.0
Ketamine	16.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Opiates	16.7	2.3	1.0	2.1	2.7	4.0
Ritalin	16.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.0

Binge Drinking (%)

"Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS, how many times have you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting?"

	AI/AN	A/PI	AA/B	H	W	O
None	57.1	74.4	81.6	49.3	51.3	72.0
Once/Twice	0.0	17.1	10.7	30.3	29.4	16.0
3 to 5 times	28.6	7.8	5.8	19.7	14.5	8.0
6 or more times	14.3	.8	1.9	.7	4.8	4.0

Average number of drinks you consume in a week (%)

	AI/AN	A/PI	AA/B	H	W	O
None	57.1	49.6	56.7	31.2	26.8	56.0
1 to 4 drinks	0.0	36.2	34.6	34.0	32.3	20.0
5 to 10 drinks	14.3	7.9	5.8	19.9	24.7	16.0
11 or more drinks	28.6	6.3	2.9	14.9	16.2	8.0

American Indian/Alaskan Native frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	20.0
Performed poorly on a test or important project	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Got into a fight or argument	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
Vomited	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Drove a car while under the influence	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Missed a class	20.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	20.0
Been criticized by someone I know	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Had a memory loss	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Did something I regretted later	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Have taken advantage of another sexually	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Been hurt or injured	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
Had unprotected sex	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
Required medical treatment for intoxication	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Argued with friends	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
Fell behind in academic work	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0

Asian/Pacific Islander frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	37.2	22.1	22.1	7.1	11.5
Performed poorly on a test or important project	77.7	11.6	7.1	1.8	1.8
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	92.0	6.3	0.9	0.0	0.9
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	93.8	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Got into a fight or argument	86.6	6.3	4.5	0.9	1.8
Vomited	46.8	18.0	18.9	9.0	7.2
Drove a car while under the influence	71.4	9.8	13.4	0.9	4.5
Missed a class	55.9	10.8	18.9	5.4	9.0
Been criticized by someone I know	71.4	8.0	18.8	0.9	0.9
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	90.1	8.1	0.9	0.0	0.9
Had a memory loss	76.8	9.8	8.9	1.8	2.7
Did something I regretted later	71.4	10.7	15.2	1.8	0.9
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Have been taken advantage of sexually	95.5	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.9
Have taken advantage of another sexually	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	95.5	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.9
Been hurt or injured	86.6	5.4	7.1	0.0	0.9
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	84.7	5.4	6.3	1.8	1.8
Had unprotected sex	92.0	2.7	2.7	0.9	1.8
Required medical treatment for intoxication	96.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.9
Argued with friends	76.8	8.9	9.8	2.7	1.8
Fell behind in academic work	75.9	8.9	11.7	1.8	1.8

African American/Black frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	46.3	18.8	27.5	2.5	5.0
Performed poorly on a test or important project	77.5	6.3	12.5	2.5	1.3
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	98.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	98.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got into a fight or argument	86.1	7.6	5.1	0.0	1.3
Vomited	66.3	16.3	11.3	3.8	2.5
Drove a car while under the influence	66.3	11.3	15.0	3.8	3.8
Missed a class	66.3	7.5	16.3	1.3	8.8
Been criticized by someone I know	75.0	11.3	11.3	1.3	1.3
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had a memory loss	87.3	6.3	5.1	0.0	1.3
Did something I regretted later	74.7	16.5	6.3	1.3	1.3
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	93.7	5.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
Have taken advantage of another sexually	97.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Been hurt or injured	94.9	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	79.7	8.9	7.6	2.5	1.3
Had unprotected sex	87.3	5.1	5.1	0.0	2.5
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Argued with friends	84.8	6.3	6.3	0.0	2.5
Fell behind in academic work	77.2	7.6	13.9	0.0	1.3

Hispanic frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	23.4	14.1	31.3	9.4	21.9
Performed poorly on a test or important project	71.2	11.2	13.6	2.4	1.6
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	84.4	14.1	1.6	0.0	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	89.8	3.9	5.5	0.0	0.8
Got into a fight or argument	69.8	15.1	10.3	2.4	2.4
Vomited	37.5	21.1	23.4	10.9	7.0
Drove a car while under the influence	56.3	8.6	19.5	4.7	10.9
Missed a class	55.1	7.9	16.5	7.1	13.4
Been criticized by someone I know	65.9	7.9	20.6	1.6	4.0
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	89.1	4.7	6.3	0.0	0.0
Had a memory loss	63.3	11.7	16.4	3.9	4.7
Did something I regretted later	55.5	16.4	19.5	5.5	3.1
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	91.3	5.5	2.4	0.0	0.8
Have taken advantage of another sexually	96.0	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	96.1	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0
Been hurt or injured	85.2	6.3	7.0	0.8	0.8
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	64.1	11.7	18.0	3.1	3.1
Had unprotected sex	71.1	16.4	6.3	2.3	3.9
Required medical treatment for intoxication	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Argued with friends	65.4	10.2	18.9	2.4	3.1
Fell behind in academic work	73.6	7.0	14.7	1.6	3.1

White frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	19.8	11.4	25.4	12.4	30.9
Performed poorly on a test or important project	68.5	12.2	15.1	2.4	1.8
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	86.4	10.3	3.2	0.1	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	90.9	4.0	3.8	0.7	0.6
Got into a fight or argument	72.1	10.8	13.4	2.2	1.5
Vomited	31.6	19.0	33.3	7.7	8.3
Drove a car while under the influence	53.7	11.8	20.2	4.8	9.5
Missed a class	43.0	11.1	24.2	9.4	12.3
Been criticized by someone I know	66.7	13.0	14.4	2.7	3.2
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	87.2	6.2	4.9	0.4	1.3
Had a memory loss	61.6	12.8	16.3	4.5	4.8
Did something I regretted later	49.5	19.2	23.6	4.4	3.3
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	87.7	8.9	2.7	0.4	0.2
Have taken advantage of another sexually	96.0	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.4
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	96.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.2
Been hurt or injured	81.2	10.4	6.8	0.6	1.0
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	69.9	12.3	14.3	1.6	2.0
Had unprotected sex	80.3	7.1	7.1	1.3	4.2
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Argued with friends	66.6	13.8	15.0	2.4	2.2
Fell behind in academic work	71.8	8.2	13.6	3.4	3.1

Reasons for using alcohol or other drugs (%)

Reason	AI/AN	A/PI	AA/B	H	W	O
To relieve academic stress	40.0	40.4	44.6	55.7	55.7	57.1
To relieve other stress/relax	40.0	61.7	60.0	72.4	71.2	46.2
To have fun	60.0	86.5	80.3	91.0	94.1	61.5
To ease social interaction	40.0	68.1	50.0	66.1	66.8	69.2
To get high or drunk	20.0	38.3	34.8	42.1	58.4	84.6
Spiritual or religious reasons	25.0	2.1	9.2	3.3	6.6	0.0
To hook up (have sex) with somebody	0.0	12.8	15.4	17.4	14.7	15.4
To get away from problems and troubles	0.0	30.9	38.5	36.9	30.7	38.5
To fit with friends	25.0	27.7	15.4	16.5	16.8	7.7

Exposure to alcohol/drug prevention programs since the beginning of the school year (%)

	AI/AN	A/PI	AA/B	H	W	O
Classroom presentation on alcohol or drugs	0.0	10.9	14.4	8.5	10.4	4.0
Received mailings or handouts	28.6	30.2	19.2	22.1	20.8	20.0
Picked up brochures	0.0	13.2	20.1	17.9	12.8	12.0
Read announcements or articles in student newspapers	14.3	49.6	54.4	57.1	56.8	48.0
Taken a special academic courses on alcohol and other drugs	0.0	3.1	8.7	2.1	3.5	16.0
Attend a Gator Nights program offered on Fridays at the Reitz Union	0.0	40.3	43.3	27.9	21.5	44.0

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY

Greek/Non-Greek Comparison 2002

Also available:

- Classification Comparison
- Ethnic Origin Comparison
- Gender Comparison
- Key Findings
- Longitudinal Findings

The Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students at our year institutions. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Demographics (%) (n=1339)

Greek	Male	Female
No (n=1141)	46.6	53.4
Yes (n=198)	38.9	61.1

Ethnic Origin (%)

Ethnic Origin	Greek	Non-Greek
American Indian/ Alaskan Native (n=7)	14.3	85.7
Asian/Pacific Islander (n=129)	7.8	92.2
Black (non-Hispanic) (n=104)	3.9	96.1
Hispanic (n=142)	10.0	90.0
White (n=922)	17.6	82.4
Other ethnicity not listed (n=25)	12.0	88.0

Reasons for using alcohol (%)

Reason	Greek	Non-Greek
To relieve academic stress	60.5	52.0
To relieve other stress/relax	73.1	68.0
To have fun	95.2	91.0
To ease social interaction	73.0	64.2
To get high or drunk	65.6	50.8
Spiritual or religious reasons	9.72	5.2
To hook up (have sex) with somebody	21.5	13.2
To get away from problems and troubles	35.5	30.9
To fit with friends	16.7	17.8

Average number of drinks you consume in a week (%)

	Greek	Non-Greek
None	12.2	35.9
1 to 4 drinks	27.0	33.8
5 to 10 drinks	31.6	18.9
11 or more drinks	29.1	11.5

Substance Use of UF Students within the past 30 days (%)

Substance	Greek	Non-Greek
Cigarettes	24.2	17.0
Alcohol	93.4	71.1
Ecstasy	2.0	1.2
Cocaine	4.5	2.0
GHB	2.5	0.4
Rohypnol	1.0	0.2
Diet pills	12.6	4.5
Marijuana	25.9	18.9
Ketamine	1.0	0.2
Opiates	4.5	2.4
Ritalin	5.6	0.8

Exposure to alcohol/drug prevention programs since the beginning of the school year (%)

	Greek	Non-Greek
Classroom presentation on alcohol or drugs	14.6	9.5
Received mailings or handouts	27.8	20.8
Picked up brochures	13.1	14.0
Read announcements or articles in student newspapers	61.6	54.7
Taken a special academic courses on alcohol and other drugs	7.1	3.4
Attend a Gator Nights program offered on Fridays at the Reitz Union	13.1	28.3

Binge Drinking (%)

"Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS, how many times have you had 5 or more drinks at a setting"

	Greek	Non-Greek
None	32.8	60.1
Once/Twice	32.3	25.4
3 to 5 times	22.7	11.9
6 or more times	12.1	2.6

Greek frequency of alcohol consequences (%)

"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	11.4	8.3	19.2	17.1	44.0
Performed poorly on a test or important project	55.5	14.7	21.5	4.2	4.2
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	77.7	18.1	3.6	0.0	0.5
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	87.0	5.2	5.2	1.0	1.6
Got into a fight or argument	58.1	18.8	17.8	2.6	2.6
Vomited	18.9	15.8	38.4	14.2	12.6
Drove a car while under the influence	42.7	10.4	26.0	8.3	12.5
Missed a class	20.2	10.9	31.6	14.5	22.8
Been criticized by someone I know	53.1	17.2	21.9	2.6	5.2
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	84.9	8.3	3.1	1.0	2.6
Had a memory loss	45.6	12.4	26.4	7.3	8.3
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	98.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Did something I regretted later	32.8	19.3	32.8	8.3	6.8
Have been taken advantage of sexually	83.3	10.4	5.2	0.0	1.0
Have taken advantage of another sexually	93.2	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.0
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	95.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Been hurt or injured	72.4	13.0	10.9	1.0	2.6
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	59.6	13.5	20.7	2.6	3.6
Had unprotected sex	76.2	9.3	8.3	0.5	5.7
Required medical treatment for intoxication	96.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Argued with friends	50.0	16.7	26.0	3.6	3.6
Fell behind in academic work	57.0	13.5	18.1	4.7	6.7

Non-Greek frequency of alcohol consequences (%)

"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	26.6	14.1	27.1	9.9	22.2
Performed poorly on a test or important project	73.2	10.8	12.5	1.9	1.5
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	89.4	8.0	2.4	0.1	0.1
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	92.1	3.8	3.0	0.5	0.6
Got into a fight or argument	77.2	9.0	10.4	1.9	1.4
Vomited	39.4	19.5	27.4	6.8	6.9
Drove a car while under the influence	59.5	11.1	17.9	3.6	8.0
Missed a class	52.4	10.4	20.5	7.0	9.8
Been criticized by someone I know	70.7	10.5	13.9	2.2	2.7
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	88.8	5.7	4.4	0.1	0.9
Had a memory loss	68.8	11.7	12.5	3.3	3.7
Did something I regretted later	59.0	17.2	18.6	3.0	2.3
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Have been taken advantage of sexually	90.4	7.1	1.9	0.3	0.3
Have taken advantage of another sexually	97.0	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.3
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	96.6	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.2
Been hurt or injured	85.0	8.1	5.6	0.4	0.8
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	73.5	11.0	12.1	1.7	1.8
Had unprotected sex	81.8	7.1	6.1	1.4	3.6
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Argued with friends	72.5	11.5	11.9	2.1	2.1
Fell behind in academic work	76.3	6.7	12.4	2.4	2.3

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY

Classification Comparison 2002

Also available:

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- Gender Comparison
- Greek/Non-Greek Comparison
- Key Findings
- Longitudinal Findings

The Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students at our year institutions. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Survey Demographics (%) (n=1343)

Classification	
1. Freshman (n=255)	19.0
2. Sophomore (n=263)	19.6
3. Junior (n=440)	32.8
4. Senior (n=329)	24.5
5. 5th year or beyond (n=56)	4.2

Gender (%)

Classification	Male	Female
Freshman	48.8	51.2
Sophomore	35.1	64.9
Junior	45.4	54.6
Senior	47.1	52.9
5th year or beyond	71.4	28.6

Greek Affiliation (%)

Classification	Greek
Freshman	17.0
Sophomore	17.2
Junior	13.8
Senior	13.1
5 th year or beyond	12.5

Substance Use of UF Students within the past 30 days (%)

Substance	1	2	3	4	5
Cigarettes	10.6	16.0	21.4	22.3	7.1
Alcohol	67.9	66.8	75.9	82.1	82.1
Ecstasy	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.2	3.7
Cocaine	0.8	1.2	3.0	2.2	9.3
GHB	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	3.6
Rohypnol	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.8
Diet pills	3.6	6.1	7.3	5.2	3.6
Marijuana	15.0	21.8	20.8	20.4	25.0
Ketamine	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.8
Opiates	2.4	1.9	3.7	1.5	7.3
Ritalin	1.6	0.4	1.4	2.5	1.8

Binge Drinking (%)

"Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS, how many times have you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting"

	1	2	3	4	5
None	57.3	62.7	53.9	53.4	51.8
Once/Twice	27.8	24.0	28.1	25.3	26.8
3 to 5 times	9.8	10.3	14.6	16.5	17.9
6 or more times	5.1	3.0	3.4	4.9	3.6

"Average number of drinks you consume in a week" (%)

	1	2	3	4	5
None	37.6	41.2	31.0	24.0	26.8
1 to 4 drinks	31.8	28.5	33.3	35.6	39.3
5 to 10 drinks	14.9	18.8	21.8	25.8	19.6
11 or more drinks	15.7	11.5	14.0	14.6	14.3

Freshman frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	37.6	18.3	28.2	9.9	6.1
Performed poorly on a test or important project	77.6	10.3	11.2	0.0	0.9
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	91.1	6.5	1.9	0.0	0.5
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	90.1	6.1	1.9	0.9	0.9
Got into a fight or argument	76.1	12.2	8.9	1.4	1.4
Vomited	49.3	21.6	25.4	1.9	1.9
Drove a car while under the influence	75.9	9.4	10.8	1.4	2.4
Missed a class	53.5	14.1	20.7	6.1	5.6
Been criticized by someone I know	69.7	12.8	13.7	1.4	2.4
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	94.4	3.7	0.0	0.5	1.4
Had a memory loss	74.3	13.1	8.9	2.3	1.4
Did something I regretted later	62.4	18.3	16.0	2.3	0.9
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Have been taken advantage of sexually	93.0	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.5
Have taken advantage of another sexually	98.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	96.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
Been hurt or injured	84.0	11.3	3.8	0.0	0.9
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	80.2	10.4	7.1	0.9	1.4
Had unprotected sex	89.7	4.2	2.3	0.5	3.3
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Argued with friends	74.6	10.8	11.3	1.4	1.9
Fell behind in academic work	73.7	9.4	12.2	2.3	2.3

Sophomore frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	25.8	12.4	30.4	10.6	20.7
Performed poorly on a test or important project	71.8	11.1	13.9	2.8	0.5
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	88.4	9.8	1.9	0.0	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	94.4	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.5
Got into a fight or argument	76.3	13.5	8.4	0.9	0.9
Vomited	31.5	23.6	32.9	7.9	4.2
Drove a car while under the influence	67.0	8.4	17.7	2.3	4.7
Missed a class	46.0	12.1	24.7	5.6	11.6
Been criticized by someone I know	72.1	9.8	14.0	2.3	1.9
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	93.1	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.5
Had a memory loss	70.8	8.3	13.9	3.2	3.7
Did something I regretted later	57.4	16.7	23.1	1.9	0.9
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	89.3	6.1	4.7	0.0	0.0
Have taken advantage of another sexually	96.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	95.8	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.9
Been hurt or injured	86.1	8.8	3.7	0.5	0.9
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	73.6	12.0	12.5	1.4	0.5
Had unprotected sex	83.8	5.6	6.9	0.9	2.8
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Argued with friends	70.8	15.7	8.3	2.3	2.8
Fell behind in academic work	73.3	6.5	14.7	3.2	2.3

Junior frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	24.0	12.5	26.0	10.2	27.3
Performed poorly on a test or important project	69.3	9.5	15.7	3.6	1.8
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	88.2	9.0	2.6	0.3	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	91.8	3.8	2.8	0.8	0.8
Got into a fight or argument	75.1	9.0	11.8	3.1	1.0
Vomited	41.8	16.4	27.2	7.9	6.7
Drove a car while under the influence	55.9	14.5	17.1	5.6	6.9
Missed a class	50.6	10.0	19.4	7.9	12.0
Been criticized by someone I know	67.3	12.9	14.7	2.8	2.3
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	87.1	7.0	5.2	0.5	0.3
Had a memory loss	65.6	13.4	13.4	4.1	3.6
Did something I regretted later	55.0	18.9	19.4	3.9	2.8
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	89.9	7.0	2.3	0.3	0.5
Have taken advantage of another sexually	96.4	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.3
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	97.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.0
Been hurt or injured	84.0	7.7	6.7	0.8	0.8
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	69.7	10.1	15.0	2.8	2.3
Had unprotected sex	78.7	8.8	7.2	0.8	4.4
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Argued with friends	69.4	12.6	14.4	2.3	1.3
Fell behind in academic work	71.9	7.5	15.2	2.3	3.1

Senior frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	15.7	11.4	21.2	13.1	38.6
Performed poorly on a test or important project	66.0	14.9	13.9	2.0	3.3
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	84.6	11.5	3.6	0.0	0.3
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	90.5	3.6	4.9	0.3	0.7
Got into a fight or argument	71.4	9.5	13.8	2.0	3.3
Vomited	26.1	16.8	31.7	11.6	13.9
Drove a car while under the influence	42.6	8.9	25.9	5.6	17.0
Missed a class	39.6	8.6	24.1	11.9	15.8
Been criticized by someone I know	64.8	11.6	16.9	2.0	4.7
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	82.6	8.6	6.6	0.0	2.3
Had a memory loss	55.7	12.8	19.0	5.2	7.2
Did something I regretted later	47.5	16.1	23.6	6.9	5.9
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Have been taken advantage of sexually	86.5	10.9	1.6	0.3	0.7
Have taken advantage of another sexually	95.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.7
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	95.1	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.3
Been hurt or injured	79.0	9.8	9.2	0.7	1.3
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	65.8	13.5	16.1	1.6	3.0
Had unprotected sex	76.3	10.2	7.2	2.3	3.9
Required medical treatment for intoxication	96.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Argued with friends	63.5	11.5	19.1	2.3	3.6
Fell behind in academic work	72.7	9.2	10.5	3.6	3.9

5th year or beyond frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	10.4	10.4	25.0	10.4	43.8
Performed poorly on a test or important project	66.7	12.5	12.5	2.1	6.3
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	81.3	16.7	2.1	0.0	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	83.3	6.3	8.3	0.0	2.1
Got into a fight or argument	66.7	12.5	18.8	2.1	0.0
Vomited	16.7	18.8	31.3	12.5	20.8
Drove a car while under the influence	25.0	14.6	35.4	8.3	16.7
Missed a class	38.3	6.4	31.9	8.5	14.9
Been criticized by someone I know	62.5	6.3	20.8	2.1	8.3
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	81.3	8.3	6.3	0.0	4.2
Had a memory loss	46.8	6.4	25.5	4.3	12.8
Did something I regretted later	46.8	17.0	27.7	4.3	4.3
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	85.1	8.5	4.3	2.1	0.0
Have taken advantage of another sexually	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	95.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
Been hurt or injured	80.9	4.3	10.6	0.0	4.3
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	66.0	10.6	17.0	0.0	6.4
Had unprotected sex	76.6	2.1	10.6	4.3	6.4
Required medical treatment for intoxication	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Argued with friends	59.6	10.6	21.3	6.4	2.1
Fell behind in academic work	76.6	4.3	17.0	0.0	2.1

Reasons for using alcohol (%)

Reason	1	2	3	4	5
To relieve academic stress	44.9	55.9	54.1	58.0	52.3
To relieve other stress/relax	63.5	70.6	69.0	71.6	75.0
To have fun	91.0	92.9	89.4	95.0	88.6
To ease social interaction	62.9	62.4	64.2	70.5	77.3
To get high or drunk	53.3	56.9	51.0	53.2	61.4
Spiritual or religious reasons	6.6	7.2	6.9	2.9	9.1
To hook up (have sex) with somebody	13.2	11.9	13.5	17.5	27.3
To get away from problems and troubles	26.9	32.5	32.4	34.6	29.5
To fit with friends	14.1	18.7	15.7	20.4	27.3

Exposure to alcohol/drug prevention programs since the beginning of the school year (%)

	1	2	3	4	5
Classroom presentation on alcohol or drugs	13.1	14.1	7.1	10.7	1.8
Received mailings or handouts	38.1	24.8	15.6	17.1	9.1
Picked up brochures	21.0	13.0	10.6	13.1	18.2
Read announcements or articles in student newspapers	57.9	56.9	53.7	58.3	45.5
Taken a special academic courses on alcohol and other drugs	2.4	3.8	3.0	6.7	3.6
Attend a Gator Nights program offered on Fridays at the Reitz Union	40.5	35.2	16.7	20.2	23.6

This report is also available on the
Student Health Care Center website:

<http://www.health.ufl.edu/shcc/cadrc.htm>

If you have questions, comments, or suggestions for future reports, please contact CADRC at 392-1161 ext. 4281.

Persons with Disabilities: The Student Health Care Center does not discriminate on the basis of disability. If special accommodations are needed as a result of a disability, please contact the SHCC operator at 392-1161, press 0 (TDD 392-3192).



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY

UF/National* College Comparison 2002

Also available:

- Classification Comparison
- Ethnic Origin Comparison
- Greek/Non-Greek Comparison
- Gender Comparison
- Key Findings
- Longitudinal Findings

The Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students at our year institutions. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Survey Size

	n
UF	1347
National*	65,033

Reasons for using alcohol (%)

Reason	UF	National
To have fun	91.7	58.2

Binge Drinking (%)

"Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS, how many times have you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting?"

	UF	National
Once or more times	44.0	46.8

National* frequency of alcohol consequences (%)

"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"

	One or more times
Had a hangover	62.8
Performed poorly on a test or important project	22.6
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	14.4
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	8.2
Got into a fight or argument	30.6
Vomited	53.8
Drove a car while under the influence	31.3
Missed a class	32.8
Been criticized by someone I know	30.4
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	10.4
Had a memory loss	32.7
Did something I regretted later	38.7
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	1.3
Have been taken advantage of sexually	12.2
Have taken advantage of another sexually	5.1
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	5.6
Been hurt or injured	15.0

* Core 1999 Survey

Substance use within 30 days (%)

Substance	UF	National
Tobacco	18.1	35.5
Alcohol	74.4	73.2
Cocaine	2.3	1.6
Marijuana	20.0	18.7
Opiates	2.7	0.7

Substance use during the past 12 months (%)

Substance	UF	National
Tobacco	26.9	47.3
Alcohol	85.1	85.1
Cocaine	4.9	3.8
Marijuana	33.9	32.5
Opiates	5.9	1.4

UF frequency of alcohol consequences (%)

"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"

	One or more times
Had a hangover	75.8
Performed poorly on a test or important project	29.7
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	12.4
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	8.7
Got into a fight or argument	25.8
Vomited	63.8
Drove a car while under the influence	43.2
Missed a class	52.9
Been criticized by someone I know	32.2
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	11.8
Had a memory loss	35.1
Did something I regretted later	45.4
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	0.8
Have been taken advantage of sexually	10.7
Have taken advantage of another sexually	3.6
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	3.7
Been hurt or injured	17.1

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY

Classification Comparison 2002

Also available:

- Ethnic Origin Comparison
- Gender Comparison
- Greek/Non-Greek Comparison
- Key Findings
- Longitudinal Findings

The Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students at our year institutions. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Survey Demographics (%) (n=1343)

Classification	
1. Freshman (n=255)	19.0
2. Sophomore (n=263)	19.6
3. Junior (n=440)	32.8
4. Senior (n=329)	24.5
5. 5th year or beyond (n=56)	4.2

Gender (%)

Classification	Male	Female
Freshman	48.8	51.2
Sophomore	35.1	64.9
Junior	45.4	54.6
Senior	47.1	52.9
5th year or beyond	71.4	28.6

Greek Affiliation (%)

Classification	Greek
Freshman	17.0
Sophomore	17.2
Junior	13.8
Senior	13.1
5 th year or beyond	12.5

Substance Use of UF Students within the past 30 days (%)

Substance	1	2	3	4	5
Cigarettes	10.6	16.0	21.4	22.3	7.1
Alcohol	67.9	66.8	75.9	82.1	82.1
Ecstasy	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.2	3.7
Cocaine	0.8	1.2	3.0	2.2	9.3
GHB	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	3.6
Rohypnol	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.8
Diet pills	3.6	6.1	7.3	5.2	3.6
Marijuana	15.0	21.8	20.8	20.4	25.0
Ketamine	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.8
Opiates	2.4	1.9	3.7	1.5	7.3
Ritalin	1.6	0.4	1.4	2.5	1.8

Binge Drinking (%)

"Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS, how many times have you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting"

	1	2	3	4	5
None	57.3	62.7	53.9	53.4	51.8
Once/Twice	27.8	24.0	28.1	25.3	26.8
3 to 5 times	9.8	10.3	14.6	16.5	17.9
6 or more times	5.1	3.0	3.4	4.9	3.6

"Average number of drinks you consume in a week" (%)

	1	2	3	4	5
None	37.6	41.2	31.0	24.0	26.8
1 to 4 drinks	31.8	28.5	33.3	35.6	39.3
5 to 10 drinks	14.9	18.8	21.8	25.8	19.6
11 or more drinks	15.7	11.5	14.0	14.6	14.3

Freshman frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	37.6	18.3	28.2	9.9	6.1
Performed poorly on a test or important project	77.6	10.3	11.2	0.0	0.9
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	91.1	6.5	1.9	0.0	0.5
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	90.1	6.1	1.9	0.9	0.9
Got into a fight or argument	76.1	12.2	8.9	1.4	1.4
Vomited	49.3	21.6	25.4	1.9	1.9
Drove a car while under the influence	75.9	9.4	10.8	1.4	2.4
Missed a class	53.5	14.1	20.7	6.1	5.6
Been criticized by someone I know	69.7	12.8	13.7	1.4	2.4
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	94.4	3.7	0.0	0.5	1.4
Had a memory loss	74.3	13.1	8.9	2.3	1.4
Did something I regretted later	62.4	18.3	16.0	2.3	0.9
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Have been taken advantage of sexually	93.0	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.5
Have taken advantage of another sexually	98.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	96.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
Been hurt or injured	84.0	11.3	3.8	0.0	0.9
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	80.2	10.4	7.1	0.9	1.4
Had unprotected sex	89.7	4.2	2.3	0.5	3.3
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Argued with friends	74.6	10.8	11.3	1.4	1.9
Fell behind in academic work	73.7	9.4	12.2	2.3	2.3

Sophomore frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	25.8	12.4	30.4	10.6	20.7
Performed poorly on a test or important project	71.8	11.1	13.9	2.8	0.5
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	88.4	9.8	1.9	0.0	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	94.4	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.5
Got into a fight or argument	76.3	13.5	8.4	0.9	0.9
Vomited	31.5	23.6	32.9	7.9	4.2
Drove a car while under the influence	67.0	8.4	17.7	2.3	4.7
Missed a class	46.0	12.1	24.7	5.6	11.6
Been criticized by someone I know	72.1	9.8	14.0	2.3	1.9
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	93.1	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.5
Had a memory loss	70.8	8.3	13.9	3.2	3.7
Did something I regretted later	57.4	16.7	23.1	1.9	0.9
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	89.3	6.1	4.7	0.0	0.0
Have taken advantage of another sexually	96.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	95.8	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.9
Been hurt or injured	86.1	8.8	3.7	0.5	0.9
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	73.6	12.0	12.5	1.4	0.5
Had unprotected sex	83.8	5.6	6.9	0.9	2.8
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Argued with friends	70.8	15.7	8.3	2.3	2.8
Fell behind in academic work	73.3	6.5	14.7	3.2	2.3

Junior frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	24.0	12.5	26.0	10.2	27.3
Performed poorly on a test or important project	69.3	9.5	15.7	3.6	1.8
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	88.2	9.0	2.6	0.3	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	91.8	3.8	2.8	0.8	0.8
Got into a fight or argument	75.1	9.0	11.8	3.1	1.0
Vomited	41.8	16.4	27.2	7.9	6.7
Drove a car while under the influence	55.9	14.5	17.1	5.6	6.9
Missed a class	50.6	10.0	19.4	7.9	12.0
Been criticized by someone I know	67.3	12.9	14.7	2.8	2.3
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	87.1	7.0	5.2	0.5	0.3
Had a memory loss	65.6	13.4	13.4	4.1	3.6
Did something I regretted later	55.0	18.9	19.4	3.9	2.8
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	89.9	7.0	2.3	0.3	0.5
Have taken advantage of another sexually	96.4	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.3
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	97.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.0
Been hurt or injured	84.0	7.7	6.7	0.8	0.8
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	69.7	10.1	15.0	2.8	2.3
Had unprotected sex	78.7	8.8	7.2	0.8	4.4
Required medical treatment for intoxication	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Argued with friends	69.4	12.6	14.4	2.3	1.3
Fell behind in academic work	71.9	7.5	15.2	2.3	3.1

Senior frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	15.7	11.4	21.2	13.1	38.6
Performed poorly on a test or important project	66.0	14.9	13.9	2.0	3.3
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	84.6	11.5	3.6	0.0	0.3
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	90.5	3.6	4.9	0.3	0.7
Got into a fight or argument	71.4	9.5	13.8	2.0	3.3
Vomited	26.1	16.8	31.7	11.6	13.9
Drove a car while under the influence	42.6	8.9	25.9	5.6	17.0
Missed a class	39.6	8.6	24.1	11.9	15.8
Been criticized by someone I know	64.8	11.6	16.9	2.0	4.7
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	82.6	8.6	6.6	0.0	2.3
Had a memory loss	55.7	12.8	19.0	5.2	7.2
Did something I regretted later	47.5	16.1	23.6	6.9	5.9
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Have been taken advantage of sexually	86.5	10.9	1.6	0.3	0.7
Have taken advantage of another sexually	95.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.7
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	95.1	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.3
Been hurt or injured	79.0	9.8	9.2	0.7	1.3
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	65.8	13.5	16.1	1.6	3.0
Had unprotected sex	76.3	10.2	7.2	2.3	3.9
Required medical treatment for intoxication	96.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Argued with friends	63.5	11.5	19.1	2.3	3.6
Fell behind in academic work	72.7	9.2	10.5	3.6	3.9

5th year or beyond frequency of alcohol consequences (%)*"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"*

	Never	Once	2- 5times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had a hangover	10.4	10.4	25.0	10.4	43.8
Performed poorly on a test or important project	66.7	12.5	12.5	2.1	6.3
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	81.3	16.7	2.1	0.0	0.0
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	83.3	6.3	8.3	0.0	2.1
Got into a fight or argument	66.7	12.5	18.8	2.1	0.0
Vomited	16.7	18.8	31.3	12.5	20.8
Drove a car while under the influence	25.0	14.6	35.4	8.3	16.7
Missed a class	38.3	6.4	31.9	8.5	14.9
Been criticized by someone I know	62.5	6.3	20.8	2.1	8.3
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	81.3	8.3	6.3	0.0	4.2
Had a memory loss	46.8	6.4	25.5	4.3	12.8
Did something I regretted later	46.8	17.0	27.7	4.3	4.3
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Have been taken advantage of sexually	85.1	8.5	4.3	2.1	0.0
Have taken advantage of another sexually	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	95.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
Been hurt or injured	80.9	4.3	10.6	0.0	4.3
Had unexpected or unplanned sexual activity	66.0	10.6	17.0	0.0	6.4
Had unprotected sex	76.6	2.1	10.6	4.3	6.4
Required medical treatment for intoxication	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Argued with friends	59.6	10.6	21.3	6.4	2.1
Fell behind in academic work	76.6	4.3	17.0	0.0	2.1

Reasons for using alcohol (%)

Reason	1	2	3	4	5
To relieve academic stress	44.9	55.9	54.1	58.0	52.3
To relieve other stress/relax	63.5	70.6	69.0	71.6	75.0
To have fun	91.0	92.9	89.4	95.0	88.6
To ease social interaction	62.9	62.4	64.2	70.5	77.3
To get high or drunk	53.3	56.9	51.0	53.2	61.4
Spiritual or religious reasons	6.6	7.2	6.9	2.9	9.1
To hook up (have sex) with somebody	13.2	11.9	13.5	17.5	27.3
To get away from problems and troubles	26.9	32.5	32.4	34.6	29.5
To fit with friends	14.1	18.7	15.7	20.4	27.3

Exposure to alcohol/drug prevention programs since the beginning of the school year (%)

	1	2	3	4	5
Classroom presentation on alcohol or drugs	13.1	14.1	7.1	10.7	1.8
Received mailings or handouts	38.1	24.8	15.6	17.1	9.1
Picked up brochures	21.0	13.0	10.6	13.1	18.2
Read announcements or articles in student newspapers	57.9	56.9	53.7	58.3	45.5
Taken a special academic courses on alcohol and other drugs	2.4	3.8	3.0	6.7	3.6
Attend a Gator Nights program offered on Fridays at the Reitz Union	40.5	35.2	16.7	20.2	23.6

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY

UF/National* College Comparison 2002

Also available:

- Classification Comparison
- Ethnic Origin Comparison
- Greek/Non-Greek Comparison
- Gender Comparison
- Key Findings
- Longitudinal Findings

The Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students at our year institutions. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Survey Size

	n
UF	1347
National*	65,033

Reasons for using alcohol (%)

Reason	UF	National
To have fun	91.7	58.2

Binge Drinking (%)

"Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS, how many times have you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting?"

	UF	National
Once or more times	44.0	46.8

National* frequency of alcohol consequences (%)

"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"

	One or more times
Had a hangover	62.8
Performed poorly on a test or important project	22.6
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	14.4
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	8.2
Got into a fight or argument	30.6
Vomited	53.8
Drove a car while under the influence	31.3
Missed a class	32.8
Been criticized by someone I know	30.4
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	10.4
Had a memory loss	32.7
Did something I regretted later	38.7
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	1.3
Have been taken advantage of sexually	12.2
Have taken advantage of another sexually	5.1
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	5.6
Been hurt or injured	15.0

* Core 1999 Survey

Substance use within 30 days (%)

Substance	UF	National
Tobacco	18.1	35.5
Alcohol	74.4	73.2
Cocaine	2.3	1.6
Marijuana	20.0	18.7
Opiates	2.7	0.7

Substance use during the past 12 months (%)

Substance	UF	National
Tobacco	26.9	47.3
Alcohol	85.1	85.1
Cocaine	4.9	3.8
Marijuana	33.9	32.5
Opiates	5.9	1.4

UF frequency of alcohol consequences (%)

"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking since you have been at UF"

	One or more times
Had a hangover	75.8
Performed poorly on a test or important project	29.7
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	12.4
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm, etc	8.7
Got into a fight or argument	25.8
Vomited	63.8
Drove a car while under the influence	43.2
Missed a class	52.9
Been criticized by someone I know	32.2
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	11.8
Had a memory loss	35.1
Did something I regretted later	45.4
Been arrested for DUI/DWI	0.8
Have been taken advantage of sexually	10.7
Have taken advantage of another sexually	3.6
Tried unsuccessfully to stop drinking	3.7
Been hurt or injured	17.1

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG SURVEY Longitudinal Findings 1991-2002

- Also available:**
- Classification Comparison
 - Ethnic Origin Comparison
 - Greek/Non-Greek Comparison
 - Gender Comparison
 - Key Findings
 - Longitudinal Findings

The Alcohol and Drug Use Survey is designed to help measure knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among university students at our year institutions. The survey also examines students' perceptions about the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by their peers, solicits feedback regarding alcohol and other drug policies, and assesses the extent of students' awareness of alcohol and other drug education efforts on campus. This survey was developed by the Campus Alcohol & Drug Resource Center at the University of Florida.

Never used/ used in past 12 months/ used in past day 30 days

Substance	1991 ()	1993 ()	1994 (n=304)	1995 ()	1997 (n=1427)	1999 (n=1232)	2002 (n=1347)
Cigarettes	(*/*/*)	(*/*)	(48.7/28.9/20.7)	(45.0/38.4/25.6)	(46.9/41.4/30.8)	(45.5/39.8/28.4)	(58.1/26.9/18.1)
Alcohol	(2.0/93.0/84)	(4.0/93.0/81.0)	(3.3/92.5/79.4)	(7.0/85.0/74.0)	(7.2/87.8/75.9)	(7.6/88.6/76.5)	(9.9/85.1/74.2)
Ecstasy	(*/*)	(*/*)	(90.8/5.3/2.0)	(88.8/8.0/3.7)	(87.8/5.6/2.3)	(84.0/10.6/4.3)	(82.3/6.8/1.3) ¹
Marijuana	(46.0/36.0/22.0)	(45.0/35.0/21.0)	(44.6/36.5/20.2)	(48.5/36.1/21.9)	(47.8/41.3/28.1)	(47.4/36.7/23.5)	(51.2/33.9/20.0)
Cocaine:							<u>(91.1/4.9/2.3)²</u>
Crack (rock)	(99.95/0.0/0.0)	(98.1/0.03/0.06)	(98.0/<1.0/<1.0)	(98.1/*/<1.0)	(98.8/0.6/0.3)	(98.1/0.9/0.5)	
Other Cocaine (powder, freebase)	(89.0/4.0/0.04)	(88.0/3.0/0.07)	(87.2/3.9/1.3)	(93.1/*/2.8)	(91.4/4.1/1.6)	(89.7/5.7/2.1)	

Reasons for using alcohol and other drugs(%)

Reason	1991	1993	1994	1995	1997	1999	2002 ³
To have fun	*	*	78.2	77.7	78.4	78.9	91.7
To get high or drunk	53.0	*	47.8	46.3	51.0	47.5	53.3
To relieve academic stress	*	*	44.8	45	45.6	48.9	53.6
To relieve other stress	*	*	62.2	53.5	59.8	63.6	69.1

Binge Drinking (%)

"Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS, how many times have you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting?"

	1991	1993	1994	1995	1997	1999	2002
One or more times	*	49.0	53.8	46.3	50.8	46.3	44.0

Key findings about the frequency of alcohol consequences (%)

"How often have you experienced the following due to your drinking during the last year?"⁴

Experienced ONE OR MORE times	1991	1993	1994	1995	1997	1999	2002
Had a hangover	*	*	75.9	69.1	69.8	70.1	75.8
Performed poorly on a test or important project	*	*	38.6	28.7	31.8	29.7	29.7
Got into a fight or argument	*	*	37.5	29.8	28.0	29.1	25.8
Vomited	*	*	60.2	54.2	56.2	56.8	63.8
Drove a car while under the influence	60.0	*	52.5	47.4	46.9	48.1	43.2
Missed a class	*	*	51.8	48.9	48.5	47.9	52.9
Thought I might have a drinking or drug problem	17.0	*	12.7	10.9	11.4	12.0	11.8
Had a memory loss	50.0	*	35.3	33.6	34.5	30.9	35.1
Have been taken advantage of sexually	*	*	15.2	11.1	13.8	11.6	10.7
Tired unsuccessfully to stop drinking	*	*	5.0	6.5	6.4	6.6	3.6

"Since the beginning of the school year, have you attended or seen the following alcohol/drug prevention materials or programs?"

	1991	1993	1994	1995	1997	1999	2002
Read announcement or articles in student newspapers	*	*	71.7	74.1	66.6	70	55.7
Classroom lecture on alcohol or drugs	*	*	39.4	32.7	19.9	15.5	10.2

total sample size (n) not available

* data not available

¹2002 survey listed ecstasy as a stand alone selection, whereas, in previous years ecstasy was listed under the classification of methamphetamines

²2002 survey combined crack and other cocaine selections, whereas, in previous years crack cocaine and other cocaine were two separate selections.

³2002 survey asked participants their reasons for using alcohol, whereas, in previous years the question combined two variables and asked why participants used alcohol and other drugs.

⁴2002 survey question was modified and asks for student's experiences "since you have been at UF" rather than "during the last year."

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ADEPC Accomplishments - The Success List

Standing Committee on Alcohol and Other Drug Education Policy

Positive actions implemented since the 1998-99 report:

- Development of UF Committee on Alcohol and Other Drug Education and Policy.
- City of Gainesville noise complaint procedure.
- Discussion of alcohol in PREVIEW: parent discussion, student discussion.
- Changes in the Interfraternity Council rush procedures.
- Gainesville Alcohol Abuse Prevention committee: a University, City and County Task Force, Spring 1999
- City of Gainesville anti-rave ordinance.
- Decline in "party school" ranking by Princeton Review (very unscientific).

Positive actions implemented since the development of the Alcohol and Other Drug Education and Policy Committee:

- Staffing of CADRC: Tavis Glassman and Jeremy Kennard.
- Social norms campaign by CADRC.
- Change in policing of alcohol violations on game days.
- New reentry policy for Florida Field on football game days.
- First Year Florida class, Fall 2000
- Gator Nights: Late night programming funded by the President's Office (\$200,000 in 00-01 and \$250,000 in 01-02) and Student Government (\$37,000 in '00-'01 and \$24,000 on '01-'02) in the Reitz Union and Recreation Centers in conjunction with the Division of Student Affairs. (Served 35,000 students in '00-'01.)
- Marketing campaign project in Dr. Glenn Butler's advertising class.
- Greek Task Force.
- Summer B Here.
- Non-alcohol programs presented by Panhellenic Council to compliment unscheduled rush times.
- The Division of Housing Recently purchased "Alcohol Solutions for Special Populations" resource guide.
- The Division of Housing hired an intern for Summer 2001 through the Association of College and University Housing Officers-International to focus on alcohol programming.
- The Division Housing created a resource guide for residence hall staff with programs that specifically address alcohol issues.

- The Alcohol/Substance Abuse Program (A.S.A.P.) sponsored National Alcohol Screening Day; approximately 125 students received information about responsible alcohol use met with a health care professional.
- National College Health Assessment shows a decrease in the binge drinking rate (data to be released by CADRC in September, 2001).
- Continued funding of the Gainesville Police Department Party Patrol.

Positive actions implemented at the recommendation of the Alcohol and Other Drug Education and Policy Committee:

- Articles: in Today Magazine, Fall '00 (Alumni Assoc.) by Leisl O'Dell on responsibilities of the alumni community; "It's Tailgate Time" by Lee Herring in Florida Magazine, July '01 and UF Makes Progress with Alcohol Issues by Lohse Beeland, UF Student Affairs Update, Spring '02.
- Committee recommendations: University commitment, development of a community/university coalition, sub committee of alcohol intervention and education providers.
- Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center serving as a resource center for information on all programs and services addressing alcohol and drug education, etc.
- Site Visit at UF by Dr. Cheryl Presley from Southern Illinois University and subsequent report with recommendation, Spring 2001.
- Enforcement information provided by University Athletic Association in Fan Guide.
- Gainesville Police Department provided brochures on enforcement and policies to area hotels football game weekends, Fall 2001.
- Student Mental Health providing free online Alcohol Education and Screening to students year round.
- Campus Alcohol and Drug Resource Center providing training for Academic Advisors in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.
- Training of faculty advisors to IFAS student organizations discussing student organizations and alcohol use at social events.
- Training of Admissions recruiters to provide accurate information about UF students, including alcohol use.
- UF Alcohol Policy and other policies dealing with alcohol issues being reviewed by Policy sub-committee.
- Discussion with Faculty Senate on how faculty can be part of a solution concerning alcohol use and abuse.
- Committee web page at <http://www.ufsa.ufl.edu/ovp/alcohol/>