



**National
University**
Of Health Sciences

Biennial Review: 2018

Drug-Free Schools & Campuses Regulations [EDGAR Part 86]

National University of Health Sciences

Site Locations: Lombard, Illinois and Pinellas Park, Florida



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NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [EDGAR Part 86]

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Certification

The undersigned certifies NUHS has adopted and implemented an alcohol and other drug prevention program for its students and employees that, at a minimum, includes –

1. The annual distribution to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes of any kind of academic credit (except for continuing education units), regardless of the length of the student's program of study, of:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities.
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees and students.
- A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with State and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

2. A biennial review by the institution of its alcohol and other drug prevention comprehensive program to:

- Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to its comprehensive alcohol and other drug prevention program and policies, if they are needed.
- Ensure that its disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

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1. Introduction

Overview of the Legal Requirements

The *Higher Education Act of 1965*, the *Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988* and the *Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989* (DFSCA) and its implementing regulations at *34 C.F.R. Part 86*, requires any institution of higher education that receives any form of federal funding to certify to the Secretary of Education that it has adopted and implemented a drug and alcohol abuse prevention policy (DAAPP) to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. The Department of Education's regulations at *34 C.F.R. Part 86* requires that NUHS, as part of its drug & alcohol abuse prevention program (DAAPP) for students and employees, annually distribute the following information:

1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
2. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
4. A description of available drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs; and
5. A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that the University will impose on students or employees who violate these standards of conduct.

Purpose of the Biennial Review

The University will conduct a biennial review of its drug prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implement changes as needed, and ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. The National University of Health Sciences fully supports the objectives of these laws and their related regulations. The University recognizes both alcohol and drug abuse as potential health, safety, and security problems. The University expects its students and employees to cooperate in maintaining a University environment free from the effects of alcohol and other drugs and to comply with all institutional policies related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention.

2. Biennial Review Process

Contributors to the Review Process

These individuals and departments contributed to the biennial review process:

- Yesenia Maldonado, Dean of Students, Office of Student Services
- Nicholas Chancellor, Dean, Office of Institutional Effectiveness
- Andrew Wozniak, Director of Human Resources
- Tracy McHugh, Vice President for Academic Services
- Daniel R. Driscoll, Dean for Institutional Compliance

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires that all educational institutions must conduct a biennial review of its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program in order to determine how effective the program is, and whether the institution needs to implement any changes to the program. Among other things, this requires the institution to determine the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that occur on campus or as part of any institution-sponsored activity, and the number and type of sanctions imposed as a result of those drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities. Also, the institution must ensure through its biennial review that any drug or alcohol related violations by students or employees resulting in sanctions are consistently enforced.

The National University of Health Sciences is equally committed to complying with these federal requirements as well as reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol abuse at its educational sites and within the communities it is privileged to serve. Our faculty, staff & students achieve this through the University's wide-ranging and numerous forms of social outreach efforts, diverse service-learning programs inculcated into every degree or certification program offered by the University, and its long-standing tradition of pro-bono healthcare service at Salvation Army clinics and Veterans Administration hospital facilities.

3. Annual Policy Notification Process

Primary Distribution Method

As a requirement of these regulations, National University of Health Sciences ensures distribution of an unabridged copy of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy (DAAPP) by electronic mail to all students, staff, and faculty on an annual basis. This process begins by harvesting the email address of every student enrolled (determined by credit-hour registration) in any program offered by the University. Likewise, the same information (a complete list of email addresses) is collected on all faculty and staff members using the active payroll records. Both collection methods ensure optimal accuracy of all the actively enrolled or employed individuals at the University. This process ensures that the institution actively distributes the required notification to every student and employee. Of equal importance, of course, is the reasonable assurance that this process is able to provide archived data as proof to a government agency (such as an audit by the Department of Education) that a substantive record of disseminating the (DAAPP) to students & employees has been kept.

This email is distributed before the first day of class, during New Student Orientation, at the beginning of each academic term or at the time a new faculty or staff member's employment becomes effective and undergoes New Employee Orientation. NUHS does not conduct a "recess" over the summer term. Classes for all its degree programs (with the exception of the two semester/year Massage Therapy certification program) are offered every four months (for fifteen weeks) over the course of a year. However, late registrants into any program or any person hired by the University will be issued a personal copy of the DAAPP at the time they join the institution. Also, the University may send additional email notifications throughout the year if there are significant changes to the current policy in force or if significant

resource information has been added to the DAAPP necessitating an additional redistribution to meet federal compliance mandates.

Content of the DAAPP for Students, Faculty and Staff

The content of the drug & alcohol abuse prevention program (DAAPP) annually distributed to students, faculty and staff contains the following information:

1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
2. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
4. A description of available drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs; and
5. A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that the University will impose on students or employees who violate these standards of conduct.

(See Appendix A for a complete copy of this policy.)

Procedure for Securing Additional Written Copies

Unabridged, printed copies of the Biennial Review will be available upon request from support personnel within the offices of the Executive Administrators (President & VP's), the Director (awozniak@nuhs.edu) in the Office of Human Resources, or the Dean of Students (ymaldonado@nuhs.edu) in the Office of Student Services or the Dean for Institutional Compliance (ddriscoll@nuhs.edu) within the offices of the Executive Administrators.

4. Alcohol & Other Drug (AOD) Prevalence & Incidence Rate Data

AOD Data excerpted from the 2018 Campus Security & Fire Safety Report

There were **no** alcohol or other drug related incidents or fatalities that occurred on either of the NUHS educational sites (as defined by the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, also known as the “Clery Act”) during the last 3-year reporting period from 2015 to 2017 or that was reported to any campus official at the Illinois or the Florida site over the same 3-year reporting period.

The two tables (Figures 1 & 2, next page) document the liquor law or drug violations (referrals/arrests/disciplinary actions) collected and reported as part of the annual campus crime statistics, to the Department of Education under the “Clery Act” in October of 2018. There were seven (7) reported arrests by local police occurring on NUHS “Clery” property in Illinois: 6 drug abuse & 1 liquor law violation. None of the arrests involved NUHS students or employees.

Illinois Site**2015 2016 2017**

Incidents & Disciplinary Action			
Liquor Law: Referral/Arrest	0/0	0/0	0/1
Drug Violations: Referral/Arrest	0/0	0/0	0/6
Weapons Possessions: Referral/Arrest	0/0	0/0	0/1
Totals	0	0	*8

Figure 1

*The 7 reportable arrests occurred on NUHS "Clery" property: 6 drug abuse & 1 liquor law violation.
None of the arrests involved NUHS students or employees.

Florida Site**2015 2016 2017**

Incidents & Disciplinary Action			
Liquor Law: Referral/Arrest	0/0	0/0	0/0
Drug Violations: Referral/Arrest	0/0	0/0	0/0
Weapons Possessions: Referral/Arrest	0/0	0/0	0/0
Totals	0	0	0

Figure 2**NUHS Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Survey (2018)**

NUHS used the Illinois Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Other Drug, and Violence Prevention survey in the Fall of 2018. This allowed NUHS to avail itself of the opportunity to survey and compare the alcohol and other drug use among NUHS students against the alcohol and other drug use among a very large sampling (nationally) of college students using the CORE Alcohol and Drug survey. The CORE survey was developed to measure college students' alcohol and drug usage, attitudes and beliefs. All results are based on self-reported information from 61,057 students at 118 institutions, and provide key insight into students' perceptions of their own behaviors.

The University administered the "stand-alone" survey to its student body in the Fall of 2018 utilizing the CORE Alcohol and Other Drug survey "Short Form" for students (used with two and four year institutions). After the survey was tabulated, it reflected a 12% participation rate based upon the total number of students enrolled at NUHS (656) in the Fall of 2018.

What follows, in a condensed format, are some of the key findings revealed by an analysis of the responses to the CORE "Short Form" student survey. The following tables (Figures 3-12) provide details about students' reported use of drugs at NUHS. Unless otherwise indicated, percentages are based on the total number of students responding validly to a given item.

(See Appendix B for a complete copy of the survey.)

Key Survey Findings: NUHS Students:

Alcohol: How often is it consumed?

11.5%	Never consumed alcohol
17.7%	Didn't consume this year
82.3%	Consumed alcohol in the past year (annual prevalence)
35.4%	Consumed alcohol in the past month (30-day prevalence)
26.6%	Consumed alcohol in the past week (7-day prevalence)
1.3%	Consume alcohol daily

Figure 3

Marijuana: How often is it used?

51.3%	Never used
80.8%	Didn't use marijuana this year
19.2%	Used marijuana in the past year (annual prevalence)
6.4%	Used marijuana in the past month (30-day prevalence)
2.6%	Used marijuana in the past week (7-day prevalence)
2.6%	Use marijuana daily

Figure 4

Cocaine: How often is it used?

92.4%	Never used
97.5%	Didn't use cocaine this year
2.5%	Used cocaine in the past year (annual prevalence)
1.3%	Used cocaine in the past month (30-day prevalence)
0%	Used cocaine in the past week (7-day prevalence)
0%	Use cocaine daily

Figure 5

Amphetamines: How often is it used?

93.6%	Never used
97.4%	Didn't use amphetamines this year
2.6%	Used amphetamines in the past year (annual prevalence)
0%	Used amphetamines in the past month (30-day prevalence)
1.3%	Used amphetamines in the past week (7-day prevalence)
0%	Use amphetamines daily

Figure 6

Sedatives: How often is it used?	
96.2%	Never used
100%	Didn't use sedatives this year
0%	Used sedatives in the past year (annual prevalence)
0%	Used sedatives in the past month (30-day prevalence)
0%	Used sedatives in the past week (7-day prevalence)
0%	Use sedatives daily

Figure 7

Hallucinogens: How often is it used?	
89.7%	Never used
98.7%	Didn't use hallucinogens this year
1.3%	Used hallucinogens in the past year (annual prevalence)
0%	Used hallucinogens in the past month (30-day prevalence)
0%	Used hallucinogens in the past week (7-day prevalence)
0%	Use hallucinogens daily

Figure 8

Opiates: How often is it used?	
96.2%	Never used
100%	Didn't use opiates this year
0%	Used opiates in the past year (annual prevalence)
1.2%	Used opiates in the past month (30-day prevalence)
0%	Used opiates in the past week (7-day prevalence)
0%	Use opiates daily

Figure 9

Inhalants: How often is it used?	
98.7%	Never used
100%	Didn't use inhalants this year
0%	Used inhalants in the past year (annual prevalence)
0%	Used inhalants in the past month (30-day prevalence)
0%	Used inhalants in the past week (7-day prevalence)
0%	Use inhalants daily

Figure 10

Steroids: How often is it used?	
97.4%	Never used
100%	Didn't use steroids this year
0%	Used steroids in the past year (annual prevalence)
0%	Used steroids in the past month (30-day prevalence)
0%	Used steroids in the past week (7-day prevalence)
0%	Use steroids daily

Figure 11

Other Illegal Drugs: How often are they used?	
96.2%	Never used
100%	Didn't use other illegal drugs this year
0%	Used other illegal drugs in the past year (annual prevalence)
0%	Used other illegal drugs in the past month (30-day prevalence)
0%	Used other illegal drugs in the past week (7-day prevalence)
0%	Use other illegal drugs daily

Figure 12

Use of Drugs: Comparative Analysis (Figure 13)

For comparison purposes, some data are included from a reference group (Ref.) of 61,057 students from 118 institutions who completed the CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey Long Form in 2015 Aggregated National Data. In general, a substantial number of students report using alcohol & marijuana responding to: "At what age did you first use ___?" whereas few report using the other substances. This question examines "lifetime prevalence" as opposed to annual or 30-day prevalence.

Substance	Lifetime Prevalence		Annual Prevalence		30-Day Prevalence	
	NUHS	Ref.	NUHS	Ref.	NUHS	Ref.
Alcohol	88.5	85.3	82.3	81.7	75.9	68.3
Marijuana	48.1	43.4	19.2	30.2	13.9	17.2
Cocaine	7.6	8.2	2.5	4.2	1.3	1.5
Amphetamines	6.4	11.9	2.6	5.7	1.3	3.0
Sedatives	3.8	8.0	0	4.2	0	1.9
Hallucinogens	10.3	7.6	1.3	3.8	1.3	1.1
Opiates	3.8	2.7	0	1.4	0	0.8
Inhalants	1.3	3.3	0	0.9	0	0.5
Steroids	2.6	1.2	0	0.7	0	0.5
Other Drugs	3.8	3.8	0	1.8	0	0.8

Figure 13 – Lifetime, Annual, & 30-Day Prevalence of Substance Use

Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Use – Problematic Experiences

The average number of drinks consumed per week at this institution is 2.2 drinks. The national average is 4.6 drinks (based on the national reference group of 61,057). The proportion of students who report having had problems as a result of drinking or drug use is another indicator of the level of substance abuse. The percentages of students who reported that within the past year they had various problematic experiences are displayed in Figures 14-16. The top group of items (Figure 14) represents public misconduct or behaviors that involve actual or potential harm to others. The second group (Figure 15) represents possibly serious personal problems. The last group (Figure 16) consists of less serious experiences, but they still indicate excessive use.

Public misconduct or behaviors that involved actual or potential harm to others

NUHS	Ref. Group	Experience
1.3	11.2	Been in trouble w/ police, residence hall, college authorities
1.3	5.3	Damaged property, pulled fire alarms, etc.
8.9	24.1	Driven a car while under the influence
13.9	29.9	Got into an argument or fight

Figure 14

Possibly serious personal problems

NUHS	Ref. Group	Experience
0	1.2	Tried to commit suicide
2.5	4.0	Seriously thought about suicide
2.5	14.3	Been hurt or injured
1.3	8.5	Been taken advantage sexually
0	2.6	Taken advantage of another sexually
1.3	5.0	Tried unsuccessfully to stop using
1.3	9.8	Thought I might have a drinking or other drug problem
10.1	20.2	Performed poorly on a test or important project

Figure 15

Less serious (& more common) experiences, but still indicates excessive use

NUHS	Ref. Group	Experience
7.6	34.0	Done something I later regretted
7.6	26.4	Missed a class
11.4	28.3	Been criticized by someone I know
16.5	32.3	Had a memory loss or blacked out
27.8	50.8	Got nauseated or vomited
46.8	59.6	Had a hangover

Figure 16

5. AOD Policy, Enforcement & Compliance Inventory

NUHS Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy (DAAPP)

The *Higher Education Act of 1965* (as amended by the *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994* and the *Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988*) requires any institution of higher education, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, to certify that it has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. The Department of Education's regulations at **34 C.F.R. Part 86** requires that NUHS, as part of its drug & alcohol abuse prevention program for students and employees, annually distributes (in a manner consistent with federal guidelines) the following information:

1. **Standards of conduct** that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
2. A description of the applicable **legal sanctions under state, or federal law** for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
3. A **description of the health risks** associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
4. A description of available drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs; and
5. A clear statement of the **disciplinary sanctions that the University will impose** on students or employees who violate these standards of conduct.

The University will conduct a **biennial review** of its drug prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implement changes as needed, and ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. The National University of Health Sciences fully supports the objectives of these laws and their related regulations. The University recognizes both alcohol and drug abuse as potential health, safety, and security problems. The University expects its students and employees to cooperate in maintaining a University environment free from the effects of alcohol and other drugs and to comply with this policy.

Standards of Conduct: Students and Employees (excerpted from DAAPP)

The National University of Health Sciences is an institution committed to promoting the physical, intellectual, social, ethical, and spiritual development of all its members. The abuse of alcohol and the illicit use of other drugs can seriously threaten the health and safety of students, employees, their families, fellow students, and the general public. In addition to promoting health, safety and a positive learning and working environment, the National University of Health Sciences is committed to reducing and preventing alcohol and other drug-related problems among all members of the campus community.

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol or other drugs by anyone, either on our institution's property or as any part of University sponsored activities, is prohibited. Any person who is determined to violate this policy will be subject to intervention by The National University of Health Sciences. That intervention may include disciplinary action up to and including expulsion, or termination of employment and/or referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct.

As a condition of employment, an employee of The National University of Health Sciences must notify his/her supervisor if he or she has been convicted of an alcohol and/or other drug-related offense involving the workplace within five (5) days of the conviction. In the event that any such conviction involves an employee working on a federal contract or grant, the University is required to notify the granting or contracting Federal agency within ten (10) days of receiving notice of the conviction.

This policy and its requirements are consistent with The National University of Health Sciences' desire to promote campus community health and safety and are in accordance with the requirements of the *Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988* and the *Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994*. The National University of Health Sciences will continue its efforts to maintain an environment free from the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and other drugs by adhering to this policy and by providing ongoing health promotion, risk reduction, intervention, and referral services for treatment and aftercare programs. A copy of this policy shall be distributed annually to all students and employees of the National University of Health Sciences.

(See: **Appendix A** for a full text copy of the ***NUHS Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy***. It contains the University's Legal Sanctions, Health Risks, and Counseling, Treatment, & Referral resources available for students and employees at the Illinois and Florida sites.)

AOD Prohibited Conduct (excerpted from the NUHS Student Code of Conduct)

Any behavior that may have been influenced by a student's mental state (regardless of the ultimate evaluation) or use of drugs or alcoholic beverages will not, in any way, limit the responsibility of the student for the consequences of his or her actions.

The Dean of Students (or the Dean's designee) is the person designated by the University President to be responsible for the administration of the *NUHS Student Code of Conduct* for the University. The Dean also functions as the arbiter of procedural interpretations or disputes related to student conduct and discipline arising out of administration of the *NUHS Student Code of Conduct* and pages 12-17 of the *NUHS Intern Manual*. Finally, the Dean of Students shall also serve as the University official who arbitrates all informally managed charges/complaints pertaining to conduct and discipline and any situations where ambiguity or other uncertainty arises related to the policies, procedures, sanctions or processes governing student conduct.

The *NUHS Student Code of Conduct* specifically prohibits numerous forms of misconduct that may result in disciplinary sanction(s) outlined within the *Code of*

Conduct. What follows are three forms of prohibited conduct excerpted from the *Code* that deal with alcohol, controlled substances, & weapon violations.

Alcohol Violations

Violations associated with alcohol use include, but are not limited to (Refer to the full text of the ***NUHS Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy***):

1. The unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol or other drugs by anyone, either on our institution's property or as any part of University sponsored activities, is prohibited. Any person who is determined to violate this policy will be subject to intervention by The National University of Health Sciences. That intervention may include disciplinary action up to and including expulsion, or termination of employment and/or referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct.
2. Illinois and Florida law prohibits the consumption and possession of alcohol by persons under the age of 21 and the supplying of alcohol to any person under the age of 21. Additionally, Illinois law prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages except by those licensed to sell such beverages. Laws in Illinois and Florida together with City ordinances in both states also prohibit public intoxication, the operation of a vehicle or bicycle under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants, and the consumption of alcohol in a public place. Violation of these laws or other laws relating to drugs and alcohol may result in probation, fines, imprisonment and a permanent criminal record. Violation of drug laws may also result in civil seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the offense. A conviction may also result in University disciplinary action.

Controlled Substance Violations

Federal law penalizes the manufacture, distribution, possession with intent to manufacture or distribute and simple possession of drugs ("controlled substances"). Federal penalties and sanctions for the simple possession of a controlled substance are quite severe (Refer to the full text of the ***NUHS Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy***). The law sets forth sentences and fines that include the following:

- First conviction: up to one-year imprisonment, a fine of at least \$1,000 or both. After one prior drug conviction: at least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years, and a fine of at least \$2,500. After two or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years, and a fine of at least \$5,000. A special, harsher sentencing provision applies for possession of flunitrazepam (Rohypnol). (*21 U.S.C. §844(a)*)
- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment, as well as forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. (*21 U.S.C. §§853(a) & 881(a)*)
- Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to five years for the first offense, up

to 10 years for the second offense, and permanently upon the third offense. (21 U.S.C. §862)

- Ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. (18 U.S.C. §922(g))

Moreover, revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits (e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy) are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies. These penalties may be doubled, however, when a person at least 18 years old: (1) distributes a controlled substance to a person under twenty-one years of age (a term of imprisonment for this offense shall not be less than one year), and/or (2) distributes, possesses with intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance **in or on, or within one thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school, or a public or private college.** (21 U.S.C. §§859 & 860)

ILLINOIS: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SANCTIONS

Illinois statutes also cover a wide range of drug offenses 720 ILCS 550/1, et seq. (cannabis); 720 ILCS 570/401, et seq. (other controlled substances). Sentences and fines for simple possession of various controlled substances are outlined in **Table B of the NUHS Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy.**

In addition to the sanctions listed in this table, Illinois law prescribes the following additional penalties for possession of an illegal substance.

- Possession of cannabis plants may result, depending on the number of plants, in prison terms of up to fifteen years and fines of up to \$100,000 plus costs.
- Conviction under the *Controlled Substances Act* or the *Cannabis Control Act*, in addition to all other penalties, may result in a fine of no less than full street value of the items seized.

As with federal law, Illinois law provides much stiffer penalties for trafficking in a controlled substance.

FLORIDA: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SANCTIONS

The 1990 session of the Florida Legislature led to stronger measures against those who traffic in illegal drugs, especially crack and cocaine, which are considered extremely dangerous. **Florida law now calls for life imprisonment, without possibility of parole, for the trafficking of 150 kilograms or more of cocaine.** If violence surrounds the incidents, the act could be **punishable by death.** Harsher penalties were also written into law for the sale of lesser amounts of cocaine and other lethal drugs. The Legislature also made it illegal to traffic in controlled substances within 200 feet of a public housing facility, a public or private college or university, or a public park. It has also been unlawful to do so near an elementary or secondary school.

Under Florida law and Pinellas County city ordinances, it is unlawful for any person to sell, purchase, manufacture, deliver or possess a controlled substance. A person who violates this provision is guilty of a felony of the first, second, or third degree, which is partially determined by the type of drug and the quantity involved. Violators may be subject to the stiffest penalties available. The maximum penalty for

trafficking specified amounts of cocaine or any mixture containing cocaine including, but not limited to crack, under Florida law is a first-degree felony **punishable by death**.

Based on the quantity involved, penalties for trafficking in illegal drugs including, but not limited to, the narcotics morphine, opium, and heroin, range from mandatory minimum imprisonment of three years and a \$50,000 fine to 25 years and a \$500,000 fine. Based on the quantity involved, other penalties for trafficking in illegal drugs including, but not limited to, marijuana, inhalants, depressants and other stimulants, range from five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine to 30 years imprisonment and a \$15,000 fine. Further, it is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, to deliver, possess with the intent to deliver, or to manufacture with intent to deliver drug paraphernalia. It is unlawful for any person to sell, purchase, manufacture, or deliver, or to possess with the intent to sell, purchase, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance **in, on, or within 200 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, university, or other postsecondary educational institution**.

For further information, consult Florida Statutes, Chapter 893. Local city and Pinellas County ordinances are not cited in this policy, as they do not increase or strengthen the sanctions mandated by Florida law.

Weapons, Explosives & Hazardous Material Restrictions

All NUHS students, employees (faculty and staff), vendors conducting business with the University and visitors, unless authorized by law or a specific exception (noted below), are prohibited:

1. From possessing, storing, carrying, or unlawfully using any weapon or firearm on restricted University property (including on-campus University housing) or in any vehicle owned, leased or controlled by the University, even if that person has a valid federal or state license to possess or carry a firearm.
2. From displaying, brandishing, discharging or otherwise using any and all weapons or firearms, including concealed weapons or firearms on restricted University property.

All weapons, including but not limited to a concealed firearm/handgun are prohibited on any restricted University property unless all provisions of a firearms exception (**noted below under: Exceptions**) are met, or waived (e.g. an on duty security official or law enforcement officer).

Prohibited weapons, explosives or hazardous material include but are not limited to:

1. Firearm, Handgun, Firearm ammunition, BB gun, pellet gun, paintball gun, tear gas gun, stun, taser, or other dangerous or deadly device of similar type; (***In Florida, a registered student who is licensed to carry a concealed weapon may carry a stun gun or nonlethal electric weapon or device designed solely for defensive purposes if the weapon does not fire a dart or projectile***);
2. Knife with a blade of at least 3 inches in length (except an ordinary eating utensil), dagger, dirk, switchblade knife, stiletto, ax, hatchet, or other deadly or dangerous weapon or instrument of similar type;

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3. Bludgeon, blackjack, slingshot, sandbag, sand club, metal knuckles, billy-club, throwing star, nunchaku, or other dangerous or deadly weapon of similar type;
 4. Bomb, bombshell, grenade, firework, bottle, or other container containing an explosive, toxic, or noxious substance, unless under academic/classroom supervision, (other than an object containing a nonlethal noxious liquid, gas, or substance designed solely for personal defense possessed by a person 18 years of age or older);
 5. Souvenir weapon or other weapon that has been rendered permanently inoperative.

EXCEPTIONS (Refer to the full text of the *Weapons & Firearms Restriction Policy*)

The carrying or use of a firearm will be permitted in the following circumstances:

1. The firearm is carried by an on duty law enforcement officer required to carry a weapon or firearm as a condition of his or her employment; the firearm is carried by an enforcement officer from an external agency conducting official business on University property; or
2. A concealed firearm may be stored within a personally owned vehicle on University property only if all of the following conditions are met:
 - **In Illinois:** the individual must have a valid concealed-carry license,
 - **In Florida:** the individual may do so *without a license*; and
 - The firearm and its ammunition must be concealed in a locked case within a locked vehicle ("case" includes a glove compartment or console that completely encloses the firearm or ammunition, the trunk of the vehicle, or a firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container) OR within a locked container out of plain view within a locked vehicle; and
 - If the person removes the concealed firearm from the vehicle, it must first be unloaded inside the vehicle, and it may only be removed for the limited purpose of storing or retrieving it from the trunk of the vehicle.
3. **Florida site only:** a firearm in the possession of a student or instructor while actively involved as a student or instructor at the Allstate Campus or persons actively utilizing the Allstate Campus' indoor firing range, but only while actively involved in these two activities or directly and immediately going to or coming from those activities. All such firearms (except those in the possession of a law enforcement officer) must be completely unloaded, with any magazine removed, until the student or instructor arrives at the Allstate Campus, and before leaving the Allstate Campus to go to a parked automobile or to leave campus.

(See: **Appendix C** for the full text of the ***NUHS Student Code of Conduct.***)

6. AOD Intervention Inventory & Related Outcomes/Data

Use of National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism (NIAAA) Strategies

In the past several decades, significant progress has been made in clarifying what does and doesn't work to prevent alcohol-related problems among college students. Hundreds of studies have been published in peer-reviewed journals, according to NIAAA, more than half have shown some degree of effectiveness, about a third have mixed results or have too little evidence to warrant an effectiveness rating, and a few have been shown to be ineffective.

Two Strategies Utilized at NUHS: Individual and Environmental

Individual-level strategies generally aim to assist students identified as problem, at-risk, or alcohol-dependent drinkers. It is important to engage these students as early as possible. Environmental strategies seek to affect the behavior of the overall student population by addressing the factors that accommodate or promote underage and high-risk drinking.

Individual-level strategies are designed to change students' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to alcohol so that students drink less, take fewer risks, and experience fewer harmful consequences. Expected outcomes, in general, are that a strategy may decrease an individual's alcohol use (e.g., frequency, quantity, or blood alcohol concentration) and/or alcohol-related risk-taking behaviors, thereby reducing harmful consequences.

Environmental-level strategies are designed to change the campus and community environments in which student drinking occurs. Often, a major goal is to reduce the availability of alcohol, because research shows that reducing alcohol availability cuts consumption and harmful consequences on campuses as well as in the general population.

Figure 17 – NUHS AOD Intervention Strategies

Strategy	Description
Information/Knowledge/Education	Provide students with alcohol-related education (e.g., how alcohol is processed by the body, potential consequences of alcohol misuse), without any alcohol-specific skills training.
Self-help, Recovery-based groups	These programs combine training in skills aimed at reducing alcohol use (e.g., drink refusal and abstinence of alcohol) w/ training in general life skills.
Advocate alcohol-free programming	Campus hosts alcohol-free events to provide students with social alternatives to parties and bars where alcohol is being served.
Prohibit alcohol use/sales at campus sporting events	Campus limits the sale and consumption of alcohol at sporting events.
Prohibit alcohol use/service at campus social events	Campus limits the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages at social events held on campus property.

Figure 17 (Continued) – NUHS AOD Intervention Strategies

Strategy	Description
Enforce age-21 drinking age	Under this strategy, campuses and local and state government support and implement strong enforcement of the existing age-21 minimum legal drinking age. (Compliance checks are an approach regulated at the local or state level whereby undercover youth, supervised by law enforcement or licensing authorities, attempt to purchase alcohol. When a violation occurs, a penalty is applied to the server and/or the license holder, depending on local or state law.)
Restrict alcohol sponsorship and advertising	A campus or local or state government establishes policies that restrict or prohibit alcohol sponsorship and/or advertising of alcoholic beverages, particularly where such sponsorship or advertising exposes young people to alcohol messages, such as on college campuses, at rock concerts, or at athletic events.
Prohibit beer kegs	A ban on beer kegs is an approach taken by a campus or local government in an effort to decrease the amount of alcohol at parties. Bans may apply to specific settings such as athletic events or parties.
Restrict happy hours/price promotions	Under this strategy, a campus or local government prohibits or restricts drink specials, such as the sale of two alcoholic beverages for the price of one – encouraging patrons to drink more than usual.
Retain or enact restrictions on hours of alcohol sales	Under this strategy, campuses or local & state governments retain or enact policies limiting the hours during which alcohol may be sold legally.
Establish minimum age requirements to serve/sell alcohol	Under this strategy, campuses or local & state governments establish requirements specifying how old someone must be to serve or sell alcohol. Requirements may differ by type of alcohol establishment (e.g., off- vs. on premise establishments and type of alcohol—beer, wine, or spirits) and may include exceptions under certain circumstances.

7. AOD Intervention Related Data

Counseling, Treatment and Referral

Students and employees who believe they may have an alcohol or drug problem are strongly encouraged to seek assistance through resources available at the University. Employees may contact the Director of Human Resources. The Director will connect employees with a local agency experienced at helping individuals on an outpatient basis.

Students should seek help through the Office of Student Services. Such contacts will be kept confidential, except as required by law or by concern for the immediate health, safety, or security of the individual or others.

Referrals by the Director of Human Resources (employees) or Student Services personnel (students) can be made to publically funded mental health professionals (e.g., psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists) who are available to discuss an employee or student's concerns regarding drug or alcohol use in their life or in the life of someone close to them. Seeking professional assessment can frequently bring new perspective.

Individuals requiring inpatient detoxification and/or rehabilitative services can be referred to institutions and hospitals in the local community that specialize in these types of services. The costs of such treatment and referrals may be covered in whole or in part by the individual's health insurance.

The University has the right to take any necessary action to protect the health, safety, and security of the affected individual and other members of the University community, including deciding whether, when, and under what conditions a student may be reinstated or any employee may be returned to employment after an instance of alcohol abuse or improper drug use.

Students with questions about University alcohol and other drug policy, or any other University policy or rule, should contact the Dean of Students (630-889-6546). Employees should contact the Director of Human Resources (630-889-6878).

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Recovery Support Groups

See page 11 of the ***NUHS Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy (Appendix A)*** for links to a variety of self-help support groups for individuals trying to recover from alcoholism and drug addiction. These groups are not formally affiliated with nor specifically endorsed by NUHS. Each, however, has been shown to be helpful for people seeking recovery help.

Additional Resources, Facilities and Referral Organizations

DuPage P.A.D.S. (Public Action to Deliver Shelter)
705 W. Liberty Drive, Wheaton, IL 60187
(630) 682-3846 (Offices) Client Service Center
703 W. Liberty Drive, Wheaton, IL 60187 (630) 682-8567 - 1-877-682-8567
www.dupagepads.org

Serenity House Counseling Services, Inc.
891 S. Rohlwing Road Addison, IL 60101 (630) 620-6616
www.serenityhouse.com

Florida Site – Alcohol & Substance Abuse
Operation PAR
6655 – 66th St. N., Pinellas Park, FL 33781
727-545-7564
www.operationpar.com

Northside Hospital
Company Care
6000 – 49th St., N., St. Petersburg, FL 33709
727-521-4411
www.NorthsideHospital.com

8. AOD Strengths and Weaknesses

The key findings, comparative analysis of the lifetime, annual, and 30-day prevalence of substance use, together with the “problematic experiences” that reportedly result as a consequence of drinking or drug use within the National University of Health Sciences (Illinois and Florida sites) is substantially lower than most reliable and noteworthy national studies on the use of drugs and consumption of alcohol on college campuses across the U.S.

Nationally, the number of students who reported three or more incidents of intoxication in the past month also increased (Wechsler et al., 2000b). *It should be noted, however, that the number of college students who do not drink is also growing.* In the same study (cited above), the percentage of abstainers increased from 15 to 19 percent.

The U.S. Surgeon General and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) have identified binge drinking among college students as a major public health problem. In fact, the Federal government has singled out binge drinking among college students for a specific, targeted reduction. Binge drinking as a serious, widespread national public health problem, however, has not gained traction within the NUHS community.

The consequences of excessive and underage drinking affect virtually all college campuses, college communities, and college students, whether they choose to drink or not. Statistics compiled in 2006 reveal the disturbing consequences of the trend.

- **Deaths:** 1,400 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die each year from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle crashes (Hingson et al., 2002).
- **Injuries:** 500,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are unintentionally injured under the influence of alcohol (Hingson et al., 2002).

-
- **Assaults:** More than 600,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking (Hingson et al., 2002).
 - **Sexual Abuse:** More than 70,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are victims of alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape (Hingson et al., 2002).
 - **Unsafe Sex:** 400,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 had unprotected sex and more than 100,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 report having been too intoxicated to know if they consented to having sex (Hingson et al., 2002).
 - **Academic Problems:** About 25 percent of college students report academic consequences of their drinking including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall (Engs et al., 1996; Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b; Wechsler et al., 2002).
 - **Health Problems/Suicide Attempts:** More than 150,000 students develop an alcohol-related health problem (Hingson et al., 2002) and between 1.2 and 1.5 percent of students indicate that they tried to commit suicide within the past year due to drinking or drug use (Presley et al., 1998).
 - **Drunk Driving:** 2.1 million students between the ages of 18 and 24 drove under the influence of alcohol last year (Hingson et al., 2002).
 - **Vandalism:** About 11 percent of college student drinkers report that they have damaged property while under the influence of alcohol (Wechsler et al., 2002).
 - **Property Damage:** More than 25 percent of administrators from schools with relatively low drinking levels and over 50 percent from schools with high drinking levels say their campuses have a “moderate” or “major” problem with alcohol-related property damage (Wechsler et al., 1995).

We cite these important studies to emphasize the dominant role that alcohol and other drugs (AOD) has upon a related constellation of campus issues, such as the ten (10) listed above. Conversely, college and universities like NUHS – that report significantly lower AOD statistics compared to colleges and universities with average statistics (in nationwide surveys) – also report drastically lower percentages of problematic campus issues such as deaths, injuries, assaults, sexual abuse, academic problems, vandalism, etc.

In summary, NUHS students (compared to nationwide surveys of students) consistently report substantially lower percentages of lifetime, annual, & 30-day prevalence of AOD use and various problematic experiences related to excess use. This consistent student outcome would normally be interpreted as a “strength” of an AOD program, policies, and interventions. However, research shows that a number of personal factors are more directly responsible for such favorable outcomes at NUHS.

Strengths of the NUHS AOD Program

An analysis of personal factors shared by most NUHS students accounts for consistently lower scores on nationwide student survey scores that focus on drinking behavior and drug use tendencies. For example, several key factors (based upon the 2018 Fall 10-day census) at NUHS are:

- 88.4% are enrolled in terminal medical degree programs (doctoral and/or MS)
- 11.6% are enrolled in certification and/or degree completion programs
- 91.9% carry a “full time” post-baccalaureate/graduate level course-load
- 31.6% live in on-campus housing, most commute to our IL & FL sites
- 68.4% live off-campus in a variety of domestic arrangements
- 27 years old is the average age of a student enrolled at NUHS
- NUHS has one fraternity, one sorority & several student-driven “clubs”
- NUHS does not have any intercollegiate athletic teams

This data is representative of the students enrolled within NUHS. Notwithstanding the addition of several advanced degrees, certification programs, and higher admission standards – the composition, curricula, living arrangements and extra-curricular pursuits of the student body has remained unchanged for the last thirty years. Based upon the NIH – National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) Task Force publication (2002) on “Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges,” the most significant factors affecting student drinking and drug use are:

- **Living Arrangements** – Students who live independently off-site (e.g., in apartments) drink less, while commuting students who live with their families drink the least (O’Hare, 1990; Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b). Drinking rates are highest in fraternities and sororities followed by on-campus housing (e.g., dormitories, residence halls) (Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b; Wechsler et al., 1998, 2000b).
- **College Characteristics** – A number of environmental influences working in concert with other factors may affect students’ alcohol consumption (Presley et al., 2002). Colleges and universities where excessive alcohol use is more likely to occur include schools where Greek systems dominate (i.e., fraternities, sororities), schools where athletic teams are prominent, and schools located in the Northeast (Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b; Wechsler et al., 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000b; Werner and Greene, 1992).
- **First-Year Students** – First-year students who live on campus may be at particular risk for alcohol misuse. The transition to college is often so difficult to negotiate that about one-third of first-year students fail to enroll for their second year (Upcraft, 2000).
- **Other Factors Affecting Drinking** – Numerous other factors affect drinking behavior among college students. These include biological and genetic predisposition to use, belief system and personality, and expectations about the effects of alcohol (Sher et al., 1999; Zucker et al., 1995). In addition to individual student characteristics, the size of a student body, geographical location, and importance of athletics on campus are also associated with

consumption patterns as are external environmental variables including the pricing and availability of alcohol in the area surrounding a campus (Chaloupka and Wechsler, 1996; Chaloupka et al., 1998; Leichter et al., 1998; Nelson and Wechsler, 2001; Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b; Wechsler et al., 1994, 1997, 1998, 2000a, 2000b).

From a historical and contemporary perspective, excessive drinking and routine use of other drugs are issues that the majority of NUHS students have already explored at an earlier period in their lives and are currently relegated to a minor activity or negligible event during the time they are enrolled at NUHS. In broad terms, when compared to the undergraduate students usually studied by nationwide surveys, NUHS students are older, career driven people who are extremely focused on earning advanced degrees as quickly as possible (to minimize student loan debt) by carrying high credit-hour loads that leave minimal time to indulge in the wide-ranging interests and extensive extra-curricular activities that may have occupied large segments of time in their undergraduate days.

9. Recommendations for the next Biennium

NUHS plans to improve the surveying, data collection, and AOD program assessment for the next Biennial Review by joining the Illinois Higher Education Center (IHEC) administration of the CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey. The goal for the Illinois Higher Education Center is to have over 40 institutions and over 15,000 students participate in the next survey administration. Institutional results will be compared to other universities to enhance the next Biennial Review and help to improve AOD programs, interventions and support for students and employees at NUHS.

The survey will be used to determine the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and other drug use at NUHS at that time. Additional issues to be surveyed include: students' perception of others' use; perceptions of risk related to use; beliefs regarding use; negative consequences associated with use; experiences of secondhand effects of others' use; experiences of physical and sexual violence; and the relationship of alcohol and other drug use to campus climate issues.

10. Appendices

Appendix A: Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy

<https://www.nuhs.edu/about-us/human-resources/policies>

Appendix B: Copy of the CORE Alcohol & Drug Survey (Pg. 24-31)

Appendix C: NUHS Student Code of Conduct (2016-2019)

<https://www.nuhs.edu/student-services/>

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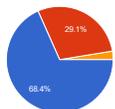
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81 responses

Summary

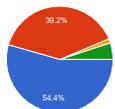
[Image]

The gender you most closely identify with is:



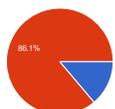
Female	54	68.4%
Male	23	29.1%
Prefer not to answer	2	2.5%
Other	0	0%

The marital status you most closely identify with is:



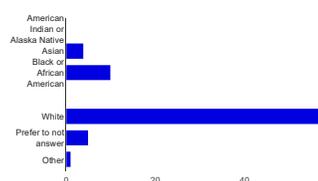
Single	43	54.4%
Married/Partnered	31	39.2%
Separated	1	1.3%
Divorced	4	5.1%
Widowed	0	0%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?



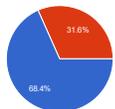
Yes	11	13.9%
No	68	86.1%

The racial category(s) you most closely identify with is:



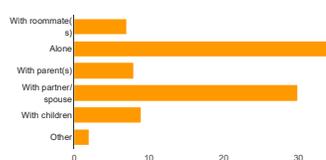
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0%
Asian	4	5.3%
Black or African American	10	13.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0%
White	57	75%
Prefer to not answer	5	6.6%
Other	1	1.3%

How would you describe your current residence location?



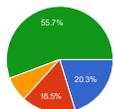
Off-campus	54	68.4%
On-campus	25	31.6%

How would you describe your living arrangement?



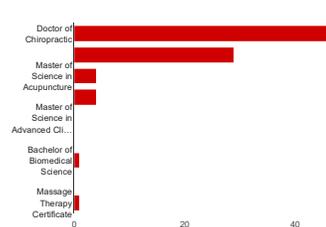
With roommate(s)	7	8.9%
Alone	34	43%
With parent(s)	8	10.1%
With partner/spouse	30	38%
With children	9	11.4%
Other	2	2.5%

How do you describe your current employment status?



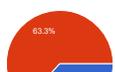
Working - off-campus	16	20.3%
Working - on-campus	13	16.5%
Working - off and on-campus	6	7.6%
Not working	44	55.7%

In which program(s) are you currently enrolled?



Doctor of Chiropractic	46	58.2%
Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine	29	36.7%
Master of Science in Acupuncture	4	5.1%
Master of Science in Oriental Medicine	4	5.1%
Master of Science in Advanced Clinical Practice	0	0%
Master of Science in Diagnostic Imaging	0	0%
Bachelor of Biomedical Science	1	1.3%
Associate of Applied Science in Massage Therapy	0	0%
Massage Therapy Certificate	1	1.3%

Do you have any family members, with whom you are close, who have/had an alcohol or drug problem?

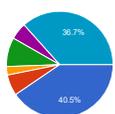


Yes	29	36.7%
No	50	63.3%

Untitled Section

For the next two questions, a drink is defined as a bottle or can of beer / wine cooler, a glass of wine, a mixed drink, or a shot of liquor.

How many times have you consumed five or more drinks in a day?



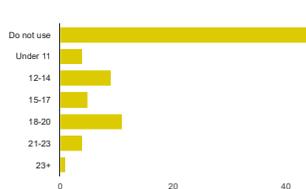
None	32	40.5%
Once	5	6.3%
Twice	2	2.5%
3-5 times	7	8.9%
6-10 times	4	5.1%
more than 10 times	29	36.7%

What is the average number of drinks you consume in a typical week?



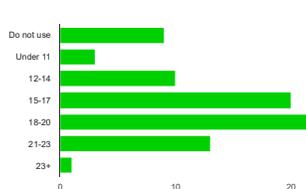
Untitled Section

Tobacco [When did you first use each of the following?]



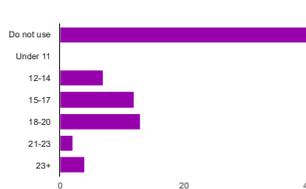
Do not use	45	57%
Under 11	4	5.1%
12-14	9	11.4%
15-17	5	6.3%
18-20	11	13.9%
21-23	4	5.1%
23+	1	1.3%

Alcohol [When did you first use each of the following?]



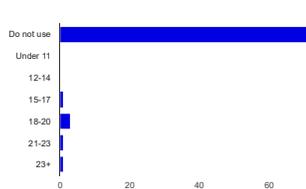
Do not use	9	11.5%
Under 11	3	3.8%
12-14	10	12.8%
15-17	20	25.6%
18-20	22	28.2%
21-23	13	16.7%
23+	1	1.3%

Marijuana [When did you first use each of the following?]



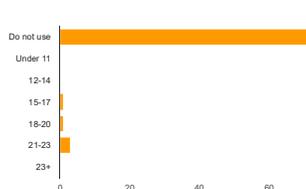
Do not use	41	51.9%
Under 11	0	0%
12-14	7	8.9%
15-17	12	15.2%
18-20	13	16.5%
21-23	2	2.5%
23+	4	5.1%

Cocaine [When did you first use each of the following?]



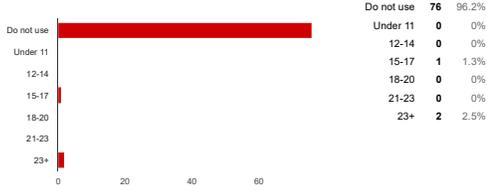
Do not use	73	92.4%
Under 11	0	0%
12-14	0	0%
15-17	1	1.3%
18-20	3	3.8%
21-23	1	1.3%
23+	1	1.3%

Amphetamines [When did you first use each of the following?]

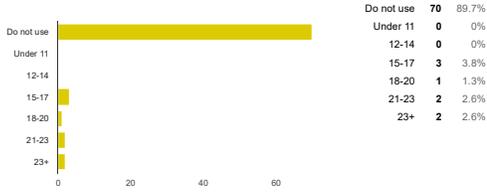


Do not use	73	93.6%
Under 11	0	0%
12-14	0	0%
15-17	1	1.3%
18-20	1	1.3%
21-23	3	3.8%
23+	0	0%

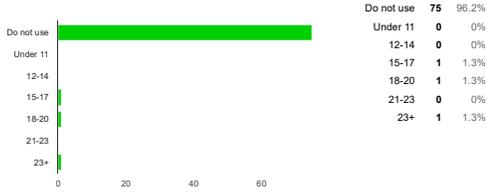
Sedatives [When did you first use each of the following?]



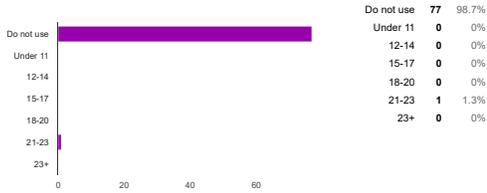
Hallucinogens [When did you first use each of the following?]



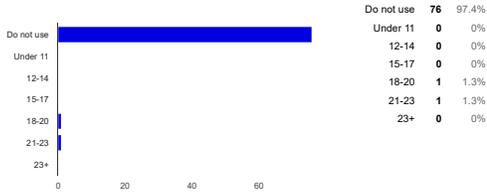
Opiates [When did you first use each of the following?]



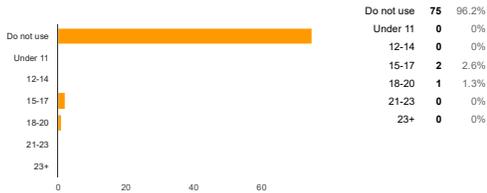
Inhalants [When did you first use each of the following?]



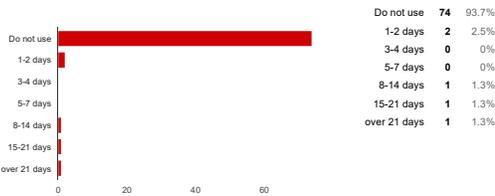
Steroids [When did you first use each of the following?]



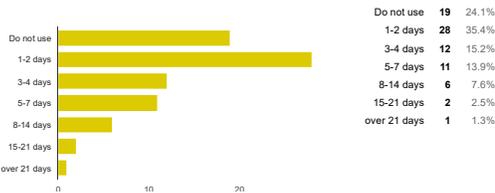
Other illegal drugs [When did you first use each of the following?]



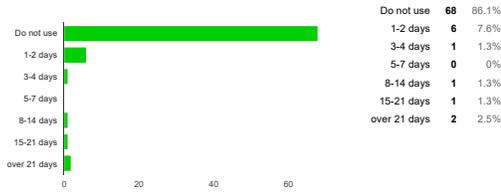
Tobacco [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



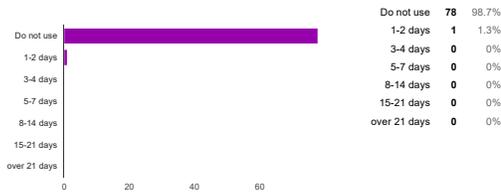
Alcohol [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



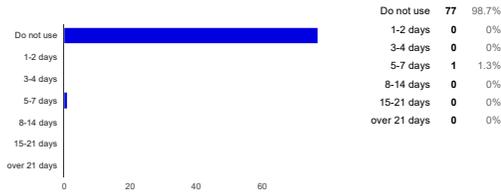
Marijuana [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



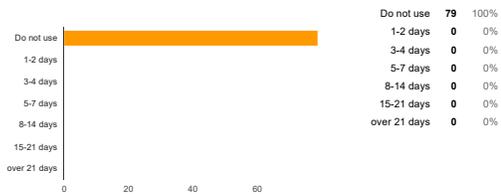
Cocaine [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



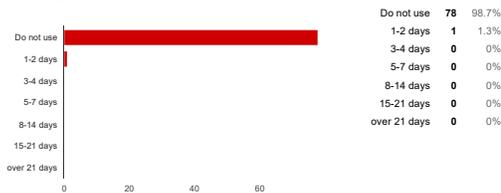
Amphetamines [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



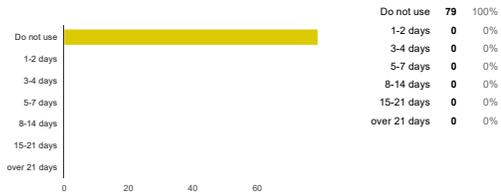
Sedatives [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



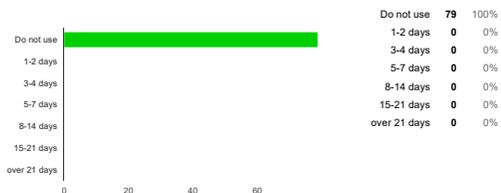
Hallucinogens [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



Opiates [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



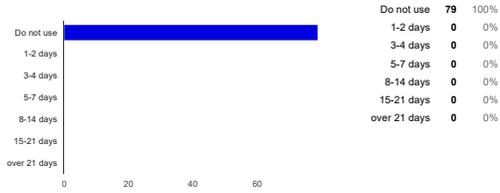
Inhalants [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



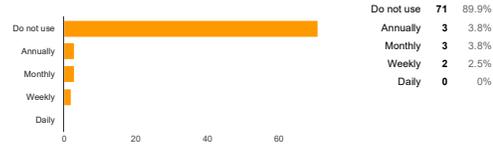
Steroids [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



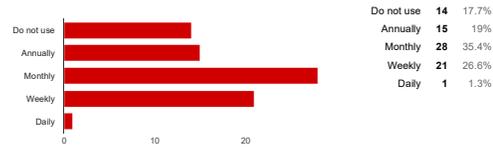
Other illegal drugs [How many days, in the last month, have you used each of the follow?]



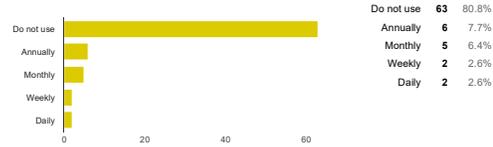
Tobacco [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



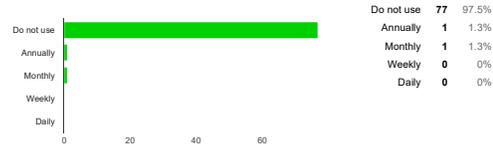
Alcohol [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



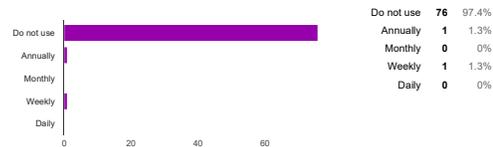
Marijuana [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



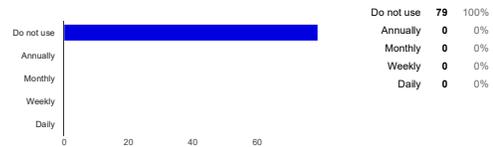
Cocaine [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



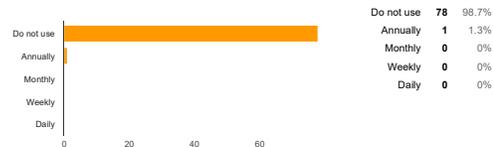
Amphetamines [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



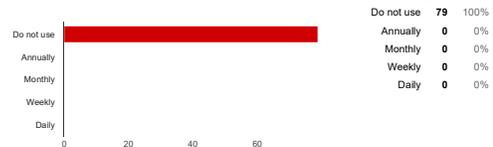
Sedatives [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



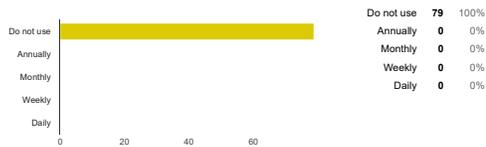
Hallucinogens [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



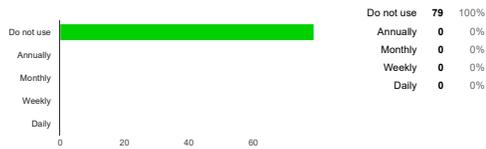
Opiates [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



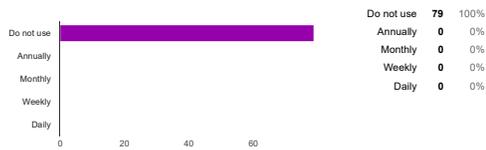
Inhalants [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



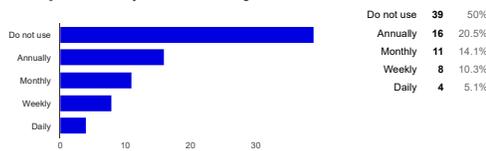
Steroids [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



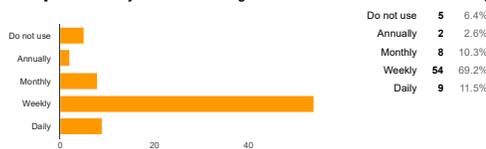
Other illegal drugs [How often, over the last year, have you used each of the following?]



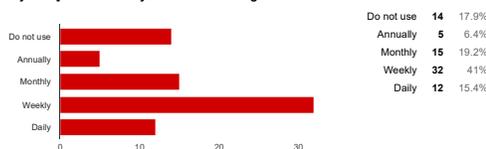
Tobacco [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



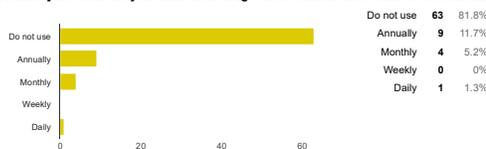
Alcohol [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



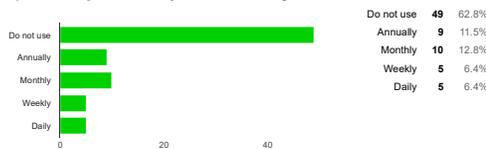
Marijuana [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



Cocaine [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



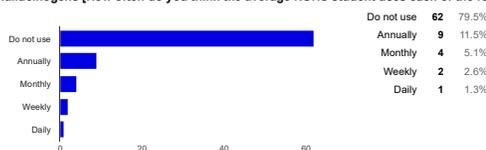
Amphetamines [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



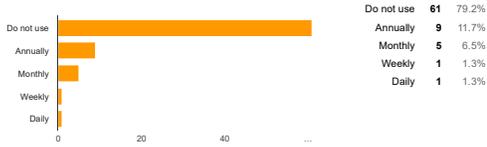
Sedatives [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



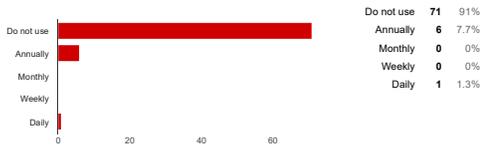
Hallucinogens [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



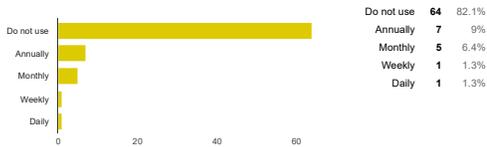
Opiates [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



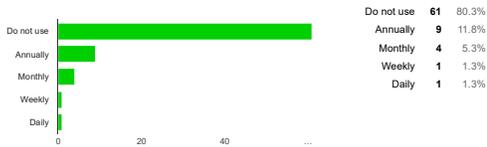
Inhalants [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



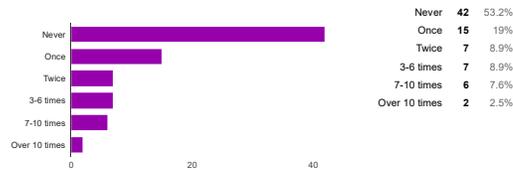
Steroids [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



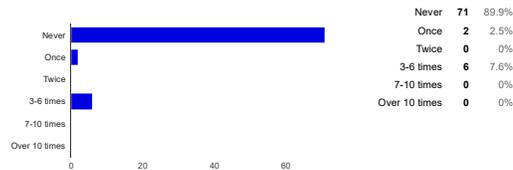
Other illegal drugs [How often do you think the average NUHS student uses each of the following?]



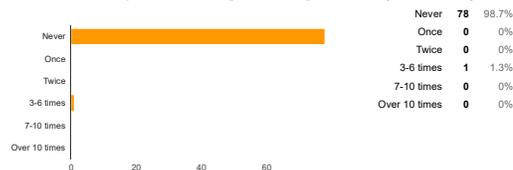
Had a hangover [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



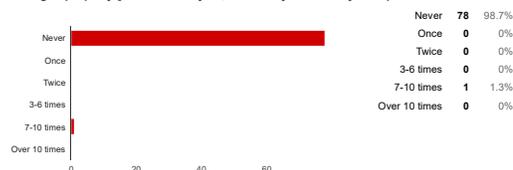
Poor test or clinical performance [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



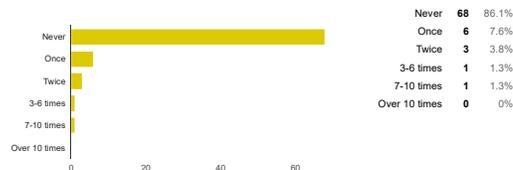
Been in trouble with police or university authorities [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



Damaged property [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



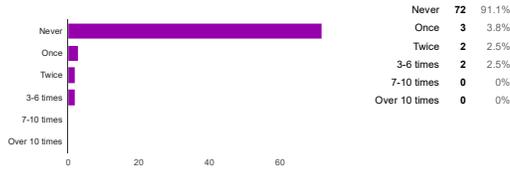
Had an argument or fight [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



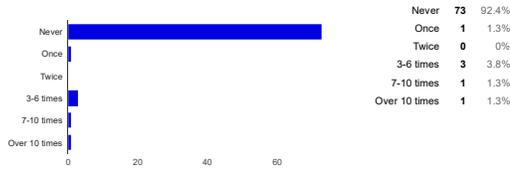
Vomited [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]

Never	57	72.2%
Once	15	19%
Twice	3	3.8%
3-6 times	2	2.5%
7-10 times	2	2.5%
Over 10 times	0	0%

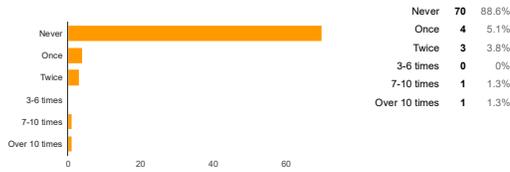
Driven a car while under the influence [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



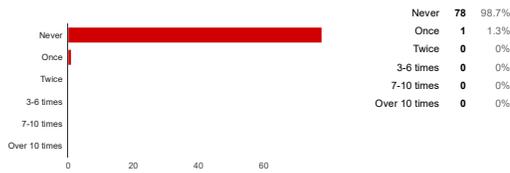
Missed classes [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



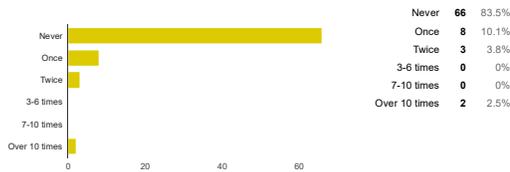
Been criticized by someone I know [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



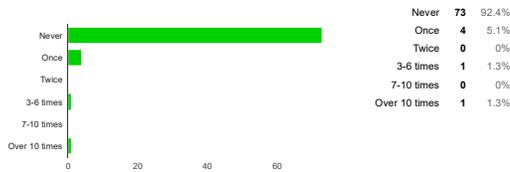
Thought I might have a drinking or other drug problem [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



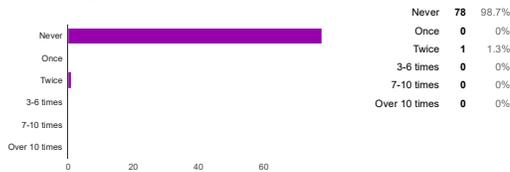
Loss of memory / blacked out [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



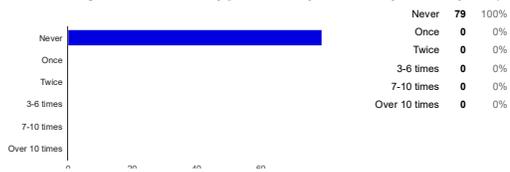
Done something I later regretted [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



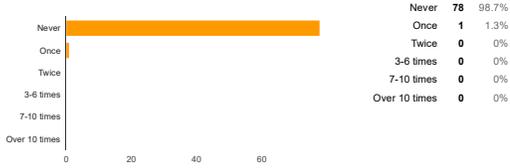
Taken advantage of sexually [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



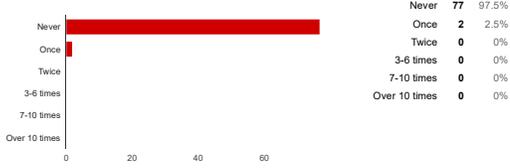
Taken advantage of someone sexually [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



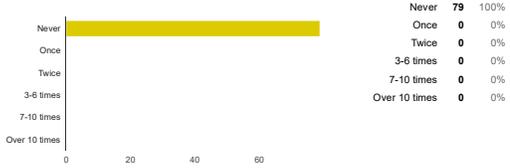
Tried to stop using [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



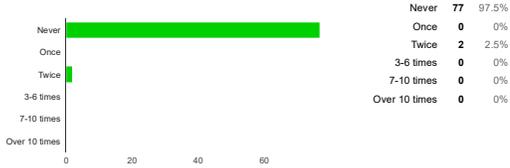
Thought about suicide [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



Tried to commit suicide [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



Injured myself (intentional or accidental) [Over the last year, how many times did you experience each of the following due to drinking/drug use?]



Number of daily responses

