**Tacoma Community College**

**Biennial Review for Compliance with Drug-Free Schools**

**and Communities Act Regulations**

**2013-2015**

*This report was prepared by the Office of the Vice President for Student Services.*

*A draft report was submitted to the TCC Substance Abuse Task Force Committee*

*for their review. The final report reflects their recommendations.*

*This report is prepared as a matter of public record.*

# Background

As a requirement of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (PL 101-226), Tacoma Community College conducts a biennial review of our efforts to comply with the law. As a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, TCC "must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees."

# Law and Regulation Requirements

The regulations state that the prevention program of institutions of higher education (IHE) must at a minimum include:

# The annual distribution in writing to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes of any type of academic credit except the continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study.

# 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;

1. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
2. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
3. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
4. A clear statement that the IHE will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, 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 required by paragraph O (1) of this section.
5. A biennial review by the HIE of its program to:
6. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if necessary; and,
7. Ensure that the disciplinary sanctions described in paragraph (A)(S) of this section are consistently enforced.
8. § 86.102 What is required of an IHE\* that the Secretary selects for annual review?
9. If the Secretary selects an IHE for review under § 86.101, the IHE shall provide the Secretary access to personnel, records, documents and any other necessary information requested by the Secretary to review the IHE's adoption and implementation of its drug prevention program.

**Determination of Program Effectiveness Introductory Comment**

Headcount enrollment decreased slightly for fall 2013 and fall 2014. The headcount for fall 2013 was 8,124 and for fall 2014 it was 8,096. The state funded FTES of student enrollment for fall 2013 and 2014 were 5,264 and 5,144. The total FTES count for fall 2013 and 2014 was 6,326 and 6,297. The enrollment count for Fresh Start students for fall 2013 and fall 2014 was 213 and 196. There was a decrease in the numbers for Fresh Start students. The enrollment percentages for students under the age of 25 for fall 2013 and 2014 was increasing. The percentages for fall 2013 and fall 2014 were 54% and 56% with students under the age of 25 years old. Finally, the enrollment/headcount for Running Start students for fall 2013 and 2014 was 605 and 667. The Running Start student’s number were increasing for TCC.

# Activity 1

InJune 2015 TCC Board of Trustee passed a Tobacco and Smoke-Free campus Policy. This policy was converted to the Executive Order 88-06 Establishing Governor’s policy on smoking in State Facilities Chapter 70.160 RCW-Smoking in Public places.

# Findings

The Board of Trustees resolution complies with the requirement to provide standards of conduct prohibiting the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by employees and students. The resolution includes a clear statement of the intent by the College to impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees who violate these standards. The College Code of Student Rights and Responsibilities provides a description of the standard of conduct for students, the process for determining if the Code has been violated, and the sanctions for those who violate these standards based upon a committee formulated guideline.

# Activity II

The College has available a variety of resources to students and employees. Some of the major publications are available on the TCC website and include:

* The *Campus Safety and Substance Awareness Guide - Student/Staff Guidelines:* This is written in accordance with the requirements of federal student Right-to­ Know and Campus Security Act.
* The *Alcohol and Other Drugs* pamphlet: This is written in accordance with the Drug-Free Schools Act.

# Assurance of Information Distribution to Employees

*Campus Safety and Substance Awareness Guide* is available on the college website to all full- and part-time employees at the end of each September. New employees receive this information as part of the new employee orientation process. Full and part-time employees sign a statement acknowledging that they have reviewed the information provided regarding their responsibilities to the College as a drug-free workplace, possible problems caused by substance abuse, disciplinary action that can result from substance abuse, and related resources that are available to them. New employees also receive the *Alcohol and Other Drugs* pamphlet during their orientation.

Information on the College's drug and alcohol policy are also included online. Further, all employees are required to review the Code of Ethics for the College which includes substance related information.

# Assurance of Information Distributed to Students

*Campus Safety and Substance Awareness Guide* is available to all students enrolled in credit classes in fall quarter of each year. New students receive this pamphlet and *Alcohol and Other Drugs* as part of the College's required orientation process. The orientations occur each quarter throughout the year. The brochure is part of the orientation packets that new students receive.

1. The Counseling Department, Student Programs, off-campus sites and Continuing Education also receive the *Alcohol and Other Drugs* brochure. Copies of the brochure are also sent to the Gig Harbor Center, and Continuing Education based upon a prior year recommendation by TCC's Substance Abuse Task Force Committee.
2. Information related to substance abuse issues, including college policies and resources are included in the College's student planner which is free to all students, the Student Handbook which is provided to all students in credit classes, and the catalog. The Handbook and catalog are online for student and employee use. These publications are provided to new students and available to continuing students at any time.
3. The College's Code of Student Conduct describes expected student standards related to substance abuse and possession of alcohol or drugs on College property or at College sponsored events and the disciplinary procedures that can result from violation of these standards. This code is published in full online and available in the office of the Vice President for Student Services as well as referenced in numerous publications throughout the campus.
4. The College's Student Programs and Activities Office and the Counseling Department offer educational events during the year that promote alcohol and drug awareness. Wellness materials and educational pamphlets outlining risks associated with substance use and campus and community resource information are distributed at such events.

**Findings**

The College exceeds the required standard for disseminating drug and alcohol awareness and prevention information. The publications are educational and include information about the risks associated with substance use and inform the campus community (employees as well as students) of College policies related to substance abuse, the range of possible consequences for violating the policies, and resources available.

# Recommendations

The committee recommended that the Campus Safety and Substance Awareness Guide and the Alcohol and Other Drugs Pamphlet be placed online in the orientation session. These primary publications are presently on the TCC web site.

It is recommended that there is a continuation of sending the aforementioned brochures to the Fresh Start and ABE departments.

The security department provides crime statistics of on campus violations for the brochures because they are required to respond to the Clery Act.

It is recommended that all college personnel received a copy the guide and Drugs Pamphlet, especially when these documents are updated.

# Activity III

During fall 2013 and fall 2014, there was continuing use of the E-chug program on alcohol and online assessment, for students and courses like Human Development 101. However, in the fall 2014, we administrated the CORE assessment for community college students which was more comprehensive assessment tool because it included alcohol and many forms of drugs. It has been over six years since Tacoma Community College had used the CORE assessment tool for substance abuse and for students’ behavior with drug use on campus. Also, the counseling department has continued to provide for fall 2013 and 2014 a support group which is called Twelve Steps meeting for students on campus each quarter. This is an open meeting for members of AA, NA, and ALNON, and are welcome as well.

**Findings**

TCC's Counseling Department provides personal counseling to students. This is an extremely effective way to identify students with substance abuse problems and intervene. The Counselors help students connect with community resources. Counselors are also a resource for faculty as they work with students. Creating awareness of substance abuse issues, campus and community resources and the promotion of wellness are part of the department's priorities. The responsibility for monitoring the College's compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act was assigned to the Counseling Department in September, 2001. It should also be mentioned that the Employee Assistance Program provides services to college personnel on substance abuse.

# Activity IV

In the fall 2013 we continued to use the E-chug program, and roughly 85 students completed Alcohol eCHECKUP TO GO. In fall 2014, 106 students completed the E-chug program. Also, during fall 2014 we began to administer the CORE assessment tool to 600 students campus wide. Those results for E-chug and CORE will be shown under activity V in this report.

# Findings

In fall 2013 and fall 2014, the new draft of the Tobacco-Free Campus policy was approved by the Student Services Council. The Student Services Council developed a non-smoking committee to redraft the policy for the next level of the college governance structure, which include the College Council and the Board of Trustees. This committee was chaired by Valerie Robertson. During the National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week in October 2013, some ALNON students had requested a new group/meeting on campus. The Twelve Steps group had invited them to meet with Twelve Steps meeting.

There was a major push to begin the CORE assessment in fall 2013 with 600 TCC students. However, there was a problem as the CORE organization had a change in the system before ordering the assessments. We need our key administrator to sign off on the assessment to be used on TCC students. This unexpected issue delayed the beginning use of the CORE assessment on campus. The process was not completed until fall 2014.

Some alcohol and drug activities by the Substance Abuse Task Force had been combined with the HR- wellness Fair which has been held each quarter, including fall 2014.

# Recommendations

The Substance Abuse Task Force discussed combining one of their meetings with the Human Resources Wellness Committee meeting in order to begin combining forces for the Wellness Fair success on campus.

# Activity V

The ECheckup survey out of San Diego University Research Foundation was used during the 2013-2015 period. The survey is done online and the data and analysis below represent the academic years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013. The survey pertains exclusively to alcohol and tobacco. Dr. Richard Moyer is responsible for the survey, which he previously stated may expand to include other drugs, particularly marijuana in the future. In addition, as recommended by Theophilus Mungen and the advisory committee the CORE Survey was completed for 2015. The highlights from that survey will also be shown.

# Findings

The 2013-2014 survey had only 85 students participate while the 2014-2015 survey had 106. This increase in part is due to preparation for the CORE Survey in 2015 which was completed over a period of three academic quarters. The CORE survey is fairly extensive and the highlights will be reported here, with the complete survey available upon request containing all the details.

The areas of the E-Checkup Survey we will be reporting include; (1) average number of drinks per month; (2) average number of negative consequences from drinking per year; (3) average score for family risk level as shown below; (4) average number of days in a month that participants drove after consuming 3 or more drinks; (5) average number of days in a month that participants were passengers in a car where the driver had consumed 3 or more drinks; (6) average number of cigarettes smoked in a month.

In some of the categories the researcher had in previous years pointed out that some of the data was skewed because a participant or participants put down a very large number that was unreliable statistically. These outlying numbers were not available in the surveys for 2011 to 2012 and 2012 to 2013 thus the results during this two year period is higher than in previous years. We will instead compare the results between the two sets of years. Also there is no summary of the amount of money spent during this two year period and that category has been dropped. We have left 6 categories to compare between the two years. The negative consequences were determined by any student infraction either on campus or in the community that was related to alcohol. We will also make some general comparisons between the two sets of years, 2009 to 2011 and 2011 to 2013 categories.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2013-2014** | **2014-2015** |
| Number of Drinks per Month | Avg 5.20 | Avg. 18.17 |
| Money spent on alcohol in a year | Not available | Not available |
| Negative consequences alcohol | Avg 2.96 | Avg 4.12 |
| \*Family Risk Level | Avg 5.74 | Avg 4.71 |
| Driving after 3 or more drinks | Avg .06 | Avg .22 |
| Passenger with driver 3+ drinks | Avg .15 | Avg .52 |
| Number of Cigarettes/month | Avg 78.35 | Avg 26.60 |

 \* Parents and siblings 2 points each – other relatives 1 point each

The comparison data shows a substantial increase in 3.5 times the number of drinks per month from 2013 to 2014 to 2014 to 2015; however, compared to the previous 2 years the increase for 2014 to 2015 would be about 60%. It is suggested that the low number of respondents may in part be responsible for this discrepancy. A similar large increase 1.3 times the negative consequences is noted for these same two periods but compared to the previous 2 years there was actually a decrease of 10%. When we compare the family risk factor however the change reverses itself and actually shows a lower risk level for the 2014 to 2015 period over the previous year by 18%. A similar increase is shown for driving after 3 drinks or more and being a passenger after the driver has had 3 drinks or more but the wide variation reverses itself regarding the monthly consumption of cigarettes. The variation shows a large enough significance when compared to the previous two years that a sampling problem is suspected between this two year period and the last two years. The average number of respondents sampled for 2013-2015 is less than 100 or a sampling size of about one-third from the previous 2 years.

We then reviewed the CORE Survey for some additional insights about the campus population’s use and/or abuse of psychoactive substances along with negative consequences.

The survey was completed over three quarters ending winter 2015. The survey report was completed April 20, 2015, and included a total of 547 respondents. The highlights of this survey are as follows:

Following are some key findings on the use of alcohol at Tacoma Community College:

65.7% of the students consumed alcohol in the past year ("annual prevalence").

44.8% of the students consumed alcohol in the past 30 days ("30-day prevalence").

38.1% of underage students (younger than 21) consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days.

25.5% of students reported binge drinking in the previous two weeks. A binge is defined

 as consuming 5 or more drinks in one sitting.

Following are some key findings on the use of illegal drugs:

39.8% of the students have used marijuana in the past year ("annual prevalence").

27.6% of the students are current marijuana users ("30-day prevalence").

13.6% of the students have used an illegal drug other than marijuana in the past year

 ("annual prevalence").

4.9% of the students are current users of illegal drugs other than marijuana ("30-day

 prevalence").

The most frequently reported illegal drugs used in the past 30 days were:

27.6% Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil).

2.6% Amphetamines (diet pills, speed).

2.4% Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase).

Following are some key findings on the consequences of alcohol and drug use:

29.0 % reported some form of public misconduct (such as trouble with police, fighting/argument, DWI/DUI, vandalism) at least once during the past year as a result of drinking or drug use.

21.3 % reported experiencing some kind of serious personal problems (such as suicidality, being hurt or injured, trying unsuccessfully to stop using, sexual assault) at least once during the past year as a result of drinking or drug use.

Following are some key findings on opinions about the campus environment:

76.0 % of students said the campus has alcohol and drug policies;

22.5 % said they "don't know"; and

1.5 % said there wasn't a policy.

32.5 % of students said the campus has an alcohol and drug prevention program;

65.1 % said they "don't know"; and

2.4 % said there wasn't a program.

63.6 % of students said the campus is concerned about the prevention of drug and

alcohol use;

28.0 % said they "don't know"; and

8.3 % said the campus is not concerned.

With regard to students' perceptions of other students' use:

75.9 % of students believe the average student on campus uses alcohol once a week

or more.

71.6 % of students believe the average student on this campus uses some form of

illegal drug at least once a week.

59.5 % of students indicated they would prefer not to have alcohol available at parties

 they attend.

82.9 % of students indicated they would prefer not to have drugs available at parties

they attend.

The following percentages of survey respondents said they saw drinking as a central part of the social life of the following groups:

41.7 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of male

 students.

35.8 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of female

 students.

15.9 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of

 faculty/staff.

20.6 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of alumni.

20.9 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of athletes.

7.8 % of the students said they believe the social atmosphere on campus promotes

 alcohol use.

10.0 % of the students said they believe the social atmosphere on campus promotes

drug use.

15.3 % of the students said they do not feel safe on campus.

Compared to other campuses:

7.3 % feel that alcohol use is greater

45.7 % feel that alcohol use is less

46.9 % feel alcohol use is about the same

On the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, respondents were asked to report whether students on this campus cared about a number of campus climate issues (with the response options being "not at all", "slightly", "somewhat", and "very much"). The following percentages of respondents on this campus indicated that their fellow students cared "somewhat" or "very much" about the following issues:

72.3 % said students cared about sexual assault

70.4 % said students cared about assaults that are non-sexual

70.3 % said students cared about harassment because of race or ethnicity

70.2 % said students cared about harassment because of sexual orientation

68.5 % said students cared about harassment because of gender

64.1 % said students cared about harassment because of religion

56.0 % said students cared about campus vandalism

47.0 % said students cared about alcohol and other drug use

The following table shows the percentage of students who reported having experienced harassment or violence within the last year and, if so, the percentage who reported consuming alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Incident** | **Experienced** | **Used Alcohol or Drugs** |
| Ethnic or racial harassment | 10.3% | 12.8% |
| Threats of physical violence | 6.3% | 37.0% |
| Actual physical violence | 3.3% | 57.1% |
| Theft involving force or threat of force | 2.9% | 55.6% |
| Forced sexual touching o fondling | 3.3% | 53.8% |
| Unwanted sexual intercourse | 2.3% | 70.0% |

On the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, students were asked to rate the degree of risk people take when they act in certain ways, listed below. The response options were, "no risk", "slight risk", "moderate risk", "great risk", and "can't say." The numbers listed below indicate the percentage of respondents who felt there was "great risk" associated with the following behaviors:

8.4 % try marijuana once or twice

10.5 % smoke marijuana occasionally

22.6 % smoke marijuana regularly

43.5 % try cocaine once or twice

67.5 % take cocaine regularly

45.5 % try LSD once or twice

63.3 % take LSD regularly

47.4 % try amphetamines once or twice

60.8 % take amphetamines regularly

25.3 % take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day

53.8 % take four or five drinks nearly every day

57.5 % have five or more drinks in one sitting

52.4 % take steroids for body building or improved athletic performance

41.6 % consume alcohol prior to being sexually active

42.0 % regularly engage in unprotected sexual activity with a single partner

68.1 % regularly engage in unprotected sexual activity with multiple partners

Sexual Behavior:

70.9 % of the students reported engaging in sexual intercourse within the past year. Of these, 14.0 % used alcohol the last time they had intercourse and 52.1 % used drugs.

In the last 30 days, the following percentages of students engaged in the behaviors described below:

45.5 % refused an offer of alcohol or other drugs

0.0 % bragged about alcohol or other drug use

0.0 % heard someone else brag about alcohol or other drug use

0.0 % carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, etc. (not hunting or job related)

17.3 % experienced peer pressure to drink or use drugs

8.3 % held a drink to have people stop bothering you about why you weren't drinking

17.4 % thought a sexual partner was not attractive because he/she was drunk

14.9 % told a sexual partner that he/she was not attractive because he/she was drunk

The following data describes how students say their friends would feel if they:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tried marijuana once or twice | 38.4 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Smoked marijuana occasionally | * 43.7 % of their friends would disapprove
 |
| Smoked marijuana regularly | * 57.7 % of their friends would disapprove
 |
| Tried cocaine once or twice | * 86.2 % of their friends would disapprove
 |
| Took cocaine regularly | * 92.4 % of their friends would disapprove
 |
| Tried LSD once or twice | * 83.8 % of their friends would disapprove
 |
| Took LSD regularly | 91.4% of their friends would disapprove |
| Took one or two drinks every day | * 63.9 % of their friends would disapprove
 |
| Took four or five drinks every day | * 85.2 % of their friends would disapprove
 |
| Had five or more drinks at one sitting | * 77.2 % of their friends would disapprove
 |

The following are some key findings on the perceived effects of alcohol:

63.1 % say it breaks the ice

65.7 % say it enhances social activity

40.5 % say it makes it easier to deal with stress

46.3 % say it facilitates a connection with peers

54.9 % say it gives people something to talk about

48.5 % say it facilitates male bonding

43.3 % say it facilitates female bonding

54.7 % say it allows people to have more fun

54.9 % say it gives people something to do

20.4 % say it makes food taste better

28.1 % say it makes women sexier

20.2 % say it makes men sexier

19.6 % say it makes me sexier

42.0 % say it facilitates sexual opportunity

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TCC | Control Group | Action |
| 3.9% | 2.5% | Been arrested for DWI/DUI |
| 11.2% | 12.2% | Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities |
| 4.5% | 6.4% | Damaged property, pulled fire alarms, etc. |
| 21.8% | 34.3% | Driven a car while under the influence |
| 24.4% | 31.6% | Got into an argument or fight |
| 3.2% | 2.2% | Tried to commit suicide |
| 6.2% | 6.0% | Seriously thought about suicide |
| 13.7% | 14.0% | Been hurt or injured |
| 8.3% | 10.2% | Been taken advantage of sexually |
| 2.3% | 3.1% | Taken advantage of another sexually |
| 9.5% | 7.0% | Tried unsuccessfully to stop using |
| 15.2% | 10.3% | Thought I might have a drinking or other drug problem |
| 17.9% | 22.6% | Performed poorly on a test or important project |
| 26.6% | 33.6% | Done something I later regretted |
| 21.2% | 23.8% | Missed a class |
| 27.0% | 27.6% | Been criticized by someone I know |
| 23.3% | 26.1% | Had a memory loss |
| 34.1% | 48.1% | Got nauseated or vomited |
| 46.9% | 58.4% | Had a hangover |

# The following table shows differences among student groups.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Gender | Age | Average Grades | 4-Year Enrollment |
| ***Female*** | ***Male*** | ***16-20*** | ***21+*** | ***A-B*** | ***C-F*** | ***Yes*** | ***No*** |
| Sample Sizes: | 301 | 211 | 224 | 311 | 430 | 78 | 29 | 451 |
| Currently use (in the past 30 days) alcohol | 44.2 | 43.8 | 37.0 | 50.2 | 43.6 | 54.7 | 35.7 | 45.9 |
| Currently use (in the past 30 days) marijuana | 21.1 | 36.3 | 35.9 | 21.7 | 23.8 | 44.6 | 21.4 | 28.0 |
| Currently use (in the past 30 days) illegal drugs other than marijuana | 3.0 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 13.0 | 7.1 | 4.3 |
| Had 6 or more binges in the past 2 weeks | 1.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 2.5 |
| Have driven a car while under the influence during past year | 18.1 | 24.6 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 18.9 | 35.5 | 17.9 | 22.4 |
| Have been taken advantage of sexually during past year | 10.0 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 8.8 |
| Have taken advantage of another sexually during past year | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 10.7 | 2.1 |

Following are some summary characteristics of the students who completed and returned the questionnaire.

66.0 % were freshmen < 30 hrs

13.9 % were sophomores ≥ 30 hrs

7.1 % were adult education

12.9 % were other

91.3 % lived in houses/apartments

2.6 % lived in contracted housing

43.2% were in the “typical” college range of 18-22

58.8% were female

6.0% were enrolled in a 4-year school

48.3% worked part time or full time

79.4% were full-time students

18.4% reported spending at least 5 hours per month in volunteer work

The following is additional summary information

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Male 38% | Female 56% | Unknown 6% |
| Single 75% | Married 15% | Other 10% |
| “A” Student 37% | “B” Student 48% | “C” or below 15% |
| Believe drugs available 17% | Not available 83% |
| Believe alcohol available 40.5% | Not available 59.5% |
| Age 0-19 34% | Age 19-35 47% | Age 35+ 19% |
| Full-time student 79% | Part-time student 21% |
| Does your school have alcohol/drug policies: Yes 76% No 1.5% Don’t know 22.5% |
| Is your school concerned about alcohol/drug prevention: Yes 63.6% No 8.3% Don’t know 28.1% |
| Are you involved in alcohol/drug prevention: Yes 9.9% No 90.1% |
| Have you consumed 5 or more drinks in 2 weeks: None 74.5% Once 11.5% Twice 6.3% Three or more 8.7% |
| Drinks consumed per week: None 63.5% One to three 22.2% Four to six 7.3% More than six 7% |
| Age of first use of tobacco: Never used 44/8% Age 10 to 12 8.3% Age 13 to 15 23% Age 15+ 23.9% |
| Age of first alcohol use: Never used 19.6% Age 10 to 12 8.3% Age 13 to 15 32.2% Age 15+ 39.9% |
| Age of first pot use: Never used 33.6% Age 10 to 12 4.8% Age 13 to 15 30.6% Age 15+ 31%% |
| Never used sedatives 87.2% |
| Never used hallucinogens 84% |
| Never used opiates 92.9% |
| Never used inhalants 94.7% |
| Never used designer drugs 79.3% |
| Never used steroids 97.9% |
| Never used other illegal drugs 92.1% |
| No tobacco use last 30 days 69.9% |
| No alcohol use last 30 days 55.2% |
| No pot use last 30 days 72.4% |

Student’s perception of the number of students who abstain from the use of alcohol and other drugs is twice the reported use of alcohol, three times the use of pot and four times the use of tobacco.

# Recommendations:

The Substance Abuse Task Force and Theophilus Mungen achieved a survey change from the ECheckup to the CORE Survey. The change provides substantially more detailed information about student use to include drugs other than alcohol and nicotine and many of the other characteristics and consequences related to substance use and abuse. Because of this, a better analysis is possible about the many factors of substance use and abuse on campus. The CORE while providing more of a challenge in the administration of the survey, more than justifies itself through a much more comprehensive picture of the campus community and how it is negatively impacted by alcohol and drugs. Therefore, it is recommended that we continue to administer the CORE Survey in subsequent years and continue to develop a more vibrant and thorough analysis of what this data reveals about Tacoma Community College and the changes that have occurred in campus life.

# Activity VI

The Campus Safety and Security Department collects data related to incidences on campus involving the use of drugs and alcohol. They work closely with Student Rights and Responsibilities.

# Findings

During calendar year 2013 the number of arrests on campus for drug law violations was 2, and the number of arrests for liquor law violations was 1. In calendar year 2014 there were 0 arrests for drug law violation and 1 arrests for liquor law violations.

In calendar year 2013 the number of referrals for drug law violation was 26, and 0 referrals for liquor law violations. In calendar year 2014 the number of referrals for drug law violations was 13, and 0 referrals for liquor law violations.

**Activity VII**

During fall 2013 academic year and academic year 2014, Ken Pimpleton-Hunan Service- Faculty, Greg Carter –Respiratory Therapy Faculty, Theresa Harris- Advisor, Andrea Jarmon-Paralegal Instructor, wally Cavanaugh & Mark Etringer-HSP students, Kim Smith , Margaret Robinson, Camille Lowman- Respiratory Therapy Faculty, and Theophilus Mungen- Faculty/Counselor.

**Findings**

During fall 2013 and academic year 2014 several instructors of the task force had permitted the CORE assessment to be taken by their classes such as Respiratory Therapy program, Human Services program, Fresh Start program, and Paralegal program and Human Development department.

Greg Carter of the task force attended numerous faculty meetings and college council meetings in the process of defending the draft of the new Tobacco-Free campus policy to the college administration. The purpose was to clarify the will of the college community (students, staff, and faculty) that tobacco use on campus must stop.

**Recommendations**

The task force have had some discussion about a Twelve Steps meeting for women to be offered along with the other open Twelve Steps meeting on campus, resulting in two possible meetings per week on campus for students.

**Determination that Disciplinary Sanctions are Consistently Enforced:**

**Activity VIII**

Since the vote on Marijuana in Washington State the college revisited the following policy: (WAC 132V-121-060) being under the influence, use possession, manufacturing or distribution of marijuana (including medical marijuana) heroin, narcotics or other controlled substance (Pursuant to RCW 69.50.102) is prohibited at TCC.

InJune 2015 TCC Board of Trustee passed a Tobacco and Smoke-Free campus Policy. This policy was converted to the Executive Order 88-06 Establishing Governor’s policy on smoking in State Facilities Chapter 70.160 RCW-Smoking in Public places.

# Findings

During academic years 2013-2014 and 2014-15, the disciplinary sanctions relative to the Drug-Free School policy were consistently enforced at TCC.

# Recommendations

# The task force has recommended that the new policies on non-use of tobacco products (such as e-cigarette) and non-use of marijuana on campus be placed in a new brochure for students and the college community. The new brochure should fully clarify the sanctions and the enforcement process of the new policies. There should be a student program about cyber space and the internet on bullying.

# Biennial Review for Compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Community Act Regulations

There is an on- going review by the TCC Substance Abuse Task Force each year. This review has generally occurred during the spring quarter meeting. In 2007 thru 2009, the Substance Abuse Task Force members had suggested at each meeting some new ideas to be considered by the Task Force.

Members in attendance: Mike Towey ( Human Services Faculty), Pete Kruzan ( Veteran Affairs), George Floyd( Security), Ken Lizzi ( Respiratory Therapy Instructor), Reuth Kao (Student Activities), Theophilus Mungen (Chair, Counselor), and Susanna Edward ( Student).

New members who were added between fall 2013 to academic year 2014: Ken Pimpleton (Human Services Faculty), Andrea Jarmon (Paralegal Faculty), and Wally Cavanaugh and Mark Etringer (Human Services Program students), Misty Reavis (Office of Public Safety), Theresa Harris (Advisor), Vicki Milliner (Student), Gray Crawford (Fresh Start Program Faculty).