



Georgia Institute of Technology
Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations
Biennial Report
2002-2003 and 2003-2004

Introduction

The following report was prepared by staff members in the Division of Student Affairs at the Georgia Institute of Technology. The report is prepared to meet the requirements of the 1989 amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, as articulated in Part 86, the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations.

I. Overview of the Act

The Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act specifies that institutions of higher education meet minimal alcohol and other drug abuse (AOD) prevention standards to receive federal funding. Institutions are required to:

- A. Establish standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- B. Establish and enforce clear policies that promote an educational environment free from the abuse of alcohol and use of other drugs. Provide clear statements that disciplinary sanctions will be imposed, and a description of those sanctions;
- C. Provide a description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, and federal law;
- D. Educate members of the campus community for the purpose of preventing alcohol abuse and other drug use. Distribute information on the health risks associated with AOD use;
- E. Provide a reasonable level of care for AOD users and abusers through counseling, treatment and referral; and
- F. Conduct a biennial review of AOD efforts to measure consistency in the enforcement of AOD-related laws and regulations and to determine policy and program effectiveness.

II. Overview of the Biennial Review Requirements

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations require institutions of higher education to review their AOD programs and policies every two years. The regulations do not specify, however, what a biennial review should include or how it should be conducted. The review has two objectives: (1) to determine the effectiveness of, and to implement any needed changes to, the AOD program; and (2) to ensure that the

disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct are enforced consistently.

Suggested recommendations propose that institutions:

Retain copies of the educational materials which are distributed;

- A. Retain records indicating how and when materials were distributed;
- B. Compile data that shows programming effectiveness;
- C. Make changes to the program based on a review of the results;
- D. Make available a copy of each item required by the Act; and
- E. Retain Biennial Reviews for three years and, upon request, send a copy to the Department of Education.

III. The Setting

The Georgia Institute of Technology, a residential campus community of more than 16,000 students representing 113 different countries, is internationally recognized for providing one of the best educational experiences available anywhere in the world. In 2003, U.S. News & World Report ranked Georgia Tech Number 9 among public universities in the country. Renowned for providing a highly diverse educational environment, the Institute consistently ranks among the top universities in the country in the number of engineering degrees awarded to women, African Americans, and all underrepresented minorities. From its beginnings more than a century ago, the Georgia Institute of Technology has established a tradition of excellence in technological research

as well as education. The Institute is well known for its high academic standards and stands among the top ranks of U.S. research universities.

IV. Overview of the AOD Abuse Prevention Efforts at the Georgia Institute of Technology

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

a) Employee Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use Policy

Georgia Institute of Technology is committed to having faculty, staff, and administrators who do not engage in illegal alcohol and drug activities. Georgia Tech will take the necessary steps to comply with all federal, state, and local laws and policies, including the policies of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, on the abuse of alcohol and drugs by its employees. This policy applies to all departments, all faculty and staff (including contracted employees) and all job applicants. As a condition of employment, Georgia Tech faculty and staff agree to abide by the items of this policy. It is the goal of Georgia Tech to educate its employees about wellness and the hazards of alcohol and drug abuse and to provide appropriate referrals to health professionals when problems are reported.

Standards of Conduct

In accordance with federal and state laws, and because of the potential detriment to the health and well-being of its employees, all employees (including full-time, part-time, temporary, and intermittent) are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and sale of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances (including marijuana) and other dangerous drugs on the campus of Georgia Tech (including all property owned or leased by Georgia Tech) and at all Georgia Tech activities, including approved off-campus events. Georgia Tech requires its employees to comply with all federal, state, and applicable local laws pertaining to the use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and sale of alcohol and controlled substances including marijuana. Employees shall not use any substance in any manner that impairs performance of assigned duties or adversely affects Georgia Tech business.

A. Alcohol

1. The sale, distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages in all academic buildings and spaces are specifically prohibited. Academic buildings are those in which the primary function is classroom instructional activity.
2. At all events and activities that are sponsored or supervised by a recognized Georgia Tech organization or department, the sponsoring supervising organization:

- a. Shall not serve or make available any alcoholic beverages to anyone, OR
 - b. Shall not invite or permit attendance of individuals under the lawful drinking age (21 in Georgia); AND
 - c. Shall be responsible for (1) checking identification of all individuals in attendance to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not served or made available to any individual under the lawful drinking age, and (2) obtaining prior authorization from the President or his designee.
3. If students are invited to attend an event at which alcohol is served, attendance at the event must be completely voluntary. Required attendance must never occur, and even the perception of, or encouragement of, required attendance should always be avoided.
4. If Georgia Tech employees organize events or activities at which alcohol is served and at which students are present, they should consult and be aware of the policies contained in the "Georgia Tech Policy on Student Alcohol and Illegal Drugs." Copies of this Policy are available on the Student Affairs Web Site, the Dean of Students Office or the Georgia Tech Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources.
5. Promotional Activities

The posted advertisement of alcoholic beverages on campus is not permitted. Campus publications are encouraged to eliminate all advertisement of alcoholic beverages. No promotion or advertising on campus of incentive drinking ("happy hours", "2-for-1 specials", unlimited quantities of alcohol available or at reduced prices or free, events focusing on the consumption of alcohol, etc.) is allowed.

All campus organizations are encouraged to seek promotional sponsorship and support for campus events from vendors other than purveyors of alcoholic beverages, who target their products toward college age populations.

6. Sanctions for Violation of Standard

Employee misconduct related to alcohol use or abuse in violation of this policy will not be tolerated. Any employee who violates this Policy, or any state or federal law or policy, regarding the use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, or sale of alcoholic beverages shall be subject to corrective disciplinary actions and penalties up to and including termination of employment and referral to appropriate federal, state, or local authorities for prosecution in the courts. Employees may be required, at the discretion of Georgia Tech, or as mandated by law, to participate satisfactorily in an alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Federal, state, and local sanctions for those convicted of violating laws prohibiting the unlawful use, sale, possession, and distribution of alcohol include heavy fines, incarceration for various periods of time including life, forfeiture of assets, and suspension or loss of driver, business, or professional licenses. More detailed information on legal sanctions for illegal alcohol activity can be obtained from the Campus Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources at (404) 894-3344 or 894-9411.

B. Drugs

1. Definition of a Controlled Substance

Georgia Tech does not permit or condone the illegal use of controlled substances. Controlled substance means any drug or immediate precursor included in the definition of "controlled substance" in the official Code of Georgia Section 16-13-21 (4), including marijuana, or Schedules I through V of the Federal Controlled Substance Act [21 United States Code 812]. "Dangerous drug" is used as defined in the Official Code of Georgia Section 16-13-71.

2. Sanctions for Violation of Standards

The sale, use, purchase, transfer or possession of an illegal drug by any employee while performing Georgia Tech business is prohibited. An employee who is convicted for the first time of any offense involving the manufacture, distribution, sale or possession of a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug shall notify the Georgia Tech Drug Policy Coordinator in the

Office of Human Resources (404/894-9411) of such conviction no later than five working days after the conviction. Any such employee shall at a minimum, be suspended from his or her employment for a period of not less than two months. Any such employee shall be required as a condition of completion of suspension to complete a drug abuse treatment and education program approved by Georgia Tech. Upon a second conviction, the employee will be terminated and made ineligible for any state employment for a period of five years.

Pursuant to Board of Regents Policy, if prior to arrest for an offense involving a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug, an employee notifies his or her immediate supervisor that he or she illegally uses a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug; and, is receiving or agrees to receive treatment under a drug abuse and education program approved by Georgia Tech, such employee shall be eligible to retain their position for up to one year, provided such employee follows the treatment program. Retention of such employee is conditioned upon satisfactory job performance and does not affect any disciplinary action for criminal conviction or drug related misconduct on the job. This option is available to employees only once during a five-year period and shall not apply to any such employee who has refused to be tested or who was tested positive for a controlled substance, marijuana or dangerous drug.

Federal and state sanctions for those convicted of violating federal and state laws prohibiting the unlawful use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances

or other illegal or dangerous drugs include heavy fines, incarceration for various periods of time including life, forfeiture of assets, and suspension or loss of driver, business or professional licenses. More detailed information on legal sanctions for abuse of drugs can be obtained from the Campus Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources at (404) 894-3344 or 894-9411.

In addition to the sanctions mentioned above, employees violating this policy or any federal or state law or policy regarding the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, possession or use of controlled substances or other dangerous drugs shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. Such employee may also be referred to the appropriate federal, state, or local authority for prosecution. An employee may be required, at the discretion of Georgia Tech, to participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Enforcement

Each member of the Georgia Tech community should be involved in the implementation of, and compliance with, this Policy. Each individual retains responsibility for his or her actions at all times regardless of his or her mental or physical state, even if altered by alcoholic beverages. The head administrator of each department or organization bears primary responsibility for ensuring that the organization's activities comply with this Policy. Administrators are expected to report any violations of this Policy to the Campus Drug Policy Coordinator in the office of Human Resources (404/894-9411).

Health Risks of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The abuse of alcohol and other drugs can alter behavior, distort perception, impair thinking, and impede judgment. Alcohol and drug abuse might also result in various diseases, illnesses, and even death. The specific effects of drug abuse can be obtained from the Campus Drug Policy Coordinator at (404) 894-3344 or 894-9411.

Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs

Georgia Tech operates programs that provide information and referral to professional services for its faculty and staff on matters related to the abuse of alcohol and drugs. The Faculty and Staff Assistance Program, FSAP (404/894-1225) makes confidential referrals to clinics, physicians, and agencies. The Faculty and Staff Assistance Program is provided at no cost to employees; however, the clinics, physicians, or agencies to which an employee is referred may charge for their services. The Office of Human Resources also conducts programs to educate and assist individuals who take the initiative to help themselves.

Policy Review

The Georgia Tech Campus Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources to determine its effectiveness, to ensure that the disciplinary sanctions

are consistently enforced, and to implement changes as appropriate, shall review this Policy biennially.

Policy Distribution

The Georgia Tech Campus Drug Policy Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that this Policy is distributed annually to each employee of Georgia Tech.

b. Student Alcohol Policy

All persons must comply with all federal, state, and local laws and the policies of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia and the Georgia Institute of Technology, governing the use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and sale of alcoholic beverages while on the campus of the Georgia Institute of Technology. As a recipient of federal contracts and grants, including federal student assistance awards and research grants and contracts, Georgia Tech adheres to the federal Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act Amendments of 1989. As a recipient of state funds, Georgia Tech adheres to the Georgia Drug-Free Post Secondary Education Act of 1990.

Student and Employee Participation

If Georgia Tech students or employees organize events or activities at which alcohol is served, they should consult and be aware of the policies contained herein as well as the Georgia Tech Policy on Student Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use and the Institute's policy on Employee Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use. Copies

of these policies are available from the Vice President for Student Affairs or from the Georgia Tech Drug Policy Coordinator in the Office of Human Resources.

If students are invited to attend an event at which alcohol is served, attendance at the event must be completely voluntary. Required attendance must never occur, and even the perception of, or encouragement of, required attendance should always be avoided.

Campus Buildings and Spaces

Law prohibits the direct sale of alcoholic beverages in all Campus buildings and spaces. Individuals shall not conspicuously display (open beer or liquor cans/bottles) open containers of alcoholic beverages in any public location, including but not limited to, grounds, sidewalks, and streets within campus boundaries (with the exception of the grounds, but not the surrounding public sidewalks and streets, of privately owned or leased property). The distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages in all campus buildings and spaces are specifically prohibited except for the following:

A. Events and Activities With Prior Authorization From the President

At all events and activities held on the Georgia Institute of Technology campus where alcohol is present, the sponsoring or supervising organization shall:

1. Obtain prior authorization from the President or his designee.

2. Check identification of all individuals in attendance to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not served or made available to any individual under the lawful drinking age.
3. Not use kegs, champagne/punch fountains, or other common usage containers (such as punch bowls or frozen drink machines) for alcoholic beverages without distribution by a third party vendor.
4. Ensure that no obviously intoxicated person is given or allowed to consume any additional alcoholic beverage.

B. Tailgating With Alcohol at Major Events

Tailgate parties in campus parking areas during major campus events which are announced by the president's office on an annual basis (such as home football games), are authorized provided that participants:

1. Ensure that no person under the age of 21 will consume or possess any alcoholic beverage.
2. Ensure that no obviously intoxicated person is given or allowed to consume additional alcoholic beverage.
3. Do not use kegs or other common containers for alcoholic beverages.
4. Do not engage in any disorderly, profane, indecent conduct or misbehavior that would interfere or disrupt the peaceful activities of others.
5. Do not begin more than three hours prior to the event, and do not continue more than three hours after the event.
6. Place all trash in the appropriate trash receptacles (no littering).

C. Departmental/Unit Policies

Campus Departments and units may have additional policies and procedures. Event organizers should check with the department/unit management in advance.

Promotional Activities

The posted advertisement of alcoholic beverages on campus is not permitted. Campus departments and organizations are prohibited from advertising alcoholic beverages. No promotion or advertising on campus of incentive drinking ("happy hours", "2-for-1 specials", unlimited quantities of alcohol available or at reduced prices or free, events focusing on the consumption of alcohol, etc.) is allowed. All campus organizations should seek promotional sponsorship and support for campus events from vendors other than purveyors of alcoholic beverages, who target their products toward college-age populations.

Enforcement

Each member of the Georgia Tech community should be involved in the implementation of and compliance with this Policy. Unless otherwise stated by law, each individual retains responsibility for his or her actions at all times regardless of his or her mental or physical state, even if altered by alcoholic beverages or other drugs. Campus organizations may develop and enforce

additional group/individual standards which are more restrictive than those established in this Policy.

Persons who violate the laws of this state may be subject to arrest or citation. Employees and students of the Institute may also be referred to the appropriate Institute authority for disciplinary sanctions for policy violations. Visitors who violate the laws or policies of the Institute may also be required to leave the campus.

C. Campus-Wide Efforts to Prevent the Abuse of Alcohol and Other Drugs

1. Office of the Dean of Students

GT SMART project

Through the use of environmental change strategies, a project titled, GT SMART (Students Managing Alcohol Risk at Tech), strives to: (1) reduce rates of high-risk drinking; (2) reduce the second-hand effects of high-risk drinking experienced by students and others throughout the community; (3) improve the quality of academic and social life for all students; and (4) enhance the relationship between Georgia Tech and surrounding communities.

The GT SMART Coalition developed a strategic plan to set specific goals and was approved by a Steering Committee. GT SMART developed partnerships with civic and business associations and Law Enforcement to assist with the accomplishment established goals. The *first goal*, to impact campus peer culture to the incidence of high-risk drinking and the second hand effects, was achieved through the:

- Discontinuation of Alcohol Advertising at Georgia Tech football games
- Implementation of the Parental Notification Policy
- GT SMART Coalition members support of Senate Bill 475 to deter use, manufacture and distribution of false identification
- Ramblin' Night's late night programming
- Presidential approval of a new Campus Alcohol Policy
- The First Arts and Culture Fair sponsored by GT SMART (showcased entertainment venues in Atlanta)
- Campus-wide distribution of 15,000 GT SMART party brochures
- Campus-wide distribution of 10,000 GT SMART emergency number cards
- The partnership between GT SMART partners with GTPD for RATS Week event
- Second Arts and Culture Fair held for Students

The *second goal* was to increase community and campus awareness about the second-hand effects associated with high-risk drinking. This goal was accomplished by:

- Commercials produced for GT SMART that ran 12,432 times in 28 days at Regal Cinemas
- Commercials that ran on 19 cable stations in the Atlanta Metro area for six months
- Bravo, HGTV and the Food Network running commercials as Public Service Announcements
- NPR running the Public Service Announcements for GT SMART 12 times in ten days
- A series of five, one-line advertisements that ran in The Technique (campus) newspaper
- A phone survey that was commissioned to evaluate the perceived impact of high-risk drinking on the community

A *third goal* was to reduce second-hand effects from off-campus house parties. GT SMART partnered with the Atlanta Police and community leadership to report house parties with suspected drinking. This goal was further accomplished by:

- The increase in Atlanta Police presence in the evenings and on weekends in areas with high concentrations of students living off campus

- Citations were issued to persons violating drinking or noise ordinances
- GT SMART and community developed an Off Campus Living booklet for distribution to students renting in residential neighborhoods

A *fourth goal* was to build coalition capacity and readiness to support public policy change. This goal was accomplished through:

- The development of a committee of community leaders to review existing city ordinances
- The GT SMART Coalition member's support of State Bill 475
- The recruitment of new coalition members from government, law enforcement, faith-based organizations, community and business organizations for active participation on the GT SMART Coalition

Individual Awards

At annual recognition programs GT SMART honored the outstanding service of specific coalition members who provided exceptional service to the coalition.

Recipients have included the former Co-chair of the GT SMART coalition, a Georgia Tech Police Officer and a community representative.

Communications Projects

In addition to the commercials, public service announcements and one-line print advertisements, the following communication initiatives were implemented:

- Marketing pieces for GT SMART were created including a folder, brochure, fact sheet, brochures related to specific programs and samples of all materials that were distributed to students
- A comprehensive power point presentation was developed and is maintained to make presentations to groups and organizations on high-risk drinking and the history and accomplishments of GT SMART

In 2002 and 2003 Sawyer Compton Riley, a local advertising agency provided pro bono services that included a poster campaign; two video commercials used in theaters and on cable T.V. and a print media campaign, all targeting high-risk drinking and the second hand effects.

GT SMART exceeded its communication goal by using two video commercials produced by Sawyer Riley Compton as PSA tools and marketing them to several venues. The commercials ran in excess of 40,000 times in local, regional and national markets to an unknown number of viewers. Additional marketing and communications tools have targeted student, community and metro area audiences through television, radio and print media.

- A telephone survey was commissioned in March 2004 asking 600 residents of Atlanta their perceptions of the impact of high-risk drinking and the second hand effects on their community and in the city. A 100-page analysis of the data collected was produced.

Project Challenges

Internal challenges included skepticism by students who believed that GT SMART was a prohibitionist group determined to create a dry campus and city. Changing this perception took time and constant reaffirmation of the GT SMART goals to reduce high-risk drinking and promote responsible choices related to alcohol consumption.

The greatest external challenges were created by community residents who brought a myriad of issues that were not alcohol-related to the table i.e. city services, zoning and code enforcement. An outreach to the Mayor's Office resulted in a representative being identified to address citizen's concerns. Contact information was provided and the GT SMART community committee was able to devote their meeting time to alcohol issues without alienating any members.

Resistance to policy changes were nominal due to inclusiveness in committees and by conducting Town Hall Meetings, allowing for ample public comment and discussion prior to changes being approved and implemented.

Long-Term Initiatives

GT SMART has implemented several long-term programs to assist in reducing the incidence of high-risk drinking and the second-hand effects now and in the future.

- Responsible Alcohol Sales and Server training (RASS) is an on-line, interactive training program that provides a clear understanding of state alcohol laws, how to information on recognizing a fake ID, and denying alcohol service without causing an incident. Since its inception in June 2004, 343 employees have been registered, 206 have completed the program and successfully completed both quizzes and 129 have registered but not yet started.
- The Anonymous Tip Line provides citizens an alternative to calling 911 to report suspected sales of alcohol to minors
- A Comprehensive Compliance Check program, in partnership with the Atlanta Police Department, has resulted in an evening and night shift of officers conducting compliance checks on alcohol outlets. GT SMART has contributed electronic scanners to assist officers in quickly identifying falsified drivers licenses

With the renewal of our RWJF grant, we are able to continue current interventions while developing new programs.

Presentations and Dissemination of Other Information

The project director has made 32 presentations to local business, civic and governmental groups and at national conferences such as The Higher Education

XIII.

- Marketing pieces created for GT SMART include a cover, brochure, fact sheet and samples of all materials distributed to students. Currently, over 500 booklets have been distributed locally and nationally at conferences and meetings.
- As previously stated, a comprehensive power point presentation was developed and is maintained to make presentation to groups and organizations on high-risk drinking and the history and accomplishments of GT SMART. All or part of this core presentation has been seen locally and at national meetings. The number of people seeing it would exceed 1000.
- A website provides information about the GT SMART project and its initiatives and goals. Since its creation, 2,682 hits have been recorded on the GT SMART website www.gtsmart.gatech.edu
- A monthly GT SMART newsletter is electronically transmitted to more than 200 people. Access to the current and achieved issues is available on the GT SMART website.
- A press conference was held with Council member H. Lamar Willis to announce the Responsible Sales and Server training program (RASS). Local television affiliates ran this announcement for two news cycles.

Evaluation

The GT SMART program evaluation follows a case study approach. This method offers careful consideration of the unique characteristics of the institution and provides the context for site analysis of the College Alcohol Study (CAS) survey data.

Comprehensive and continuing evaluation of GT SMART project has been conducted since the project's inception in 1999. An on-site evaluator has studied the process, impacts, and effects of the GT SMART project at Georgia Tech. The overarching question guiding the research has been, *How to create sustained reductions in high-risk drinking, related harms in settings that are "primed" for problems?*

Components

Case Study

1999 and 2004

At the baseline, a case study report was developed for the purpose of providing a site description at the Georgia Institute of Technology. The report describes the setting, coalition organization, committee composition, campus-community relations, student alcohol use, existing laws & policies, weaknesses & inconsistencies in laws & policies, and indicator data. The information contained in the baseline case study report provided a standard against which future data

were measured. The on-site evaluator studied the process, initiative and impacts of the GT SMART campus-community coalition.

At the conclusion of the grant period, a final case study report was developed to document and review the five-year progress made by the coalition. It reflects on the many successes and challenges that GT SMART and program staff have experienced during the initial five-year grant period.

College Alcohol Survey (CAS)/The Study of College Health Behaviors (CHB)

CAS 7-year report

1993, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003

Measurement of overall effectiveness of project - College Alcohol Survey (CAS)/The Study of College Health Behaviors - Outcome/impact is measured using a student survey administered to a random sample of students. The Study of College Health Behaviors (CHB) is an expansion of the College Alcohol Study (CAS) that will continue to monitor the alcohol use behaviors of college students in a nationally representative sample of colleges and universities.

CAS findings have helped shift the focus away from educational programs toward changing elements in the environment that promote heavy drinking: alcohol prices, enforcement of underage drinking laws, and alcohol outlet density.

The CHB will begin monitoring additional health behaviors that are important among college students. Behaviors around tobacco and other substance abuse, motor vehicle safety, physical activity, weight control, mental health, stress, sleep, sexual health, sun exposure, and health services access are assessed in the expanded survey.

Key Informant Questionnaire (KIQ)

5-year report

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003

The Key Informant Questionnaire (KIQ) is a survey questionnaire sent annually to all coalition members/affiliates. Focus of this survey is to collect opinions with regard to the leadership, functioning, etc. of the coalition. Developed by the Harvard School of Public Health. The instrument is designed to elicit the opinions of all GT SMART coalition participants about their community, youth and college student drinking-related issues, and coalition functioning.

Participation is voluntary and confidential. No names, numbers, or other identifying information are associated with the questionnaire. Questionnaires were distributed, collected and analyzed.

Indicator Tracking

1999-2004

Types of Process Data collected year one and updated annually throughout the project. Indicator Tracking data consists of campus and community indicators that are collected as part of the evaluation for the GT SMART program. Measures are used to provide baseline information to help coalitions assess needs and resources in their communities. Measures are assessed over time to provide an estimate of change.

a. General Background

1. Campus Demographics
2. Campus Plan – Map of campus
3. Campus Housing
4. Campus Transportation
5. Community Demographics (based on US census data)
6. Community Plan - Map of community (including location of bars, restaurants, off-campus student housing, liquor stores, etc.)

b. Public Health Status and Resources

1. Alcohol-Related Public Health Statistics – CAMPUS (counseling center and student health center)

2. Alcohol- Related Public Health Statistics - COMMUNITY (local health providers (in-patient and emergency room))
3. Alcohol-Related Public Health Resources – CAMPUS (treatment programs, AA groups, etc.)
4. Alcohol-Related Public Health Resources – COMMUNITY
5. Campus Health Services Budget
6. General student health services statistics - CAMPUS (types of visits, etc.)

c. Security and Conduct Status and Resources

1. Alcohol-Related Conduct and Security Status – CAMPUS Stats on DUI and other alcohol-related offenses (disorderly conduct, noise disturbances, etc.)
2. Alcohol-Related Conduct and Security Status – COMMUNITY
3. Stats on alcohol-related incidents and judicial action from GT judicial affairs
4. Safety and Security Resources - CAMPUS (number of police officers, crime watch programs, etc.)
5. Safety and Security Resources - COMMUNITY (neighborhood watch programs, crime prevention programs)

d. Campus Policies relating to alcohol and drug use and abuse

1. Residential life policies
2. Transportation policies

3. Greek Life policies

e. Alcohol Industry Sponsorship Policies

1. On-Campus sponsorship
2. Greek Sponsorship
3. Community events sponsorship (by alcohol industry)

f. Alcohol Advertising Policies and Practices

1. On-campus policies (newspapers, bulletin boards, radio)
2. Off-campus policies (area newspapers, radio and television)
3. Actual observations at 3 points in time each year of the amount of alcohol-related advertising exposure in area newspapers and signage in area bars (Systematic Social Observation – Billboards, Window Ads and Establishments).

g. Supply and Control

1. Data on number and types of liquor licenses in Fulton County, liquor taxes, state and local ordinances, availability of low-cost alcohol, per-capita alcohol consumption, etc.

h. Indicators of Campus and Community Relations

1. Data on types of jointly sponsored (GT and Fulton County) initiatives and events including information on such events as community service day, etc.

Intervention Tracking

1999-2004

The Intervention Tracking process serves to measure and describe the project progress as it unfolds. Interventions are written from the planning through implementation process and are submitted to HSPH on electronic Intervention Process Tracking Forms.

Confidential Data

1999-2004

Data collected from confidential informants.

Vignettes

1999-2004

Vignettes are written accounts that provide the opportunity to present data not readily available through the quantitative and qualitative data collected. Vignettes enable us to capture and record important moments in a journalistic/historical sense.

Major Initiatives

GT SMART has demonstrated and will continue to further its commitment to building a partnered relationship with the campus and the community. Over the past five years, GT SMART has been responsible for the implementation of 38 interventions

designed to ultimately reduce dangerous and unsafe alcohol use among college students and protect others from the secondhand effects of drinking. Some major initiatives include: 1) Tickets for Alcohol Violations; 2) Alcohol Policy; 3) Banning of Alcohol Advertising; 4) Communications Campaign; 5) Parental Notification; 6) Keg Registration; 7) Ramblin' Nights; 8) Party Brochures; 9) Responsible Alcohol Sales and Service (RASS) training; 10) Commercials; 11) Public Service Announcements; 12) Anonymous Tip Hotline; 13) Compliance Check Program; 14) ID Scanners, and 15) Anonymous Tip Hotline.

Evidence of Harm Reduction

Between 1999 and 2003, we have observed shifts in select findings from the College Alcohol Study (CAS). There has been a decrease among the number of students surveyed who report that they *:

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2003</u>
Did something they regretted	39%	27%
Forgot where they were or what they did	34%	24%
Experience five+ alcohol-related problems	22%	11%
Missed a class	31%	22%
Had a hangover	62%	54%

Evidence of Decreased Secondhand Effects

Secondhand effects are the negative consequences that students experience because of other students' misuse of alcohol. There has been a decrease in the number of students surveyed who report that they*:

Had a serious argument	21%	14%
Had their sleep/study interrupted	50%	33%
Had been insulted	30%	19%

Evidence of Change

Over time, the following changes have occurred in student perception*:

GT alcohol policies are enforced	23%	42%
GT alcohol policies are enforced (Greeks only)	28%	57%
Alcohol use is a problem on campus	33%	19%
Alcohol is very easy to obtain (underage only)	68%	49%

Summary

Preliminary findings suggest potential for GT SMART project initiatives to affect sustained reductions in high-risk drinking and related harms. However, caution is urged when interpreting the data presented in this biennial review report. The results are based

on self-report questionnaires, which are subject to response bias. However, self-report surveys are commonly used in examining alcohol use and are generally considered to be valid (Cooper et al., 1981; Frier et al., 1991; Midanik, 1988).

GT SMART will persist in monitoring the alcohol use behavior and experience with alcohol-related harms among students at Georgia Tech. Annual surveys of student attitudes, norms, and behaviors including an assessment of student perceptions about the ease, availability, and consequences of alcohol consumption will continue to be conducted. It will be through the combined effort of many, both on campus and in the community, that comprehensive efforts will be established and sustained.

*Multiple measures of pre/post change, significant at $p < .05$

2. Student Health Wellness Center

In an effort to educate students, faculty, and staff with regard to issues associated with alcohol and other drug abuse, the Wellness Center staff conducts interactive presentations and workshops on a variety of health issues including:

- a) Alcohol and other drugs
- b) Women's and men's health
- c) Sexuality
- d) Sexual violence/dating violence
- e) Healthy relationships

- f) Fitness and nutrition
- g) Body image and disordered eating
- h) Stress and time management
- i) General wellness

3. Counseling Center

The Georgia Tech Counseling Center facilitates various support groups to assist students who experience alcohol and other drug abuse related problems. 'Changes' is a group that focuses on the needs of individuals who want support and resources for making important lifestyle changes in their lives. Such changes may be the result of decisions made to end substance abuse, establish more rewarding relationships, deal more effectively with problems or to merely have a more healthy and rewarding life.

The Center also has an extensive library of self-help books that can be checked out. Topics include Addictions, Abuse/Trauma and Recovery, Cultural Identity, Eating Disorders, Men's Issues, Sexual Identity, Study Skills, Time Management, and Women's Issues.

4. Housing

Drugs

Georgia Tech and the Department of Housing prohibit:

- A. Selling, possessing or using any substance currently classified as a dangerous drug by the Georgia Controlled Substance Act or classified as illegal by state or federal law.
- B. Possession of drugs that may be used to incapacitate other individuals.

Alcohol

Students who are of legal drinking age (21) may possess and consume alcoholic beverages, but only as a private activity in private living areas (i.e., room and/or apartment). Students are legally responsible for their actions in all mental and physical conditions including those induced by alcoholic beverages. Students who display intoxicated behaviors (e.g., glazed eyes, slurred speech, etc.), which make it reasonable to believe they consumed alcohol, or students who require assistance due to consumption of alcohol, shall be subject to judicial action. Georgia Tech also prohibits:

1. The use of alcohol by anyone under the legal drinking age of 21.

2. The transport and/or consumption of alcohol in opened containers in any public area including any property that surrounds a residence hall and is considered housing property.
3. The manufacture or selling of alcohol.
4. Failure to abide by the Institutes policy on student organization use of alcohol.
5. Public intoxication
6. Common containers of alcohol (kegs, party balls, trash cans, etc.) are not permitted. Beverages must be used in individual containers.
7. Guests and visitors may not consume or possess alcohol in the room of a host (resident) under the age of twenty-one.

If those share a room over and under twenty-one years old, it must be clear that the alcohol is being consumed only by those twenty-one years or older. In apartments where this is true, alcohol can only be consumed by those of age in their bedroom.

5. Police

The Georgia Tech Police Department exists to support the academic, research, service and other support units of Georgia Tech in the fulfillment of the Institute's mission. Their primary mission is the protection of life and property by providing law enforcement and security services that are necessary and essential to:

- Protect constitutional rights

- Enforce Georgia Tech regulations, local and state laws, and investigate violations
- Keep the peace
- Create and maintain security in the community
- Identify and eliminate hazards and opportunities for crime
- Establish effective crime prevention programs to educate the institutional community to protect life and property maintain protective patrols to deter and detect crime
- Control traffic and investigate accidents
- Carry-out the above with integrity, common sense and sound judgment

The police strive to reduce the fears of the public and, as far as they can, reflect their priorities in the actions that they take. The Georgia Tech police department works to be a dynamic organization devoted to improvement, excellence and maintaining community satisfaction with their delivery of services. They strive to be courteous, patient and compassionate, acting without fear, favor or prejudice to the rights of others. They believe in the dignity and worth of all people. They are committed to providing high-quality community oriented services with sensitivity; problem solving; teamwork and openness. They strive for a healthful workplace, and are proud of the diversity of their work force, which permits them to grow and respects each of us as individuals.

Georgia Tech's police department submits a monthly Uniform Crime Report to the state of Georgia. On-campus crime statistics for January through December for the period from 1999-2002 are reflected in the Tables 1-3 on the next page.

Table 1. Crimes

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Crimes	Total	Hate Crimes	Total	Hate Crimes	Total	Hate Crimes	Total	Hate Crimes
Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Burglary	111	0	134	0	125	0	167	0
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	737	0	1028	0	896	0	884	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	49	0	74	0	54	0	79	0
Robbery	10	0	9	0	12	0	12	0

Table 2. Sexual Offenses

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Sexual Offenses	Total	Hate Crimes						
Forcible	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Arrests

	1999	2000	2001	2002
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Arrests	Total	Hate Crimes						
Liquor Violations	10	0	26	0	67	0	4	0
Drug Violations	6	0	9	0	16	0	15	0
Weapons Possessions	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
All Other	229	0	217	0	249	0	193	0

AOD program strengths and weaknesses

The major strength of the Georgia Institute of Technology alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse prevention initiative is the comprehensive efforts that have occurred among the various departments and personnel on campus. The GT SMART project leads the AOD program, has implemented numerous interventions, and has a strong relationship with the city and the surrounding community.

A primary weakness of the AOD program at Georgia Institute of Technology is the absence of a presidential-appointed Biennial Review Committee. In 2005, we anticipate the establishment of a task force to include representatives from the various departments who have knowledge of alcohol and other drug related problems and programs and policies in place to address them (e.g. Student Affairs, Housing, Student Health, Counseling Center, Human Resources, Campus Police, etc.). Collaboration between various departments would be enhanced through a group of representatives charged with reviewing of alcohol and other drug policies and programs at Georgia Institute of Technology.

Procedures for distributing AOD policy to students and employees

Georgia Institute of Technology has a written alcohol and drug policy for students that is annually distributed to students via e-mail and at freshman orientation. The policy is accessible on the GT SMART and Georgia Tech websites, and in the general catalog. Employees receive AOD policy information via annually distributed W-2 forms.

End of Report