



BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

Biennial Review of the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989

December 2022

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I. Introduction

Ball State University is required to have an alcohol and other drug (AOD) awareness program to be in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (DFSCA). Compliance with the DFSCA include a biennial review by Ball State University of its program to determine its effectiveness, implement needed changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. The last full review of the program was conducted in fall of 2020.

The biennial review has two objectives:

- Determine the effectiveness of the university’s AOD prevention program and make any necessary changes.
- Ensure that disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct regarding alcohol and other drugs are enforced consistently.

The following is a report resulting from the biennial review of the AOD prevention program at Ball State University for the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 academic years. It is important to note that during fall 2020 and spring 2021 social and in person programmatic activities were limited due to the global pandemic.

II. Goals of the AOD Prevention Program

Support the success (for students, “success” includes but is not limited to retention and graduation) and well-being of students and employees by:

1. Reducing the harmful consequences of high risk drinking;
2. Assisting students in making informed personal choices regarding healthy behaviors;
3. Providing reasonable care for individuals who are abusing or dependent on alcohol or other drugs;
4. Implementing education and other prevention strategies for preventing alcohol abuse and other drug use;
5. Increasing collaboration between the university and local, state, and national partners; and
6. Complying with federal and state laws and statutes concerning AOD use and prevention.

III. Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Policies 2022

A. Student Alcohol Policy

<https://www.bsu.edu/about/administrativeoffices/student-conduct/policiesandprocedures/alcohol-policy>

When students choose to consume alcoholic beverages, Ball State University encourages responsible practices and behavior in accordance with campus policies, the laws of the State of Indiana, and the

City of Muncie. On and off campus violations of university policy and local and state laws related to alcohol will result in disciplinary action.

A. General Guidelines

1. *University Sponsored Events* - Illegal purchase, service, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages at any university-sponsored event on or off campus is prohibited. Upholding applicable local, state, and federal laws in connection with this policy is the joint responsibility of the persons in attendance at the activity, the sponsoring organization, and the management of the establishment in which the activity is held.
2. Illegal purchase, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages by any student under 21 years of age is prohibited wherever it may occur.
3. Providing alcoholic beverages at any time to an individual who is under 21 years of age is strictly prohibited.
4. Adverse behavior -- as a result of alcohol consumption and regardless of age -- including but not limited to disruption, disorderly conduct, and public intoxication and sexual misconduct shall be a violation of the [*Code of Student Rights and Responsibilities*](#) (*Code*).
5. The sale of alcoholic beverages by any person, group, or organization without a license is strictly prohibited.
6. Students, groups, or organizations found responsible for providing alcohol to minors and selling or distributing alcohol in violation of state law shall be in violation of the *Code*.
7. Students hosting events (including but not limited to parties, “pre-gaming,” “socials,” etc.) where (a) minors are allowed to consume alcohol, (b) alcohol is provided to minors, or (c) alcohol is otherwise distributed in violation of the law are subject to sanctions outlined in the [*Code of Student Rights and Responsibilities*](#) up to and including suspension or expulsion from the university. Groups and organizations are subject to sanctions up to and including suspension of recognition or withdrawal of recognition.

B. On Campus: With respect to the service, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages on the Ball State University campus, state statutes and city ordinances will be enforced in addition to the following regulations:

1. Residents who are of legal age to possess or consume alcoholic beverages and who reside in university-operated employee apartments or University Apartment units may possess and consume such alcoholic beverages in the privacy of their residences.
2. Consumption and possession of alcohol may be permitted on some residence hall floors where all residents are of legal age to possess or consume alcoholic beverages. Such use of alcoholic beverages will not be permitted in the public lounges, study lounges, recreation areas, dining rooms, or any area other than the student rooms.

C. Parental Notice: The university will notify parents/guardians of students under 21 years of age when a student is found responsible for (1) a violation of the drug policy, (2) a *second* violation of the alcohol policy, and (3) on the *first* violation of the alcohol policy when one or more of the following occurs:

- the student demonstrates a reckless disregard for his or her personal safety or the safety of others;
- medical attention to any person, including the student, is required as a result of the student's alcohol-related behavior;
- there is property damage;
- the student operates a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol;
- the incident involves another serious violation;
- the student's alcohol-related behavior negatively impacts the learning environment.

D. Good Neighbor Exception - Students are always encouraged to call for emergency assistance as needed, even at the risk of disciplinary action for one's own conduct. When another person is in need of critical care or when a situation otherwise warrants emergency response, call 911 immediately. The Good Neighbor Exception provides university officials the opportunity to waive University disciplinary action regarding alcohol or other drugs for a student if he/she risked revealing one's own violation in order to seek medical or other emergency assistance for another person. The Good Neighbor Exception typically applies only to individuals committing minor offenses and shall be the judgment of the designated university official. *NOTE: The exception does not apply to any criminal charges.*

B. Student Drug Policy

<https://www.bsu.edu/about/administrativeoffices/student-conduct/policiesandprocedures/drugs>

The use, abuse, possession, sale, distribution, manufacture, or transfer of narcotics, illegal drugs as defined by state or federal law, or any controlled substance is prohibited at all times, except as expressly permitted by law. Controlled substances include, but are not limited to, marijuana, hash oil, hashish, inhalants, and abuse of over-the-counter drugs and prescription drugs, and/or the use of over-the-counter drugs or prescription drugs, or any other immediate precursor to be used to manufacture any other illegal drug, including without limitation, methamphetamine, except as expressly permitted by law.

Possession or manufacture of drug paraphernalia which is to be used for any one of the following purposes (a) to introduce into a person's body a drug, marijuana or any controlled substance, (b) to test the strength, effectiveness or purity of a drug, marijuana or any controlled substance, or (c) enhances, or is perceived to enhance, the physiological effect of a drug, marijuana or any controlled substance, is also a violation of this policy.

Violation of this policy, on or off campus, will result in disciplinary action by the university. Those found responsible may face sanctions up to and including consideration of suspension or expulsion, depending on prior disciplinary record and severity of the violation.

Students who reside in university housing facilities, may be subject to immediate contract termination if found responsible for any violation of this policy.

Students need to be aware that any student convicted of a state or federal drug violation that occurred while enrolled and while receiving federal financial aid may be declared ineligible for future federal student aid for up to a year. Individuals convicted of both possession and selling may face a longer period of ineligibility.

The university will notify parents/guardians of students under 21 years of age when a student is found responsible for (1) a violation of the drug policy, (2) a *second* violation of the alcohol policy, and (3) on the *first* violation of the alcohol policy when one or more of the following occurs:

- the student demonstrates a reckless disregard for his or her personal safety or the safety of others;
- medical attention to any person, including the student, is required as a result of the student's alcohol related behavior;
- there is property damage;
- the student operates a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol;
- the incident involves another serious violation;
- the student's alcohol-related behavior negatively impacts the learning environment.

Good Neighbor Exception - Students are always encouraged and expected to call for emergency assistance as needed, even at the risk of disciplinary action for their own conduct. When another person is in need of critical care or when a situation otherwise warrants emergency response, call 911 immediately. The Good Neighbor Exception provides University officials the opportunity to waive University conduct action regarding drug or alcohol policy violations if a student risked revealing their own violation in order to seek medical or other emergency assistance for another person. The Good Neighbor Exception typically applies only to students committing minor offenses. Whether to apply the Good Neighbor exception shall be the judgment of the designated University official. The University exercising this exception does not preclude criminal prosecution by a law enforcement agency.

C. Employee AOD Policy

[Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and State of Indiana Drug-Free Executive Order No. 90-5 of 1990](#)

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and State of Indiana Drug-Free Executive Order No. 90-5 of 1990 requires the university to establish and maintain a drug-free workplace. To accomplish this objective, the university established a policy, approved by the Board of Trustees on March 31, 1989, that outlines the methods and philosophy of the university in relation to this new federal regulation.

This policy is consistent with previously approved programs supporting the health and productivity of Ball State University employees.

As set forth in the above referenced statute and regulation, Ball State University must certify that it will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

- Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the university Ball State University Biennial Review 2020 8 workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition.
- Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace; the university's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace; any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace.
- Making it a requirement that each employee engaged in the performance of a federal or state contract or grant be given a copy of the statement required in the above paragraph.
- Making it a requirement that each employee notify the university in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) calendar days after such conviction.
- Imposing a sanction on, or requiring the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program by any employee who is so convicted.
- Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace.

Ball State University Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226 requires that the university adopt and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by employees and students. In addition, the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the State of Indiana Drug-Free Workplace Executive Order of 1990 requires the university to establish and maintain a policy designed to create a drug-free workplace.

The inappropriate use of controlled substances is detrimental to Ball State University's employees, students, and the public they serve. The university will attempt to assist an employee involved with the inappropriate use of controlled substances in obtaining rehabilitation. However, the ultimate responsibility for overcoming a dependency or inappropriate use of controlled substances is that of the employee and students.

Policy Objectives:

Provide a drug-free workplace and assure a safe, healthy work environment.

Adopt and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by employees and students.

Reduce poor or indifferent job performance and/or rule infractions.

Provide assistance toward rehabilitation for individuals employed by the university who seek assistance in overcoming a dependency or inappropriate use of controlled substances.

Policy:

1. The university does not accept or condone the inappropriate use of a controlled substance by any individual employed by the university. Therefore, the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance in university facilities, which is a violation of federal and state law, is prohibited. Ball State University Biennial Review 2020 9
2. Compliance with this policy is a condonation of employment, and violations may be caused for one or more of the following actions: (a) Referral to the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for evaluation and assessment to determine the appropriate treatment for rehabilitation; (b) Participate in a drug rehabilitation program; (c) Suspension from university duty; and/or (d) Termination
3. Employees may contact or supervisors may refer employees to EAP for assistance and confidential service. Participation in the EAP and/or participation in a treatment program will not alter or amend any of the rights or responsibilities of the employee or university.
4. The university will establish a drug-free awareness program to educate and inform employees and supervisors about:
 - a. The dangers of drug abuse;
 - b. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law;
 - c. A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol;
 - d. The University’s policy pertaining to a drug-free workplace;
 - e. The availability of assistance and confidential services offered through the EAP; and
 - f. The Penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations in the workplace.
5. All individuals employed by the university must abide by the terms of this policy and if convicted of any criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must notify his or her department head or immediate supervisor no later than five (5) days after such conviction. Upon receiving notification from the employee of such conviction, the department head or immediate supervisor must notify University Human Resource Services of the conviction.
6. If an employee who is paid from a federal or state contract or grant is convicted of a criminal drug statute for a violation occurring in the workplace, the department head or immediate supervisor must notify the Contracts and Grants Office within five (5) days after receiving notice under item five above for the purpose of complying with federal regulations.

Definitions

1. The term “drug-free workplace” means a site for the performance of work done in connection with the employee’s assigned university responsibilities
2. The term “employees” means all paid personnel of the university.
3. The term “controlled substance” refers to a controlled substance as defined in schedule I through V of section 202 of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 812).

4. The term “conviction” means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violation of the federal or state criminal drug statutes.
5. The term “criminal drug statute” means a criminal state involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance.
6. The term “university facilities” means any building or structure or any improved or unimproved land, or any part of any such building, structure, or land which is owned, used, or occupied by Ball State University.

D. Tobacco-Free Policy

<https://www.bsu.edu/about/administrativeoffices/tobacco-free-campus>

Ball State University is committed to providing a healthy working and learning environment for the entire campus community. The purpose of this policy is to reduce harm from tobacco use and secondhand smoke, provide an environment that encourages persons to be tobacco-free, reduce health insurance and health care costs, and promote a campus culture of wellness. Therefore, Ball State University establishes the following smoking policy for all facilities, campus areas and vehicles in which university functions or services are carried out or offered. All university students, employees, contractors, and visitors are subject to these regulations.

1. As used herein, tobacco includes but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, water pipes (hookah), bidis, kreteks, electronic cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco and any non-FDA approved nicotine delivery device.
2. Tobacco use is prohibited on Ball State University campus.
3. Tobacco use is prohibited in all university vehicles, including maintenance vehicles, automobiles, and public carriers.
4. Tobacco use is prohibited in all university housing units.
5. Tobacco use will be permitted in the tailgating areas on home football game days only; otherwise the area is to be tobacco free.
6. University regulated parking areas are included in the ban. Tobacco use in enclosed personal vehicles will be permitted as long as users contain smoke and tobacco products inside the vehicle (e.g., windows must be closed). Failure to do so is a violation of this policy.
7. Adherence to this policy is the responsibility of all members of the university community. It is expected that students, faculty, staff, university affiliates, contractors and visitors to campus will comply with this policy. Members of the university community are empowered to respectfully inform others about the policy to ensure compliance. Primary enforcement of this smoking policy will be the responsibility of those persons who head individual units, departments, buildings, student housing units, those who supervise personnel, Public Safety personnel, and other designees.
 - A. Failure to comply with this policy shall result in a fine of \$100 per occurrence.
 - B. The Office of Bursar will be responsible for fine collection and account maintenance. Monies collected from fine assessments will be used to fund smoking cessation initiatives, health education, and other relevant health and wellness related programs.

- C. Citations may be appealed through the University Traffic Appeals Subcommittee. All appeals will be handled in a manner consistent with traffic appeal procedures.
 - D. Failure of a student or employee to pay a fine shall be subject to existing policies and procedures for collecting delinquent accounts owed the university.
8. This smoking policy shall be effective August 1, 2013.

IV. ACHA-NCHA III Alcohol and Other Drug Results

The following data were collected by Health Promotion and Advocacy (HPA), *formerly the Office of Health, Alcohol, and Drug Education (OHADE)*. The data were collected using American College Health Association's National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA II or ACHA-NCHA III). In 2017, the ACHA-NCHA II was administered online by the ACHA through Qualtrics. The ACHA-NCHA III instrument was introduced in fall 2019 and has been updated since to include questions about the student experience and the impact of Covid-19. In spring 2022, HPA collected data using the ACHA-NCHA III. Students were asked specific questions about their alcohol and drug use in college, anonymously and confidentially. In Ball State's spring 2022 reference group consisted of 914 respondents. The data from spring 2022 is compared with similar data collected in 2019 (941 respondents) and 2017 (954 respondents). Detailed data associated with the data highlighted below are included as Appendix A to this document.

A. Alcohol Use

The percentage of BSU students who reported never having used alcohol decreased from 22.4% in 2019 to 15.6% in 2022 (Table 1). The use of alcohol has decreased from 2015 to 2019 and students consuming seven or more drinks in a sitting also decreased from 21.5% in 2017 to 10.9% in 2019 to 7.8% in 2022 (Table 1).

In examining reported negative consequences as the result of alcohol consumption, students reported less negative consequences due to alcohol consumption. The percentage of students reporting one or more negative consequences has decreased as did the percentage of those who seriously considered suicide while consuming alcohol from 5.1% in 2017 to 4.1% in 2019 to 2.9% in 2022 (Table 2).

When examining the gender distribution of this behavior, 3.3% of males and 5.5% of females seriously considered suicide because of alcohol consumption in 2019 compared to 4.4% of males and 2.9% of females in 2022. 3.0% of trans/gender non-conforming students seriously considered suicide because of alcohol consumption. When examining risk-reduction behaviors (Table 3), such as alternating non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages, students reported using most strategies more frequently in previous years. This finding can also be attributed to a decline in severe incidents of alcohol on campus. It is important to note that the 2019 survey had a higher response rate of student who chose not to drink which may impact this comparison.

Table 1. Ball State University Student Alcohol Use in the Last 30 Days (ACHA-NCHA II 2017; ACHA-NCHA II 2019;) and Ball State University Students Alcohol Use (ACHA-NCHA II 2022) (Note: M=Male; F=Female; T/GNC=Trans/Gender Non-Conforming)

Student Alcohol Use	2017			2019			2022			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	T/GNC	Total
Never used alcohol	17.9	14.7	15.3	26.4	21.3	22.4	19.6	15.0	11.4	15.6
Students who reported consuming alcohol the last time they were in a social setting										
1-4 drinks in a sitting	37.5	62.5	43.0	40.0	47.8	45.1	68.8	79.3	85.7	78.0
5-6 drinks in a sitting	25.7	19.4	20.2	11.6	10.7	11.0	17.2	13.7	12.5	14.1
7+ drinks in a sitting	36.8	18.1	21.5	18.8	9.5	10.9	14.1	7.0	1.8	7.8
Frequency of drinking during the last 30 days among students who consumed alcohol										
Consumed, but not in the last 30 days	9.2	15.1	14.0	14.3	20.0	18.9	-	-	-	-
Consumed 1-9 days	49.7	53.4	52.9	43.4	48.5	47.7	-	-	-	-
Consumed within the last 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.6	51.8	45.6	51.1
Consumed 10-29 days	21.0	16.6	17.2	13.7	9.9	10.3	-	-	-	-
Consumed more than 2 weeks ago, but within 30 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	11.2	7.6	10.2
Consumed all 30 days	2.1	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.7	-	-	-	-
Any consumption within the last 30 days				59.3	58.7	58.7	-	-	-	-
Consumed more than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	8.7	17.7	10.1
Consumed more than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	7.5	13.9	7.5
Consumed more than 12 months ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	5.8	3.8	5.6

Table 2. Ball State University Students Negative Consequences as a Result of Alcohol Consumption in the Last 12 Months (ACHA-NCHA II 2017; ACHA-NCHA II 2019; ACHA-NCHA II 2022)

Percent (%)	2017	2019	2022
Did something they later regretted	35.2	20.6	14.2

Forgot where they were or what they did	29.7	18.3	-
Had a blackout (forgot where they were or what they did and cannot remember, even when someone reminds them)	-	-	10.3
Had a brownout (forgot where they were or what they did and can remember, once someone reminds them)	-	-	20.3
Had trouble with the police	3.1	1.1	0.1
Had trouble with college/university authorities	-	-	0.0
Had sex with someone without giving consent	3.2	1.9	1.9
Had sex with someone without getting consent	0.4	0.2	0.0
Had unprotected sex	27.0	15.5	12.3
Physically injured self	13.3	7.6	7.0
Physically injured another person	0.7	0.5	0.3
Seriously considered suicide	5.1	4.1	2.9
Needed medical help	-	-	1.0

Table 3. Ball State University Student Risk-Reduction Behaviors with Alcohol Consumption While Partying or Socializing in the Last 12 Months (ACHA-NCHA II 2017; ACHA-NCHA II 2019; ACHA-NCHA II 2022)

Percent (%)	2017	2019
Alternated non-alcoholic with alcohol	38.9	48.8
Avoided drinking games	38.8	43.4
Chose not to drink alcohol	21.1	50.4
Determined in advance not to exceed set number of drinks	39.9	47.0
Ate before and/or during drinking	85.1	69.0
Had a friend let them know when they had enough	45.2	43.9
Kept track of how many drinks being consumed	65.6	58.4
Paced drinks to one or fewer an hour	38.8	43.5
Stayed with the same group of friends the entire time drinking	92.0	69.8
Stuck with only one kind of alcohol when drinking	54.9	62.4
Used a designated driver	87.0	66.3

B. Cannabis/Marijuana Use

In examining the use of cannabis/marijuana among BSU students, 52.2% of students have never used cannabis/marijuana in 2022. Which is a decrease from the 60.5% - 63.2% of students who had never used cannabis/marijuana in 2017 and 2019 (Table 4). The NCHA II shows the percentage of students who have used cannabis/marijuana but not in the last 30 days has slightly increased from 19.1% in 2017 to 20.1% in 2019. Any use of marijuana within the last 30 days decreased from 20.4% in 2017 to 16.7% in 2019 (Table 4). The NCHA III shows that 18.7% of students used cannabis/marijuana within the last 2 weeks, 4.4% within the last 30 days but more than 2 weeks ago, and 5.4% more than 30 days ago, but within 3 months.

Table 4. Ball State University Students Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days (ACHA-NCHA II 2017; ACHA-NCHA II 2019) and Ball State University Students Cannabis/Marijuana Use (ACHA-NCHA II 2022)

Percent (%)	2017			2019			2022			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	T/GNC	Total
Never used cannabis/marijuana	55.9	61.4	60.5	59.3	64.7	63.2	54.9	54.1	32.9	52.2

Used, but not the last 30 days	19.0	19.2	19.1	21.9	19.6	20.1	-	-	-	-
Used 1-9 days	12.8	13.0	13.0	8.8	8.3	8.8	-	-	-	-
Used within the last 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.8	17.8	30.4	18.7
Used 10-29 days	4.8	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.9	5.3				
Used more than 2 weeks ago, but within 30 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	4.7	3.8	4.4
Used all 30 days	7.7	2.3	3.4	3.8	2.3	2.6	-	-	-	-
Any use within last 30 days	25.1	19.4	20.4	18.7	15.6	16.7	-	-	-	-
Used more than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	4.7	11.4	5.4
Used more than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.5	12.7	7.9
Used more than 12 months ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	11.3	8.9	11.2

V. Student Prevention Efforts

A. Alcohol Education Programs

Several different university departments, including the Counseling Center, HPA, and Housing & Residence Life offer services for students.

The Counseling Center offers individual therapy, group therapy, and workshops if a student is struggling with mild to moderate alcohol or other drug (AOD) use. Staff psychologists and therapists conduct assessments and advise students on any treatment recommendations. The Center's Substance Abuse Prevention Outreach team conducts classroom presentations, screenings, small group discussions, and tabling events throughout the year. For National Alcohol Screening Day in April, the Counseling Center distributes information and offers alcohol screenings during the entire week. All year long, the students can use an online assessment tool on the Counseling Center's website and receive referrals for more information. The Counseling Center also provides AOD education programs such as, "What Not to Do with Your Drunk Friend," "Pour It Up," "Adult Children of Alcoholics," and other customized programs as requested.

HPA provides alcohol prevention programming through its Peer Wellness Ambassador program and through co-facilitating the Substance Abuse Prevention Outreach team. HPA, in conjunction with the Center for Survivor Support, also provides "Red Zone" programming each semester, which includes information related to both sexual assault prevention, bystander intervention, and alcohol abuse prevention. HPA also provides alcohol education presentations and programs such as "Save Your

Beers for Another Day,” “Pour Challenge,” “Mock Party,” programming during National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week as well as customized alcohol and other drug programming to students.

All Housing and Residence Life staff members receive special training that is focused on alcohol intervention strategies. If a student lives in university housing, they are able to take advantage of alcohol-free events and programs and participate in a variety of alcohol abuse prevention efforts, including meetings to review the university’s alcohol policy and to focus on safety issues surrounding alcohol and other concerns.

Finally, the university continued to provide primary prevention training on alcohol and other drug use and sexual assault prevention to all new and incoming students through transitioning from the use of the Ever The decreased in completion rates are likely due to switching to a new and less recognized product, as well as no longer enforcing the completion via academic holds and the COVID-19 pandemic.

1. Fraternity and Sorority Efforts

Fraternity and Sorority Life within the Office of Student Life engages members of the fraternity and sorority community in programs that reduce the harmful consequences of high-risk drinking, assists students in making informed personal choices regarding healthy behaviors and education for preventing alcohol and other drug use with the

- a. Greek Life Sober Monitor Training for Interfraternity Council (IFC) and Panhellenic Association (PHA) chapters

The programs have been largely effective in meeting the goals established.

- a. Sober Monitor Training for IFC and PHA chapters has contributed to a decrease in risk management issues at chapter parties and BYOB events. The Sober Monitor Training is updated annually based on the results of the quiz, or new trends observed in the community at events with or where students are likely to have consumed alcohol prior to the event.
- b. National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC) chapters have received information about how to identify who should or should not be allowed into parties and events. Chapters have been receptive to the training and have provided feedback to the staff to enhance the training program.

However, Fraternity and Sorority Life continues to identify ways to improve the effectiveness of the program and training efforts. The recommendations to improve being considered are as follows:

- a. The Sober Monitor Training is always evolving. Chapters must complete this once per year, so ensuring activities, information, scenarios etc. are updated and relevant is important to minimize disengagement due to repetition.

Fraternity and Sorority Life, continues to provide training, policies and requirements that address the risks associated with alcohol and other drug use

- Event Management Training on (a) effective and crisis management, (b) confrontation and conflict resolution, (c) policy review, and (d) general AOD education.
- Greek Life provides skills-based and risk management trainings for chapter officers and new members on a number of topics including alcohol and drug abuse.

2. Parental Notification

In an effort to partner with parents to assist students in making healthy and responsible choices about alcohol and other drug use, Ball State has a parental notification policy that states that the Offices of Student Conduct and Housing and Residence Life will notify parents after their under-21 students' second violation of Ball State's alcohol policy or when the first violation puts the student or others at risk. Parents are notified of first offenses of Ball State's drug policy.

B. Environmental Interventions

1. Alcohol Free Options

Student Center Programs sponsors "Late Nite" which is an alcohol-free event on Saturday nights from 9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., a popular drinking night among college students. Late Nite offers free food and drinks, entertainment, and games. Participation in Late Nite programming during academic year 2020-2021 was 13,589 students and academic year 2021-2022 was 14,317 students. The participation numbers have decreased in recent years due to the social gathering restrictions and the impact from Covid-19

The University Program Board (UPB, also part of Student Center Programs) is the largest student programming organization and offers cultural events, educational programs, and popular and diverse entertainment for students. UPB sponsors activities like Friday Night Filmworks, comedy shows, bowling, speakers, concerts, and other attractive alcohol-free events. In 2020-2021, 6,095 students attended UPB events and in 2021-2022 6,934 students participated in events. The participation numbers has decreased in recent years due to the social gathering restrictions and the impact from Covid-19.

2. Reducing Alcohol Availability

Alcohol is prohibited everywhere on campus with a few exceptions, including but not limited to: university apartments, Elliott Hall (see below), as well as employee and other special events that require prior approval. Student organizations may not raise organizational funds using alcohol. Illegal drugs are prohibited on all campus properties and facilities. With respect to the service,

possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages on the Ball State university campus, state statutes and city ordinances are enforced in addition to the following regulations:

- Residents who are of legal age to possess or consume alcoholic beverages and who reside in university-operated employee or University Apartment units may possess and consume such alcoholic beverages in the privacy of their residences.
- Consumption and possession of alcohol may be permitted on Elliott Hall floors where all residents are of legal age to possess or consume alcoholic beverages. Such use of alcoholic beverages will not be permitted in the public lounges, study lounges, recreation areas, dining rooms, or any area other than the student rooms.

3. Risk Reduction

- Charlie's Charter Escort Service

Cosponsored by the Department of Public Safety and SGA, Charlie's Charter escort service offers students a free ride from one campus location to another, such as from the stadium parking lot to the residence hall. This first-come, first-served service is available Sunday to Thursday from 6 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. when classes are in session.

- [Safety Handbook](#)

All resident students receive a booklet filled with important safety information distributed in the residence halls each fall. Topics covered include alcohol awareness, campus safety tips, and residence hall safety information. That same booklet was made available online with a notice sent to all off-campus students. The booklet may be found at <https://www.bsu.edu/campuslife/healthsafety/campus-safety/campussafetyhandbook>.

4. Good Neighbor Exception

Students are always encouraged to call for emergency assistance as needed, even at the risk of disciplinary action for one's own conduct. When another person is in need of critical care or when a situation otherwise warrants emergency response, call 911 immediately. The Good Neighbor Exception provides university officials the opportunity to waive university disciplinary action regarding alcohol or other drugs for a student if he/she risked revealing one's own violation in order to seek medical or other emergency assistance for another person. The Good Neighbor Exception typically applies only to individuals committing minor offenses and shall be the judgment of the designated university official. NOTE: The exception does not apply to any criminal charges.

Since 2014, new student orientation (all orientation sessions including summer, winter, and transfer orientations) features a first-day session for all attending new students and their families focused on Partnering for a Safe Campus. This session highlights both the Good Neighbor Policy and its criminal counterpart, the Indiana Lifeline Law, both of which encourage bystander intervention.

5. Facilities hours of operation

The hours of operation of campus buildings are an important factor in alcohol and drug use analysis. The following hours demonstrate that Ball State provides easy access to participating in other activities such as studying or recreation during evening and weekend hours that are often associated with high-risk levels of alcohol and other drug use. These hours do not represent availability during the public health emergency.

Student Wellness & Campus Recreation Center Hours

Monday-Thursday 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Friday 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Saturday 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Sunday 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Main Library Hours

Monday-Thursday 7:00 a.m. to 1:30 a.m.

Friday 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 a.m.

6. Campus Crime Statistics

The following table presents crime statistics on or around Ball State's campus from 2019 to 2021. This table is excerpted and modified from the 2022 Clery Annual Security Report found at <https://www.bsu.edu/about/administrativeoffices/student-conduct/annualsecurity>.

Crime	Area	2019	2020	2021
Liquor Referrals*	On Campus*	455	330	236
	Non Campus/Public Property**	1	0	1
Liquor Arrests	On Campus*	57	6	8
	Non Campus/Public Property**	7	1	1
Drug Referrals*	On Campus*	203	97	111
	Non Campus/Public Property**	6	0	1
Drug Arrests	On Campus*	18	15	9
	Non Campus/Public Property**	0	0	4

*Includes on campus housing

**Non Campus and Public Property incidents were combined

7. University Prevention Team

The University Prevention Team (UPT) is an intra-campus coalition focused on AOD use and abuse prevention, sexual assault/violence prevention, and overall wellbeing. A staff member from Health Promotion and chairs the UPT which includes, but is not limited to, representatives from the following campus offices: Dean of Students; Title IX; Student Life; University Police;

Housing & Residence Life; Student Conduct; Counseling Center; Health Promotion and Advocacy (including the Center for Survivor Support); Intercollegiate Athletics; Rinker International Programs; Fraternity and Sorority Life; Student Center and Programs; Recreation Services; and faculty members. The purposes of this group are to share information, determine roles and objectives for prevention programming, and coordinate stakeholder involvement in the comprehensive alcohol and other drug abuse prevention program described in this document.

C. Policy Enforcement

1. Sanctions from Student Conduct (primarily off-campus incidents)

- First-time, low-level alcohol offense violations (regardless of referral source or accompanying criminal citation) face a response of written reprimand, include a substance use assessment conducted by the Healthy Lifestyle Center and a \$50 fee that goes towards on campus alcohol and other drug prevention and education efforts, and an assignment of either one night of LateNite service (first year students) or 20 hours of community service (upperclassmen). This response contrasts to that of two years ago when violators in this category were issued only written reprimands; while recidivism remains low, the additional opportunity to connect with students and provide resources is deemed an effective use of personnel time.
- Violators found responsible for a first-time/egregious or second alcohol policy offense typically face sanctions that include a substance use assessment conducted by the Healthy Lifestyle Center and a \$50 fee that goes towards on campus alcohol and other drug prevention and education efforts, four months of conduct probation, and forty hours of community service. A policy violation notice is sent to parents of violators under the age of 21.
- Response to a 1st time drug violation typically includes disciplinary probation for a period of four months, substance use education, and a referral to Late Nite (first-year students) or 20 hours community service (all other students). A policy violation notice is sent to parents of violators under the age of 21.
- Response to a 2nd or a first-time-but-egregious drug policy violation forty hours of community service, a substance use assessment, and at least one year of conduct probation. A policy violation notice is sent to parents of violators under the age of 21. Suspension may also be considered with a substance use assessment required as a prior condition of return.

2. Sanctions from Housing and Residence Life (resident students only)

- First time, low-level alcohol violations: Sanction include a written reprimand and or a substance use assessment conducted by the Healthy Lifestyle Center and a \$50 fee that goes towards on campus alcohol and other drug prevention and education efforts.
- Second or more serious first-time alcohol policy violations: Sanctions include parent notification (if student is under 21 include a substance use assessment conducted by the Healthy Lifestyle Center and a \$50 fee that goes towards on campus alcohol and other drug prevention and education efforts, and disciplinary probation (four months).
- First time, low-level (cannabis/marijuana in amounts deemed for personal use only) violations: The typical sanction will include a requirement to complete, relocation to a

different residence hall with a ban from the prior hall, and a parent notification if the offender is under 21 years old.

- Second time or egregious drug violations: housing contract termination accompanied by a ban from returning to any university housing, disciplinary probation for one year, parent notification if under 21, and referral to an off-campus substance abuse assessment (typically Meridian Services).
- First year students whose housing contract is terminated are referred to Student Conduct for consideration of terminating student status (similar to suspension).
- In fall 2018, a formal set of criteria was developed to assist personnel in determining when an alcohol or drug policy violation should be considered “egregious.” The criteria are below:

Egregious Alcohol Offense	Egregious Drug Offense
○ EMT response required regardless of transport to IUBMH ER	○ EMT response required regardless of transport to IUBMH ER
○ Arrested by police and/or jailed	○ Arrested by police and/or jailed
○ BAC > .10	○ Amounts beyond "personal use"
○ Offense involved DWI, assault, harm to self whether intentional or incidental), vandalism, disruption to learning environment, or other serious violation	○ Possession/use of Schedule 1 drugs other than marijuana (e.g., heroin, LSD, ecstasy, peyote)
○ Use of beer bong or paraphernalia intended to speed consumption; ingestion other than by mouth; sale, production, or distribution of alcohol to minors; hosting minor consumption; sales or distribution w/o license when required; providing alcohol in mass quantities (e.g., keg, barrel, etc.)	○ Prescription drug (Schedules 2-4) use w/o prescription ○ Paraphernalia, substance amounts, and/or cash amounts suggesting sale and distribution (e.g., scales, cash confiscation over \$100, etc.)

VI. Employee Prevention Efforts

A. Lifeworks

A total well-being platform offered to all employees as a one-stop shop for information and support around all areas of wellbeing. All employees have access to Lifeworks.

1. Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

Provides confidential counseling sessions for all employees and their family members. Each person receives five free sessions to help navigate through life’s toughest challenges. Services are offered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year. To speak with someone directly, call 888-456-1324.

2. Educational Resources

- Addiction Education
- Tobacco Cessation
- Financial Calculators
- Work Life Integration
- Stress Management
- Life Changes Resources and Much More

B. Health Coaching

Health coaching is free and available to Ball State employees. You will meet with an onsite health coach face to face or talk over the phone with a minimum of four sessions (10-20 minutes each.) Contact Working Well at 285-9355 to schedule your first appointment.

C. Tobacco Cessation

Quit Now Indiana (<https://www.quitnowindiana.com/>) is a free online tool can be completed in eight weeks or longer depending on your desire to quit. The program includes 12 chapters and approximately four quizzes to guide you through a comprehensive cessation program. This service is available 24 hours a day. Students and employees (and their family members) may register confidentially by sending an e-mail to quitnow@wellnessindiana.org. You will receive instructions on how to get started.

D. Tobacco Free Premium Discount

Employees younger than 65 may receive a discount of \$900 per year or \$75 per month if they certify that they and any dependents enrolled the in the university's health plan are tobacco free. Or if any of these people use tobacco, they may complete a university-approved tobacco cessation program to receive the premium discount.

VII. Sanction Effectiveness and Consistency

Prior biennial reviews considered the pre- and post-intervention effect of *AlcoholEdu*. Ball State ceased using *AlcoholEdu* after the vendor cancelled the contract. Ball State began using Campus Clarity's Think About It program in 2014 to comply with DFSCA and VAWA/Clery Act training/education requirements. In July 2016, Campus Clarity was purchased by Everfi and Ball State migrated our online educations modules to Everfi's new platform in spring 2019. In 2021 Ball State ceased using Everfi's platform and began using EduRisk through United Educators.

The following tables provides information about alcohol and drug policy violators and the sanctions imposed for the four fiscal years (July 1-June 30) of 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-2019, and 2019-2020. Please note that any single individual violator may have had multiple violations—including both alcohol and drug violations—in the same incident.

The most direct measure of effectiveness for enforcement/sanctions is the percent of recidivism, or repeated behavior that comes to the attention of university administrators. For alcohol, repeat offenders within the same year varied from 2% - 4% from 2018-2020, while between 0% and 2% of drug policy offenders repeated in the same timeframe. These figures do not capture recidivism across academic years, but generally, this figure will be quite low as first year resident students comprise the bulk of AOD policy violations. Most of those students move off-campus after the first year where repeated behavior is much less likely to be observed by university officials including law enforcement. For that same reason, recidivism as defined above should be considered a rough measure of effectiveness and not be considered the same as behavior modification or behavior cessation.

Alcohol sanctions overall continued to trend down in number, consistent with the reduced number of violators (top of table) and arrests + disciplinary referrals for liquor law violations on campus (see Clery crime statistics table on page 18).

Regarding sanctions for drug policy violations, Housing and Residence Life implemented new sanctions in 2015. Instead of contract termination for the first offense, students were usually reassigned to a new residence hall and required to complete an extensive education program with a \$250 participation fee. As a result, contract terminations have remained low after an initial significant decrease from 2018-20 while reassignments decreased over the same time period. Prior to being impacted by the pandemic, there was an uptick in drug violators for 2018-2019 that is being monitored: informally, this is being assessed as an expected result due to more marijuana use among high school students, increased reporting of using marijuana to self-medicate, and increasingly permissive attitudes and policies toward marijuana use in Indiana and nation-wide vs. a result of less stringent sanctioning in residence halls.

Overall, sanctions for alcohol and drug policy violations are considered consistent, especially when considering the wide variation in nature, severity, complexity of cases, and effects on enforcement (e.g., weather) leading to policy violations referrals.

Alcohol Violations				
Alcohol Numbers:	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
# of Alcohol Violators*	376	346	382	270
# of Repeat Violators**	32	28	14	5
Alcohol Sanctions:	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
AlcoholEdu-Residence Life	2	0	0	0
AlcoholEdu-SRCS	1	0	49	67
Community Service	33	24	53	23
Disciplinary Probation	78	79	59	37
eCHUG – HRL	103	98	43	4
eCHUG - SRCS	4	0	1	11
Educational Sanctions	67	23	35	10
Late Nite	13	1	26	7
Official Reprimand	204	219	191	179

Residence Hall Reassignment	12	3	6	2
Restitution	9	2	1	0
Restrictions	9	3	7	6
Substance Use Assessments	32	21	30	18
Suspension	2	3	1	2
Termination of Housing Contract	0	1	3	2
Think About It – HRL Alcohol Sanction	277	319	135	101
Think About It – Part I	18	16	4	7
Think About It –SRCS Alcohol Sanction	44	35	5	0

* = Number of unique individuals found responsible for violation

** = Number of unique individuals found responsible for multiple violations, in different incidents, in the same academic year

Drug Violations				
Drug Numbers:	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
# of Drug Violators*	71	108	163	103
# of Repeat Violators**	0	6	3	1
Drug Sanctions:	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Alcohol Education Small Group at Lucina Hall - HRL	0	1	0	0
Community Service	10	70	14	11
Disciplinary Probation	51	108	83	73
eTOKE - HRL	1	2	57	86
eTOKE - SRCS	0	0	20	42
Educational Sanctions	11	1	2	3
Late Nite	7	0	12	11
Official Reprimand	12	4	3	2
Residence Hall Reassignment	29	15	29	14
Restrictions	17	10	5	0
Substance Use Assessment	24	69	9	4
Suspension	0	3	1	1
Housing Contract Terminations	6	1	4	1
Reflection Meeting	0	0	3	0
Think About It – HRL Alcohol Sanction	2	4	6	0
Think About It – Part 1	0	0	2	3

* = Number of unique individuals found responsible for violation

** = Number of unique individuals found responsible for multiple violations, in different incidents, in the same academic year

VIII. Annual Notification Procedures/Marketing Campaign

Ball State University engages in a high impact, targeted annual informational campaign to raise student awareness of the consequences and risks of illegal or irresponsible alcohol use. The

campaign has been successful in capturing student's attention. Student Affairs supports the continually evolving campaign with assistance from University Marketing and Communication..

The campaign targets key points in the academic year: the start of the fall and spring semesters, tailgating during football season, homecoming, family weekend, and spring break. The Division of Student Affairs sponsors the campaign with design, printing, and consultation support by University Marketing & Communications.

The primary goal of this campaign is to provide students with the opportunity to make fully informed decisions about their use of alcohol in light of risks to health, safety, and their future success.

Institutional goals of the campaign are:

- To raise student awareness of the risks and consequences associated with illegal or irresponsible use of alcohol so that they can make informed decisions.
- To reduce risky behavior that jeopardizes student health, safety, educational success, and personal achievement.
- To communicate clearly to students Ball State's commitment to maintaining a positive educational environment.
- To maintain the reputation of Ball State University as a healthy environment and an academically sound institution.

The campaign includes a robust alcohol awareness and abuse prevention web site, a student safety handbook, newspaper ads, posters, and electronic messages on TV monitors throughout campus. Examples of the posters are included in Appendix B of this document.

Social media content is shared from the department within the Division of Student Affairs that focuses on health promotion. The goal of utilizing social media to
Every year, residents in each residence hall receives the Safety Handbook which covers in detail Ball State University's policies surrounding alcohol and drug consumption, health risks associated with alcohol and other drugs, and alcohol-free campus activities and events. Every currently enrolled student at the university also receives an email with a link to a pdf version of the Safety Handbook (Campus Safety Handbook | Ball State University (bsu.edu)) that is made available on the university webpage.

Each year the Guide to Regulations for a Drug-Free Campus is given to every employee with the federal and state laws pertaining to drugs and alcohol as well as Ball State University's policies. The Guide to Regulations for a Drug-Free Campus also covers the health risks associated with alcohol and other drug abuse as well as the Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

The social media content shared from Health Promotion and Advocacy is to promote prevention initiatives and resources of support; and educate/provide awareness regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Examples of social media content are included in Appendix B of this document.

IX. Recommendations for 2023 and 2024 (academic years)

In addition to the current comprehensive AOD prevention/education program described in this document, a number of initiatives are already in place to be implemented for the upcoming biennium including:

Update on recommendations from last biennium (2018-2020)

1. Review the university's alcohol policies with the goal of compiling a comprehensive alcohol policy as it relates to students, employees, and guests. -- *Update from last biennial report* Sanction fees have been decreased and a screening partnership has been implemented with the Healthy Lifestyle Center.
2. Continue development and implementation of additional, specific evidence-based AOD prevention programming and interventions that are part of an overall environmental management strategy designed to reduce harm among college students due to high-risk alcohol use and illegal drug use with specific focus on marijuana education. Health Promotion and Advocacy in partnership with the Department of Social Work is currently deploying the Prevention, Education, Earlyscreening, and Reduction in substance use (PEER) project. -- *Update from last biennial report* --The Department of Social Work is leading this initiative with collaboration from various departments on campus such as Health Promotion and Advocacy and the Student Center through Late Nite. The PEER project has done outreach on campus and virtually such as Drug Take Back Day, educational videos that were posted on YouTube, passing out awareness information on campus, various activities during National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, National College Health Assessment promotion and marketing, and hosting a mocktail lounge.
3. Complete an alcohol and other drug strategic plan with the University Prevention Team. – Ongoing. Will update in the next biennium.
4. Assess the need for additional hazing prevention education. – Exploring education platforms that include hazing prevention education such as (EduRisk and Vector). Qualitative data from a hazing prevention event during this biennium has been included in the assessment. Assessment of needs and resources is still ongoing and will update in the next biennium.
5. Deploy the Prevention, Education, Early-screening, and Reduction in substance use (PEER) project and assess effectiveness and impact. -- The Department of Social Work is leading this initiative with collaboration from various departments on campus such as Health Promotion and Advocacy and the Student Center through Late Nite. The PEER project has done outreach on campus and virtually such as Drug Take Back Day, educational videos that were posted on YouTube, passing out awareness information on campus, various activities during National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, National College Health Assessment promotion and marketing, and hosting a mocktail lounge.

Recommendations for the upcoming biennium are:

1. Continue development and implementation of additional, specific evidence/informed-based AOD prevention programming and interventions that are part of an overall environmental management strategy designed to reduce harm among college students due to high-risk alcohol use and illegal drug use with specific focus on cannabis education.
2. Develop and implement ATOD strategies in the learning outcomes of the development of the Curricular Approach
3. Assess the campus-wide ATOD programs and initiatives.
4. Develop strategies to increase completion of ATOD, sexual assault prevention, and bystander intervention EduRisk (or future education module) platform.

X. Appendix A

Ball State University ACHA-NCHA II 2017, 2019, and NCHA III 2022 Data Comparison

Tables A and B compare rates of actual use of alcohol and marijuana verses perceived use of alcohol and marijuana by students as reported on the ACHA-NCHA II administered in the fall of 2017, spring of 2019 and the ACHA-NCHA III administered in spring of 2022 at Ball State University. These are important in developing interventions as social norms— whether factually accurate or not—influence the likelihood of student use.

Table A (1,2,3) – Actual and Perceived Alcohol Use among Ball State University Students (ACHA-NCHA II, 2017; ACHA-NCHA II, 2019); Alcohol Use among Ball State University Students (ACHA-NCHA III, 2022)

1. ACHA-NCHA II -Fall 2017

Alcohol	Percent (%)	Actual Use			Perceived Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never used		17.9	14.7	15.3	2.6	2.4	2.3
Used, but not in the last 30 days		9.2	15.1	14.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Used 1-9 days		49.7	53.4	52.9	34.9	30.6	31.8
Used 10-29 days		21.0	16.6	17.2	46.2	50.9	49.7
Used all 30 days		2.1	0.3	0.6	15.4	15.1	15.1
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>		72.8	70.2	70.7	96.4	96.5	96.6

2. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2019

Alcohol	Percent (%)	Actual Use			Perceived Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never used		26.4	21.3	22.4	3.3	3.0	3.1
Used, but not in the last 30 days		14.3	20.0	18.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
Used 1-9 days		43.4	48.5	47.7	38.5	34.1	36.0
Used 10-29 days		13.7	9.9	10.3	42.9	43.8	43.1
Used all 30 days		2.2	0.3	0.7	14.3	17.8	16.6
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>		59.3	58.7	58.7	95.6	95.7	95.7

3. ACHA-NCHA III -Spring 2022

When, if ever, was the last time you:

Percent (%)	Drank Alcohol			Total
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	
Never	19.6	15.0	11.4	15.6
Within the last 2 weeks	51.6	51.8	45.6	51.1
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	8.2	11.2	7.6	10.2
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	9.8	8.7	17.7	10.1
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	4.9	7.5	13.9	7.5
More than 12 months ago	6.0	5.8	3.8	5.6

*Students were instructed to include medical and non-medical use of cannabis.

Table B -(1,2,3) – Actual and Perceived Cannabis/Marijuana Use among Ball State University Students (ACHA-NCHA II, 2017; ACHA-NCHA II, 2019); Cannabis/Marijuana Use among Ball State University Students (ACHA-NCHA III, 2022)

1. ACHA-NCHA II -Fall 2017

Marijuana	Percent (%)	Actual Use			Perceived Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never used		55.9	61.4	60.5	3.6	5.0	4.7
Used, but not in the last 30 days		19.0	19.2	19.1	4.1	3.3	3.5
Used 1-9 days		12.8	13.0	13.0	49.7	45.3	46.8
Used 10-29 days		4.6	4.0	4.0	32.8	34.3	33.7
Used all 30 days		7.7	2.3	3.4	9.7	12.0	11.3
Any use within the last 30 days		25.1	19.4	20.4	92.3	91.7	91.9

* Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

2. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2019

Marijuana	Percent (%)	Actual Use			Perceived Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never used		59.3	64.7	63.2	6.0	4.7	4.9
Used, but not in the last 30 days		22.0	19.6	20.1	6.0	3.8	4.3
Used 1-9 days		8.8	8.3	8.8	40.1	39.5	40.3
Used 10-29 days		6.0	4.9	5.3	33.5	34.5	34.1
Used all 30 days		3.8	2.4	2.6	14.3	17.5	16.4
Any use within the last 30 days		18.7	15.7	16.7	87.9	91.5	90.8

* Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

3. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2022

When, if ever, was the last time you:

Percent (%)	Drank Alcohol			Total
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	
Never	19.6	15.0	11.4	15.6
Within the last 2 weeks	51.6	51.8	45.6	51.1
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	8.2	11.2	7.6	10.2
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	9.8	8.7	17.7	10.1
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	4.9	7.5	13.9	7.5
More than 12 months ago	6.0	5.8	3.8	5.6

**Students were instructed to include medical and non-medical use of cannabis.*

Cis Men	Cis Women	*Used Cannabis/Marijuana	
		Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
54.9	54.1	32.9	52.5
16.8	17.8	30.4	18.7
3.8	4.7	3.8	4.4
5.4	4.7	11.4	5.4
7.6	7.5	12.7	7.9
11.4	11.3	8.9	11.2

** Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis*

Table C – Prescription Drug Misuse* among Ball State University Students in the Last 12 Months (ACHA-NCHA II, 2017; ACHA-NCHA II, 2019); Prescription Drug Misuse* among Ball State University Students in the Last 3Months (ACHA-NCHA III, 2022)

1. ACHA-NCHA II -Fall 2017

Percent of college students who reported using prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them within the last 12 months:

Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Antidepressants	3.6	3.4	3.6
Erectile dysfunction drugs	1.5	0.8	0.9
Pain killers	5.1	4.8	5.0
Sedatives	5.1	3.7	4.1
Stimulants	9.2	8.3	8.4
<i>Used 1 or more of the above</i>	15.9	12.6	13.3

** Students responding N/A were excluded from the analysis*

2. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2019

Percent of college students who reported using prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them within the last 12 months:

Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Antidepressants	2.7	2.8	2.9
Erectile dysfunction drugs	0.0	0.3	0.3
Pain killers	2.7	3.4	3.4
Sedatives	0.0	1.7	1.4
Stimulants	8.8	4.1	5.1
<i>Used 1 or more of the above</i>	12.1	8.3	9.2

** Students responding N/A were excluded from the analysis*

3. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2022

Proportion of students (overall sample) who report misusing prescription medications (taking without a prescription, or taking more medication or more often than prescribed) in the past 3 months:

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Percent (%)				
Prescription stimulants	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.4
Prescription sedatives or sleeping pills	0.5	0.8	2.5	1.0
Prescription opioids	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.4

* Students responding N/A were excluded from the analysis

Table D - Reported Number of Times Students Consumed Five or More Drinks in a Sitting within the Last Two Weeks (ACHA-NCHA II, 2017; ACHA-NCHA II, 2019; ACHA-NCHA III, 2022)

1. ACHA-NCHA II -Fall 2017

	Male	Female	Total
Percent (%)			
N/A don't drink	23.6	19.9	20.9
None	27.2	46.6	43.0
1-2 times	26.7	24.0	24.2
3-5 times	16.9	8.4	10.0
6 or more times	5.6	1.1	2.0

* Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis

2. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2019

	Male	Female	Total
Percent (%)			
N/A don't drink	30.2	27.5	28.3
None	38.5	53.1	50.0
1-2 times	19.8	15.3	16.0
3-5 times	8.8	3.5	4.7
6 or more times	2.7	0.6	1.1

* Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis

3. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 202

Among all students surveyed				
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Percent (%)				
Did not drink alcohol in the last two weeks (includes non-drinkers)	48.4	48.3	54.4	49.0
None	27.2	27.5	31.6	27.9
1-2 times	15.2	19.5	12.7	17.9
3-5 times	7.1	3.6	1.3	4.1
6 or more times	2.2	1.1	0.0	1.2

*Only students who reported drinking alcohol in the last two weeks were asked this question.

*Among those who reported drinking alcohol within the last two weeks			
Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
52.6	53.2	69.4	54.6
29.5	37.8	27.8	35.1
13.7	6.9	2.8	8.0
4.2	2.1	0.0	2.4

* Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis

Table E - Reported Number of Drinks Consumed the Last Time Students "Partied" or Socialized* (ACHA-NCHA II, 2017; ACHA-NCHA II, 2019); Reported Number of Drinks Consumed the Last Time Students Drank Alcohol in a Social Setting (ACHA-NCHA III, 2022)

1. ACHA-NCHA II -Fall 2017

Number of drinks*	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
4 or fewer		37.5	62.5	58.3
5		13.2	10.8	11.1
6		12.5	8.6	9.1
7 or more		36.8	18.1	21.5
Mean		6.99	4.34	4.82
Median		5.00	4.00	4.00
Std Dev		6.02	3.26	4.05

* Students reporting 0 drinks were excluded.

* Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

2. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2019

Number of drinks*	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
4 or fewer		54.2	71.1	67.4
5		11.7	8.8	9.3
6		5.8	7.1	7.2
7 or more		28.3	13.0	16.2
Mean		5.34	3.68	4.06
Median		4.00	3.00	3.00
Std Dev		4.07	2.46	2.98

* Students reporting 0 drinks were excluded.

* Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

3. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2022

Number of drinks	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
4 or fewer		68.8	79.3	85.7	78.0
5		10.2	8.0	3.6	8.0
6		7.0	5.7	8.9	6.1
7 or more		14.1	7.0	1.8	7.8
Mean		3.6	2.9	2.7	3.0
Median		3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Std Dev		2.6	2.3	2.0	2.3

*Only students who reported drinking alcohol in the last three months were asked this question.

* Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

Table F – Students Reported Doing the Following most of the time or always When They “Partied” or Socialized during the Last 12 Months:* (ACHA-NCHA II, 2017; ACHA-NCHA II, 2019)

1. ACHA-NCHA II -Fall 2017

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages	27.4	41.0	38.9	
Avoid drinking games	27.6	41.0	38.8	
Choose not to drink alcohol	14.0	23.0	21.1	
Determine in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks	24.0	42.9	39.9	
Eat before and/or during drinking	77.9	86.9	85.1	
Have a friend let you know when you have had enough	24.8	50.4	45.2	
Keep track of how many drinks being consumed	45.2	70.4	65.6	
Pace drinks to one or fewer an hour	20.0	40.7	36.8	
Stay with the same group of friends the entire time drinking	83.0	94.2	92.0	
Stick with only one kind of alcohol when drinking	40.4	58.9	54.9	
Use a designated driver	82.2	88.1	87.0	
Reported one or more of the above	97.4	99.0	98.6	

* Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

2. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2019

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages	33.3	45.2	42.9	
Avoid drinking games	33.9	46.3	43.5	
Choose not to drink alcohol	19.0	32.5	29.5	
Determine in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks	35.0	47.0	44.8	
Eat before and/or during drinking	79.7	86.7	84.7	
Have a friend let you know when you have had enough	31.1	49.6	45.7	
Keep track of how many drinks being consumed	61.8	72.3	70.8	
Pace drinks to one or fewer an hour	25.2	42.0	38.2	
Stay with the same group of friends the entire time drinking	93.5	95.3	95.0	
Stick with only one kind of alcohol when drinking	54.5	62.6	60.5	
Use a designated driver	74.4	90.7	87.4	
Reported one or more of the above	99.2	98.5	98.7	

* Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

3. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2022

*This was not assess in the ACHA-NCHA III

Table G – Students who Drank Alcohol Reported the Following Experiences Occurring in the Last 12 Months as a Result When Drinking:*(ACHA-NCHA II, 2017; ACHA-NCHA II, 2019; ACHA-NCHA III, 2022)

1. ACHA-NCHA II -Fall 2017

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Did something you later regretted		40.4	34.8	35.2
Forgot where you were or what you did		37.7	28.5	29.7
Got in trouble with the police		6.2	2.4	3.1
Someone had sex with me without my consent		2.1	3.6	3.2
Had sex with someone without their consent		0.7	0.3	0.4
Had unprotected sex		29.3	27.0	27.0
Physically injured yourself		19.0	12.3	13.3
Physically injured another person		2.0	0.3	0.7
Seriously considered suicide		6.9	4.8	5.1
Reported one or more of the above		59.9	52.6	53.4

*Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

2. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2019

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Did something you later regretted		35.5	27.7	29.1
Forgot where you were or what you did		27.4	24.7	25.7
Got in trouble with the police		3.3	1.2	1.5
Someone had sex with me without my consent		3.3	2.5	2.7
Had sex with someone without their consent		0.8	0.0	0.3
Had unprotected sex		22.8	21.9	21.8
Physically injured yourself		8.9	11.4	10.7
Physically injured another person		0.8	0.8	0.8
Seriously considered suicide		3.3	5.5	5.7
Reported one or more of the above		51.6	50.1	50.9

*Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

3. ACHA-NCHA II -Spring 2022

	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Did something I later regretted		10.9	15.4	13.4	14.2
Blackout (forgot where I was or what I did for a large period of time and cannot remember, even when someone reminds me)		8.0	11.9	4.5	10.3
Brownout (forgot where I was or what I did for short periods of time, but can remember once someone reminds me)		13.9	22.8	16.4	20.3
Got in trouble with the police		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Got in trouble with college/university authorities		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Someone had sex with me without my consent		1.5	1.8	4.5	1.9
Had sex with someone without their consent		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had unprotected sex		9.5	13.6	9.0	12.3
Physically injured myself		4.4	7.5	9.0	7.0
Physically injured another person		0.0	0.2	1.5	0.3
Seriously considered suicide		4.4	2.6	3.0	2.9
Needed medical help		1.5	0.8	1.5	1.0
Reported two or more of the above		16.3	24.3	19.7	22.0

*Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

XI. Appendix B

2020-2022 Alcohol and Other Drug Programming at Ball State University Poster Campaigns/Social Media Content

Poster Campaigns

Rethink Your Drink!

- Most Ball State students use alcohol in moderation.
- Nearly one in three haven't consumed alcohol in the last 30 days.
- Make memories you can treasure, NOT nights you will forget.

bsu.edu/studentcode/alcoholpolicy



Tailgate Responsibly!

- no underage drinking
- no drinking games
- hard liquor and kegs not allowed
- you can't enjoy the game if you're asked to leave!

GO CARDS!



Step In. Speak Up.

Step In when you see someone in trouble.
Speak Up when you learn about an assault.

Download the Step In. Speak Up. app today from the App Store or Google Play.

Step In. Speak Up.



Tailgating 101



✓ YES!

- Arrive Early!**
Tailgating begins three hours prior to kickoff for games on:
• September 7 • November 16
• October 20 • November 20
and final home color to kick off:
• September 14 • October 10
- Grill!**
Cook and eat grilled foods and beverages. Tailgating should provide food to those guests if they also wish to enjoy alcohol.
- Tents!**
Cool this, bring it and set up a large tent only on game day (which may not exceed 10' x 10').
- Support the Cardinals!**
Only on the game is it ok to charge with your Ball State Student ID.

X NO!

- Glass!**
Kege, empty bowls, cardboard beverage containers, quantities of alcohol, hard liquor, and glass containers are not permitted!
- Don't Ruin the Fun!**
Exhibiting or encouraging behavior such as profane and abusive language (or sexual, race or religious), fighting, anti-drugmanship will not be tolerated and will result in ejection, arrest, and/or loss of future privileges.
- Don't Be a Cardinal Sinner!**
Cardinal Sinner is a Ball State student or staff member wearing apparel for another college or university while on Ball State's campus. The offense is made worse if seen while attending at Ball State events.
- Tailgating During Game!**
Fans may not tailgate during or after the game, including halftime. Please relocate prior to the start of the game. Fans should enter Suburban Stadium to locate the parking lots.

All attendees are held responsible for their own actions and behavior. Ball State University reserves the right to suspend or revoke tailgating privileges at any time without notice. Ball State University is not responsible for any injuries, property damage, or other damages that may occur during tailgating events. Ball State University is not responsible for any damages or injuries that may occur during tailgating events. Ball State University is not responsible for any damages or injuries that may occur during tailgating events.

Social Media

WHAT IS THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY"

The Good Neighbor Exception at Ball State provides university officials the opportunity to waive disciplinary action regarding alcohol or other drugs for a student if they risk revealing their own violation in order to seek medical assistance for a person in need.

ALWAYS CALL FOR HELP IF SOMEONE NEEDS MEDICAL OR SAFETY ASSISTANCE

Visit bsu.edu/studentconduct for more information

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION POLICIES

When students choose to consume alcoholic beverages, Ball State University encourages responsible practices and behavior in accordance with campus policies, the laws of the State of Indiana, and the City of Muncie.

BALL STATE 'GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY'

The Good Neighbor Exception provides university officials the opportunity to waive disciplinary action regarding alcohol or other drugs for a student if they risk revealing their own violation in order to seek medical assistance for a person in need.

VISIT BSU.EDU/STUDENTCONDUCT FOR MORE INFORMATION

marijuana

Marijuana is a mixture of the dried flowers and leaves from the cannabis plant. It contains a mind-altering (psychoactive) chemical called THC.

The effects of marijuana can be different for each person and different depending on the way it is consumed.

Some states have legalized the recreational and medical use of marijuana, but it **remains illegal nationally and in the state of Indiana.**

It is not permitted for use or possession on Ball State's campus.

swipe to learn more →

potential effects of marijuana

- impaired judgment
- memory problems
- increased or decreased anxiety or depression symptoms
- lung irritation and phlegmy cough
- reduced nausea or vomiting
- weakened immune system
- increased risk for lung cancer
- temporary pain relief
- slowed reaction time and lack of coordination

Many side effects are temporary but can lead to long-term impacts on your health.

visit drugabuse.gov for more information. #healthycardinals

WHAT IS A STANDARD ALCOHOLIC DRINK?

A 12OZ CAN OF BEER



A 5OZ GLASS OF WINE



A 15OZ SHOT OF LIQUOR



REMEMBER: THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON YOUR BODY AND MIND CAN BE IMPACTED BY THE AMOUNT CONSUMED, TYPE OF ALCOHOL, MEDICATIONS IN YOUR SYSTEM, FOOD AND WATER CONSUMED, AND MORE.

#HEALTHYCARDINALS