



THE CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY

P.O. Box 2008 • New Britain, Connecticut 06050 • (203) 827-7700

Office of the President

RESOLUTION

concerning


A DRUG ABUSE STUDY

July 25, 1986

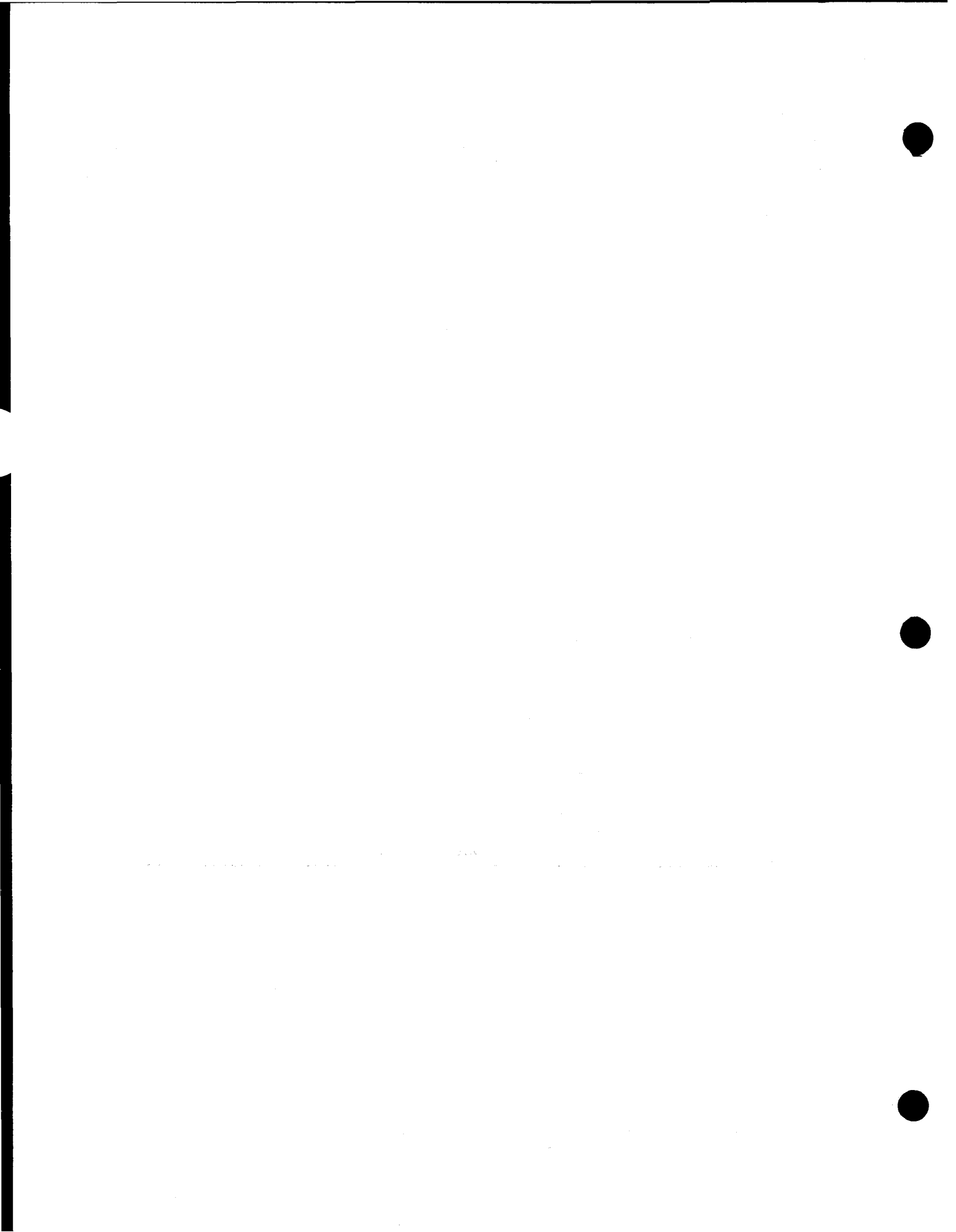
- WHEREAS, The CSU Trustees, mindful of their responsibilities and obligations to the welfare of all members of the academic community within the University and,
- WHEREAS, The recent reports on the growing and widespread sale and use of illegal drugs have been further documented by the tragic deaths of two former student athletes of national prominence, be it therefore
- RESOLVED, That the President of CSU involve the University in a study to include but not be limited to,
- a. Review of such evidence of illegal drug trafficking on campuses as may exist,
 - b. Review of such evidence of illegal drug abuse on the part of students, including in particular, student athletes as may exist,
 - c. Review of existing CSU campus programs designed to counter the sale and use of illegal drugs,
 - d. Recommendations on how the University might best respond to the findings of the study.

It is the desire of the Trustees that they be kept informed of the progress of the "study" and that a report be submitted for their review by May 1987.

A Certified True Copy:



 Dallas K. Beal
 President



1 in 3 College Students Tries Cocaine, Study Finds; Bennett Urges Presidents to Crack Down on Drugs

Study

By THOMAS J. MEYER

WASHINGTON

Nearly one-third of America's college students try cocaine by the time they graduate, but students' use of marijuana and other illicit drugs has steadily dropped in the past five years, according to a government-sponsored study released here last week.

The study, conducted by the University of Michigan for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, found that 30 per cent of all students had tried cocaine by the end of their fourth college year.

Use of other illegal drugs—including marijuana, methaqualone (or Quaaludes), and amphetamines—fell sharply between 1980 and 1984 and then leveled off.

ical of Their Age Group

in their use of drugs, college students are typical of their age group as a whole," according to the report of the study.

"The drug epidemic largely originated on the nation's campuses in the late 1960's, so it is significant to see it recede on those same campuses," said Lloyd Johnson, a professor of social psychology at Michigan and one of the report's authors.

But the researchers noted with some alarm the continuing prevalence of cocaine use among students. Mr. Johnson said cocaine remained popular because the drug was readily available on campuses, and because students underestimated its danger.

Only about one-third of the students who were surveyed said they believed that people who tried cocaine "risk harming themselves."

The study found that among all high-school graduates, the number of those who tried cocaine rose steadily to at least age

27. At that point, nearly 40 per cent had tried the drug. Students showed an increase in use through their four years of college.

Although use of marijuana declined among students, it remained the most popular illegal drug on the campuses, the study found. About 42 per cent of the students said they had used marijuana in the past year, and 3 per cent reported that they used it daily.

Alcohol Use Is Up Slightly

While the use of most illicit drugs declined significantly, the study found that the use of alcohol among students had risen slightly. In 1985, the last year in which students were surveyed, 92 per cent of college students said they had consumed alcohol in the past year, compared to 90.5 in 1980.

In addition, the study found a significant number of students who reported occasions of heavy drinking. About 45 per cent of all students surveyed said they had consumed five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey. That figure compared to 41 per cent for non-college students in the same age group.

The study also found significant differences between college students and non-students in their use of cigarettes. While only about 14 per cent of the college students said they smoked cigarettes daily, about 24 per cent of all high-school graduates of college age said they smoked every day.

More Women Smoke

College women are more likely to be smokers than college men, the study found. About 18 per cent of the female students—compared to 10 per cent of the males—said they smoked cigarettes every day.

"It appears the tobacco industry's lavish effort to associate smoking with liberation and success among women has paid off—at least for the industry," Mr. Johnson said. "The payoff for young women who bought the message is quite another matter."

Among the other findings of the study:

► Three in four students said they disapproved of people's trying cocaine. About half the students, however, said they had some friends who used it.

► Five per cent of the students said they drank alcohol every day, compared to 6 per cent of their non-student peers. That figure—along with the finding that 45 per cent reported heavy drinking in the two weeks preceding the survey—suggests that college students "are somewhat more likely to confine their drinking to weekends, on which occasions they drink a lot," the report said.

► Use of almost every drug included in the study was found to be more prevalent among male students than among female students. For marijuana, 47 per cent of men—compared to 37 per cent of women—said they had used the drug in the past year. For LSD, the figure was 2.8 per cent compared to 1.8 per cent, and for cocaine, 20 per cent for men compared to 15 per cent for their women peers.

► College students have about average rates for their age group in use of cocaine and methaqualone. In past studies, however, they tended to have below-average rates for both drugs.

► While college students and non-students reported about the same rate of marijuana use, a smaller proportion of the students said they smoked marijuana daily. Of the students, 3.1 per cent reported daily marijuana use; of the non-students, 4.6 per cent did.

The report concludes: "Clearly

this nation's high-school students and other young adults still show a level of involvement with illicit drugs which is greater than can be found in any other industrialized nation in the world.

"Even by historical standards in this country, these rates remain extremely high."

Discussing possible strategies to stop the use of illicit drugs among young people, the report's authors suggested: "Prevention programs need to begin at quite a young age if they are to reach youngsters before some 'critical mass' of them have already begun to use drugs, and to proselytize to potential new users."

Studied High-School Seniors

Drug Use Among American High School Students, College Students, and Other Young Adults: National Trends Through 1985 was compiled by researchers at the University of

Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

In addition to assembling data on college students, the survey focused on high-school seniors and high-school graduates not in college.

Each year since 1975, about 17,000 seniors at 135 high schools nationwide have been surveyed. In addition, mail surveys are sent to a representative sample of the participants from each graduating class, the researchers said.

While the institute has compiled annual reports on the study since 1976, the statistics for college students and other high-school graduates were included this year for the first time.

Copies of the study report are available at no charge from the National Clearinghouse on Drug Information, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Md. 20795. The telephone number is (301) 443-6500.

Proportion of College Students Who Took Drugs During the Year

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	'84-'85 change
Marijuana	51.2%	51.3%	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	+1.0%
LSD	6.1%	4.6%	6.3%	4.2%	3.7%	2.2%	-1.5%
Cocaine	16.9%	15.9%	17.2%	17.2%	16.4%	17.3%	+0.9%
Heroin	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	+0.1%
Other opiates ¹	5.1%	4.4%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	2.4%	-1.4%
Stimulants ²	22.4%	22.2%	21.1%	17.3%	15.8%	11.9%	-3.9%
Sedatives ¹	8.3%	7.9%	8.0%	4.5%	3.4%	2.5%	-0.9%
Barbituates ¹	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.3%	-0.6%
Methaqualone ¹	7.2%	6.5%	6.6%	3.1%	2.5%	1.4%	-1.1%
Tranquilizers ¹	6.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%
Alcohol	90.5%	92.5%	92.2%	91.6%	90.0%	92.0%	+2.0%

¹ Drug use under a doctor's orders not included.

² Adjusted, starting with 1982 data, for the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

SOURCE: NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Bennett

WASHINGTON

Secretary of Education William J. Bennett last week called on college presidents to crack down on drug use among students.

Citing the drug-related deaths of young athletes, Mr. Bennett said college officials should adopt tough policies banning drugs on campuses.

In prepared remarks at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative political group, Mr. Bennett said: "Every college president should write his students this summer and tell them this: 'Welcome back for your studies in September; but no drugs on campus. None. Period.'"

'No Parent Would Object'

He added: "Such a policy could in fact be enforced. It should be enforced. And no parent or taxpayer would object if such a policy were announced and carried out."

Mr. Bennett said colleges and universities often took the role of the "moral conscience" of society. "But what of them?" he asked. "Surely when parents send their children to college they have a right to expect the colleges to take some measures to protect their sons and daughters from drugs."

Mr. Bennett later said he might consider withholding federal money from colleges that do not curb drug abuse. A spokesman said the Secretary had no plans for formal action on the issue but would continue to bring it to the attention of college officials.

Official Wants Colleges To Fight Drugs

By ROBERT A. FRAHM
Courant Education Writer

Colleges across Connecticut should bolster drug abuse prevention programs in an effort "to control this terrible plague which threatens our campuses," a top education official said Tuesday.

Jeremiah J. Lowney Jr., chairman of the Board of Governors for Higher Education, called for an aggressive fight against what he called a drug and alcohol epidemic among students.

Lowney's statement came soon after widespread media coverage of drug-related deaths of two athletes and after U.S. Secretary of Education William J. Bennett's call last week for a crackdown on drug abuse on campuses.

During a meeting of the board in Hartford, Lowney called on college administrators to continue drug abuse education programs, develop treatment programs for drug abuse victims and "encourage the aggressive exposure and prosecution of anyone, including students, who promotes or sells illegal drugs."

Although he made no specific suggestions and emphasized that decisions on such actions must be made by individual schools, Lowney said the board would look favorably on budgets for drug abuse programs.

Lowney said his statement was prompted in part by the recent cocaine-related deaths of Len Bias, a University of Maryland basketball star, and Don Rogers, a football player for the Cleveland Browns.

A nationwide survey reported last week that the use of cocaine and alcohol remains alarmingly high on college campuses even though the use of most other drugs, including marijuana, has fallen since 1980.

The survey, conducted by the University of Michigan for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, reported that nearly 30 percent of all college students have tried cocaine before they graduate and that nearly 40 percent of all high school graduates have tried it by age 27.

The survey of about 1,100 college students was done in 1985. It is widely recognized as one of the leading reports on drug abuse.

Bennett told the conservative Heritage Foundation that college presidents should send letters to students this summer that say, "Welcome back for your studies in September, but no drugs on campus. None. Period."

Connecticut colleges have a variety of anti-drug policies, ranging from counseling to enforcement.

The University of Connecticut has drug counselors and mental health counselors who specialize in han-

dling drug abuse, said Karen Williams, a university spokeswoman.

Because campus police have the same powers as other municipal police departments, "if you're arrested here, you're in the same kind of trouble as if you're caught in downtown Hartford," she said.

Officials at Central Connecticut State University in New Britain this fall will ban alcohol in dormitories.

In addition, campus police have powers to investigate and make arrests, "and narcotics and drug abuse violations are as aggressively pursued here as they would be in any community," said William H. McDonald, Central's director of public safety.

The school, which also offers counseling and drug education programs, put a policewoman in a dormitory last fall in an undercover investigation that led to the arrests of 13 students for drug violations, he said.

Students caught with drugs also go through campus disciplinary procedures, which can lead to suspension or expulsion, said Geri Radacsi, a spokeswoman at Central.

Susan Gillespie, director of public information for the board of trustees for Regional Community Colleges, said that disciplinary procedures are set individually at the state's 12 community colleges but that the board recommends that students

caught with illegal drugs be turned over to authorities.

In other business Tuesday, the board of governors approved a \$4.1 million construction bond request for a parking garage at the University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington and a \$385,500 bond request for the development of designs and specifications for an addition to a biobehavioral science building at UConn's campus in Storrs.

The board, however, took no action on a bond request for an addition to the Higher Education Center in Waterbury because bids failed to meet requirements on hiring minority contractors and were higher than expected.

Officials had estimated the cost at \$16 million, but the bids from four contractors all exceeded \$17 million.

Officials said they plan to modify construction requirements and seek new bids by early September.

The board also swore in two members, Agnes W. Timpson of Hamden and Fernando A. Comulada of Hartford.

Timpson, former president of the New Haven Urban League, has been active in New Haven civic affairs. Comulada, active in Hartford community affairs, is vice president in the multinational division of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.

Handwritten signature: R. Higgins



B. Higgins

Bennett Wants Universities To Warn Students on Drugs

By CAROLYN FARRAR
Courant Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Education Secretary William J. Bennett Tuesday called on presidents of universities and colleges to tell students firmly that drugs will not be tolerated on campuses.

Officials of Connecticut colleges said they are already enforcing anti-drug policies. "Drug offenses are regarded very, very seriously here," said Patricia Pierce, associate dean of Yale College in New Haven.

In an address sponsored by The Heritage Foundation, a conservative research group, Bennett said every college president should send letters to students this summer that say: "Welcome back for your studies in September; but no drugs on campus. None. Period."

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Bennett said he did not plan to outline policies for learning institutions but said he expected presidents to enforce tough, anti-drug standards. "Surely they're enforcing rules against something," he said.

At a hearing last month of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, Bennett said he wanted the authority to withhold federal education funds from colleges and universities that do not enforce anti-drug policies.

Ed Jurith, counsel to the committee, said the committee would not act on the secretary's request until Bennett provides a more detailed proposal. "Throwing kids out of school is not enough," Jurith said. "We need more money for drug education programs."

Bennett said he would not favor drug testing of students as a general policy, but said it would be acceptable "if the situation is so severe that is the only way to prevent it."

Saying institutions of higher education are "not sanctuaries," Bennett said students using or selling drugs should be turned over to mu-

nicipal police if campus police and administrators cannot handle the problem.

Referring to the recent cocaine deaths of University of Maryland basketball star Len Bias, Cleveland Browns football star Don Rogers and other young athletes, Bennett said: "Surely when parents send their children to college, they have a right to expect the colleges to take some measures to protect their sons and daughters from drugs. . . . Parents do not expect colleges to be neutral between decent morality and decadence.

"If our academic and cultural institutions have become so 'sophisticated' that they have forgotten their elementary duties and responsibilities, then it is time for us to call them back to first principles and responsibilities."

Connecticut colleges have a range of anti-drug policies, and many institutions emphasize counseling along with enforcement.

Yale's Pierce said penalties for drug offenses could include asking the student to withdraw from Yale. The university has its own police force and student dormitories are monitored informally by deans and students who live there.

Edgar Beckham, dean of the college at Wesleyan University, said the school "seeks to address educational issues" of substance abuse.

He said the university provides counseling, therapy and rehabilitation to help students overcome drug problems but will not shield them from local, state or federal laws.

At the University of Hartford, students accused of a drug offense are brought before a university judicial board where penalties range from suspension to asking the student to withdraw from the school, said Nancy Swain, associate director of the university news bureau. The university also provides workshops and seminars to emphasize the dangers

of illegal drugs, she said.

"We know it's a reality that people will use drugs," said David Winer, dean of students at Trinity College. "We assume and expect students are aware of the laws."

He said the university can, but does not always, turn over students charged with use or sale of illegal drugs to public authorities.

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7/9/86



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