

2019-2020

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

Biennial Review Report



OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

A Message from our Interim President



Oklahoma City Community College is fortunate to have one of the more diverse student bodies in the state of Oklahoma, and it is a privilege to be able to offer opportunities and access to such incredible students. After a year that saw so many of them face significant economic hardships related to the COVID-19 pandemic, it's fascinating to see how their experiences have evolved overall, but particularly regarding their use of drugs and alcohol. As you'll see in this report, the use and abuse of substances among our student body aren't aligned with the "typical" college students, in some surprising and encouraging ways.

But as is always the case: There is yet more work to be done, and that's why I'm so grateful for the OCCC Police Department, along with a committee of hard-working and dedicated staff, who have worked and will continue to work to create, evolve, enforce and measure impact of many policies related to substance use and abuse among our students. I'd like to offer my sincerest thanks to everyone who helped collect, organize and communicate our drug and alcohol programming, and this data, throughout the year and in this report. I think you'll find, as I have found, their work to be meaningful, substantive and impactful.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeremy L Thomas". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "J" and "T".

Dr. Jeremy Thomas
Interim President

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Introduction and Overview

Oklahoma City Community College (OCCC) traces its beginning to March 20, 1969. A committee of the South Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce was organized to circulate petitions asking the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to take action to establish a junior college in the area. In the spring of 1974, the College became part of the state system for higher education and a new Board of Regents was appointed as the governing unit for the school. In 1983 the name of the College was changed to Oklahoma City Community College, reflecting its purpose as a college for the entire Oklahoma City metro area community.

The College has grown to serve over 24,500 people each year. It offers a full range of associate degree programs that prepare students to transfer to baccalaureate institutions. The College offers a high-quality affordable education for academic advancement, workforce training, and career development. OCCC is a non-residential community college located in the largest city in Oklahoma.

OCCC is committed to providing its students and employees a drug and alcohol free workplace and learning environment to promote the reputation of OCCC and its employees as responsible citizens of public trust, and to provide a consistent model of substance-free behavior for students. OCCC, including all of its campuses, shall provide a safe, responsive environment for all students and employees.

Federal drug-free schools and campuses' regulations require institutions of higher education to conduct a biennial review of their alcohol and other drugs programs and policies to determine program effectiveness and consistency of policy enforcement, and to identify and implement any changes needed.

This review has the following objectives:

- Determine the presence and effectiveness of a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program.
- Document the existence of procedures for distributing the annual notification to students, faculty, and staff and ensure they are followed.
- Ensure that disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct are applied consistently.
- Recommend any necessary changes to the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program and Policy.

Biennial Review Process

A committee was created in the fall of 2016 to develop and evaluate the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program at OCCC. The committee consists of members of the Campus Police Department, Student Affairs, Student Support Services, the Title IX Coordinator, and the Director of Institutional Effectiveness.

2018-2020 Committee Members

Daniel Piazza, Chief of Police
Chris Tipton, Deputy Chief of Police
Christopher Snoddy, Associate Vice President for Student Affairs
Kevin Eddings, Director of Student Accessibility and Support
Janey Wheeler, Counselor - Student Support Services
Jenna Howard, Counselor - Student Support Services
Regina Switzer, Vice President for Human Resources
Elizabeth Miller, Institutional Research Analyst

Once approved, the review is available to students, applicants, parents, employees, and the general public. Any interested party can request a copy by contacting the Chief of Police, Daniel Piazza, at dpiazza@occc.edu or (405) 682-7872.

Annual Notification Procedure

At the beginning of each semester (Including 8 week semesters), after the last day to enroll, the OCCC Chief of Police sends an email to all current students and employees containing College's Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP).

Additionally, the OCCC Student Handbook, which is distributed to all incoming new students, contains all pertinent drug and alcohol policies.

New employee and new faculty orientations also serve to notify of OCCC's drug and alcohol policies. This annual notification is issued to all new employees as part of their new employee paperwork. This ensures any new employee who starts work after the emailed annual notification receives the required information.

The DAAPP certifies that programs exist at OCCC to prevent the abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by both students and employees on the premises and as part of its activities.

The following information is contained in the notice in more detail:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees
- Description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- Description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse
- Description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students
- Clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of these sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violations of the standards of conduct or law

Prevalence and Trend Data

OCCC continues to request information from our students regarding their views towards alcohol and drugs as well as their use of these substances. The third administration of the Student Alcohol and Drug Survey, was conducted in the Fall of 2020. The previous survey administrations occurred in Fall of 2016 and Fall of 2018. This survey is scheduled to be conducted every other year.

METHODOLOGY

IOTA360 was used to reach out to the students to complete the survey. Students age 18 or older, not a concurrent high school and college student, who were taking at least one course in the Fall sixteen week and or late eight week terms were contacted in November. Several follow-up reminder emails were sent. All students who completed the survey were automatically entered in a drawing for a \$50 Walmart gift card.

LIMITATIONS

One of the major limitations of the survey results is that 74% of the respondents were female. Our current student population is 66% female. The current survey was changed slightly from previous years to reduce the length in an effort to avoid survey fatigue. The questions that were eliminated will not appear in this report. Some question responses were changed and for analytical purposes the answers were combined into comparable categories to allow for a year-over-year comparison. The number of respondents who completed the survey may not have answered every question in the survey. Analysis by question included only the total number of students who responded to the question, so the denominator used to calculate the percentages and other findings could differ from item to item. Finally, there may be a reluctance by some students to complete the survey if they use alcohol in excess or use illegal drugs, or feel that their responses are not kept anonymous.

OVERVIEW OF RESPONDENTS

Several demographic questions are on the survey, including age, race/ethnicity, gender, and living arrangements. There were 1,026 students who completed the survey. The response rate is 12.1% based on a student population of 8,490. The response rates for 2016 and 2018 were 14% and 18%, respectively. This year's survey had the lowest response rate since beginning data collection on this particular survey. However, many external factors existed in the Fall of 2020, which could have contributed to the lower response rate. The most prevalent event was the COVID-19 global pandemic which prevented students from being on campus.

The respondents were distributed across the age groups with 31% 18 to 20, 24% 21 to 25, and 43% over the age of 25. The remaining respondents did not answer or were under the age of 18. The majority of the respondents were female. The percentage of Hispanic students responding to the survey increased over the prior two years. Additionally, the number of White students responding has decreased almost 10 percentage points from the initial administration. This change in demographics reflects the changing demographics of the student population, where nearly half of the student body is non-White.

Answer Options	2016	2018	2020
Hispanic	11.1%	14.0%	16.0%
Two or more	10.3%	10.1%	9.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	8.0%	10.0%	9.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5.5%	7.1%	6.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.9%	6.5%	5.9%
White (non-Hispanic)	59.1%	52.3%	50.8%

When asking about living arrangements, the highest percentage (33%) of respondents report living with their parents, 27% with their spouse, 17% with children, and 9% with roommates. The remaining respondents reported that they live alone, in another situation, or provided no answer.

RESULTS

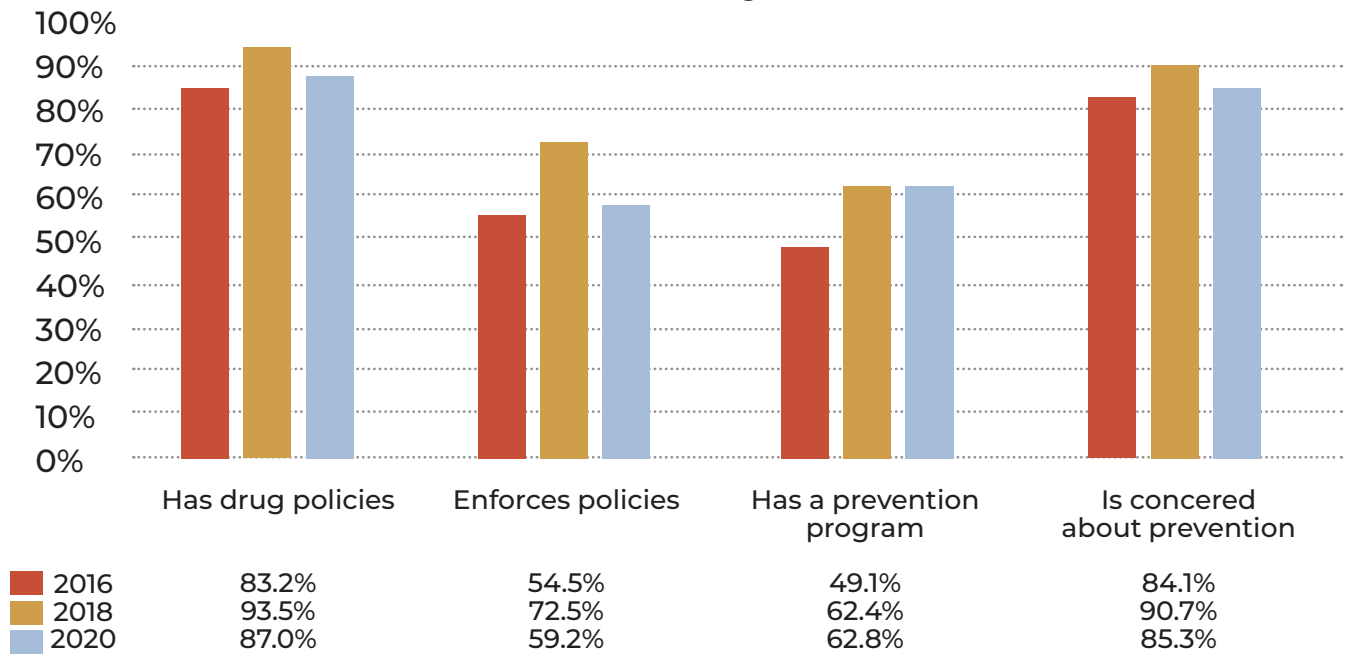
Campus Situation on Alcohol and Drugs

Overall, when asked about the campus situation on alcohol and drugs, students are aware of the alcohol and drug policies and prevention programs, and believe the College enforces policies and is concerned about the prevention of alcohol and drug use. Fewer students responded yes to these questions in 2020 than in the prior two years. Student awareness of campus policies, enforcement, and prevention seems to have declined in 2020 when compared to results from 2018 based on the percentage of respondents who agree that the College has various programs and policies in place.



Campus Situation on Alcohol and Drugs

Yes, the College:



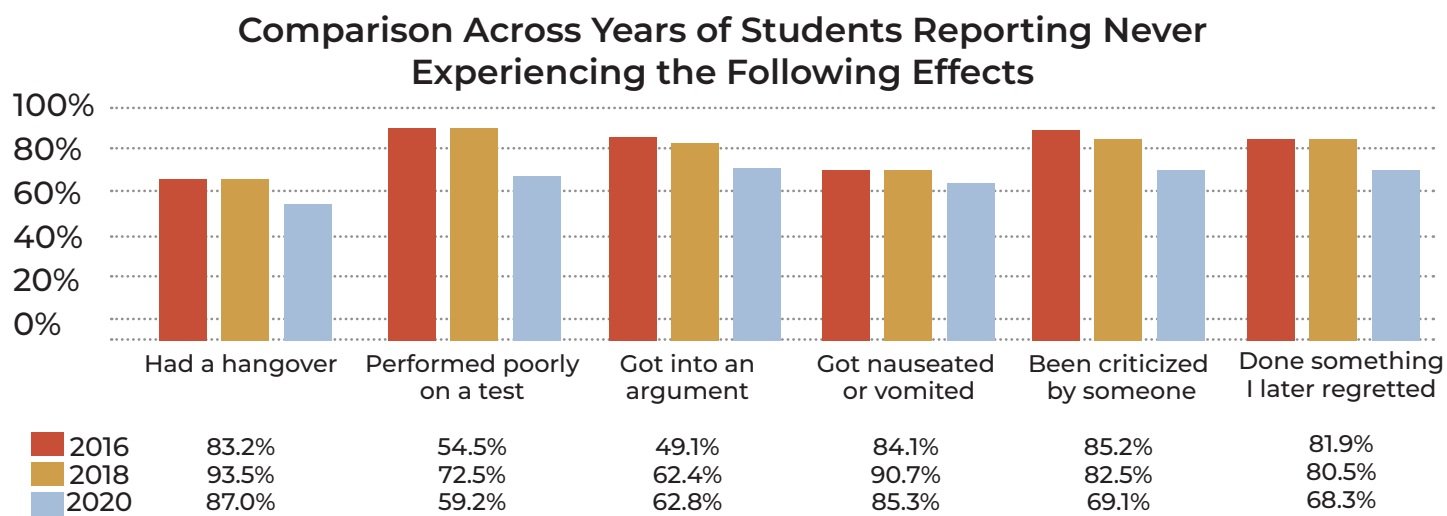
Family Drug and Alcohol Use

Students were asked to report who in their families or friends had an alcohol or drug problem. Almost 20% of students reported having no family or friends with an alcohol or drug problem. This was the highest percentage of responses, followed by 16% of students reporting they had a friend with a drug or alcohol problem. The most commonly reported relationships having alcohol or drug problems were friends, aunts/uncles, and fathers with over 200 responses each. These results are consistent with the findings from 2016 and 2018. The category of friends was not included until the 2020 survey, but father and aunts/uncles had the highest number of responses across all three surveys.

Experiences Resulting from Alcohol or Drug Use

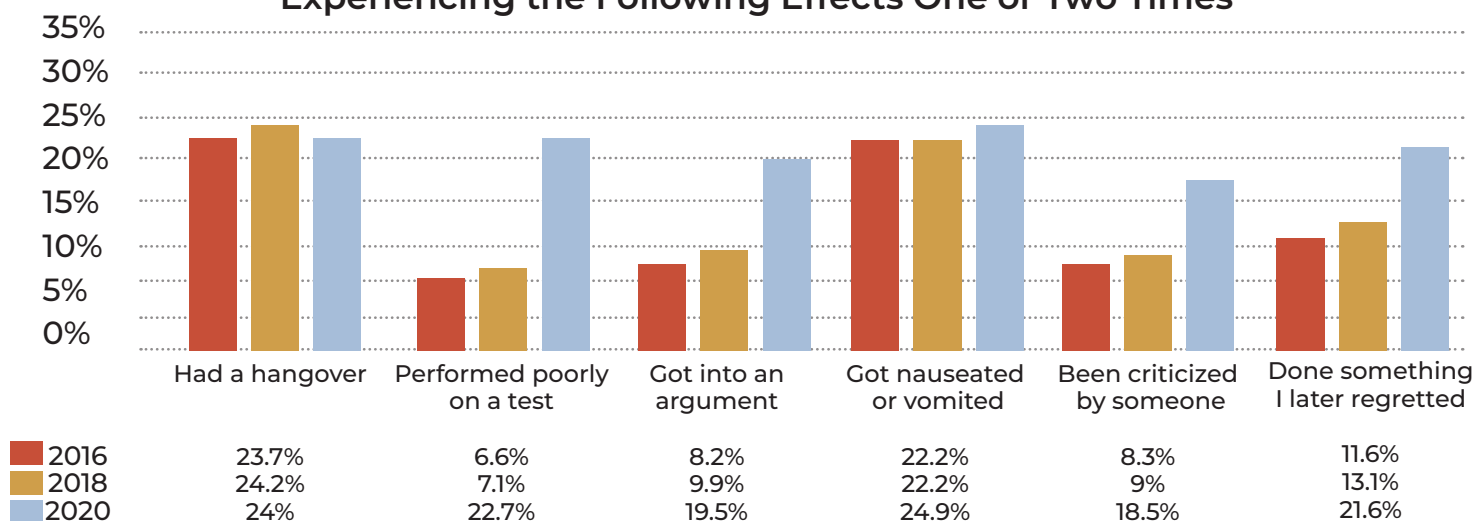
Students were asked to indicate how often they had experienced given situations due to their alcohol or drug use in the last year. Additional responses were added in the 2018 survey administration taking the choices available from 13 to 19. In the 2020 survey, one option was removed leaving 18 situations from which students could select. The majority of respondents reported that they never experienced the situations listed in the survey. However, there is wide variation in the percentage of students reporting that they never experienced given situations (e.g., 55% of students never got a hangover vs 98% reporting they had never been arrested for a DWI/DUI). For the purposes of comparison, three categories were created across the three years: never, 1-2 times, and 3 or more times. The following charts show selected comparisons across the three years of the survey based on the highest percentage of responses in the 2020 survey administration.

The first chart describes the reported rate of “never” experiencing a given situation after using alcohol or drugs. The lower percentage on this question suggests that more students have experienced the negative effects. In all items listed, the percentage of respondents who said they never experienced these effects is lower than in the previous two survey administrations. The lower percentage suggests that students are engaging in an increase in alcohol and/or drug use.



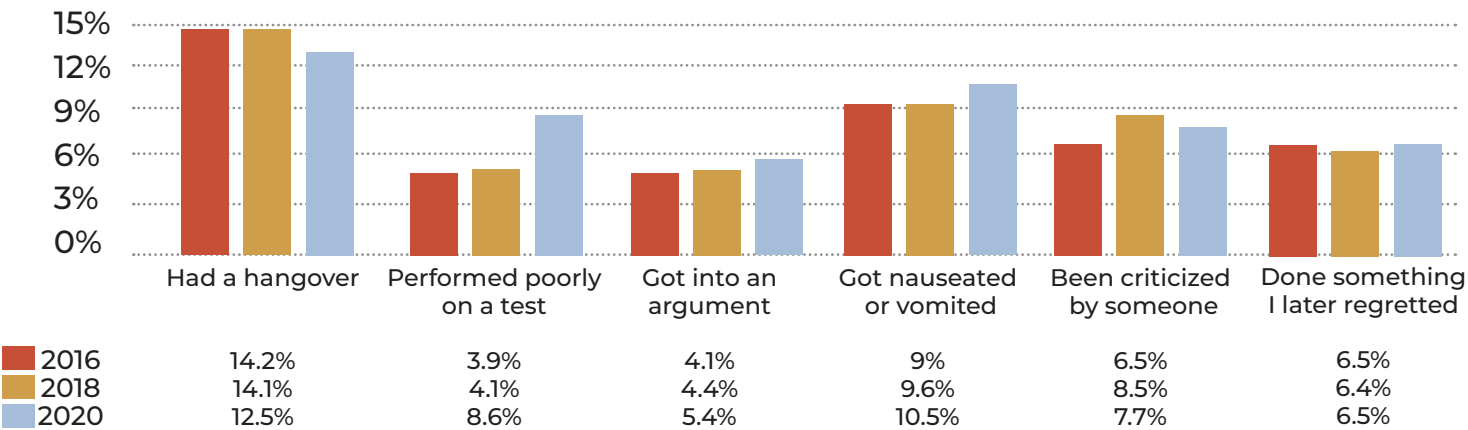
The second chart shows the items with the highest percentage of respondents who experienced a negative effect once or twice. The percentage of those who reported experiencing a hangover or getting nauseated once or twice remained consistent over the three years of the survey administration, but the other categories listed show that students in 2020 had a large increase of experiencing the effects once or twice compared to what was reported in 2016 and 2018.

Comparison Across Years of Students Reporting Experiencing the Following Effects One or Two Times



The third chart below displays the effects most often experienced by students three or more times. The largest increase in percentage from 2016 and 2018 to 2020 was students reporting they performed poorly on a test or important project due to their alcohol or drug use with double the students reporting they experienced this effect three or more times. Some variation occurred in the other categories, but responses remained fairly consistent across the three years.

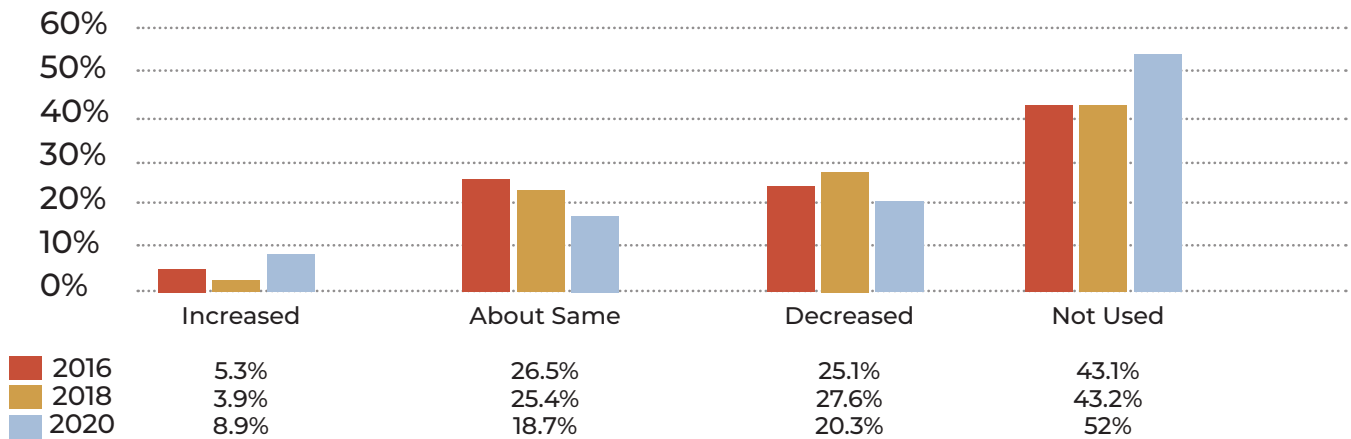
Comparison Across Years of Students Reporting Experiencing the Following Effects One or Two Times



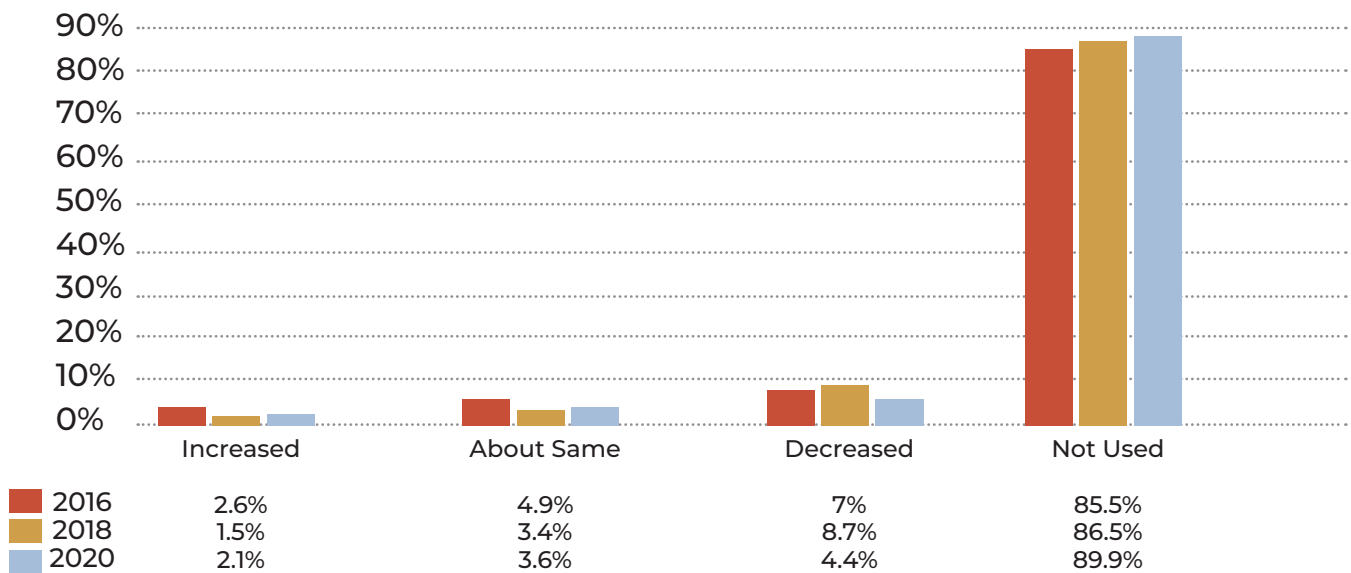
Changes in Alcohol or Drug Use

The majority of students responded that they do not use drugs or alcohol; 52% do not use alcohol and 90% do not use drugs. The consumption of alcohol and drug use declined from 2016 to 2018, but there was a five-percentage point increase from 2018 to 2020 of students who reported increasing use of alcohol in the past year. There was a small increase of students sharing that their drug use had increased in the past year. In 2020, fewer students reported that their alcohol use stayed the same or decreased compared to 2016 and 2018.

Changes in Alcohol Use



Changes in Drug Use



Engaging in Behaviors

Just over 60% of students in 2020 shared that they refused an offer of alcohol or drugs in the past month. This is an increase from 50% in 2016 and 54% in 2018. Forty-two percent of respondents heard someone else brag about his/her alcohol use or drug use, which is similar to responses in 2016 (41%) and 2018 (42%). Additionally, 22% of students shared that they have experienced peer pressure to drink or use drugs, which is a six-percentage point increase from 2018 (16%) and a nine-percentage point increase from 2016 (13%). The behavior in which the smallest number of students engaged was bragging about their own alcohol or drug use (3% in 2020), which is the same result as in 2018 (2.4%) and in 2016 (3.5%).

Campus Engagement

Students were asked to what extent they agreed with five questions related to their relationship to the College community. The Likert scale responses were combined into positive (strongly agree and agree) and negative responses (strongly disagree and disagree) to provide a summary of the percentage of students who responded positively to each statement.

Answer Options	2016	2018	2020
I abide by college policies on alcohol/drug use	91.7%	91.5%	90.0%
I feel faculty and staff care about me as a student	74.7%	75.0%	75.1%
I have a responsibility to contribute to the well-being of other students	65.0%	70.5%	72.8%
I feel valued as a person on this campus	68.0%	68.6%	70.0%
My campus encourages me to help others in need	60.7%	62.6%	69.8%

Additionally, the percentage of students who responded negatively was under 10% for every question across the three years of the survey. Overall, the percentage of students responding positively to these questions has increased from 2016 to 2020, with only a slight decline in students agreeing to abide by college policies on alcohol/drug use.

Amount of Alcohol/Drug Use

Students were asked about their alcohol and drug use in the last year and they reported using alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana more than any other drug. On average, students reported using alcohol, tobacco, and/or marijuana between one and six times per year. Students used less alcohol and tobacco in 2020 than in the previous two survey years, but there is an increase in the use of marijuana. Additionally, students were asked about their alcohol and drug use over the past 30 days. Alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana were reported as having the highest usage with the average usage between one to nine times in the last 30 days. Reports of using other drugs was minimal.

Friends' Perceptions of Alcohol or Drug Use

Overall, students reported that their friends disapprove of the regular use of alcohol and/or drugs. Interestingly, respondents believe that their friends do not disapprove of them smoking marijuana occasionally, but they disapprove or strongly disapprove of all other consumption of alcohol or drugs. Responses in 2020 are similar to results from 2018 and 2016.

Effects and Safety of Alcohol or Drug Use

When asked whether alcohol had certain effects, students were more likely to believe alcohol consumption enhances their social activity, breaks the ice, gives people something to do, and gives them something to talk about. However, even though students reported that they believe alcohol has positive effects on some social activity, the percentage of "yes" answers was much lower in 2020 than in 2018 or 2016. On the other end of the spectrum, most students did not believe that alcohol makes anyone sexier. Again, the percentage of respondents answering yes were lower in 2020 than in either of the previous survey years.

Answer Options	% Responding Yes		
	2016	2018	2020
Enhances social activity	52.4	54.6	42.9
Breaks the ice	49.1	50.8	36.7
Gives people something to do	46.1	49.0	38.1
Gives people something to talk about	41.9	43.3	34.2
Makes women sexier	11.7	10.8	8.3
Makes men sexier	10.0	9.6	8.4

Students were asked if it would be safe to experience alcohol and illegal drugs. Trying marijuana or smoking marijuana occasionally was deemed safe by 43.5% and 34.0% of survey respondents, respectively. Smoking marijuana regularly was rated as safe by 22.6% of respondents and taking one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day was rated safe by 16.6% of respondents. The remaining choices were rated to be unsafe by the majority of respondents, with the least acceptable items being regularly taking cocaine, amphetamines, or LSD. Responses on the 2020 survey are similar to those on the previous two surveys. However, fewer students in 2020 than in 2016 or 2018 agreed that any amount of drug or alcohol use is safe.

COMMENTS ANALYSIS

Students were given the option to provide additional comments, questions, concerns or program requests. Just under 100 comments were received. Raw comments, with any personally identifiable information are found in Appendix B. Just over 30 comments were received that noted the survey was confusing, it was hard to read on a mobile device or that some of the questions were irrelevant. There were approximately 10 comments noting that marijuana is now legal in Oklahoma and the questions should be asked in a way that reflect current laws so as not to combine a legal substance with illegal substances. Additionally, there were some comments stating that they used legal, prescribed amphetamines for medical conditions and there should be options to separate illegal from prescribed amphetamines. Following the results in the questions, a number of students shared that they felt alcohol or marijuana use was acceptable in moderation, but that using other drugs was not acceptable. There are six comments from students stating that they were clean and sober. Several students commented that some of the questions seemed to be leading them to answer a certain way or implicate them in some sort of bad behaviors.

Disciplinary Sanctions

OCCC abides by all drug and alcohol-related policies, regulations, and laws, and imposes consistent disciplinary sanctions in accordance with local, State, or Federal law. In reviewing the offense listed below, there were no irregularities or inconsistencies found in the disciplinary action taken from past offenses. A complaint and grievance process is available for student and employees who feel any disciplinary process is unfair or unsubstantiated. The data below represents the number of drug and/or alcohol offenses committed by students and employees in 2019 and 2020.

Students

Year	Number of Offenses	Actions Taken
2019	1 public intoxication*	Two year suspension
	1 possession of CDS (meth)	Two year probation
2020	1 possession of marijuana	Warning and reflection essay

Employees

Year	Number of Offenses	Actions Taken
2019	0	N/A
2020	0	N/A

**This case included disorderly conduct, disruption, property damage and violations of the law.*

Programs, Services, and Initiatives

The Campus Police Department, the Office of Student Support Services, and community resources created a partnership to provide co-curricular, educational programming to the OCCC community. These departments play an important role in educating students, faculty, and staff about alcohol and other drugs through awareness programs, displays of literature, health fairs and other campus events.

All Oklahoma City Community College campuses received drug and alcohol prevention programming. Alcohol, marijuana, and smoking are the top three substances students reported using in the OCCC 2018 campus wide student survey. OCCC counseling staff emphasized these substances in programming.

Below is a summary of events hosted during the review period (2019-2020) along with programs that are continually ongoing.

Keeping Kids Safe – OCCC Main Campus – Tuesday, January 15th, 2019.

Number of Participants: 8 Career Transition Students, 8 surveys completed

This three-hour training included a 30-minute presentation on prescription drug misuse and abuse, opioids, drug addiction and information on opioid overdose and the use of Naloxone. The focus of this presentation was teaching parents how to keep themselves and their family safe, specifically as it relates to prescription drugs in the home.



Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Impacts and Treatment Options – OCCC Professional Development Institute & OCCC Family and Community Education Center

Number of Participants: 74 surveys collected

This presentation provides general information on drug and alcohol use, its impact on individuals and families, and where students can find services, on and off-campus.

Community Wellness Information Fair – OCCC Family and Community Education Center – Wednesday, April 17th, 2019.

Estimated Participation: 90 participants, 50 surveys collected

This event was specifically created for the FACE Center, Professional Development Center and Capitol Hill students. Many of these students are learning English. We provided a substance abuse vendor fair because it was determined that this type of programming would reach the most students. Each teacher brought their class to meet with the vendors and learn about the services they provide. The students filled out the surveys in their classrooms, so their teachers could assist them.

Vendors Included:

- OCCC Student Support Services
- Latino Community Agency
- Integris Decisions and Addiction Recovery
- OCCC Recruitment and Admissions
- La Luz Organization
- Sunbeam Family Services
- OCCC Campus Police Department
- NorthCare Mental Health Center
- Children First
- Hope Community Center
- ODMHSAS – Tobacco and Health
- DCCCA Prevention Services (Rx Abuse)





Understanding Trauma & Codependence: The Importance of Self-Care for Healthcare Professionals – OCCC Main Campus – Tuesday, April 30th, 2019, 12:30pm – 1:20pm

Number of Participants: 50 students, 44 surveys completed

This presentation provided information on codependency, trauma, and self-care for Health Professions. The 2016 Student Survey indicated that 35% of our students have one or more family members who suffer from addiction. This presentation helps reach those students who are impacted by family addiction.



Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Impacts and Treatment Options – OCCC Capitol Hill Center – Wednesday, May 1st and Thursday, May 2nd, 2019.

Number of Participants: N/A, 71 surveys collected.

This presentation provides general information on drug and alcohol use, its impact on individuals and families, and where students can find services, on and off-campus. Because many of the student's primary language is in Spanish, we utilized a translator so that we could present in English and Spanish. Our surveys were written in English and Spanish.

Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) – Offered to all OCCC faculty, staff and students – July 2018- June 2019

Number of Participants: 32

Counselors provided three sessions of Mental Health First Aid to faculty and students. Mental Health First Aid is an 8-hour training program that teaches the participants to provide the initial help to a person developing a mental health or substance use problem, or experiencing a mental health crisis. This training provides specific information about drugs and alcohol, signs and symptoms of substance use problems and practical ways to intervene.

Third Annual Be Smart, Safe and Sober – OCCC Main Campus – Tuesday, October 8, 2019

Number of Participants: 70 Students, 38 surveys completed

This one-day interactive event consisted of five activities. The main purpose of this event was alcohol awareness. These included:

- “Drunk” video games – Participants played video games while wearing beer goggles. These goggles distort the participant’s perception to allow participants to experience the effect of alcohol on driving and other activities.
- “The Mule” – Outdoor-driving simulator – Students used beer goggles to drive a 4 wheeler, to help them understand the effects of alcohol on their driving.
- Sobriety Test – OCCC Campus Police taught students how drinking affects a person’s abilities by having them run through a series of sobriety tests while wearing beer goggles.
- How much is a drink? – Using shot glasses and party cups, participants learned how much alcohol they are really consuming in a party cup.
- Check your Drinking – Participants filled out an online screening that helped them identify their alcohol risk. The participants had the option of emailing themselves a report.

To encourage participation, the students were able to enter to win a door prize if they completed 2 out of the 5 activities. Because of free donations from Braum’s, Sonic, Sam’s, and Walmart, we were able to provide food and freebies for the event.





Understanding Trauma & Codependence: The Importance of Self-Care for Healthcare Professionals – OCCC Main Campus – Tuesday, October 22nd, 2019.

Number of Participants: 40 students, 34 surveys collected.

This presentation provided information on codependency, trauma, and addiction. The 2018 OCCC campus wide student survey indicated that 32% of students had one or two family members with a problem with some students having multiple family members experiencing alcohol and/or other drug problems. This presentation was about family addiction, to help students who are impacted.



The Opioid Epidemic 2.0: Counterfeit Crisis – OCCC Main Campus – Thursday, November 14, 2019

Number of Participants: 100 Staff & Students, 16 surveys completed.

Student Support Services and Student Life created a panel discussion to provide information on the prescription drug abuse crisis. Mike Hunter, the Oklahoma Attorney General sent a letter to OCCC's President outlining specific information about educating college students regarding this crisis. The design of this panel discussion included OAG Hunter's recommendations. The panel discussion included experts in pharmacology, recovery, student in recovery and law enforcement.

The panel included; Mark Woodward, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics; Rep. Chris Kannady, OK House of Representatives District 91, AG's Opioid Task Force; Claudia McGurk, Valley Hope Recovery; Dr. Phong Hoang, Creative Care Pharmacy; and Dustin Huckabe, OU student and president of Students in Recovery.



Co-occurring Disorders and Trauma in Healthcare Professionals – OCCC Main Campus – Thursday, December 5, 2019

Number of Participants: N/A, 53 surveys completed

Julio I. Rojas, PhD, Director of OUHSC ExecuCare, provided information on health care professionals and addiction. He explained the risks, the impacts on health and a medical career.



Understanding Trauma & Codependence: The Importance of Self-Care for Healthcare Professionals – OCCC Main Campus – Tuesday, February 18th, 2020

Number of Participants: 45 students, 33 surveys collected

This presentation provided information on codependency, trauma, and addiction. The 2018 Campus Wide Student Survey indicated that 32% of students had one or two family members with a problem with some students having multiple family members experiencing alcohol and/or other drug problems. This presentation was about family addiction, to help students who are impacted.



Community Wellness Info Fair – Family and Community Education Center (FACE) –
Wednesday, February 26th, 2020

Number of Participants: N/A, 146 surveys completed

This event was specifically created for the FACE Center, Professional Development Center and Capitol Hill students. Many of these students are learning English. We provided a substance abuse vendor fair because it was determined that this type of programming would reach the most students. Each teacher brought their class to meet with the vendors and learn about the services they provide. The students filled out the surveys in their classrooms, so their teachers could assist them.

Vendors Included:

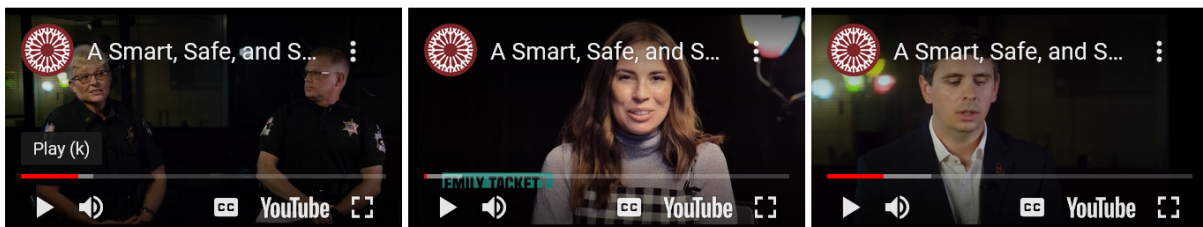
- Red Rock
- Chance to Change
- Green Shoe Foundation
- Hope Community Services
- Integris Decisions and Addiction Recovery
- Jennifer Fillmore, Mrs. Oklahoma County
- North Care Mental Health Center
- OCCC Police Department
- OCCC Recruitment & Admissions
- OCCC Student Support Services
- National Guard
- ORO Development Corporation
- Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center



Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Referral Video – OCCC Capitol Hill Facebook Page – May, 2020.

The original plan was to present information to Capitol Hill in Person in April 2020. Due to Covid-19 health restrictions, we had to cancel the original plans and we uploaded a Spanish and English translation of the presentation to the Capitol Hill Facebook page. The Facebook platform restricted our ability to limit surveys to students and provide us with usable results; therefore, we did not include surveys.

4th Annual Be Smart, Safe and Sober – Virtual for all OCCC Campuses – September 21st through 25th, 2020



Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, all Smart, Safe and Sober activities were held virtually. A webpage was created which provided links to surveys, videos and interactive screenings.

- <https://www.occc.edu/sober/>
- The Office of Student Life advertised the event through email and placed posters throughout the campus
- The OCCC Campus Police Department placed posters on their Campus Safety Information boards
- Be Smart, Safe and Sober information was displayed on the student's Moodle accounts
- Emails were sent to all OCCC Professors encouraging students to participate
- The Office of Marketing and Public Relations advertised Be Smart, Safe and Sober on all social media platforms



Programming Survey Conclusions

Total Surveys Collected: 421

The College offered a variety of activities during 2019 and 2020 to engage students in learning more about the abuse of alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes, illegal drugs and prescription drugs. Whether it was wearing goggles to simulate drunkenness or speaking with a local vendor on assistance available in the field, or listening to a presentation, students had many opportunities to learn about the impact of misuse.

The results of these activities were very positive.

In 2019, eighty-five percent of the participants agreed that they had learned something during the presentation. Ninety percent would encourage a friend to attend a session.

In 2020, ninety-one percent of the participants who rated that they had learned something during the presentation identified a four or five on a five-point agreement scale. Similarly, ninety-two percent of the participants would encourage a friend to attend a session.

**2019 and 2020 programming surveys attached as Appendix A.*

Program Goals, Evaluation, and Recommendations

The committee created the following minimum goals for the Drug and Alcohol

Prevention Program:

- Maintain policy, prevention strategies, and resources. Ensure that other drug and alcohol-related facts are readily available.
- Notify all employees and students that OCCC is a drug and alcohol-free campus and where to find policy and other program-related information on the website.
- Utilize survey information gathered from the OCCC Core Survey for Alcohol and Drug Assessment to determine what substances students abuse the most and structure our programs accordingly.
- Provide programming for all OCCC Campuses.
- Create specific program reviews that include an analysis of the data collected from surveys from each of the programs provided.

Goals	Program Activities	Evaluation	Recommendations
Maintain policy, prevention strategies, and resources. Ensure that other drug and alcohol-related facts are readily available.	OCCC Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program is found in the OCCC policies and in the student handbook. Resources can be found at the Student Support Services webpage. New employees are notified about OCCC EAP.	Goal Met	Create a website or page on the OCCC website dedicated to the College's Alcohol and Drug policies, prevention strategies, upcoming programs, and resources.
Notify all employees and students that OCCC is a drug and alcohol-free campus, and where to find policy and other program-related information.	The Annual Notification was sent at the beginning of each semester after the final drop date. Additionally, the Annual Notification was sent after the last drop date for each 8-week terms.	Goal Met	Maintain a consistent message for each term. Ensure accountability with tracking each time the notification is sent out.
Utilize survey information from the OCCC Core Survey for Alcohol and Drug Assessment to determine what substances students abuse the most and structure our programs accordingly.	Core Survey for Alcohol and Drug Assessment was distributed in Fall 2016, 2018, and 2020. Individual surveys are gathered from participants who attend a drug and alcohol prevention event, presentation or program	Goal Met	Continue the Core Survey every two (2) years. Continue gathering surveys for each individual program to determine specific effectiveness.
Provide programming for all OCCC Campuses.	Programs were held at the Main Campus, the Family and Community Education Center, and the Capitol Hill Center.	Goal Met	Continue to provide programs at all campuses.
Create specific program reviews that include an analysis of the data collected from surveys from each of the programs provided.	A survey was provided at each specific program which showed positive reviews for all programs.	Goal Met	Continue to issue a shorter standardized post-survey at each program.

Program Strengths and Areas for Improvement

The following are noted strengths and areas for improvement of the alcohol and drug program at OCCC.

Strengths

- Drug and Alcohol Prevention information is included in all New Employee Orientations.
- Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for employees and is widely known.
- Prevention programs focusing on drug and alcohol are regularly planned and available to students, faculty, and staff.
- The CORE Survey for Alcohol and Drug Assessment was effective in determining specific topics/issues to target for programming.
- Effectiveness of the individual programs.
- In the last two years, only three arrests and/or referrals were made by OCCC Campus Police for violation of alcohol or drug laws by students and no arrest/or referrals were made for employees.
- Committed to programming by creating digital media and virtual events during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Areas for Improvement

- Dedicate a webpage or link on the OCCC website to the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program.
- Continue to improve the alcohol and drug prevention programming and resources offered to all students and employees.

Conclusion

The Biennial Review Committee conducted a comprehensive analysis of the alcohol and drug policies, related programs, services, and enforcement practices for academic years 2019-2020.

Oklahoma City Community College uses a comprehensive approach to address alcohol and other drug use on campus, focusing on policy, education, collaboration, enforcement, and intervention. All components work together to ensure that students and employees are provided information and resources that promote a safe and healthy environment that attempts to mitigate risk as it pertains to alcohol and other drug use. The College will continue to develop, assess, and pursue the best practices for our campus community to create a safe and healthy learning and working environment for our students and employees.

Goals for Next Year:

- Consistently distribute the Annual Notification to all students and employees each semester.
- Continue to provide meaningful specific programs to all students and employees.
- Increase student and employee attendance at programs offered by the college.
- Create a webpage on the OCCC website that contains all alcohol and drug policies, programming, and resources available to students and employees.