

Drug Education / Drug Testing Survey: Preliminary Results

NCAA Research
December 2013



Survey Area	Covered	Not Covered
Drug/Alcohol Education Program	X	
Components of Drug/Alcohol Education		X
Funding for Drug/Alcohol Education	X	
Drug/Alcohol Education for Coaches		X
Alcohol Policy During Recruiting Visits		X
NCAA Banned Substances Policy		X
Nutritional Supplements Policies and Education		X
Drug Testing Program	X	
Components of Drug Testing Program	X	
Consequences of Positive Tests	X	
Student-Athlete Rehabilitation		
Satisfaction with NCAA Drug Testing Prog.		
THC Testing	X	
Institutional and Conf Testing Requirements		X
Facility Alcohol Management		X

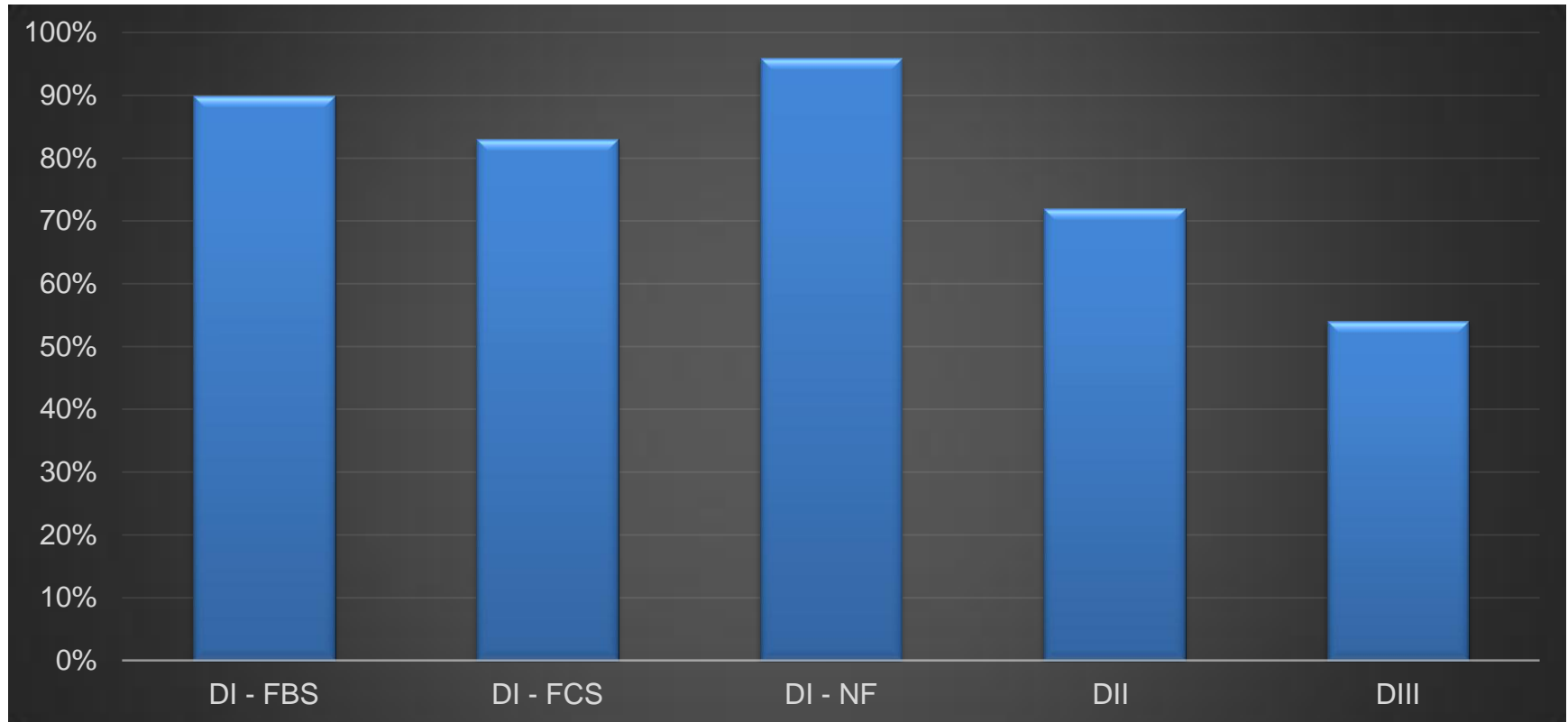
Response

- The survey was sent to the attention of the Athletics Director at all NCAA institutions.
- 488 institutions responded for a response rate of 45%. This is a 10% increase from last year.

Div. I – FBS	Div. I – FCS	Div. I – No Football	Div. II	Div. III
49% (n=58)	42% (n=52)	47% (n=46)	48% (n=151)	40% (n=178)

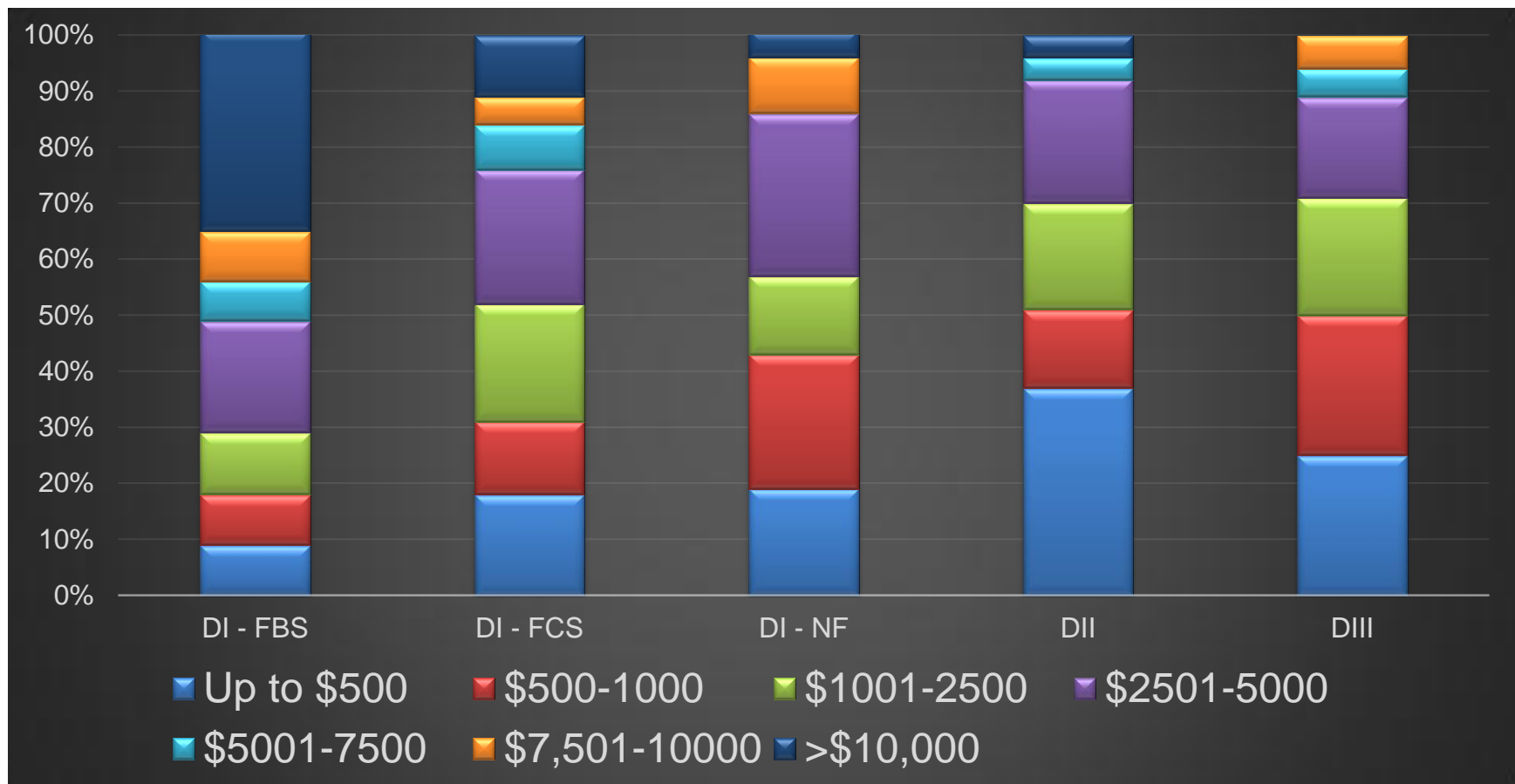
Institutions with Drug/Alcohol Education Programs

- Overall, 71% of institutions report having an education program currently in place for their student-athletes. There were divisional differences:



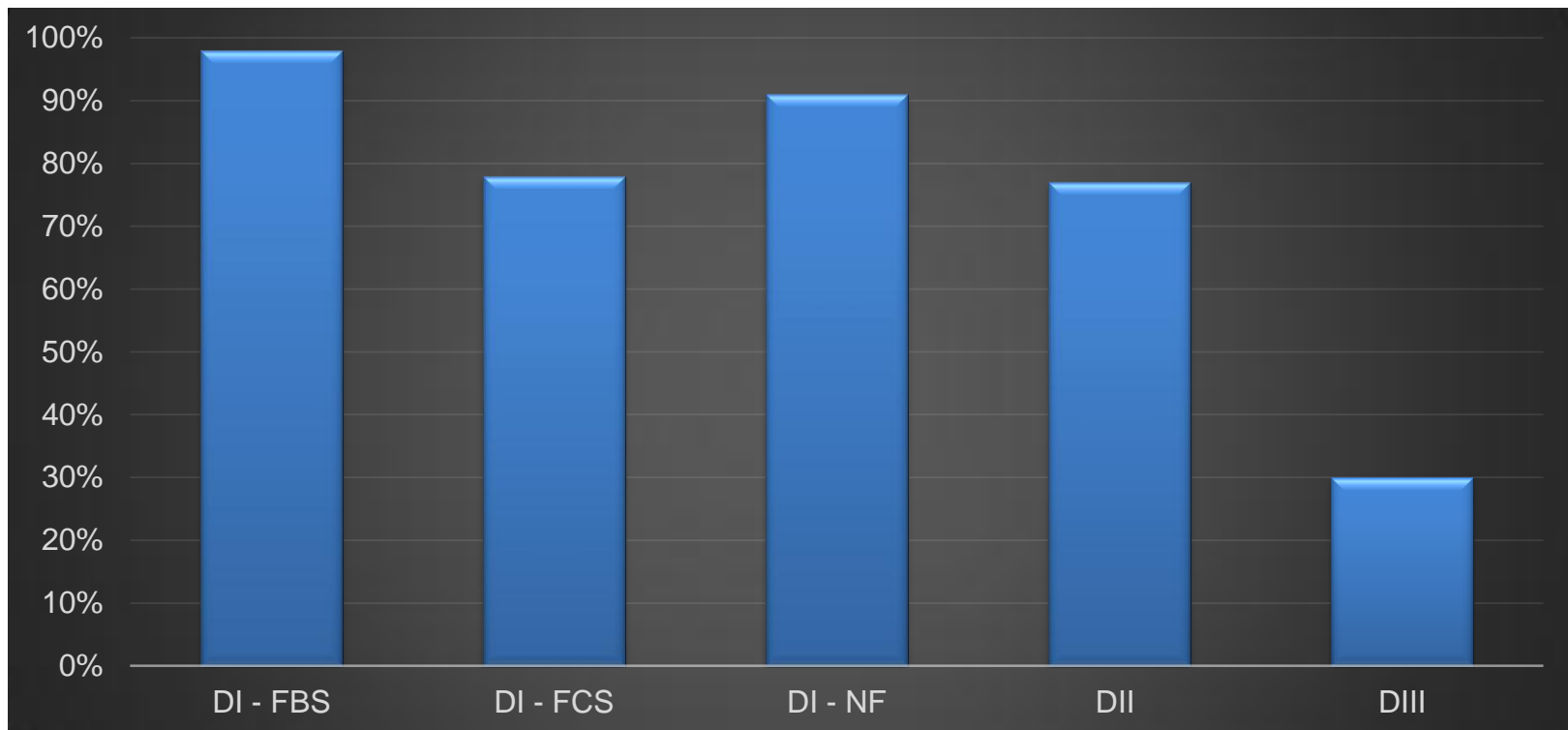
Institutions with Drug/Alcohol Education Programs

- 60% of institutions reported they spent \$2,500 or less on their student-athlete education programs.



Institutional Drug Testing Program

- At least three-quarters of Division I and II institutions report having an institutional drug testing program; approximately 30% of Division III institutions report such a program.



Part I: Synthetic Cannabinoids

Synthetic Cannabinoid

- Division I FBS institutions are significantly more likely to provide education, as well as testing, on synthetic cannabinoids.

	Div. I – FBS	Div. I – FCS	Div. I – No Football	Div. II	Div. III
Education (n=314)	89%	53%	50%	49%	40%
Testing (n=286)	70%	55%	34%	34%	29%

- There is a significant relationship between offering education and required institutional testing. Of those that do not offer education, only 16% have a testing program.
- Most institutions, on average, have had a testing program in place for synthetic cannabinoids for a little over 2 years. In Division III, however, it's been for a little over one year, on average.

Synthetic Cannabinoid

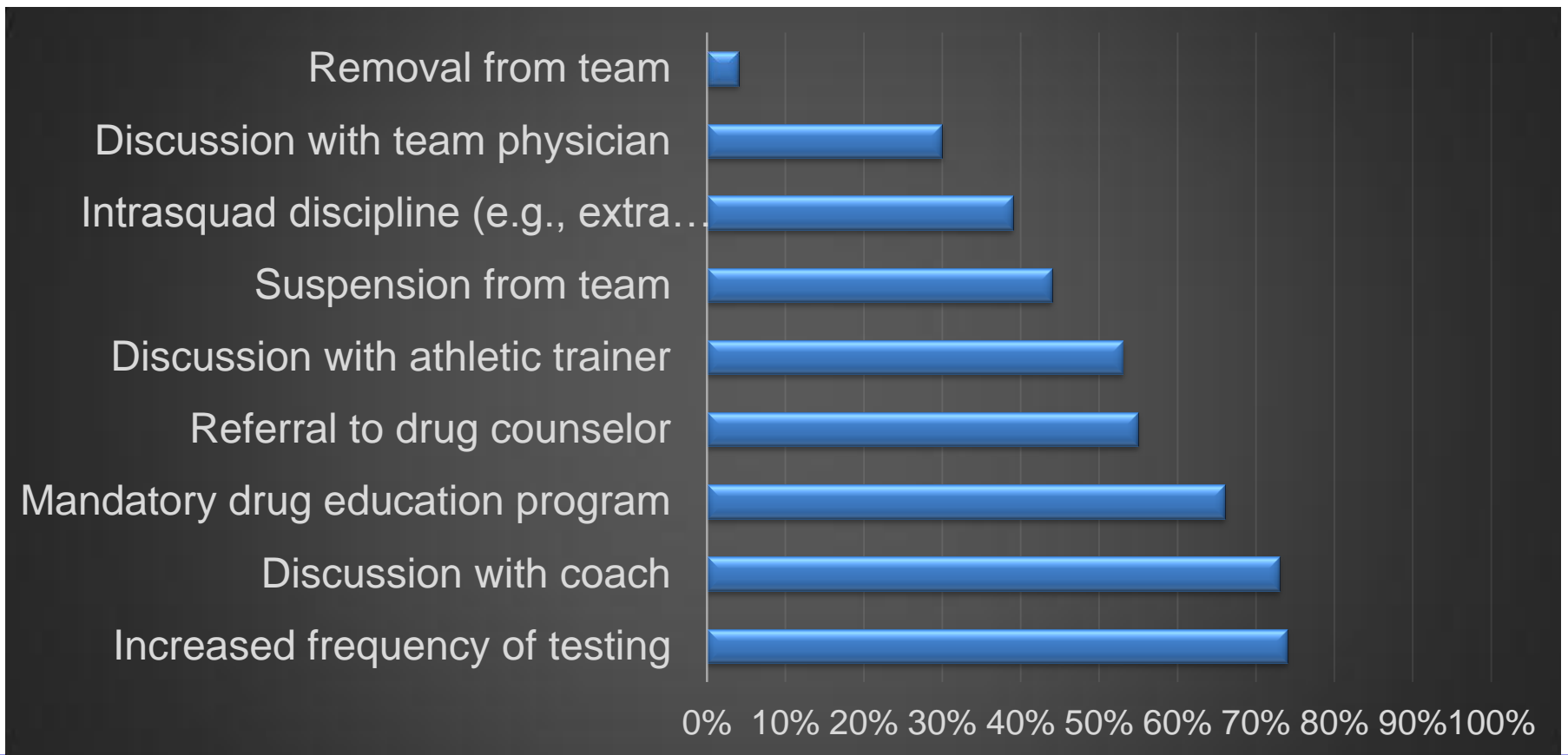
- There was a very low response to this question. For those who did respond, we see that DI FBS institutions test, on average, 350 student-athletes each year for synthetic cannabinoids. The other divisions test significantly fewer.

	Div. I – FBS	Div. I – FCS	Div. I – No Football	Div. II	Div. III
Average # SA tested (n=100)	350	98	96	60	50
Average % testing positive (n=100)	1.2%	1.7%	2.6%	1.3%	0.4%

- Institutions reported between one-half to 2.6% of tests came back positive.

Synthetic Cannabinoid

- Just over 100 institutions responded to the question of consequences for a positive test. Over one-half report multiple consequences. A write-in response was also possible...many of which included a meeting with the Athletic Director.



Part II: Stimulant Medication

Stimulant Medication

- A high percentage of institutions within each of the divisions both provide education and require testing for stimulant medication.

	Div. I – FBS	Div. I – FCS	Div. I – No Football	Div. II	Div. III
Education (n=314)	96%	80%	79%	68%	60%
Testing (n=279)	100%	89%	90%	69%	68%

- While 87% of institutions that provide education also test, 62% of those that do *not* provide education still test.
- Institutions, on average, have had a testing program in place for stimulant medication for anywhere between 4 and just over 12 years, depending on division.

Stimulant Medication

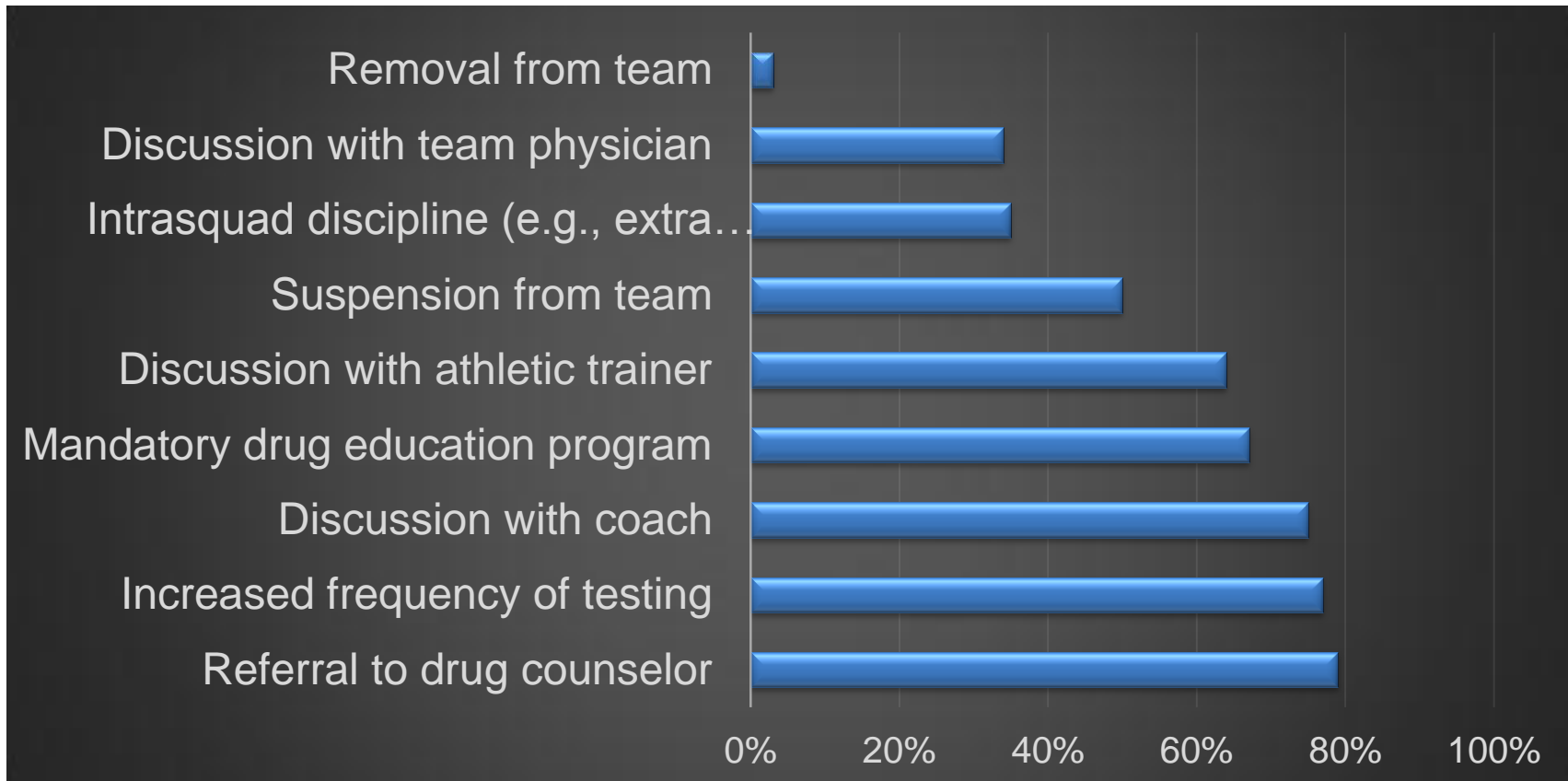
- DI FBS institutions test, on average, almost 500 student-athletes each year for stimulant medications. The other divisions test significantly fewer.

	Div. I – FBS	Div. I – FCS	Div. I – No Football	Div. II	Div. III
Average # SA tested (n=202)	497	140	117	69	91
Average % testing positive (n=192)	3.3%	2.2%	3.2%	1.3%	1.2%

- Institutions reported between just over 1% to just over 3% of tests came back positive. Some institutions qualified their response that the positive tests were accompanied with a prescription. These were removed from the analysis.

Stimulant Medication

- All but three responses...removal, discussion with physician and intrasquad discipline were endorsed by at least 50% of institutions. For those that indicated “other,” suspension from competition and meeting with AD were most frequently cited.



Part III: Narcotic Pain Medication/Opiates

Narcotic Pain Medication/Opiates

- A high percentage of institutions within each of the divisions both provide education and require testing for stimulant medication.

	Div. I – FBS	Div. I – FCS	Div. I – No Football	Div. II	Div. III
Education (n=312)	89%	66%	71%	63%	59%
Testing (n=269)	94%	77%	82%	69%	71%

- While 84% of institutions that provide education also test, 64% of those that do *not* provide education still test.
- The majority of institutions test for each substance:

Vicodin	Oxycodone	Codeine	Morphine	Heroin	Other
68%	78%	73%	68%	79%	8%

Narcotic Pain Medication/Opiates

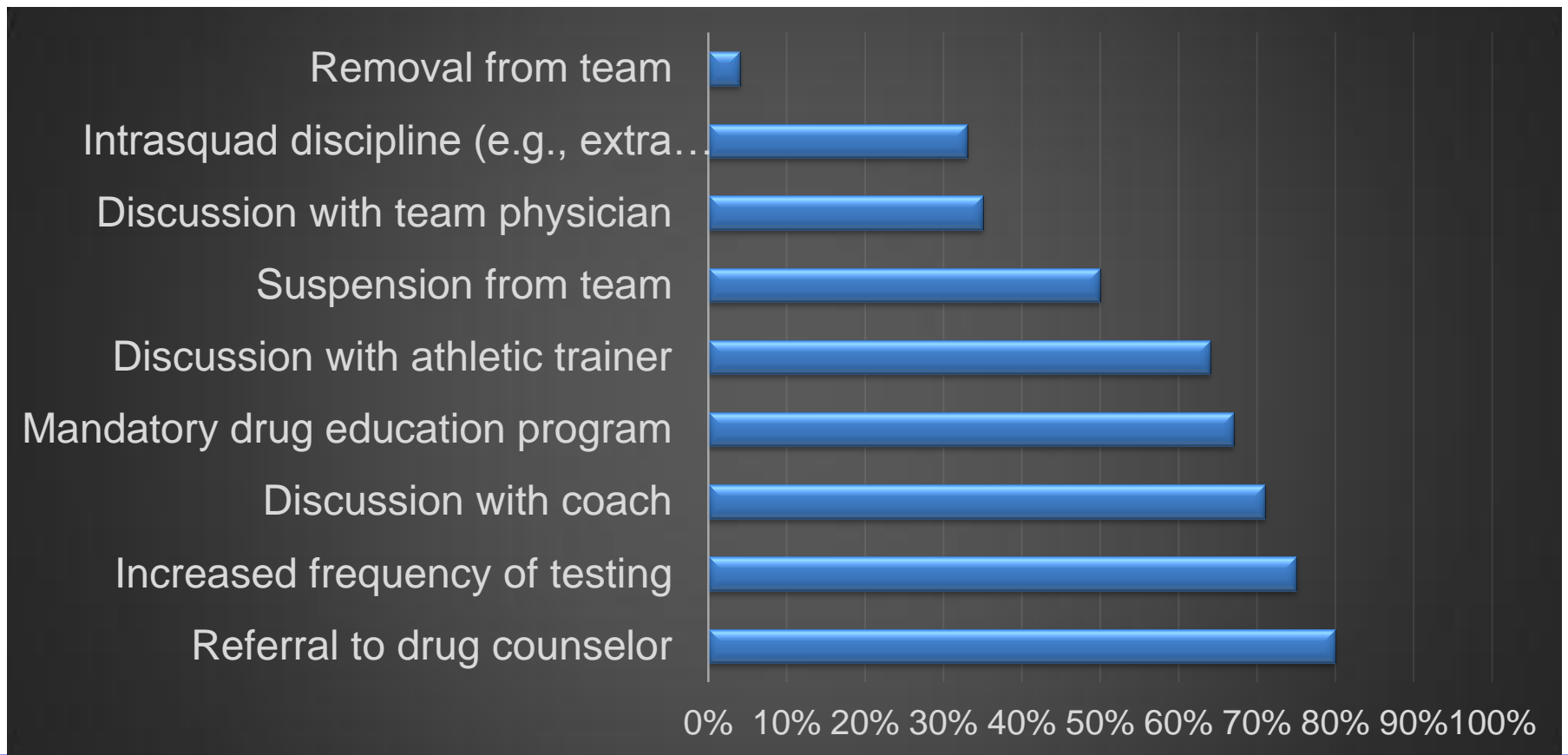
- Institutions, on average, have had a testing program in place for opiates for anywhere between 4 and just over 12 years, depending on division.
- DI FBS institutions test, on average, over 300 student-athletes each year for stimulant medications. The other divisions test significantly fewer.

	Div. I – FBS	Div. I – FCS	Div. I – No Football	Div. II	Div. III
Average # SA tested (n=182)	345	152	116	72	75
Average % testing positive (n=181)	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%

- Institutions reported between 0.5% and 1% of tests came back positive. Some institutions qualified their response that the positive tests were accompanied with a prescription. These were removed from the analysis.

Narcotic Pain Medication/Opiates

- All but three responses...removal, discussion with physician and intrasquad discipline were endorsed by at least 50% of institutions. For those that indicated “other,” suspension from competition and meeting with AD were most frequently cited.



Part IV: NCAA Testing Policies

NCAA Testing Policies

- Overall, 74% of institutions reported support for a year-round THC testing program.

	Div. I – FBS	Div. I – FCS	Div. I – No Football	Div. II	Div. III
Test Year Round	65%	85%	84%	87%	58%
NCAA Championships Only	26%	7%	9%	7%	29%
Should Not Test	9%	9%	7%	5%	14%

- Two-thirds of institutions reported support for a change in penalty for street drugs so that it is no longer a loss of competition for one full year and the loss of a season but instead would be a loss of 50% of competition in all sports. There were no differences by division.

NCAA Testing Policies

- Just over one-half of institutions (56%) responded that they would NOT foresee any barrier to HGH testing via a blood test.
- Those who did indicate a lack of support were asked to provide additional information regarding their response. Several themes were heard repeatedly:
 - Cost
 - Too invasive
 - Other resource concerns...facility, personnel
 - Difficulty of drawing blood/Risks to drawing blood
 - Student-athlete well-being concerns, including SA resistance to having blood drawn
 - Legal/privacy issues