A Team Effort: How to Work Effectively with Campus Athletics on Student-Athlete ATOD Issues.

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Who is The National Collegiate Athletic Association?





- Higher Education Association with services to support athletics departments at over 1000 IHE
- Membership-led association abiding by the NCAA principles of student-athlete welfare: shared responsibility to provide an environment that protects the health safety of student-athletes.

Audiences

- Student-Athletes.
- Pre-Collegiate.
- Membership.
- National Office.
- Affiliate Organizations.
- Public.



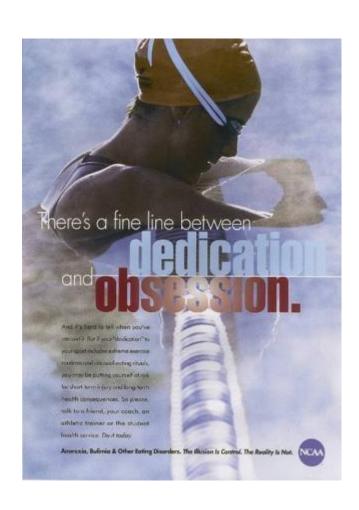
Program Targets

NCAA Student Athlete Affairs provides programming, support and resources that promote...

Fair Play
Healthy Choices
Positive Life Skills
Safe Environments
Academic Success
Community Leadership
Lifelong Learning

...for the total development of the student-athlete

Health and Safety Topics



NCAA Programming

www.ncaa.org/health-safety

- + Drug Testing
- + Mental Health Promotion
- + Hazing Prevention
- + Nutrition and Performance
- + Alcohol and Other Drugs Ed.
- + Sexual Health Promotion
- + Disease Prevention
- + Injury Research and Prevention
- + Sports Medicine Guidelines

Drug Testing & Education-A Shared Responsibility

To deter drug use

To protect student-athlete health and safety

To maintain the integrity of the game

Most Student-Athletes Don't . . .

2009 NCAA Study of 20,000 Student-Athletes --

Percent Reporting "Never Used"

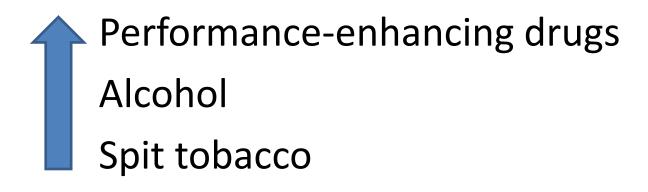
- Anabolic Steroids **98.6**%
- Ephedrine **97.7**%
- Amphetamines 96.3%
- Cocaine 95.7%
- Narcotics **94.1%**
- Spit Tobacco **75.1**%
- Cigarettes **73.8**%
- Marijuana **62.3**%
- Alcohol **12.6**%

What detracts from performance?

- Under-eating
- Poor nutrition
- Overtraining
- Lack of rest and recovery

- Dehydration
- Lack of sleep
- Too much stress
- Substance abuse

What substances are student-athletes at higher risk of abuse?



What substances are they at same or reduced risk?



Banned Drug Classes

- (a) Stimulants
- (b) Anabolic agents
- (c) Alcohol and Beta Blockers (banned for rifle only) (renamed in 09-10)
- (d) Diuretics and other masking agents
- (e) Street drugs
- (f) Peptide hormones and analogues
- (g) Anti-estrogens
- (h) Beta 2 Agonists (re-located in 09-10)

NCAA Drug Testing

- Championship Program
 - All sports, all divisions over a 5-year period
- Year-Round Program
 - Division I & Division II
 - Summer Testing
- Appeals process available
- Medical Exceptions for documented medical need

NCAA Year-Round Drug Test Results

(medical exception granted)

	98-99	99-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total No. of Tests	9078	9206	9206	9042	9256	8980	10,094	10,106	10,468	11,074	11,088
Ephedrine	х	х	х	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Steroids	90	92	93	71	80	46	49	46	27	57	72 [25]
Diuretics or Manipulators		3	2	2	1	2	0	2(2)	1	7(2)	5 (4)
Street Drugs (Exit Test)										1	
Protocol issues	25	6	2	4	-	-	18	18	17	18	20
Total Positives	115	101	97	77	81	48	68	66(2)	45	83(2)	106 (6) [30]

NCAA Positive Tests for Marijuana

Championship test results

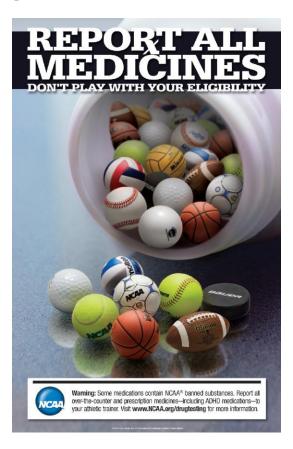
	98 99	99 00	200 0 01	200 1 02	200 2 03	2003 04	2004 05	2005 06	2006 07	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009-10
Total No. of Tests	112 8	148 8	147 4	165 7	151 3	1561	1516	2565	2581	2512	2481	2568
Street Drugs	5	20	7	10	8	10	17	37	21	30	26	71
Percent positive	.4	1.3	.4	.6	.5	.6	1.1	1.4	.8	1.2	1.0	2.8%

Medical Exceptions for Banned Drug Use

Not available for Marijuana

Stricter Application for ADHD Stimulants August 2009

- New Guidelines published January 09
 - Written in consultation with MD's, Psychiatrist, Psychologists
- Documentation requirements
 - Diagnostic evaluation
 - Treatment history
 - Current prescription (name and dosage)



Drug Education & Testing Research

Provides direction to CSMAS to recommend Association-wide and division-specific policy and programming.

- Student-Athlete Drug Use Survey
 - Administered by FAR
 - Every 4 years, All sports
 - 20,000 surveys
- Institutional Drug-Education and Testing Survey
 - Every 2 years
 - All institutions

Institutional Testing

2009 Survey of Institutions

Athletics department currently conducting drug-testing of student-athletes:

Response Choice	I FBS	I FCS	I No FB	II	III	Total / (%)
Yes	55	37	32	74	37	235
	(98%)	(70%)	(89%)	(64%)	(21%)	(53%)
No	0	4 (8%)	1 (3%)	9 (8%)	18 (10%)	32 (7%)
No, but actively planning one	1	12	3	32	125	173
	(2%)	(23%)	(8%)	(28%)	(69%)	(39%)

NCAA on Institutional Drug Education

- Required under NCAA Bylaw 14.1.4.
 - to disseminate list of banned drugs
 - to educate student-athletes about products that may contain them
- Minimum Guidelines-Conduct Alcohol/Other Drug Education
 - for NCAA, conference, institution and team
 - each semester

Institutional Drug Education

- 65% report having an education program currently in place for their student-athletes. Another 8% report they are actively planning one.
- 15% have programs for coaches and another 8% are planning a program.
- 11% percent have programs for department staff with 5% planning one.
- 50% spent between \$1,000-5,000 during the last academic year on the education program. 16% report spending more than \$5,000.
- 63% of the education program was funded by athletics department budgets; 15% by the university and 22% by grants.
- On average, Division I FBS institutions spent significantly more than the other divisions/subdivisions.

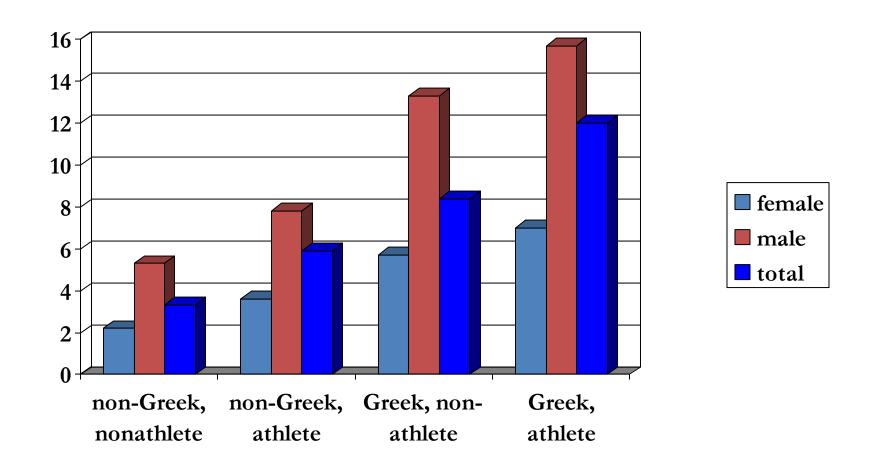
NCAA Minimum Guidelines for Institutional Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Education

Review and develop individual team drug and alcohol policies.
Review the department of athletics' drug and alcohol policy.
Review institutional drug and alcohol policy.
Review conference drug and alcohol policy.
Review institutional or conference drug-testing programs (if applicable).
Review NCAA alcohol, tobacco and drug policy including the tobacco ban, list of banned drug classes and testing protocol.
View the NCAA drug-education and drug-testing video.
Discuss nutritional supplements and their inherent risks.
Allow time for questions from student-athletes.

Populations at High Risk for Alcohol Abuse

Core Survey 1999

Drinks per week



NCHA II Overview

- Fall 2008 administration included 40 institutions and over 28,000 respondents.
- Although the characteristics of the responding institutions are diverse, including public/private, geographic location, student population, etc., due to the limited institutional participation, this is not considered nationally representative.
- Survey items address students' behavior and attitudes on a broad mixture of health and safety issues. Of most interest to the NCAA were topics including: stress, aggressive behavior, mental health well-being and outside factors affecting academic performance.
- Added for the first time this year was a question regarding whether the respondent was a varsity athlete. Comparisons following are based on responses to this question.

Aggressive Behavior in the last 12 months – Comparison by Athlete Status

NCHA 2008

	Student-Athletes	Non-Athletes
Been in a physical fight	11%	7%
Been physically assaulted (excluding sexual assault)	5%	4%
Been verbally threatened	25%	21%
In an emotionally abusive relationship	9%	10%
In a physically abusive relationship	3%	2%

^{*}highlighted items indicate a statistically significant difference, <.01

Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance – Comparisons by Athlete Status NCHA 2008

	Student-Athletes			Non-Athletes			
	Did not happen	Happened, but no negative impact	Negative academic impact	Did not happen	Happened, but no negative impact	Negative academic impact	
Alcohol Use	49%	46%	5%	57%	40%	3%	
Chronic Pain	90%	8%	2%	90%	7%	3%	
Drug Use	92%	6%	2%	91%	7%	2%	
Finances	78%	18%	4%	67%	27%	5%	
Extracurricular Activities	36%	41%	23%	59%	32%	9%	
Eating Disorder	94%	5%	1%	95%	4%	1%	
Stress	34%	40%	26%	26%	47%	27%	

2009 Studies—Comparative Data

Percent reported use in last *30 days; in last **12 Months

	NCAA	CORE [2006]	NSDUH college	MTF 12th grade	MTF 19-24
Alcohol *	64.8%	71.8%	63.9%	44%	68.1%
Cigarettes*	7.9%	26.2% [tobacco]	27.1%	20%	23.5%
Spit Tobacco*	12.3%	[combined with above]	12.7%	8%	
Marijuana	9.6%* 22.6%**	16.8%* 30.1%**	20.2%*	32%**	18.5%* 32.1%**
Amphetamines**	3.7%	6.2%		7.5%	
Cocaine	0.5%* 1.3%**	2.2%* 5.2%**	1.4%* 5.3%**	3.5%**	1.8%* 5.7%**
Anabolic Steroids**	0.4%	0.6%		1.5%	

Banned for use by NCAA student-athletes

Trends in Use

2009 NCAA- Any Use in Last 12 Months

	2005	2009
Alcohol	77.5%	83.1%
Cigarettes	14.6%	15.5%
Spit Tobacco	15.7%	17.4%
Marijuana	21.2%	22.6%
Amphetamines	4.2%	3.7%
Cocaine	2.0%	1.8%
Anabolic Steroids	1.1%	0.4%

Trends by Gender

2005-2009 NCAA- Any Use in Last 12 Months

	Fer	male	Male		
	2005	2009	2005	2009	
Alcohol	77.3%	83.1%	77.6%	83.1%	
Amphetamines	3.7%	3.3%	4.5%	4.0%	
Anabolic Steroids	0.3%	0.2%	1.7%	0.5%	
Cigarettes	16.3%	13.5%	13.4%	16.8%	
Cocaine	1.3%	1.0%	2.5%	2.3%	
Marijuana	17.9%	18.4%	23.5%	25.3%	
Spit Tobacco	1.7%	2.4%	25.2%	27.2%	

Main Reason for Use of Alcohol

2009 NCAA of Those Who Use --

•	To improve	athletics	s performance	.6%

- For sports related injuries .3%
- Reasons not related to sports 86.1%

Main Reason to Quit or Never Use Alcohol 2009 NCAA

 Concerned about health 	19.2%
 Against beliefs/values 	21.8%
 No desire to experience effects 	27.4%
 Hurt athletic performance 	12.4%
 Afraid of being caught 	6.1%
 Fear of getting drug tested 	1.9%

Typical # Drinks in One Sitting

2009 NCAA – overall student-athlete population

16.9%

- 3-4 drinks 24.2%
- 5-6 drinks 23.7%
- 7-9drinks 17.8%
- 10 or more drinks 17.4%

Heavy Drinking Trends

2009 NCAA – of Those Who Drink

	2005	2009
Overall 5+ drinks in one sitting	59.7%	59%
Overall 10+ drinks in one sitting	18.4%	17.4%
Women 4+ drinks in one sitting	59.2	60.3
Men 5+ drinks in one sitting	72.5	68.8
Men 10+ drinks in one sitting	28.6%	26.1%

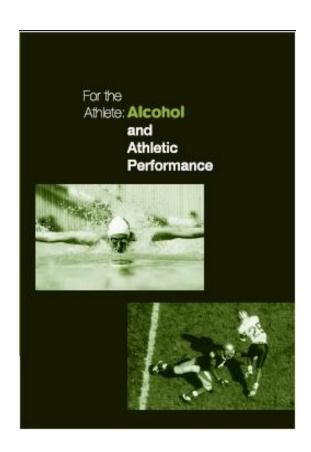
Negative Consequences from Use

2009 NCAA – How many times in 12 months

Experienced as a result of alcohol/drug use	Never	1-2	3-5	6+
Hangover	33.6%	25.7%	16.1%	24.6%
Missed Class	66%	17.8%	9%	7.3%
Poor Test or Project Performance	76.1%	15.6%	5.4%	2.8%
Missed or Late to Practice	93.8%	4.9%	1%	.3%
Poor Athletic Performance	79.3%	14%	4.4%	2.2%
Driven Under the Influence	76.9%	13%	4.8%	5.3%
Memory Loss	70%	17.3%	6.8%	6%
Done Something Later Regretted	62.4%	23.6%	10.4%	3.8%

Alcohol on Performance

- Causes dehydration which slows healing
- Requires increased conditioning to manage weight
- Slows muscle recovery
- Inhibits absorption of nutrients
- Interferes with ability to sharply focus
- Hampers memory and retention



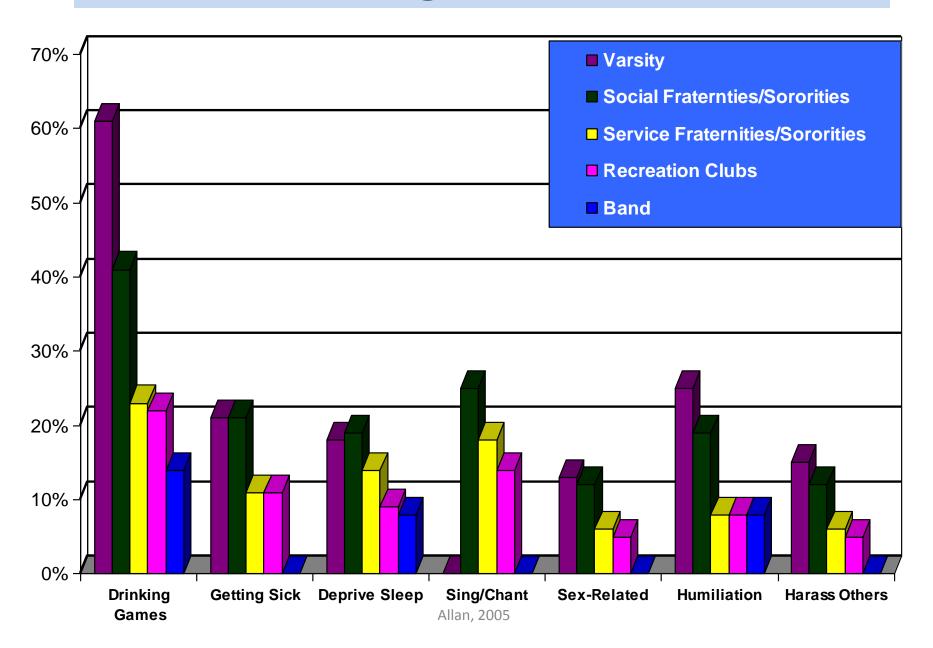
Lingering Effects of Alcohol

 Alcohol use 24 hours before athletic activity significantly reduces aerobic performance

Weekly alcohol consumption doubles the rate of injury

O'Brien & Lyons (2000) Sports Medicine Yusko, et al. (2008) Addictive Behaviors

Hazing Behaviors



Reported Marijuana Use by Division

2009 NCAA Survey

	DI	DII	DIII
Never Used	67.6%	64.8%	59.8%
Used in last 30 days	5.8%	9.0%	13.2%
Used in last 12 months	11.1%	12.3%	15.1%
Used, but no in last 12 months	15.6%	13.8%	11.9%

Main Reason to Use Marijuana

2009 NCAA

•	To improve athletics performance	1.4%
•	For sports related injuries	2.1%
•	Reasons not related to sports	96.5%

Main Reason to Quit or Never Use Marijuana 2009 NCAA

 Concerned about health 	20.4%
 Against beliefs/values 	21.1%
 No desire to experience effect 	s 37.1%
 Hurt athletic performance 	5.5%
 Afraid of being caught 	4.5%
 Fear of getting drug tested 	11.3%

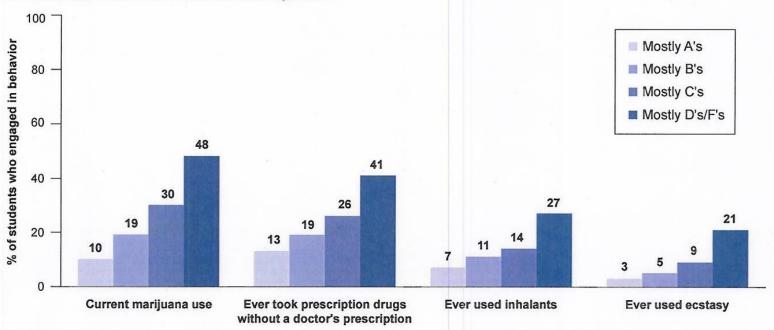
Marijuana Effects/NIDA

- euphoria and relaxation
- slowed reaction time
- distorted sensory perception
- impaired balance and coordination
- increased heart rate and appetite

- impaired learning and memory
- anxiety, panic attacks, psychosis
- cough, frequent respiratory infections
- possible mental health decline
- addiction

Drug Use and Grades

Figure 2. Percentage of high school students who currently use marijuana, and used prescription drugs, inhalants, and ecstasy during their lifetime, by type of grades earned (mostly A's, B's, C's, or D's/F's)— United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009



Prescription Drug Use

2009 NCAA Use in Last 12 Months

- Adderall or Ritalin
 - 4.3% report use with a prescription.
 - 6.4% report without a prescription.
- Vicodin, Oxycontin or Percocet
 - 13.2% report use of with a prescription.
 - 4.9 % reported use without a prescription.
- Asthma Medications
 - 12 % report use with a prescription.
 - 1% report use without a prescription.

K2, Bath Salts, etc. . . .

- No NCAA prevalence data.
- K2-Spice -- Synthetic cannabinoids -- banned under NCAA Street Drug Class – no NCAA test yet.
- On March 1, 2011, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration invoked its "emergency scheduling authority" to make most "legal high" products illegal. The relatively inactive herbs used in these products are spiked with potent designer drugs. The DEA action applies to five of these drugs: JWH-018, JWH-073, JWH-200, CP-47,497, and cannabicyclohexanol. The drugs are now on the DEA's Schedule I, meaning they have no accepted medical use and high potential for abuse. The emergency action will remain in effect for a year, during which time the government is expected to call for permanent control of the drugs.
- Bath Salts Synthetic stimulants banned under NCAA Stimulant Class – NCAA is testing for these substances.
- On Sept. 7, 2011, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) invoked its "emergency scheduling authority" to control three synthetic stimulants -- mephedrone, MDPV, and methylone -- commonly called "bath salts" or "plant food" and marketed under such names as "Ivory Wave," "Purple Wave," Vanilla Sky," and "Bliss." The DEA plans to make possessing and selling these chemicals, or products that contain them, illegal in the United States. The emergency action will remain in effect for at least a year, during which time the government is expected to call for permanent control of the drugs.

Energy, Weight and Sleep Aids

NCAA 2009 Study

While in College I have taken:	female	male
I have not taken any items below	47.3%	29.4%
Diuretics (water pills)	1.6%	1.6%
energy boosters	10.0%	16.4%
energy drinks	41.0%	46.8%
weight loss products	7.5%	5.7%
protein products	18.4%	51.4%
weight gain products	.8%	18.2%
sleep aids (eg Ambien)	10.0%	7.7%

Substance Use by Sport

2009 NCAA- Select sports reporting higher use in 30 days

Alcohol

- Men's Ice Hockey 90.8%
- Men' Lacrosse 87.3%
- Women's Field Hockey-- 82.3%
- Women's Ice Hockey 80.2%
- Women's Lacrosse–82.5%

Spit Tobacco

- Baseball 41.8%
- Men's Ice Hockey -- 41.1%
- Wrestling -- 35.8%

Marijuana

- Football 13.6%
- Men's Lacrosse 25.1%
- Men's Soccer 14%
- Wrestling -- 16.5%
- Field Hockey 13%
- Women's Ice Hockey –14.6%

Cigarettes

- Men's Golf - 22.1%

NCAA Nutritional/Dietary Supplement Warning on Attachment to DT Consent Form:

NCAA Nutritional/Dietary Supplements Warning:

Before consuming any nutritional/dietary supplement product, review the product with your athletics department staff!

- Dietary supplements are not well regulated and may cause a positive drug test result.
- Student-athletes have tested positive and lost their eligibility using dietary supplements.
- Many dietary supplements are contaminated with banned drugs not listed on the label.
- Any product containing a dietary supplement ingredient is <u>taken at your own risk</u>.

It is your responsibility to check with the appropriate athletics staff before using any substance.

NCAA Position on Supplements

- Athletes ingest a sufficient amount or protein without supplements
- Vitamins and minerals needs can be met via eating a variety of foods
- Concerned about lack of regulation
 - Poor labeling
 - Impurities



The Message

Good Nutrition Promotes Health Enhances Performance!

Your Action Plan



What are the unique aspects of athletics that create challenges to your work on AOD issues?

- Work hard, play hard ethic
- Schedules
- Physical location
- Team/coaches rules paramount
- Group think
- Cultural expectations myths and traditions
- Competition mentality

What challenges do we hear from those working with athletic on campus prevention efforts?

- Student-athletes' time
- Coaches' support
- Buy-in from athletics departments
- Defining, measuring and evaluating objectives
- Staffing
- Athletics Identity -- sometimes overlooked as prevention partners.

Top Ten Reasons to Partner with Athletics

- Fun
- 2. Excitement
- 3. Crowds
- 4. Community Interest
- 5. Tailgating
- 6. Media
- 7. Student Involvement
- 8. Faculty/Administrator Involvement
- 9. Scoreboards/Programs
- 10. Gym/Field have lots of space for events

Build Campus Partnerships

The POWER of "WITH"

- Define common ground
 - Positive relationships
 - Academic success
 - Bright future
- Overcome barriers
 - join campus task force
 - collaborate when opportunities arise
 - make opportunities

Who's Who in Athletics

- Director of Athletics
- Senior Woman Associate
- Compliance Coordinator
- Sports Psychologists
- Sports Dietitians
- Life Skills Coordinators; Academic Advisors
- Faculty Athletics Representatives
- Coaches and Strength Coaches
- SAAC/SAM Peer Educators
- Athletic Trainers
- Others...

How to Engage with Athletics

- Build a relationship with a counterpart sports medicine, education, compliance, peer ed (SAM/SAAC).
- Find out what the other needs to do their jobs better.
- Get to know them get to know you go to games.
- Invitations to task force.
- Finds ways to work within the others schedules.
- Ask what they need from you.
- Provide info related specifically to impact on athletic and academic performance.
- Take a team to APPLE.

Re-Emerging Concerns

 Increase in overall social drug use – alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.

- 49% of student-athlete population report they drink 5 or more drinks in one sitting.
 - 22% of male student-athletes report they drink 10 or more drinks in one sitting.

NCAA Recommendations

Alcohol

- Address Performance Issues to engage coaches and athletes interest
- Include athletes and athletics in campus prevention efforts

Marijuana

Address Eligibility Concerns

Tobacco Use

- Focus on high-risk sports, especially for spit tobacco
- Assist athletics with cessation programs and reinforce zero tolerance on the field

Anabolic Steroids

 Support strong policy and testing – decreases in reported anabolic steroid use follow increases in drug testing programs as part of comprehensive approach.

NCAA Drug Education Resources

Substance Abuse Prevention Programming www.ncaa.org/drugtesting

- APPLE Conferences
- CHOICES Grants
- Student-Athlete Affairs Grants
- Drug Education Video
- Resource Exchange Center (REC)
- Step Up! Bystander Intervention Website
- Coaches Assist
- myPlaybook*

NCAA Sponsored APPLE Conferences

- Strategic planning conference dedicated to substance abuse prevention and health promotion for student- athletes;
- "Prevention teams" consist of 4-6 members from an institution, including at least 2 student-athletes, and coaches, administrators and health educators;
- Empowers teams of student athletes and administrators to create an institution-specific action plan;
- APPLE staff follows institutional progress at 3 months and 9 months.

www.virginia.edu/gordiecenter/apple

NCAA CHOICES Alcohol Education Grants

- Purpose is to integrate student-athletes and athletics into the campus-wide prevention effort:
 - student-athlete as an integral part of the student body
- Campus project coordinators are collaborators, bringing together athletics and student-affairs (and sometimes academic affairs!)
 - -application can be made by any campus professional
- •3-year projects receive up to \$30,000

NCAA Student-Athlete Affairs Grants

- up to \$2,000 to NCAA member institutions and conference offices to fund student-athlete development and health and safety related programming.
- Online application.
- List of speakers who have submitted credentials for health and safety topics
 - ATOD
 - Sexual Health
 - Stress Management
 - Nutrition
 - Hazing

www.ncaa.org/studentathleteaffairs

Drug-Ed/Testing Video

- Orientation
- Team meetings
- Road trips
- Pre-championship meetings...

www.ncaa.org/drugtesting

Resource Exchange Center

- Staffed by Drug Free Sport
- Provides authoritative info on supplements, medication and banned drugs
- 877-202-0769
- www.drugfreesport.com/rec

Password ncaa1, ncaa2, ncaa3

Step Up!

Bystander Intervention Training

A Facilitated Leadership Training

- Raise awareness of helping behaviors
- Increase motivation to help
- Develop skills and confidence when responding
- Ensure the safety and wellbeing of others

www.stepupprogram.org



As UA student-athletes, we know what it means to STEP UP. We are proud to STEP UP on and off the "field". THE UNIVERSITY OF Wildcats Using "S.E.E."-Safe, Early and Effective Intervention TUESON ARIZONA Brought to you by The University of Arizona Athletics Department and S.T.A.R.R. - Student-athletes Taking Active Responsible Roles

NCAA COACHES ASSIST

to deter alcohol and drug abuse.

Coaches Believe

- •Every student-athlete matters
- •Most student-athletes will respond to clear expectations about alcohol and drug use
- •We must step up and intervene when needed
- My behavior matters

Click button if you have a question about:



How To Recognize a S-A needs help







How to Access Community Resources



How to Provide Effective Education



myPlaybook

- Online, evidence-based program designed to prevent alcohol and other drug related harm for student-athletes.
- Development funded by NIDA
- Developed by Prevention Strategies (CollegeAlc)
- 2008 pilot test with 60 Division II
- 2009 pilot with Southern Conference
- 2009 mini-grants to 40 institutions

Play True!

To promote the Health and Safety of the more than 400,000 NCAA Student-Athletes!



- Eat Real Food
- Stay Hydrated
- Condition
- Rest and Recover
- Manage Stress
- Avoid Substance Abuse
- Stay Well!