



Drug Awareness and Perception Survey Report

Fall 2024 Administration

Prepared by
Institutional Research Office

Executive Summary

The Drug Awareness and Perception Survey is conducted bi-annually to collect feedback from Collin students and gathered insights to help develop programs and resources aimed at preventing alcohol and drug use, as well as supporting students in need.

Key Findings:

1. Collin College is regarded as a safe and drug-free environment for students.
2. Alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco/nicotine are the most recognized substances, with students believing their peers using these the most.
3. Alcohol and drug use are often viewed as ways to relieve stress or relax socially, highlighting the need for stress management and healthy coping programs.
4. While most students are aware of the DFSCA Annual Notice and Counseling Services, there is a lack of understanding about the specific resources and programs available for drug and alcohol prevention.

Key Recommendations

Several key recommendations emerged from the survey findings that can strengthen Collin College's efforts in fostering a safe, drug-free environment while supporting students with substance use. These recommendations focus on raising awareness, improving access to resources, and integrating regular data collection to monitor and track alcohol and drug use among students.

1. Increase awareness of the Drugs-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) Annual Notice to ensure all students are aware of the policy and its importance.
2. Improve understanding of available resources by clarifying the purposes of each resource and increase promotion of alcohol and drug prevention programs.
3. Expand programs on stress management and healthy coping strategies to prevent students resorting to alcohol or substance abuse.
4. Conduct regular data collection to track students' perception and use of the different services offered at the Counseling Services.
5. Assess periodically to determine program effectiveness and systematically gather data for the biennial report.

By implementing these strategies, Collin College can enhance its prevention efforts and ensure students are better equipped with the tools and support needed to succeed both academically and personally.

Survey Overview

The Drug Awareness and Perception Survey is conducted biannually to gather data from Collin College students regarding their perceptions and use of illicit substances. The goal is to provide insights that inform the development of programs and resources aimed at preventing alcohol and drug use, as well as supporting students in need.

The survey was distributed via the Snap Survey online platform to a sample of students over a 2.5-week period, from Oct 29 to Nov 6, 2024. It achieved a 3.4% response rate, with 241 respondents from 7,129 invited participants. The sample was drawn using stratified random sampling based on Fall 2024 enrollment data, excluding students under 18.

The survey included 23 questions, organized into five sections: background information, awareness of policies and services, perceptions of drug use and impacts, personal drug use, and associated harm.

This report presents the survey results across three main topics: awareness, perception, and personal behavior related to substance use.

Awareness and Perception

- Awareness of Collin College's policies, resources, and services related to alcohol and drug abuse
- Recognition of the twenty-one listed controlled substances by name, including perceived harmfulness and addictiveness
- Perception of Collin College's environment and atmosphere as it relates to drug use
- Perception of other students' use of controlled substances and the frequency of use

Personal Behavior or Use of Controlled Substances

- Types of controlled substances used and frequency across different time intervals
- Situational use of controlled substances and their impacts on the individual
- Perceived reasons for alcohol and drug use among others

These survey findings play a key role in helping Collin College meet the requirements of the U.S. Department of Education's Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (Amendment of 1989).

Characteristics of Respondents

The respondents self reported their campus locations (Table 1), employment statuses (Table 2), living arrangements (Table 3) and veteran statuses (Table 4) in the survey. The Institutional Research Office collected demographics information from the student information system (Workday) as part of sampling and the respondents' demographic profile as presented in Table 5 to Table 9.

Table 1. Attended Most Classes by Campus (n = 241)

Location	Count	Percent
Plano Campus	67	28%
Frisco Campus	50	21%
McKinney Campus	40	17%
Wylie Campus	29	12%
iCollin Virtual Campus	27	11%
Technical Campus	22	9%
Celina Campus	5	2%
No Response	1	0%

Table 2. Current Employment Status (n = 241)

Employment Type	Count	Percent
Employed Part-time	86	36%
Student	75	31%
Employed Full-time	42	17%
Unemployed, Looking for Work	23	10%
Self - employed	9	4%
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	3	1%
Retired	2	1%
No Response	1	0%

Table 3. Living Arrangement (n = 241)

Types of Housing	Count	Percent
Off Campus with Parent(s)	155	65%
Off Campus with Spouse or Roommate	58	24%
Off Campus Alone	17	7%
On Campus with Spouse or Roommate	8	3%
On Campus Alone	1	0%
No Response	2	1%

Table 4. Veteran Status (n = 241)

Status	Count	Percent
No	229	95%
Yes	11	5%
No Response	1	0%

Table 5. Gender (n = 241)

Categories	Count	Percent
Female	152	63%
Male	89	37%

Table 6. Race (n = 241)

Categories	Count	Percent
White	134	56%
Black or African American	39	16%
Asian	36	15%
Multiracial	20	9%
Unknown	8	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0%

Table 7. Ethnicity (n = 241)

Categories	Count	Percent
Not Hispanic or Latino	192	80%
Hispanic or Latino	49	20%

Table 8. Age Group (n = 241)

Categories	Count	Percent
18 - 24	165	68%
25 or above	76	32%

Table 9. Student Type (n = 241)

Categories	Count	Percent
Ongoing Student	154	64%
First-Time Freshman	63	26%
First-Time Transfer	23	10%
Dual Credit Student	1	0%

What is the level of awareness among Collin College students regarding policies, resources, and services related to alcohol and drug abuse?

Collin College Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) Annual Notices

Two-third of responenents are aware of and have read Collin College DFSCA Annual Notice. Sixty-one percent of the 241 respondents reported having read the Collin College's 2024 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) Annual Notices. Meanwhile, 29% indicated they have no intention of reading the policy, according to survey results.

Collin College Resources and Services for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

There are varying levels of awareness among respondents regarding resources and services for alcohol and drug abuse prevention (Table 10). Counseling services were reported the most recognized service (73%) and 45 respondents (19%) reported being unaware of any activities and resources for alcohol and drug abuse. It is possible that some students may

not fully understand the specific purpose of the different resources listed. For example, although the Know Now program is included in the survey as a substance use and abuse education initiative, only 19% of respondents recognized its name, and none reported using the program.

Table 10. Resources and Services Recognized and Used by Respondents

Resources Offered	Awareness Reported (n = 233)	Usage Reported (n=41)
Counseling services	171	23
TimelyCare 24/7 telehealth services	97	10
Education materials	92	11
Online mental health screening	75	6
Special presentations	50	1
Know Now (Program for substance use and abuse)	45	0
Referral information	39	3
Special exhibits	30	1
I am not aware of any activities or resources	45	Not Applicable

Note. Respondents can select more than 1 service for awareness or use.

Which controlled substances are recognized by students, and how they perceive the harm and addictiveness of each? Additionally, what are their perceived consequences associated with alcohol and drug abuse?

Controlled substances recognized by students and perceived harms and consequences

Eighty-two percent of respondents reported having some knowledge of controlled substances, with alcohol, tobacco/nicotine, and marijuana being the most recognized. Table 11 listed the top ten most recognized substances by the number of respondents. When asked about the perceived harmfulness and addictiveness of each substance, heroin, amphetamines, and cocaine were identified as the most harmful and addictive. In contrast, marijuana, Delta-8/Delta-9, and mescaline were considered as less harmful and addictive by respondents. Figure 1 presents a three dimensional visualization of various substances, by two dimensions: harmfulness and addictiveness. Each dimension was rated on a scale from 1 (least) to 5 (most). The size of each diamond-shaped marker corresponds to the number of respondents who recognized the substance, as a proxy for awareness. This plot allows a comparative view of each substance and the perceived risks as well as the level of familiarity by the markers size (See Technical Appendix B for calculation details). When asked about the consequences associated with alcohol and drug abuse, respondents identified traffic accidents, legal penalties, and personal injuries as the most likely outcomes.

Table 11. Ten Most Recognized Controlled Substances by Respondents Count (n = 210)

Name	Alcohol	Tobacco/ Nicotine	Marijuana	Cocaine	Painkillers	Mushrooms	Heroin	Misuse of Anti-Anxiety Medications	Misuse of OTC Medicines	LSD
Count	172	138	136	111	105	104	103	96	95	88

Note. Out of the 210 respondents, 35 respondents indicated not having knowledge of the listed substances and 31 respondents skipped this question. Respondents can select more than 1 recognized substance in the list.

Figure 1. Perceived Harmfulness and Addictiveness Ratings of Controlled Substances by Respondents



Note: The size of the diamond-shaped markers represents the number of respondents who recognize each substance (as shown in Table 11). The harmfulness and addictiveness scores are means calculated using weighted data from the stratified sample (See Appendix B for more details).

What is the perception of Collin College's environment regarding drug use? Which controlled substances do students believe are used by other Collin students?

Perception of Collin College environment

Most respondents (52 to 72%) view Collin College as a safe, drug-free environment with a proportion (23 to 38%) of respondents stated they do not know if Collin's environment is deemed to be conducive for alcohol and drug use. A small percentage of respondents (1 to 3%) feel that Collin's atmosphere may be unsafe and is conducive to alcohol and drug use.

Perceived use of controlled substances by other students and the reasons for use

A total of 177 respondents (73% of 241) provided their opinions on the controlled substances used by others and the perceived frequency of their use. Based on student opinions, alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco/nicotine products were identified as the most common substances. No new substances were mentioned by the respondents when asked about any additional ones.

What do the respondents say about their personal use of controlled substances and any resulting consequences?

Self-reported use of controlled substances and frequency

Ninety-eight respondents (40%) reported using one or more controlled substances at some point in their lives. Of the 181 respondents who completed this section, 46% indicated they have never used any substances or misused medications. Among those who reported using controlled substance at some point, the most commonly used were alcohol, marijuana, tobacco/ nicotine products, Delta-8/Delta-9, and psilocybin (mushrooms). When asked about substance use in the past year, 88 respondents reported some level of use of the same substances listed above. The frequency of use for each substance is shown in Figure 2 with indication of frequency by respondents detailed in Table 12. Most respondents (94 of the 98) who used alcohol or drugs last year reported few to no negative effects.

Alcohol and drug use at social events and safety strategies

Regarding alcohol and drug use during social events or parties, 176 respondents (73%) reported that it is uncommon for them to use alcohol or other substances in such settings. A smaller group of students (8-13%) reported using safety measures or strategies, such as setting limits on the number of drinks consumed, refused to drink, or arranging shared rides or designated driver.

Figure 2. Frequency of Use Reported by Respondents in Last Year (n = 88)

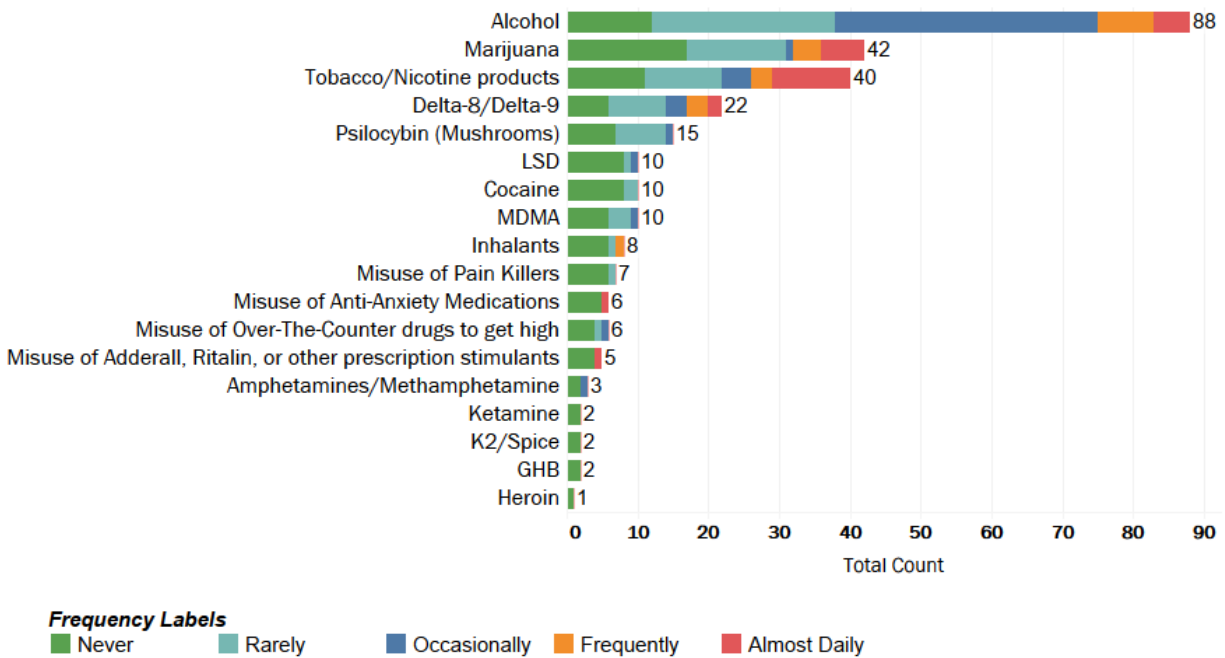


Table 12. Usage Frequency Reported by Respondents of Each Controlled Substances (n = 88)

	Almost Daily	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Total Response
Alcohol	5	8	37	26	12	88
Marijuana	6	4	1	14	17	42
Tobacco/Nicotine products	11	3	4	11	11	40
Delta-8/Delta-9	2	3	3	8	6	22
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	-	-	1	7	7	15
LSD	-	-	1	1	8	10
Cocaine	-	-	-	2	8	10
MDMA	-	-	1	3	6	10
Inhalants	-	1	-	1	6	8
Misuse of Pain Killers	-	-	-	1	6	7
Misuse of Anti-Anxiety Medications	1	-	-	-	5	6
Misuse of Over-The-Counter drugs	-	-	1	1	4	6
Misuse of Adderall, Ritalin, or other	1	-	-	-	4	5

	Almost Daily	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Total Response
prescription stimulants						
Amphetamines/Methamphetamine	-	-	1	-	2	3
Ketamine	-	-	-	-	2	2
K2/Spice	-	-	-	-	2	2
GHB	-	-	-	-	2	2
Heroin	-	-	-	-	1	1

What reasons respondents believed that lead others to use alcohol and drugs?

Sixty-four percent of respondents shared their views on why others might smoke, drink, or use drugs. The primary reason for alcohol and drug use appeared to be stress related. Alcohol was used for social relaxation or to enhance enjoyment, while tobacco/nicotine and drug use were more frequently associated with stress relief, boredom, or escaping problems. Figure 3 shows the sorted results of the most common reasons for each type of use, and Table 13 outlines the proportion of respondents selecting each reason.

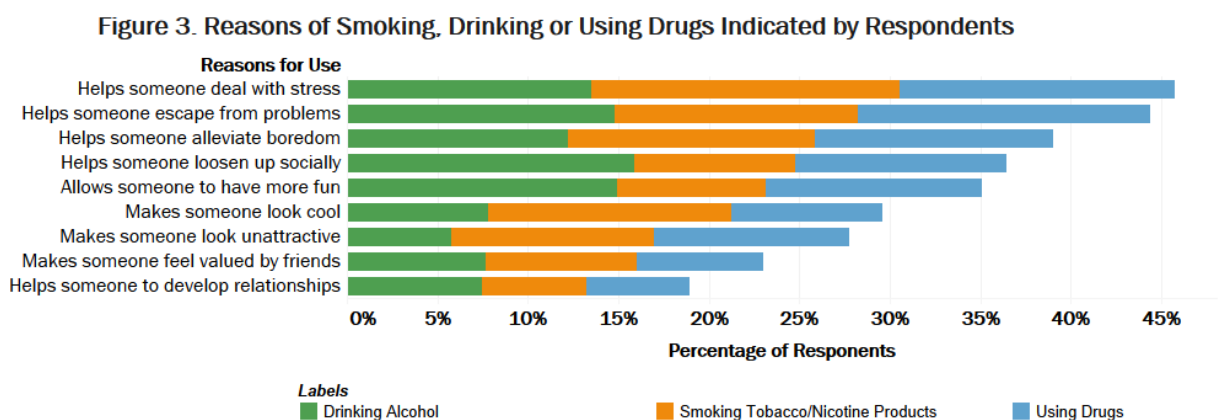


Table 13. Reasons Believed by Respondents for Someone Smoking, Drinking, or Using Drugs

Reasons for Use	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking	Using Drugs
Helps someone deal with stress	14%	17%	15%
Helps someone escape from problems	15%	13%	16%
Helps someone alleviate boredom	12%	14%	13%
Helps someone loosen up socially	16%	9%	12%
Allows someone to have more fun	15%	8%	12%

Reasons for Use	Drinking Alcohol	Smoking	Using Drugs
Makes someone look cool	8%	13%	8%
Makes someone look unattractive	6%	11%	11%
Makes someone feel valued by friends	8%	8%	7%
Helps someone to develop relationships	7%	6%	6%
<i>Total Responses by Each Behavior</i>	729	939	788

Technical Appendix

Appendix A: Sample Selection and Survey Administration

Sample Selection

The student sample was generated through stratified random sampling of the student population enrolled at Collin College for Fall 2024, as of Oct 3, 2024. Of all the students enrolled in Fall 2024 (N = 27,733) who are 18 years old or above, a sample of 7,134 students is needed to represent the population at Collin College determined by a confidence level of 95% with a margin of error at 1%. The final sample was reduced to 7,129 due to not having enough samples by the combination of strata. The strata (subgroups) are determined by the following categories, and the calculated proportion was used to select the random number of students in the final sample group.

- Gender (Female or Male)
- Race (American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, Multiracial, Unknown)
- Age Group (18-24, 25 or above)

Table A.1. Number of Students in each Stratum in the Sample Dataset (n = 7129)

Stratum	Labels	Count
Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	207
	Asian	1065
	Black or African American	1193
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18
	White	3764
	Multiracial	514
	Unknown	368
Age Group	18-24	5313
	25 or above	1816
Gender	Female	3723
	Male	3389
	Unknown	17

Survey Administration

The Drug Awareness and Perception Survey was administered over 3 weeks from Oct 23rd, 2024 and closed on Nov 8th, 2024. The survey was distributed to 7,129 participants via Snap Survey online platform to the sample group of Collin College students via Collin emails. The response rate of this survey administration is 3.4% (241 respondents) and the proportion of students' demographic characteristics are presented in Table A.2.

Table A.2. Distribution of Demographic Characteristics between Sample and Respondent

Stratum	Labels	Sample Population (n = 7129)	Survey Respondent (n = 241)
Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	207 (3%)	3 (1%)
	Asian	1065 (15%)	36 (15%)
	Black or African American	1193 (17%)	39 (16%)
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18 (0.3%)	1 (0.4%)
	White	3764 (53%)	134 (56%)
	Multiracial	514 (7%)	20 (8%)
	Unknown	368 (5%)	8 (3%)
Age Group	18-24	5313 (75%)	160 (66%)
	25 or above	1816 (25%)	81 (34%)
Gender	Female	3723 (75%)	152 (63%)
	Male	3389 (25%)	89 (37%)
Non-Stratum Categories			
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	1886	49
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	5246	192
Student Type	Dual High School	210	1
	First Time Freshman	1461	63
	First Time Transfer	550	23
	Ongoing	4908	154

Note. The final sample is 5 students less than calculated result (see Appendix B, Stratified Sampling Procedure) due to the use of random sampling method. This approach excludes any stratum combinations that represent less than 0.01% of the population. This exclusion occurs when certain combinations of gender with age group or race group are too small to be selected. For example, if a particular combination of age and gender, or race and gender, is rare (less than 0.01%), it may not be included in the sample.

Appendix B: Methodology and Data Analysis

Completion Rate

The initial data analysis evaluated two aspects of this survey administration: the completion rate by sections in the survey (Table B.1) and the proportion of respondents in each stratum compared to the initial samples (Table A.2). Thus, post-stratification weight calculations are applied when analyzing survey data to ensure the respondent's scores are representative in the result.

Table B.1. Completion Rate by Section in Survey (n = 241)

Section	Title	Average Completion Rate
1	Background Information	99.48%
2	Awareness of Collin's Policy and Services for Students	97.93%
3	Student Awareness and Opinions on Drug Use	84.35%
4	Perception of Collin's Environment Relating to Drug Use	79.60%
5	Student Experience with Alcohols or Drugs	54.88%

Stratified Sampling Procedures

Out of the 27,733 students, a sample of 7,129 students is needed to represent the finite population at Collin during Fall 2024 Enrollment period.

The sample size is determined by Cochran's Modified Formula for Finite Population.

Step 1: Obtain Cochran's sample size using the formula for ideal sample size, n_0

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 \times p \times (1 - p)}{E^2}$$

Step 2: Use the finite population value to determine the necessary sample size, $n_0 = 9,604$ and finite population is 27,733

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0 - 1}{N}}$$

The confidence level is 95%, with a margin of error (E) at 1%, and proportion (p) of 5%.

The adjusted sample size for the finite population is 7,134.

Application of Weights Calculation

By applying weights in the analysis of respondents' perceptions, we ensure that each demographic group contributes proportionally to the final scores. This allows the weighted means to more accurately reflect the views of the broader student population, rather than just the sample surveyed. This approach is especially important for policy decisions, where representativeness is critical. Providing insights that mirror the actual population helps stakeholders allocate resources and design strategies that are better aligned with the needs and realities of the communities we serve.

Post-Stratification Weights Calculation

Weight for each demographic characteristic can be calculated by using the proportion of each category from the sample population and the proportion of each category from the respondent population.

In general, the formula for calculating weight for each category is

$$\text{Weight} = \frac{\text{sample proportion for group}}{\text{respondent proportion for group}}$$

Because of the use of combined categories (see Appendix A, Table A.2.), each participant was assigned an overall weight (scale) from the following calculation:

$$\text{Overall Weight for Each Participants} = \text{Race Weight} \times \text{Gender Weight} \times \text{Age Group Weight}$$

The demographic groups weight is determined by the following:

$$\text{Race Weight} = \frac{\text{sample proportion for Race Group}}{\text{respondent proportion for Race Group}}$$

$$\text{Gender Weight} = \frac{\text{sample proportion for Gender Group}}{\text{respondent proportion for Gender Group}}$$

$$\text{Age Group Weight} = \frac{\text{sample proportion for Age Group}}{\text{respondent proportion for Age Group}}$$

The overall weight assigned to each respondent is then used to calculate the individual item score on addictiveness and harmfulness. The unadjusted means and the weighted mean scores for both dimensions organized by the number of respondents who rated the substances are shown in Table B.2. and Table B.3.

Table B.2. Unadjusted Harmfulness Means and Weighted Harmfulness Means Scores

Substances	Number of Responses	Harmfulness Means (unadjusted)	Harmfulness Means (weighted)
Alcohol	158	3.42	3.38
Tobacco or Nicotine	125	3.80	3.71
Marijuana	121	2.78	2.74
Cocaine	102	4.57	4.4
Heroin	94	4.87	4.68
Misuse of Painkillers	90	4.64	4.46
Mushrooms	89	3.25	3.19
LSD	80	3.81	3.72
Misuse of OTC Medicines	78	4.15	3.9
Amphetamines	76	4.68	4.58
Misuse of Anti-Anxiety Medications	75	4.20	3.93
Ketamine	73	4.11	3.91
Anabolic Steroids	68	3.65	3.63
Misuse of Prescribed Stimulants	68	3.84	3.52
MDMA	66	3.91	3.81
Inhalants	63	4.35	4.16
Delta-8/Delta-9	54	2.76	2.47
PCP	45	4.71	4.22
K2/Spice	36	4.42	4.12
Mescaline (Peyote)	28	2.68	2.53
GHB	17	3.82	3.61

Table B.3. Unadjusted Addictiveness Means and Weighted Addictiveness Means Scores

Substances	Number of Responses	Addictiveness Means (unadjusted)	Addictiveness Means (weighted)
Alcohol	151	3.74	3.66
Tobacco or Nicotine	123	4.59	4.49
Marijuana	119	3.46	3.42
Cocaine	92	4.72	4.6
Heroin	87	4.92	4.8
Misuse of Painkillers	82	4.65	4.51
Mushrooms	78	3.27	3.28
LSD	70	3.59	3.56
Misuse of Anti-Anxiety Medications	69	4.41	4.2
Amphetamines	67	4.67	4.66
Misuse of OTC Medicines	67	3.93	3.75
Misuse of Prescribed Stimulants	62	4.19	3.94
Ketamine	60	4.22	4.14
MDMA	56	3.89	3.84
Inhalants	55	4.13	4.05
Delta-8/Delta-9	52	3.13	2.89
Anabolic Steroids	51	3.57	3.6
PCP	38	4.58	3.99
K2/Spice	31	4.19	3.92
Mescaline (Peyote)	25	2.44	2.2
GHB	15	2.87	2.57

Appendix C: Open Response Results

There are two open response questions in the survey to collect students' suggestions and opinions. Question 9 asked for respondents' suggestions to increase awareness of activities and resources among Collin College students (n = 32), and Question 23 asked for additional comments or suggestions related to the subject of this survey (n = 14).

Both questions are optional. The following results present the open-response text organized by topic categories, and the verbatim responses are listed under each category.

Question 9: What can Collin College do to make students aware of activities or resources that address alcohol and drug abuse? (Optional)

Eight categories emerged from reviewing the open-responses to question 9. Responses that are NA or None are removed from the following statements.

1. Promotion through Physical Materials (Flyers, Posters, etc.)

- "Bigger and more posters near stairs where students can see easily."
- "Put up papers in the restrooms, people may feel more comfortable reading them in there rather than out in the hallways."
- "More flyers, social events, school activities."
- "Send recurring emails and put up posters or flyers."
- "Make signs or advertise it more because in Plano there is none to be honest."
- "Put it on the front page of the website is good! Wear it on your sleeve!"

2. Event Promotion and Awareness

- "Announce the activities and resources at Collin events like free food days, shamrock fest, finals weeks tables."
- "Having booths in the atrium."
- "Maybe set up on campus or publish a list of AA/NA or other recovery meetings."
- "I think we should have students who have had this issue and have overcome alcohol and drug abuse come and speak to students or have a workshop."
- "Maybe implement a Collin newspaper (if one doesn't already exist). That would let students know about upcoming events and also remind students that didn't know about services that are already provided."

3. Digital Promotion (Emails, Website, Canvas)

- "Send emails/canvas notifications."
- "In the age of the internet, I don't think anyone is unaware that you can get help for substance abuse via counseling."
- "Make sure students are aware to go to a counselor or adult if someone is using drugs or doing bad things. Go to them right away."
- "Maybe including information specifically stating that this topic is addressed can be included in the emails sent out regarding these platforms."
- "Either put a course check off in Canvas, or set up a booth on all campuses on the same day to hand out information."

4. Counseling Services and Support

- "My class had one of the counselors come and introduce herself, and she made sure we all knew the counseling was free, so that's probably helpful."
- "Promote their counseling services. Make them open trust."
- "The counselors and teachers were excellent at advocating for the services."
- "I believe Collin has done a great job by having the Professors address these services."

5. Training, Seminars, and Workshops

- "More seminars and short information videos. Videos can be skits, short videos with information and pictures, short summary video on Collin Code of Conduct for Drugs and Alcohol."
- "Mandatory Training."
- "I think promoting the resources more would be beneficial."
- "Make short videos about it and send as many pamphlets as possible."

6. General Suggestions and Feedback

- "I'm sure they do a well enough job, I do not pay attention as I don't need it/haven't needed to use it yet."
- "Collin College can maybe have a lab credit that addresses alcohol and drugs."
- "Just putting it on the front page of the website is good!"
- "Continue what you're doing."

- "Send us cool free stuff."

7. Visibility and Accessibility

- "Make more announcements of what the school offers."
- "The school could make sure students are more aware through visible signage or booths."
- "More flyers, social events, school activities."
- "Make an amenities tab for students."

8. Unique Ideas or Suggestions

- "Maybe set up on campus or publish a list of AA/NA or other recovery meetings."
- "Put it on the front page of the website is good! Wear it on your sleeve!"
- "Just putting it on the front page of the website is good!"

Question 23: Please provide any additional comments or suggestions related to the subject of this survey (Optional).

There are 6 categories used to organized the comments to the overall survey. Responses that are NA or None are removed from the following statements.

1. Personal Experience and Reflections on Substance Use

- "I really appreciate this survey. I wanted to give in some input. I was seeing someone who I now know has problems with drug abuse. I experienced emotional and physical abuse from this person hoping that they would get better but they never did. Thank you for this survey as it allows me to see more reasons as to why a person would consume of such and what we can do to help them."
- "Drugs=Bad."
- "I'm probably not the best person to ask. I don't ever use illegal drugs or misuse my prescriptions, and none of the few people I personally know on campus have said anything about using drugs either. I'm 21 and drink occasionally, but don't ever overdo it. At most 3 beers, or some whiskey mixed with soda."

2. Survey Feedback and General Comments

- "This was cool/interesting. However, I imagine not many people will respond fully or provide complete answers. The only reason I did was because I happened to be looking for an email and, feeling a bit bored, I thought, why not?"
- "Nice survey, nothing different should be done."

3. Social and Age Group Observations

- "I never went to any parties so I just put never."
- "I'm in an older age group than most students and have not socialized much."

4. Cultural/Language Insights

- "Si los que consumen este tipo de sustancia saben lo que son y lo que pueden hacer y aun asi sigue consumiéndolo, o es tonto o esta en una mala epoca." (Translation: "If those who consume this kind of substance know what they are and what they can do, and still continue consuming it, either they are foolish or they are in a bad period.")

5. Opinions on Alcohol and Drug Use

- "I think that any use of alcohol and substances is just a reflection of the population rather than Collin college. Collin is relatively easier to get into compared to other more expensive universities, and because of that, more people who were already inclined to use these things would enroll. I haven't seen any reason that someone would start abusing alcohol and substances because of their time in Collin, but I haven't spent much of my time in Collin's social circles either, so I don't really know."

6. Responsible Drinking

- "I always limit the number of drinks I have if I am driving. Often that number is ZERO. It is responsible, so your question about limiting the number of drinks is deceptive."