

2003 Survey Highlights (N = 333)

- More complete data by institutional size are provided with the survey summary data. See appendices A, B, & C for salary data, D for income strategies, and E for ethical dilemmas.
- 10.2% of centers charge for personal counseling. This is down from a peak of 17.2% in 1996. See items 1 & 2 and appendix D for more information on income generation.
- 66.7% had increases in salary budget, down 17% from 2001. 19.5% reported increases in "other costs" budget, down 12.1% from 2002 and 16.1% from 2001. (Item 4)
- 23.6% gained new professional positions. This was up 6.2% from 2002 but 11.2% of centers lost professional positions, which is a 9.7% increase. This may be due to budget crises in some states such as California. (Items 5 & 6)
- Types of paid benefits for staff are reported. (Item 7)
- 7.5% of centers allow staff a half day off for private consultation. (Item 8)
- 31.5% would deny services to a borderline client who won't accept an outside referral. 21.6% have written policies, but only 7.2% are approved by legal counsel. (Items 9 & 10)
- 16.8% report career counseling is done primarily in counseling center, down from 23% in 1999 and 39% in 1991. See items 11-19 for further information on this.
- The ratio of mental health professionals to students is 1 to 1,564; smaller schools have much smaller ratios. (Items 19-20)
- 5 centers reported suits against them last year. Suits are described (Item 21)
- 81.4% of directors report that they are seeing more students with serious psychological problems than they were 5 years ago. (Item 38). Directors also indicated that this increase is the #1 service provision concern (77.2%) and the #1 administrative concern (49.5%) of their centers. (Items 23 & 24)
- Directors report that 40.7% of their clients have severe psychological problems; 6.9% have impairment so serious that they cannot remain in school or can only do so with extensive psychological/psychiatric help. 33.8% of clients experience severe problems but can be treated successfully with available treatment modalities. (Item 37)
- 73% of directors partially or strongly agree that a major reason for the increase in clients with serious problems is that many children seem to be skipping latency. They are getting exposed too early to sex, alcohol usage, etc. Other reasons noted included more alcohol abuse in adolescence, increased family dysfunction and the greater availability of psychiatric medication. (Item 36)
- An average of 9.8% of students on campuses sought counseling assistance. Some schools, however, see up to 40% of the student body. (Item 28)
- 54.9% of schools offer psychiatric services on campus and provide 4.1 consultation hours per 1,000 students, up from 1.3 in 2001. (Items 29-31)
- On average, 12.2% of center clients receive a psychiatric evaluation. 20% take psychiatric medication, up from 17% in 2,000 and 9% in 1994. (Items 34 & 35)

- 374 cases of obsessive pursuit were reported, with 76 students injured and 10 students killed by their pursuer. (Items 39-41)
- 2,136 students were hospitalized for psychological reasons (Item 42)
- 43.5% of directors would notify administration if a family dependent student were hospitalized; 32.4% would notify parents. (Item 43)
- 53.5% of centers have guidelines for notifying parents about high-risk students. (Item 44)
- 12.6% of centers allow staff to transport students to hospital in an emergency. 39.6% allow counselors to accompany a client if someone else does the transporting. In 27.3% of the centers, treating counselors may visit the student in the hospital. (Items 45-47)
- 28.2% of centers remain open one or more evenings a week. No centers report being open on weekends. (Item 48)
- See items 49-50 for views on when it might be appropriate for a counselor to refer a client to him/herself or to a colleague in private practice.
- Directors reported 160 student suicides in the past year. 31 of these were current or former counseling center clients. (Items 51 & 52)
- 38.4% of centers accept mandated referrals for both assessment and counseling; 49.8% accept them for assessment only, see items 54-59 for additional information on this issue.
- 87% of counseling hours are devoted to personal counseling, 7% to career counseling and 6% to academic counseling. The increase in personal counseling and decrease in career counseling has been a steady trend for many years. (Item 60)
- 60.9% of a centers time is devoted to direct service. 55% of centers have a direct service expectation for counselors, which, averages 24 hours per week. (Items 61-62)
- Center definitions of "Outreach" are provided. (Item 64)
- 40.5% of centers participated in depression screening days. 12,999 students were screened and 5,199 were referred for counseling. (Items 65-66)
- 17.7% of centers participated in anxiety screening days. 3,245 students were screened and 600 were referred for counseling. (Items 67-68)
- When asked on evaluation forms, 46% of clients report that counseling helped them to remain in school and 61% claim that it helped their academic performance. (Items 69-70)
- When center clients are considered a suicidal risk, but not so much so that an involuntary hospitalization is required, centers are obliged to notify: no one (38.2%), university officials (28.2%), family (22.5%), others (11.1%). (Item 71)
- Only 7.2% of centers have a designated crisis counselor or crisis coordinator. (Item 72)
- 63.1% of directors believe that credit card debt is a serious problem for students. 27.6% believe it is an increasing problem and only 9.3% believe that their schools get financial benefit by allowing the marketing of credit cards on campus. (Items 73-75)
- Information on how supervision is provided for unlicensed or uncertified counselors is provided. (Item 76)

2003 DIRECTOR'S SURVEY SUMMARY DATA

Raw data reported outside brackets (frequencies inside)

NOTE ON INTERPRETING THIS SUMMARY: There is missing data for nearly every question in this year's survey, most Directors skip a question or two. The result is that percentages may not add up to 100 for some questions. Please assume that the differences indicate missing data, or "no response" to a question. Numbers correspond to questions on survey, those that have been omitted are highlighted in comments. Thank you!

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Director's Gender	Director's Racial/Ethnic Identification	Staff Members Gender/Orientation	Staff Members Ethnicity
Male 167 (50.2%)	African American 15 (4.5%)	Male 350 (32%)	African American 81 (7.5%)
Female 163 (48.9%)	Asian American 1 (0.3%)	Female 739 (68%)	Asian American 34 (3.2%)
	Hispanic American 7 (2.1%)		Hispanic American 38 (3.5%)
	Native American 0 (0.0%)	Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual 87 (9%)	Native American 5 (0.5%)
	White/Caucasian 302 (90.2%)	Heterosexual 904 (91%)	White Caucasian 906 (84.0%)
	Other 2 (0.6%)		Other 15 (1.4%)

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u>	<u>2,500 – 7,500</u>	<u>7,500 – 15,000</u>	<u>Over 15,000</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	(n=96)	(n=87)	(n=65)	(n=85)	(n=333)	Annual Income generated
1. Centers that charge fees for the following services:						(Average value, range)
a) Personal counseling to students	2 (2.1%)	2 (2.3%)	8 (12.3%)	22 (25.9%)	34 (10.2%)	(\$32,662, 200-150K)
b) Career counseling to students	2 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.5%)	7 (8.2%)	10 (3.0%)	(\$1,033, 100-2K)
c) Career testing to students	5 (5.2%)	3 (3.4%)	10 (15.4%)	27 (31.8%)	45 (13.5%)	(\$2,120, 20-12K)
d) Psychological assessment of students	4 (4.2%)	3 (3.4%)	17 (26.2%)	18 (21.2%)	42 (12.6%)	(\$1,416, 25-12K)
e) Psych/career service to non-students	5 (5.2%)	6 (6.9%)	5 (7.7%)	13 (15.3%)	29 (8.7%)	(\$4,439, 100-23K)
f) Teaching (Salary comes back to Center)	1 (1.0%)	2 (2.3%)	5 (7.7%)	14 (16.5%)	22 (6.6%)	(\$9,508, 400-35K)
g) Consultation	2 (2.1%)	2 (2.3%)	5 (7.7%)	9 (10.6%)	18 (5.4%)	(\$6,550, 200-20K)
h) Workshops	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.1%)	6 (9.2%)	14 (16.5%)	22 (6.6%)	(\$2,150, 150-8K)
2. Centers supported by a mandatory fee						
a) Fully	14 (14.6%)	5 (5.7%)	9 (13.8%)	14 (16.5%)	42 (12.6%)	
b) Partially	13 (13.5%)	23 (26.4%)	17 (26.2%)	21 (24.7%)	74 (22.2%)	

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u>		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u>		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u>		<u>Over 15,000</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Comments</u>
	(n=96)		(n=87)		(n=65)		(n=85)		(n=333)		
3. Centers taking innovative action to earn income:	5	(5.2%)	12	(13.8%)	23	(35.4%)	28	(32.9%)	68	(20.4%)	See Appendix C.
4. How the budget fared in the last year:											
A. Salaries											
a) Decreased	2	(2.1%)	3	(3.4%)	4	(6.2%)	6	(7.1%)	15	(4.5%)	Centers where salaries stayed the same up 7.6%.
b) Stayed the same	22	(22.9%)	22	(25.3%)	15	(23.1%)	30	(35.3%)	89	(26.7%)	
c) Increased 1-3%	56	(58.3%)	51	(58.6%)	36	(55.4%)	40	(47.1%)	183	(55.0%)	
d) Increased 4-6%	11	(11.5%)	9	(10.3%)	7	(10.8%)	6	(7.1%)	33	(9.9%)	
e) Increased 7% or more	3	(3.1%)	1	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(2.4%)	6	(1.8%)	
B. Other Cost Budget											
a) Increased	14	(14.6%)	17	(19.5%)	13	(20.0%)	21	(24.7%)	65	(19.5%)	Down 12.1%
b) Remained the same	55	(57.3%)	41	(47.1%)	28	(43.1%)	41	(48.5%)	165	(49.5%)	
c) Decreased	23	(24.0%)	25	(28.7%)	19	(29.2%)	22	(25.9%)	89	(26.7%)	Up 2.1%
C. Average percent of budget assigned to "other costs":	5.3%		19.7%		12.6%		11.7%		8.5%		
5. Centers that have gained new staff positions in the past year:											
a) Professional	13	(13.8%)	19	(22.6%)	15	(25.0%)	29	(34.5%)	76	(23.6%)	Professional position gains up 6.3%.
b) Clerical	7	(7.7%)	5	(6.3%)	4	(7.0%)	10	(12.5%)	26	(8.4%)	
c) Graduate Student Assistant or ½ time Intern	17	(18.7%)	13	(16.5%)	4	(7.0%)	6	(7.7%)	40	(13.1%)	
d) Intern (full time)	5	(5.7%)	2	(2.6%)	6	(10.3%)	7	(9.0%)	20	(6.7%)	
6. Centers that have lost staff positions											
a) Professional	6	(6.4%)	7	(8.5%)	6	(10.0%)	17	(21.3%)	36	(11.4%)	Professional position losses up 9.7%.
b) Clerical	3	(3.3%)	4	(4.9%)	3	(5.1%)	6	(7.7%)	16	(5.2%)	
c) Graduate Student Assistant	4	(4.3%)	4	(4.9%)	3	(5.2%)	4	(5.1%)	15	(4.8%)	
d) Intern (full time)	3	(3.3%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(5.2%)	3	(3.8%)	9	(2.9%)	
7. Paid benefits available for Center staff and interns:											
(Total data only)	Professional Dues		Licensing Fee		Malpractice Insurance		Conference Expenses		Conference Money available per person (average and range)		
a) Director	171	(51.4%)	102	(30.6%)	122	(36.6%)	304	(91.3%)	(\$1351, 100-5K)		
b) Training Director	32	(9.6%)	22	(6.6%)	34	(10.2%)	102	(30.6%)	(\$1122, 100-3K)		
c) Assistant Director	48	(14.4%)	31	(9.3%)	39	(11.7%)	113	(33.9%)	(\$1044, 100-3K)		
d) Professional Staff	85	(25.5%)	56	(16.8%)	87	(26.1%)	241	(72.4%)	(\$729, 100-3K)		
e) Pre-Doctoral Intern	4	(1.2%)	1	(.3%)	24	(7.2%)	62	(18.6%)	(\$270, 25-2K)		
f) Post-Doctoral Interns	1	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(3.3%)	21	(6.3%)	(\$327, 100-1K)		

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u> (n=96)	<u>2,500 – 7,500</u> (n=87)	<u>7,500 – 15,000</u> (n=65)	<u>Over 15,000</u> (n=85)	<u>Total</u> (n=333)	<u>Comments</u>
8. Counselors given time off each week for consultation:						
a) Yes, half day	3 (3.1%)	6 (5%)	5 (7.7%)	7 (8.2%)	21 (6.3%)	
b) Yes, full day	0 (0%)	2 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.4%)	4 (1.2%)	
c) Yes, other	14 (14.6%)	17 (19.5%)	6 (9.2%)	8 (9.4%)	45 (13.5%)	
9						
a) Centers that would deny services to a borderline client who refuses to accept an outside referral.	26 (27.1%)	26 (29.9%)	23 (35.4%)	30 (35.3%)	105 (31.5%)	
b) Centers that have written policy to cover such cases	13 (13.5%)	20 (23.0%)	19 (29.2%)	20 (23.5%)	72 (21.6%)	
10. Centers where policy is approved by legal counsel:	7 (7.3%)	2 (2.3%)	6 (9.2%)	9 (10.6%)	24 (7.2%)	
11. Career counseling taking place:						
a) Primarily in the Counseling Center	17 (17.1%)	11 (12.6%)	11 (16.9%)	17 (20.0%)	56 (16.8%)	
b) Primarily in a separate career development or placement office	72 (75.0%)	67 (77.0%)	46 (70.8%)	49 (57.6%)	234 (70.3%)	Career counseling in counseling centers is down from 23% in 1999 and 39% in 1991.
c) Shared equally between a and b	2 (2.1%)	7 (8.0%)	7 (10.8%)	14 (16.5%)	30 (9.0%)	
d) Other	3 (3.1%)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0%)	5 (5.9%)	9 (2.7%)	
12. Over the last 10 years, the primary responsibility for career counseling has been moved:						
a) Out of the counseling center.	14 (14.6%)	20 (23.0%)	6 (9.2%)	22 (25.9%)	62 (18.6%)	
b) Into the counseling center.	7 (7.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (2.1%)	
c) No changed has occurred.	72 (75.0%)	66 (75.9%)	57 (87.7%)	61 (71.8%)	256 (76.9%)	
13. Believe career counseling services best provided by counseling center professionals:	21 (21.9%)	16 (18.4%)	25 (38.5%)	42 (49.4%)	104 (31.2%)	
14. Staff's feeling about career counseling:						
a) They prefer to do career counseling more than personal counseling	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	
b) They enjoy career and personal counseling equally	9 (9.4%)	6 (6.9%)	7 (10.8%)	11 (12.9%)	33 (9.9%)	
c) They have a strong preference for personal counseling but see the value in carrying some career counseling cases	38 (39.6%)	40 (46.0%)	35 (53.8%)	48 (56.5%)	161 (48.3%)	
d) They would prefer not to do any career counseling	41 (42.7%)	39 (44.8%)	21 (32.3%)	24 (28.2%)	125 (37.5%)	

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u> (n=96)		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u> (n=87)		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u> (n=65)		<u>Over 15,000</u> (n=85)		<u>Total</u> (n=333)		<u>Comments</u>
15. Staff interest in doing career counseling out of the counseling center:											
a) High interest	5	(5.2%)	5	(5.7%)	3	(4.6%)	2	(2.4%)	15	(4.5%)	
b) Moderate interest	12	(12.5%)	8	(9.2%)	9	(13.8%)	21	(24.7%)	50	(15.0%)	
c) Low interest	71	(74.0%)	71	(81.6%)	50	(76.9%)	61	(71.8%)	253	(76.0%)	
16. Interest of new professionals in doing career counseling:											
a) High interest	2	(2.1%)	3	(3.4%)	3	(4.6%)	5	(5.9%)	13	(3.9%)	
b) Moderate interest	13	(13.5%)	10	(11.5%)	17	(26.2%)	30	(35.3%)	70	(21.0%)	
c) Low interest	58	(60.4%)	64	(73.6%)	39	(60.0%)	48	(56.5%)	209	(62.8%)	
17 How well trained are new professionals in your center in doing career counseling:											
a) Well trained	4	(4.2%)	5	(5.7%)	6	(9.2%)	13	(15.3%)	28	(8.4%)	
b) Moderate amount of training	24	(25.0%)	23	(26.4%)	27	(41.5%)	35	(41.2%)	109	(32.7%)	
c) Little or no training in this area	44	(45.8%)	47	(54.0%)	24	(36.9%)	36	(42.4%)	151	(45.3%)	
18. Assuming that responsibility for career services on your campus are shared between the counseling center and another office, which services do you think should be done primarily by the counseling center?											
a) Self-exploration or developmental counseling	74	(77.1%)	71	(81.6%)	56	(86.2%)	72	(84.7%)	273	82.0(%)	
b) Assistance in information gathering	18	(18.8%)	11	(12.6%)	8	(12.3%)	18	(21.2%)	55	(16.5%)	
c) Interpretation of career tests or inventories	33	(34.4%)	26	(29.9%)	34	(52.3%)	52	(61.2%)	145	(43.5%)	
d) Career guidance via computer	6	(6.3%)	3	(3.4%)	9	(13.8%)	13	(15.3%)	31	(9.3%)	
e) Career exploration groups	13	(13.5%)	10	(11.5%)	16	(24.6%)	28	(32.9%)	67	(20.1%)	
f) Resume writing assistance	0	(0%)	1	(1.1%)	1	(1.5%)	2	(2.4%)	4	(1.2%)	
g) Career workshops/classes	4	(4.2%)	3	(3.4%)	5	(7.7%)	13	(15.3%)	25	(7.5%)	
h) Other	4	(4.2%)	3	(3.4%)	3	(4.6%)	5	(5.9%)	15	(4.5%)	
19- Ratio of FTE mental health professionals to											
20. FTE students.	1 - 818		1 - 1,343		1 - 1,880		1 - 2,426		1 - 1,564		
21. Centers with a lawsuit in the past year	1	(1.0%)	1	(1.1%)	1	(1.5%)	2	(2.4%)	5	(1.5%)	

School Size

<u>Under 2,500</u>	<u>2,500 – 7,500</u>		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u>		<u>Over 15,000</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Comments</u>
(n=96)	(n=87)		(n=65)		(n=85)		(n=333)		

22. Suits

- a) Suit against University. Alleged abuse of power by professor. One issue was whether student’s counselor should have reported the abuse to the administration.
- b) Student expelled two years ago because of threatening behavior and major mental illness. Student suing center and 10-20 others on and off campus.
- c) Not a lawsuit but a complaint to EEOC that services offered were not comparable to what other students had received, Center prevailed because of good record keeping.
- d) Complaint to DOE that center did not report a sexual assault. Center not found at fault. College required to revise reporting practices but not sanctioned.
- e) College and Director being sued following the suicide of a client.
- f) Student involuntarily hospitalized. Parents suing center, claiming malpractice.

23. **Service provision** concerns at the present time:

a) The number of students with severe psychological problems.	65	(67.7%)	67	(77.0%)	52	(80.0%)	73	(85.9%)	257	(77.2%)
b) The need for more psychiatric services.	64	(66.7%)	57	(65.5%)	41	(63.1%)	62	(72.9%)	224	(67.3%)
c) The need for more technical support.	19	(19.8%)	18	(20.7%)	19	(29.2%)	39	(45.9%)	95	(28.5%)
d) Waiting list problems.	13	(13.5%)	17	(19.5%)	15	(23.1%)	34	(40.0%)	79	(23.7%)
e) An increase in crisis counseling.	20	(20.8%)	43	(49.4%)	29	(44.6%)	44	(51.8%)	136	(40.8%)
f) The need to find better referral sources for students who need long-term help.	47	(49.0%)	43	(49.4%)	39	(60.0%)	59	(69.4%)	188	(56.5%)
g) Responding to the needs of learning disabled students.	37	(38.5%)	20	(23.0%)	16	(24.6%)	24	(28.2%)	97	(29.1%)
h) A growing demand for services without an appropriate increase in resources.	49	(51.0%)	52	(59.8%)	42	(64.6%)	67	(78.8%)	210	(63.1%)

24. **Administrative** concerns at the present time:

a) Increased paperwork.	20	(20.8%)	25	(28.7%)	13	(20.0%)	31	(36.5%)	89	(26.7%)
b) Emphasis on accountability data from higher-level administration.	12	(12.5%)	19	(21.8%)	11	(16.9%)	32	(37.6%)	74	(22.2%)
c) Maintaining staff motivation.	13	(13.5%)	19	(21.8%)	21	(32.3%)	37	(43.5%)	90	(27.0%)
d) Difficulty finding minority candidates to fill open positions.	24	(25.0%)	29	(33.3%)	30	(46.2%)	29	(34.1%)	112	(33.6%)
e) Boundary issues with administration.	32	(33.3%)	26	(29.9%)	12	(18.5%)	11	(12.9%)	81	(24.3%)
f) Administrative issues related to the handling of students with severe psychological problems	47	(49.0%)	48	(55.2%)	30	(46.2%)	40	(47.1%)	165	(49.5%)
g) Other	8	(8.2%)	10	(11.5%)	11	(16.9%)	16	(18.8%)	45	(13.5%)

28. Percentage of students that sought counseling in the past year: (mean percentage and range)

	14.3	(3 - 40)	9.2	(1 - 21)	7.9	(1 - 22)	7.75	(2 - 25)	10	(1 - 40)
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School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u>		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u>		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u>		<u>Over 15,000</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Comments</u>
	(n=96)		(n=87)		(n=65)		(n=85)		(n=333)		
29. Psychiatric services available on campus:											
a) Yes, in the Counseling Center only.	24	(25.0%)	28	(32.2%)	28	(43.1%)	26	(30.6%)	106	(31.8%)	Only 54.9% of schools have psychiatric consultation available on campus.
b) Yes, in the Student Health Center only.	2	(2.1%)	5	(5.7%)	9	(13.8%)	22	(25.9%)	38	(11.4%)	
c) Yes, in both the Counseling and Student Health Centers	4	(4.2%)	2	(2.3%)	3	(4.6%)	5	(5.9%)	14	(4.2%)	
d) Yes, in merged Counseling and Student Health Service Center.	4	(4.2%)	5	(5.7%)	2	(3.1%)	6	(7.1%)	17	(5.1%)	
e) Yes, other places on campus	1	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.5%)	6	(7.1%)	8	(2.4%)	
f) No, but we contract out for psychiatrists.	10	(10.4%)	6	(6.9%)	6	(9.2%)	6	(7.1%)	28	(8.4%)	
g) No access to psychiatrists except as a private referral.	49	(51.0%)	40	(46.0%)	15	(23.1%)	12	(14.1%)	116	(34.8%)	
30. Number of psychiatric consultation hours available:	10.8	(1 - 80)	18	(2 - 220)	25	(1 - 180)	96	(4 -210)	42	(1 - 210)	
31. Psychiatric hours per 1,000 students per week: (mean and range)	8.2	(0 - 500)	3.0	(0 - 75)	1.5	(0 - 23)	2.6	(0 - 70)	4.1	(0 - 500)	Up from 1.3 in 2001 and 2.6 in 2002.
32. Centers with psychiatrists on staff:											
a) less than 1 FTE	38	(39.6%)	37	(42.5%)	39	(60.0%)	31	(36.5%)	145	(43.5%)	
b) 1-2 FTE	1	(1.0%)	4	(4.6%)	7	(10.8%)	24	(28.2%)	36	(10.8%)	
c) 3-4 FTE	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	6	(7.1%)	6	(1.8%)	
d) 5-6 FTE	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1	(1.5%)	1	(1.2%)	2	(.6%)	
e) 7-8FTE	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1	(1.2%)	1	(.3%)	
f) more than 8 FTE	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1	(1.2%)	1	(.3%)	
33. Percentage of center clients referred for psychiatric evaluation:	11.5%	(0-35)	10%	(0-35)	13.7%	(0-50)	15%	(0-60)	12.2%	(0-60)	
34. Percentage of center clients taking psychiatric medication:	19.7%	(0-65)	10%	(0-35)	21.4%	(2-50)	19.8%	(0-65)	20%	(0-65)	Up from 17% in 2000 and 9% in 1994.
35. Centers with an increase in the number of clients already taking psychiatric medications	82	(85.4%)	82	(94.3%)	60	(92.3%)	79	(92.9%)	303	(91.0%)	
36. One significant reason for increase in serious psychological problems is that children are skipping latency. Too early exposure to sex, alcohol abuse etc.											
a) Strongly agree	6	(6.3%)	1	(1.1%)	3	(4.6%)	4	(4.7%)	14	(4.2%)	
b) Partially agree	61	(63.5%)	69	(79.3%)	46	(70.8%)	53	(62.4%)	229	(68.8%)	
c) Disagree	28	(29.2%)	16	(18.4%)	14	(21.5%)	23	(27.1%)	81	(24.3%)	

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u> (n=96)		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u> (n=87)		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u> (n=65)		<u>Over 15,000</u> (n=85)		<u>Total</u> (n=333)		<u>Comments</u>
37. What percentage of your clients fall into these different levels of severity? (Total data only)											
a) Students whose impairment is such that they are unable to remain in school or can only do so with ongoing psychological / psychiatric assistance										6.9%	
b) Students who experience periods of severe distress (depression, anxiety, panic attack, suicidal intention etc.) but can be treated successfully with the time limits and available treatment modalities existing at your center.										33.8%	
c) Total percent of clients with severe psychological problems										40.7%	
38. Increase in the following problems compared to 5 years ago:											
a) Severe psychological problems	73	(76.0%)	74	(85.1%)	51	(78.5%)	73	(85.9%)	271	(81.4%)	
b) Sexual assault concerns (on campus)	24	(25.0%)	18	(20.7%)	24	(36.9%)	31	(36.5%)	97	(29.1%)	
c) Problems related to earlier sexual abuse	24	(25.0%)	29	(33.3%)	12	(18.5%)	25	(29.4%)	90	(27.0%)	
d) Alcohol problems	36	(37.5%)	36	(41.4%)	34	(52.3%)	39	(45.9%)	145	(43.5%)	
e) Other illicit drug use	31	(32.3%)	39	(44.8%)	23	(35.4%)	37	(43.5%)	130	(39.0%)	
f) Learning disabilities	69	(71.9%)	60	(69.0%)	44	(67.7%)	61	(71.8%)	234	(70.3%)	
g) Self-injury (e.g. cutting)	64	(66.7%)	58	(66.7%)	44	(67.7%)	56	(65.9%)	222	(66.7%)	
h) Eating disorders	34	(35.4%)	32	(36.8%)	24	(36.9%)	30	(35.3%)	120	(36.0%)	
i) Normal developmental problems	20	(20.8%)	20	(23.0%)	8	(12.3%)	14	(16.5%)	62	(18.6%)	
j) Career planning issues	21	(21.9%)	13	(14.9%)	9	(13.8%)	16	(18.8%)	59	(17.7%)	
39. Number of obsessive pursuit cases handled: (Total numbers)	64		86		101		122		374		52% of centers saw at least 1 victim of obsessive pursuit.
40. Number of persons killed by an obsessive pursuer in the past year:	0		0		0		10		10		
41. Number of persons injured by obsessive pursuer in the past year:	19		16		16		23		76		
42. Centers that had to hospitalize a student for psychological reasons this past year:	73	(76.8%)	78	(92.9%)	59	(95.2%)	73	(96.1%)	283	(89.3%)	Total of 2,136 students hospitalized, with a range of 1-71 and an average of 7.44 students per school.

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u>		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u>		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u>		<u>Over 15,000</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Comments</u>
	(n=96)		(n=87)		(n=65)		(n=85)		(n=333)		
43. When a family-dependent client is hospitalized the center would notify:											
a) The Chief Student Affairs Officer	61	(63.5%)	51	(58.6%)	22	(33.8%)	11	(12.9%)	145	(43.5%)	
b) Parents	43	(44.8%)	40	(46.0%)	16	(24.6%)	9	(10.6%)	108	(32.4%)	
44. Centers with guidelines for notifying parents about high-risk students	55	(57.3%)	51	(58.6%)	39	(60.0%)	33	(38.8%)	178	(53.5%)	
45. Centers allowing staff to transport students to a hospital in a psychological emergency	19	(19.8%)	11	(12.6%)	1	(1.5%)	11	(12.9%)	42	(12.6%)	
46. Transportation of students to psychological emergency by:											
a) Campus police	37	(38.5%)	49	(56.3%)	40	(61.5%)	59	(69.4%)	185	(55.6%)	
b) Local police	22	(22.9%)	18	(20.7%)	14	(21.5%)	16	(18.8%)	70	(21.0%)	
c) Ambulance service	68	(70.8%)	54	(62.1%)	37	(56.9%)	39	(45.9%)	198	(59.5%)	
d) Other	13	(13.5%)	12	(13.8%)	10	(15.4%)	22	(25.9%)	57	(17.1%)	
47. In psychological emergencies the involved counselor usually:											
a) Accompanies the student to the hospital even if someone else does the transporting.	38	(39.6%)	41	(47.1%)	20	(30.8%)	33	(38.8%)	132	(39.6%)	
b) Visits the student if admitted to the hospital.	40	(41.7%)	27	(31.0%)	12	(18.5%)	12	(14.1%)	91	(27.3%)	
48. Centers open at non-traditional hours:											
a) Open one evening a week.	8	(8.3%)	15	(17.2%)	10	(15.4%)	13	(15.3%)	46	(13.8%)	No centers remain open on weekends.
b) Open several evenings a week.	13	(13.5%)	8	(9.2%)	14	(21.5%)	13	(15.3%)	48	(14.4%)	
49. When a student has used up the number of allowed counseling hours, counselors can:											
a) See the student in own private practice if This is the student's wish.	18	(18.8%)	16	(18.4%)	17	(26.2%)	28	(32.9%)	79	(23.7%)	
b) Refer to another counselor in the center who has a private practice	24	(25.0%)	21	(24.1%)	20	(30.8%)	25	(29.4%)	90	(27.0%)	
c) Refer to a friend who has a private Practice.	54	(56.3%)	51	(58.6%)	36	(55.4%)	42	(49.4%)	183	(55.0%)	

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u> (n=96)		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u> (n=87)		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u> (n=65)		<u>Over 15,000</u> (n=85)		<u>Total</u> (n=333)		<u>Comments</u>
50. Merit of continuing with a Center client in the counselor's private practice (total data only)											
							Considerable Merit		Some Merit		No Merit
a) The client should have the right to choose whomever he or she wishes for their private work.	133	(39.9%)	135	(40.5%)	47	(14.1%)					Most directors believe such referrals are inappropriate.
b) Since a relationship has already been established with the client, it is a disservice to have the student start one with a new therapist.	40	(12.0%)	208	(62.5%)	67	(20.1%)					
c) It would be appropriate to give the client a list of names of private practitioners, including the counselor's name and let the student decide.	165	(49.5%)	95	(28.5%)	55	(16.5%)					
51. Number of enrolled students that committed suicide: (total data)	4	(3%)	16	(10%)	38	(24%)	100	(63%)	160	(48%)	
52. Number of clients or former clients that committed suicide:	1	(1%)	5	(5.4%)	9	(13.8%)	16	(18.8%)	31	(9.6%)	
53. Centers that had to give warning to a third party about a student who posed a danger to another person (total):	16	(17%)	20	(23%)	16	(26%)	25	(33%)	77	(24%)	A total of 137 warnings given.
54. Centers accepting mandated referrals from a campus administrator or Judicial Board:											
a) Yes, for assessment and counseling	38	(39.6%)	37	(42.5%)	21	(32.3%)	32	(37.6%)	128	(38.4%)	30.9% of centers report an increase in mandated referrals.
b) Yes, for assessment only	46	(47.9%)	47	(54.0%)	34	(52.3%)	39	(45.9%)	166	(49.8%)	
55. Mandated students were referred for:											
a) Drug and alcohol violations	68	(70.8%)	68	(78.2%)	43	(66.2%)	47	(55.3%)	226	(67.9%)	
b) Disruptive behavior	63	(65.6%)	65	(74.7%)	46	(70.8%)	60	(70.6%)	234	(70.3%)	
c) Sexual assault	18	(18.8%)	16	(18.4%)	15	(23.1%)	13	(15.3%)	62	(18.6%)	
d) Severe depression	34	(35.4%)	29	(33.3%)	19	(29.2%)	24	(28.2%)	106	(31.8%)	
e) Expression of suicidal intention	50	(52.1%)	54	(62.1%)	35	(53.8%)	40	(47.1%)	179	(53.8%)	
56. Feelings about mandated referrals for counseling:											
a) Very much in favor of it	12	(12.5%)	9	(10.3%)	8	(12.3%)	7	(8.2%)	36	(10.8%)	
b) Don't like it but it can help some students	61	(63.5%)	57	(65.5%)	41	(63.1%)	58	(68.2%)	217	(65.2%)	
c) Opposed to mandatory counseling	22	(22.9%)	19	(21.8%)	14	(21.5%)	17	(20.0%)	72	(21.6%)	

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u> (n=96)		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u> (n=87)		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u> (n=65)		<u>Over 15,000</u> (n=85)		<u>Total</u> (n=333)		<u>Comments</u>
57. Policy on mandatory counseling:											
a) Student merely needs to show up to comply, which may result in additional sanctions against the student.	18	(18.8%)	21	(24.1%)	14	(21.5%)	31	(36.5%)	84	(25.2%)	
b) Same as (a), but no additional sanctions for choosing not to continue in counseling	30	(31.3%)	21	(24.1%)	15	(23.1%)	15	(17.6%)	81	(24.3%)	
c) Student must comply with a certain number of counseling sessions established by a judicial board.	5	(5.2%)	2	(2.3%)	3	(4.6%)	2	(2.4%)	12	(3.6%)	
d) Student must comply with a certain number of sessions set by counselor.	12	(12.5%)	10	(11.5%)	5	(7.7%)	3	(3.5%)	30	(9.0%)	
e) Student continues in counseling until counselor approves termination.	6	(6.3%)	7	(8.0%)	3	(4.6%)	3	(3.5%)	19	(5.7%)	
58. Information provided to the mandator:											
a) Confirmation of initial visit.	68	(70.8%)	56	(64.4%)	42	(64.6%)	52	(61.2%)	218	(65.5%)	
b) Confirmation that the student has complied with the recommendation for treatment.	31	(32.3%)	37	(42.5%)	22	(33.8%)	25	(29.4%)	115	(34.5%)	
c) Statement of progress.	4	(4.2%)	10	(11.5%)	4	(6.2%)	9	(10.6%)	27	(8.1%)	
d) No information provided.	4	(4.2%)	4	(4.6%)	2	(3.1%)	7	(8.2%)	17	(5.1%)	
59. Compared to non-mandated clients, success in mandated referrals is											
a) Equally successful.	9	(15.6%)	5	(5.7%)	6	(9.2%)	7	(8.2%)	27	(8.1%)	
b) Somewhat less successful.	42	(43.8%)	38	(43.7%)	29	(44.6%)	43	(50.6%)	152	(45.6%)	
c) Significantly less successful.	30	(31.3%)	35	(40.2%)	19	(29.2%)	19	(22.4%)	103	(30.9%)	
60. Percent of center's counseling hours devoted to:											
a) Personal Counseling	86.9%		90.1%		85.9%		83.6%		87.0%		In 1980, 20% of counselors time was spent in career Counseling.
b) Career Counseling	6.1%		4.8%		6.8%		10.8%		7.0%		
c) Academic Counseling	6.7%		6.5%		6.6%		7.8%		6.0%		

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u> (n=96)		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u> (n=87)		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u> (n=65)		<u>Over 15,000</u> (n=85)		<u>Total</u> (n=333)		<u>Comments</u>
61. Percentage of time a full time counselor spends on following activities during the fall and spring terms:											
a) Direct Service (All activities providing direct service to students.)	62.3%		61.9%		61.2%		57.9%		60.9%		
b) Indirect Service (case notes, training, consultation etc.)	18.8%		20.9%		20.2%		21.4%		20.2%		
c) Administrative Activities	14.9%		13.4%		12.9%		13.8%		13.8%		
d) Other	5.9%		5.2%		7.2%		6.8%		6.2%		
63. a) Centers with a weekly direct service expectation	32	(33.3%)	48	(55.2%)	43	(66.2%)	60	(70.6%)	183	(55.0%)	
b) Expected direct service hours (average)	25		24		24		24		24		
64. Center's definition of "outreach":											
a) Marketing, programming, or other activity that increases the visibility of counseling services, and is not individual, remedial or direct	41	(42.7%)	29	(33.3%)	28	(43.1%)	23	(27.1%)	121	(36.3%)	
b) Anything done outside of the center to provide additional services to students	26	(27.1%)	25	(28.7%)	15	(23.1%)	27	(31.8%)	93	(27.9%)	
c) Preventive programming, such as training, workshops, or consultation.	14	(14.6%)	11	(12.6%)	8	(12.3%)	10	(11.8%)	43	(12.9%)	
d) The provision of psychological expertise to groups through prepared and "packaged" programming.	2	(2.1%)	4	(4.6%)	4	(6.2%)	6	(7.1%)	16	(4.8%)	
65. Centers participating in Depression Screening Day:	41	(42.7%)	29	(33.3%)	29	(44.6%)	36	(42.4%)	134	(40.5%)	
66. If you participated in Depression Screening Day:											
a) Number of students screened for depression (mean and range)	69	(3-750)	54	(2-200)	58	(2-294)	217	(7-2740)	97	(2-2740)	12,999 total screened. 5,199 referred.
b) Percentage of the students referred for treatment	40%		40%		44%		39%		40%		
67. Centers participating in Anxiety Screening Day:	15	(15.6%)	12	(13.8%)	15	(23.1%)	17	(20.0%)	59	(17.7%)	

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u> (n=96)		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u> (n=87)		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u> (n=65)		<u>Over 15,000</u> (n=85)		<u>Total</u> (n=333)		<u>Comments</u>
68. If you participated in Anxiety Screening Day:											
a) Number of students screened for anxiety: (mean and range)	38	(0-212)	15	(0-45)	32	(0-98)	124	(8-1200)	55	(0-1200)	3,245 total screened.
b) Percentage of the students referred for treatment	19	(0-100)	14	(0-93)	28.5	(0-100)	14.7	(0-68)	18.5	(0-100)	600 referred for treatment.
69. Regarding the question of whether counseling helped students to remain enrolled:											
a) Number of centers asking this question:	40	(41.7%)	43	(49.4%)	33	(50.8%)	51	(60.0%)	167	(50.2%)	
b) Percentage of students responding positively to question:		44.8%		46.6%		47.7%		46.8%		46.3%	
70. Regarding the question on whether counseling helped with academic performance:											
a) Number of centers asking this question	37	(38.5%)	32	(36.8%)	33	(50.8%)	50	(58.5%)	152	(45.6%)	
b) Percentage of students responding positively to question:		58%		58%		63%		62%		61%	
71. When a student is a suicidal risk but not appropriate for an involuntary commitment, centers are obliged to notify:											
a) No one	25	(26.0%)	33	(37.9%)	31	(47.7%)	38	(44.7%)	127	(38.1%)	
b) Appropriate university officials	33	(34.1%)	28	(32.2%)	13	(20.0%)	20	(23.5%)	94	(28.2%)	
c) Family	299	(30.2%)	17	(19.5%)	16	(24.6%)	13	(15.3%)	75	(22.5%)	
d) Other	9	(9.3%)	9	(10.4%)	5	(7.6%)	14	(16.4%)	37	(11.1%)	
72. Centers with "Crisis Counselor" or "Crisis Coordinator":	3	(3.1%)	2	(2.3%)	4	(6.2%)	15	(17.6%)	24	(7.2%)	
73. Directors believing that credit card debt is a serious problem among college students:	60	(62.5%)	44	(50.6%)	47	(72.3%)	59	(69.4%)	210	(63.1%)	
74. Credit card debt as a presenting concern in counseling centers is increasing:	26	(27.1%)	21	(24.1%)	22	(33.8%)	23	(27.1%)	92	(27.6%)	
75. Belief that institutions gain financially by the promotion of credit cards among the student:	0	(0%)	5	(5.7%)	12	(18.5%)	14	(16.5%)	31	(9.3%)	

School Size

	<u>Under 2,500</u> (n=96)		<u>2,500 – 7,500</u> (n=87)		<u>7,500 – 15,000</u> (n=65)		<u>Over 15,000</u> (n=85)		<u>Total</u> (n=333)		<u>Comments</u>
76. Supervision required for unlicensed or uncertified professional staff members:											
a) Yes, by licensed person from same discipline	24	(25.0%)	24	(27.6%)	35	(53.8%)	42	(49.4%)	125	(37.5%)	
b) Yes, by any licensed senior staff member	22	(22.9%)	29	(33.3%)	18	(27.7%)	23	(27.1%)	92	(27.6%)	
c) It depends on the level of professional experience	16	(16.7%)	9	(10.3%)	5	(7.7%)	10	(11.8%)	40	(12.0%)	
d) No supervision of professional staff required	22	(22.9%)	16	(18.4%)	3	(4.6%)	5	(5.9%)	46	(13.8%)	