UBC Social Ecological Economic Development Studies (SEEDS) Sustainability Program

Student Research Report

Community-Based Participatory Research with AMS VICE Final Report: Substance Use and Abuse at the University of British Columbia

Aurore Duménil, Pauline Hoppenot, Thomas Janvier, Athena Kerins, Clara Leroy, Eden Luymes, Gautier Parthon de Von, Siegrid Rémusat, Ming Zhang

University of British Columbia

ASTU 360

Community, Health, Wellbeing

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Community-Based Participatory Research with AMS VICE

Executive Summary: Substance Use and Abuse at the University of British Columbia

With more than 44,000 undergraduates, the University of British Columbia (UBC) has one of the largest undergraduate communities in North America. This student body includes a large drug and substance use community. AMS VICE, a branch of the UBC Alma Mater Society (AMS), has undertaken the mission of harm reduction regarding drug and substance consumption and addiction. Alexander Dauncey is the coordinator in charge of this program, and served as our major community partner in our research. To pursue its mission, AMS VICE provides education, peer dialogue, and mentorship programs on students' consumption of drugs, alcohol and technology. AMS VICE does not take a judgment-based stance towards drug and substance use, focusing on healthy and balanced substance use rather than total abstinence. Through this mission, AMS VICE empowers students and treats them as equal partners, by trying to encourage students to make informed and conscious decisions with regards to their substance, and promoting healthier patterns of consumption.

Our ASTU 360 group built a survey with AMS VICE and Alex, our community partner. Our survey aimed at answering the following research question: 'Which factors influence substance use among the UBC undergraduate community?' We sought to achieve a broad overview of consumption patterns and analyze how factors such as faculty, gender, and peer habits influenced individuals' own substance use. Though such broad statistics on university student drug and substance use exist on a Canadian/national scale, there is a significant lack of such information specific to the UBC undergraduate community. Thus our goal was to gather such information for AMS VICE, so that they can use it to better tailor their programs to the unique undergraduate community at UBC.

While our survey did not get the number of responses necessary to become a truly representative sample of the UBC undergraduate society — due to time constraints, a lack of effective communication routes, and a lack in funds — AMS VICE will be able to use our survey for future research, as it has been tested as a pilot survey, and developed with the comments and input of community members. The true value of our work together lies in the fact that AMS VICE has received a valuable tested survey and feedback from survey takers, rather than the raw data that we were able to produce.

After weeks of work, we are comfortable with calling our project with AMS VICE a community-based participatory research project. Indeed, from the early stages of the survey draft to the discussion of the findings, our research team drew on assets within the UBC and the AMS environment to accomplish the project. It was crucial for us to adopt an asset-based approach instead of a deficit-based point of view when undertaking this research. Not only did our group take time to reflect on our positionality as undergraduate students and academics when interacting with community members, we also had a fruitful relationship with our community partner Alex -- which was essential for us to conduct this project properly since the beginning.

We did encounter unforeseen obstacles when drafting the survey, mainly due to our unfamiliarity with the Qualtrics software and concerns over the neutrality of questions. Yet, thanks to the guidance of Professor Greer and our close relationship with our community partner Alex, we were able to reach a level of consistency and quality we were comfortable with. The survey was first tested through our pilot phase of study, then adjusted with Professor Greer and Alex, to finally be published and broadcasted. However, despite our best efforts and our incentive, the survey received only 102 answers. Yet, although we were not able to accurately determine and measure the specific factors that influence the UBC

undergraduate community's patterns of substance and technology use and abuse, specifically because our sample is not statistically representative of the target population, some outcomes of this community-based participatory research project are nonetheless positive.

First, AMS VICE received a tested survey with feedback from community members, which can and probably will be used for further research conducted by AMS VICE. What we lacked in terms of incentives and distribution, the organization, as an AMS service, can compensate. After discussing with Alex, our group was confident that this "pilot phase of study" could be transformed into a real UBC undergraduate student survey, if AMS VICE are able to reach each and every single undergraduate student, as well as provide more attractive monetary incentives than a $20 bookstore giftcard. We hope our survey will be transformed and reused in a future study for AMS VICE to gain a better understanding of the substance use pattern landscape at UBC, in order to better target its harm-reduction approach.

Another positive and unforeseen result was valuable information on students' technology and caffeine use. As for the technology, we did not expect it to be much of a concern to UBC undergraduate students. Yet, our research proved that AMS VICE was right to focus their programs on technology users and abusers, something that Alex confirmed to us that the AMS service will continue to do. As for caffeine, although we did not consider it when drafting our survey, as AMS VICE does not include this socialized and normalized drug in their focus, we were reminded by respondents of the importance and pertinence of this substance. Whether AMS VICE will use this information or not will remain up to them, however our research certainly made Alex question which substances AMS VICE is targeting, as well as the language and normalized culture surrounding various drugs.

Finally, our research confirmed the an important gap that Alex first mentioned to our group: a gap between students' perception of substance use, and the actual substance use at

UBC. Students have misconstrued perceptions of actual substance use at UBC, and thus escalate their own substance use to match this false perception. Education on the realities of substance use at UBC are necessary to ameliorate this issue. This not only furthered our individual interests with such research on social perceptions and norms, but also confirmed for AMS VICE that educational changes are necessary in order for the AMS service to fully fulfill its mission to "offer students the knowledge that they need to make informed decisions about their substance use patterns" (AMS VICE website 2018).

Introduction

With more than 44,000 undergraduates, the University of British Columbia (UBC) has one of the largest undergraduate communities in North America. This student body includes a large drug and substance use community. The institution thus has a responsibility to protect its students and make sure that their potential substance use--from drugs and alcohol to technology--is as safe as possible. AMS VICE, a branch of the UBC Alma Mater Society (AMS), has undertaken the mission of harm reduction regarding drug and substance consumption and addiction. Alexander Dauncey (referred to as 'Alex' in this report) is the coordinator in charge of this program, and served as our major community partner in our research. To pursue its mission, AMS VICE provides education, peer dialogue, and mentorship programs on students' consumption of drugs, alcohol and technology. AMS VICE does not take a judgment-based stance towards drug and substance use, focusing on healthy and balanced substance use rather than total abstinence. Through this mission, AMS VICE empowers students and treats them as equal partners, by trying to encourage students to make informed and conscious decisions with regards to their substance, and promoting healthier patterns of consumption.

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While our survey did not get the number of responses necessary to become a truly representative sample of the UBC undergraduate society — due to time constraints, a lack of effective communication routes, and a lack in funds — AMS VICE will be able to use our survey for future research, as it has been tested as a pilot survey, and developed with the comments and input of community members. The true value of our work together lies in the fact that AMS VICE has received a valuable tested survey and feedback from survey takers, rather than the raw data that we were able to produce.

This final report will thus describe the process of our survey's construction, the findings that resulted from it, and the ethical debates that emerged during our research, all within the context of community-based participatory research. Our research was done in collaboration with the community of interest: drug and substance users themselves. While working closely with AMS VICE and Alex to design our survey, we also involved various members and groups within the drug and substance user community at UBC in our research. In this sense our research does not come from a purely academic background, but involves the community and harnesses their own assets already in place to produce information that will in turn benefit the community, and be relevant to their needs.

The Survey: Background and Construction

Early in our discussions with Alex, our community partner, we decided upon a survey as the best means of gathering information on drug and substance usage at UBC. We sought to conduct our research in partnership with the drug and substance user community at UBC, rather than from a position of academic separation from this community. We thus drew on

pre-existing community assets to aid us in our research. AMS VICE has several community assets, which we sought to harness. One asset is AMS VICE's knowledge of substances, from how they are used, to different varieties, and other drug-specific information that we as a group had little knowledge about.

Community-Based Participatory Approach: Using Community Assets

In order to further make our research participatory and relevant to the drug and substance user community, we sought members of this community's opinions in the creation of our survey. As students ourselves, we were able to integrate ourselves into this rather fragmented community through social ties--contacting friends or peers who we knew used any of the substances AMS VICE was concerned with. Meeting with these members, we discussed their concerns with their substance use, as well as ways in which AMS VICE could address these concerns. We used their opinions to inform our survey, and included these community members throughout the survey writing process, from the conceptual stage, through the survey pilot run, and finally in its distribution, asking these members to share our survey with other community members who may be interested. We also made use of other community assets on campus, such as the UBC Psychedelics Society. We contacted them for any feedback they had on our survey questions during our pilot period, and they helped us reach their community of drug users, sharing our survey in their social media groups.

We also relied on the assets of other researchers, reading a variety of other public surveys on substance use in a school setting (CAMH 2013; Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness and Dalhousie University 2013) to attain a proper understanding of how to design our survey questions. Inspiring ourselves by these primary sources, we tailored their ideas to AMS VICE's particular aims at UBC. In addition, we attained useful information on surveying student populations for drug use from the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse's

report *The Value of Student Alcohol and Drug Use Surveys* (SDUS 2013), a United Nations document, *Conducting School Surveys on Drug Abuse* (UN 2003), as well as *Collecting Drug Use Data from Different Populations*, (Adlaf 2005) or the *Handbook for surveys on drug use among the general population* (Bless et al 2002). In order to make our research more community based, we drew inspiration from McMullin et al. (McMullin et al 2012), who found that their study was too patient-based, rather than community-based, as every patient they survey is from a different First Nations community. They fixed their approach by adding to their quantitative survey, a qualitative section where the respondents can indicate if they are interested in giving further details, or even participate in an interview to further outline his relation to tuberculosis. By doing this, Mc Mullin et al. made their more participatory, and so did we.

Designing the Survey: Pilot Test and Distribution Strategy

Designing a survey proved more difficult than first thought. One question can be asked in a multitude of ways. We had to make sure that the questions were simple, straightforward and comprehensive. While open questions allow the respondents to freely express themselves and might provide very interesting answers, it would have made it very hard for us to study and draw conclusions from them. We thus decided to make closed ended questions, sometimes allowing for two answers, other times for several. This decision permitted Qualtrics to compile answers into data and make statistics that were then easy for us to analyze.

Once the survey was written, we tested it with a pilot group of respondents, including the community members who had expressed interest in our study and concern for their community. This enabled us to get detailed feedback on each item of the questionnaire, ensuring that they were all clear and comprehensible enough to the general student

population, while also strengthening the community-based participatory aspect of our research. We corrected and adjusted the areas of our survey that needed modification based on pilot survey and community member remarks.

Our final survey is divided in different parts, corresponding to different substances, and a section on technology. The respondent is asked questions about familiarity with the given substance (whether it is present in his social circle), frequency of consumption (if any), setting of consumption, reasons for consuming, and perceived consumption. Technology follows the same model of inquiry, while another section of the survey is concerned with demographic data (gender, age, ethnicity…). We also sought to acquire informed consent at the beginning of the survey, presenting ourselves and AMS VICE, and the goals motivating our work. We further explain that anonymity is ensured, and that respondents can contact us for an interview, to enable us to gather more qualitative data and further integrate the drug and substance user community into our research.

For our distribution strategy, we again relied on pre-existing community assets. Wanting to create an accurate and proportional sample of the UBC undergraduate community, we chose a stratified sampling strategy. We sent our survey with professors at UBC, asking that they share our survey with their undergraduate classes, and randomly selected professors from faculties in numbers proportionate with the size of each UBC faculty. For example, roughly 30% of UBC undergraduates are Arts students, thus we ensured that 30% of the professors we contacted taught arts undergraduates. There were, however, limits to this approach: many professors chose not to share our survey, and it was not possible to guarantee that students would respond, that even should a professor share it. Thus we drew on community assets, such as the UBC Psychedelics Society, who allowed us to share the survey on their social media groups, as well as the UBC Engineering

Undergraduate Society, who shared our survey in their weekly newsletter, and AMS VICE, who shared our survey with their social media following. We also shared our survey on various UBC undergrad social media groups, and connected with community members, asking them to share our survey within their social circles. The social media assets of the UBC substance user community greatly aided us in the promotion of our survey.

Recognizing our own positionality, as both academics as well as undergraduate students, was important in working on an equal level with our community partners, from Alex and AMS VICE to fellow students and drug users. Acknowledging the pre-existing resources that this community has to offer helped us greatly in designing a survey that not only is informative, but also relevant and useful for the community itself.

Survey Findings

Despite the limits of our research due to a low response rate of 102 respondents, our findings were quite interesting in the areas of technology use, caffeine consumption, sex, and students false perceptions of broader substance use at UBC.

General Overview

Our findings at the University of British Columbia were roughly similar to Canadian university national statistics on substance use, with a few exceptions.

On the subject of alcohol use, most of our respondents said they had consumed alcohol either 2 to 3 times a week (22.22%) in the past six months or once a week (22.22%), while 2.47% drank before, but not in the last month, and a 3.7% had never drank before. On alcohol abuse, half of our respondents (52.63%) said they engaged in binge drinking, defined in our survey as 5 drinks or more in a sitting, while national statistics from the American College Health Association National Health Assessment conducted in 2016 stated than 36.7%

of pooled Canadian college students had 5 drinks or more at the last social gathering they attended (American College Health Association, 2016).

In the case of marijuana, over a third of our respondents (37.50%) declared having never used marijuana, which is significantly lower than national statistics, reporting that 58.4% of pooled students across Canadian colleges have never used marijuana (American College Health Association, 2016). In our findings, over a fourth of UBC students smoked regularly: 27.5% declared having smoked more than 10 times over the past 6 months, while 10% of respondents declared having used cannabis, but not in the last year. Thus, marijuana consumption appears to be higher at UBC than across Canada. When asked why they consumed cannabis, 17.81% of respondents answered it was because their friends did it, while almost one in ten respondents (9.59%) said it helped them deal with stress and emotions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Purpose of Cannabis Consumption

We also questioned respondents on their use of harder illicit drugs. 8.75% of our participants have already taken cocaine, which is coherent with national numbers, where 93% of college students declared having never tried cocaine (American College Health

Association, 2016). None of our participants reported having tried heroin, compared to 1% of Canadian college student who reported trying it. However, 20% of our respondents reported having tried stimulants without a prescription, compared with only 4.5% of college students throughout Canada. The stimulants most cited were MDMA (37.93%) and ecstasy (27.59%). 10.13% of participants reported having tried "study drugs" such as Adderall, and half of these participants consumed this drug 20 times in the last six months. The 2016 National Health Assessment by the American College Health Association reported 4.5% of Canadian college students had consumed study drugs without a prescription.

Use of Technology

A March 2017 report from Media Technology Monitor revealed Canadians spent on average 2.5 hours a day online. Young Canadians, from 15 to 34, spent almost 5 hours daily on the Internet (Media Technology Monitor, 2017). Our respondents estimated on average that they spent two and a half hours a day using social media such as Facebook, Twitter or Instagram. Still, our respondents were notably concerned about their abuse of technology, with 23% more respondents reporting that they were concerned about their technology abuse above their abuse of alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs combined (see Figure 2). 30 respondents reported concern about technology use, while only 10 for alcohol, 11 for marijuana, and 2 for other drugs. The number of respondents concerned about technology abuse was roughly equal with the number of respondents not concerned about any kind of substance abuse.

Figure 2: Consumption Concerns

Our open-ended response section similarly had many technology-related responses. 12 of 21 responses mentioned some form of abusive relationship with technology. “I don't think that my consumption of social media is good for my social health, and it gets in the way of my school work as it is a huge hindrance to me concentrating,” reports one participant. Another respondent commented,

“Social media definitely increases my anxiety levels, and I notice it is bad for my mood. . . but I have developed dependencies on it for social engagement.”

Students expressed concern with how technology affects their academics, as they use technology as a source of distraction from studies, and their mental health, as social media causes them to compare themselves to others or become stressed with social obligations to online. One respondent commented,

Use of Caffeine

Similarly, in our open-ended response section, a respondent asked why our survey did not address caffeine abuse. This respondent stated,

“I can't stress how much it's fucked with my life. I've never experimented with any drug that has chemically addictive properties, because of how much caffeine screwed me up. It's scary and I think people in our society refuse to acknowledge the risks involved.”

Caffeine is not currently one of AMS VICE's focuses. However, we addressed this concern with Alex, and he agreed that caffeine abuse is a serious concern at UBC.

Sex Statistics

Of our respondents, a majority of 78% identified as female. According to the UBC Enrolment Report of 2016-17, women represented a slight majority on the UBC campus with 55% of undergraduate students identifying as female. Our survey is therefore not perfectly representative of the sex demographics at UBC. However, there were interesting sex gaps that persisted in our findings.

In the case of alcohol, males and females expressed similar patterns of use: 97% of males have drank or currently drink alcohol, similar to 95.5% of female respondents. The one difference is that 69.7% of male respondents identified as binge drinkers, while only 40.4% of female respondents identified as such.

Outside of alcohol, however, substance use shows a dramatic gender gap. Only 45.5% of females state that they have used cannabis in the last year, compared with 60% of males. In cases of hard drug use (cocaine, amphetamines, hallucinogens, depressants, opiates), the trend of disproportionate male use is continued. For these substances, female respondents use significantly less than their male counterparts. There are anywhere between 4.6% (cocaine) to 18.9% (psychedelics) more male users of the aforementioned drugs than female users (see Figure 3). Additionally only one female respondent admitted to using study drugs, compared to 20% of male respondents.

Perceptions of Use

When asking respondents about their substance usage compared with their perception of the average UBC students usage, most respondents felt that they consumed less than the average UBC student (see Figure 4). However if the majority of students believe that they consume less substances than the majority of UBC students, there must be a severe misperception of the true average substance uses at UBC.

Figure 4: Students Perceived Usage: Cannabis and Alcohol

As Perkins and Berkowitz originally theorized in their 1986 "Social Norms Approach" study of student-perceived drug use at universities, "individuals incorrectly perceive the attitudes and/or behaviours of peers and other community members to be different from their own when in fact they are not" (Berkowitz 2005:2). We found a similar trend to Perkins and Berkowitz in our study. For example, 81.33% of respondents felt they consumed as much (40%) or sensibly less (41.33%) alcohol than the average UBC student, and 48% felt they consumed less cannabis, which statistically cannot be true, as 48% nearly makes up the majority of our sample. Thus, this survey underlines an issue with perception of substance consumption on the UBC campus.

Project Reflections

This section will focus on certain debates and questions we encountered during our community-based participatory research project with AMS VICE.

Discussion of Limitations

One of the main issues that we faced during this project was achieving a high enough response rate for the results to be representative of UBC undergraduate students' patterns of drug use. Indeed, despite our best efforts to reach as many teachers as possible through emails in order to encourage prospective participants to take our survey, our numbers remained quite low until the end of our project. Although we had initially decided to solely reach prospective participants through selected teachers with interests in topics related to our research, our group realized quite early on that our distribution plan had to be revised. After a meeting with Alex, we decided that the promotion of our survey could also be done through pre-existing UBC community assets. We posted on certain "Promotion" groups as well as on the UBC Psychedelic Society Facebook page, with their approval, and in the Engineering Undergraduate Society's weekly newsletter. Although we did gain a few more responses through this new method, we concluded that the majority of people who took the time to respond to the questionnaire were mostly our friends and acquaintances. Despite our best efforts, our findings are not representative of UBC's undergraduate students' patterns of drug-use.

Notable Findings: Technology and Caffeine

Nonetheless, although our findings are not representative, this study does underline some interesting concerns. As mentioned in our findings section, several participants raised concern regarding their consumption of caffeine in our open comments section. While we initially had not thought of including coffee in our research, as AMS VICE does not include

it in as one of their focuses, looking back we strongly believe it would be interesting to include it. In our meeting with Alex, we realized the importance of coffee as a drug, and how interesting it would be to study and potentially include it as one of AMS VICE's focuses.

We discussed the language used surrounding caffeine, which is quite similar to the language surrounding certain drugs, and the social 'normalization' of certain drugs rather than others. Why is it acceptable to blame one's grumpiness in the morning to a "lack of caffeine" but not "lack of cocaine," for instance? The difference is that coffee is a normalized and social drug, which makes it completely accepted into our society, although it can have similar addictive effects to other drugs. For instance, we mentioned how coffee stops being effective after a certain amount is consumed as the body becomes accustomed to it, just like the body needs an increasingly higher dose of marijuana to feel the same effects after a while (Ramaekers et al 2016:1). While our group had not thought of such debates before drafting our questionnaire, the survey did raise interesting points that we were able to relay to and discuss with Alex.

A similar pattern occurred with technology. Although we have included it in our research since the beginning, the majority of our group was skeptical, questioning its legitimacy to be present in research surrounding substance use patterns among UBC undergraduate students. However, we now realized how urgent it is for groups like AMS VICE to focus on technology use and abuse among students, given the high level of concern about technology abuse that respondents expressed.

Ethical Discussions

Another issue we had to consider was research ethics. Given that drug and substance abuse is a very personal subject, often involving illicit materials and potentially incriminating information, we ensured that our survey was anonymous. Prior to taking the survey,

respondents were asked to give us their informed consent so that we could use their personal responses in our results. Here we also informed respondents that their responses would be completely anonymous. However, a rather large proportion of those who took our survey--roughly 6%--did not consent to the use of their responses in our research. This could be for a variety of reasons. Firstly, given the sensitive nature of our topic, respondents may have felt uncertain sharing their information, and decided not to give consent. Another explanation is that respondents didn't trust the anonymity of our survey, given that some of the information they may be asked to give could be incriminating. For example, while we as researchers promise to keep respondents' information confidential, they may be concerned about IP address tracking, or identification based on the information they gave such as nationality, faculty, and year. Finally, respondents may not have fully understood the question or the ethical rules surrounding anonymous surveys in Canada, choosing not to give consent in response to confusion or concern.

We also explored the ethics surrounding survey incentives in our research. Though we recognized that--given our financial allowances--we could not provide everyone who took the survey with fair compensation for their time and information, we decided to offer the chance to win a prize in a raffle as incentive for students to take our survey. In this case the prize and its monetary value is mostly symbolic, meant to convey both thanks and respect to our respondents, rather than compensation equal to the value of their time and information. We discussed providing a UBC gift card as a prize to a randomly selected individual who took our survey, but had to find a method of maintaining the anonymity of subjects while thanking them for their time and information with a prize. We solved this issue by linking a simple Google form at the very end of our survey, taking subjects to a completely different web survey that was unconnected to our original survey. Here respondents could leave their name

and email so as to be in the draw for a $20 UBC bookstore gift card. Given our low survey response rate, one might wonder whether a chance to win a bookstore gift card is enough of an incentive to complete a long and personal survey. Perhaps if we had offered guaranteed compensation, rather than a chance at a prize, we would have seen more interest in our survey. Additionally, a gift card to the UBC bookstore may not interest all students. Though incentives offer symbolic compensation and thanks to those who take our survey, our incentive was not guaranteed and perhaps not interesting enough to our target demographic.

Community-Based Participatory Discussions

Another issue we encountered was recognizing and contacting the community we wanted to work with and gather information about. Firstly, drug and substance users are not one unified community at UBC. Students from every demographic and social group use substances at UBC, regardless of their connection to one another. The substance user community at UBC is extremely large, highly fragmented, and not very public. Due to the sigmas around drug use and the illegality of most drugs, this community is also hidden. Members choose not to publicly identify with this community for a variety of reasons, such as wanting to protect their social status and future careers, or fearing trouble with the law or their parents. In order to find members of this community on campus, we reached out to the UBC Psychedelics Society for their input, and shared our survey in their facebook group. We also contacted substance users that we knew, and asked for their opinions on our survey, and that they share it within their social circles, so as to work alongside and find this hidden community at UBC.

A final issue we discussed in our research process was accessibility of information. Oftentimes when research is published, it can be in academic journals, behind expensive university paywalls, and in academic language that not every member of the researched

community can understand or even access. Keeping information in these elite, academic circles deprives the community--the true beneficiaries of our work--of our research and its practical use. Thus we discussed how to ensure that our findings are useful to our community partner and accessible to the larger substance user community at UBC. All our findings, as well as the survey itself, are given to our community partner Alex at AMS VICE, for future use in any campaigns or programs. Additionally, AMS VICE will share our findings with the community members they work with, in a common language the community understands and through methods that are accessible to all. This could take the form of one of AMS VICE's support group meetings, their mentorship program, their website, or even posters or flyers presenting our findings. In this way our research extends beyond the academic sphere, into the daily lives of community members for practical help and application.

Conclusions

After weeks of work, we are comfortable with calling our project with AMS VICE a community-based participatory research project. Indeed, from the early stages of the survey draft to the discussion of the findings, our research team drew on assets within the UBC and the AMS environment to accomplish the project. It was crucial for us to adopt an asset-based approach instead of a deficit-based point of view when undertaking this research. Not only did our group take time to reflect on our positionality as undergraduate students and academics when interacting with community members, we also had a fruitful relationship with our community partner Alex -- which was essential for us to conduct this project properly since the beginning.

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Breakdown of Deliverables

Name	Deliverables
Aurore Duménil	Co-author of our VICE Research Project Proposal. Qualtrics 'expert': Translation of survey questions into the relevant medium. Supervision of qualtrics answers and functionality of the survey during our 'answer period' with Clara Leroy Final report: The Survey: Background and Construction with Thomas Janvier.
Pauline Hoppenot	Establish sampling strategy with Clara Leroy and Eden Luymes. Analysis of data collected from pilot survey to determine best means of distributing the final survey with Clara Leroy and Eden Luymes. Targeting possibly interested UBC teachers to be contacted and given the link of our survey with Eden Luymes and Siegrid Rémusat. Creation and management of our raffle Google Form. Regular contact with our community partner. Final Report: Introduction
Thomas Janvier	Co-author of our VICE Research Project Proposal. Designing of initial survey questions with Clara Leroy and Siegrid Rémusat. Supervision of pilot survey with Clara Leroy. Regular contact with our community partner. Final Report: The Survey: Background and Construction with Aurore Duménil.
Athena Kerins	Co-author of our VICE Research Project Proposal. Final Report: Survey Findings with Siegrid Rémusat
Clara Leroy	Designing of initial survey questions with Thomas Janvier and Siegrid Rémusat. Establish sampling strategy with Eden Luymes and Pauline Hoppenot. Supervision of pilot survey with Thomas Janvier. Analysis of data collected from pilot survey to determine best means of distributing the final survey with Pauline Hoppenot and Clara Leroy.

	Create plan for distribution with AMS VICE and Eden Luymes. Distribution of survey via Facebook, including on the UBC Psychedelic Society group. Supervision of qualtrics answers and functionality of the survey during our 'answer period' with Aurore Duménil. Regular contact with our community partner. Final Report: Project Reflections with Eden Luymes
Eden Luymes	Co-author of our VICE Research Project Proposal. Communicating between VICE and our group via email, arranging meetings every 2 weeks between the community partners. Establish sampling strategy with Pauline Hoppenot and Clara Leroy. Analysis of data collected from pilot survey to determine best means of distributing the final survey with Pauline Hoppenot and Clara Leroy. Create plan for distribution with AMS VICE and Clara Leroy. Targeting possibly interested UBC teachers to be contacted and given the link of our survey with Pauline Hoppenot and Siegrid Rémusat. Creation of a specific email address: ubc.viceresearch@gmail.com Distribution of survey to targeted teachers through our email address. Promotion of survey to the Engineers students. Regular contact with our community partner. Final Report: Project Reflections with Clara Leroy
Gautier Parthon de Von	Distribution of the survey to target population. Final Report: Conclusions
Siegrid Rémusat	Designing of initial survey questions with Thomas Janvier and Clara Leroy. Targeting possibly interested UBC teachers to be contacted and given the link of our survey with Pauline Hoppenot and Eden Luymes. Final Report: Survey Findings with Athena Kerins
Ming Zhang	Co-author of our VICE Research Project Proposal.

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