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> BINGE DRINKING PATTERNS AND FAMILY HISTORY: AN ANALYSIS OF NON-TRADITIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

> > THOMAS R. J. KELLY

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Auna -

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BINGE DRINKING PATTERNS AND FAMILY HISTORY: AN ANALYSIS OF NON-TRADITIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

A thesis

Presented for the

Master of Science

Degree

Austin Peay State University

Thomas R. J. Kelly

November 1997

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to everyone who has ever had a dream.

And to my parents Tom and Cheryl Kelly, my wife, Tammy, thank you for your love, patience and discipline and for allowing me this opportunity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express appreciation to Dr. Samuel Fung for allowing me to go on endlessly with the development and completion of this thesis and for the patience to answer all my questions. To Dr. Charles (Buddy) Grah, thanks for the assistance in dealing with a statistical incompetent. To Dr. Stuart Bonnington, I send heart-felt thanks for the encouragement and asking the question, "What's new or different?", and accepting my answers. To Dr. Richard Rubes and the Staff of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Services, thank you for your continued encouragement.

I want to acknowledge Ms. Diane Berty, Office of LifeChoices, and Toby Schermer, for their encouragement, friendship and guidance. Their assistance and constant interest in the completion of this thesis was immeasurable and indispensable.

To my children, Tessa and Tye, thank you for your patience and I will return the favor when it is your turn. Most of all I thank God for strength and providing me with my wife, Tammy. Her spirit, thoughtfulness and faith is undauntable.

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ABSTRACT

This research attempted to investigate the gender difference in self-reported alcohol use by "non-traditional" college students, defined as undergraduate students 24 years of age and older. It was hypothesized that male nontraditional students would binge drink more often than their female counterparts. It was further hypothesized that males would report higher incidence of family history for parental use.

Results were non-significant and possible reasons for this failure to reject the null hypothesis were discussed. One finding was the low amount of alcohol consumption reported among nontraditional students in general, but that 14% of males and 12% of females reported binge drinking.

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CHAPTER 1

Review of Literature

Since Alcoholism was first recognized as a disease by the American Medical Association in 1956, there has been continuing investigation into the prevalence and epidemiology of the disease (Hays and Spickard, 1987). Research suggests there are approximately ten million severe alcoholics and another seven to eight million abusers in the United States (Twerski, 1991). Pardeck (1991) stated it can be presumed that the most abused of all drugs affects approximately 50% of the population and many millions more abuse other drugs. Additional research says that although the adolescents and young adults of today are not "stupid" they are willing to take the chance of abusing drugs because they are "desperate" (Twerski, 1991). Young people are desperate to be included and desperate to experience what they perceive as adult. Statistics on drinking behaviors state that roughly 70% of high school seniors use alcohol annually (Pardeck, 1991). Pardeck further notes that half these adolescents drink weekly and approximately 6% drink daily. As these students enter college, their drinking behavior increases, perhaps as an attempt to have one last fling before taking on the responsibilities of an adult (Gleason, 1994). Presley, Meilman, and Lyerla (1994) have found in analyzing two years of data that alcohol is the

most widely used drug on American college campuses; the average male student consumes 7.5 drinks per week and female students consume 3.2 drinks per week. Meilman (1992) also states that because most chemically abusing individuals refuse or reject treatment college students are placed in greater risk.

Research is inconclusive as to the frequency of use. Presley, Meilman, and Lyerla (1994) state 85% of students report drinking at least once in the last year. Self reporting measures conducted found that 54% of males reported drinking at least once a week, whereas 39% of females reported weekly drinking patterns. Pardeck (1991) reports survey findings in which 70% of males and as high as 50% of females report drinking weekly. Gleason (1994) cites findings that though drinking behavior has been declining since 1980, women's alcohol use has remained constant.

Brown, Creamer, and Stetson (1987) hypothesized that since peer relations are stronger influences on behavior that the influence of parents and significant others may be small. Other studies have shown that time spent with friends may affect the predictability of use in later adolescence and into adult life (Donnermeyer and Huang, 1991). Adler and Kandel (1982) found American youth were far more influenced by their peers than in other countries. Drinking perceptions and the notion of what is considered "heavy" or harmful drinking varies from society to society (Kolata, 1988) and this may be true from person to person. Reported studies of 34 New England colleges found that proportionally more students defined as "heavy drinkers" defined their fathers as heavy or problem drinkers (Clayton, 1987).

In formulating the rational choice model Smith and McCauley (1991) found the tendency of individuals to.drink, whether moderately or in an abusive pattern, may be based on ideas of personal reward and perceived costs. The researchers further report that men drink more often, in greater quantities, with more reporting of "drunk" episodes. Hickenbottom, Bissonette, and O'Shea (1987) found evidence to suggest many college students involved in heavy drinking patterns will show a decrease in this behavior over their college career.

Dickson (1994, unpublished master's thesis) stated approximately 13% of college-aged men and women can actually be diagnosed as chemically dependent. An additional 6% to 10% engage in abusive drinking practices. The long association of college life and alcohol has long been known. So great is the harm from this association that 97% of campuses now have alcohol education and prevention programs (Carey, 1993). Berkowitz and Perkins (1986) identify the long history of alcohol in the college social environment

and its impact on the student. Posavac's (1993) research suggests that students' perceptions of personal and peer use may be indicative of the greater aspects of the problem. Meilman (1992) cites a report, to the AAA Foundation for Public Safety, revealing that binge drinking (e.g., five or more drinks in a row at one sitting) is a normative pattern in college settings. Apart from studies on perceptions there is continuing research as to additional motivators affecting the individual's decision to drink (Bradley, Carman, & Petree, 1991). The researchers have found varying degrees of negative self-perception, positive-social expectation, social alienation, and disconnection from basic life roles as influential determinants to heavy drinking patterns. Elevated expectations of the effects of alcohol have been found in heavy drinking samples of college students and mental health patients (Brown, Creamer, and Stetson, 1987). Adult children of alcoholics (ACOAs) have also been found to be at greater risk for developing drinking problems (Rodney, 1994). Other research further identifies that children of parents with positive histories for alcohol-abusing expect more cognitive and motor enhancement from drinking than adolescents with no family history of abuse (Brown, Creamer, and Stetson, 1987).

Dickson (1994) used the Core Survey to assess the traditional-aged drinking patterns on the APSU campus. He

further identified the off-campus, commuter population as the group that reported frequencies of use heavier than the resident population. The study concluded that many students (5% of residents and 13% of nonresidents) involved in binge/heavy drinking behaviors. The population (N=319), yielded significant results (Chi square = 17.3, df=1, p.<.05). As many non-traditional students live off campus the results pointed to the need to further studies.

As reports place the population of ACOAs as high as 10%, one million college and university students may be at increased risk and suggest that 240,000 to 360,000 of the current college and university population will die from alcohol related causes (Eigen, 1991). Riccelli (1987) cites findings, of this number, only about 5% actually receive any professional treatment. In attempting to discern the importance of programs to meet the needs of the non-traditional student population, regarding alcohol and other drug prevention, a clear and accurate accounting of the use behaviors of this population is needed. The variations of use between the sexes and the frequency of heavy or "binge," defined as five or more drinks in one setting, needs to be assessed. Further, the identification of the ACOA population among nontraditional students may be important to further efforts of affecting use behaviors in the campus social environment. Considering the cyclic

nature of the problem, colleges and universities must target programming for this group as it would for any other subculture in the campus community.

It was hypothesized that male non-traditional students would self-report more "binge drinking" behaviors than their female counterparts and that the male non-traditional population would also report a higher incidence of positive family history for chemical use/abuse than the female nontraditional population of this campus.

CHAPTER 2

Methods

Participants

Participants for the study were part of the CORE assessment given during the spring semester, 1994. At the time of administration 55% of the sample (n=345) were classified as "typical" or "traditional" aged. The remaining 45% (n=283) was used to derive data for analysis. A further division separated those 23 and under and subjects 24 years of age and over. Only undergraduates 24 years of age and over were included in the final analysis (N=106). Participants ranged in age from 24 to 51 with a mean age of 31.

Materials

The Core Alcohol and Drug Survey (also known as Core Survey) is a 39-item self-report questionnaire covering the following topical areas: demographics (including the year in school, age, ethnic origin, marital status, and gender); working and living arrangements; academics; perceptions of campus substance abuse policies and their enforcement; average number of drinks consumed per week; frequency of binge drinking; patterns of use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other drugs commonly abused; age of first use; perceptions of others' use; location and consequences of use; family history of substance abuse problems; and the individual's desire for an alcohol-free and/or drug-free social environment.

The Core Survey is specifically designed for use by institutions of higher education. Initial administration involved 78 institutions and over 58,625 students (Presley, Meilman and Lyerla, 1994). The present survey being normed on 96 institutions with 76,432 participants (Presley, Meilman and Lyerla, 1993). Reliability and validity of the Core Survey has been achieved with the inter-rater agreement of .90. The construct validity ranges from .05 to .72 across various domains and Pearson Product Correlations .00 (due to nonsensical or omitted items) to 1.00 indicating stability and internal reliability .

Procedure

The data used is from archival records of an administration of the Core Survey occurring on Austin Peay State University campus during Spring Semester 1994. Permission to administer the Core Survey was secured by the Office of LifeChoices/Alcohol and Drug Prevention through the APSU Human Subjects Review Committee. Permission was then granted for this thesis endeavor by Diane Berty, director of the Office of LifeChoices/Alcohol and Drug Prevention (see Appendix A). Surveys were sent via interoffice communication to the faculty of Monday, Wednesday and Friday 10:00 a.m. classes. The classes chosen represented an estimate sample of the population in the various colleges. The time slot was assigned after contacting the APSU Office of Registration and establishing this it as the high census period on campus. All classes were randomly selected from the total course offerings of the University. Each college sampling was chosen separately to ensure an approximation of appropriate student representation at the selected time. All college faculty were notified via a letter as to the intent and purpose of the administration. Instructions for administration accompanied each batch of surveys to the specific faculty member (see Appendix B). Participation was voluntarily with completion of the survey during class hours.

Once administered, the instruments were collected by office staff, including specific student employees of LifeChoices, from the assigned class faculty member(s). Upon receipt, all instruments were sent to the University of Minnesota, UCCS/ Office of Measurement Services, for machine scoring. All data collected was processed by optical scanning for inclusion in consortium and country wide databases.

Data collected was without specific information of the participant. Anonymity was further secured as the author never handled the questionnaires as part of the survey collection. The data was secured from the Office of

Measurement Services by purchasing the raw data in ASCII format to use with the SPSS/SX statistical program. Topical areas of interest to support findings included items #one; classification, #two; age, #five; sex, #14; number of drinks consumed in one sitting in the last two weeks and #22 reported family use(see Appendix C). Age and class ranking were used as this research was clearly looking at behaviors of the non-traditional student population. This population was defined as students attending undergraduate classes (first-year, sophomore, junior, and senior status) and reporting their age to be twenty-four (24) years of age and over. This age range was chosen after discussion with the APSU Adult Services program director, Elaine Horn, as to Austin Peay State University's classification of undergraduates as non-traditional students (personal communication, June 16, 1994).

A frequency distribution table was devised, following the research of Dickson (1994) to separate the respondents by gender and drinking response and gender and family history. Since the responses of drinking episodes were categorical; none, once, twice, three to five times, six to nine times, and 10 or more times; and the responses to question #22 family use were also categorical, mother, father, step-father, step-mother, etc., and gender was the basis for grouping, the chi-square test for independent the reporting groups. Information reported on family member alcohol and drug problems was tallied and a Chi-Square was used to look at differences in gender reporting.

CHAPTER 3

Results

This study hypothesized that non-traditional male students would report higher incidents of "binge" drinking behaviors over their female non-traditional counterparts.

Eleven (11) cases were missing from the data leaving (n=95). Table 1 reflects the expected frequencies and distribution of responses. The resulting Chi-square analysis (Chi-square =6.616, df=4, p<.187) found that the responses were distributed at levels expected by chance, no significant difference appeared between the gender responses (see Table 1).

Table 1

	None	Once	Twice	3-5X	6-9X	Totals
Male	18		3			21
	(18.35)		(1.11)			22.1%
Female	65	2	2	4	1	74
	(64.65)	(1.56)	(3.95)	(3.12)	(0.78)	77.9%
Totals	83	2	5	4	1	95
	(87.4%)	(2.1%)	(5.3%)	(4.2%)	(1.1%)	100%

Number of "binge" episodes in 2 weeks; Gender Based

A second Chi-Square analysis was computed. This computation involved collapsing the original collected data into two distinct categories. The gender responses were divided into Yes and No responses to question # 14; No(N), no "binge" (five plus drinks at one sitting) and Yes (Y), self-reported consumption of five or more drinks in past two weeks. The resulting Chi-square (chi-square =.0679, df=1, \underline{p} <.80) showed that there was no significant difference between gender responses when collapsed to account for empty cells (see table 2).

Table 2

Number of "binge" episodes in 2 weeks; Gender Based No(N) "Binge" Behavior vs. Yes(Y) "Binge" Behavior

	No	Yes	Row Totals	χ2	df	g
Male	18	3	21	0.0679	1	<.80
	(18.35)	(2.	65)			
Female	65	9	74			
	(64.65)	(9.3	35)			
Totals	83	12	95			

For the second hypothesis a Chi-Square analysis was used to determine differences in gender reporting of family history of alcohol and or drug use (item # 22, See Table 3). Table 3

		Male	Female	Row Totals	x 2	df	D
Yes	(Y)	4	26	30	2.757	1	<.10
		(7.02)	(22.98)				
No	(N)	18	46	64			
		(14.98)(49.02)				
Tota	als	22	72	94			

Gender Differences in self reported family history

Missing items accounted for 12 participants not included in the data (N=106). The result (Chi-square = 2.757, df=1, p<.10) thus the null hypothesis could not be rejected, there was no difference in the gender reporting of family history.

CHAPTER 4

Discussion

This study hypothesized that male non-traditional students would report higher rates of "binge" drinking behavior than their female peers and that males would report a higher frequency of family members reported to have problematic alcohol and drug use. Although female nontraditonals that self-reported use, did so more frequently than did the male sample, the difference is not statistically significant. This result may be attributed to the low male sample and the fact that many non-traditional students, at the time of this survey administration, did not report using alcohol. Considering the number of missing items, primarily due to survey questions not bubbled in, the results may still be questioned. The data does suggest that there is a number of non-traditional female students that meet the criteria of ACOA's in this study. This may be due to Austin Peay's proximity to a major military post, allowing older females to continue or pursue their degrees and/or other economic factors that effect career opportunities increasing the need for advanced degrees among individuals defined as "non-traditional" and "Adult Children of Alcoholics". The findings lend support to the idea that the use of alcohol is a social behavior for a minority of non-traditional students completing this survey.

Approximately 83% of respondents report no use in the 2 previous weeks. The data reflects a need to continue the research in this area. Perhaps further exploration of the socio-economic factors, the possible presence of spouses and dependent minors, and how they may effect the drinking behavior of this population needs to be conducted by interested policy makers. If college and university systems are concerned with the welfare of students it may be necessary to address these issues. Especially if there is an intention to meet students' continuing needs and to provide an adequate and fulfilling learning experience for the individual.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

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Permission to Use

I Duty Diane Berty, Director of LifeChoices, Austin Peay State University, hereby give permission to the author of this thesis to use data from the 1994 CORE. I will attest that this data was collected as described herein and is being used with the full consent of this office.

11-15-94

APPENDIX B

INFORMATION FOR ADMINISTERING THE CORE INSTRUMENT

1. Please read the Informed Consent before students complete the survey. Please emphasize that the survey provides for their anonymity.

2. The survey should be completed using a #2 pencil. Number two pencils are provided for convenience.

Please Read Prior to Test Administration

INFORMED CONSENT STATEMENT

The purpose of this investigation is to provide information concerning the use patterns of alcohol and other drugs by Austin Peay State University students. This will provide the Alcohol and Drug Prevention office with information necessary for appropriate programming. Your responses are confidential. At no time will you be identified nor will anyone other than the investigators have access to your responses. There are no known negative consequences associated with taking this Survey. The demographic information collected will be used only for purposes of analysis. Scoring of the survey will be conducted by an outside, independent agency. Your participation is completely voluntary, and you are free to terminate your participation at any time without any penalty.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Are there any questions?

APPENDIX C

For use by two- FIPSE Core Analysis Grantee Group Please use a number 2 Pencil.	Processed by: UC Uni 252	rug Survey ar institutions CS/Office of Measurement Services iversity of Minnesota 20 Broadway Drive - Room130 Paul, MN 55113-5100	For additional use: 19411 A 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	
1. Classification: Freshman O Sophomore O Junior O Senior O Grad/professional O Not seeking a O degree O Other O 5. Gender: Male Male O Female O	2. Age: 9 0 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9	 3. Ethnic origin: American Indian/ Alaskan NativeO HispanicO Asian/Pacific IslanderO White (non-Hispanic)O Black (non-Hispanic)O OtherO 6. Is your current residence as a student: On-campusO Off-campusO 	4. Marital status: Single Omega Married Omega Omega Divorced Omega Vidowed 7. Are you working? Yes, full-time Yes, part-time No 8. Living arrangements	
9. Approximate cumulative grad	de average: (chi ○ ○ ○ c+ c c-	oose one) OOOO D+ D D- F	A. Where: (mark best answer) House/apartment/etc) Residence hall) Approved housing	
students have indicated that alc enjoyment, often leads to positi	hjoyment, often le have alcohol and cohol and drug us ve situations, and l used. Which of f Have availab 	ads to negative situations, and I drugs available and used. Other e at parties increases their d therefore, they would rather have these is closest to your own view? ole Not have available 	OtherO B. With whom: (mark all that apply) With roommate(s)O AloneO With parent(s)O With spouseO With spouseO With childrenO OtherO yes no don't know	
11. Student status: Full-time (12+ credits) () Part-time (1-11 credits) () 13. Place of permanent residence: In-state () USA, but out of state () Country other than USA ()	 a. Does your c b. If so, are the c. Does your c prevention p d. Do you belied the prevention 	ampus have drug and alcohol poli expension on alcohol and drugs: ampus have drug and alcohol poli ampus have a drug and alcohol program? eve your campus is concerned abor on of drug and alcohol use? vely involved in efforts to prevent of use problems on your campus?	cies?	
14. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more drinks* at a sitting? 15. Average # u drinks* you consume a None 0 Once 0 Twice 0 3 to 5 times 0 10 or more times 0 10 or more times 10 • A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink. •		a week for each line) a. Tobacco (smoke, che b. Alcohol (beer, wine, li c. Marijuana (pot, hash,	w, snuff) 00000000000000000000000000000000	

© Core Institute: 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993

17. Within the last <u>year</u> about how often have you used (mark one for each line) a Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)	18. During the past <u>30 days</u> , on how many days
(mark one for each line)	did you have:
a. Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)	(mark one for each line)
b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	a. Tobacco (smoke channed)
c. Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)	a. Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)
d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)	b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)
e. Amphetamines (diet pills, speed)	d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)0000000
f. Sedatives (downers, ludes)	e. Amphetamines (diet pills, spee)
g. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)	
h. Opiates (heroin, smack, horse)	
i. Inhalants (glue, solvents, gas)	
j. Designer drugs (ecstasy, MDMA)	
k. Steroids	
I. Other illegal drugs	
	I. Other illegal drugs
19. How often do you	
	21. Please indicate how often
think the average student on your campus uses	you have experienced
(mark one for each line)	the following due to
a. Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff) 00000000	your drinking or drug use
b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	during the last year
c. Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil) 000000000	
d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)	Ja. Had a hangover OOOOO Jb. Performed poorly on a test
e. Amphetamines (diet pills, speed) .00000000	
f. Sedatives (downers, ludes)	or important project
g. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)	resident hall, or other
h. Opiates (heroin, smack, horse) 00000000	college authorities
i. Inhalants (glue, solvents, gas) 000000000	d. Damaged property, pulled
j. Designer drugs (ecstasy, MDMA)	fire alarm, etc.
k. Steroids	e. Got into an argument or a fight
I. Other illegal drugs	X Got nauseated or vomited
	.g. Driven a car while under
93	the influence
SP PH P	h. Missed a class
20. Where have you Zang Strang 2	K Been criticized by someone
20. Where have you used (mark all that apply)	I know
(mark all that apply)	j. Thought I might have a drinking
862236854	or other drug problem
a. lobacco (smoke, chew, snuff) 00000000	. Had a memory root
b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	L. Done something there is a cooo
c. Manjuana (pot, hash, hash oil) 00000000	III. Deell alloaded for a
d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)	n: Have been taken advantage of sexually
e. Amphetamines (diet pills, speed) . 00000000	of sexually set antiage of
1. Sedatives (downers, ludes) 00000000	o. Have taken advantage of another sexually
g. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)	i
h. Opiates (heroin, smack, horse) 00000000	
i. Inhalants (glue, solvents, gas) 00000000	
j. Designer drugs (ecstasy, MDMA) . 00000000	r. Seriously thed to commit succee
k. Steroids	
I. Other illegal drugs	23. If you volunteer any of your time on or off campus
22. Have any of your family had alcohol or other	23. If you volunteer any of your time approximate to help others, please indicate the approximate
drug problems: (mark all that apply)	number of hours per month and printing
O Mother O Brothers/sisters O Spouse	O 16 or more hours
O Father O Mother's parents O Children	Dringingly volunteer activity is:
O Stepmother O Father's parents O None	
Ostepfather O Aunts/uncles	0 5-9 hours
	1000 LINEST 121 A22

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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	a. Intercollegiate athletics	0000 0 0		 a. breaks the ice	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
2	5. In the first column, indicate whether any of have happened to <u>you</u> within the last year of in and around campus. If you answered yes to any of these items, indicate	the f while	you were	28. On this campus, drinking is a central part in the social life of the following groups:	Õ	č
	in the second column if you	noi	S	(mark one for each line)	yes	Πι
1	in the second column if you had consumed alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents.		Consumed Consumed	a. Male students	000	C
	a. Ethnic or racial harassment	*		d. Alumni e. Athletes f. Fraternities g. Sororities	000	
· []	d. Theft involving force or threat	lf yes	0'0	29. Campus environment: (mark one for ea	ch lin	
	e. Forced sexual touching or				yes	пс
-	f. Unwanted sexual intercourse	•	0.0	 a. Does the social atmosphere on this campus promote alcohol use? b. Does the social atmosphere promote 	0	C
2	6. How do you think your close friends feel (or would	10		other drug use? c. Do you feel safe on this campus?	00	C
15	feel) <u>about you</u> (mark one for each line) a. ¹ Trying marijuana once or twice	0	Sironal OC	30. Compared to other campuses with whi you are familiar, this campus' use of alcohol is (mark one)	,	_
1 i	b. Smoking marijuana occasionally c. Smoking marijuana regularly d. Trying cocaine once or twice e. Taking cocaine regularly.	0	0000	Greater than other campuses	(ŏ
	g. Taking LSD once or twice	0	00	31. Housing preferences: (mark one for eac	ch line	e)
	h. Trying amphetamines once or twice Taking amphetamines regularly J. Taking one or two drinks of an	00	000	a. If you live in a designated alcohol-free/	yes O	nc C
i.	k. Taking four or five drinks nearly every day	000	00	 b. If no, would you like to live in such a residence hall unit if it were available? 	0	С
	m. Taking steroids for body building or improved athletic performance	0	0 0	11		_

32. To what extent do students of	n trans	
this campus care about		37. During the past 30 days,
problems associated with	1 Z 1 1 S 4	
(mark one for each line)	Very much Somewhat Slightly	
	1 all muc	
a. Alcohol and other drug use		(mark one for each line)
b. Campus vandalism		a. Refused an offer of alcohol
c. Sexual assault		or other drugs
d. Assaults that are non-sexual		or other drugs
e. Harassment because of gender		or other drug use
f: Harassment because of sexual		or other drug use
orientation		his/her alcohol or other drug use . 00000
 Harassment because of race 		d. Carried a weapon such as a
or ethnicity		gun, knife, etc. (do not count
h. Harassment because of religion		nunting situations or weapone
	000	used as part of your job) 00000
33. To what extent has your	34. To what extent has your	e. Experienced peer pressure
alcohol use changed within	illegal drug use changed	to drink or use drugs
the last 12 months?	within the last to	f. Held a drink to have people
	within the last 12 months?	stop bothering you about why
About the same		you weren't drinking
Decreased	About the same	g. Thought a sexual partner was
, I have not used alcohol O	DecreasedO	not attractive because he/she
A Thave not used alcohol	I have not used drugs O	was drunk
35. How much do you think peop		h. Told a sexual partner that he/she
isk harming themselves	12	was not attractive because
	No taken to the taken ta	he/she was drunk
(physically or in other ways)	Slig Gre	
if they (mark one for each lir		38. To what extent do you
<u> </u>	* * * * 2	agree with the following
a. Iry marijuana once or twice		agree with the following statements? (mark one for each line)
b. Shoke marijuana occasionally		(mark one for each line)
c. Smoke marijuana regularly		a. I feel valued as a person
d. Try cocaine once or twice		on this campus
e. Take cocaine regularly		b. I feel that faculty and staff
f. Try LSD once or twice		care about me as a student 00000
g. Take LSD regularly		c. I have a responsibility to
h. Try amphetamines once or twice		contribute to the well-being
. j. ITake one or two drinks of an alco	bholic beverage	d. My campus encourages me
(beer, wine, liquor) nearly every	day	to note careto
k. Take four or five drinks nearly ev	ery day	e. I abide by the university policy
1. Have five or more drinks in one s	sitting	and regulations that concern alcohol and other drug use 00.000
m. Take steroids for body building o	r improved	alconor and other energy
athletic performance		39. In which of the following ways does other
n. Consume alcohol prior to being s	sexually active 00000	drinking interiere with your me
o. Regularly engage in unprotected	sexual activity	or around campus? (mark one for each line)
with a single partner		100
is interacting to partite		
D Bogularly and in the second	sexual activity	Interspets your studying
D Bogularly and the second	sexual activity	a. Interrupts your studyingO
p. Regularly engage in unprotected		b. Makes you feel unsale
p. Regularly engage in unprotected With multiple partners		 b. Makes you feel unsale c. Messes up your physical living space (Jeanlings) peatness, organization, etc.)
p. Regularly engage in unprotected (0) with multiple partners	e:	 b. Makes you feel unsafe
 p. Regularly engage in unprotected (19) with multiple partners 36. Mark one answer for each line a. Did you have sexual intercourse 	e: yes no	 b. Makes you feel unsale c. Messes up your physical living space (cleanliness, neatness, organization, etc.) O d. Adversely affects your involvement on
 p. Regularly engage in unprotected with multiple partners 36. Mark one answer for each lin a. Did you have sexual intercourse the last year? 	e: yes no	 b. Makes you feel unsale c. Messes up your physical living space (cleanliness, neatness, organization, etc.) O d. Adversely affects your involvement on an athletic team or in other organized
 p. Regularly engage in unprotected with multiple partners 36. Mark one answer for each lin a. Did you have sexual intercourse the last year? 	e: within 00000	 b. Makes you feel unsafe
 p. Regularly engage in unprotected with multiple partners 36. Mark one answer for each lin a. Did you have sexual intercourse f the last year? If yes, answer b at b. Did you dripk alreaded the last the last 	e: within OOOOO within OOOOO of c below. V	 b. Makes you feel unsale
 p. Regularly engage in unprotected with multiple partners 36. Mark one answer for each lin a. Did you have sexual intercourse f the last year? If yes, answer b at b. Did you dripk alreaded the last the last 	e: within OOOOO within OOOOO of c below. V	 b. Makes you feel unsafe
 p. Regularly engage in unprotected with multiple partners 36. Mark one answer for each lin a. Did you have sexual intercourse the last year? If yes, answer b at 	e: within yes no ond c below. e you O	 b. Makes you feel unsafe

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