

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs
Survey Results

**National College Health Assessment
Spring 2003**

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* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The National College Health Assessment (NCHA) is a comprehensive survey designed to assess all aspects of students' health including general health, alcohol and drug use, sexual health and activity, exercise habits, and nutrition. This report includes results of questions regarding alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use. These questions include items regarding ATOD use in the past 30 days, high-risk drinking, academic impediments related to ATOD's, drinking and driving, and perceived use of ATOD's.

Reference to the NCHA comparative information refers to the national sample for the spring 2003 survey conducted by the American College Health Association (ACHA), which consists of 19,497 respondents from 33 schools around the country.

Reference to the OSU sample refers to the spring 2003 administration of the survey on the main campus of The Ohio State University. A random sample of 3,000 undergraduate, graduate and professional students were surveyed, 562 responses were collected (18.7%). The sample from The Ohio State University is not exactly comparable to the national sample, primarily in that the OSU sample contains more graduate students, and therefore older students, than the national sample. This is partly accounted for by including analysis by class rank and age, but this difference needs to be considered in interpreting comparisons to the national findings.

In the analysis, various student populations were stratified by gender, age category, class rank, international status and campus residence. Some distinctions were made for ethnicity and sexual orientation; however, caution is recommended in the interpretation of the results given the small sample size.

Comparisons were made to the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey administered by the Core Institute at Southern Illinois University, which was a national survey of undergraduate college students' use of ATODs, and the effects on their personal and academic life. The benchmark survey used for comparisons with the NCHA survey was administered at OSU in Spring Quarter, 2002. Although most of the questions were similar, some differences between responses from the NCHA and CORE surveys may be attributed to the slight disparity in some of the response categories and the wording of some questions. High-risk drinkers are categorized, by the definition used in the CORE survey, as someone who drank five or more drinks at one sitting in the past two weeks.

ALCOHOL USE

Use in Past 30 Days

Overall and National Comparison

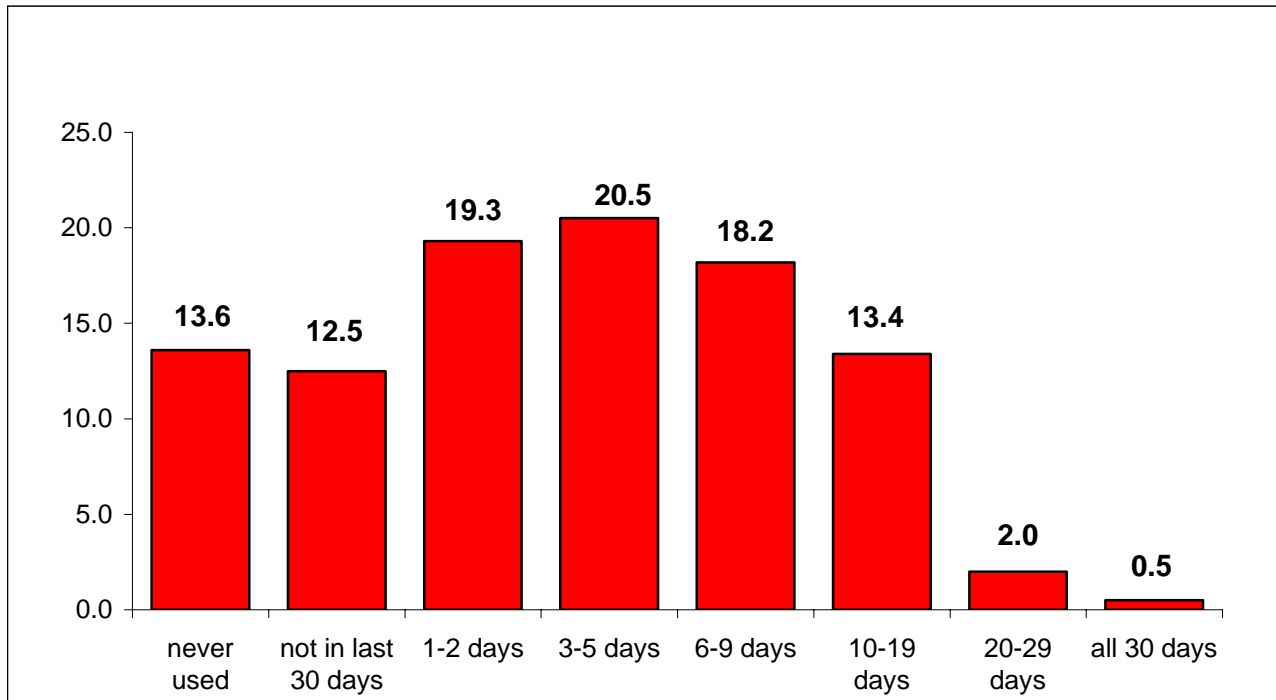
OSU students were asked to report their alcohol use for the previous 30 days prior to the survey. Overall use of alcohol among **OSU students** in the past 30 days was reported to be greater than the students in the **NCHA** sample. Of all OSU student respondents, 13.6% (NCHA, 17.5%) reported they never used alcohol and 12.5% (NCHA, 13.8%) reported they did not use in the past 30 days (See Chart 3.1). A single-sample t-test was run comparing the OSU average to the NCAH population indicated no significant differences.

Gender Differences

While the percentages of OSU men (n=224, usage in last 30 days=73.7%) and OSU women (n=333), usage in last 30 days=73.9%) who report using alcohol in the last 30 days is the same, the frequency of use between men and women is different, $\chi^2(7) = 15.717^*$.

- Four percent (4.0%) of men, compared to 1.5% of women, report drinking 20 or more days out of the last 30 days.
- More women, 69.1%, report either not drinking or drinking infrequently (5 days or less out of the last 30 days) compared to men (60.7%).

Chart 3.1: Within the last 30 days, on how many days did you use alcohol? (Percentages, n=560)



* significant to ≤ .05, ** significant to ≤ .01, ***significant to ≤ .001
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Student Rank

Undergraduates reported greater frequencies of drinking in the past 30 days than **graduate/professional**, $\chi^2(7) = 17.305^*$. Table 3.2 indicates that 20.1% of undergraduates report drinking 10 or more days out of the last 30, compared to 6.9% of graduate/professional students.

Table 3.2: In the last 30 days, on how many days did you drink Alcohol (percentages)?

	Under-graduates (n=379)	Graduate/Professional (n=160)	Difference
never used	12.4	16.3	-3.8
have but not in last 30 days	12.7	11.3	1.4
1-2 days	17.2	23.8	-6.6
3-5 days	19.3	23.1	-3.9
6-9 days	18.5	18.8	-0.3
10-19 days	16.9	5.6	11.3
20-29 days	2.4	1.3	1.1
all 30 days	0.8	0.0	0.8

Ethnicity

White/Caucasian students (n=463) showed significantly greater frequencies of alcohol consumption than Students of Color (n=97), $\chi^2(7) = 15.706^*$ (Table 3.3). For instance, 40.2% of students of color report either never using alcohol or not using it in the last 30 days, only 23.1% of white/Caucasian students report this level of usage.

While the small sample size is a concern in looking at individual ethnicities, the CORE results and other research findings support differences identified with this instrument. These findings include that **Black/African American students** (n=16) report the largest percentage, within any ethnic group, to never use alcohol (37.6%), and the largest percentage not using alcohol in the past 30 days (56.3%).

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
 Student Affairs Assessment

Table 3.3: Within the last 30 days, on how many days did you use alcohol?

	White/ Caucasian Students (n=463)	Students of Color (n=97)	Difference
never used	11.7	22.7	-11.0
have but not in last 30 days	11.4	17.5	-6.1
1-2 days	19.2	19.6	-0.4
3-5 days	21.6	15.5	6.1
6-9 days	19.0	14.4	4.6
10-19 days	14.0	10.3	3.7
20-29 days	2.4	0.0	2.4
all 30 days	0.6	0.0	0.6

Relationship Status

Students in non-committed relationships (single, divorced, separated or widowed) reported a lower frequency for drinking alcohol in the last 30 days, as compared to those in **committed relationships** (married/domestic partner, or engaged or committed dating relationship), $\chi^2(7) = 18.376^{**}$ (Table 3.4). Of students in committed relationships, only 10.8% report drinking 10 or more days out of the last 30, compared to 20.7% of those in uncommitted relationships.

Table 3.4: Within the last 30 days, on how many days did you use alcohol?

	Committed Relationships (n=270)	Uncommitted Relationships (n=290)	Difference
never used	13.7	13.4	0.3
have but not in last 30 days	10.4	14.5	-4.1
1-2 days	24.1	14.8	9.2
3-5 days	23.0	18.3	4.7
6-9 days	18.1	18.3	-0.1
10-19 days	8.9	17.6	-8.7
20-29 days	1.5	2.4	-0.9
all 30 days	0.4	0.7	-0.3

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
 Student Affairs Assessment

NCHA-CORE Comparisons – Undergraduate Drinking

In order to have a greater understanding of alcohol use at OSU, results from both the CORE (Spring 2004) survey and the NCHA (Spring 2003) survey were compared (See Table 3.5). While the results of each survey vary slightly, the differences are not statistically significant.

- **CORE** survey results indicate that 81.3% (n=500) of undergraduates used alcohol within the last 30 days compared to 74.6% from the **NCHA** survey (n=379) results.
- OSU undergraduates reporting having ever used alcohol was slightly higher on the CORE (91.3%) survey than the NCHA (87.6%) for the NCHA survey.

NCHA-CORE by Gender, on or off-campus and age

When broken into subgroups, it appears that there are some differences between findings for the two surveys. Table 3.0 displays results based on gender, on/off-campus residence, and age category. While drinking rates were generally higher in the CORE results, the only statistically significant difference in these categories was **on-campus undergraduate students**, from the **OSU CORE** survey (n=135), 78.5%, reported using alcohol in the past 30 days, as compared to a significantly lower percent, 65.9%, from the **NCHA survey** (n=126) (See Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Within the last 30 days, on how many days did you use alcohol? (Shows total percentage using in the last 30 days – NCHA undergraduate students only)

	Used Alcohol in Last 30 days			
	OSU NCHA	OSU CORE	Difference	$\chi^2(1)$
Total Undergraduates	74.9	80.2	-5.3	
Undergraduate Women	75.8	80.1	-4.3	
Undergraduate Men	73.8	79.3	-5.5	
On-Campus Undergraduates	65.9	78.5	-12.6*	5.217
Off-Campus Undergraduates	79.4	81.4	-2.0	
Under 21 Undergraduates	66.1	74.6	-8.5	
Legal Age Undergraduates	84.0	83.7	0.3	

NCHA-CORE and Student Rank

NCHA and CORE results also differ when looking at student rank. Comparisons between **NCHA** categories of based on **first – fifth year** status, and the **CORE** survey with **freshmen – senior** student responses are listed in Table 3.6. Significant differences were found between grade levels for the **NCHA** survey and number of days drinking in the past 30 days (See Table 3.6), $\chi^2(1) = 11.253^*$. However, the different designations of rank between the two surveys could be somewhat responsible for this finding.

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$

Table 3.6: Within the last 30 days, on how many days did you use alcohol?

		n=	Ever Used Alcohol	Used Alcohol in Last 30 days
First Year Undergraduates	NCHA	(76)	84.0	66.7
Freshmen	CORE	(81)	84.1	73.9
Second Year Undergraduate	NCHA	(88)	81.8	69.3
Sophomores	CORE	(96)	89.0	75.0
Third Year Undergraduates	NCHA	(99)	85.9	73.7
Juniors	CORE	(117)	96.6	78.3
Fourth Year Undergraduates	NCHA	(72)	95.8	84.7
Seniors	CORE	(151)	92.2	78.1
Fifth Year Undergraduates	NCHA	(45)	95.6	86.7

High-Risk Drinking

Overall and National Comparison

Drinkers who consumed more than five drinks at one sitting in the past two weeks are defined as high-risk drinkers in the Core survey. Using this same definition with the NCHA results, the percent of all OSU students who reported partaking in **high-risk drinking** at least once within the past two weeks was 39.8%, comparable to the 40.0% of the **NCHA sample**.

Gender

OSU women (n=332) were significantly less likely to participate in high-risk drinking (33.4%), than **OSU men** (n=223) (49.3%) in the past 30 days, $\chi^2(1) = 14.062^{***}$.

Undergraduate and Graduate/Professional

Significant differences were found between **graduate/professional students** (n=159) and **undergraduate students** (n=378) with 20.1% of graduate/professional students reporting participating in high-risk drinking in the last two weeks compared to 48.9% of undergraduate students, $\chi^2(1) = 38.594^{***}$.

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
 Student Affairs Assessment

Ethnicity

White/Caucasian students (n=461) reported being significantly more likely to participate in binge drinking in the last two weeks (42.3%), than **Students of Color** (n=97) (28.9%), $\chi^2(1) = 6.027^*$.

- **Other category students** (n=15) 46.7% reported participating in binge drinking in the last two weeks.
- **Hispanic/Latino/a students** (n=10) 30.0% reported participating in binge drinking in the last two weeks.
- **Asian/Pacific Islander students** (n=49) 24.5% reported participating in binge drinking in the last two weeks.
- **Black/African American students** (n=16) 6.3% reported participating in binge drinking in the last two weeks.

International and Resident

Thirteen percent (13.2%) of **international students** (n=38) participated in high-risk drinking in the last 2 weeks, compared to 41.7% of **resident students** (n=511) , $\chi^2(1) = 12.021^{***}$.

Legal and Illegal drinking age

Drinkers under the age of 21 years old (n=198) reported being significantly more likely to have participated in binge drinking in the last two weeks (45.9%), than **legal age drinkers** (n=358) with 36.6%, $\chi^2(1) = 4.664^*$.

NCHA-CORE Binge Drinking Comparison

Comparisons between the **Core** and **NCHA** survey show that, in the past two weeks, the frequency of high-risk drinking for all **OSU undergraduate** students was reported at 48.9% on the NCHA survey, as compared to the 52.4% reported in the CORE survey. A chi-square analysis was run comparing the OSU NCHA frequencies to the OSU CORE frequencies indicated this difference was not statistically significant.

Consequences of drinking for binge drinkers and comparisons to the **CORE** Survey are presented in the section *Consequences of Alcohol Consumption*.

Perceived Alcohol Use

Overall

Perceived use of alcohol among **OSU students** was slightly lower in terms of the percentage of students who drink. The actual percent of OSU students who report using alcohol in the last 30 days was 73.9%, whereas, when asked what percent of students they believed had used alcohol in the last 30 days the mean response was 97.7%. However, students drastically overestimate the percent of students who drink frequently. When asked to describe the typical student, 35.5% indicated that the typical student drank daily, whereas only 0.5% of students report drinking that frequently.

Undergraduate and Graduate/Professional

Undergraduates (n=377) reported a greater number of perceived drinkers and higher level of alcohol use than **graduate/professional** students (n=157) with 38.2% of undergraduates perceiving daily use among typical students as compared to 30.6% for graduate/professional, $\chi^2(2) = 6.993^*$.

Ethnicity

White/Caucasian students (n=460) reported a lower perception of alcohol use for the typical student at their campus with 34.3 % using daily, whereas **Students of Color** (n=95) reported 41.1% using daily, $\chi^2(2) = 15.424^{***}$. **Black/African American** (n=16) and **Hispanic/Latino/a** (n=10) students reported the highest frequency of perceived daily use, with 50% of these groups believing the typical student used alcohol daily.

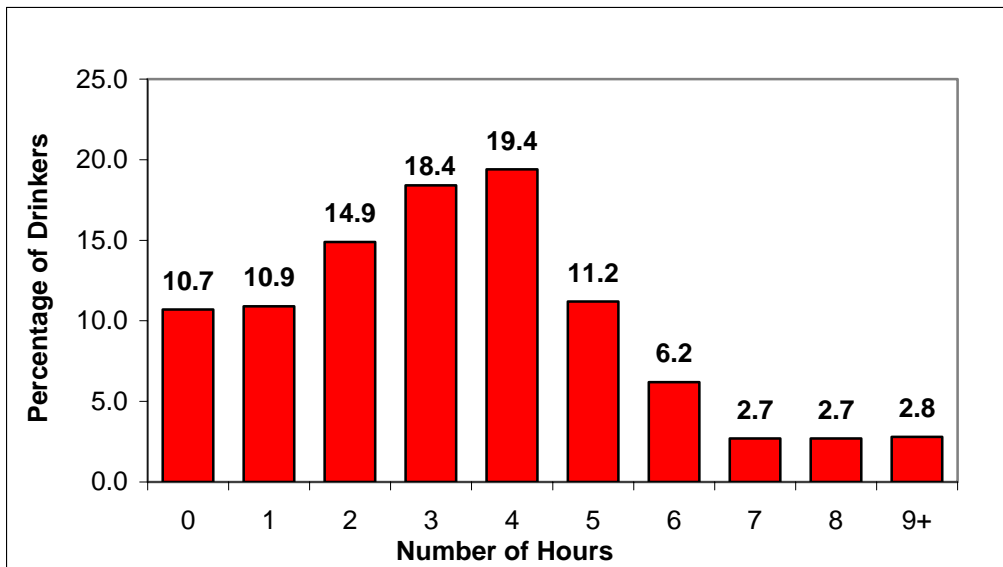
Drinkers Only – Drinking Behavior

The sample for this section includes only the students who reportedly use or have used alcohol in the past. Students who have reportedly never used alcohol are excluded from the sample. Comparisons between the **OSU sample** and **NCHA population** were not possible for the questions in this section.

Overall

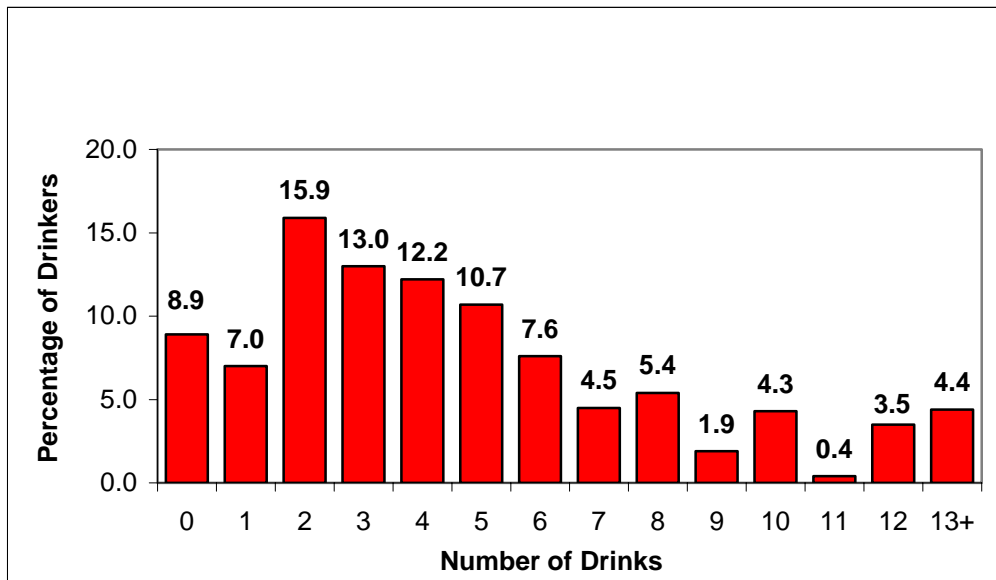
For the **all OSU student drinkers**, the average number of hours spent drinking the last time they partied/socialized was 3.39 and the average number of drinks was 4.89 (See Charts 3.2 & 3.3, and Table 3.7). Only 10.7% of the drinkers spent “0” hours drinking the last time they partied or socialized, implying that the majority of these students use alcohol at most or all social occasions.

Chart 3.2: The last time you partied/socialized, how many hours did you drink alcohol? Percentage of respondents for each number of hours - Drinkers Only (n=484)



* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
 Student Affairs Assessment

Chart 3.3: The last time you partied/socialized how many alcoholic drinks did you have? (In Percentages - Drinkers Only) (n=484)



Gender

- **OSU Men** (n=193) reportedly spent a significantly higher average number of hours drinking alcohol (mean of 3.97) the last time they “partied/ socialized,” as compared to a mean of 3.0 hours for **women** (n=287) (See Table 3.7).
- OSU Men also reportedly consumed significantly more drinks than females the last time they partied/socialized with men consuming an average of 6.42 drinks as compare to 3.87 drinks for women.

Undergraduates and Graduate/Professional

- The last time they partied/socialized **undergraduates** (n=332) reportedly drank for significantly more hours (mean of 3.65) and had more drinks (mean of 5.64) than **graduate/ professionals** (n=134) with a mean of 2.84 hours drinking and 3.11 drinks the last time they “partied”/socialized (See Table 3.7).
- In the last two weeks undergraduates also reported significantly more times that they drank five or more drinks at one sitting (mean of 2.51) than graduate/ professional students with a mean of 1.42 times that they drank five or more drinks at one sitting (See Table 3.7).
- Undergraduates also perceived the typical student as drinking more the last time they “partied”/socialized (mean of 6.48), as compared to graduate/professionals with a mean of 5.08 drinks perceived for the typical student (See Table 3.7).

On/Off-Campus

Off-campus students (n=367) reportedly drank for significantly more hours (mean of 3.53) than **on-campus** students (n=117) with a mean of 2.94 hours the last time they “partied”/socialized (See Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Alcohol Consumption and Perception (Mean Scores - Drinkers Only)

		The last time you "partied"/ socialized, how many hours did you drink alcohol?	The last time you "partied"/ socialized, how many alcoholic drinks did you have?	In the last 2 weeks, on how many occasions did you drink the same or more alcohol as indicated in the last item?	How many drinks do you think the typical student had the last time the "partied"/ socialized?
Total (n=484)	Mean	3.39	4.89	1.38	6.05
	Std. Dev.	2.42	4.20	1.61	2.58
Women (n=288)	Mean	3.00	3.87	1.45	6.03
	Std. Dev.	2.12	2.97	1.65	2.44
Men (n=193)	Mean	3.97	6.42	1.28	6.09
	Std. Dev.	2.74	5.22	1.56	2.77
Sig.		t(340.150)= -4.151***	t(275.375)= -6.164***		
Undergraduate (n=332)	Mean	3.65	5.64	1.55	6.48
	Std. Dev.	2.43	4.45	1.74	2.61
Graduate/ Professional (n=134)	Mean	2.84	3.11	0.96	5.08
	Std. Dev.	2.19	2.49	1.20	1.98
Sig.		t(464)= 3.337***	t(418.219)= 7.778***	t(353.428)= 4.199***	t(313.401)= 6.250
On-Campus (n=117)	Mean	2.94	4.57	1.19	6.01
	Std. Dev.	2.13	3.79	1.43	2.98
Off-Campus (n=367)	Mean	3.53	5.00	1.44	6.07
	Std. Dev.	2.50	4.32	1.66	2.44
Sig.		t(482)= -2.307			
High-Risk Drinkers (n=223)	Mean	4.82	7.61	2.17	7.16
	Std. Dev.	2.34	4.27	1.85	2.61
Low-Risk Drinkers (n=260)	Mean	2.14	2.58	0.71	5.12
	Std. Dev.	1.70	2.35	0.97	2.16
Sig.		t(395.840)= -14.143***	t(331.034)= -15.623***	t(321.180)= -5.033***	t(426.260)= -9.143***
Students with GPA of 4.0 (n=206)	Mean	3.01	4.03	1.10	5.64
	Std. Dev.	2.13	3.98	1.38	2.26
Students with GPA of 3.0 (n=206)	Mean	3.63	5.35	1.66	6.42
	Std. Dev.	2.55	3.88	1.80	2.77
Sig.		t(404)= -2.651**	t(404)= -3.383***	t(383.393)= -3.537***	t(388.577)= -3.093**

* significant to ≤ .05, ** significant to ≤ .01, ***significant to ≤ .001

Ethnicity

Given the small sample of the populations mentioned here, caution must be taken in interpreting the results and should only be used as a reference for further assessment.

- Significant differences were found between ethnicities for all four questions. **Black/African American students** reported the lowest frequencies and **students in the other category** reported the highest (See Table 3.8)
- No significant differences were found between **undergraduate years in school, sexual orientation, and drinking age.**

Table 3.8: Alcohol Consumption and Perception (Mean Scores - Drinkers Only)

		The last time you "partied"/ socialized, how many hours did you drink alcohol?	The last time you "partied"/ socialized, how many alcoholic drinks did you have?	In the last 2 weeks, on how many occasions did you drink the same or more alcohol as indicated in the last item?	How many drinks do you think the typical student had the last time the "partied"/ socialized?
White/Caucasian (n=404)	Mean	3.54	5.06	1.39	6.24
	Std. Dev.	2.41	4.20	1.59	2.49
Black/African American (n=10)	Mean	1.00	1.40	0.90	3.90
	Std. Dev.	1.05	1.35	0.88	1.73
Hispanic/ Latino/a (n=9)	Mean	2.94	4.78	1.56	5.44
	Std. Dev.	2.92	4.71	1.67	2.56
Asian/Pacific Islander (n=36)	Mean	2.20	3.17	0.81	4.91
	Std. Dev.	1.70	2.64	1.06	2.94
Other (n=12)	Mean	4.25	6.58	2.67	6.17
	Std. Dev.	3.25	6.35	3.03	2.69
Sig.		$F(4,466)=5.649, \eta^2=0.046^{***}$	$F(4,466)=4.081, \eta^2=0.034^{**}$	$F(4,466)=3.386, \eta^2=0.028^{**}$	$F(4,461)=4.273, \eta^2=0.036^{**}$

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
 Student Affairs Assessment

High Risk Drinking in the Last Two Weeks

Students were also asked to report the number of times in the past two weeks that they had more than five drinks in one sitting.

Gender

OSU women were less likely than **OSU men** to participate in high-risk drinking in the last two weeks, $\chi^2(9) = 20.087^*$ (See Table 3.9)

Table 3.9: Think back over the last two weeks, how many times, if any, have you had five or more drinks at a sitting? (Drinkers Only)

	None	1 Time	2 Times	3 Times	4 or more Times
OSU Women (n=287)	61.3	13.2	11.5	5.2	8.7
OSU Men (n=192)	43.2	19.3	14.6	8.3	14.6

Academic Performance

Students who report having a **B average grade** were more likely to participate in high-risk drinking in the last two weeks, as compared to students who report having an **A average grade**: $\chi^2(9) = 23.381^{**}$ (See Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Think back over the last two weeks, how many times, if any, have you had five or more drinks at a sitting? (Drinkers Only)

	None	1 Time	2 Times	3 Times	4 or more Times
Self reported A average (n=199)	64.8	16.1	9.0	4.0	6.0
Self reported B average (n=205)	46.8	14.6	14.1	8.3	16.1

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
 Student Affairs Assessment

Strategies for Limiting Alcohol Consumption (all students)

This section includes questions related to strategies for limiting alcohol consumption at parties and behavioral consequences perceived to have resulted from drinking. All OSU respondents are included in this analysis for comparison to NCHA and CORE survey findings.

Overall and National Comparison

In order to avoid problems with high-risk drinking, **OSU students** (n=559) were reportedly slightly **more likely** to use the following strategies than the NCHA national sample (Table 3.11).

Of all OSU students:

- 63.9% reported eating before/during drinking usually or always, in order to avoid problems with high-risk drinking (NCHA 60.7%).
- 53.0% report keeping track of how many drinks they were having in order to avoid problems with high-risk drinking the last school year (NCHA 50.7%).
- 25.9% report that they usually or always pace drinks at one or fewer per hour as a strategy to avoid high-risk drinking (NCHA 20.9%).
- 42.0% report that they usually or always avoided drinking games during the past year in order to avoid problems with high risk drinking (NCHA 32.1%).

In order to avoid problems with high-risk drinking, **OSU students** (n=559) were reportedly slightly **less likely** to use the following strategies than the NCHA national sample (Table 3.11).

Of all OSU students:

- 18.4% report using the strategy of having a friend let them know when they had had enough alcohol (NCHA 24.4%).
- 2.9% report using the strategy of drinking and alcoholic look-alike (non-alcoholic beer, punch, etc.) (NCHA 5.0%).

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$

Table 3.11: During the last school year, if you “partied”/ socialized, how often did you (do any of the following to avoid problems with high-risk drinking)?

		Never	Rarely or Sometimes	Usually or Always	χ^2 (df=5)
Eat before and/or during drinking	OSU	0.7	18.0	63.9	
	NCHA	1.5	17.7	60.7	
Use a designated driver	OSU	6.5	14.9	58.1	
	NCHA	5.7	12.0	59.8	
Keep track of how many drinks you were having	OSU	6.8	22.1	53.0	
	NCHA	6.5	22.2	50.7	
Avoid drinking games	OSU	12.3	27.6	42.0	27.620***
	NCHA	15.7	32.1	32.1	
Determine in advance, not to exceed a set number of drinks	OSU	21.3	34.7	26.6	
	NCHA	22.3	30.5	26.9	
Pace your drinks to one or fewer per hour	OSU	15.7	40.4	25.9	15.821**
	NCHA	19.9	38.6	20.9	
Choose not to drink alcohol	OSU	6.6	59.3	20.4	
	NCHA	7.0	55.1	22.6	
Alternate non -alcoholic with alcoholic beverages	OSU	20.2	43.1	19.5	
	NCHA	20.1	39.5	20.0	
Have a friend let you know when you've had enough	OSU	30.2	32.1	18.4	21.097***
	NCHA	23.5	30.6	24.4	
Drink an alcoholic look-alike (non-alcoholic beer, punch, etc.)	OSU	55.0	24.8	2.9	14.582*
	NCHA	48.7	27.3	5.0	

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$

Gender

OSU Women were significantly more likely than **OSU men** to use the following strategies for limiting their consumption of alcohol (percentages indicate students responding they ‘usually’ or ‘always’ used the referenced strategy when they “partied” or socialized in the last year):

- Alternating alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks was a more popular strategy for women, with 22.1% reporting using the strategy, as compared to 15.2% of men, $\chi^2(5) = 12.495^*$.
- Determining in advance not to exceed a certain number of drinks was a more popular strategy for women, with 31.8% of women reported having used this strategy compared to 18.4% of men, $\chi^2(5) = 18.657^{**}$.
- The strategy of choosing not to drink alcohol was more likely used by women, 25.0%, compared to men, 13.9%, $\chi^2(5) = 27.129^{***}$.
- The use of a designated driver was more popular with women, with 64.2% reporting using this strategy compared to 48.4% of men, $\chi^2(5) = 21.872^{***}$.
- More women, 56.6%, report using the strategy of keeping track of how many drinks they had, as compared to men with 47.1%, $\chi^2(5) = 17.767^{**}$.
- Pacing drinks to one or fewer per hour is also a method reported by more women, 30.9% as compared to men with 18.4%. $\chi^2(5) = 16.019^{**}$.

Undergraduates and Graduate/Professionals

Undergraduates (n=380) were significantly less likely than **graduate/professional** (n=159) students to utilize the following strategies in avoiding problems with high risk drinking (percentages indicate students responding they ‘usually’ or ‘always’ used the referenced strategy when they “partied” or socialized in the last year):

- 13.9% of undergraduates reported they used the strategy of alternating non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages in the past year as compared to 30.2% of graduate/professional students, $\chi^2(5) = 43.926^{***}$.
- 22.1% of undergraduates reported they used the strategy of determining in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks as compared to 36.9% of graduate/professionals, $\chi^2(5) = 20.484^{***}$.
- 69.4% of graduate/ professionals in the past year reported they usually or always used the strategy of eating before and/or during drinking as compared to 62.3% of undergraduates, $\chi^2(5) = 14.850^*$.
- 50.4% of undergraduates reported they used the strategy of keeping track of how many drinks they were having, as compared to 60.0% of graduate/ professionals, $\chi^2(5) = 18.109^{**}$.
- 34.1% of undergraduates reported they usually or always used the strategy of avoiding drinking games as compared to 60.7% of graduate/professionals, $\chi^2(5) = 52.275^{***}$.
- 20.8% of graduate/ professionals in the past year reported they usually or always used the strategy of pacing their drinks to one or fewer per hour, as compared to 38.1% of undergraduates, $\chi^2(5) = 31.239^{**}$.
- 19.8% of undergraduates reported they usually or always used the strategy of having a friend let them know when they had enough, as compared to 15.0% of graduate/ professionals, $\chi^2(5) = 15.407^{**}$.

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$

High and low-risk drinkers

High-risk drinkers (n=221) were significantly different from **low-risk-drinkers** (n=240) on all strategies (Table 3.12) except for eating before and/or during drinking. (Only low-risk drinkers who drank were included in the comparison in Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: During the last school year, if you “partied”/ socialized, how often did you (do any of the following to avoid problems with high-risk drinking)? Only drinkers were included in the sample for low-risk drinkers in this comparison

		Usually or Always	Difference	χ^2 (df=4)
Alternate non - alcoholic with alcoholic beverages	High-Risk Drinkers	12.7	-20.4	35.994***
	Low-Risk Drinkers	33.1		
Determine in advance, not to exceed a set number of drinks	High-Risk Drinkers	17.1	-28.9	51.829***
	Low-Risk Drinkers	46.0		
Choose not to drink alcohol	High-Risk Drinkers	3.6	-37.6	123.728***
	Low-Risk Drinkers	41.2		
Use a designated driver	High-Risk Drinkers	72.2	-1.6	10.996*
	Low-Risk Drinkers	73.8		
Eat before and/or during drinking	High-Risk Drinkers	74.0	-6.2	
	Low-Risk Drinkers	80.2		
Have a friend let you know when you've had enough	High-Risk Drinkers	20.9	-3.2	37.578***
	Low-Risk Drinkers	24.1		
Keep track of how many drinks you were having	High-Risk Drinkers	50.2	-27.7	58.139***
	Low-Risk Drinkers	77.9		
Pace your drinks to one or fewer per hour	High-Risk Drinkers	13.1	-35.4	89.254***
	Low-Risk Drinkers	48.5		
Avoid drinking games	High-Risk Drinkers	28.3	-44.6	109.260***
	Low-Risk Drinkers	72.9		
Drink an alcoholic look-alike (non-alcoholic beer, punch, etc.)	High-Risk Drinkers	7.7	2.7	20.693***
	Low-Risk Drinkers	5.0		

* significant to ≤ .05, ** significant to ≤ .01, ***significant to ≤ .001

Consequences of Alcohol Consumption

This section discusses the consequences that students perceive as resulting from their alcohol consumption. When comparing the OSU results to the NCHA population, all responses were included to allow for statistical analysis of differences. For all other stratified groups, only drinkers were included in the analysis.

Overall and National Comparison

For all negative consequences references in the survey, **OSU students** report a lower frequency of incidents than the **NCHA population** (See Table 3.13). However, a chi-square analysis indicates that these differences are not statistically significant.

Gender

OSU women, who drank (n=277), were significantly less likely to be involved in a fight as a result of drinking (1.8%), as compared to **OSU men** who drank (n=184) reporting 9.2%, $\chi^2(1) = 13.445^{***}$.

Table 3.13: If you drink alcohol, within the last school year, have you experienced any of the following as a consequence of your drinking...? (Percentages)

	(n=)	Physi- cally injured yourself	Physi- cally injured another person	Been involved in a fight	Did some- thing you later regretted	Forgot where you were or what you did	Had someone use force or threat of force to have sex with you	Had un- protected sex
OSU Total@	(560)	13.8	2.9	3.9	29.2	22.9	1.3	10.4
NCHA Total@	(19,297)	15.4	3.8	5.3	30.7	25.1	1.6	12.7
Under- graduates	(319)	17.7	4.4	6.6	42.5	32.1	1.6	14.2
Graduate/ Professionals	(130)	4.4	0.8	0.8	17.7	17.1	0.8	8.5
	$\chi^2(1)=$	16.462***		6.700**	24.348***	10.330***		
Underage Drinkers	(152)	23.7	4.6	5.2	42.8	38.8	2.6	10.5
Legal Age Drinkers	(309)	13.3	2.9	4.5	31.7	22.4	1.0	13.7
	$\chi^2(1)=$	7.944**			5.329*	13.652***		
High-Risk Drinkers	(223)	29.3	7.2	8.1	55.2	48.2	2.7	20.0
Low-Risk Drinkers	(238)	5.0	0.0	1.3	16.9	8.9	0.4	5.9
	$\chi^2(1)=$	48.413***	17.771***	12.285***	73.089***	88.204***	3.995*	20.449***

@ Includes all respondents, all other stratified groups include drinkers only

International and Resident

- **International students** who drink (n=27) were significantly less likely to report having done something they later regretted as a consequence of drinking (7.4%), as compared to **resident students** who drink (n=430) with 36.8%, $\chi^2(1) = 5.705^*$.
- Twenty-nine percent (29.0%) of resident students who drink reported they forgot where they were or what they did as a consequence of drinking, as compared to only 3.7% of international students who drink, $\chi^2(1) = 8.139^{**}$.
- No (0.0%) international students who drink reported having unprotected sex as a consequence of drinking as compared to 13.1% of resident students, $\chi^2(1) = 4.050^*$.

Age

Significant differences were found between **age categories** of students who drink, and frequency of occurrence of three consequences (See Table 3.14):

- 23.7% of 18-20 year-olds reported they physically injured themselves as a result of drinking, compared to 21-24 year olds (18.2%), 25-29 year olds (7.8%), and 30-45 year olds (0.0%).
- 42.8% of 18-20 year-olds reported they did something they later regretted as a result of drinking, compared to 21-24 year olds (38.4%), 25-29 year olds (26.6%), and 30-45 year olds (12.2%).
- 38.8% of 18-20 year-olds reported they forgot where they were or what they did as a result of drinking, compared to 21-24 year olds (27.8%), 25-29 year olds (14.1%), and 30-45 year olds (12.2%).

Table 3.14: If you drink alcohol, within the last school year, have you experienced any of the following as consequence of your drinking? (Percentages for drinkers only)?

	18-20 Years Old (n=162)	21-24 Years Old (n=198)	25-29 Years Old (n=64)	30-45 Years Old (n=42)	46+ Years Old (n=5)	$\chi^2(df=1)$
Physically injured yourself	23.7	18.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	18.696***
Did something you later regretted	42.8	38.4	26.6	12.2	0.0	18.946***
Forgot where you were or what you did	38.8	27.8	14.1	12.2	0.0	22.094***

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$

Ethnicity

Some differences were also found based on ethnicity, however; given the small sample of the populations, caution must be taken in interpreting the results. Significant differences were found between **ethnicities** on two of the consequences of drinking.

- The percentage of students, who drink, who report being involved in a fight as a consequence of drinking showed significant differences based on ethnicity, $\chi^2(5) = 14.257^*$.
 - Those in the **‘other’** ethnic category (n=12) were most likely to be involved in a fight as a consequence of drinking (25.0%), $\chi^2(5) = 14.257^*$.
 - **Hispanic/Latino/a** (n=8) 12.5%.
 - **White/Caucasian** (n=392) reported 4.3%.
 - **Black/African American** (n=10), 0.0%
 - **Asian/Pacific Islander** (n=31), 0.0%.

- The percentage of students, who drink, who report having done something they later regretted as a consequence of drinking showed similar, statistically significant, patterns based on ethnicity, $\chi^2(5) = 19.475^{**}$.
 - Those in the **‘other’** ethnic category who drank (n=12) were most likely to report having done something they later regretted as a consequence of drinking (41.7%), $\chi^2(5) = 19.475^{**}$.
 - **White/Caucasian** (n=392), 37.9%.
 - **Hispanic/Latino/a** (n=8), 37.5%.
 - **Black/African American** (n=10), 10%.
 - **Asian/Pacific Islander** (n=31), 3.2%.

On and Off-Campus

- Of the **on-campus students** who drink (n=104), 5.8% reported they had unprotected sex as a result of drinking, as compared to 14.6% of **off-campus students**, $\chi^2(1) = 5.705^*$.

Driving Under the Influence (Drinkers and Drivers Only)

The results from the questions related to drinking and driving do not include responses from students who do not drive or do not drink. Only the results for students who can drive and have in the past used alcohol were included in the sample for these questions.

Overall

Of **all OSU** students who are drivers and drank in the past 30 days (n=430), 42.5% reported they drove after drinking and 6.5% drove after having five or more drinks (See Table 3.15).

Gender

A significantly lower percentage of **OSU Women** report driving after five or more drinks in the past 30 days (3.9%), as compared to 10.8% of OSU males (See Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Within the last thirty day did you: (Does not include students who do not drink or don't drive).

	Total (n=431)	Women (n=260)	Men (n=168)	Difference (Women and Men)	χ^2 (df=1)
Drive after Drinking	42.5	41.9	43.5	-1.6	
Drive after five or more Drinks	6.5	3.9	10.8	-6.9***	26.443

High and Low-Risk Drinkers

Significant differences were found between the frequencies reported by **high-risk** and **low risk drinkers** (See Table 3.16).

- 52.5% of high-risk drinkers report driving after drinking, as compared to 13.2% of low-risk drinkers.
- 33.5% of high-risk drinkers report driving after 5 or more drinks, as compared to 0.5% of low-risk drinkers.

Table 3.16: Within the last thirty day did you: (Does not include students who don't drink or don't drive).

	High-Risk Drinkers (n=204)	Low-Risk Drinkers (n=224)	Difference	χ^2 (df=1)
Drive after Drinking	52.5	33.5	19.0***	15.718
Drive after five or more Drinks	13.2	0.5	12.7***	28.297

On and Off-Campus

On-campus students were significantly less likely to drink and drive, with only 11.1% driving after drinking in the past 30 days, as compared to 50.7% of **off-campus** students, $\chi^2(1) = 45.756***$.

Age

- Drivers who drink and are under 21(n=133) years old, are significantly less likely to report having driven after drinking (21.1%) than **legal age drinkers** and drivers (n=296) with 52.0%, $\chi^2(1) = 36.044***$.
- Significant differences were also found between **age categories** for drinking and driving in the last 30 days (See Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: Within the last thirty day did you: (Does not include students who don't drink or don't drive).

	18-20 Years Old (n=133)	21-24 Years Old (n=190)	25-29 Years Old (n=61)	30-45 Years Old (n=40)	46+ Years Old (n=5)	$\chi^2(df=4)$
Drive after Drinking	21.1	56.3	45.9	45.0	20.0	41.320***

Undergraduates and Graduate/Professionals

- **First year undergraduates** were least likely to report having driven after drinking (17.4%), and **fourth (52.3%)** and **fifth (52.5) year undergraduates** were the most likely to drive after drinking in the last 30 days (See Table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Within the last thirty day did you: (Does not include students who don't drink or don't drive).

	First Year Under- graduates (n=46)	Second Year Under- graduates (n=65)	Third Year Under- graduates (n=77)	Fourth Year Under- graduates (n=65)	Fifth Year Under- graduates (n=40)	$\chi^2(df=4)$
Drive after Drinking	17.4	23.1	48.1	52.3	52.5	26.443***

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$

Tobacco

TOBACCO USE

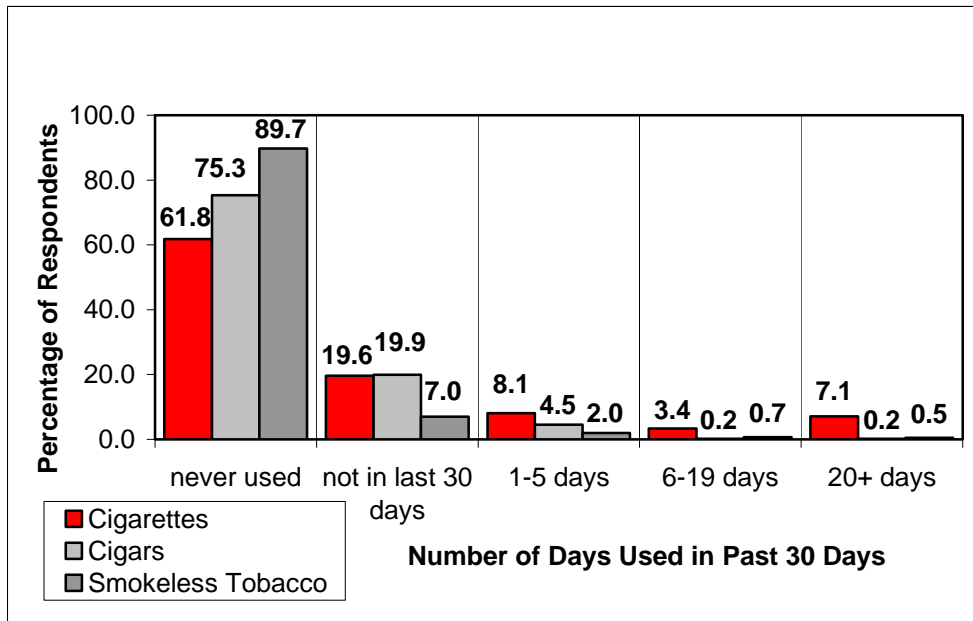
Students were asked to report their use of cigarettes, cigars and smokeless tobacco and their perception of use by the typical student. Comparisons to the tobacco use reported in the CORE survey is presented in a separate section following the NCHA report on cigarette, cigar and smokeless tobacco.

Cigarette Use

Overall and National Comparison

Of the **total OSU** respondents (n=560) 81.4% reported having not used cigarettes in the last 30 days and 7.1% used cigarettes for 20 or more days in the last 30 days (See Chart 3.4). A chi-square analysis was run comparing the NCHA and OSU frequencies for use in the last 30 days, and no significant differences were found.

Chart 3.4: Within the last 30 days, on how many days did you use....? (Percentages)



Gender

Significantly smaller percentages of **OSU women** (n=333) reported using cigarettes, 15.6%, as compared to **OSU men** (n=224) with 23.3% using in the past 30 days, $\chi^2(1) = 5.092^*$.

Undergraduate and Graduate/Professional

Significantly higher percentages of **Undergraduates** (n=380) reported daily cigarette use as compared to **graduate/ professional** students (n=159), with 6.8% of undergraduates smoking cigarettes daily in the past 30 days, as compared to 1.3% of graduate/professional students, $\chi^2(1) = 7.098^{**}$.

Ethnicity

- **White/Caucasian** students (n=436) were significantly more likely to report smoking cigarettes daily, 5.8%, compared to **Students of Color** (n=96) with 1.0% smoking cigarettes daily in the last 30 days, $\chi^2(1) = 3.891^*$.
- **Blacks/African Americans** (n=16) reported the highest percentage of students never smoking cigarettes (87.5%) while **White/Caucasian** students (n=463) had lowest with 59.0 %.

High-Risk Drinkers

Students who report high risk drinking behavior (n=223) are significantly more likely to smoke cigarettes both in the last 30 days and daily as compared to **low-risk drinkers** (n=334).

- Over thirty-four percent 34.5% of high-risk drinkers reported they smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days, as compared to 8.1% of low risk drinkers, $\chi^2(1) = 61.585^{***}$.
- Low-risk drinkers reported they were significantly less likely to smoke cigarettes daily in the past 30 days (2.4%), whereas 9.0% of high-risk drinkers smoked daily, $\chi^2(1) = 12.102^{***}$.

GLBT

GLBT students (n=24) reported a higher number of students smoking cigarettes daily in the past 30 days with 12.5% as compared to **heterosexual** students with 4.6%. While this difference appears significant, it is important to interpret this finding with caution because of the small sample size.

Cigar Use

Overall and National Comparison

In regard to cigar use among all **OSU students** (n=559), 75.3% report never having smoked cigars and 4.8% report using in the last 30 days (See Chart 3.5). A chi-square analysis was run comparing the NCHA and OSU frequencies for use in the last 30 days, and no significant differences were found.

Gender

Significantly more **OSU men** (n=223) reported they smoked cigars in the past 30 days than **OSU women** (n=329) with 8.5% of men reported use in the last 30 days, as compared to 2.4% of women, $\chi^2(1) = 18.170^{***}$.

Ethnicity

- **White/Caucasian** students (n=463) reported they were significantly more likely to have smoked cigars daily, 5.8%, whereas only 1.0% of Students of Color (n=97) reported smoking cigars daily in the last 30 days, $\chi^2(1) = 3.891^*$.
- **Blacks/African Americans** (n=16) reported the lowest percentage of students within ethnicities ever smoking cigars with 6.2%.

High Risk Drinkers

Significantly higher percentages of **high-risk drinkers** (n=222) report using cigars than **low-risk drinkers** (n=334).

- 8.6% of high-risk drinkers report smoking cigars in the last 30 days, as compared to 2.4% of low-risk drinkers smoking cigars in the last 30 days, $\chi^2(1) = 10.964^{***}$.

Undergraduate and Graduate/Professional

Graduate/professional students (n=159) reported they were significantly less likely to smoke cigars daily in the last 30 days (1.3%) compared to 6.8% of **undergraduates**, $\chi^2(1) = 7.098^{**}$.

Smokeless Tobacco

Overall and Comparison to National

Of all **OSU students** (n=559), 10.3% reported trying smokeless tobacco with 3.2% reporting using smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days (See Chart 3.5). A chi-square analysis was run comparing the **NCHA** and **OSU** frequencies for use in the last 30 days, and no significant differences were found.

Gender

A significantly larger percent of **OSU Men** (n=223) reported using smokeless tobacco in the last 30 days (7.2%) as compared to 0.6% of **OSU Women** (n=329), $\chi^2(1) = 18.170^{***}$.

CORE Comparison – Undergraduates and Tobacco Use

Comparisons were made to the Undergraduate Core Survey completed during Spring 2002. The Core survey inquired about tobacco use, but did not specify cigarette, cigar or smokeless tobacco use as was done in the NCHA study. To allow for comparison between the surveys, undergraduates in the NCHA sample having used one or more different types of tobacco were coded as having used tobacco.

A chi-square analysis was run comparing the **NCHA** and **Core** frequencies, and no significant differences were found between the two samples (See Table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Within the last thirty days, on how many days did you use tobacco (cigarettes, cigars or smokeless tobacco)?

	OSU	n	Used in Past 30 Days
Total Undergraduates	NCHA	(380)	24.7
	CORE	(490)	27.7
Women Undergraduates	NCHA	(216)	21.5
	CORE	(239)	24.3
Men Undergraduates	NCHA	(164)	29.0
	CORE	(179)	29.7
White/Caucasian Undergraduates	NCHA	(321)	26.1
	CORE	(379)	28.8
Students of Color Undergraduates	NCHA	(54)	16.7
	CORE	(95)	24.2
Under 21 Years Old Undergraduates	NCHA	(193)	20.0
	CORE	(192)	27.7
Over 21 Years Old Undergraduates	NCHA	(187)	29.6
	CORE	(294)	27.5
On-Campus Undergraduates	NCHA	(127)	19.4
	CORE	(134)	21.6
Off-Campus Undergraduates	NCHA	(253)	27.4
	CORE	(315)	29.5
High Risk Drinkers	NCHA	(185)	40.2
	CORE	(263)	40.4
Low-Risk Drinkers	NCHA	(193)	9.5
	CORE	(227)	13.0

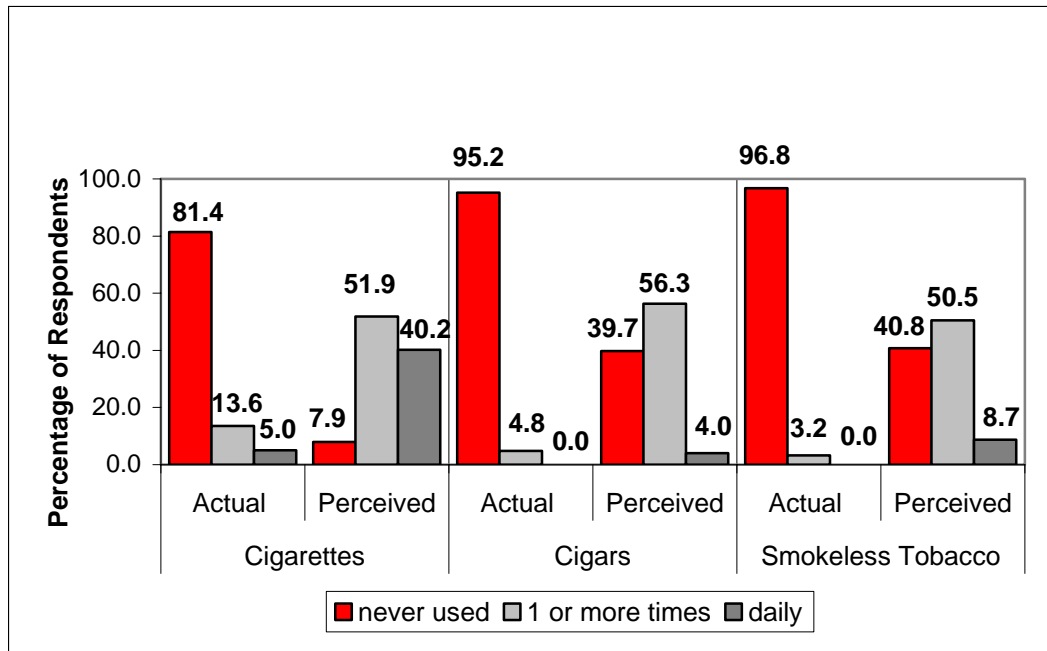
* significant to ≤ .05, ** significant to ≤ .01, ***significant to ≤ .001
 Student Affairs Assessment

Actual versus Perceived Cigarette Use

Overall and National Comparison

As with alcohol, the actual reported use of tobacco for all **OSU students** (n=555) was far lower than perceived use; with 18.6% of OSU students reporting having used tobacco in the past 30 days, and 92.1% reporting that they believed the typical student smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days (See Chart 3.5). A chi-square analysis was run comparing the NCHA and OSU frequencies, and no significant differences were found.

Chart 3.5: Within the last thirty days, how often do you think the typical student at your school used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco?



High-Risk Drinkers

High-risk drinkers (n=223) were more likely to perceive that the typical student had used cigarettes in the past 30 days; with 95.9% indicating they believed the typical student used cigarettes in the past 30 days compared to 89.4% of **low-risk drinkers** (n=335) believing this was typical, $\chi^2(2) = 8.219^*$.

Undergraduate and Graduate/Professional

In the past 30 days, **OSU undergraduates** (n=379) reported a perception of a significantly higher use of cigarettes with 93.7% indicating they believed the typical students smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days, as compared to graduate/ professional students (n=155) with 89.7% indicating they believed the typical student smoked in the last 30 days, $\chi^2(2) = 13.768^{***}$.

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
 Student Affairs Assessment

Actual versus Perceived Cigar Use

Overall and National Comparison

The perception of cigar use among **OSU students** (n=556) was also higher than the reported use with only 4.8% actually using in the past 30 days, whereas 60.3% of respondents believed that the typical students smoked in the past 30 days (See Chart 3.6).

- A significant difference was found between the perception of the national **NCHA** response and **OSU students**. Over sixty-five (65.8%) of the NCHA population reported the perception that the typical student smoked cigars in the past 30 day, as compared to 60.3% of OSU students $\chi^2(2) = 6.299^*$.

Actual versus Perceived Smokeless Tobacco Use

Overall and National Comparison

The perception of smokeless tobacco use was also higher with 59.2% **OSU students** (n=554) reporting that they believed the typical students used smokeless tobacco as compared to an actual reported use of 3.2% in the last 30 days. A chi-square analysis was run comparing the NCHA and OSU frequencies, and no significant differences were found.

High-Risk Drinkers

Of the **high-risk drinkers** (n=330) 67.6% reported the perception that the typical student used smokeless tobacco in the last 30 days, as compared to **low-risk drinkers** (n=222) reporting 53.6%, $\chi^2(2) = 10.765^{**}$.

Other Drugs

OTHER DRUG USE

Overall and Comparison to National

Other drug use reported by **OSU students** in the past 30 days was comparable to national averages in the NCHA Survey for all other drugs except marijuana (See Table 3.20). Reported marijuana use in the last 30 days was significantly lower for **OSU students**, 9.8%, compared to the **NCHA** sample, 16.6%, $\chi^2(1) = 18.328^{***}$. The percent of OSU students and the NCHA sample reporting use of the following drugs in the past 30 days are as follows:

- Marijuana OSU, 9.8% NCHA, 16.6%
- Cocaine OSU, 1.6% NCHA, 1.5%
- Amphetamines OSU, 3.6% NCHA, 4.6%
- Rohypnol OSU, 0.0% NCHA, 0.1%
- Ecstasy OSU, 0.4% NCHA, NA
- Other Drugs OSU, 2.2% NCHA, 3.4%

Table 3.20: Within the last thirty days, on how many days did you use...?

	Marijuana (Pot, Hash, Hash Oil)		Cocaine (Crack, Rock, Freebase)		Amphetamines (Diet Pills, Speed, Meth, Crank)	
	OSU (n=558)	NCHA (19,191)	OSU (560)	NCHA (19,142)	OSU (559)	NCHA (19,064)
never used	68.9	63.7	95.0	94.3	90.2	89.1
not in last 30 days	21.3	19.8	3.4	4.2	6.3	6.3
1-5 days	6.2	9.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.1
6+ days	3.6	7.6	0.0	0.4	2.0	2.5
	Rohypnol/GHB/ Liquid X		MDMA (Ecstasy, XTC, E, X, Adam)		Other Drugs	
	OSU (n=558)	NCHA (19,000)	OSU (559)	NCHA*	OSU (555)	NCHA (18,086)
never used	99.5	98.2	95.0	-	93.2	90.0
not in last 30 days	0.5	1.6	4.7	-	4.7	6.5
1-5 days	0.0	0.1	0.4	-	1.7	2.2
6+ days	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.5	1.2

Gender

OSU Women and **men** reported no significant differences in other drug use.

High-Risk Drinkers

With the exception of Rohypnol, **high-risk drinkers** reported significantly higher rates of usage for all the other drugs surveyed in the past 30 days, as compared to **low-risk drinkers** (See Table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Within the last thirty days, on how many days did you use...?

		Marijuana (Pot, Hash, Hash Oil)			
		High-Risk Drinkers (n=222)	Low-Risk Drinkers (n=334)	Difference	$\chi^2(df=1)$
Used in Last 30 Days		18.5	4.2	14.3***	54.519
		Rohypnol/GHB/ Liquid X			
		High-Risk Drinkers (n=221)	Low-Risk Drinkers (n=334)	Difference	$\chi^2(df=1)$
Used in Last 30 Days		0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Cocaine (Crack, Rock, Freebase)			
		High-Risk Drinkers (n=222)	Low-Risk Drinkers (n=335)	Difference	$\chi^2(df=1)$
Used in Last 30 Days		3.2	0.6	2.6***	15.233
		MDMA (Ecstasy, XTC, E, X, Adam)			
		High-Risk Drinkers (n=221)	Low-Risk Drinkers (n=335)	Difference	$\chi^2(df=1)$
Used in Last 30 Days		0.9	0.0	0.9**	10.657
		Amphetamines (Diet Pills, Speed, Meth, Crank)			
		High-Risk Drinkers (n=219)	Low-Risk Drinkers (n=334)	Difference	$\chi^2(df=1)$
Used in Last 30 Days		8.6	0.3	8.3***	34.047
		Other Drugs			
		High-Risk Drinkers (n=222)	Low-Risk Drinkers (n=333)	Difference	$\chi^2(df=1)$
Used in Last 30 Days		3.7	1.2	2.5**	11.351

* significant to ≤ .05, ** significant to ≤ .01, ***significant to ≤ .001

On-Campus and Off-Campus

On-campus students (n=142) are significantly less likely than off-campus students (n=417) to have ever tried **Ecstasy**, with 1.4% of on-campus students reporting having used compared to 6.2% of off-campus students, $\chi^2(1) = 5.186^{**}$.

Undergraduates and Graduation/Professionals

- A significantly higher number of undergraduates (n=378) used **marijuana** (12.7%) in the past 30 days, as compared to 3.8% of graduate/professional students (n=159), $\chi^2(1) = 9.856^{**}$.
- Undergraduates were significantly more likely to use **amphetamines** in the past 30 days (4.8%), whereas 0.6% of graduate/professionals reported using amphetamines, $\chi^2(3) = 5.647^*$.

GLBT

- **GLBT students** (n=23) reported a significantly high percentage using marijuana in the past 30 days (26.1%), as compared to **heterosexual students** with 9.2% using in the past 30 days, $\chi^2(3) = 9.290^*$. These results must be interpreted with caution because of the small sample size.

Core Survey Comparison - Undergraduate

Overall

Comparisons with the **Core** Survey results are made for marijuana, cocaine and amphetamines. Other drug use comparisons were not possible because of the different categories and definitions used between the survey instruments. Marijuana, cocaine, and amphetamine use by **undergraduates** was reported at slightly different levels on the **Core** and **NCHA** surveys (See Table 3.22), chi-square analysis indicated no significant difference.

Table 3.22: Within the last thirty days, on how many days did you use ...?

			Marijuana	Cocaine	Amphetamines
Total Undergraduates	NCHA	(n=380)	12.7	2.1	4.8
	CORE	(n=444)	13.9	1.9	2.1

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
 Student Affairs Assessment

Comparison of Other Subpopulations

A comparison of marijuana use reported between **NCHA** and **Core** undergraduates by student population can be seen in Table 3.23, while there appear to be slight differences in the results, no statistically significant difference was found.

Table 3.23: Within the last thirty days, on how did you use marijuana?

	OSU	(n=)	Has Used in Past 30 Days
Total Undergraduates	NCHA	(380)	12.7
	CORE	(482)	13.9
Women Undergraduates	NCHA	(214)	13.1
	CORE	(254)	15.7
Men Undergraduates	NCHA	(164)	12.2
	CORE	(195)	11.3
White/Caucasian Undergraduates	NCHA	(323)	12.4
	CORE	(378)	14.6
Students of Color Undergraduates	NCHA	(55)	14.5
	CORE	(95)	9.5
Under 21 Years Old Undergraduates	NCHA	(191)	13.6
	CORE	(187)	16.0
Over 21 Years Old Undergraduates	NCHA	(187)	11.8
	CORE	(291)	12.4
On-Campus Undergraduates	NCHA	(133)	10.3
	CORE	(129)	12.0
Off-Campus Undergraduates	NCHA	(252)	13.9
	CORE	(308)	14.3
High-Risk Undergraduates	NCHA	(185)	20.0
	CORE	(260)	22.7
Low-Risk Undergraduates	NCHA	(192)	5.7
	CORE	(222)	3.6

* significant to ≤ .05, ** significant to ≤ .01, ***significant to ≤ .001
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Perceptions of Other Drug Use Among the Typical College Student

Overall and Comparison to National

Students were asked about their perception of a typical student’s drug use. As with alcohol and tobacco, students perceived that the typical student had a higher level of usage than the reported average of the population (See Table 3.24).

Table 3.24: Within the last 30 days, how often do you think the typical student at your school used ...?

	Marijuana (Pot, Hash, Hash Oil)			Cocaine (Crack, Rock, Freebase)			Amphetamines (Diet Pills, Speed, Meth, Crank)		
	OSU (n=554)	NCHA (n=19,191)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 16.680***	OSU (n=555)	NCHA (n=19,142)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 7.383*	OSU (n=552)	NCHA (n=19,064)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 22.915***
Never Used	15.2	15.5	-0.3	68.8	64.6	4.2	56.3	48.8	7.5
1 or More Days	71.3	64.2	7.1	30.3	33.1	-2.8	41.1	44.4	-3.3
Used Daily	13.5	20.3	-6.8	0.9	2.3	-1.4	2.5	6.9	-4.4
	Rohypnol/GHB/ Liqiud X			MDMA (Ecstasy, XTC, E, X, Adam)			Other Drugs		
	OSU (n=553)	NCHA (n=19,000)	Difference	OSU (n=553)	NCHA ¹	Difference	OSU (n=543)	NCHA (n=18,086)	Difference
Never Used	73.1	71.2	1.9	60.2	-		53.2	51.6	1.6
1 or More Days	26.4	27.6	-1.2	39.1	-		44.8	44.4	0.4
Used Daily	0.5	1.2	-0.7	0.7	-		2.0	4.1	-2.1

Gender

OSU females perceived the typical student to have a significantly higher rate of use for all other drugs listed as compared to **men** (See Table 3.25)

Undergraduates and Graduate/Professionals

Of all **undergraduates** (n=378), 88.4% felt that the typical student used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, as compared to **graduate/professionals** (n=156) of whom 77.6% indicated they believed that the typical student used marijuana in the past 30 days, $\chi^2(2) = 14.812$ ***.

High-Risk Drinkers

Ninety Percent (90.0%) of **high-risk drinkers** (n=221) reported they felt that the typical student used marijuana at least once in the last 30 days, whereas 81.3% of **low-risk drinkers** (n=331) thought that described a typical student, $\chi^2(2) = 11.254^{**}$.

Ethnicity

A significantly higher percentage of **White/Caucasian students** (n=459) have the perception that the typical student has used marijuana one or more times in the last 30 days (86.5%) as compared to 76.8% of **Students of Color** having this perception of the typical student, $\chi^2(2) = 6.952^*$.

Table 3.25: Within the last 30 days or how often do you think the typical student used...?

	Marijuana (Pot, Hash, Hash Oil)			Cocaine (Crack, Rock, Freebase)			Amphetamines (Diet Pills, Speed, Meth, Crank)		
	OSU Women (n=329)	OSU Men (n=223)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 8.095*	OSU Women (n=329)	OSU Men (n=223)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 21.439***	OSU Women (n=327)	OSU Men (n=222)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 18.275***
Never Used	13.7	17.0	-3.3	61.4	79.8	-18.4	48.9	67.1	-18.2
1 or More Days	69.6	74.4	-4.8	37.7	19.3	18.4	47.7	31.5	16.2
Used Daily	16.7	8.5	8.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	3.4	1.4	2.0
	Rohypnol/GHB/ Liquid X			MDMA (Ecstasy, XTC, E, X, Adam)			Other Drugs		
	OSU Women (n=328)	OSU Men (n=222)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 10.783**	OSU Women (n=328)	OSU Men (n=222)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 6.317*	OSU Women (n=322)	OSU Men (n=218)	Difference $\chi^2(2)=$ 7.320*
Never Used	68.0	80.6	-12.6	56.1	66.7	-10.6	48.4	60.1	-11.7
1 or More Days	31.4	18.9	12.5	43.0	32.9	10.1	49.1	38.5	10.6
Used Daily	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.5	1.4	1.1

* significant to $\leq .05$, ** significant to $\leq .01$, ***significant to $\leq .001$
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SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Overall, the reported behaviors of OSU students are very consistent with results from the NCHA national sample (19,497 from 33 institutions). These results include findings such as; 75-80% of students have used alcohol in the last 30 days, and approximately 40% of students have participated in what qualifies as high-risk drinking (5 or more drinks in one sitting) in the last two weeks. One notable difference in drinking behavior between OSU students and the national sample was in strategies individual students report using to limit their alcohol consumption. OSU students were slightly more likely to use the strategies of avoiding drinking games or pacing their drinks to one or fewer per hour and less likely to use the strategies of having a friend let them know when they had had enough to drink or drinking a look-alike, non-alcoholic drink.

Regarding tobacco, overall findings indicate that OSU students had similar rates to the national sample, with 7.1% reporting smoking regularly (20 or more days out of the last 30 days). The majority, 81.4% had not used cigarettes at all in the last 30 days; other forms of tobacco are even less popular with only 4.8% using Cigars and 3.3% using smokeless tobacco in the last 30 days. While the other drugs included on the survey (Cocaine, Amphetamines, Rohypnol, Ecstasy) did not show significant differences in usage between OSU students and the national sample, Marijuana had significantly lower rates of usage reported from OSU students (9.8%) than from the national sample (16.6%) in the last 30 days.

Gender differences are also consistent with other research findings and findings from the national data. Males report higher frequencies of high-risk drinking and tobacco use. No significant gender differences were found with regard to reported drug use, however there was a difference in perception of drug use between genders in that, when asked to describe the typical student, more women indicate that the typical student uses drugs. For example, 79.8% of men

believe the typical student has never uses cocaine, whereas only 61.4% of women have this perception.

Ethnic differences identified in this survey are consistent with other sources of information, including the CORE survey. Students of Color, particularly African-American, Asian, and international students demonstrate lower rates of alcohol and other drug use. Only 6.3% of African-American students (n=16) report high-risk drinking in the last two weeks compared to 42.3% of white students, 28.9% of all students of color (n=97), and 13.2% of international students (n=38). A similar pattern is seen with tobacco use, with 5.8% of white/Caucasian students smoking daily, compared to only 1.0% of students of color.

Undergraduate students report high-risk drinking at higher rates than graduate students, with 20.1% of graduate students reporting having 5 or more drinks in one sitting in the last 30 days compared to 48.9% of undergraduates reporting this behavior. More undergraduates (6.8%) report using cigarettes daily compared to graduate/professional students (1.3%). More undergraduates also report using marijuana (12.7%) and amphetamines (4.8%) than graduate/professional students (marijuana, 3.8%; amphetamines 0.6%).

Whether or not a student lives on-campus or off-campus should be interpreted with caution, since this is closely related to the age of the student. While there was not a notable difference in alcohol or tobacco usage, it does appear that illegal drugs such as Ecstasy are more prevalent among off campus students with 1.4% of on-campus and 6.2% of off campus students having tried it.

It is important to note other behaviors that appear to be associated with high-risk drinking. Summary Table 1 indicates the frequency of various behaviors and consequences for high and low risk drinkers. These differences clearly reflect a subpopulation of students who are at particular risk because of alcohol use.

Behavior/ Consequence	High-Risk Drinkers	Low-Risk Drinkers
Report driving after drinking	52.5%	13.2%
Report driving after 5 or more drinks	33.5%	50.0%
Smoked cigarettes in last 30 days	34.5%	8.1%
Smoked cigarettes daily	9.0%	2.4%
Used amphetamines in last 30 days	8.6%	0.3%
Used marijuana in last 30 days	18.5%	4.2%
Physically injured themselves	29.3%	5.0%
Physically injured another person	7.2%	0.0%
Been involved in a fight	8.1%	1.3%
Had unprotected sex	20.0%	5.9%
Forgot where they were or what they did	48.2%	8.9%
Did something they later regretted	55.2%	16.9%

FUTURE RESEARCH

In addition to reports provided by the office of Student Affairs Assessment, additional uses of this data include:

- 1) Identification of specific issues with OSU students that might be improved programmatically by student affairs or other offices on campus. *In addition to referencing this report, programs and offices on campus may review the data files, or request a focused analysis of individual question items by contacting the Office of Student Affairs Assessment or Student Wellness to gain access to the data or obtain more detailed information.*
- 2) The tracking of change over time so that improvements or possible problem areas can be identified. *OSU currently plans to participate in the survey again in the spring of 2006 to enable this tracking.*
- 3) Making comparisons to the national sample so that OSU can identify areas that may need to be researched further in terms of identifying best practices from other institutions. *In addition to comparisons made in this report, a data set containing information from other large, research institutions has been requested from NCHA so that more specific comparisons can be made.*