UW System Alcohol and Other Drug Use Survey

Presented to UW System Board Of Regents.
December 6, 2007
Presentation Outline

- Research Methodology
- Quantity Data: Alcohol
- Consequences (Direct and Indirect Harms)
- Prevention and Education
- Summary
Research Plan Overview

- Audience: Undergraduate Students
- Web-based survey
- 35,996 students were contacted, 15,077 returned the questionnaire.
- Response rate = 42%
  - (2005 = 24%)
- Margin of Error is ±0.01 @ 95%
- Data limitations
Quantity Data
## Binge Drinking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Binge Drinking*</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Definition:*
Binge drinking is measured as the consumption of 5 or more drinks in one sitting during the past two weeks.

National comparison: 44% (Core Institute Study)
One of the questions we sought to answer: “What factors help us identify students who are more likely to engage in binge drinking?”

Identifying students who are more likely to binge drink may help us to refine and target our prevention and intervention efforts.
# Binge Drinking Rate By Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Classification</td>
<td>2005 %</td>
<td>2007 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshman</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomore</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Binge Drinking Rate By Residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live in fraternity/sorority *</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-campus apartment</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University residence hall</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents/guardian’s house</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Caution: only 1% of total sample
### Binge Drinking Rate
By Participation in Fraternity/Sorority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant in Fraternity or Sorority</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT Participant in Fraternity or Sorority</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consequences
Consequences or “Harms”

**Direct Harms**
- Negative consequence of own drinking
- Negative impact on student life and student learning
- Also, high-risk, dangerous behavior

**Indirect Harms**
- Second-hand effects of others’ drinking, like second-hand smoke
- Impacts the broader community
- Effects can range from annoying to serious
Direct Harms

- **Student learning**
  - 32% reported missing a class
  - 21% performed poorly on a test or an important project

- **Safety and Security**
  - 35% had gotten into an argument or fight
  - 27% had driven while under the influence of alcohol
  - 16% had been hurt or injured
  - 15% had been in trouble with police or campus authorities
  - 6% involved in vandalism
Direct Harms

In terms of other high-risk behavior…

- 19% of respondents had unprotected sex
- 11% experienced unwanted sexual contact

- Among the 5% of respondents who report that they had been pressured to go farther than they wanted to go sexually, alcohol or other drugs was a contributing factor in 87% of those instances.
Indirect Harms

- **Student learning**
  - 36% reported that it interrupted studying
  - 16% said it interfered with class attendance or class activities

- **Safety and Security**
  - 24% said it lead to damage to personal property
  - 18% said it made them feel unsafe
  - 14% felt it prevented their enjoyment of campus events
  - 8% had ridden in a car with an intoxicated student driver
Prevention & Education
Awareness of campus prevention education programs

- Nearly three-quarters did not know if their campus had such a program.

- About half were not sure if their campus provided help for students who have problems with alcohol or other drugs.
Summary

- Volume of reported drinking decreased slightly from 2005 to 2007.
- Direct and indirect harms decreased slightly from 2005 to 2007.
- Room to improve awareness of prevention and education efforts.
Questions?