

### **Reporting sexual victimization to the police and others: Results from a national-level study of college women.**

Fisher BS; Daigle LE; Cullen FT; Turner MG. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 30(1): 6-38, 2003. (52 refs.)  
Beginning with M. P. Koss, C. A. Gidycz, and N. Wisniewski's pathbreaking study, the sexual victimization of female college students has emerged as salient research and policy concern. Building on this earlier work, we used a national, random sample of 4,446 female college students to focus on an issue of continuing importance: the level and determinants of victims' willingness to report their sexual victimization. The analysis revealed that although few incidents--including rapes--are reported to the police and/or to campus authorities, a high proportion are disclosed to someone else (mainly to friends). Incidents were more likely to be reported to the police when they had characteristics that made them more "believable" (e.g., presence of a weapon or assailant who was a stranger). The use of alcohol and/or drugs by offenders and/or victims had a unique effect, causing students to be more likely to disclose their victimization to friends but not to campus authorities. The implications of the findings for extant debates and for future research are also explored. Copyright 2003, Sage Publications.

### **Development and initial validation of the Hangover Symptoms Scale: Prevalence and correlates of hangover symptoms in college students.**

Slutske WS; Piasecki TM; Hunt-Carter EE. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 27(9): 1442-1450, 2003. (39 refs.)  
Background: Despite its ubiquity, hangover has received remarkably little systematic attention in alcohol research. This may be due in part to the lack of a standard measure of hangover symptoms that cleanly taps the physiologic and subjective effects commonly experienced the morning after drinking. In the present study, we developed and evaluated a new scale, the Hangover Symptoms Scale (HSS), to potentially fill this void. Methods: Participants were 1230 currently drinking college students (62% women, 91% Caucasian). They were administered a self-report inventory in which they reported the frequency of occurrence of 13 different hangover symptoms during the past 12 months. Participants also reported their history of alcohol involvement, alcohol-related problems, and family

history of alcohol-related problems. Results: On average, participants experienced 5 out of 13 different hangover symptoms in the past year; the three most common symptoms were feeling extremely thirsty/dehydrated, feeling more tired than usual, and headache. Higher scores on the HSS were significantly positively associated with the frequency of drinking and getting drunk and the typical quantity of alcohol consumed when drinking, a personal history of alcohol-related problems, and a family history of alcohol-related problems. After controlling for sex differences in alcohol involvement, women had higher scores on the HSS than men. Conclusions: The HSS appears to capture a reasonably, valid set of adjectives describing common hangover effects. It is hoped that the availability of a brief, valid hangover assessment such as the HSS will encourage further study of hangover's frequency, correlates, and consequences. Future research is needed to explore the performance of a re-worded HSS in laboratory settings, which may help bridge the gap between laboratory and survey investigations of hangover. Copyright 2003, Research Society on Alcoholism. Used with permission.

### **The marketing of alcohol to college students: The role of low prices and special promotions.**

Kuo M; Wechsler H; Greenber P; Lee H. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 25(3): 204-211, 2003. (40 refs.)

Heavy episodic or binge drinking has been recognized as a major problem on American college campuses affecting the health, safety, and education of students. The present study examines the alcohol environment surrounding college campuses and assesses the impact on students' drinking. This environment includes alcohol promotions, price specials, and advertising at drinking establishments that serve beer for on-premise consumption as well as retail outlets that sell beer for off-premise consumption. Methods: The study used student self-report data from the 2001 College Alcohol Study (CAS) and direct observational assessments by trained observers who visited alcohol establishments in communities where the participating colleges were located. The analytic sample included more than 10,000 students as well as 830 on-premise and 1684 off-premise establishments at 118 colleges. Results: Alcohol specials, promotions, and advertisements were prevalent in the alcohol outlets around college campuses. Almost

three quarters of on-premise establishments offered specials on weekends, and almost one half of the on-premise establishments and more than 60% of off-premise establishments provided at least one type of beer promotion. The availability of large volumes of alcohol (24- and 30-can cases of beer, kegs, party balls), low sale prices, and frequent promotions and advertisements at both on- and off-premise establishments were associated with higher binge drinking rates on the college campuses. In addition, an overall measure of on- and off-premise establishments was positively associated with the total number of drinks consumed. Conclusions: The regulation of marketing practices such as sale prices, promotions, and advertisements may be important strategies to reduce binge drinking and its accompanying problems. Copyright 2003, American College of Preventive Medicine.

### **Drinking and driving among college students: The influence of alcohol-control policies.**

Wechsler H; Lee JE; Nelson TF; Lee H. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 25(3): 212-218, 2003. (31 refs.)

Studies have reported high rates of heavy episodic drinking and alcohol-related problems, including drinking and driving, among college students. However, most studies have been conducted in single colleges or states. This study used a national sample to examine policy factors associated with alcohol-involved driving. Methods: A random sample of full-time students (N=10,904) attending a nationally representative sample of 4-year colleges in 39 states (n=119) completed self-administered questionnaires. The questionnaire examined driving after consuming any alcohol, driving after greater-than or equal to 5 drinks, and riding with a high or drunk driver. Individual-level data about driving after greater-than or equal to 5 drinks were linked to information on the policy environment at both local and state levels and to ratings of enforcements for drunk driving laws. Results: Drinking and driving behaviors are prevalent among a minority of college students and differ significantly among student subgroups. Students who attend colleges in states that have more restrictions on underage drinking, high volume consumption, and sales of alcoholic beverages, and devote more resources to enforcing drunk driving laws, report less drinking and driving. Conclusion: The occurrence of drinking and driving among college students differs significantly according to the policy environment at local and state levels and the enforcement of those policies. Comprehensive policies and their strong enforcement are promising interventions to reduce drinking and driving

among college students. Copyright 2003, American College of Preventive Medicine.

### **Pluralistic ignorance and college student perceptions of gender-specific alcohol norms.**

Suls J; Green P. *Health Psychology* 22(5): 479-486, 2003. (35 refs.)

Students' perceived norms and personal concern about alcohol use were examined in 4 (N = 971) experiments. Men reported that same-sex peers were less concerned about campus alcohol practices than themselves or female students; women believed that they were more concerned about campus alcohol practices than both same- and opposite-sex peers (Experiments 1 and 2). Additional evidence suggested that students were not merely engaging in impression management. Men reported more social pressure to drink and greater embarrassment about expressing drinking-related concerns; women expected more severe consequences if they drank excessively (Experiment 3). A male student (vs. female student) expressing concerns about alcohol was believed to experience greater difficulties fitting in (Experiment 4). Implications for peer influence and drug use intervention are discussed. Copyright 2003, American Psychological Association, Inc. and Division of Health Psychology.

### **Self-reported drinking-game participation of incoming college students.**

Borsari B; Bergen-Cico D; Carey KB. *Journal of American College Health* 51(4): 149-154, 2003. (25 refs.)

Drinking games are associated with excess alcohol use and alcohol-related problems, yet it is unclear whether they are unique to the college environment or whether students come to college familiar with such games. Recent surveys estimate that from 50-62 percent of students have played drinking games in the past month. In the current study, 1,252 students attending voluntary summer orientation programs were asked about their experiences with drinking games, using the Institutional Review Board questionnaire. A majority (63%) indicated they had played drinking games and viewed them as a means to get drunk quickly and to socialize, control others, or get someone else drunk. No gender differences were found for the students' motives for playing drinking games. Logistic regression analyses revealed that familiarity with drinking situations was associated with a greater likelihood of playing drinking games. Students who reported drinking more frequently and consuming greater quantities of alcohol than others, having lifetime marijuana use, and initiating alcohol

consumption between the ages of 14 and 16 years were significantly more likely to have participated in drinking games. These findings demonstrate the importance of considering students' participation in drinking games when campus officials address alcohol use. Copyright 2003, American College Health Association.

**Gender role conflict and sex-specific drinking norms: Relationships to alcohol use in undergraduate women and men.**

Korcuska JS; Thombs DL. *Journal of College Student Development* 44(2): 204-216, 2003. (41 refs.)

Drinking motivations among undergraduates were examined with a 76-item questionnaire administered to 640 undergraduates, (53%) female and (47%) male. The questionnaire contained four sections: sociodemographic information, alcohol use and perceived drinking norms, drinking consequences, and the Gender Role Conflict Scale (GRCS) (O'Neil et al., 1986). Findings from the canonical correlation analysis suggest undergraduate alcohol use in both sexes was best explained by same-sex, peer drinking norms. Gender role conflict and sociodemographic variables had substantially weaker associations with drinking behavior. The findings provide further theoretical support for interventions seeking to change campus drinking norms and suggest that normative feedback should be sex specific. Copyright 2003, American College Personnel Association.

**Greek-letter organizations, alcohol, and the courts: A risky mix?**

Elkins B; Helms LB; Pierson CT. *Journal of College Student Development* 44(1): 67-80, 2003. (44 refs.)

This article examines all reported state and federal cases involving college fraternities and sororities and negligence resulting from the use of alcohol by college and university students from 1970 through 2001. Research examined the litigation volume, fact patterns, defendants named for litigation, and outcomes of cases. Results indicate student affairs professionals should focus more on student intervention than on concerns about institutional liability. Copyright 2003, American College Personnel Association.

**Brief group alcohol interventions with college students: Examining motivational components.**

McNally AM; Palfai TP. *Journal of Drug Education* 33(2): 159-176, 2003. (34 refs.)

The utility of brief interventions with at-risk college drinkers would be enhanced if they could also be delivered in group settings without the need for risk prescreening. The current study therefore explored

whether components of brief interventions could be effectively administered to mixed groups of drinking and non-drinking students. Specifically, the outcomes of two methods aimed toward increasing motivation for change were compared to controls. One intervention focused on enhancing actual-ideal drinking behavior discrepancy through a structured group discussion, while the other focused on enhancing self-norm drinking behavior discrepancy through the provision and discussion of didactic information. Among at-risk drinkers, significant reductions in heavy drinking episode frequency at four-week follow-up were found for the self-norm (S-N) group only, while reductions in alcohol problems were obtained in both the S-N and control groups. Results suggest that self-norm discrepancy enhancement strategies may be more effective than actual-ideal discrepancy strategies when used with a mixed drinking group. Copyright 2003, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.

**Correlates of ecstasy use among students surveyed through the 1997 College Alcohol Study.**

Yacobian GS. *Journal of Drug Education* 33(1): 61-69, 2003. (25 refs.)

Anecdotal reports have suggested that the use of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA or "ecstasy") is a growing problem across the United States, primarily among college students and rave attendees. To assess this contention, the drug-using behaviors of 14,520 college students were examined with data collected through the 1997 College Alcohol Study (CAS). Prevalence estimates of ecstasy use were generated and associations between ecstasy use, demographic characteristics, and alcohol and other drug (AOD) use were explored. Six percent of the sample reported lifetime ecstasy use, 3 percent reported use within the past 12 months, and 1 percent reported use within the past 30 days. Compared to non-users, 12-month ecstasy users were significantly more likely to be white, to be a member of a fraternity/sorority, and to have used all other drugs of abuse during the past 12 months. Implications for these findings are discussed. Copyright 2003, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.

**Voices of male athletes on drug use, drug testing, and the existing order in intercollegiate athletics.**

Diacin MJ; Parks JB; Allison PC. *Journal of Sport Behavior* 26(1): 1-16, 2003. (28 refs.)

This study gave voice to intercollegiate athletes regarding drug use and drug testing. Data were collected through semi-structured, individual interviews with 8 NCAA Division I and Division III male athletes (aged 20-22 yrs) and were analyzed inductively. Theories of

reinforcement, pragmatic role acceptance, and organizational deviance framed the interpretation of data. Participants supported drug testing of athletes and identified factors that influenced their perceptions of the use of performance-enhancing substances. Additional themes were privacy issues related to drug testing and negotiating the meaning of fairness. Analysis revealed ambiguities and contradictions between athletics and academics, areas in which intercollegiate athletes simultaneously function. Copyright 2003, University of South Alabama.

**Does heavy drinking affect academic performance in college? Findings from a prospective study of high achievers.**

Paschall MJ; Freisthler B. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 64(4): 515-519, 2003. (8 refs.)

This study examined the effects of heavy drinking, alcohol-related problems and drinking opportunities on academic performance (grade point average [GPA]) in a prospective cohort of college students attending the University of California at Berkeley. Several waves of survey data were collected from 465 students beginning in the summer prior to their freshman year. Cross-sectional and regression analyses were conducted to determine whether heavy alcohol use, alcohol-related problems and drinking opportunities were associated with college GPA before and after controlling for demographics and high school GPA. Cross-sectional analyses generally revealed modest and nonsignificant associations between college GPA and measures of heavy alcohol use, alcohol-related problems and drinking opportunities in the first year of college. High school GPA was modestly associated with both heavy alcohol use and college GPA. Only a summative measure of alcohol-related academic problems was significantly associated with college GPA, but this relationship did not persist in a regression model that included high school GPA and student demographic characteristics as control variables. Heavy alcohol use, alcohol-related problems and drinking opportunities do not appear to have an important effect on students' academic performance, but additional research with longitudinal data from representative student samples is needed to confirm these findings. Copyright 2003, Alcohol Research Documentation, Inc.

**Promoting student support for alcohol misuse prevention on campus: The role of secondhand consequence expectancies.**

Reis J; Trockel M; Wall A. *NASPA Journal* 40(2): 59-75 (article 5, 2003. (21 refs.)

One hundred and eighty-four undergraduate students participated in a discussion on common secondhand consequences of alcohol use, including concerns about personal safety and impact on living environments. Students participating in this discussion prior to completing an assessment of their support for change indicated significantly more support for education- and policy-based alcohol misuse prevention strategies than students completing the same assessment before the discussion. This easy-to implement and brief intervention may strengthen student resolve to be more proactively involved in prevention of alcohol abuse for their campus community. Copyright 2003, National Association of Student Personnel Association.

**Alcohol-related aggression and drinking at off-campus parties and bars: A national study of current drinkers in college.**

Harford TC; Wechsler H; Muthen BO. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 64(5): 704-711, 2003. (36 refs.)

Objective: This study examines relationships between alcohol-related aggression and drinking at off-campus parties and bars. Other background variables include gender, year in school, residence and heavy drinking in college. Method: The study participants were respondents in the 1997 and 1999 Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study, national surveys of students attending 119 4-year U.S. colleges. Based on responses from 8,426 students, 18-24 years of age, who were never married and who reported attendance at off-campus parties and bars in the past month, an exploratory factor analysis of the alcohol problem items was specified in a confirmatory factor analysis framework based on a two-factor solution (disruptive behavior and victims of altercations). In addition, the two factors were related to study variables. Results: Among students attending both off-campus parties and bars, level of drinking was related to higher levels of Factor 1 (disruptive behaviors) at off-campus parties and bars. Level of drinking was related to higher levels of Factor 2 (victims of altercations) at off-campus bars but not off-campus parties. Factor 1 was higher among men, freshmen and residents in coed dorms and lower among students living off-campus with parents. Factor 2 was higher among women, freshmen compared with seniors and residents of Greek houses and lower among students living off-campus residence with parents. Conclusions: Findings from this study highlight environmental factors in collegiate drinking practices and support targeted and diverse strategies for prevention activities. Copyright 2003, Alcohol Research Documentation, Inc. Used with permission.