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A Look At The Relationship Between Underage Student Drinking Rates And Student Involvement Rates

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Eastern Illinois University

This research is a product of the graduate program in [Counseling and Student Development](#) at Eastern Illinois University. [Find out more](#) about the program.

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STUDENT DRINKING RATES AND STUDENT
INVOLVEMENT RATES

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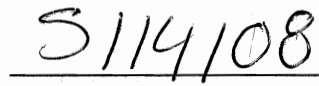
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A Look at the Relationship between Underage Student Drinking Rates and Student

Involvement Rates

(Title)

BY

Kathryn A. Tomlinson

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF

Master of Science in College Student Affairs

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

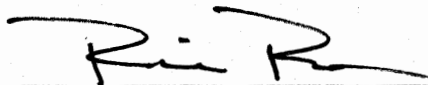
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A Look at the Relationship Underage Drinking has with Student Involvement Rates on a
College Campus

Kathryn A. Tomlinson


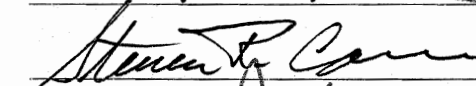

May 12, 2008

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Mr. Eric Davidson

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Underage drinking, that is, anyone consuming alcohol under the age of 21, is one of the most important issues facing college campuses today. In the United States, two out of every three full-time college students report having drunk alcohol in one capacity or another in the last 30 days (Wechsler et al., 1998). An estimated 307 college students were involved in non-traffic alcohol related deaths in 2002 (Hingson, Heeren, Zakocs, Kopstein & Wechsler, 2002). According to a 2002 NIAAA study, more sexual assaults, robberies, vandalism, and other crimes occur when students have been drinking previous to the crime being committed. The number of 4-year college students that are unintentionally hurt or injured under the influence each year may reach 500,000, and the number hit or assaulted by drinking college students is over 600,000 (Hingson et al., 2002). About 5,000 people under the age of 21 annually die from alcohol-related injuries involving underage drinking including: 1,900 motor vehicle crashes, 1,600 homicides, and 300 suicides (Scope of the Problem, 2005). Campus administrators are especially concerned because heavy or even moderate underage drinking is correlated with fatal and non fatal injuries, alcohol poisoning, blackouts, academic failure, violence which included rape and sexual assault, unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, property damage, and vocational and criminal consequences that could jeopardize future job aspects (Goldman, Boyd, and Faden, 2002).

High risk drinking, previously known as "binge drinking," is typically defined as the consumption of at least five drinks in a row for men or four drinks in a row for women in one sitting during the last two weeks (Wechsler, Austin, and Schuckit, 1998).

High risk drinking has become more of a focus for researchers since more and more students have been found to participate in this dangerous kind of drinking. Multiple studies have shown that nearly three-quarters of college students engage in high risk drinking (Clapp & McDonnell, 2000; DeJong, Vince-Whitman, Colthurst, Cretella, Gilbreath, Rosati & Zweig, 1998; Peeler, Far & Brigham, 2000; Wechsler, Molnar, Davenport & Baer, 1999; Wechsler, Nelson, Lee, Seibring, Lewis, & Keeling, 2003). In 2001, 43.6% of underage students were defined as high risk drinkers. An increase in the amount of frequent underage high risk drinking was also reported ranging from 21.3% in 1993 and 23.5% in 2001 (Wechsler et al., 2002). According to the ACHA-NCHA (2006) 11% of females and 23% of males had engaged in high risk drinking 3 or more times in the past two weeks. This study also found that 21% of females and 24% of males had engaged in high risk drinking one-two times in the past two weeks.

High risk drinking among underage students has become more common and more socially accepted as the norm in the past years according to Wechsler (2000, 2002, and 2003). In 2005, The Core Institute surveyed 33,379 undergraduate students from 53 colleges in the United States. According to this study, 84.5% of students have used alcohol in some way in the past year and 72.8% have used alcohol in the past month. The same study found that seniors in college drank the most at 6.79 drinks per week, next is students who were not seeking a degree at 6.32 drinks per week, followed by, juniors at 6.17 drinks per week, sophomores at 5.49 drinks per week, freshmen at 5.26 drinks per week, and lastly graduate students at 4.12 drinks per week. However, freshmen had the highest percentage of high risk drinkers at 33.3%, sophomore were next with 32.6%,

juniors with 29.0%, seniors with 25.7%, non-degree seeking students with 25.0%, and lastly graduate students at 22.7%.

Researchers have illustrated the positive influence that student involvement has with college experiences (Astin, 1993; Kuh, Schuh, Whitt & Associates, 1991; Pascarella & Terenzini, 1991, 2005). Student involvement has often been linked with student retention (Tinto, 1987, Astin, 1985), so the more involved the student is on campus, the more the student identifies with the campus and better the chances of that student remaining at that campus. Astin has done multiple studies on the importance of student involvement and the effects it has on student development (1973, 1975, 1982, 1984, and 1985). Astin (1984) defined student development as, "The amount of physical and psychological energy that a student devotes to the academic experience" (p. 518). Participation in student organizations and clubs has a positive effect on leadership and satisfaction (Astin, 1993). Students involved on campus in different organizations such as Student Government, a member of a dance team, or any other Registered Student Organizations (RSO), may have less time to engage in underage drinking and other unhealthy alcohol related activities and more time to spend doing other campus activities. This is an important issue for college administrators to examine because this study may help Student Affairs Professionals encourage students to become more involved in campus activities.

Purpose of the Study

Research indicates that students who do not become involved on their campus have higher drop-out rates, lower retention rates, and higher underage alcohol consumption rates (Arnold, 1999, Brawer, 1996, and Astin, 1984). Therefore, the purpose of the proposed study was to determine if underage alcohol consumption rates were

related to student involvement rates. Through surveys given to students, I examined if there is a relationship between underage student drinking tendencies and their involvement on the college campus.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the proposed study. The first question focused on the degree to which the amount and frequency of alcohol consumed by underage college students was associated with the level of students' involvement in RSO's on the university campus. Research indicates that students who do not become involved on their campus have higher drop-out rates, lower retention rates, and higher underage alcohol consumption rates (Arnold, 1999, Brawer, 1996, and Astin, 1984). Thus, the first research question is: how do underage drinking rates compare with student involvement rates?

The second question will focus on the students' type of involvement. Tinto (1985) broke involvement down into two different levels. The first is social integration, which is defined as involvement with peers and campus activities. The second is academic integration, defined as academic performance, involvement with the curriculum, and contact with faculty and staff. Thus, the second question is: how the different ways students can become involved in campus activities affect some students differently than others?

Significance of the Study

There is limited research on this topic. A number of studies have addressed underage drinking issues (Wechsler et al., 1998, Clapp & McDonnell, 2000; DeJong, Vince-Whitman, Colthurst, Cretella, Gilbreath, Rosati & Zweig, 1998; Peeler, Far &

Brigham, 2000; Wechsler, Molnar, Davenport & Baer, 1999; Wechsler, Nelson, Lee, Seibring, Lewis, & Keeling, 2003) and others have examined the importance of student involvement on campus (Astin, 1973, 1975, 1982, 1984, and 1985, Tinto 1987), however, current efforts in the literature review resulted in no studies examining the correlations strictly between these two variables. Hopefully, the information provided in this study will benefit university professionals by providing more information about underage drinking and involvement rates and offer campus administrators one more tool to assist them in the struggle with underage drinking and retention rates.

Limitations of the Study

There are several limitations of this study. The first limitation is that only students from one mid-sized, Midwest, public institution will be surveyed. This limits the sample population to one geographic area. Survey results may vary by institution size, type and geographic location.

A second limitation is that no survey exists that measures student involvement rates and compares that to student drinking rates. Therefore a survey based on a modified College Alcohol Survey, literature on student involvement and the principal investigator's own questions will be used to create a survey instrument. This survey instrument has not been used in any other research project so the validity of the instrument is a limitation.

A third limitation is that the data was self-reported. Participants were asked to share the average number of hours spent with an on-campus organization and the average number of hours spent drinking so students may have inaccurately reported their data.

The fourth limitation of this study was that participants were able to respond to the survey in any environment he/she chose. External factors such as noise from television or radio, friends, mood, or other distractions may have affected the data reported. Past research has shown that participants are more honest when they fill out a survey in a private, quiet location. There is no way of knowing what kind of environment each participant was in when he/she took the survey.

Definitions

Registered Student Organization (RSO)-Campus organizations and clubs that are registered with the Office of Student Life and are officially recognized on a university campus.

High risk drinking, previously known as Binge drinking-The Harvard School of Public Health defines it as :the consumption of at least five drinks in a row for men or four drinks in a row for women in one sitting during the last two weeks.

Frequent binge drinking-Binge drinking three or more times in the past two weeks.

Occasional binge drinking-Binging one or two times in the past two weeks.

Non-binge drinking-Students who had consumed alcohol in the past year but had not binged in the previous two weeks.

Abstainers-Students who had not consumed any alcohol in the past year.

Student involvement-The amount of physical and psychological energy that a student devotes to the academic experience.

Social integration-Defined as involvement with peers outside of the classroom.

Academic integration-Defined as academic performance, involvement with the curriculum, and contact with faculty and staff.

Campus integration- Participation in student organizations and clubs on a college campus.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The research on alcohol use in college students is abundant and studies have been done by multiple authors about alcohol use. The research on student involvement is limited, and much of the research is from the 1980's. Student retention has gained more attention in the past decade but there is still a lot left uncovered. Current research focuses on alcohol use and retention rates, but there is little or no research that looks for a correlation between alcohol use and campus involvement.

Underage Drinking Among College Students

In 2002, researchers examined factors that can be predictors of high risk drinking. This study found that being male, white, a member of a fraternity or sorority, an athlete or a first-year student are all high risk factors for excessive drinking (Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2002).

According to Wechsler, Dowdall, Maenner, Gledhill-Hoyt and Lee (1998) there has been a change in drinking patterns between the years 1993 and 1997. In 1993, 140 colleges were surveyed using the College Alcohol Survey (CAS) to measure the drinking patterns of university students. In 1997, 130 of the original 140 schools were resurveyed and the results of 116 different universities were used. The participants of this study were broken into four groups according to their responses about their drinking behaviors and patterns: frequent binge drinking, occasional binge drinking, non-binge drinking and abstainers. The results of this study found that frequent binge drinking and abstainer rates went down from 1993 to 1997 and non-binge drinkers and occasional binge drinking rates also went down. In 1993 abstainers were at 15.6% and in 1997 that rate increased to

19.0%. Non-binge drinking rates decreased from 40.3% in 1993 to 38.3% in 1997.

Occasional binge drinking rates went down from 24.6% in 1993 to 21.9% in 1997.

Frequent binge drinking rates increased from 19.5% in 1993 to 20.7% in 1997.

Wechsler, Lee, Kuo and Lee (2000) followed up on a survey given in 1993 and 1997 that studied drinking habits of college students. This survey, given in 1999, resurveyed 128 schools located in 39 states and the District of Columbia. According to the results of this survey frequent binge drinkers went up by 5.6% from 1993 to 1997. This same category increased 8.5% from 1997 to 1999. Occasional binge drinkers went down 11.0 % from 1993 to 1997. This trend also continued to decrease 2.4 % from 1997 to 1999. Non binge drinkers also went down 4.7 % from 1993 to 1997 and 4.1% decrease from 1997 to 1999. Abstainers went up 22.6% from 1993 to 1997 and increased again 1.7% from 1997 to 1999. There was an increase in frequent binge drinking and abstainers and there was a decrease in non binge drinkers and occasional binge drinkers. The results of this survey also found significant increases in drinking styles in both men and women from the 1993 survey to the 1999 survey. There were increases in both genders in: "drinking on 10 or more occasions in the past 30 days," ranging from 27.1% for males and 28.6% for females, "usually bingeing when drinking," 9.7% for males and 11.7% for females, "was drunk three or more times in the past month," 26.9% for males and 30.9% for females, and "drinks to get drunk," 20.9% for males and 19.7 % for females.

Wechsler, Lee, Nelson and Kuo (2002) looked at the drinking behavior of underage college students and analyzed what effects their access to alcohol and what influence deterrence policies had on the alcohol consumption of underage college students. Data from the 2001 and three previous Harvard School of Public Health College

Alcohol Studies were used to compare responses of underage students with those of their 21-23-year-old peers. Underage drinking was defined as anyone who consumed any type of alcoholic beverages and was under the age of 21. The authors cited previous research showing that college students consumed alcohol at the "five drink level" more often than adolescents under 21 who do not attend college. The students were chosen from 120 colleges that were seen as a representative sample of an accredited four year college in 38 states and the District of Columbia (119 colleges were actually used because one college had a substantially lower over all response rate so that data was excluded from the study). Using the 2001 CAS, the researchers categorized binge drinkers into four groups: Frequent binge drinkers, occasional binge drinkers, non-binge drinkers and abstainers. In 2001, 43.6% of underage students were defined as binge drinkers. An increase in the amount of frequent underage binge drinking was also reported, ranging from 21.3% in 1993 and 23.5% in 2001.

According to O'Malley and Johnston (2002) alcohol use rates are currently very high among college students. The authors looked at five different sources of data to compare and contrast the prevalence of drinking in college students in the United States. The data examined came from: Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Survey (CAS), the CORE Institute (CORE), Monitoring the Future (MTF), National College Health Risk Behavior Survey (NCHRBS), and National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The CAS and MTF survey data was from 1999, the NCHRBS data was from 1995, the CORE data was from 1992-94, and the NHSDA data was from 1991-93. The results of this analysis were that 69.6% of full time college students ages 19-22 had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days from the time they took the survey. About 40% of

these same full time college students had engaged in heavy drinking in the past 30 days. The MTF, CAS, NCHRBS, and the CORE all had similar results in that 2 out of 5 college students in the United States were considered "binge drinkers." Another result of this analysis was that the 1995 NCHRBS found that 42% of students reported drinking heavily in the past 30 days, but the 1997 CAS found that 43% of students reported drinking heavily in the past 2 weeks. The authors also found that white males were more likely to engage in high risk drinking behavior than females and students of African American or Hispanic ethnicity.

Bennett, Miller, and Woodall (1999) looked at the drinking patterns of students at a large southwestern university over a three year period of time. The authors anonymously surveyed 2,710 total students in 1994, 1995, and 1996 using the College Alcohol Survey. Students who were labeled as current drinkers, meaning any one who has done any drinking in the past year, was constant at over 80% of the students. The percentage of total drinkers rose over the three years. In 1994, 85.0% of the surveyed students had had a drink in the past year, in 1995, 85.7% reported the same thing and in 1996, 88.6% were considered drinkers. More weekly drinkers were found in 1996 than in the previous two years, 45.9% in 1996 and 39.4% and 38.5 % in 1994 and 1995 respectively. The number of students who were classified as binge drinkers declined 1.9% from 1994 to 1995, but rose 6.8% between 1995 and 1996. In 1994 the binge drinking rate was 32.3%, in 1995, 30.4% and in 1996, 36.8%. According to this study, underage drinkers were more likely to engage in heavy or binge drinking than the students who are of the legal drinking age and also reported more negative effects of their drinking than student who were at or above the legal drinking age. Another finding of this

study was that male students were more likely to engage in binge drinking than females, but more female students drank underage than male students.

Student Involvement on Campus

According to Astin (1984) student involvement is defined as "The amount of physical and psychological energy that a student devotes to the academic experience" (518). Astin explains that "a highly-involved student is one who, for example, devotes considerable energy to studying, spending much time on campus, participates actively in student organizations, and interacts frequently with faculty members and other students" (518). Astin also found positive correlations between living in a campus residence and retention because students are more aware of opportunities to become more involved. Working on campus part-time also has a positive impact on retention rates because the student is involved on campus and feels more apart of the campus.

McCannon and Bennett (1996) distributed a survey to two schools in Georgia each with less than 6000 students in the spring quarter of 1995. A total of 813 usable surveys were returned. Of the total (813) 83% did not belong to a student organization. The two main reasons for not joining a student organization were, "having job responsibilities, no time and not aware of any student organization related to my major" (312). The authors believe that advisors need to promote membership in student organizations to their advisees and that the current promotional and advertising tactics of the student organizations are not effective. McCannon and Bennett suggest that not only are promotional flyers hung up around campus, but also new students should receive information on student groups' during their orientation and even have upper classmen discuss the importance of joining a student organization with new students. Another

suggestion to improve student involvement was to try advertising the campus organizations in the school newspaper and on the campus radio station.

"The Challenge of Involvement," (2005) evaluated the importance of the students' involvement on college campuses and determined the importance involvement plays in a students' own learning process. Involvement is defined in this article as amount of physical and psychological energy the student devotes to the academic experience. According to Tinto (1987) students' who are involved with one's peers, with members of the faculty outside the classroom, and with the institution itself learn more and are academically more successful than students' who are not involved. There are two types of integration discussed in the Tinto study: social and academic. Social integration is defined as involvement with peers outside of the classroom, and involvement in campus activities. Academic integration is defined as academic performance, involvement with the curriculum, and contact with faculty and staff.

Foubert and Grainger (2006) performed a four year longitudinal study of 407 students at mid-sized public university in the southeast United States. The students were given the Student Development Task and Lifestyle Inventory at the beginning of their first year, again at the beginning of their sophomore year and once more at the end of their senior year. The results of this study found that sophomore students who were "involved in student organizations by attending a meeting, joining, or leading an organization" had higher development scores than students who were not involved in a student organization. The study also determined that students who had joined or led an organization had slightly higher developmental scores than students who had only attended a meeting. By their senior year students who had been involved in clubs and

organizations had significantly higher levels of development “in establishing and clarifying purpose, educational involvement, career planning, lifestyle management, and cultural participation” than students who were not involved in student organizations.

Porter and Pryor (2007) surveyed data from 41, 598 undergraduate students at 28 highly selective, four-year private universities to examine the connection between student involvement and alcohol use. The results of this survey found that students who engaged in high risk drinking spent less time on their academics which led to had lower GPA's, they were less involved in campus activities, and had less interaction with faculty members.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The focus of this study was to compare underage drinking rates to student involvement rates. A survey, modified by the principal investigator, was administered to determine if there were any relationships between underage alcohol consumption rates and student involvement rates at a mid-size public university.

Participants

The subjects for this study were drawn from first and second year students at a mid-sized Midwest campus. The subjects were students living on and off-campus and received the survey link in an email. These students were chosen for a two reasons. The first reason is because most first and second year students are under the legal drinking age and I wanted to see the amount, frequency, and location of these students drinking. The next reason is that I am interested to see how involved underclassmen are on campus and if that involvement has a positive or negative effect on the over-all experience, that student is having in college.

Site

The survey was distributed to first and second year students via email at Eastern Illinois University. EIU is a mid-size, public institution located in Central Illinois. Student enrollment is approximately 12,179 students for both undergraduate and graduate students.

Instrument

The survey instrument distributed for this study was based off a modified version of the CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey. "The CORE assesses the nature, scope, and

consequences of alcohol and other drug use on college campuses” (CORE Institute, 2005). Similar question and answer phrasing was used to increase validity of the study. The CORE has been used in numerous studies, most recently a 2005 study that surveyed 33,379 undergraduate students from approximately 53 colleges in the United States. According to Presley, Austin, and Jacobs (1998):

Considerable evidence supports the validity of the Core Survey. To establish content validity, existing instruments and literature were reviewed to ensure that important aspects and consequences of alcohol and other drug use were adequately covered. A panel of experts then reviewed the items to assess whether they sampled the domain of interest. The level of agreement for item inclusion among the experts was very high (interrater reliability was .90).

Other studies that have utilized the CORE include Ghee and Johnson, 2008; Miley and Michael 2006; Vesely, 2008; Hammond, 1998; Arensen, 1997.

Data Collection

The instrument used in this research project was created by the principal investigator to determine if there was any correlation between underage drinking rates and student involvement rates on a mid-sized, Midwestern, public campus. The researcher utilized an online survey tool called Zoomerang to create the instrument. Zoomerang allows the researcher to create any kind of survey tool that is needed to analyze any individual research project. Zoomerang allows the researcher to choose open ended questions, multiple choice, rank order, single option answers or multiple option answers. Phrasing from questions from the CORE, research on student involvement, as well as the researchers own questions were used to create the survey questions. Students

were asked questions regarding their alcohol consumption rates and what organizations or clubs they belong to on campus. The responses to each survey were anonymous, only the basic personal information was known to the researcher. Participation was voluntary and the student could stop the survey at any time. Students were given an incentive to complete the survey and that incentive was that if the survey is returned completed, the student could leave their email address at the end of the survey to be entered into a drawing for a \$30 Wal-Mart gift card. The survey was distributed on October 2 at 11:54am. This was done intentionally to allow students about two months to get involved on campus as well as to establish more realistic drinking patterns as the semester progressed. Distributing the survey in August or September would have produced exaggerated results since research shows that students drink more the first few weeks of school. All first and second year students at the university were sent the survey via email, through a distribution list provided by the University Housing and Dining Services. The survey link was located inside the email, and students only received the email once. Students were told that the survey was to help a first-year graduate student complete the thesis requirement of the degree program. Students were also told that the survey would take approximately 10 minutes to complete. In total, 4,069 students were sent the email, seven emails bounced back to the primary researcher due to an invalid email address leaving 4,062 possible participants. The students were given one week to complete the survey. Students filled out the survey anonymously. The first thing the student read before even beginning the survey was the cover letter which explained the purpose of the survey. Students then clicked the begin survey button. Once the students got to the actual survey, question number one asked them to click on the link to the Consent to Participate

in Research Form. The students then clicked the link and the Consent form popped up in its own screen. Once the student read all the information provided in the Consent Form they closed that screen, which brought them back to the survey, and clicked survey question number one. The only answer option was "I agree to the terms of this survey." Students had to agree to the terms of the survey before beginning the actual survey questions. Once the student was redirected back to the survey page he/she then continued on with the rest of the 25 question survey.

Treatment of Data

As the surveys were completed the answers were sent to the Zoomerang database. This database is only accessible to members of Zoomerang who have the correct username and password. Once all the data had been entered I analyzed the survey responses, exported the results into Microsoft Excel, and then exported the data from Microsoft Excel into SPSS 14.0. I ran two different Spearman Correlations to determine if there was any relationship between underage student drinking rates and student involvement rates. The first Spearman Correlation analyzed the relationships between the total sample population and their underage drinking and student involvement rates. The second Spearman Correlation analyzed the relationships between students who were a member of at least one on-campus organization or club and their underage age drinking rates and student involvement rates. I excluded students who were not a member of at least one on-campus organization or club to find out if involvement affected underage drinking rates.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The results of this study showed that of the 4,062 students who were asked to participate, 1,053 students completed the survey. Thus, 3,009 students did not complete the survey. The information presented in this chapter is based on the survey results of the 1,053 students who completed the survey. The Informed Consent Form can be found in appendix A. The modified survey instrument that was distributed can be found in Appendix B. The survey results can be found in Appendix C.

Demographic Data

The following is a compilation of demographic information concerning the sample. Questions 20-21 and 23-25 asked participants about basic personal data. Question 20 asked students about their age. The majority of the survey respondents, 41% are 18 years old, 37% were 19 years old and 15% were 20 years old. The majority of students who responded to question 21 were female, 74%, with the remaining 28% being male. Question 23 asked students what year this current year was for them at EIU and 58% responded this was their first year, 35% responded their second year and 7% reported this was their third year at EIU. Questions 24 illustrated that the majority, 82% are non members of Greek letter organizations. Questions 25 asked participants about the number of semester credit hours currently being taken and the most frequent response was 15 credit hours at 42%, followed by 16 credit hours with 25% and 14% classified as other. (The two most popular answers in the "other" category were 17 credit hours and 14 credit hours).

Student Involvement

Survey questions 2, 3, and 6 addressed participant's self reported student involvement on campus. The responses to question 2 showed that 61% of students who completed the survey are a member of an on campus organization or club. The responses to question 3 showed that 39% do not belong to an organization or club, 29% belong to one organization, and 17% belong to two organizations. The responses to question 6 showed that 40% of students do not spend any hours a week with a student organization, 20% spend between one and two hours a week with their organization, and 16% spent between three and four hours a week and 16% spent more than five hours a week with their organization.

Survey questions 7, 8, and 9 addressed participant's self reported employment behavior. The responses to question 7 showed that 59% of students are not employed, 39% are employed part time and 2% are employed full time. The responses to question 8 showed that 59% of students do not have a job, 26% work on campus, and 15% work off campus. The responses to question 9 showed that 59% of students work zero hours a week, 16% work 6-10 hours a week, and 9% work 1-5 hours a week.

Underage Drinking Behavior

Survey questions 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 addressed participant's self-reported underage drinking behavior. The responses to question 15 illustrated that 36% of students do not consume any alcoholic beverages in one hour, 25% consume two drinks an hour, and 18% consume 1 drink an hour. Question 16 demonstrated that 37% of students do not drink alcoholic beverages, 32% consume 1-3 drinks per sitting, and 21% consumed 4-6 drinks per sitting. The responses from questions 17 illustrated that 38% of students did

not consume any alcoholic beverages in the past week, 26% consumed 7 or more drinks in the past week, 20% consumed 1-3 drinks per hour, and 16% consumed 4-6 drinks per hour. Question 18 showed that 34% of students who responded do not drink alcoholic beverages, 19% consumed more than 20 drinks in the past month, 13% consumed 5-10 drinks in the past month, 12% consumed 1-4 drinks in the past month, and 11% consumed 15-20 drinks in the past month. The responses to question 19 illustrated that 84% of student consume the majority of their alcoholic drinks off-campus, with the remaining 16% drinking on-campus.

Relationship between Underage Drinking Rates and Student Involvement Rates

The survey results were exported from the Zoomerang database into Microsoft Excel and then exported from Excel into SPSS 14.0 where the results were then analyzed. Two different Spearman Correlations were run to determine the relationships between underage student drinking rates and student involvement rates. The first Spearman Correlation analyzed the relationships between the total sample population and their underage drinking and student involvement rates (Table 1). The majority of correlations are significant, even relatively small correlations still have statistical significance. This is likely an artifact of the large sample size. The Spearman Correlations have statistical significance but not practical significance.

Table 1.

Correlations between Total Sample Population's Underage Drinking Rates and Student Involvement Rates (N=1053)

Question	Correlations					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many org's (1)	1					
How many hours w/ org (2)	.80**	1				
Alcoholic drinks per hour (3)	-.12**	-.06	1			
Alcoholic drinks per sitting (4)	-.13**	-.07**	.87**	1		
Alcoholic drinks per week (5)	-.18**	-.10**	.86**	.88**	1	
Alcoholic drinks in past 30 days (6)	-.16**	-.10**	.84**	.87**	.93**	1

**Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

*Correlation is significant at the .05 level (2-tailed).

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between number of on-campus organizations currently belonging to and the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in one hour. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.128$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between number of on-campus organizations currently belonging to and the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in one sitting. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.138$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between number of on-campus organizations currently belonging to and the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in one week. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.184$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between number of on-campus organizations currently belonging to and the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in the last 30 days. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.162$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization and average number of drinks consumed in one hour. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.065$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization and average number of drinks consumed in one sitting. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.073$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization and average number of drinks consumed in one week. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.107$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization and average number of drinks consumed in the past 30 days. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.100$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

The second Spearman Correlation analyzed the relationships between students who were a member of at least one on-campus organization or club and their underage age drinking rates and student involvement rates (Table 2). I excluded students who were

not a member of at least one on-campus organization or club to find out if involvement affected underage drinking rates.

Table 2.

Correlations between Involved Students' Underage Drinking Rates and Student Involvement Rates (N=641)

Question	Correlations					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many org's (1)	1					
How many hours w/ org (2)	.23**	1				
Alcoholic drinks per hour (3)	-.10*	.06	1			
Alcoholic drinks per sitting (4)	-.11**	.05	.90**	1		
Alcoholic drinks per week (5)	-.14**	.06	.87**	.89**	1	
Alcoholic drinks in past 30 days (6)	-.11**	.05	.85**	.88**	.93**	1

**Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed).

*Correlation is significant at the .05 level (2-tailed).

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between number of on-campus organizations currently belonging to and the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in one hour. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.102$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between number of on-campus organizations currently belonging to and the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in one sitting. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.119$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between number of on-campus organizations currently belonging to and the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in one week. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.143$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between number of on-campus organizations currently belonging to and the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in the past 30 days. A weak negative correlation was found ($\rho = -.110$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization and average number of drinks consumed in one hour. A weak positive correlation was found ($\rho = .067$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization and average number of drinks consumed in one sitting. A weak positive correlation was found ($\rho = .059$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization and average number of drinks consumed in one week. A weak positive correlation was found ($\rho = .061$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

A Spearman *rho* correlation coefficient was calculated for the relationship between average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization and average number of drinks consumed in the past 30 days. A weak positive correlation was found ($\rho = .058$) indicating no relationship exists between the two variables.

Summary

As Tables 1 and 2 indicate there is no relationship between the variables studied;

correlations were low even though they were significant. Weak negative and positive correlations were found, most of which were statistically significant but unsubstantial.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present study was designed to examine the relationship between underage drinking rates and student involvement rates. Researcher designed surveys were created and distributed to 4,062 students and 1,053 responded. The following discussion, limitations, conclusions, recommendations, and summary of findings are based off the responses to the completed survey responses and research completed by the principal researcher. This chapter is a compilation of all the information found in both the literature and the 1,053 survey participants.

Discussion

The majority of survey respondents are 18 years old, 41%, followed by 19 years old with 37%. The majority of the sample population was female, 74%. Also first year students were the majority with 58% of the sample population. The majority of the sample population, 42%, was taking 15 credit hours during the current semester.

The majority of survey respondents are a member of at least one on-campus organization or club, 61%. The majority of survey respondents, 39%, did not belong to an on-campus organization, followed by 29% who belonged to one organization. This study also demonstrated that on average 40% of survey respondents spent zero hours a week with their organization, 10% spent 1-2 hours a week with their organization. Also, 59%, of survey respondents were not employed at the time of taking the survey. These results signify the fact that even though the majority of survey respondents belong to at least one on-campus organization or group, the average amount of time spent with that organization or group is low.

This study indicates that 36% of survey respondents do not consume any alcohol in one hour, 37% did not consume any alcohol per sitting, 38% did not consume any alcohol in the past week, and 34% did not consume any alcohol in the past 30 days. According to the survey 25% consumed 2 drinks per hour, 32% consumed 1-3 drinks per sitting, 26% consumed 7 or more drinks per week, and 19% consumed more than 20 drinks in the past month. The results signify that the majority of survey respondents do not consume alcohol, however the respondents that do consume alcohol are doing so at a rate that could affect their behavior and performance. Meaning that 26% of the survey respondents are consuming 7 or more drinks per week, with an average of about a drink a day, and 19% consumed more than 20 drinks in the past month also leading to a large average of drinks consumed a day.

Table 1 indicates there are no significant relationships between underage drinking rates and student involvement rates. The entire sample population was correlated using the Spearman Correlation Coefficient and no relationships exist between the two variables. This is significant because many college administrators seem to believe the misconception that students who are more involved consume less alcohol than students who are less involved. This research suggests otherwise. According to this study involved students consume as much alcohol as students who are less involved.

Table 2 indicates that students who are involved in at least one on-campus organization or group do not consume any more or any less alcoholic drinks than the students who are not involved. Only students who reported membership in at least one on-campus organization were correlated and no significant relationships exist between the two variables. This research is significant because this survey indicated student

involvement is not a drinking deterrent. Student leaders need to be educated about underage drinking consequences, and be held accountable for violating any alcohol policy.

According to O'Malley and Johnston (2002) 69.6% of full-time college students ages 19-22 had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days from the time they took the survey. About 40% of these same full time college students had engaged in heavy drinking in the past 30 days. According to this research 66% of survey respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days which matches the 2002 data from O'Malley and Johnston. This research also demonstrates that 31% of survey respondents engaged in heavy drinking per sitting. Survey respondents did not engage in heaving drinking in the past 30 days, but 19% reported to have consumed more than 20 drinks in the past month, which is still a high level of alcohol consumption for that period of time.

The results of this study demonstrate that underage student drinking rates are not affected by student involvement rates (research question 1). These results do not support earlier research (McCannon and Bennett, 1996) which claimed that advisors need to promote membership in student organizations to their advisees and (Porter and Pryor 2007) which found that students who engaged in high risk drinking spent less time on their academics which led to had lower GPA's, they were less involved in campus activities, and had less interaction with faculty members. This research demonstrated that students who are less involved do not consume more alcohol than more involved students. According to this study, the idea that involved students drink less needs to be further explored. Student leaders need to be informed and held accountable for underage drinking policies and Student Affairs Administrators need to realize that student

involvement is not an effective way to prevent student from drinking underage. The implications of this research are that involved students do not consume less alcohol and this idea needs to be addressed. The assumption that more involved students do not consume as much alcohol underage is false and college campuses need to look into other prevention techniques to deter students from drinking underage.

This study found no relationship between underage student drinking rates per hour, sitting, week, and in the past 30 days and average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization. How the type of student involvement affects underage drinking rates (research question 2) could not be tested.

There is a lack of research that compares underage student drinking rates with student involvement rates. I believe the reason for this is that the results of this study found that there is no relationship between these two variables and researchers have reached this conclusion as well. However, this study found that no relationship exists even though many campus officials believe there is a relationship between underage drinking and student involvement. This concept should be examined and the lack of any relationship between these two variables needs to be explored further.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. The first limitation was the survey answer options for question 19. The question asked students where they consume the majority of their alcoholic beverages. The answers included on-campus or off-campus. There was no appropriate response for the students who claimed to be non-drinkers. So this survey question was considered a flawed question and the responses were not analyzed.

The second limitation was the validity of the survey instrument. As stated in chapter one the survey was modified by the principal researcher based off of questions from the CORE, research on student involvement, and the researchers own questions. This instrument has never been used before in any research study and therefore the validity of the instrument is not ultimately known, however the CORE has been used in numerous studies as stated in chapter three.

Conclusions

1. There is no relationship between underage student drinking rates per hour, per sitting, per week, or in the past 30 days and average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization.
2. There is no relationship between underage student drinking rates per hour, per sitting, per week, or in the past 30 days with number of on-campus organization or groups currently belonging to.
3. Some have suggested that on some college campuses students who are more involved on campus drink less than those who are less involved. This research provides data that suggest this is not accurate and there needs to be more proactive research dealing with underage drinking and student involvement.
4. The survey instrument demonstrates that 36% of survey participants did not any drink alcoholic beverages per hour, 37% did not drink per sitting, 38% did not drink per week, and 34% did not drink in the past 30 days. This was the largest percent out of all the survey options for drinks consumed per category.

Recommendations

Student Affairs Practitioners

1. According to this research there is no relationship between underage drinking rates and student involvement rates, so there needs to be a push for other ways to address student drinking rates (e.g. Alcohol awareness programs and activities). Being involved on campus is not a protective factor against alcohol consumption on this campus so there needs to be more research to establish a new protective factor.
2. All students need to be made aware of university and state alcohol policies and the consequences of violating those policies. Students also need to be educated about drinking responsibly and the alcohol protective factors.
3. Students should still be encouraged to join on-campus organizations because this proves beneficial in other ways but student affairs practitioners' needs to recognize the fact that campus involvement will not stop a student from underage drinking.

Future Researchers

1. Future researchers may want to explore any relationships between underage student drinking rates and those of students who are of the legal drinking age with their student involvement rates to determine if there are any differences between under and upper classmen.
2. Future researchers may also want to explore what psychological factors may affect underage drinking rates and student involvement rates.
3. More research is necessary on the topic of relationships between underage drinking rates and student involvement rates since there is very little available.

4. It is important to make sure answer options for the survey questions include all possible answers.
5. A comparison between other institutions in the surrounding areas may provide some insight into the drinking patterns in the region so determine where EIU stands.

Summary of the Findings

The goal of this study was to determine if underage drinking rates were affected by student involvement rates and vice versa. The literature supports the need for more emphasis on the significance of the problems that accompany underage drinking. In conducting this research I have found that there is no relationship between underage student drinking rates and their involvement rates.

The results of this study suggest that underage student drinking rates are not affected by student involvement rates. There is no relationship between underage student drinking rates per hour, per sitting, per week, or in the past 30 days with number of on-campus organization or groups currently belonging to. There is also no relationship between underage student drinking rates per hour, per sitting, per week, or in the past 30 days and average number of hours spent a week with on-campus organization.

I hope this research provides future practitioners and researchers helpful information regarding underage drinking rates and student involvement rates and the fact that there are no significant correlations between the two signifying that our students who are involved on campus drink as much or as little as our student who are not involved on campus.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A
Informed Consent for Participating in this Research Study

Consent to Participate in Research

A Look at the Relationship Underage Drinking has with Student Involvement Rates on a College Campus

You are invited to participate in a research study conducted by Katy Tomlinson and Dr. Rick Roberts from the Department of Counseling and College Student Development at Eastern Illinois University.

Your participation in this study is entirely voluntary and your answers will be completely anonymous; only your gender, age, and year in school will be recorded. Please ask questions about anything you do not understand, before deciding whether or not to participate. You have been asked to participate in this study because you have been identified as a first or second year student.

Those who complete the survey and choose to leave their email addresses will be placed in a drawing for one \$30 Wal-Mart gift card!

- **Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to determine if there is a relationship between underage drinking rates and student involvement rates on a mid-sized, public college campus.

- **Procedures**

If you volunteer to participate in this study, please read the following information and then click on the "I agree to the terms of this survey" button on question #1. Your consent will be given when you click on that button and that will lead you to the rest of the survey. The survey will ask you questions about your drinking patterns and what organizations you are involved with on campus. The survey should take approximately 5-10 minutes to complete.

At the end of the survey, you may voluntarily leave your email address to be placed in a drawing for one \$30 Wal-Mart gift card.

- **Potential Risks and Discomforts**

There are no foreseeable physical risks or discomforts of the present study. If you do not wish to complete the survey, you may simply delete this email. Once you click on the link to the survey, you have consented to completing the survey. However, you do not need to follow through with all survey questions if you choose not to.

- **Potential Benefits to Subjects and/or to Society**

Participants do no benefit directly from this study. However, further research on this topic may provide college administrators with more information to combat the issue of underage drinking and the negative effects it has on the campus community as a whole.

- **Confidentiality**

Any information that is obtained in connection with this study and that can be identified with you will remain confidential and will be disclosed only with your permission or as required by law. Confidentiality will be maintained by means of the data from the survey remaining separate from the email addresses. All the survey data will be stored in the system and only the researcher will have access to the data. However, if you leave your email address that will be known by the researcher for the purpose of contacting you should you win the drawing of the Wal-Mart gift card.

This research study is for the completion of a Master's thesis. After completion, all information will be stored on a disc and locked in a cabinet in the Department of Counseling and College Student Development.

- **Participation and Withdrawal**

Participation in this research study is voluntary and not a requirement or a condition for being the recipient of benefits or services from Eastern Illinois University. If you volunteer to be in this study, you will be asked to answer all the questions and complete the survey. There is no penalty if you withdraw from this study, other than no longer being eligible to enter the drawing for the free \$30 Wal-Mart gift card, and you will not lose any benefits to which you are otherwise entitled.

- **Identification of Investigators**

If you have any questions or concerns about this research, please contact:

Katy Tomlinson, Principal Investigator	Dr. Rick Roberts, Faculty Sponsor
Graduate Student	Chair, dept. of Counseling & College Student Dev.
(217) 581-7698 (Office)	(217) 581-2400 (Office)
Lawson Hall, Eastern Illinois Univ.	Buzzard Hall, Eastern Illinois Univ.
katomlinson@eiu.edu	rlroberts@eiu.edu

- **Rights of Research Subjects**

You will be given the opportunity to discuss any questions about your rights as a research subject with a member of the IRB. The IRB is an independent committee composed of members of the University Community, as well as lay members of the community not connected with EIU. The IRB has reviewed and approved this study. If you have any

questions or concerns about the treatment of human participants in this study, you may call or write:

Institutional Review Board
Eastern Illinois University
600 Lincoln Avenue
Charleston, IL 61920
(217) 581-8576
eiurb@www.eiu.edu

Appendix B
Survey Instrument

A Look at the Relationship Underage Drinking has with Student Involvement on a College Campus

1

Please click the link to read the Consent Form. [Consent Form](#)

☐ I agree to the terms of this survey

Questions 2-14 will ask you questions about your involvement on EIU's campus

2

Are you a member of an on-campus organization or club?

☐ Yes

☐ No

3

How many on campus organization(s) or club(s) do you currently belong to?

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 6 or more

4

Which on campus organization(s) or club(s) are you a part of? (Please check all that apply):

- ☐ Hall Government/Council
- ☐ Resident Assistant
- ☐ Student newspaper, radio, TV, etc.
- ☐ Intramural or club sport
- ☐ An organization for your academic major
- ☐ Minority or ethnic student organizations such as the Spanish Club or German Club
- ☐ Residence Hall Association (RHA) or National Residence Hall Honorary (NRHH)
- ☐ Religious and interfaith groups
- ☐ International or language groups
- ☐ Political and social action groups
- ☐ Music and other performing arts groups
- ☐ None
- ☐ Other, please specify

5

Do you currently hold an Executive Board position in any of the organization(s) or club(s)?

YES

NO

6

On average how many hours a week do you spend with your on-campus organization(s)?

- ☐ 0 hours
- ☐ 1-2 hours a week
- ☐ 3-4 hours a week
- ☐ 4-5 hours a week
- ☐ More than 5 hours a week

7

Are you currently employed?

- ☐ Yes, full-time
- ☐ Yes, part-time
- ☐ No

8

Do you work on or off-campus?

- ☐ On campus
- ☐ Off campus
- ☐ I do not have a job

9

How many hours a week do you work?

- ☐ 0 hours, I do not have a job
- ☐ 1-5 hours

- ☐ 6-10 hours
- ☐ 11-15 hours
- ☐ 16-20 hours
- ☐ More than 20 hours

10

Do you perform any volunteer or community service work?

☐ YES☐ NO

11

How many hours per week do you spend volunteering or doing community service?

- ☐ 0 hours, I do not perform volunteer or community service
- ☐ 1-2 hours per week
- ☐ 3-4 hours per week
- ☐ 5-6 hours per week
- ☐ More than 6 hours per week

12

How many hours a week do you spend studying?

- ☐ 0-3 hours
- ☐ 4-6 hours
- ☐ 7-9 hours
- ☐ More than 9 hours a week

13

How many hours a week do you spend socializing with your friends?

- ☐ 0-4 hours
- ☐ 5-9 hours
- ☐ 10-14 hours
- ☐ More than 14 hours a week

14

On a scale of 0-5 how involved do you consider yourself to be on Eastern Illinois University's campus? (0 being not involved at all and 5 being very involved)

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

Questions 15-19 will ask you questions about your alcohol consumption

(Please keep in mind 1 drink = 12 oz beer, 4-5 oz glass of wine, or 1 shot of 1.5 oz proof alcohol).

15

On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume in one hour?

- ☐ 0, I do not drink alcoholic beverages
- ☐ 1 drink per hour
- ☐ 2 drinks per hour
- ☐ 3 drinks per hour
- ☐ 4 drinks per hour
- ☐ 5 or more drinks per hour

16

On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume in one sitting?

- ☐ 0, I do not drink alcoholic beverages
- ☐ 1-3 drinks per sitting
- ☐ 4-6 drinks per sitting
- ☐ 7 or more drinks per sitting

17

On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume in one week?

- ☐ 0, I do not drink alcoholic beverages
- ☐ 1-3 drinks per week
- ☐ 4-6 drinks per week
- ☐ 7 or more drinks per week

18

How many alcoholic drinks have you consumed in the last 30 days?

- ☐ 0, I do not drink alcoholic beverages
- ☐ 1-4 drinks in the past month
- ☐ 5-10 drinks in the past month
- ☐ 11-14 drinks in the past month
- ☐ 15-20 drinks in the past month
- ☐ More than 20 drinks in the past month

19

Where do you consume the majority of your alcoholic drinks?

- ☐ On-campus
- ☐ Off-campus

Questions 20-25 will ask you basic personal questions

20

How old are you?

- ☐ 17 years old
- ☐ 18 years old
- ☐ 19 years old
- ☐ 20 years old
- ☐ 21 years old or older

21

What is your gender?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

22

How much do you weigh?

- ☐ Less than 100lbs
- ☐ 100-130lbs
- ☐ 131-160lbs
- ☐ 161-190lbs
- ☐ 191-210lbs
- ☐ 211-240lbs
- ☐ 241-270lbs
- ☐ 271-300lbs
- ☐ 301lbs or more

23

What year is this for you attending EIU?

- ☐ First year
- ☐ Second year
- ☐ Third year
- ☐ Fourth year

☒ More than four years

24

Are you a member of a Greek Letter Organization?

☐ YES

☐ NO

25

How many credit hours are you taking this semester?

Appendix C

Survey Instrument Results

Please click the link to read the Consent Form. [Consent Form](#)

I agree to the terms of this survey		1053	100%
Total		1053	100%

Questions 2-14 will ask you questions about your involvement on EIU's campus

2. Are you a member of an on-campus organization or club?

Yes		641	61%
No		412	39%
Total		1053	100%

3. How many on campus organization(s) or club(s) do you currently belong to?

0		410	39%
1		301	29%
2		182	17%
3		91	9%
4		44	4%
5		17	2%
6 or more		8	1%
Total		1053	100%

4. Which on campus organization(s) or club(s) are you a part of? (Please check all that apply):

Hall Government/Council		106	10%
Resident Assistant		13	1%
Student newspaper, radio, TV, etc.		26	2%
Intramural or club sport		209	20%
An organization for your academic major		169	16%
Minority or ethnic		21	2%

student organizations such as the Spanish Club or German Club			
Residence Hall Association (RHA) or National Residence Hall Honorary (NRHH)		28	3%
Religious and interfaith groups		101	10%
International or language groups		5	0%
Political and social action groups		47	4%
Music and other performing arts groups		72	7%
None		406	39%
Other, please specify View Responses		317	30%

5. Do you currently hold an Executive Board position in any of the organization(s) or club(s)?



Yes		97	9%
No		956	91%
Total		1053	100%

6. On average how many hours a week do you spend with your on-campus organization(s)?




0 hours		418	40%
1-2 hours a week		207	20%
3-4 hours a week		167	16%
4-5 hours a week		89	8%
More than 5 hours a week		172	16%
Total		1053	100%

7. Are you currently employed?







Yes, full-time		24	2%
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Yes, part-time		411	39%
No		618	59%
Total		1053	100%



8. Do you work on or off-campus?

On campus		273	26%
Off campus		163	15%
I do not have a job		617	59%
Total		1053	100%




9. How many hours a week do you work?



0 hours, I do not have a job		618	59%
1-5 hours		97	9%
6-10 hours		164	16%
11-15 hours		62	6%
16-20 hours		57	5%
More than 20 hours		55	5%
Total		1053	100%

10. Do you perform any volunteer or community service work?

Yes		405	38%
No		648	62%
Total		1053	100%

11. How many hours per week do you spend volunteering or doing community service?





0 hours, I do not perform volunteer or community service		648	62%
1-2 hours per week		341	32%
3-4 hours per week		53	5%

5-6 hours per week		9	1%
More than 6 hours per week		2	0%
Total		1053	100%



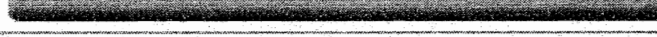

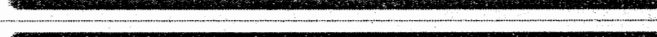

12. How many hours a week do you spend studying?

0-3 hours		207	20%
4-6 hours		470	45%
7-9 hours		232	22%
More than 9 hours a week		144	14%
Total		1053	100%

13. How many hours a week do you spend socializing with your friends?







0-4 hours		130	12%
5-9 hours		349	33%
10-14 hours		314	30%
More than 14 hours a week		260	25%
Total		1053	100%

14. On a scale of 0-5 how involved do you consider yourself to be on Eastern Illinois University's campus? (0 being not involved at all and 5 being very involved)





0		131	12%
1		249	24%
2		310	29%
3		241	23%
4		85	8%
5		37	4%
Total		1053	100%

Questions 15-19 will ask you questions about your alcohol consumption (Please keep in mind 1 drink = 12 oz beer, 4-5 oz glass of wine, or 1 shot of 1.5 oz proof alcohol).





15. On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume in one hour?

0, I do not drink alcoholic beverages		384	36%
1 drink per hour		189	18%
2 drinks per hour		268	25%
3 drinks per hour		142	13%
4 drinks per hour		50	5%
5 or more drinks per hour		20	2%
Total		1053	100%







16. On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume in one sitting?

0, I do not drink alcoholic beverages		385	37%
1-3 drinks per sitting		335	32%
4-6 drinks per sitting		218	21%
7 or more drinks per sitting		115	11%
Total		1053	100%



17. On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume in one week?

0, I do not drink alcoholic beverages		400	38%
1-3 drinks per week		208	20%
4-6 drinks per week		167	16%
7 or more drinks per week		278	26%
Total		1053	100%

18. How many alcoholic drinks have you consumed in the last 30 days?






0, I do not drink alcoholic beverages		362	34%
1-4 drinks in the past month		124	12%
5-10 drinks in the past month		136	13%
11-14 drinks in the past month		110	10%
15-20 drinks in the past month		116	11%
More than 20 drinks in the past month		205	19%
Total		1053	100%

19. Where do you consume the majority of your alcoholic drinks?



On-campus		172	16%
Off-campus		881	84%
Total		1053	100%

Questions 20-25 will ask you basic personal questions

20. How old are you?








17 years old		2	0%
18 years old		430	41%
19 years old		394	37%
20 years old		157	15%
21 years old or older		70	7%
Total		1053	100%

21. What is your gender?




Male		271	26%
Female		782	74%

Total		1053	100%
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22. How much do you weigh?

Less than 100lbs		19	2%
100-130lbs		330	31%
131-160lbs		321	30%
161-190lbs		210	20%
191-210lbs		71	7%
211-240lbs		58	6%
241-270lbs		37	4%
271-300lbs		5	0%
301lbs or more		2	0%
Total		1053	100%




23. What year is this for you attending EIU?




First year		611	58%
Second year		364	35%
Third year		76	7%
Fourth year		2	0%
More than four years		0	0%
Total		1053	100%

24. Are you a member of a Greek Letter Organization?

Yes		192	18%
No		861	82%
Total		1053	100%

25. How many credit hours are you taking this semester?

8 or less		11	1%
9		2	0%
12		92	9%
15		447	42%

16		260	25%
18		87	8%
21		2	0%
More than 21		2	0%
Other, please specify View Responses		150	14%
Total		1053	100%