DISCUSSION

As the table above illustrates, according to the 2013 Missouri College Health Behavior Survey, fewer students at Baccalaureate Colleges report experiencing consequences of their own or others alcohol use, when compared to students attending institutions classified as Masters or Doctoral level. Over half of students at Masters and Doctoral universities reported experiencing a hangover, as compared to one third of students at Baccalaureate institutions. Over one-third of students at Masters and Doctoral institutions and one-fourth of students at Baccalaureate institutions reported experiencing a blackout or memory loss, a dangerous sign of students consuming too much alcohol in one sitting. Additionally, over one-fourth of students at Masters and Doctoral institutions reported driving after consuming alcohol, and while only 15% of students at Baccalaureate Colleges reported driving after drinking, these instances put Missouri college students and their communities at risk for serious injury.

SUMMARY

While the prevalence of primary and secondary negative consequences vary by school type a similar pattern emerges. Hangovers and blackouts are the most commonly reported occurrences and injury and alcohol poisonings are reported less often. However, the percentage of students experiencing these consequences are lower at Baccalaureate Colleges, possibly due to the fewer percentage of students consuming alcohol as discussed in Volume 2, Number 7, published previously.

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