

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

Partners in Prevention member campuses vary in their size, mission and student population. As such, this brief uses the established Carnegie Classification system for comparison of similar institutions. The Basic Classification created by the Carnegie Foundation is often used in research and analysis of institutions of higher education. The table below shows differences in the consequences of alcohol consumption of students at various institutions.

	Baccalaureate Colleges <i>n=1048</i>	Master's Colleges & Universities <i>n=3996</i>	Doctoral Universities <i>n=4369</i>
Primary Consequences (experienced as a result of own alcohol use)			
Experienced a hangover	33%	51%	55%
Experienced a blackout or memory loss	27%	36%	37%
Rode with someone who drove after drinking alcohol	19%	32%	32%
Drove after drinking alcohol	15%	26%	27%
Engaged in risky sexual behavior after drinking alcohol	11%	18%	16%
Was hurt or injured as a result of alcohol use	7%	12%	12%
Experienced alcohol poisoning	6%	8%	8%
Secondary Consequences (experienced as a result of others' alcohol use)			
Took care of someone else	45%	60%	61%
Had sleep interrupted	33%	44%	43%
Had studying interrupted	15%	26%	25%

Data taken from the 2013 Missouri College Health Behavior Survey

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.

Contact Partners in Prevention at (573) 884-7551
 Report Prepared by Partners in Prevention Research & Evaluation Staff
 Funded by the Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health

For more information about how PIP uses the Carnegie Classification System, refer to the Fact Sheet found at <http://pip.missouri.edu/research.html>