

[2022]

# Nebraska Assessment of College Health Behaviors

[Baseline Survey Report – OCC Sites]



Nebraska Collegiate  
Prevention Alliance



Provided By

# MERC

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**Nebraska Assessment of College Health Behaviors: Omaha Collegiate Consortium  
August 2022**

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## Nebraska Assessment of College Health Behaviors Survey

This report is an analysis of data from the 2022 administration of the Nebraska Assessment of College Health Behaviors (NACHB) survey to currently enrolled students at six member institutions of the Omaha Collegiate Consortium (OCC). The NACHB survey is designed to assess students' personal attitudes and behaviors related to alcohol, drugs, mental health issues, and personal violence (e.g., drinking and sexual behaviors). The survey also helps understand individuals' attitudes towards campus and community policies, other student's behavior, and bystander interventions. The data from the survey will make it possible to research trends of these behaviors on campus over time. This is the second administration of the NACHB, and it is scheduled to be administered every other year to college students aged 18-24 at participating institutions across the state. The Methodology and Evaluation Research Core (MERC) Facility was contracted to conduct the survey and analyze/report the data collected from the survey.

MERC provides analytic information to help participating colleges and universities implement a variety of beneficial programs on their campus. For example, the data can be used as personalized feedback norms to students based on the input of their own drinking and self-reports of harms. Separate norms are provided for various demographic breakdowns, where available (e.g., men versus women, Greek versus non-Greek students). This enables participating NCPA member institutions to generate a social norms message that provides students with peer group drinking and drug use behaviors and attitudinal norms to correct misperceptions related to alcohol and drug use. Because the NACHB survey is a population-level prevention tool, it contains a social norm message track for those students who do not drink or use drugs, reinforcing the abstinence choice.

Results from the NACHB survey provide estimates of the drinking and drug use patterns of currently enrolled students. Unlike the Y1CBP (Year One College Behavior Profile - previously the Year One College Alcohol Profile), which data reflect students' drinking and drug use before coming to campus, NACHB data are valid as a measure of campus-wide drinking and drug use. Therefore, NACHB data can be used as a substitute for a valid campus-level survey of students for obtaining general student drinking and drug use indicators such as ACHA or CORE. Participating OCC member institutions can use NACHB data to create or update their social norm messages and prevention programming for their students. They can also use NACHB data over time to detect changes in the drinking and drug use patterns of enrolled students that might suggest a need for further prevention and intervention.

### Methodology

The NACHB survey is a cross-sectional survey implemented on a web-based platform (Qualtrics). MERC programmed the survey into the Qualtrics online web platform and provided the anonymous survey link to six participating OCC member institutions (Bellevue University, Clarkson College, Creighton University, Metro Community College, Nebraska Methodist College, and University of Nebraska-Omaha). Then, the participating OCC member schools emailed the survey link to their students; resulting 2,056 complete and sincere responses from students aged 18-24 covered in this OCC report. Student response data were stored on a secured shared drive/server at the University of Nebraska – Lincoln (UNL).

IBM SPSS V.28 was used for data analysis. For each question, individual responses were aggregated into averages and/or frequencies to provide summary statistics. Age groups were collapsed into two groups: underage (18-20) vs. of-age (21-24). Differences between demographic subgroups (men/women, non-Greek/Greek members, underage/of-age, and non-athlete/athlete) were compared. Group differences are only noted when statistically significant.

## Overall Findings

### Demographics

Table 1a: Descriptive Person Statistics				
	n	%/ave	min	max
Age	2,056	21	18	24
18	237	12%		
19	456	22%		
20	411	20%		
21	397	19%		
22	288	14%		
23	133	7%		
24	134	7%		
Sex				
Women	1,503	73%		
Men	551	27%		
Gender				
Women	1,179	57%		
Men	425	21%		
Transgender	16	1%		
Gender Queer	26	1%		
Nonbinary	33	2%		
Self-Identity	8	<1%		
Hispanic/Latino	237	12%		
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaskan Native	41	2%		
Asian or Asian-American	246	12%		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	24	1%		
White, European-American, or Caucasian	1,640	80%		
Black, African-American, or Native African	80	4%		
Arab or Non-Arab North African/Middle-Eastern	16	1%		
Bi-racial or Multi-racial	92	5%		
Native Caribbean or Afro-Caribbean Islander	2	<1%		
Other	34	2%		
Sexual Orientation				
Bisexual	184	11%		
Gay	24	2%		
Lesbian	21	1%		
Heterosexual	1,227	74%		
Queer	39	2%		
Questioning	54	3%		
Asexual	23	1%		
Pansexual	35	2%		
Other	16	1%		

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Table 1b: Descriptive Person Statistics				
	n	%/ave	min	max
Relationship Status				
Single	1,008	62%		
Married/have a spouse and/or partner	72	4%		
Long-term relationship	554	34%		
Divorced or separated	1	<1%		
Residency				
Non-resident	875	43%		
Nebraska (NE) resident	1,178	57%		
Member of US Armed Services				
Yes, currently	13	1%		

Additionally, participants were questioned about their characteristics as students (see Table 2a and Table 2b).

Table 2a: Descriptive Student Statistics				
	n	%/ave	min	max
Greek (fraternity/sorority)				
Greek	455	22%		
Non-Greek	1,465	71%		
Year in School				
1st (freshman)	521	25%		
2nd (sophomore)	422	21%		
3rd (junior)	459	22%		
4th (senior)	356	17%		
5 <sup>th</sup> or more	82	4%		
NA or graduate student	212	10%		
International Student				
International student	33	2%		
Non-international student	1,605	98%		
Athlete				
Athlete	165	8%		
Non-athlete	1,484	72%		
GPA	1,555	3.49	0.00	4.00
Degree in Progress				
Associate degree	30	2%		
Bachelor's degree	1,366	66%		
Graduate degree	213	10%		
Other	34	2%		
Student Enrollment				
Full-time student	1,565	76%		
Part-time student	64	3%		
Exclusively enrolled in web-based distance learning	17	1%		
Transfer Student				
2-year institution	93	6%		
4-year institution	121	7%		

Table 2b: Descriptive Student Statistics				
	n	%/ave	min	max
Living situation				
On-campus housing	642	31%		
Fraternity/sorority housing	4	<1%		
Off-campus w/o parents	656	32%		
Off-campus w/ parents	329	16%		
Other	10	1%		

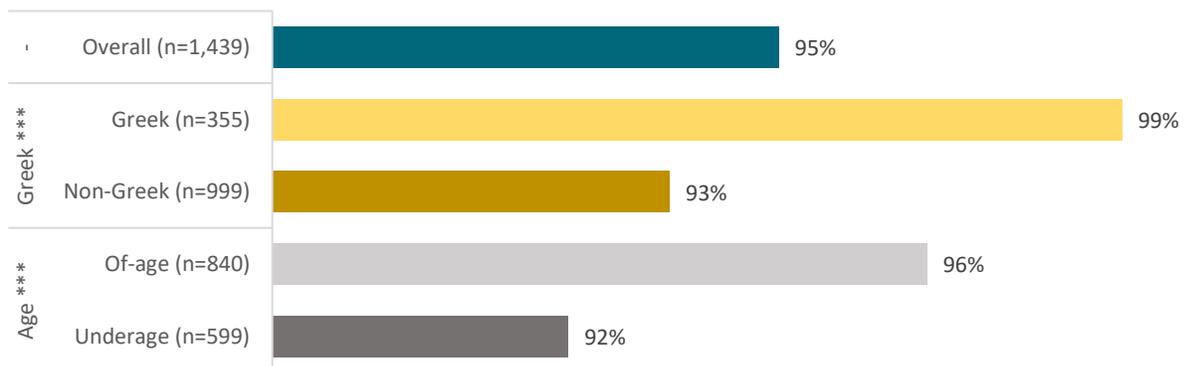
The most commonly reported majors were Health Sciences/Veterinary Science (27%), Social Sciences (14%), and Business (12%). This is the same sequence as 2020. When asked if they graduated from a high school in Nebraska, over a third (39%) of students indicated that they had, a decrease from 68% in 2020. Of these students (n=807), representation was highest from Douglas (54% vs. 52% in 2020), Sarpy (17% vs. 19% in 2020) and Lancaster (5% vs. 4% in 2020).

### Alcohol Use and Related Behaviors

Consistent with Y1CBP, calculations were conducted to create measures for drinking behaviors (e.g., average drinks, drinks per week) prior to data analysis. All drinking behaviors were computed from the daily drinking diary in the NACHB survey. The diary asked students to report their typical drinking for the past month on a one-week calendar by recording the number of drinks and the number of hours drinking each day of the week. The standard definition for binge drinking is having five (5) or more drinks for men and four (4) or more drinks for women in a single setting. From the diary, a student was classified as an infrequent binger if they report having 5 (men) or 4 (women) drinks on any day. A student was classified as a frequent binger if they reported having 5 (men) or 4 (women) drinks on more than one day. Abstainers were defined as students who reported never drinking or not drinking within the past year. The number of days drinking per month was computed by taking the number of days on which drinking was reported in the one-week diary and multiplying by 4.2. Average drinks per occasion were computed by dividing the total number of drinks reported for the week by the number of days on which drinking is indicated.

When asked about their personal behaviors regarding alcohol consumption, the average age at which students indicated they first started drinking alcohol was 18 years old (same as 2020). Seven in ten students (70%, n=2,056, similar to 69% in 2020) indicated that they had ever consumed alcohol; among them, 95% (n=1,444, similar to 93% in 2020) reported doing so in the past year. Greek and of-age students were more likely to consume alcohol in the past year than their counterparts (Figure 1).

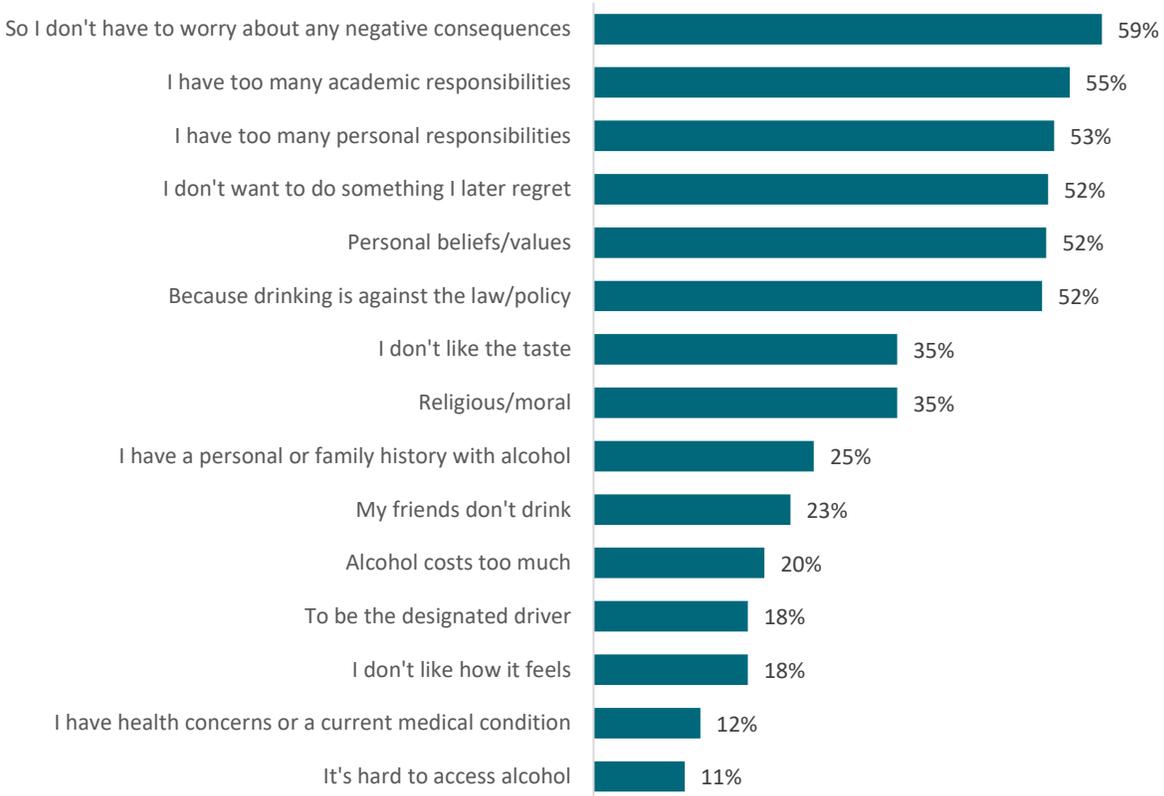
**Figure 1: Group differences in alcohol consumption in the past year**



\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Students who reported having never consumed alcohol (27% of all students, similar to 30% in 2020) were asked to report reasons why they chose not to drink alcohol (Figure 2). The most common reasons were so they did not have to worry about any negative consequences (59% vs. 53% in 2020), and having too many academic (55% vs. 41% in 2020) and personal (53% vs. 40% in 2020) responsibilities. This order of reasons was different from 2020 where personal beliefs/values (54%), followed by not having to worry about negative consequences, and because drinking was against the law/policy (48%) were the top reasons. Difficulty in accessing alcohol (11% vs. 6% in 2020) was the least selected reason for choosing not to drink alcohol.

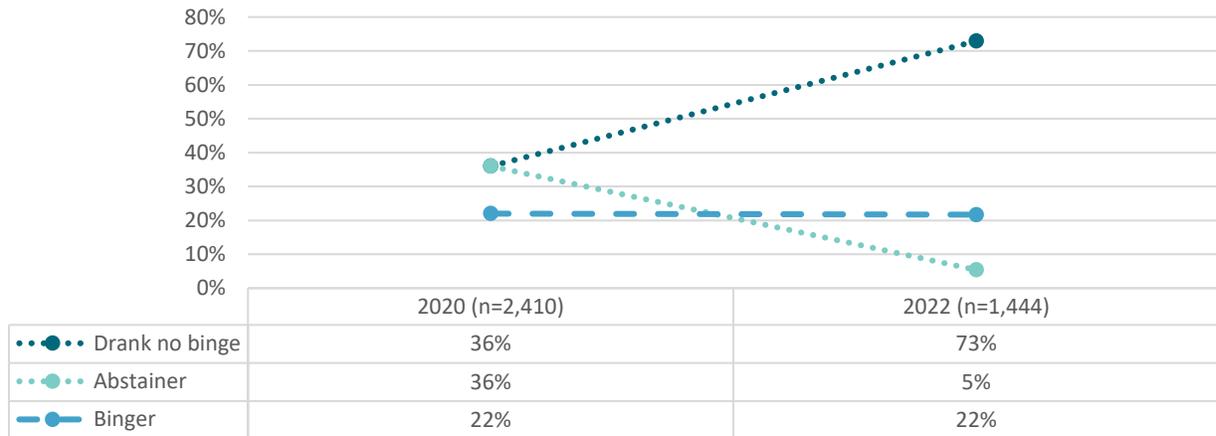
**Figure 2: Reasons for choosing not to drink alcohol (n=563)**



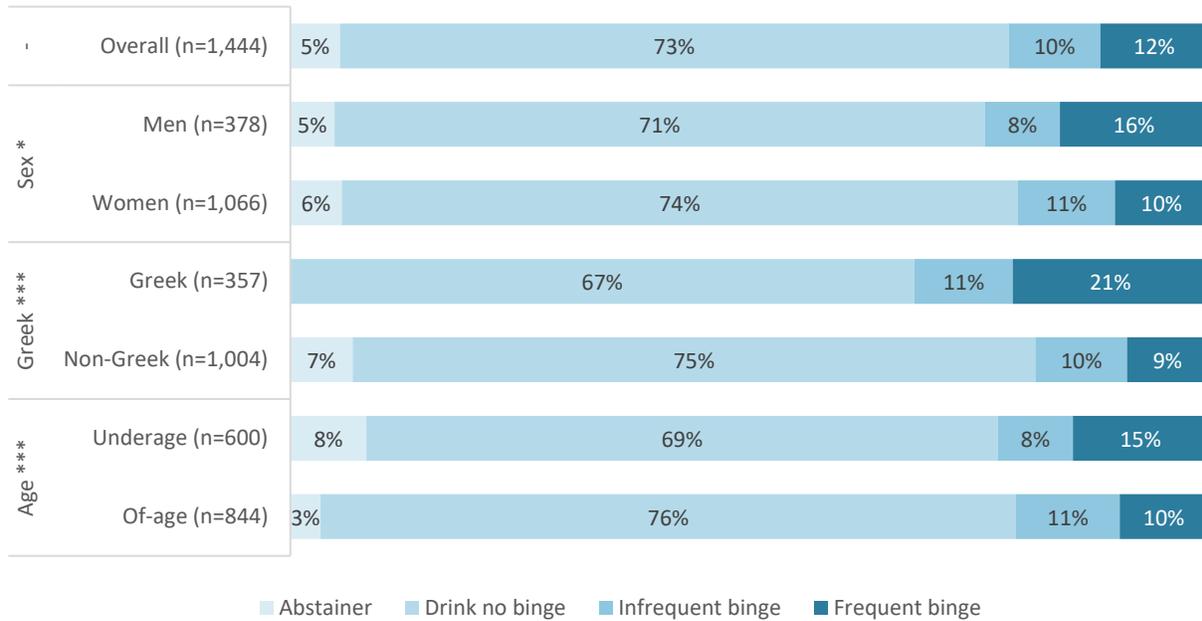
Overall, 5% of students (down from 36% in 2020) abstained from drinking, with 22% (same as 2020) reporting binge-drinking behavior at some point in the past month (Figure 3). Men and Greek members were less likely to abstain from drinking and more likely to engage in binge-drinking behavior (Figure 4). Though underage students were more likely than of-age students to abstain from drinking, they were also more likely to binge-drink.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 3: Percentage of total respondents who drank in the past year, or who abstained or binged in the past month**



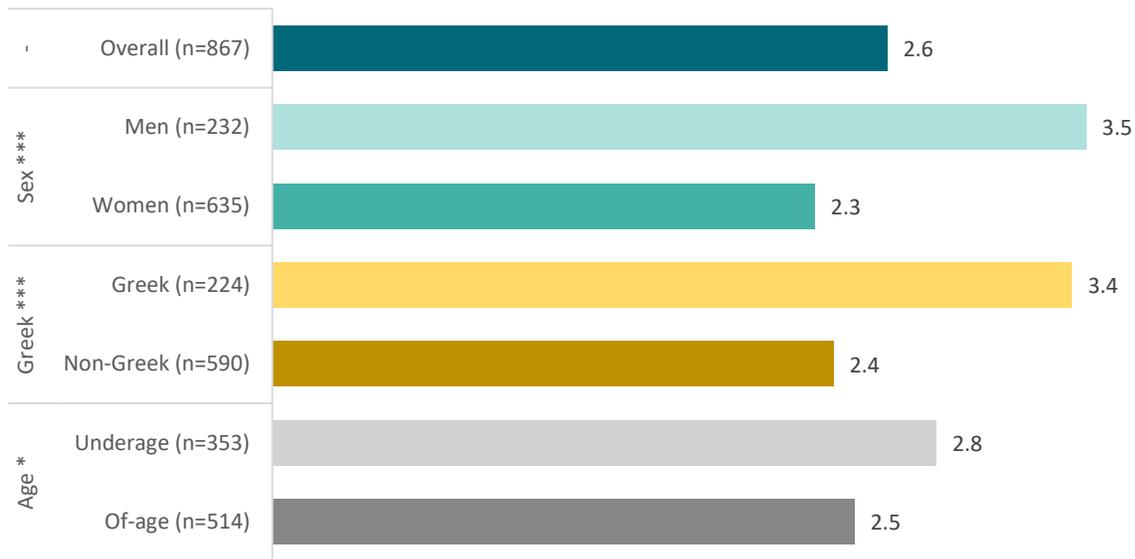
**Figure 4: Drinking categories**



Overall, students reported drinking 2.6 drinks per occasion (similar to 2.7 drinks in 2020). Men, Greek students, and underage students reported significantly more drinks than their counterparts, as shown in Figure 5.

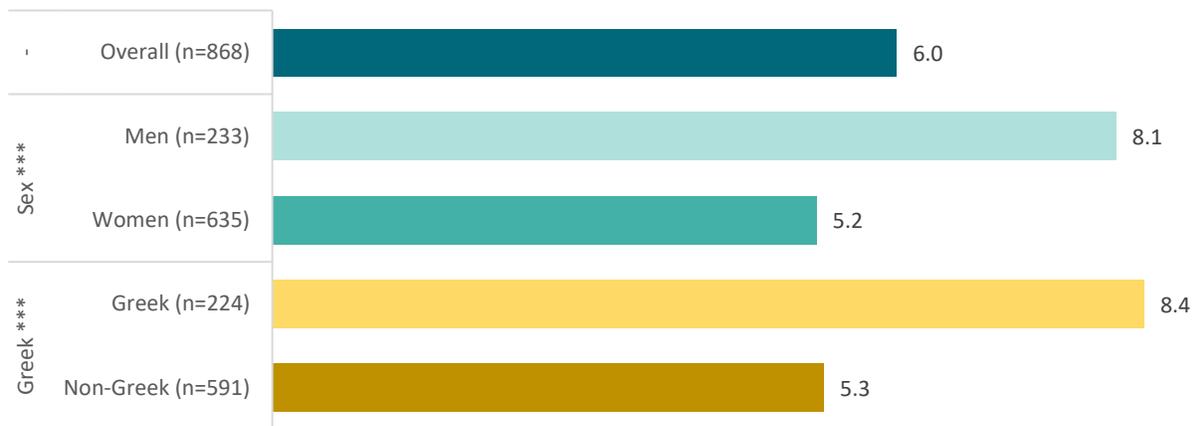
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 5: Average drinks per occasion**



Overall, students reported drinking an average of 6.0 drinks per week (comparable to 6.5 drinks in 2020). Men and Greek members reported more drinks per week than their counterparts, as shown in Figure 6.

**Figure 6: Drinks per week**



Meanwhile, OCC students reported drinking an average of 4.9 times per month (down from 7.8 times in 2020). Greek and older students drank more times per month than their counterparts, as presented in Figure 7.

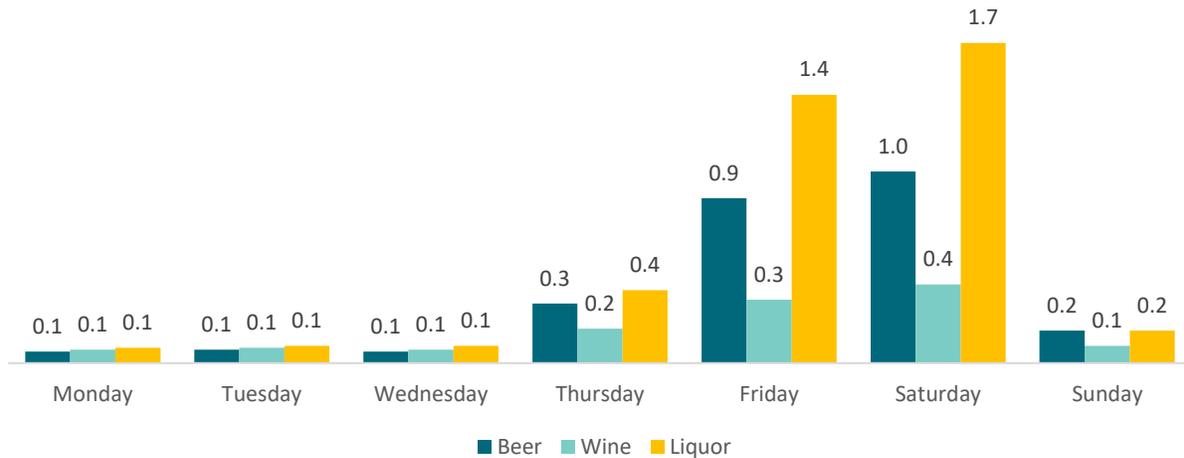
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 7: Times drinking per month**



Students were asked to describe a typical drinking week by indicating the number of standard drinks they had each day and the number of hours they drank on each day. Figure 8 displays the average number of alcoholic drinks consumed in a day. Students reported consuming more drinks on Friday and Saturday, when they also reported drinking for the longest amount of time (same as 2020). During the week, students who drank typically did so for less than half an hour, whereas they typically drank for two hours on Friday and Saturday.

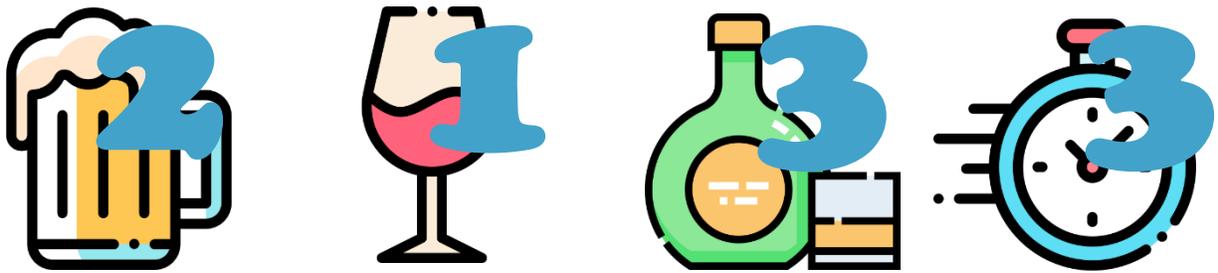
**Figure 8: Alcoholic drinks consumed each day (n=900-1,037)**



Students were asked to think of an occasion during the past month when they drank the most and indicate the number and type of alcoholic drinks they consumed in addition to the number of hours they drank that day. Figure 9 displays the average number of beers, wine, and liquor consumed in addition to the average number of hours students spent drinking. The average number of drinks consumed was 1.7 for beer, 0.7 for wine, and 3.2 for liquor with an average of 3.4 hours spent drinking. These numbers are comparable to 2020. Compared to women, men averaged more beer drinks (1 vs. 3 drinks,  $p < 0.001$ ) but less wine drinks (1 vs. 0 drinks,  $p < 0.001$ ). Greek students averaged more beer (2 vs. 1 drinks,  $p < 0.001$ ) and liquor (4 vs. 3 drinks,  $p < 0.001$ ), and spent more time drinking (4 vs. 3 hours,  $p < 0.001$ ) than non-Greek students.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

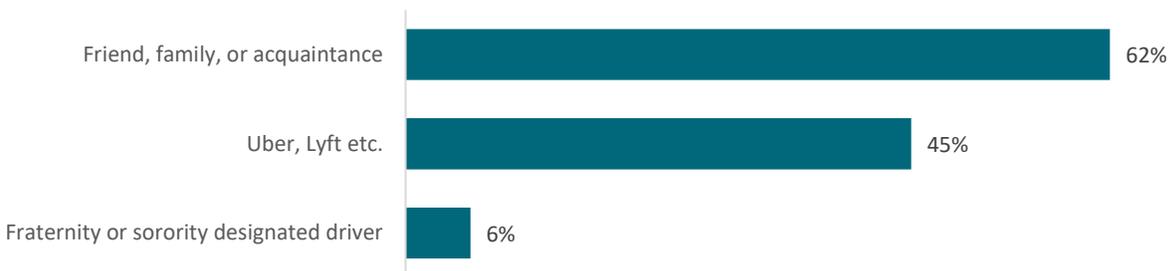
**Figure 9: Most drinks consumed and time spent drinking in one occasion (n=1,061-1,151)**



Overall, 4% (vs. 6% in 2020) of students reported drinking and driving in the past 30 days. Similarly, 5% (vs. 6% in 2020) of OCC students reported riding with a drunk driver in the past 30 days. More of-age than underage students reported riding with a drunk driver (8% vs. 3%,  $p < 0.001$ ).

When asked who their designated driver was, over three-fifths (62%) had a friend, family, or acquaintance, and close to half (45%) used a ride share service (e.g., Uber, Lyft) (Figure 10). About 14% of students said they did not use a designated driver.

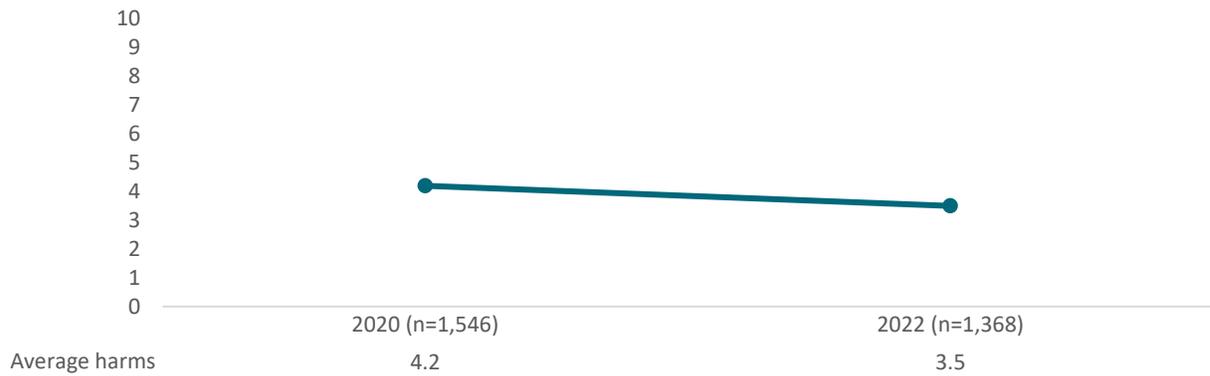
**Figure 10: Designated driver (n=1,368)**



The Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI) was developed as a 23-item self-administered screening tool for assessing drinking-related harms in students; 22 drinking-related problems were adapted into the NACHB survey. OCC students reported an average of 3.5 problems/harms on the RAPI, down from 4.2 in 2020 (Figure 11). Women, Greek members, and non-athletes reported having experienced more problems/harms than non-Greek students while they were drinking or because of their drinking, as presented in Figure 12.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 11: Average number of Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI) harms**



**Figure 12: Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI) – the number of problems experienced**



Close to a third of drinkers (31% vs. 37% in 2020) reported five or more problems, which is considered an important cut-off for negative drinking outcomes. Greek members and non-student athletes were more likely to report having experienced five or more problems/harms compared to their counterparts, as shown in Figure 13.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 13: RAPI - Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI) – the proportion of five or more problems**



Figure 14 shows how they often experienced those problems/harms while they were drinking or because of their drinking in the past six months. The most common problems/harms cited were a hangover (57%, similar to 58% in 2020) and nausea or vomiting (46%, same as 2020).

**Figure 14: Harms/problems experienced during or as a result of drinking (n=1,180-1,184)**

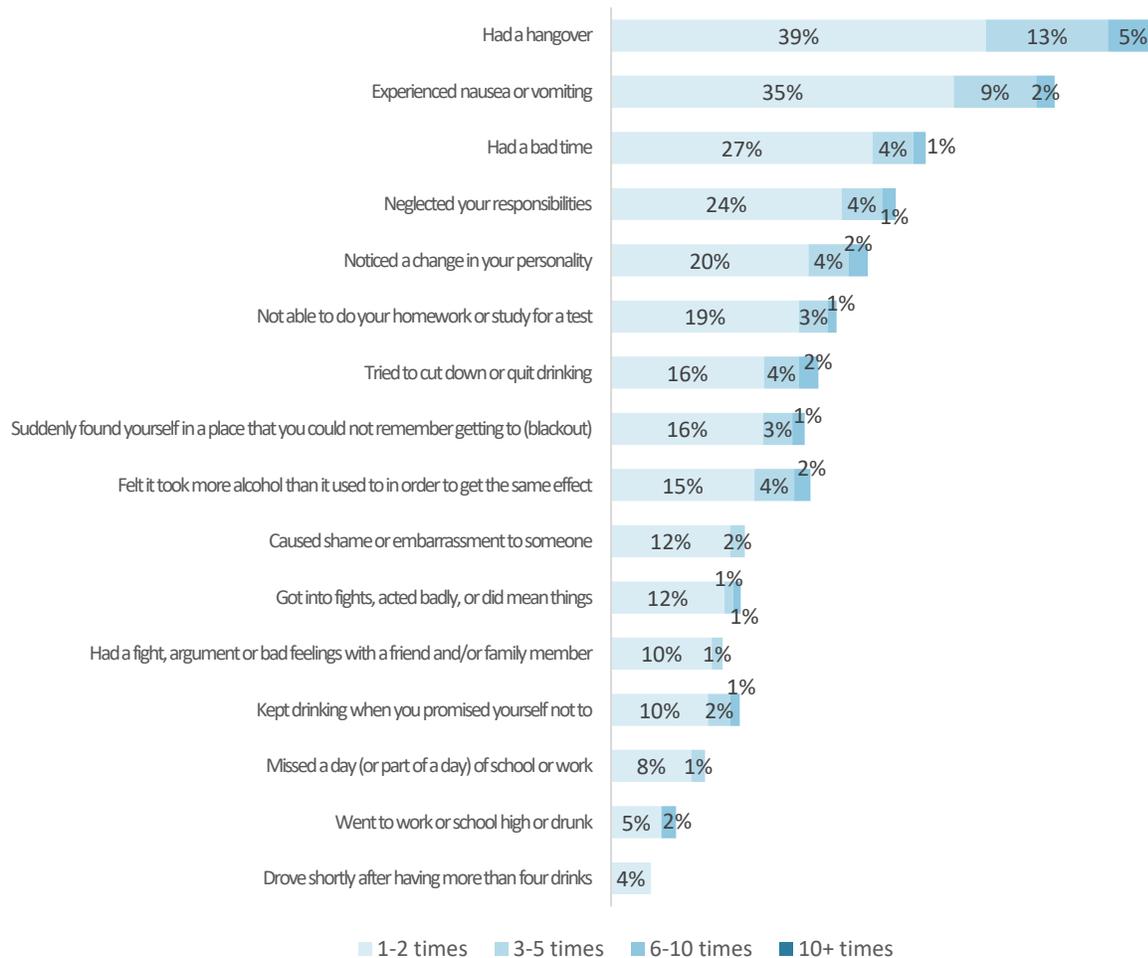


Table 3 presents significant demographic group differences in experiencing/having individual problem/harm items. Two of the 16 items were significantly different between men and women, 10 of

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

the items were significantly different between Greek and non-Greek students, three items were significantly different between underage and of-age students, and two items were significantly different between athletes and non-athletes. Overall, more women, Greek students, underage students, and non-athletes reported having the specified problems/harms.

**Table 3: Group differences for individual problems/harms**

	Sex			Greek			Age			Athlete		
	Women	Men	Sig.	Non-Greek	Greek	Sig.	Underage	Of-age	Sig.	Non-athlete	Athlete	Sig.
Not able to do your homework or study for a test				20%	<b>34%</b>	<b>***</b>						
Got into fights, acted badly, or did mean things				11%	<b>20%</b>	<b>***</b>						
Caused shame or embarrassment to someone				13%	<b>20%</b>	<b>***</b>						
Neglected your responsibilities				28%	<b>37%</b>	<b>**</b>				<b>30%</b>	19%	<b>*</b>
Felt it took more alcohol than it used to in order to get the same effect				16%	<b>34%</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>27%</b>	17%	<b>***</b>			
Suddenly found yourself in a place that you could not remember getting to (blackout)				17%	<b>30%</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>24%</b>	17%	<b>*</b>			
Had a fight, argument or bad feelings with a friend and/or family member				11%	<b>17%</b>	<b>*</b>						
Had a bad time	<b>35%</b>	26%	<b>**</b>	30%	<b>41%</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>37%</b>	30%	<b>*</b>			
Experienced nausea or vomiting	<b>49%</b>	37%	<b>***</b>	43%	<b>56%</b>	<b>***</b>						
Had a hangover				53%	<b>70%</b>	<b>***</b>				<b>57%</b>	46%	<b>*</b>

Students were asked if they approved of four drinking behaviors (refer to Figure 15 for the question items). About 11% of students (same as 11% in 2020) approved of students drinking so much that one couldn't remember part of the previous evening; 8% (same as 8% in 2020) approved of students drinking so much that they got sick. Meanwhile, only 2% (same as 2020) approved of students driving after they had a few drinks.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 15: Approval of drinking behaviors (n=1766-1774)**

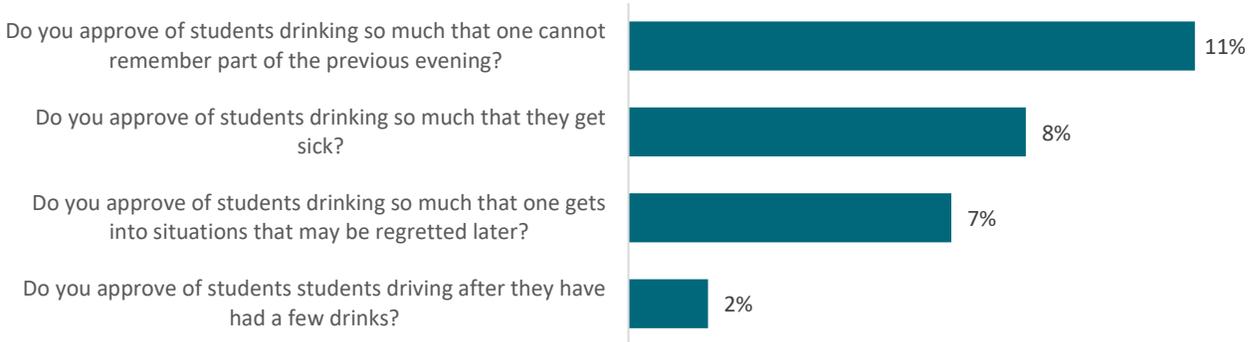


Table 4 presents significant demographic group differences in the approval of drinking behaviors. Women were less likely than men to approve of all four drinking behaviors, and younger (underage) students were less likely than older (of-age) students to approve of two of the behaviors. Greek members were more likely than non-Greek members to approve of students drinking so much that they cannot remember part of the previous evening.

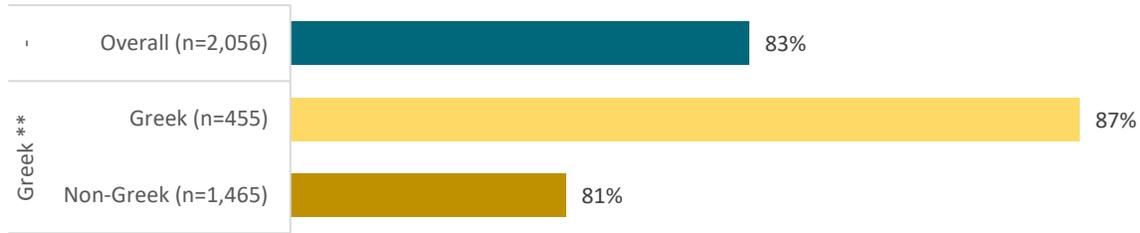
**Table 4: Group differences in approval of drinking behaviors**

	Sex			Greek			Age		
	Women	Men	Sig.	Non-Greek	Greek	Sig.	Underage	Of-age	Sig.
Do you approve of students drinking so much that they get sick?	5%	<b>11%</b>	***				6%	<b>8%</b>	*
Do you approve of students drinking so much that one cannot remember part of the previous evening?	8%	<b>14%</b>	***	9%	<b>13%</b>	*	8%	<b>12%</b>	*
Do you approve of students drinking so much that one gets into situations that may be regretted later?	4%	<b>10%</b>	***						
Do you approve of students driving after they have had a few drinks?	1%	<b>3%</b>	**						

Approximately 59% of all students (similar to 60% in 2020) said that their campus provided information about alcohol and drug prevention. Greek members were more likely than non-Greek members to say their campus provided information (76% vs. 55%,  $p < 0.001$ ). The majority of students (83% vs. 88% in 2020) believed that their campus was concerned about the prevention of alcohol and drug use (Figure 16). Greek members were more likely than their counterparts to believe so.

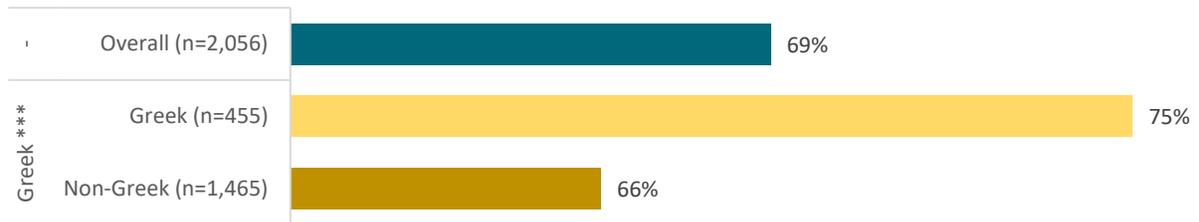
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 16: Students' belief their campus is concerned about the prevention of alcohol and drug use**



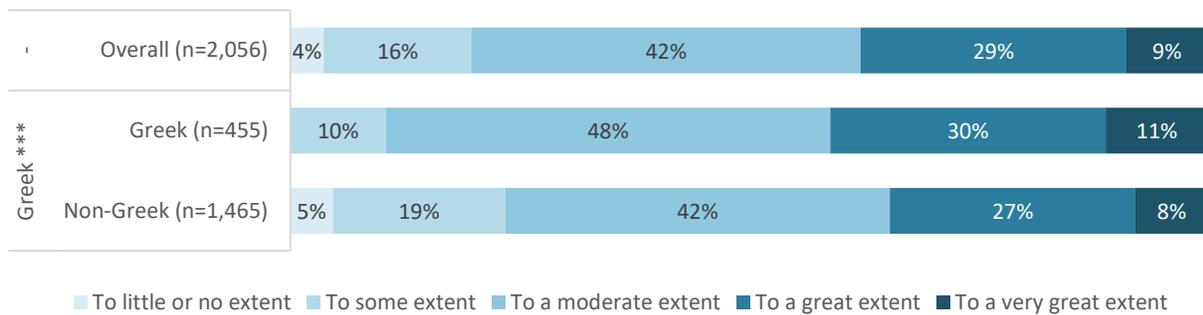
Slightly over two-thirds of respondents (69% vs. 73% in 2020) believed their campus alcohol policies were consistently enforced. The rate was higher for Greek compared to non-Greek students, as presented in Figure 17.

**Figure 17: Students' belief their campus consistently enforcing campus alcohol policies**



When asked to mark the degree to which they believed the alcohol policy was enforced on campus, 38% of students (similar to 38% in 2020) marked “to a great extent” or “to a very great extent”. Greek members reported a stronger extent than their counterparts, as presented in Figure 18.

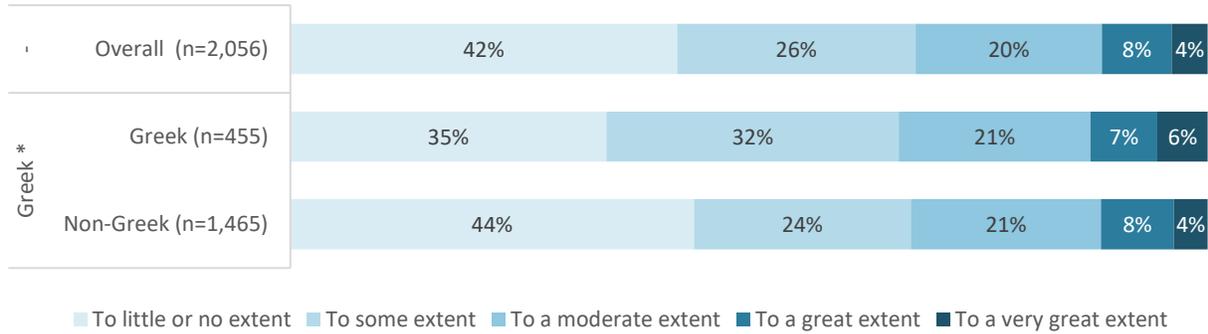
**Figure 18: The extent to which alcohol policy was enforced on campus**



When asked about the degree to which they believed the alcohol policy was enforced off campus, 12% of students (vs. 14% in 2020) marked “to a great extent” or “to a very great extent” while 42% (vs. 41% in 2020) reported “to little or no extent”. Greek members reported a stronger extent relative to non-Greek members, as shown in Figure 19.

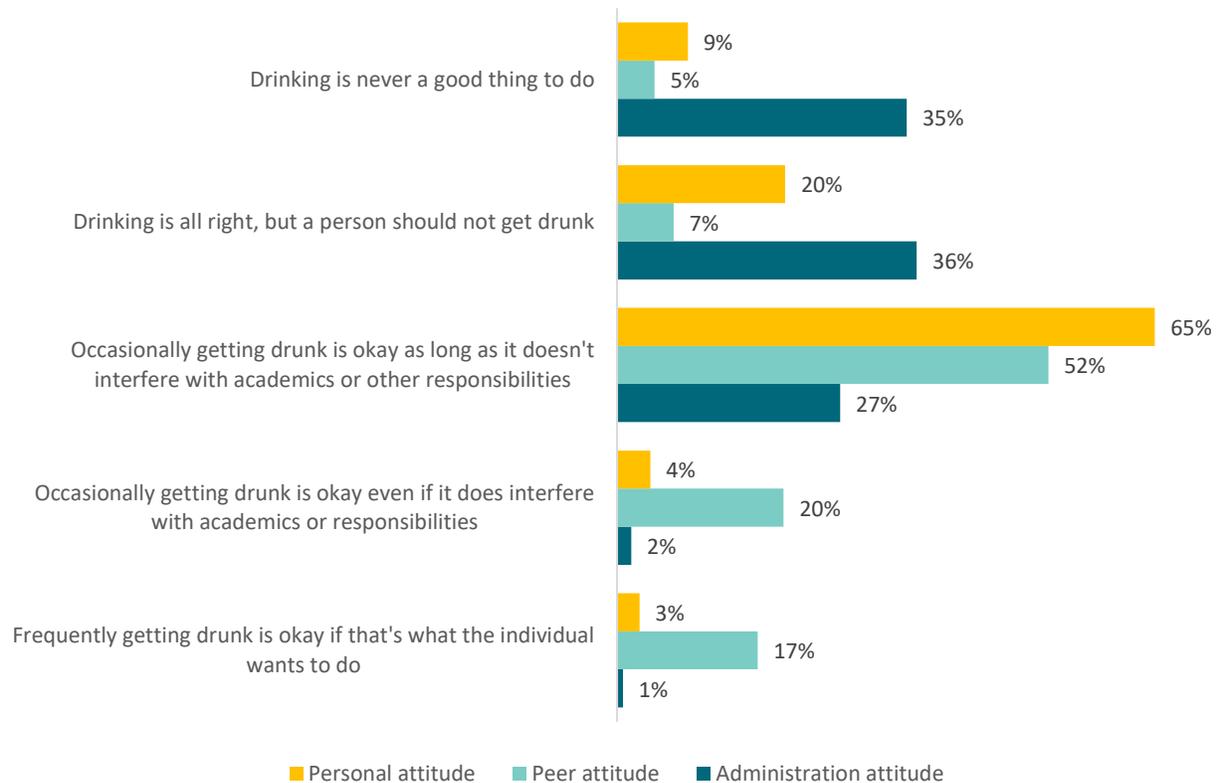
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 19: The extent to which alcohol policy was enforced off campus**



Students were asked to choose a statement that best represented their attitude about drinking alcoholic beverages, their peers' attitude, and campus administration's attitude (Figure 20). The most common choice for themselves and their peers was that occasional drunkenness was okay as long as it did not interfere with obligations (65% and 52%, respectively vs. 63% and 49% in 2020). Drinking was fine but a person should not get drunk was the most common answer chosen (36%) for perceived administrative attitudes. This contrasts 2020 where "drinking is never a good thing to do" received the highest mark (39%, n=2,272). Students considered their peers to be more permissive about alcohol consumption while considering campus administration to be more restrictive.

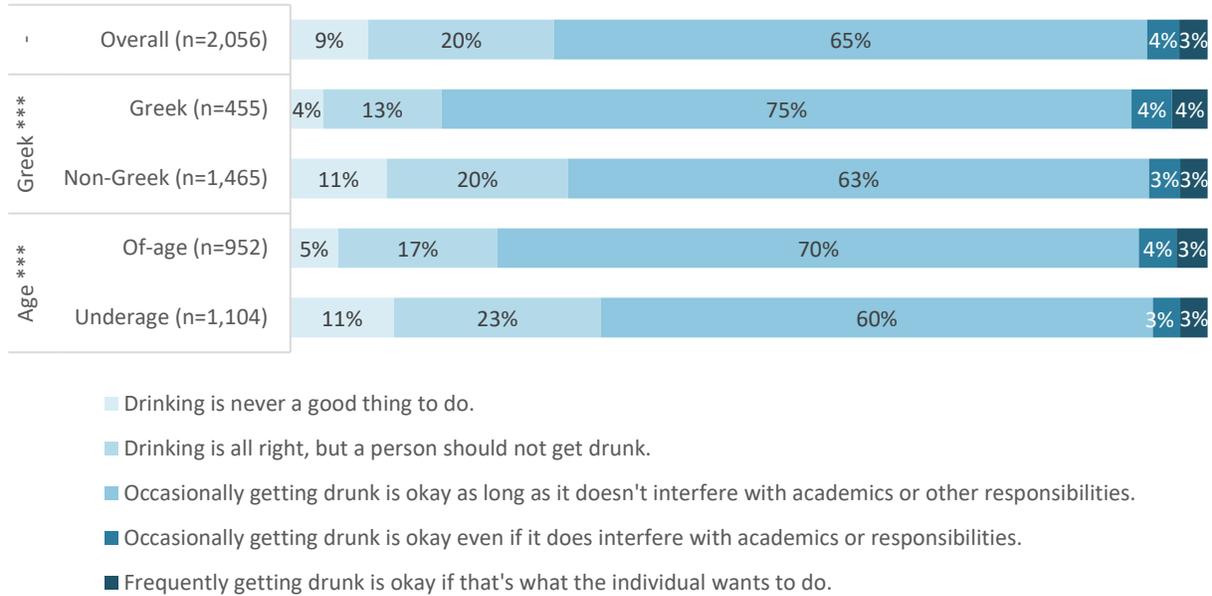
**Figure 20: Alcohol consumption attitudes (n=1,747-1,749)**



\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

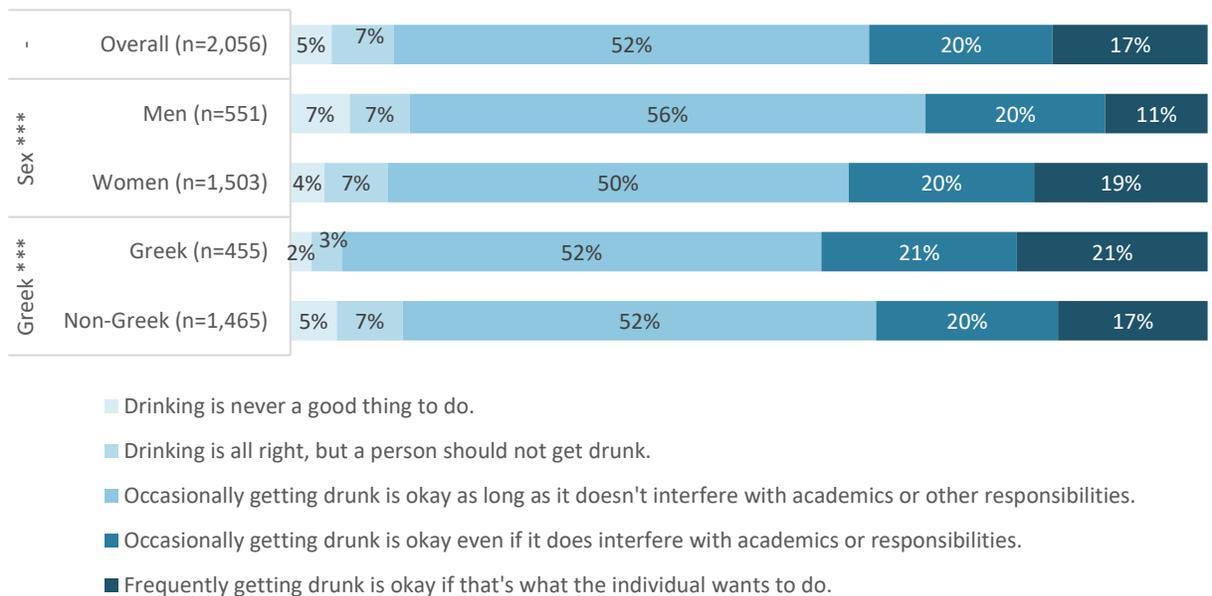
Greek and older students were more likely than their counterparts to mark relative more permissive statements as their own attitude, as presented in Figure 21.

**Figure 21: Personal attitude about alcohol consumption**



Women and Greek students were more likely than their counterparts to mark relatively more permissive statements as their peers' attitude, as shown in Figure 22.

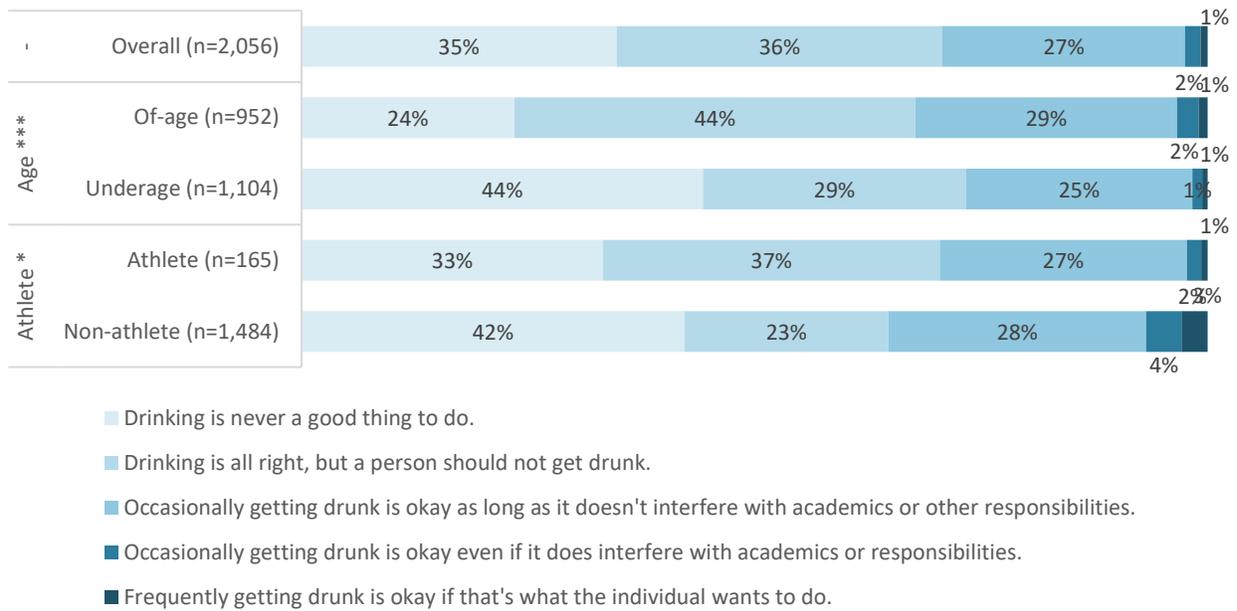
**Figure 22: Perceived peer attitude about alcohol consumption**



Finally, regarding campus administration’s attitude about alcohol consumption, underage students and student athletes were more likely to mark more restrictive statements, as presented in Figure 23.

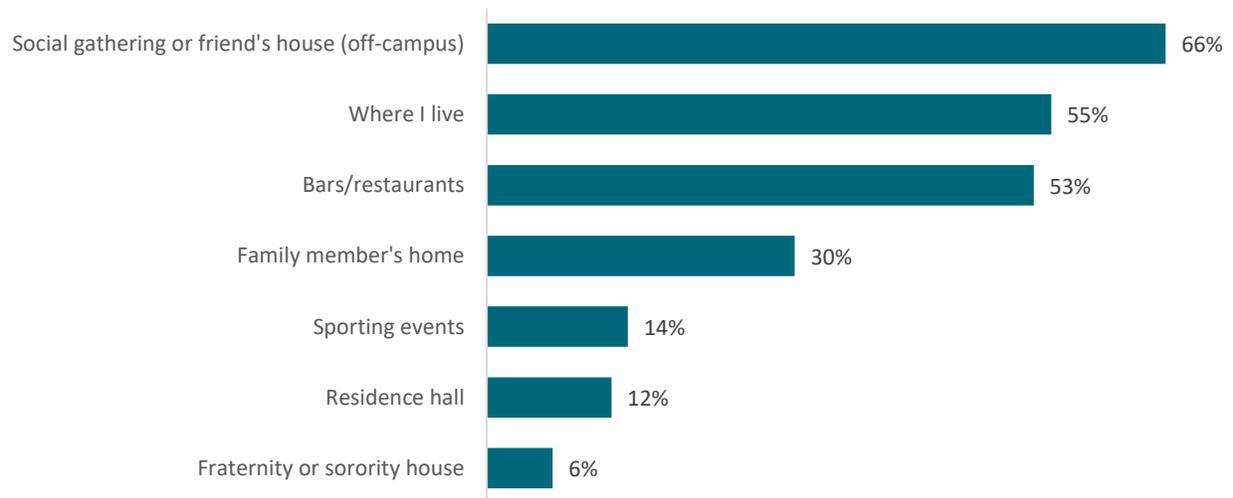
\*= p<.05, \*\*= p<.01 \*\*\*= p<.001

**Figure 23: Perceived administration attitude about alcohol consumption**



Students were asked to report where they typically consume alcohol (Figure 24). A social gathering or a friend's house was reported to be the most common place students consumed alcohol (66% vs. 72% in 2020), followed by where they live (55% vs. 62% in 2020) and at bars/restaurants (53%, same as 2020).

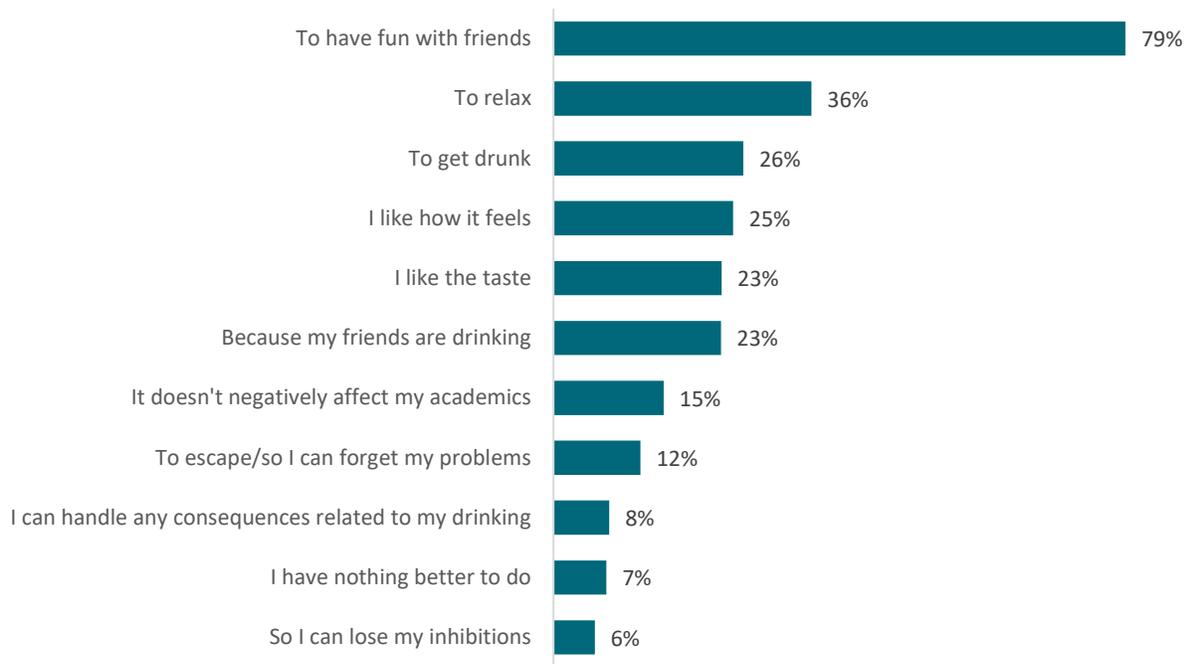
**Figure 24: Location of alcohol consumption (n=1,368)**



Students who had consumed alcohol in the past year were asked what contributed to their decision to drink alcohol. Overall, the most common factors reported were to have fun with friends (79% vs. 85% in 2020), to relax (36% vs. 46% in 2020), and to get drunk (26% vs. 30% in 2020; Figure 25).

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

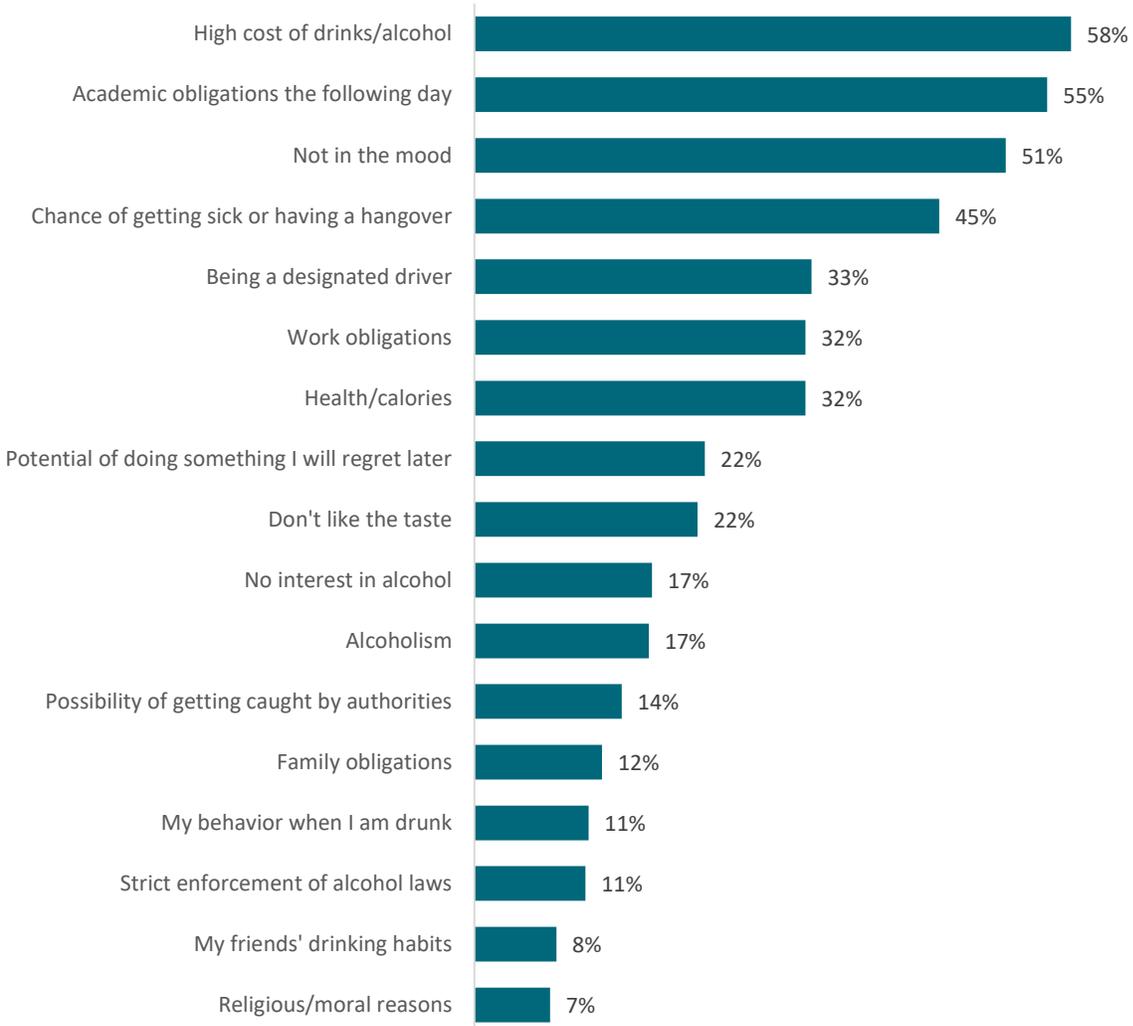
**Figure 25: Factors contributing to alcohol consumption (n=1,368)**



In contrast, students were asked what factors contribute to their decision to drink less or not drink alcohol at all. The high cost of alcohol (58% vs. 61% in 2020), having academic obligations the following day (55% vs. 63% in 2020), and not being in the mood to drink (51% vs. 63% in 2020) were the most common factors chosen (Figure 26). Cost of alcohol replaced academic obligations the following day as the top factor chosen in 2020.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

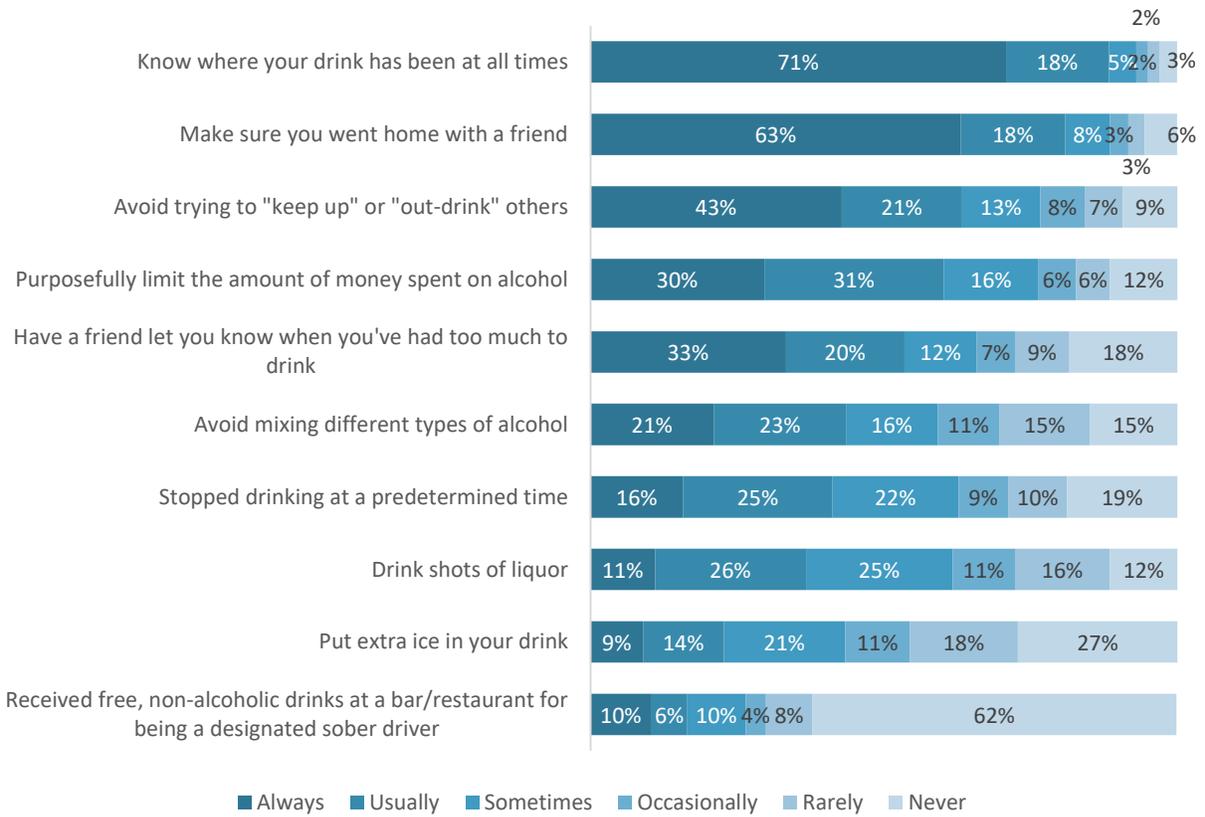
**Figure 26: Factors contributing to drinking less or not drinking alcohol (n=1,368)**



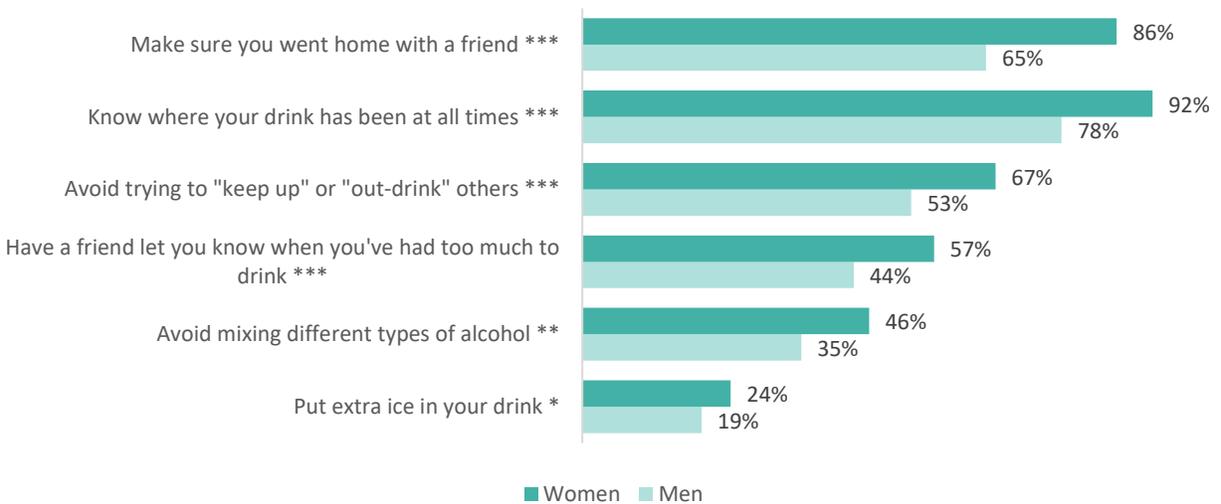
Students were asked how often they engaged in certain behavior at parties or social gatherings where alcohol was available in the past year (Figure 27). Overall, 88% of students (vs. 89% in 2020) indicated that they always or usually knew where their drink was at all times, and 81% of students (vs. 78% in 2020) reported always or usually making sure they went home with a friend. Women and men differed on six of the ten statements (Figure 28, organized by size of difference), Greeks and non-Greeks differed on four statements (Figure 29, organized by size of difference), and underage and of-age students differed on three statements (Figure 30, organized by size of difference). Student athletes were more likely than non-athletes to always or usually make sure they went home with a friend (90% vs. 80%,  $p < 0.05$ ).

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 27: Actions taken when alcohol was available**

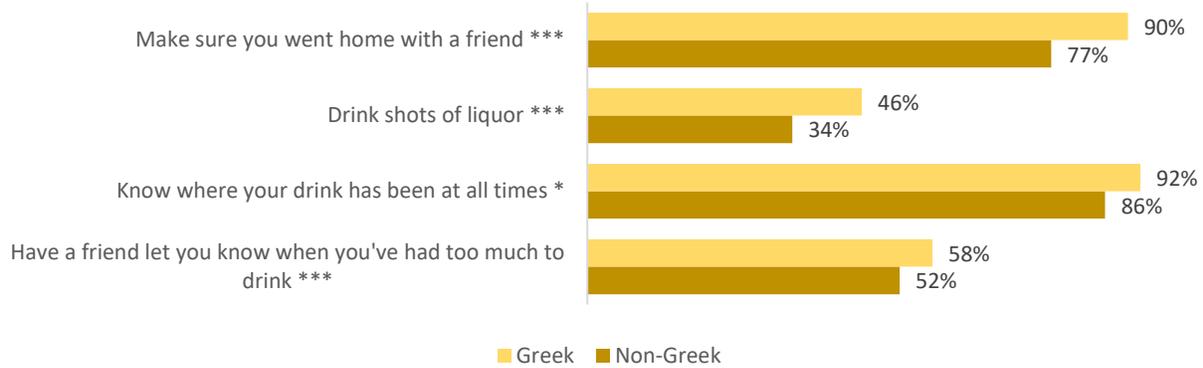


**Figure 28: Actions taken when alcohol was available by sex (women n=880-884; men n=311-313)**

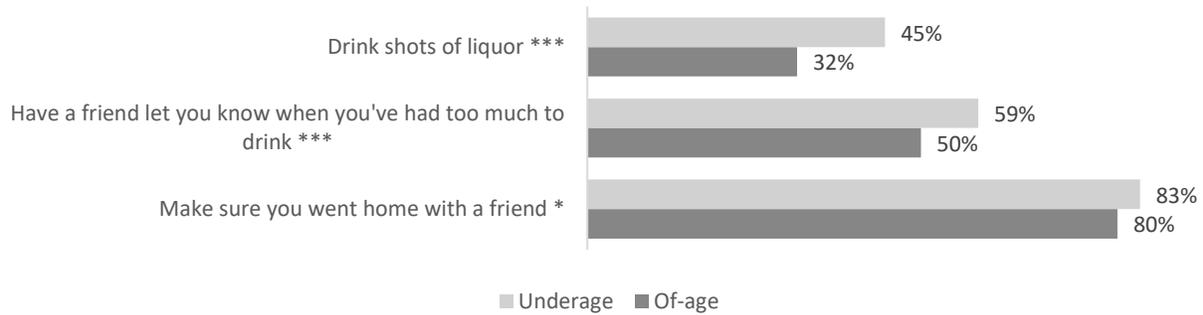


\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 29: Actions taken when alcohol was available by Greek (Greek n=312-314; non-Greek n=822-824)**

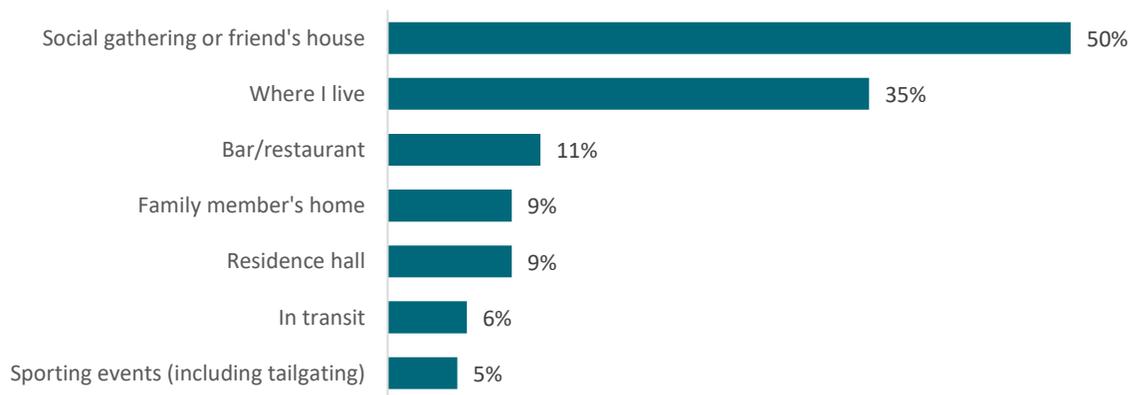


**Figure 30: Actions taken when alcohol was available by age (underage n=465-468; of-age n=727-730)**



Additionally, students were asked to indicate where they typically pre-party/pre-game (Figure 31). The most common locations reported were at social gatherings (50% vs. 54% in 2020), followed by where they lived (35% vs. 41% in 2020). Fewer than 5% said they pre-gamed in parking lots and in fraternity or sorority houses or communities in residence halls. Women were more likely than men to pre-game at a family member's home (10% vs. 6%,  $p < 0.05$ ).

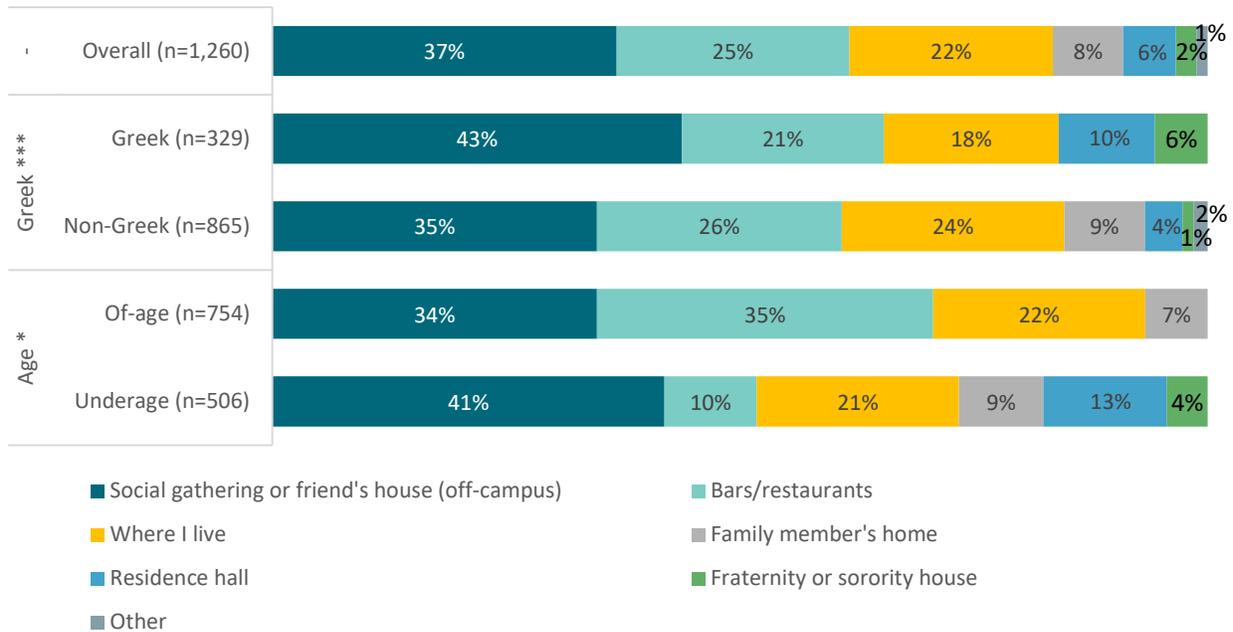
**Figure 31: Location of pre-party/pre-game (n=1,368)**



\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Students were asked to think back to the last time they consumed the most alcohol and indicate where that took place (see Figure 32). A social gathering or a friend’s house was reported to be the most common place students last consumed the most alcohol (37% vs. 41% in 2020), followed by bars/restaurants (25% vs. 24% in 2020) and where they lived (22% vs. 25% in 2020). However, the places were different depending on which group students belonged to. For example, where they lived was the second place for underage students, also shown in Figure 32.

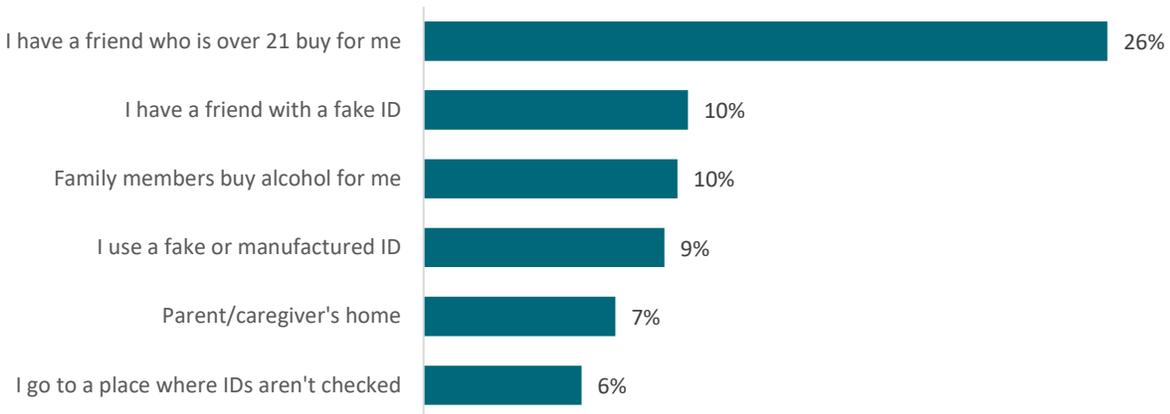
**Figure 32: Locations of greatest alcohol consumption**



Underage students who participated in the survey were asked how they obtained alcohol (Figure 33). About a quarter of underage students (26%, down from 52% in 2020) reported that they had a friend who was over 21 buy alcohol for them. Having a friend with a fake ID and family members (both 10%, compared to 15% and 21% respectively in 2020) were the second most common means of underage students obtaining alcohol. Less than 5% of underage students obtained their alcohol from fraternities or sororities and people they knew who would sell to them in convenience/grocery stores and bars/restaurants.

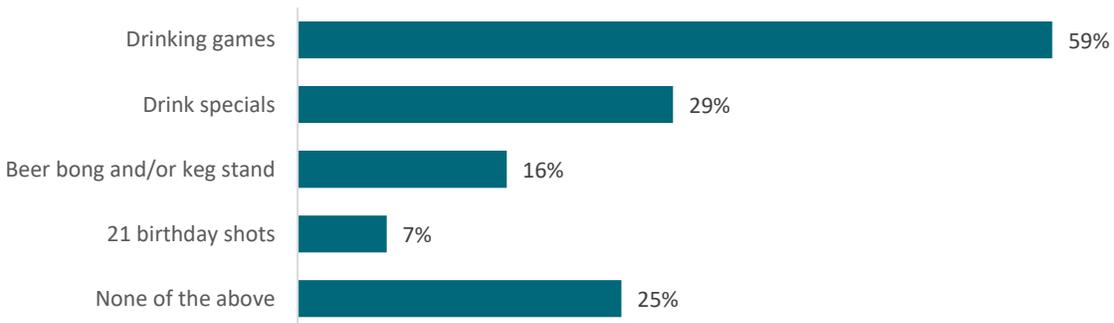
\*= p<.05, \*\*= p<.01 \*\*\*= p<.001

**Figure 33: Underage students' means of obtaining alcohol (n=1,104)**



Respondents were given a list of four alcohol-related activities and were asked which, if any, of the activities they had participated in during the past academic year (Figure 34). Overall, the most common activity students engaged in was drinking games (59% vs. 63% in 2020), followed by drink specials (29% vs. 37% in 2020). One in four students (25% vs. 29% in 2020) said they had not engaged in any of the activities in the past year.

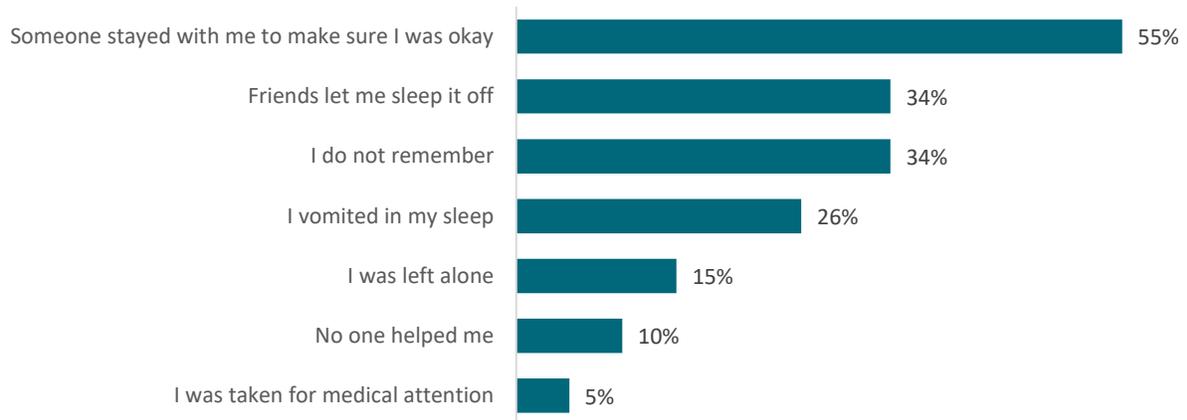
**Figure 34: Drinking activities engaged in (n=1,368)**



Students were asked if they had experienced alcohol poisoning in the last year, and overall, about 6% (n=1,368 drinkers) indicated that they had experienced alcohol poisoning.

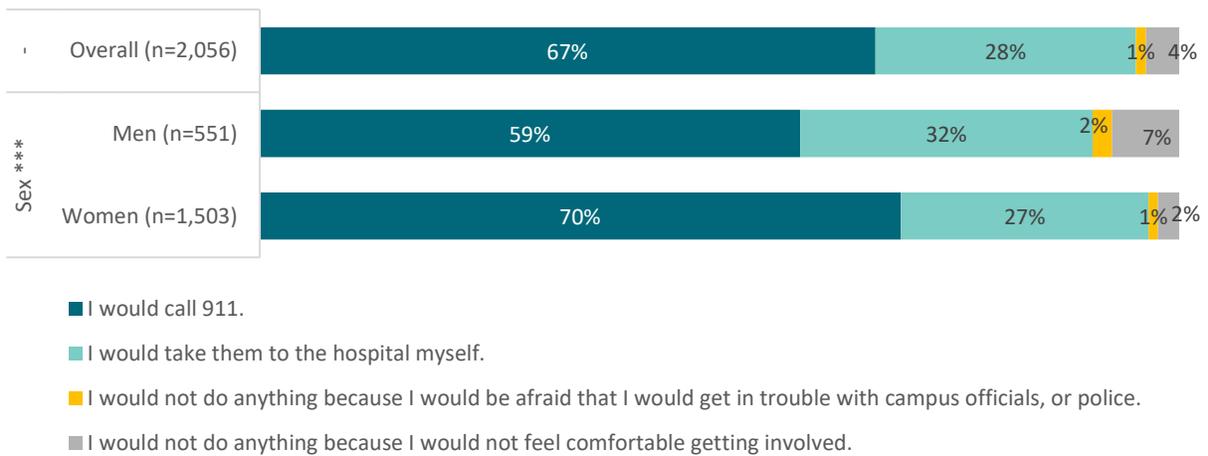
Among students who experienced alcohol poisoning (n=62), slightly over half (55% vs. 62% in 2020) reported that someone stayed with them to make sure they were okay (refer to Figure 35 for other results).

**Figure 35: Results of alcohol poisoning**



If in the presence of a student they suspected had alcohol poisoning, well over half of students (67% vs. 69% in 2020) indicated that they would call 9-1-1, and over a quarter (28% vs. 26% in 2020) said they would take the student to the hospital themselves (Figure 36). Compared to men, women were more likely to indicate they would call 911 and less likely to say they would not do anything because they would feel uncomfortable getting involved in the situation.

**Figure 36: Actions to take in the presence of a peer students suspected had alcohol poisoning**

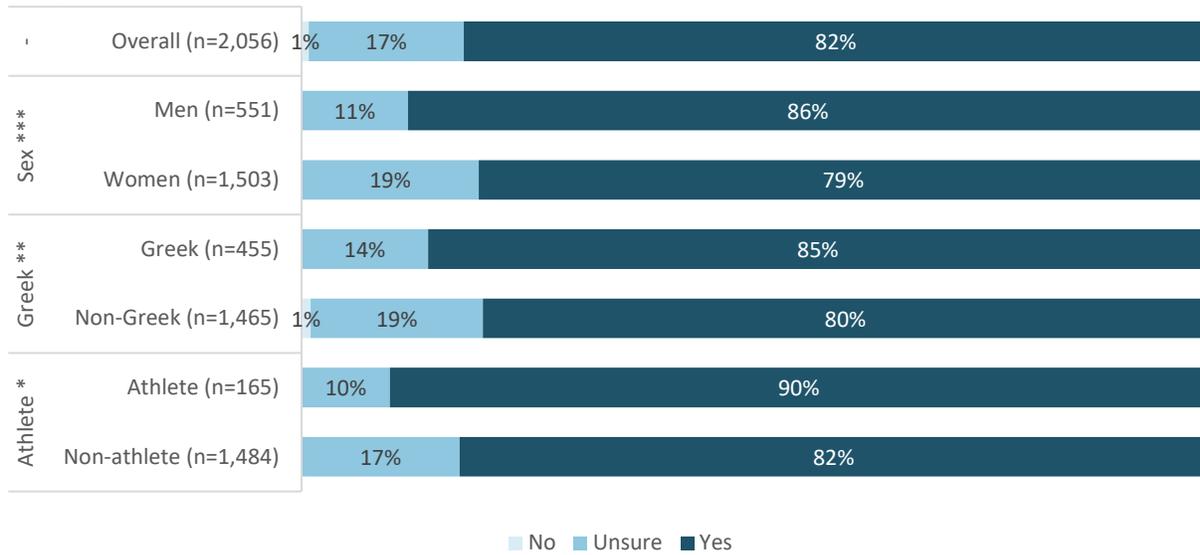


## Sexual Experiences with Alcohol

The majority of students reported that their campus had a sexual violence policy (82% vs. 71% in 2020). Men, Greek students, and athletes were more likely to report so, as presented in Figure 37.

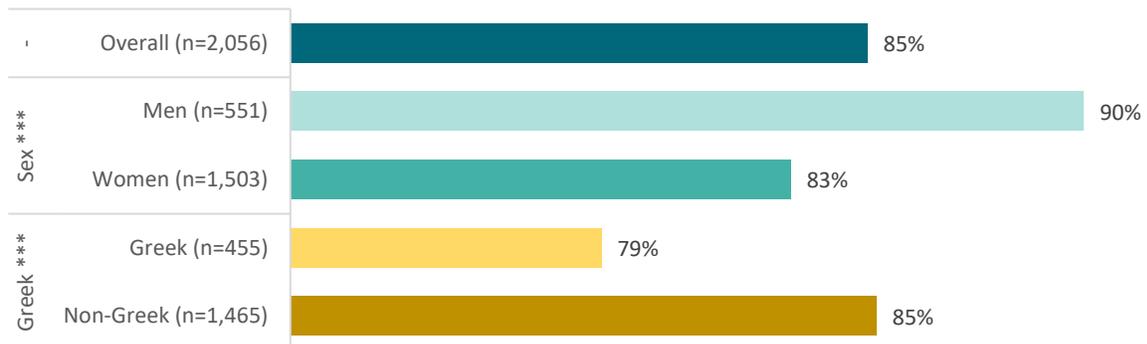
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 37: Awareness of a campus policy on sexual violence**



Overall, 85% of students (vs. 90% in 2020) reported that their campus was concerned about sexual violence. The rate was higher for men and non-Greek students (Figure 38).

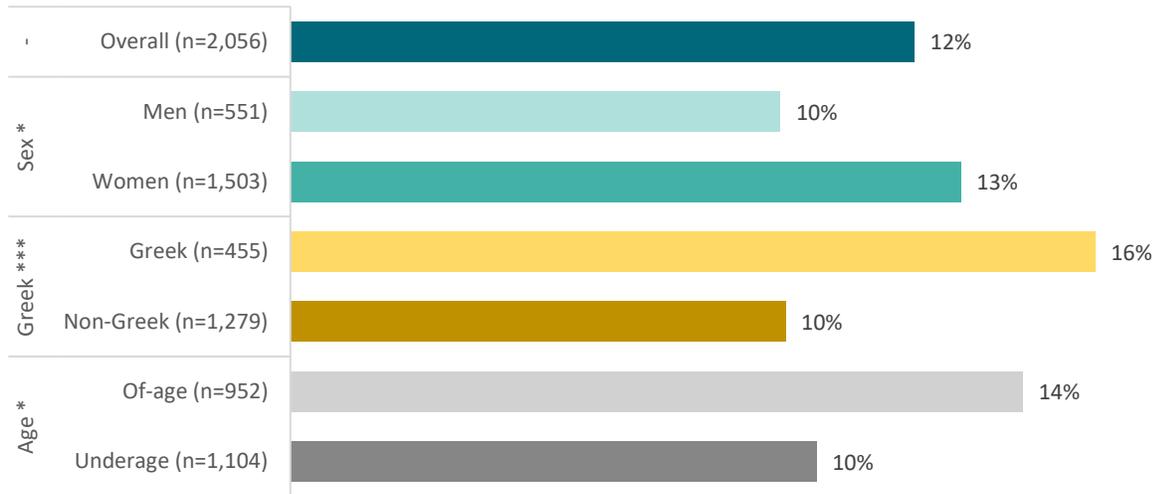
**Figure 38: Belief in campus being concerned about sexual violence**



Twelve percent of respondents (same as 2020) said they had used alcohol or drugs to help them feel more comfortable with a sexual partner in the past year. The rate was higher for women, Greek members, and older students, as shown in Figure 39.

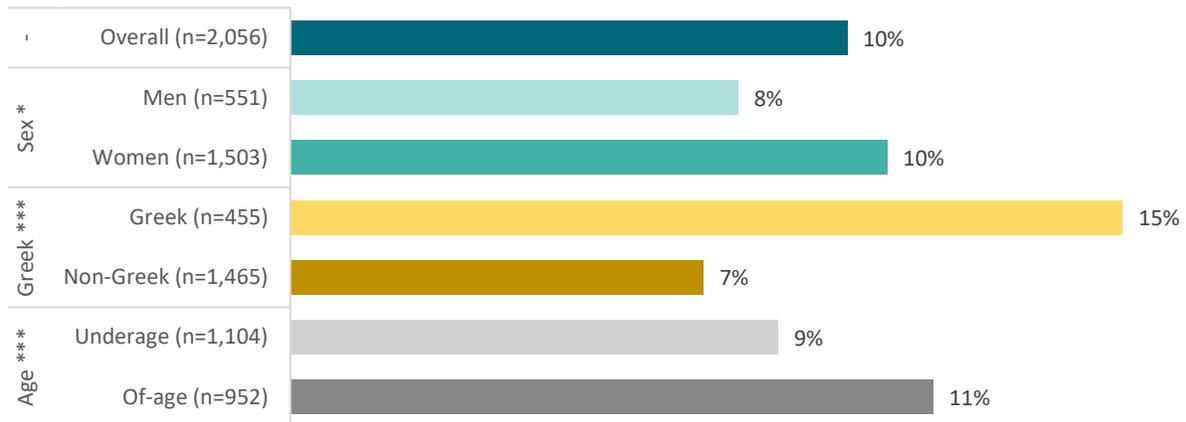
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 39: Using alcohol or drugs to help feel more comfortable with a sexual partner**



Furthermore, approximately 10% of students (vs. 14% in 2020) indicated that they had done more sexually than they had originally planned due to drinking alcohol or using drugs. The rate was higher for women, Greek members, and of-age students, as presented in Figure 40.

**Figure 40: Did more sexually than they had originally planned due to drinking alcohol or using drugs**



The majority of students (87% vs. 83% in 2020) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement “If both people are drunk, it can’t be rape.” Women were more likely than men to disagree or strongly disagree with the statement, as presented in Figure 41.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 41: Level of agreement with rape scenario**

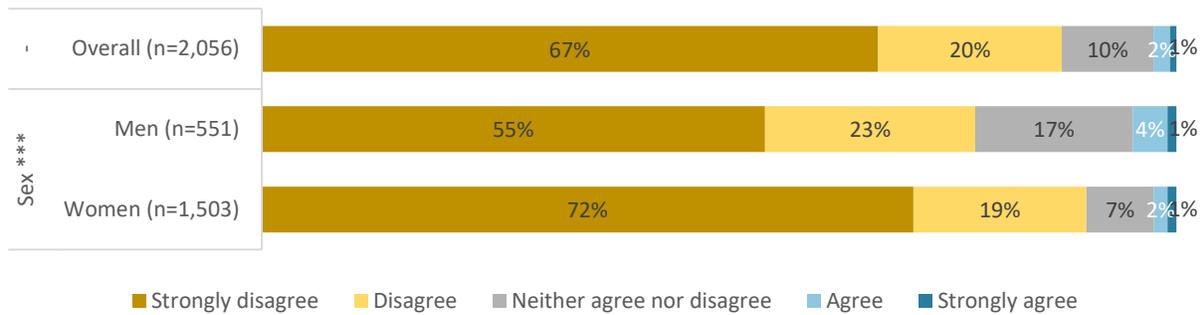


Figure 42 shows how often students experienced sexual harms while they were drinking or because of their drinking. Overall, students reported not using protection when they had sex as a result of drinking (21% vs. 18% in 2020), having sex with someone they would not have, had they been sober (8% vs. 11% in 2020), and insulting or swearing at their partner (8% vs. 9% in 2020) as sexual harms caused by drinking.

**Figure 42: Sexual harms experienced during or as a result of drinking**

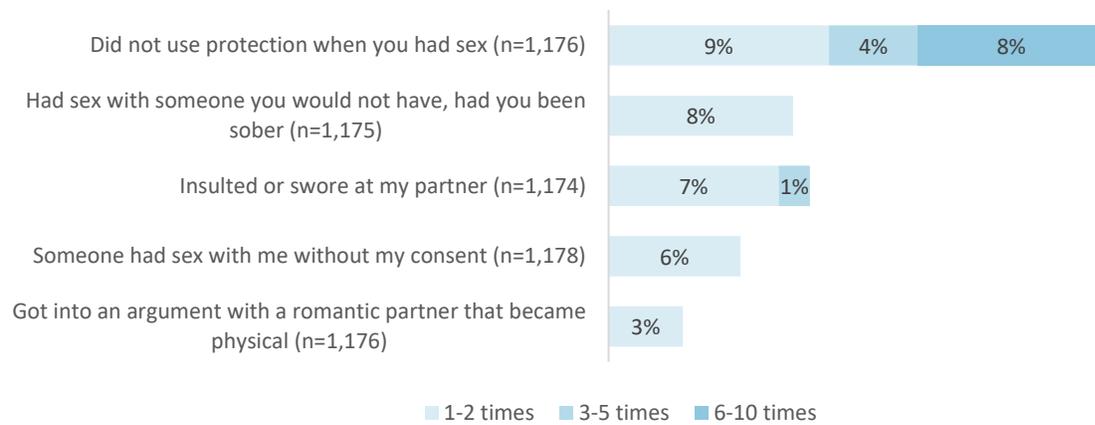


Table 5 presents significant demographic group differences in experiencing sexual harms due to drinking. One of the six harms was significantly different between men and women and two harms were significantly different between younger (underage) and older (of-age) students. Women and underage students reported higher rates for those items.

**Table 5: Group differences in sexual harms experienced during or as a result of drinking**

	Sex			Age		
	Women	Men	Sig.	Underage	Of-age	Sig.
Someone had sex with me without my consent				10%	4%	***
Had sex with someone you would not have, had you been sober				12%	7%	*
Insulted or swore at my partner	11%	5%	*			

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Students were asked questions regarding bystander intervention and help seeking behaviors. Respondents indicated how likely they were to engage in a list of behaviors (Figure 43). Students were more likely to intervene if they heard a friend talking about coercing someone to have sex (80%, down from 96% in 2020). The scenario in which students were least likely to intervene was if they heard what sounded like yelling or fighting through their residence hall/apartment walls (75%, same as 2020).

**Figure 43: Likelihood to intervene as bystander (n=1,683)**

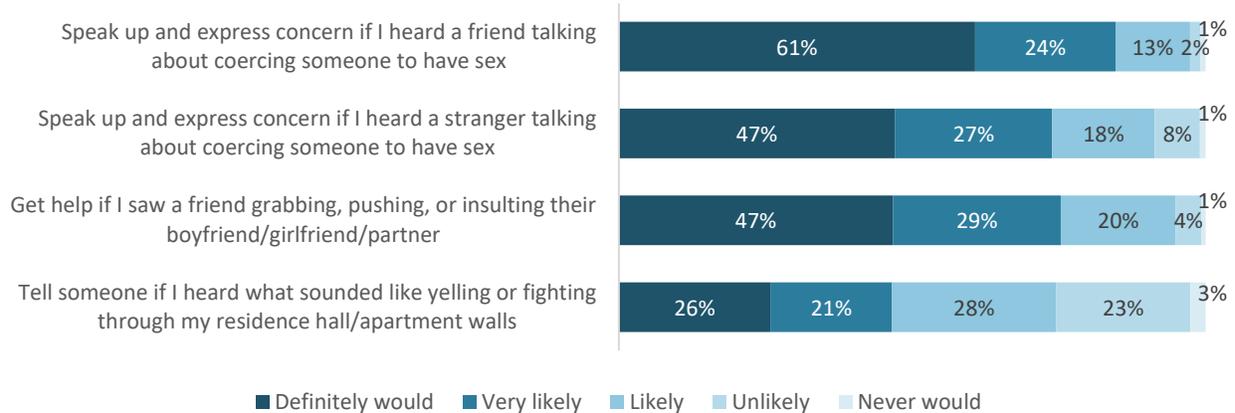


Table 6 shows significant demographic group differences in likelihood to intervene as a bystander. Women and of-age students were more likely than their counterparts to intervene if they heard a stranger talking about coercing someone to have sex. Of-age students were also more likely than underage students to tell someone if they heard what sounded like yelling or fighting through their residence hall/apartment walls.

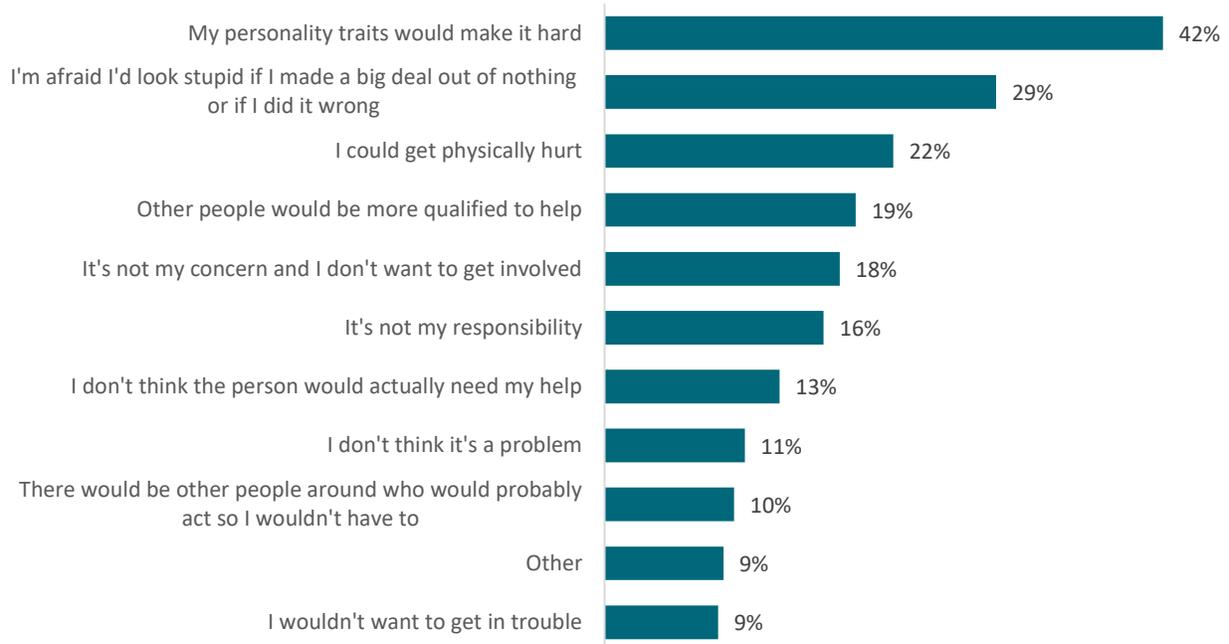
**Table 6: Group differences in likelihood to intervene as bystander**

	Sex			Age		
	Women	Men	Sig.	Underage	Of-age	Sig.
Tell someone if I heard what sounded like yelling or fighting through my residence hall/apartment walls				60%	<b>63%</b>	*
Speak up and express concern if I heard a stranger talking about coercing someone to have sex	<b>76%</b>	72%	**	74%	<b>76%</b>	*

Respondents that indicated they would be unlikely to intervene or never would in the above scenarios were asked to select reasons that would prevent them from intervening from a list of statements (Figure 44). Slightly over two-fifths of the students (42% vs. 44% in 2020) said that their personality traits would make it difficult, and over a quarter (29% vs. 26% in 2020) indicated that they were afraid they would look stupid if they made a big deal out of nothing or if they did it wrong.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 44: Reasons for not intervening (n=495)**



Significant differences were present between sex and age groups in reasons for not intervening. Older (of-age) students were more likely than younger students to say it was not their responsibility to intervene while men were more likely than women to cite other reasons for not intervening (Table 7).

**Table 7: Group differences in reasons for not intervening**

	Sex			Age		
	Women	Men	Sig.	Underage	Of-age	Sig.
It's not my responsibility				16%	17%	*
Other	7%	15%	**			

Additionally, students were asked if they approved of a series of statements regarding alcohol and sexual assault (Figure 45). The majority of students approved of someone intervening if they saw someone taking advantage of another person (97% vs. 96% in 2020) and if they saw someone being taken advantage of sexually (97% vs. 96% in 2020).

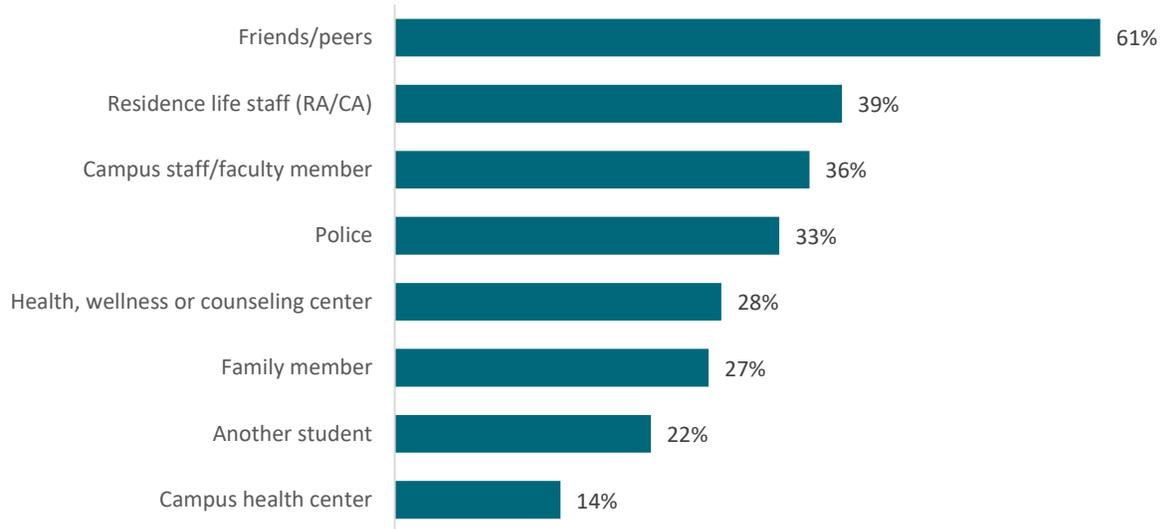
**Figure 45: Agreement with sexual assault and alcohol consumption scenarios**



\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Students were asked where they would go to for help for any of the situations after they occurred (Figure 46). Three-fifths of students (61% vs. 66% in 2020) indicated that they would get help from their friends/peers, and 39% (same as 2020) marked residence life staff. Meanwhile, only 14% (same as 2020) said they would get help from the campus health center, making it the least common response option chosen.

**Figure 46: Help seeking (n=2,056)**



### Drug Use and Related Behaviors

Students were asked if they currently took any prescription medication or over-the-counter drugs. Overall, 45% of students indicated that they did (n=1,650).

Students indicated that they had used pain medication/opiates (4% vs. 5% in 2020), stimulants (4% vs. 6% in 2020), sleeping medication (2%, same as 2020), or benzodiazepines/sedatives (1% vs. 2% in 2020) without a doctor's prescription in the past year, as presented in Figure 47.

**Figure 47: Prescription drugs used without a doctor's prescription (n=1,725-1,724)**

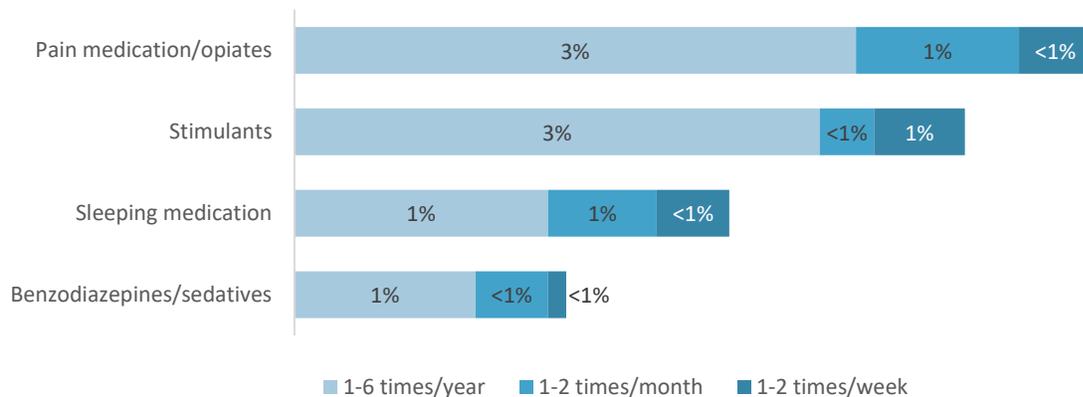


Table 8 shows significant demographic group differences in using prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription. For stimulants, the rate was higher for men and older (of-age) students. Younger

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

(underage) students reported using pain medication/opiates and sleeping medication than older students. Finally, more men indicated using prescription drugs that were not listed compared to women.

**Table 8: Group differences in prescription drugs used without a doctor's prescription**

	Sex			Age		
	Women	Men	Sig.	Underage	Of-age	Sig.
Stimulants	3%	5%	**	2%	4%	**
Pain medication/opiates				5%	2%	**
Sleeping medication				3%	1%	*
Other	1%	2%	**			

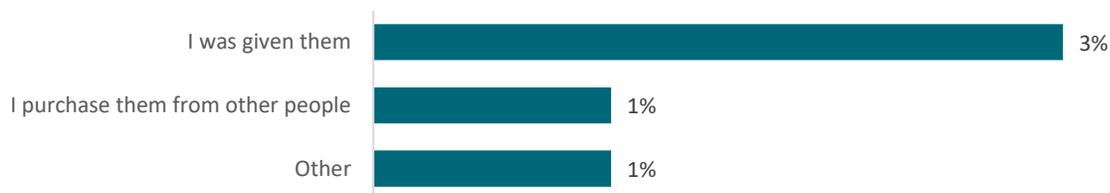
About 5% (vs. 7% in 2020) said that they had mixed alcohol with any prescription drugs used in a manner other than prescribed in the past year. When asked how often they had driven a vehicle after using prescription drugs in the past year, about 6% (same as 2020) indicated that they had. Non-Greek members were more likely than their counterparts to have done so, as presented in Figure 48.

**Figure 48: Driving a vehicle after using prescription drugs**



When asked how they obtained prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription, approximately 3% of all students (compared from 33% of students who used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription in 2020) reported that they were given them, and 1% of all students (compared to 31% of students who used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription in 2020) indicated that they purchased them from other people as shown in Figure 49.

**Figure 49: Ways of obtaining prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (n=2,056)**



Students were asked from whom they accessed their prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription. Among the students who used a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription, about 3% of all students (compared to 33% of students who used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription in 2020) said that they obtained their prescription drugs from friends, while 2% of all students (compared to 14% of students who used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription in 2020) obtained from a family member, as presented in Figure 50.

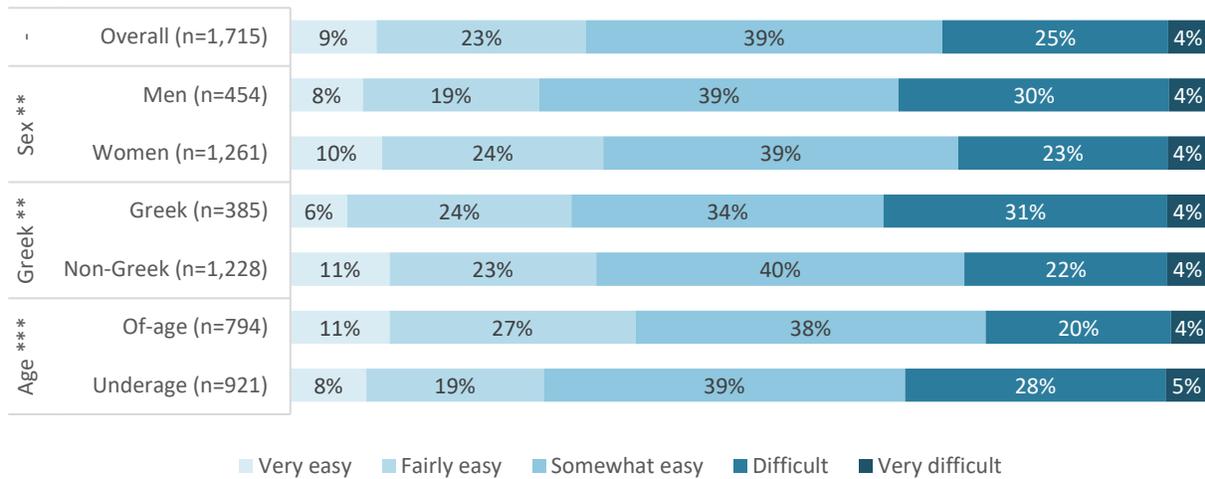
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 50: Accessing prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (n=2,056)**



Students were asked to indicate how easy they thought it was for the typical student to obtain prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription, and about 32% (vs. 40% in 2020) marked “fairly easy” or “very easy”, while 29% (vs. 22% in 2020) marked “difficult” or “very difficult”. Women, non-Greek, and older students were more likely to think it easier for the typical student to obtain prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription (Figure 51).

**Figure 51: Perceived ease of obtaining prescription drugs**



Slightly over three-quarters of students (93%, slightly up from 92% in 2020) mentioned using prescription drugs without a prescription, or using prescription drugs other than as directed, as being equally as dangerous as using illegal drugs.

Students were asked how often they had used marijuana in the past year (Figure 52). The percentages of students who used marijuana, marijuana edibles, and/or marijuana derivatives were 25%, 25%, and 16% respectively. Marijuana usage was down slightly from 27% in 2020, but marijuana edible usage and marijuana derivatives usage were up slightly from 20% and 15% respectively.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 52: Marijuana use in the past year (n=1,702-1,713)**

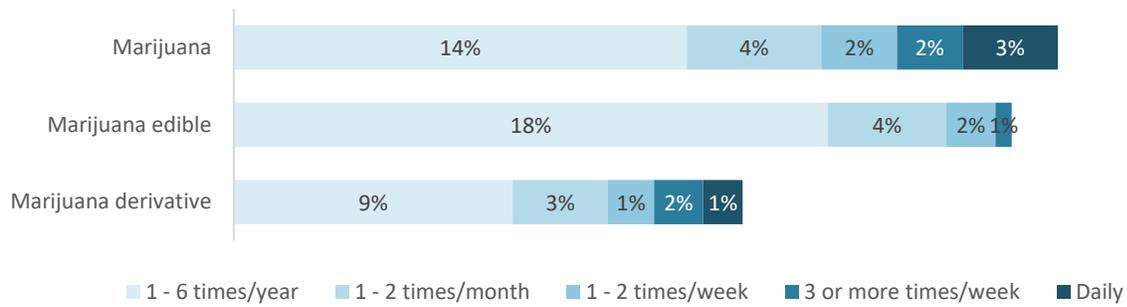


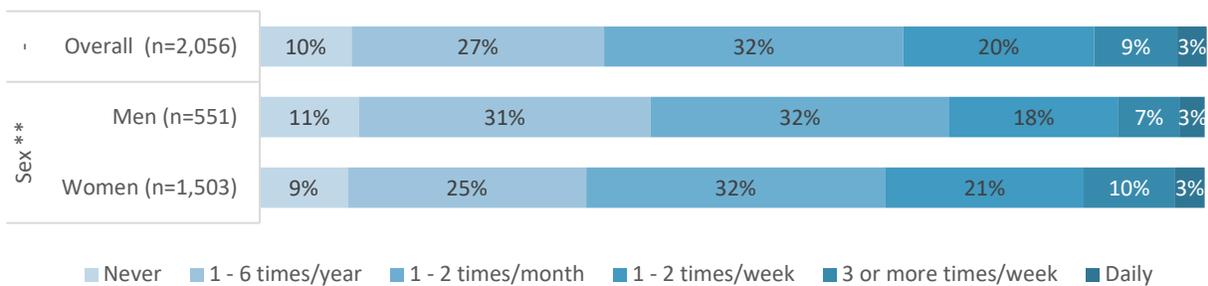
Table 9 shows significant demographic group differences in marijuana use. Of-age and non-athlete students were more likely to use marijuana and marijuana edibles. Men were more likely than women to use marijuana and marijuana derivatives.

**Table 9: Group differences in marijuana use**

	Sex			Age			Athlete		
	Women	Men	Sig.	Underage	Of-age	Sig.	Athlete	Non-athlete	Sig.
Marijuana	20%	23%	*	19%	23%	*	16%	25%	*
Marijuana edible				18%	23%	**	13%	25%	**
Marijuana derivative	12%	15%	***						

More than a quarter of students (27% vs. 35% in 2020) thought the typical student on their campus used marijuana at least 1-2 times a week. Women were more likely than men to mark higher frequencies, as shown in Figure 53.

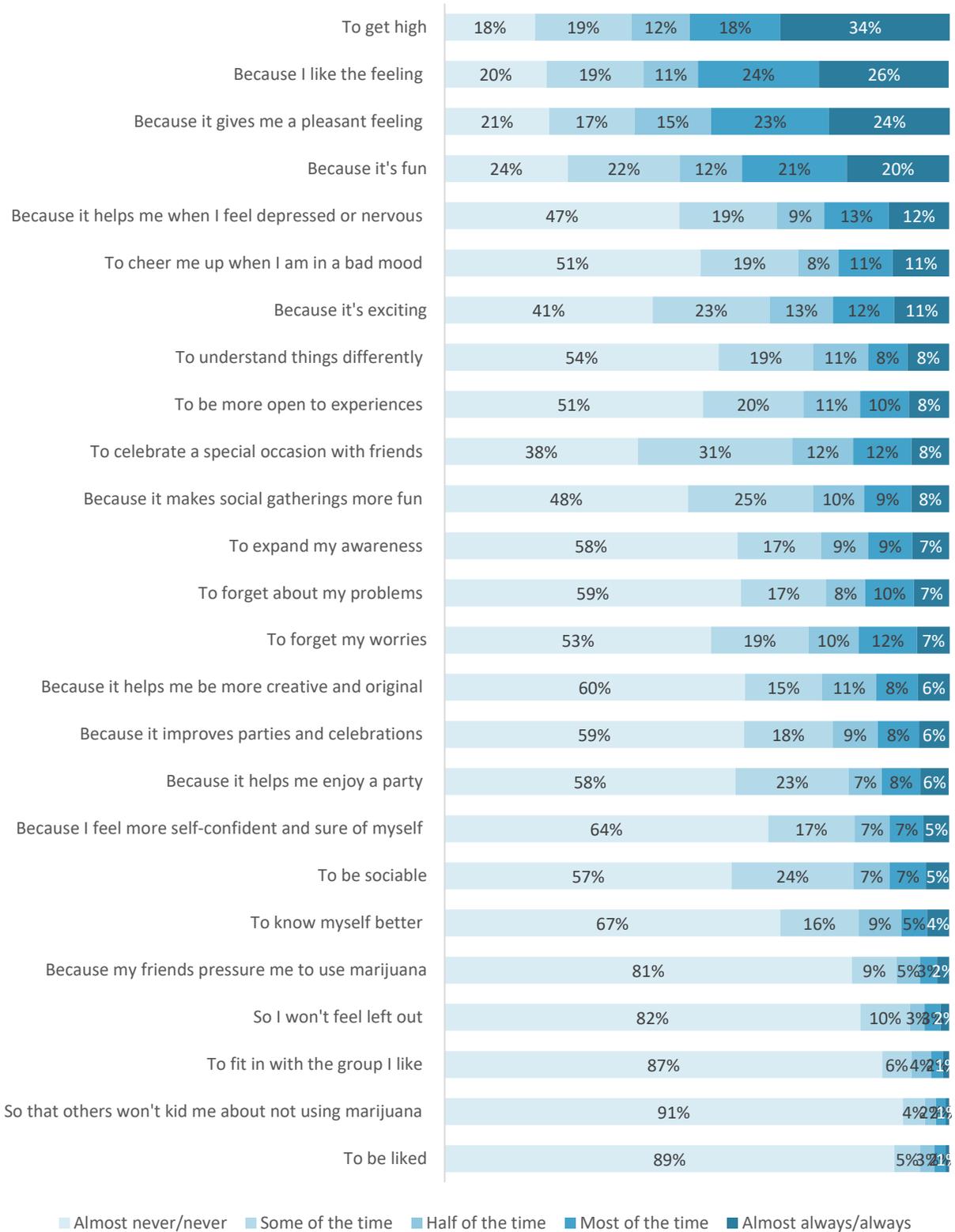
**Figure 53: Perception on the typical student on campus using marijuana**



Reasons for using marijuana were new questions in 2022 (Figure 54). Men were more likely than women to report almost always/always using marijuana for some reasons (see Figure 55, organized by size of difference).

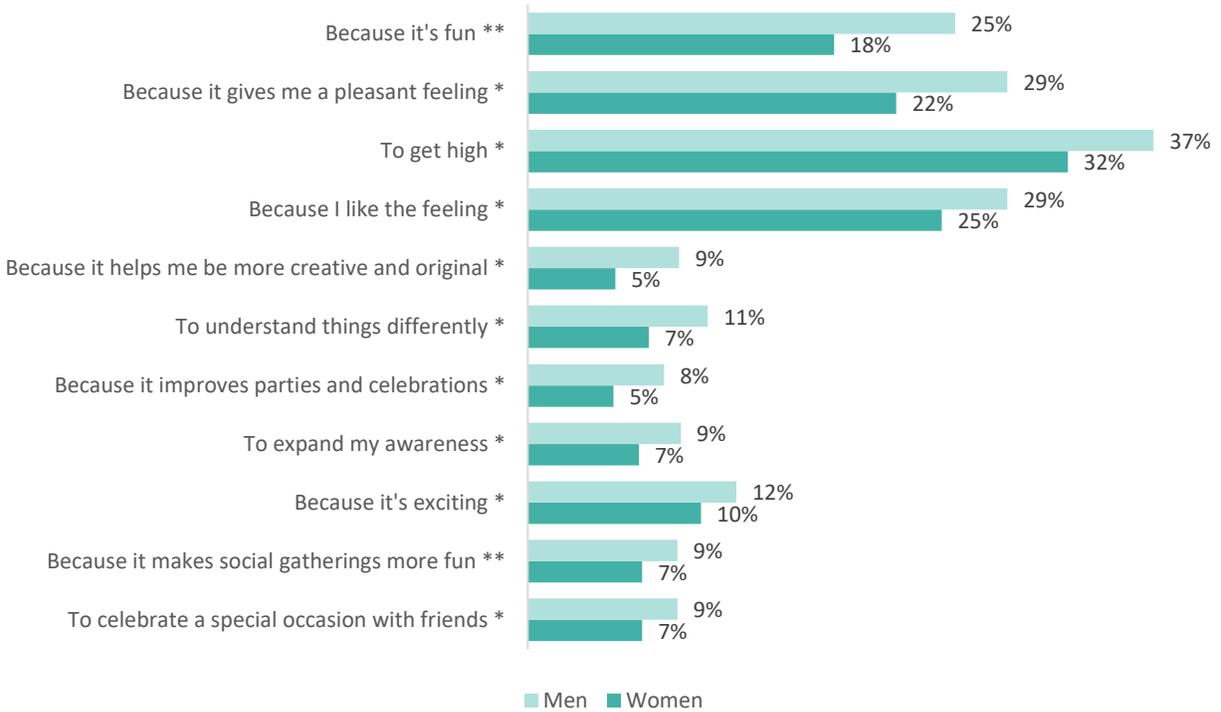
\*= p<.05, \*\*= p<.01 \*\*\*= p<.001

**Figure 54: Reasons for using marijuana (n=409-416)**



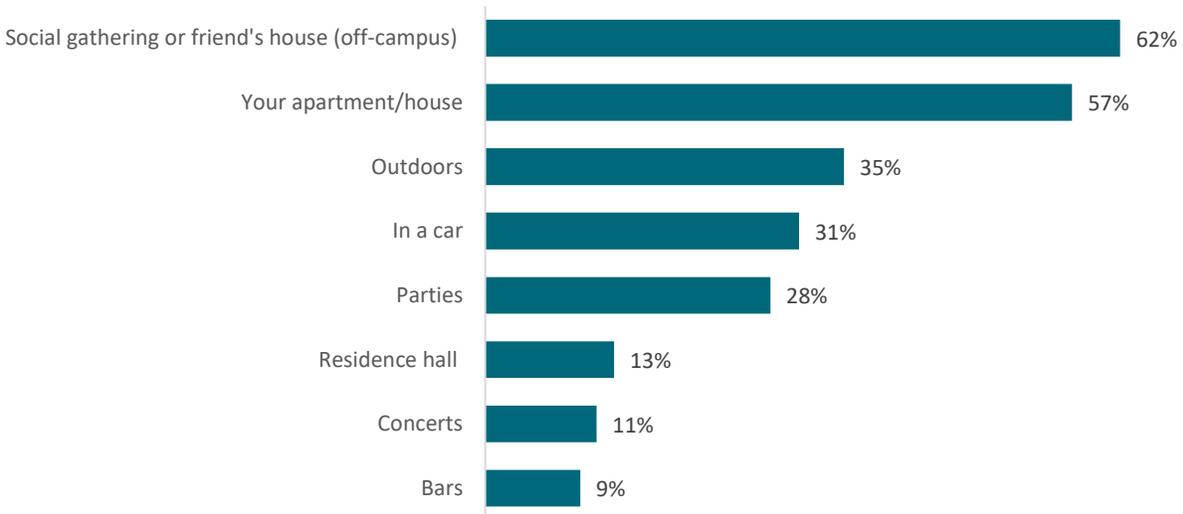
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 55: Almost always/always use marijuana for reason (men n=121-123; women n=289-293)**



Of the students who indicated using marijuana in the past year, over three-fifths (62% vs. 69% in 2020) used it at a gathering or friend’s house off campus, followed by their apartment/house (57% vs. 52% in 2020), outdoors (35%, same as 2020), and in a car (31% vs. 37% in 2020), as presented in Figure 56. Less than 5% of students said they used marijuana at athletic events and in Greek houses.

**Figure 56: Location of marijuana use (n=430)**

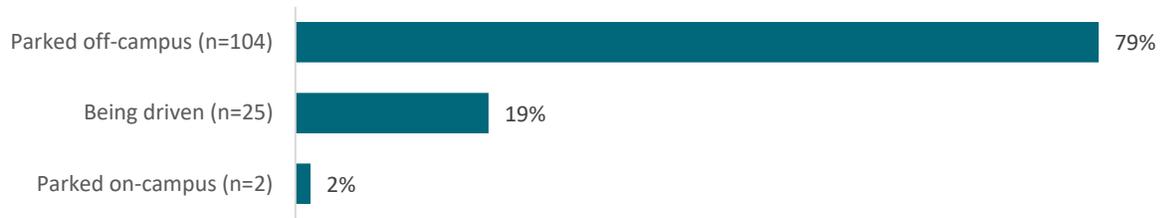


Students who indicated that they had used marijuana in a car were asked what the status of the car was. Over three-quarters of respondents (79% vs. 73% in 2020) said that the car was parked off-campus

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

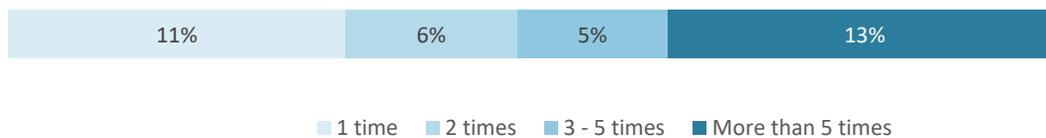
(Figure 57). Underage students were more likely than of-age students to report using marijuana while their car was parked off-campus (89% vs. 67%,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Figure 57: The status of the car when using marijuana in a car (n=131)**



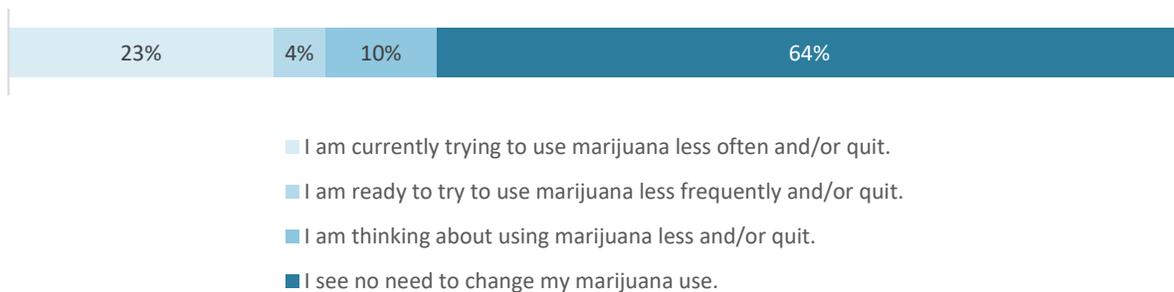
Overall, 36% (vs. 41% in 2020) of students who said they had used marijuana in the past year indicated that they had driven a vehicle after using marijuana at least one time (Figure 58).

**Figure 58: Driving a vehicle after using marijuana (n=413)**



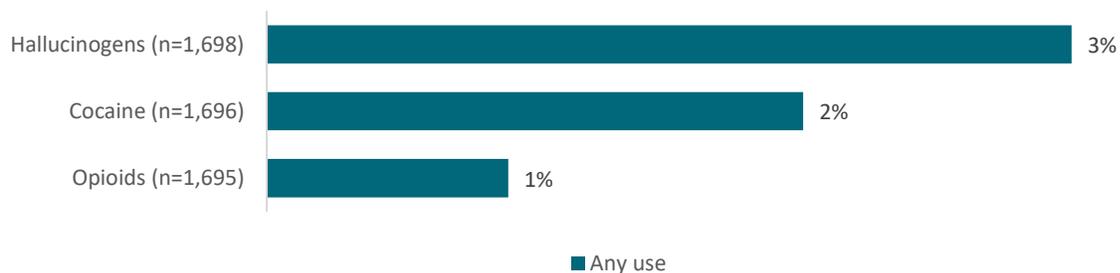
When asked what their intentions were regarding changing their marijuana use, over three-fifths of respondents (64% vs. 66% in 2020) said they saw no need to change their marijuana use (Figure 59).

**Figure 59: Intentions to change the way you use marijuana (n=411)**



A small number of students reported using hallucinogens (3% vs. 5% in 2020), cocaine (2% vs. 3% in 2020), and opioids (1%, a new response option for 2022) in the past year, as shown in Figure 60. Only five students reported using methamphetamines (0.03%).

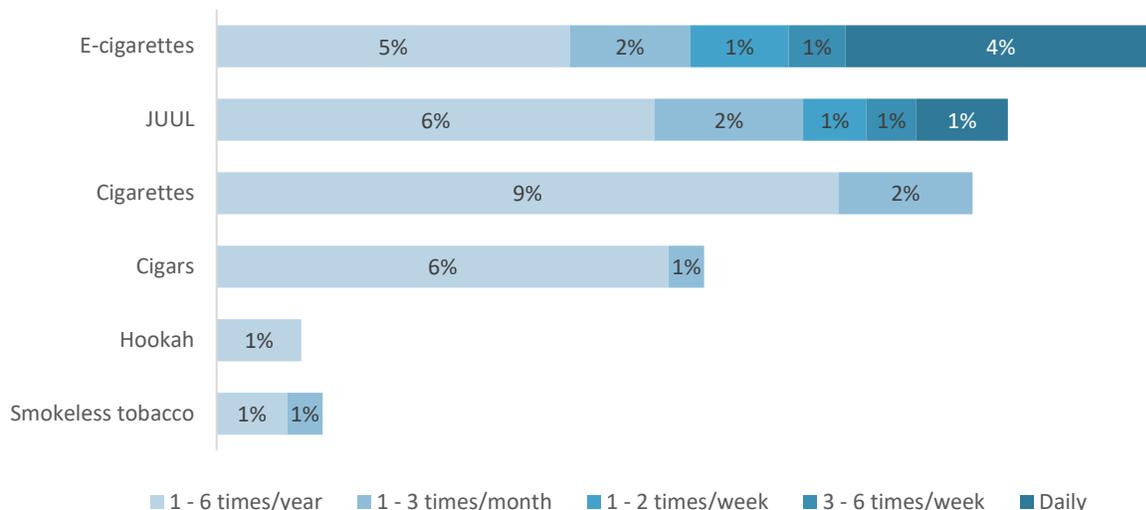
**Figure 60: Use of hallucinogens, cocaine, and opioids (n=1,695-1,698)**



\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

When asked about their tobacco use in the past year, the most commonly used item was e-cigarettes, with 13% (vs. 15% in 2020) of respondents indicating use and 6% indicating use at least once a week (Figure 61). This was followed by JUUL (11%), which was the most commonly used item in 2020 (23%).

**Figure 61: Use of tobacco products (n=1,690)**



Significant differences in using tobacco products were found between demographic sub-groups (Table 10). Three of the seven products were significantly different between men and women; men turned out to be more likely than women to use tobacco products. Two products were significantly different between Greek and non-Greek students, with Greek students more likely than non-Greek students to use those products. Of-age students were more likely to use cigars than underage students and non-athletes were more likely to use e-cigarettes than athletes.

**Table 10: Group differences in use of tobacco products**

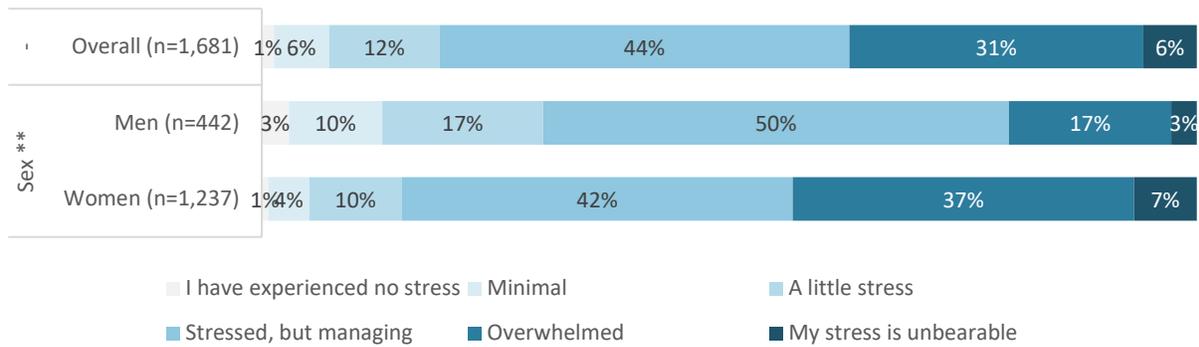
	Sex			Greek			Age			Athlete		
	Women	Men	Sig.	Non-Greek	Greek	Sig.	Underage	Of-age	Sig.	Non-athlete	Athlete	Sig.
Cigarettes	8%	13%	**	8%	16%	**						
Cigars	3%	14%	***				4%	8%	***			
Smokeless tobacco	1%	4%	***									
E-cigarettes										14%	7%	*
JUUL				8%	14%	**						

### Alcohol Use and Related Behaviors

Students were asked a series of questions pertaining to mental health. When queried about how stressed they felt in the past two weeks, about 37% of students (same as 37% in 2020) indicated that they were overwhelmed by their stress or that their level of stress was unbearable. Women reported feeling more severe stress than men, as shown in Figure 62.

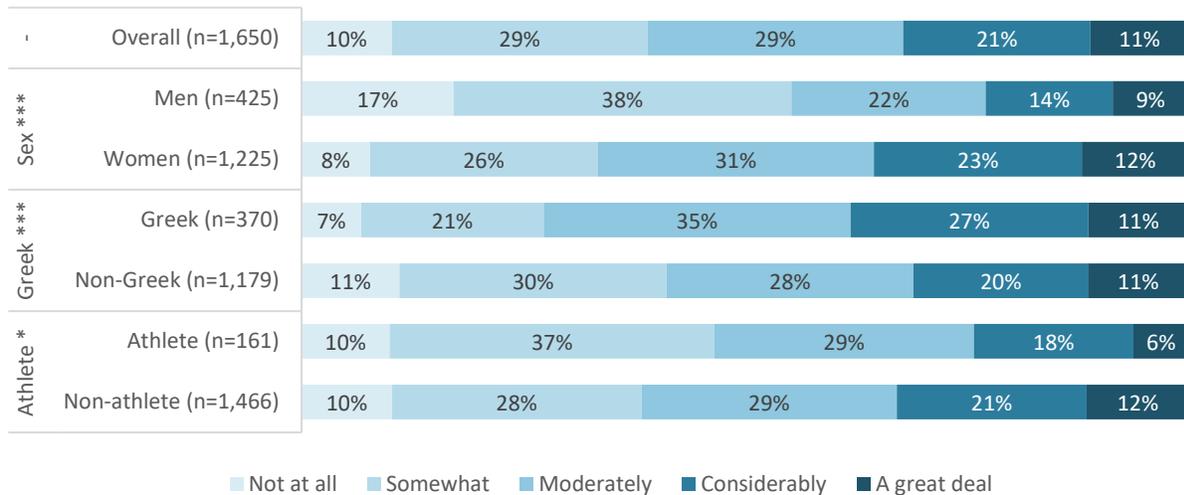
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 62: Level of stress in the past two weeks**



Students were also asked to report the degree to which stress impacted or interfered with their academic life and personal life. The percentage of students who said that stress impacted or interfered considerably or a great deal with their academic life turned out to be 32% (similar to 33% in 2020). Women, Greek students, and non-athletes reported greater impact or interference with academic life from stress (Figure 63).

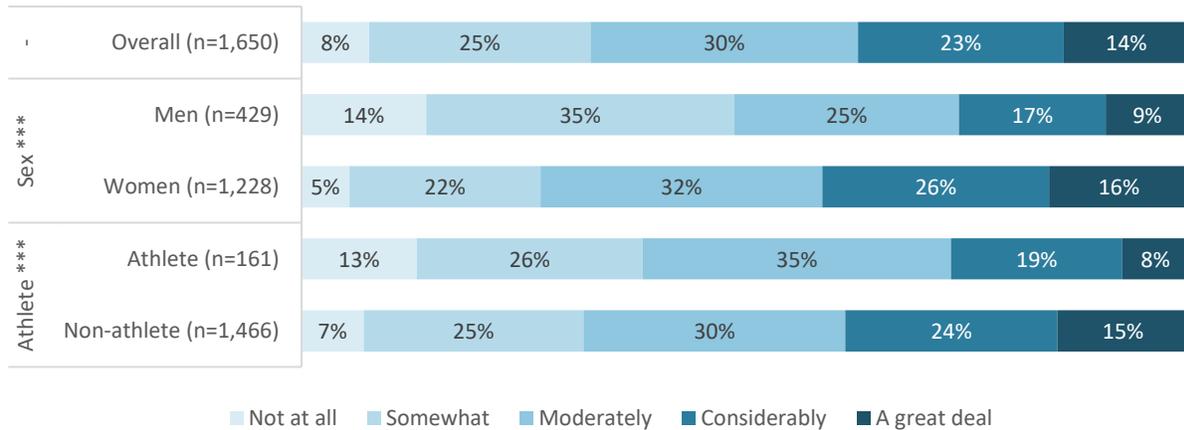
**Figure 63: The degree to which stress impacted/interfered with academic life**



Meanwhile, 37% (similar to 38% in 2020) of students said that stress impacted or interfered considerably or a great deal with their personal life. Women and non-athletes reported greater impact or interference with personal life from stress (Figure 64).

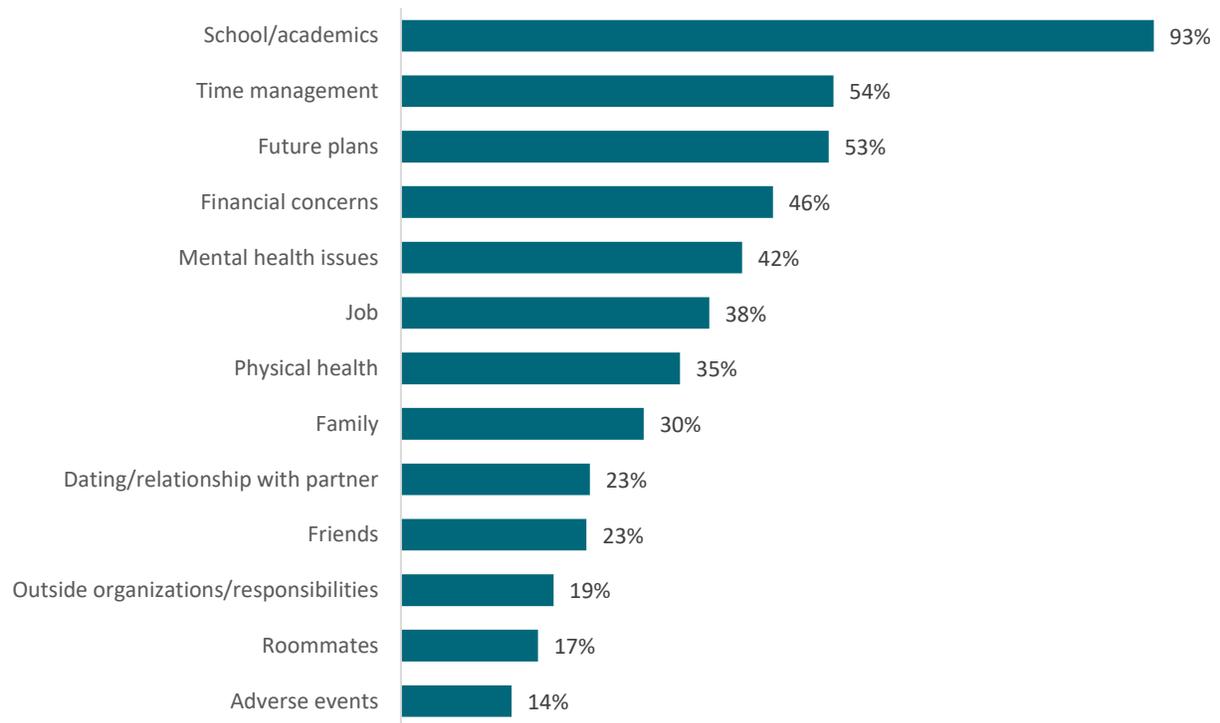
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 64: The degree to which stress impacted/interfered with personal life**



Nine out of ten students (93% vs. 90% in 2020) said school/academics were their main stressor, while about half of respondents marked time management (54% vs. 50% in 2020) and future plans (53% vs. 57% in 2020), as shown in Figure 65. Similar to 2020, outside organizations/responsibilities, roommates, and adverse events (new response option in 2022) were the least common stressors.

**Figure 65: Main stressors (n=1,659)**

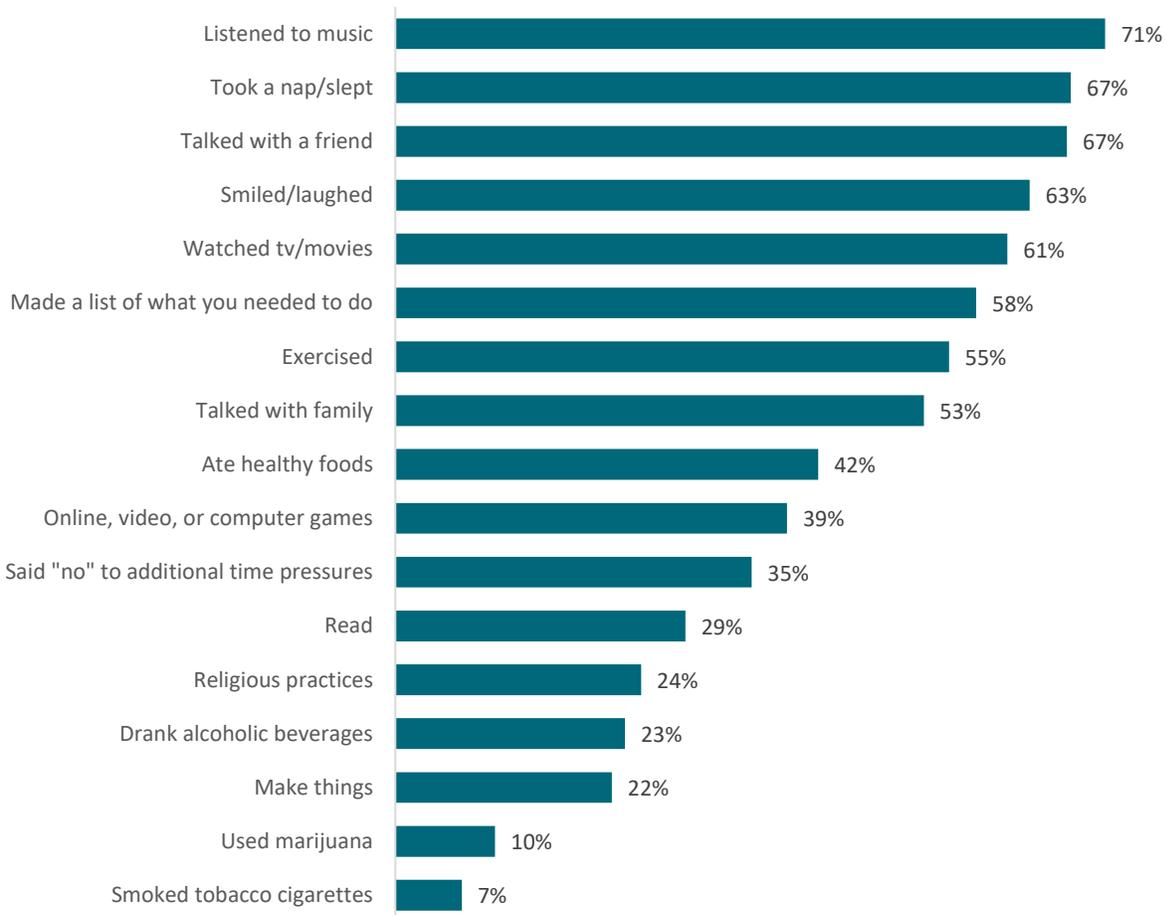


Students were asked what they did in the past two weeks to relieve stress (Figure 66). Listening to music (71% vs. 73% in 2020), taking a nap/sleeping (67% vs. 71% in 2020), talking with a friend (67% vs. 66% in 2020), smiling/laughing (63% vs. 65% in 2020), and watching tv/movies (61%, a new response option for 2022) were the most common ways students relieved their stress. Respondents were less likely to

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

report using marijuana (10%, same as 2020) or smoking tobacco/cigarettes (7% vs. 4% in 2020) as stress relievers.

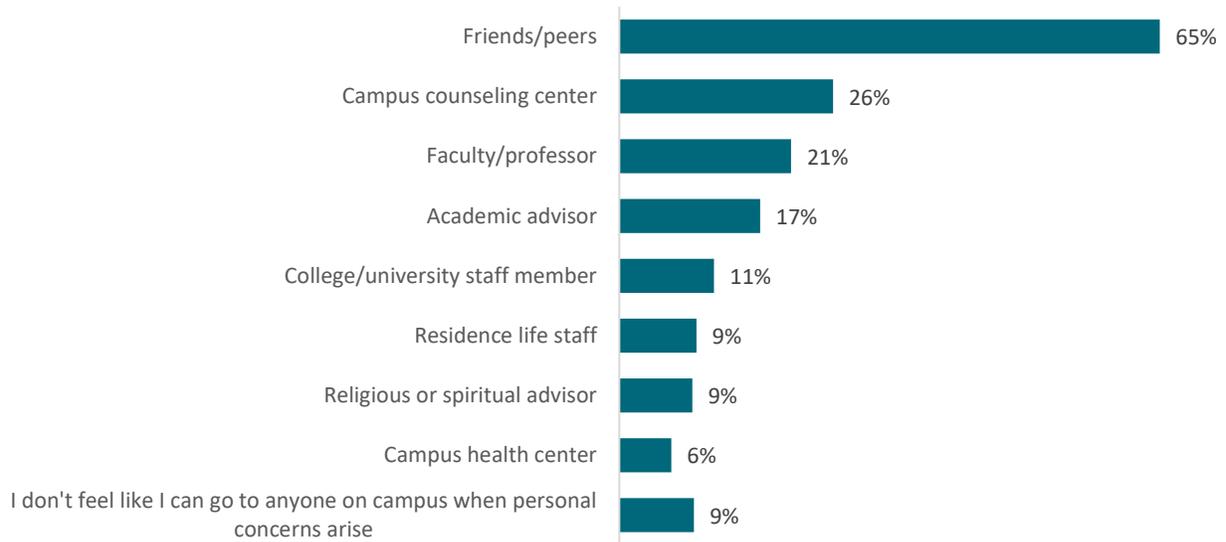
**Figure 66: Methods to relieve stress (n=1,659)**



When reaching out for support on campus due to personal concerns, two-thirds of students (65%, down from 85% in 2020) felt like they could reach out to friends/peers (Figure 67). Over a quarter (26% vs. 32% in 2020) reported feeling like they could go to the campus counseling center for support. Law enforcement/campus security (4% vs. 5% in 2020) and the campus health center (6% vs. 8% in 2020) were the least likely to be considered on-campus support. Compared to non-Greek members, Greek members were less likely to reach out to college/university staff for support and more likely to reach out to religious/spiritual advisors (Table 11).

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 67: On-campus support (n=2,056)**



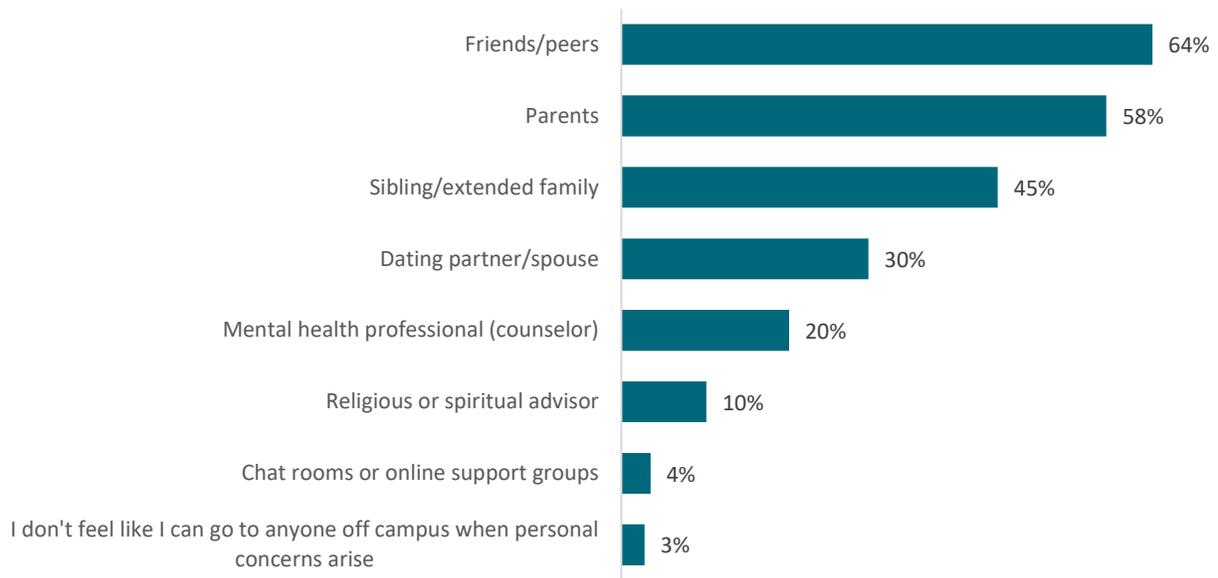
**Table 11: Greek group differences in on-campus support**

	Greek		
	Non-Greek	Greek	Sig.
College/university staff	12%	8%	*
Religious or spiritual advisor	7%	9%	*

When asked where students felt they could go to for support off-campus, friends/peers (64% vs. 78% in 2020) and parents (58% vs. 70% in 2020) turned out to be the most common responses, while chat rooms or online support groups (4% vs. 5% in 2020) and religious or spiritual advisor (10% vs. 13% in 2020) were the least common responses, as shown in Figure 68.

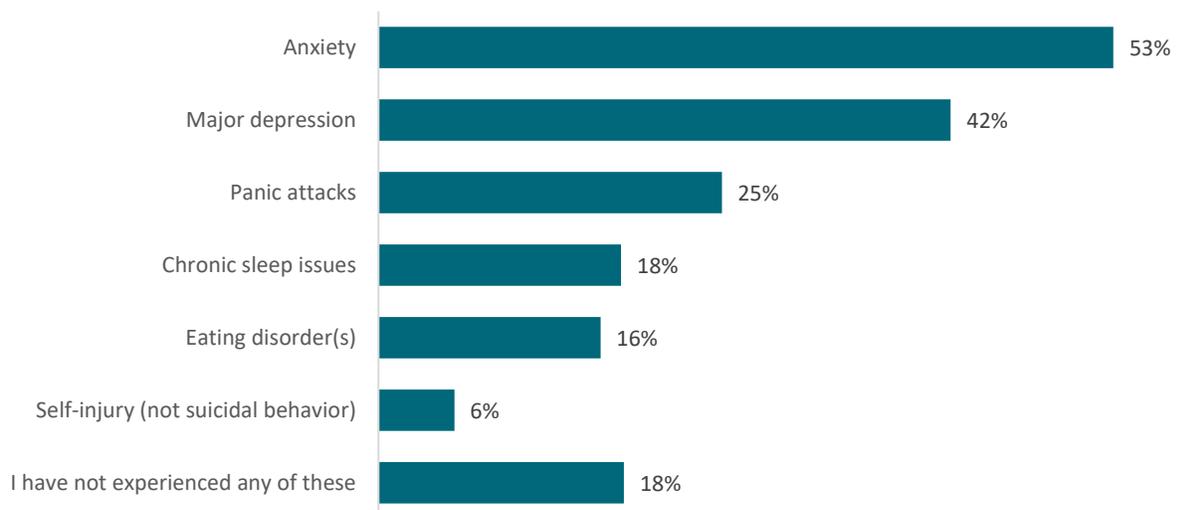
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 68: Off-campus support (n=2,056)**



Anxiety (53% vs. 61% in 2020), major depression (42% vs. 32% in 2020), and panic attacks (25% vs. 29% in 2020) were the most common mental health issues reported by students (Figure 69). Sexual assault (4%, same as 2020), abusive relationship (3% vs. 5% in 2020), bipolar disorder (3% vs. 4% in 2020), and alcohol abuse/dependency (2% vs. 3% in 2020) were the least common issues. Eighteen percent reported none of these experiences.

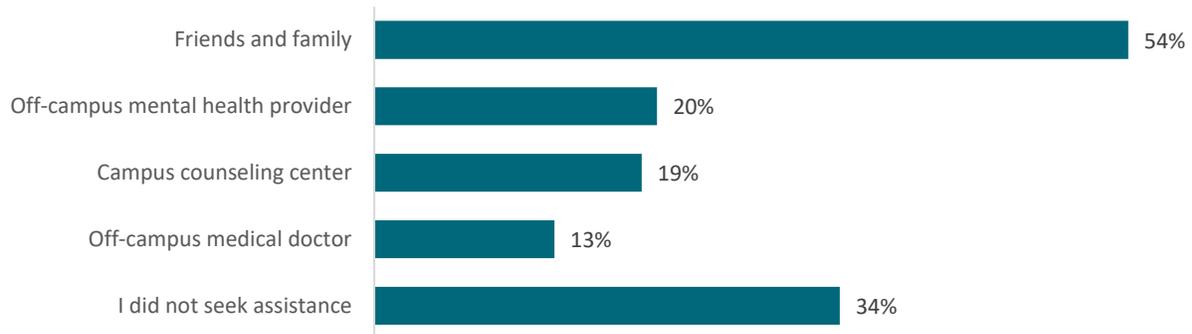
**Figure 69: Mental health issues (n=2,056)**



Of the students who experienced a mental health condition in the past year, about 34% (similar to 35% in 2020) did not seek assistance. More than half of the students (54% vs. 55% in 2020) initially sought assistance from friends and family, and about 20% (same as 2020) went to an off-campus mental health professional (Figure 70). Less than 5% of students sought assistance from religious or spiritual advisors, their campus health center, in-patient psychiatric facilities or hospital emergency rooms.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 70: Help seeking**



Under half of respondents (43% same as 43% in 2020) indicated that they had suicidal thoughts at some point in their lives (Figure 71). Non-Greek and non-athlete students were more vulnerable than their counterparts to suicidal thoughts in their lifetime.

**Figure 71: Suicidal thoughts - Lifetime**



When asked to report whether they had suicidal thoughts in the past year, about 53% (similar to 51% in 2020) marked “yes”. Non-Greek students were more vulnerable to suicidal thoughts in the past year, as presented in Figure 72.

**Figure 72: Suicidal thoughts in the past year**



When asked to report whether they had attempted suicide in the past year, about 3% (n=705) marked “yes”. When asked if they had sought assistance for their suicidal thoughts or attempts in the past year, about half of students (47%, comparable to 46% in 2020) indicated that they had. Women were more likely than men to seek assistance, as shown in Figure 73.

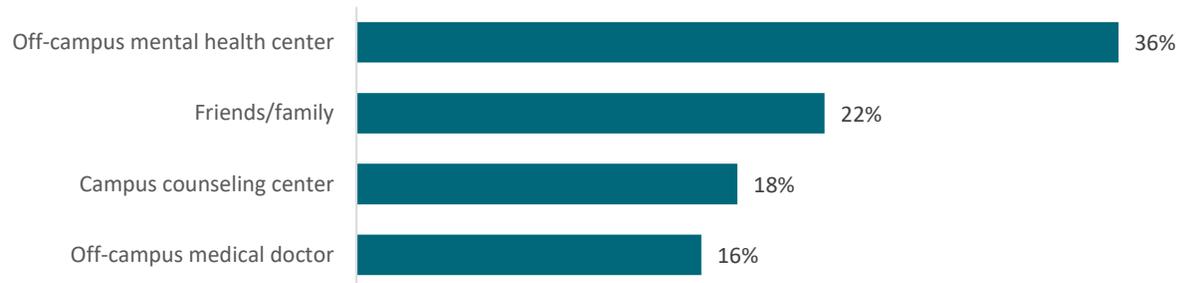
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 73: Seeking assistance for suicide attempt/thoughts in the past year**



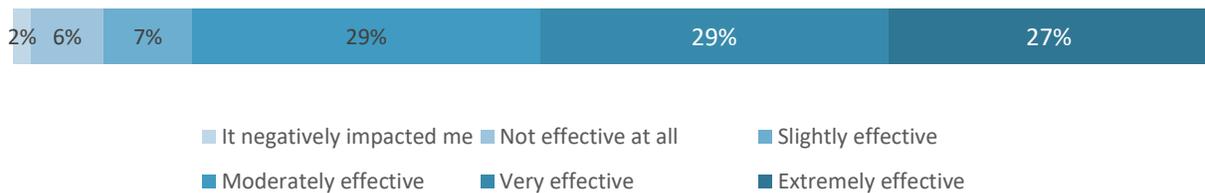
Over a third of these students (36% vs. 46% in 2020) sought assistance from an off-campus mental health center and about a fifth (22%) sought assistance from friends and family (Figure 74).

**Figure 74: Primary places to go for assistance for suicidal attempt/thought (n=173)**



Almost all students (92% vs. 96% in 2020) indicated that the assistance they were provided with was effective, as presented in Figure 75.

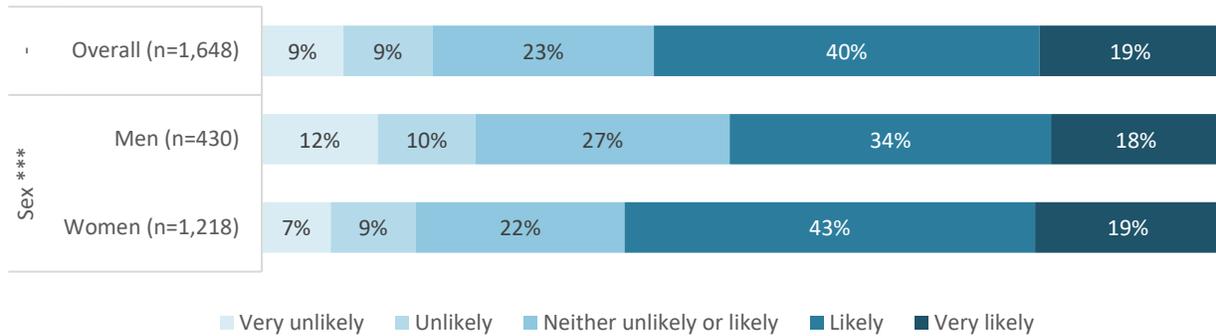
**Figure 75: Effectiveness of the assistance (n=134)**



Over a third of students (41% vs. 44% in 2020) were concerned about a friend having suicidal thoughts or behaviors in the past year. Over half of students (59%, down from 62% in 2020) said they were likely to bring up the topic of suicide with someone they think is at risk. Women were more likely than men to bring up the topic, as presented in Figure 76.

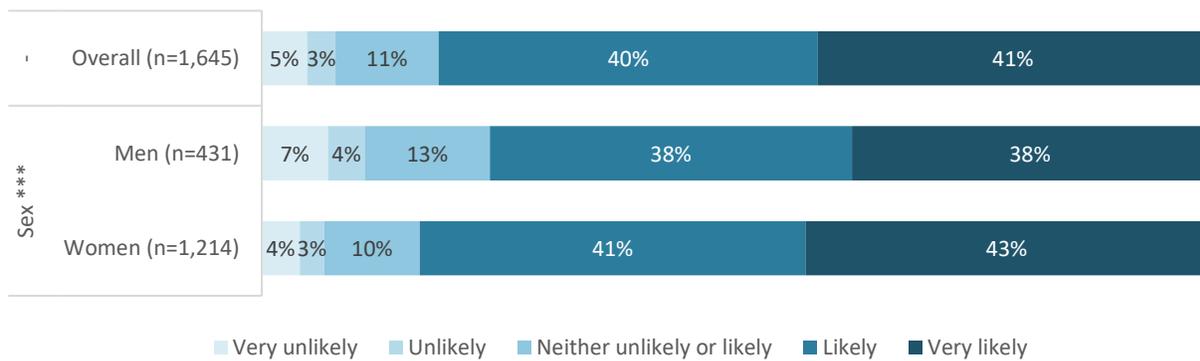
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 76: Likelihood to bring up the topic of suicide with someone at risk**



Four fifths of students (81% same as 81% in 2020) said they would be likely to refer someone who tells them they are thinking about suicide to a local resource. Again, women were more likely than men to refer someone, as shown in Figure 77.

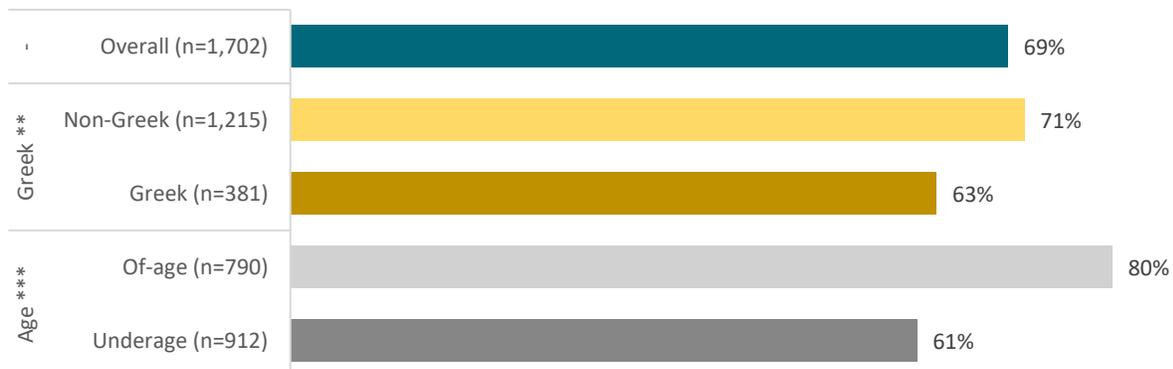
**Figure 77: Likelihood to refer someone thinking about suicide to a local resource**



## Miscellaneous

About 69% of students (down from 75% in 2020) indicated that they drove a vehicle while attending classes. The percentage was higher for non-Greek members (71%) and older students (80%), as shown in Figure 78.

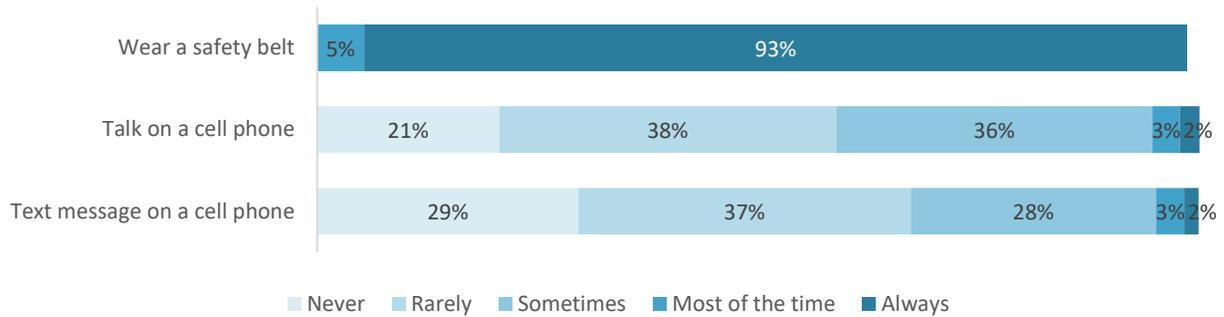
**Figure 78: Driving a vehicle while attending classes**



\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

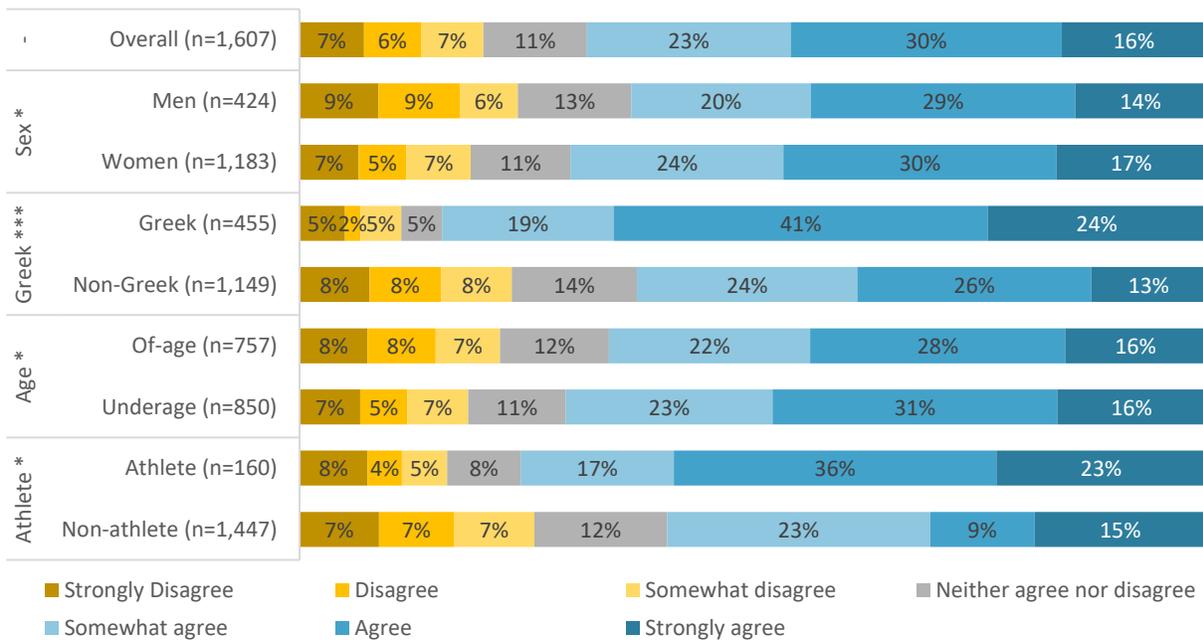
Almost all students (93%, same as 2020) who said they drove a vehicle while attending classes indicated that they always wore a safety belt when they were driving (Figure 79). Over half of the students (59% vs. 53% in 2020) indicated that they never or rarely talked on the phone while driving, and two-thirds (66% vs. 67% in 2020) said they never or rarely texted on a cell phone while driving.

**Figure 79: Driving behaviors (n=1,175)**



Students were asked about whether they felt a sense of belonging to the campus, and 69% (vs. 65% in 2020) agreed. The percentage of students who felt a sense of belonging was higher for women (56%), Greek members (67%), underage students (55%), and athletes (73%), as shown in Figure 80.

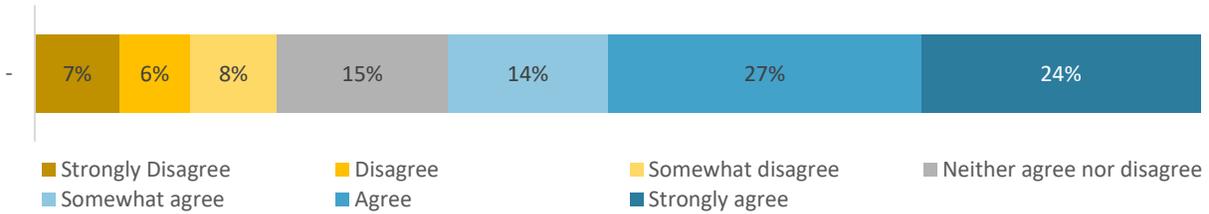
**Figure 80: Sense of belong to the campus community**



When asked whether they would still attend the same institution if they were to start college over again, over half of students (65%, down from 70% in 2020) agreed, as shown in Figure 81.

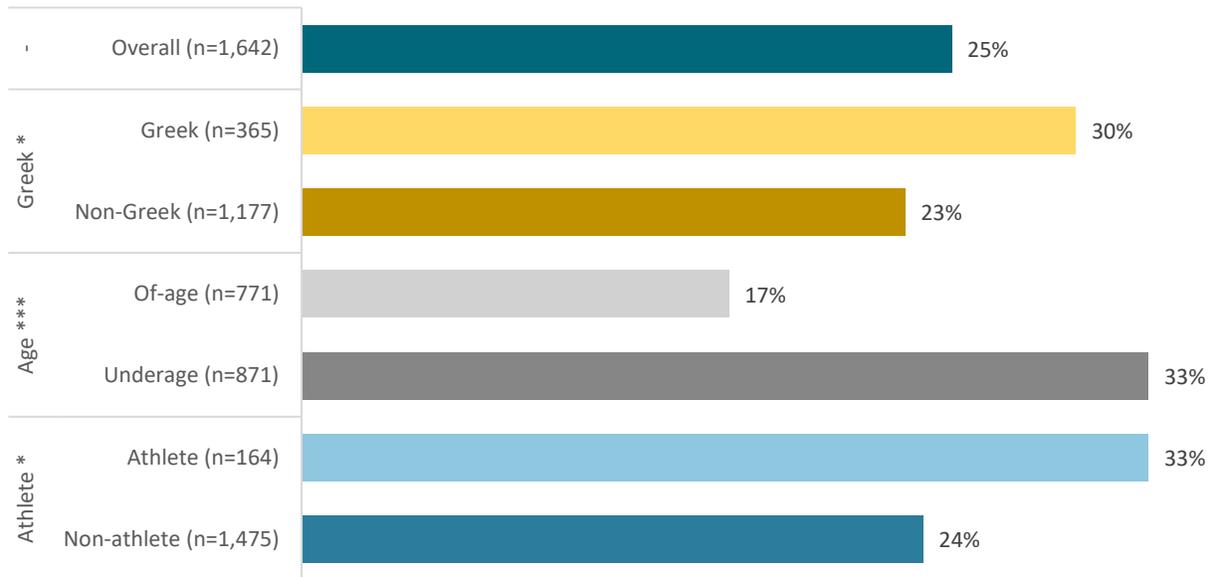
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 81: Willingness to go to the same institution if they started college again (n=1,593)**



A quarter of students (25% vs. 26% in 2020) considered transferring from their college in the past year. The percentage was higher for Greek members (30%), younger students (33%), and student-athletes (33%), as presented in Figure 82.

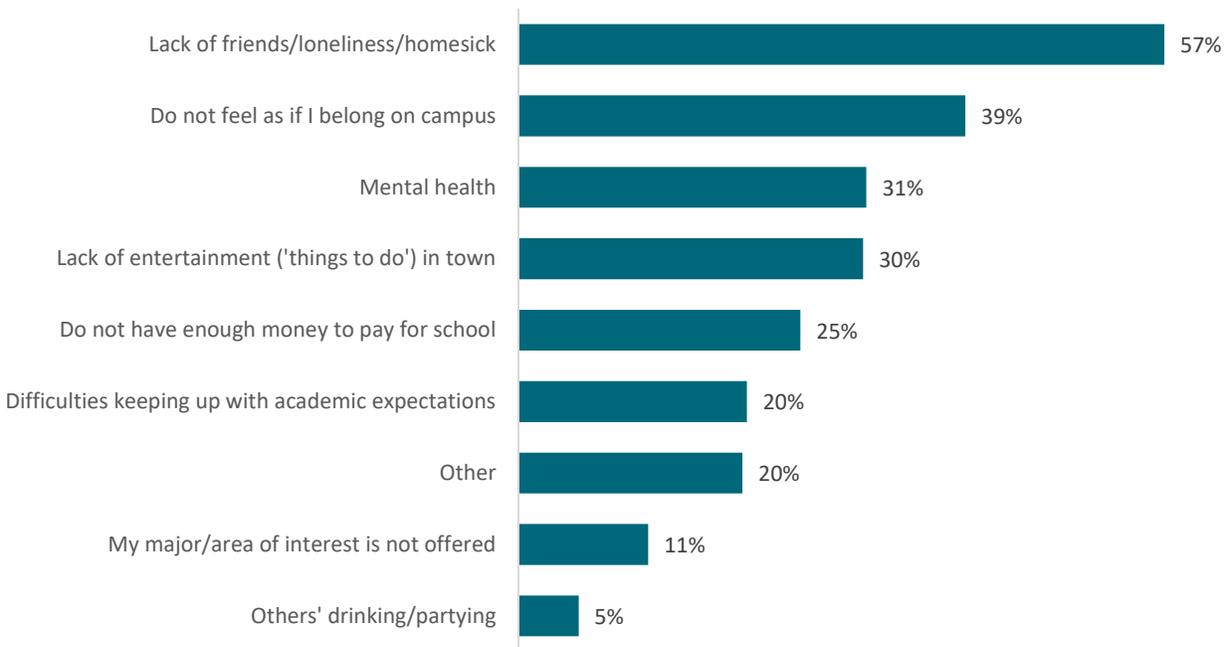
**Figure 82: Considered transferring in the past year**



When asked about reasons for considering a transfer, lack of friends/loneliness/homesick (57%, up from 40% in 2020) and not feeling a sense of belonging on campus (39%, up slightly from 33% in 2020) were the most common reasons (Figure 83). Others' drug use (4%, comparable to 2% in 2020) and not being able to find a job (2%, same as 2020) were the least common reasons selected by students.

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 83: Reasons for considering transfer in the past year (n=412)**



Fewer students (19% same as 19% in 2020) considered discontinuing their college education. Non-Greek members were more likely than their counterparts to consider this choice, as presented in Figure 84.

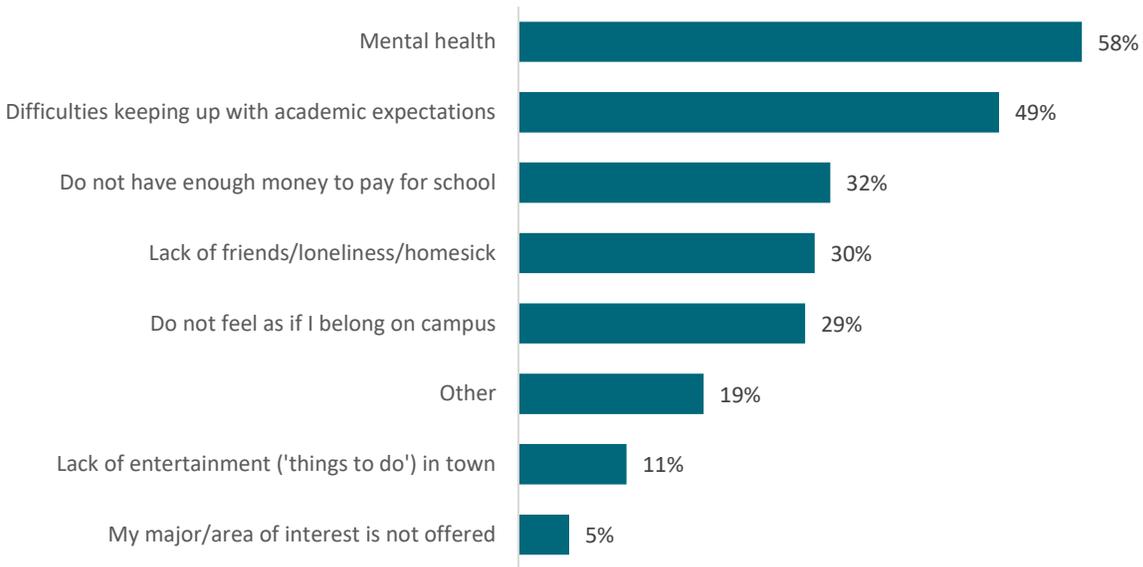
**Figure 84: Considered discontinuing their college education**



The most common reasons for considering discontinuation of their college education were mental health (58%, a new response option for 2022) and difficulties keeping up with academic expectations (49% vs. 58% in 2020), as shown in Figure 85. The least commonly cited reason was not being able to find a job (4% vs. 5% in 2020).

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

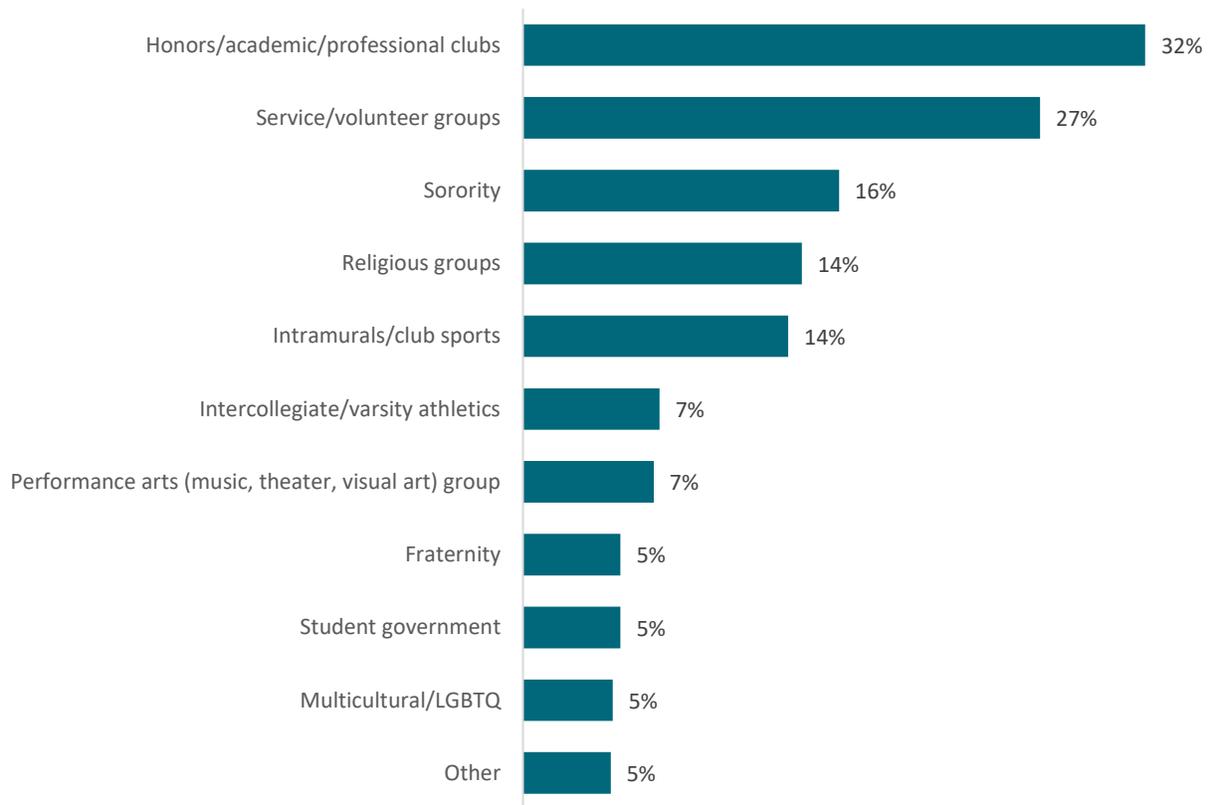
**Figure 85: Reasons for discontinuing their education (n=306)**



The most common campus activities and organizations in which students engaged were honors/academic/professional clubs (32% vs. 25% in 2020) and service/volunteer groups (27% vs. 19% in 2020), as presented in Figure 86. Less than 5% of students engaged in residential life (4% vs. 3% in 2020), political groups (4% vs. 3% in 2020), or armed services/ROTC (1%, same as 2020). Three in ten students (30% vs. 43% in 2020) said they were not involved in any campus activity or organization.

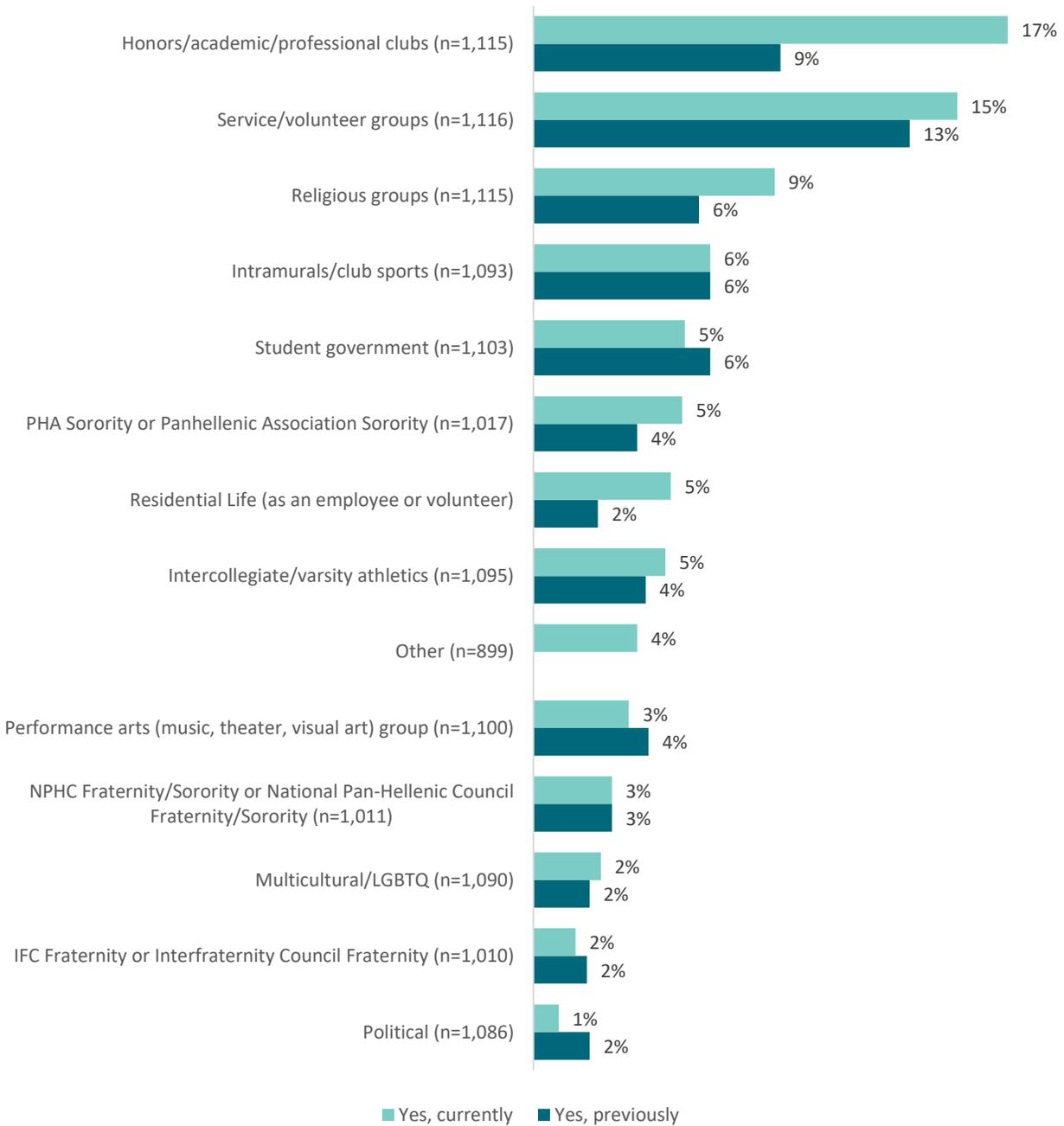
\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 86: Campus activities and organization involvement (n=1,638)**



Seventeen percent of students (vs. 14% in 2020) involved in these activities/organizations reported holding current leadership positions in honors/academic/professional clubs, while 9% (vs. 7% in 2020) said they had held one in the past. The next common leadership marked was in service/volunteer groups (15% at the time of the survey and 13% in the past, comparable to 13% and 11% respectively in 2020), as presented in Figure 87.

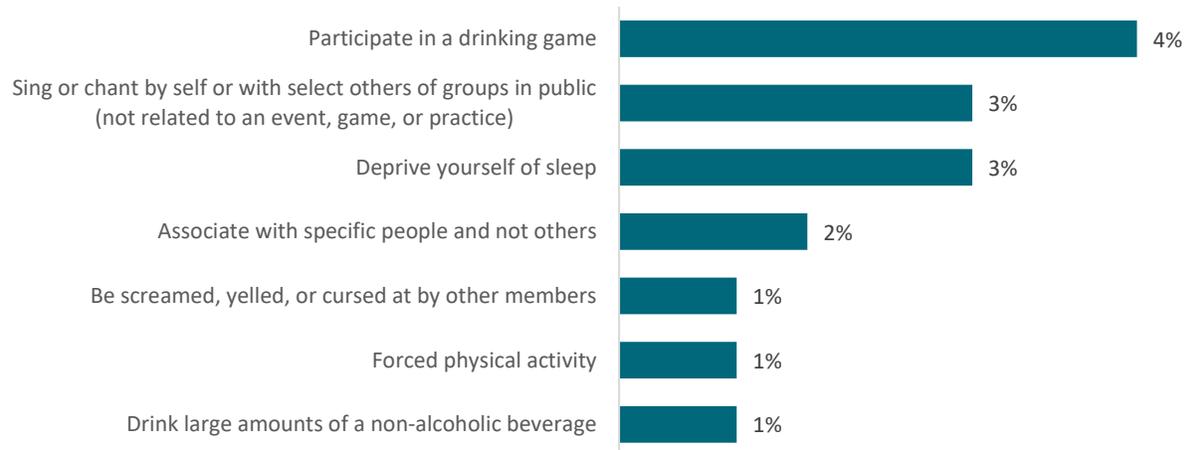
**Figure 87: Activities or organizations in which students had a leadership position**



If students participated in an organization, they were asked whether there were any activities expected of someone joining or participating in the group. The most common activities were drinking games (4% vs. 2% in 2020), singing or chanting by themselves or with others in public (3% vs. 2% in 2020), and depriving themselves of sleep (3% vs. 1% in 2020), as shown in Figure 88. Slightly over a third of the involved students (34%; comparable to 35% in 2020, n=997) thought the listed activities were intended to humiliate, degrade, abuse, or endanger regardless of a person's willingness to participate. More women than men expressed this sentiment (38% vs. 29%,  $p < 0.01$ ).

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

**Figure 88: Activities expected of someone joining or participating in the group (n=1,115)**



\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

# NACHB 2022 UNO

## Survey Flow

### Block: Default Question Block (129 Questions)

Page Break

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#### Start of Block: Default Question Block



Q1 You have been selected for the 2022 Nebraska Assessment of College Health Behaviors Survey because you are currently enrolled in the University of Nebraska-Omaha. You are being asked to participate in this evaluation to assess the alcohol and drug attitudes and behaviors of students in Nebraska. This data allows us to assess trends of these behaviors on campus over time. The questions will ask about your personal attitudes and behaviors (e.g., drinking, sexual, and illegal behaviors) and the choices you make. You must be 18 years or older to participate in this survey. Your participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous; you may stop or leave the survey at any time. The survey takes approximately 20-30 minutes to complete.

Your answers will not be associated with your e-mail address, name, or any contact information. Your participation will have no effect on your grades or relationship with faculty and staff at the University of Nebraska-Omaha. There are no identifiers to link you to your responses. Your complete honesty is appreciated. Data collected from the survey will be stored for 7 years before it is destroyed, accessible only to our research staff. Because your answers are not associated with your e-mail address, name or any contact information, your confidentiality will be maintained by staff. The only data that will be published or shared will be overall responses, such as "97% of college students in Nebraska would be active bystanders and help someone they suspected had alcohol poisoning".

There is a risk of experiencing discomfort when disclosing personal information. You may also become more aware of attitudes and behaviors related to substance use and more aware of programs offered on campus that address substance abuse issues. If you have any questions, concerns, or emotional difficulties that arise during this survey, please contact Nathan Bock at [nbock@unomaha.edu](mailto:nbock@unomaha.edu). If you would like to seek counseling for any reason as a result of this survey, please contact Nathan Bock at [nbock@unomaha.edu](mailto:nbock@unomaha.edu). If you have any questions regarding human subject research, contact the

University of Nebraska-Omaha IRB Committee. When you have completed the survey, please keep a copy of this e-mail as the consent form for your personal records. Thank you for your consideration!

- I have read the informed consent information and AGREE to participate. (1)
- I have read the informed consent information and DO NOT AGREE to participate. (0)

*Skip To: Q131 If Q1 = 0*

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Page Break

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## Q2

Welcome to the Nebraska Assessment of College Health Behaviors Survey. In this part, you will be asked about various demographic information. Your answers will be anonymous. You must be at least 18 years of age to participate.

---



Q3 Age:

- 17 or younger (17)
- 18 (18)
- 19 (19)
- 20 (20)
- 21 (21)
- 22 (22)
- 23 (23)
- 24 (24)
- 25 or older (25)

*Skip To: Q131 If Q3 = 17*

---



Q5 What is your sex assigned at birth? (This information is collected for the purpose of giving you accurate information about drinking and marijuana/cannabis use, which may affect your body.)

- Female (0)
- Male (1)



Q6 Are you a member of a fraternity or sorority?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)



Q7 Are you currently a resident of the state?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)



Q8 Ethnicity:

- Hispanic/Latino (1)
  - Non-Hispanic/Latino (0)
- 



Q9 Racial or ethnic background: (Check all that apply)

- American Indian or Alaskan Native (1)
  - Asian or Asian-American (2)
  - Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (3)
  - White, European-American, or Caucasian (4)
  - Black, African-American, or Native African (5)
  - Arab or Non-Arab North African/Middle-Eastern (6)
  - Bi-racial or Multi-racial (7)
  - Native Caribbean or Afro-Caribbean Islander (8)
  - Other (please specify) (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- 



Q10 How many years have you been in school?

- 1 (i.e. freshman) (1)
- 2 (i.e. sophomore) (2)
- 3 (i.e. junior) (3)
- 4 (i.e. senior) (4)
- 5 or more (i.e. super senior) (5)
- NA or graduate student (6)

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Page Break

Q12 What is your weight in pounds? You can skip this question if you prefer not to respond. (This information is collected for the purpose of giving you accurate information about drinking and marijuana/cannabis use, which may affect your body.)

---

Page Break



Q13 Does your campus provide a program or information about alcohol and drug prevention?

- Yes (1)
  - No (0)
  - Unsure (9)
- 



Q14 Do you believe that your campus is concerned about the prevention of alcohol and drug use?

- Yes (1)
  - No (0)
- 



Q15 Do you believe that your campus alcohol policies are consistently enforced?

- Yes (1)
  - No (0)
- 

Page Break

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X→

Q16 To what extent do you believe the alcohol policy is enforced on-campus?

- To a very great extent (5)
  - To a great extent (4)
  - To a moderate extent (3)
  - To some extent (2)
  - To little or no extent (1)
- 

X→

Q17 To what extent do you believe alcohol policy is enforced off-campus?

- To a very great extent (5)
  - To a great extent (4)
  - To a moderate extent (3)
  - To some extent (2)
  - To little or no extent (1)
- 

Page Break



Q18 Does your campus have a sexual violence policy?

- Yes (1)
  - No (0)
  - Unsure (9)
- 



Q19 Do you believe that your campus is concerned about sexual violence?

- Yes (1)
  - No (0)
- 

Page Break

---

Q20 The following questions ask about alcohol use and related behaviors.

---



Q21 How old were you when you first started drinking alcohol?

- Never used alcohol (88)
  - Age (in years) (12) \_\_\_\_\_
- 

Page Break

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Display This Question:

If Q21 = 88



Q22 Which of the following are reasons you choose not to drink alcohol? (Check all that apply)

- My friends don't drink (1)
- So I don't have to worry about any negative consequences (2)
- It's hard to access alcohol (4)
- I have too many personal responsibilities (7)
- I have too many academic responsibilities (8)
- To be the designated driver (11)
- Because drinking is against the law/policy (e.g., I am younger than 21, I live in a residence hall) (12)
- Religious/moral (15)

---

Display This Question:

If Q21 = 88



Q168 Which of the following are reasons you choose not to drink alcohol? (Check all that apply)

- Alcohol costs too much (3)
  - I don't like the taste (5)
  - I don't like how it feels (6)
  - Personal beliefs/values (9)
  - I don't want to do something I later regret (10)
  - I have a personal or family history with alcohol (13)
  - I have health concerns or a current medical condition (14)
  - Other (please specify) (16) \_\_\_\_\_
- 



Q23 Do you identify as someone that is in recovery from an alcohol or other drug addiction?

- Yes (1)
  - No (0)
- 

Page Break

---

Display This Question:

If Q23 = 1



Q24 What recovery format do you practice?

- 12 Step Program (1)
- Treatment or Counseling based (2)
- Moderation Management/Harm-Reduction (3)
- Other (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If Q23 = 1



Q25

Does your campus have a campus recovery program, organization or center? (A collegiate recovery program (CRP) is a supportive environment within the campus culture that reinforces the decision to disengage from addictive behavior. It is designed to provide an educational opportunity alongside recovery support to ensure that students do not have to sacrifice one for the other.)

- Yes (1)
- No (0)
- Unsure (9)

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q24 = 3



Q26 How would you define Moderation Management? (Check all that apply):

- Attending official Moderation Management meeting or counseling (1)
- Self-directed practice using Moderation Management literature or approaches (2)
- A conscious choice to limit alcohol consumption (4)
- Only drinking on certain nights of the week (5)
- Limiting the kind of alcohol I consume (i.e., Only beer, only wine, etc.) (6)
- Other (Please specify) (7) \_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If Q25 = 1



Q27 Have you participated in or with your campus recovery program, organization or center?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)
- Unsure (9)

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q21 != 88

Q28 Have you consumed alcohol in the past year?

Yes (1)

No (2)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q29 Assuming you drink only "standard" drinks, the following is the definition of one standard drink.

Shots or mixed drinks: 1 mixed drink with 2 shots equals 2 drinks.

For the past month, describe a typical drinking week. For each day, fill in the number of standard drinks

you had on that day and the number of hours you drank on that day. If you didn't have a drink in the past month, enter zero; if you had any drinks, enter at least one hour.

	Monday (1)	Tuesday (2)	Wednesday (3)	Thursday (4)	Friday (5)	Saturday (6)	Sunday (7)
Beer (1)							
Wine (2)							
Liquor (3)							
Hours (4)							

*Display This Question:*

*If Q28 = 1*

Q30 Think of one occasion during the past month when you drank the most. Fill in the number of standard drinks of each type you consumed and the number of hours you were drinking. If you didn't have a drink in the past month, enter zero; if you had any drinks, enter at least one hour.

Beer (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Wine (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Liquor (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Hours (4) \_\_\_\_\_

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Page Break

*Display This Question:*

*If Q28 = 1*

Q31 In the last month, how many days did you drive a vehicle shortly after having three or more drinks? Enter zero if you didn't.

\_\_\_\_\_

Q32 In the last month, how many days were you a passenger in a vehicle when the driver had three or more drinks? Enter zero if you didn't.

\_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q34 Who was your designated driver (defined as a person chosen to abstain from intoxicants, such as alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs, so as to transport others safely who are not abstaining)? (Check all that apply)

- A taxi service (1)
- Uber, Lyft, etc. (2)
- Friend, family, or acquaintance (3)
- Fraternity or sorority designated driver (4)
- Other University DD program (5)
- I did not use a designated driver (99)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q35 Where do you typically consume alcohol? (Check all that apply)

- Bars/restaurants (1)
- Social gathering or friend's house (off-campus) (2)
- Fraternity or sorority house (3)
- Fraternity or sorority community in a residence hall (4)
- Residence hall (5)
- Sporting events (6)
- At a family member's home (e.g. parent's home) (99)
- Where I live (7)
- Other (please specify) (8) \_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q36

If you pre-party/pre-game (i.e., drink somewhere before you go out or before an event starts), where do you typically do so? (Check all that apply)

- I do not pre-party. (88)
- Bar/restaurant (1)
- Social gathering or friend's house (2)
- Fraternity or sorority house (3)
- Fraternity or sorority community in a residence hall (4)
- Residence hall (5)
- Sporting events (including tailgating) (6)
- Parking lot (7)
- In transit (e.g., driving, walking, etc., to a location) (8)
- At a family member's home (e.g. parent's home) (100)
- Where I live (9)
- Other (please specify) (10) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q37 Think back to the last time you consumed the most alcohol . . . where did you consume the majority of your drinks?

- Bars/restaurants (1)
- Social gathering or friend's house (off-campus) (2)
- Fraternity or sorority house (3)
- Fraternity or sorority community in a residence hall (4)
- Residence hall (5)
- Sporting events (6)
- At a family member's home (e.g. parent's home) (100)
- Where I live (7)
- Other (please specify) (8) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q3 = 18

Or Q3 = 19

Or Q3 = 20

X→

Q38 How do you obtain your alcohol? (Check all that apply)

- I have a friend who is over 21 buy for me (1)
- I use a fake or manufactured ID (2)
- I borrow or regularly use someone else's real ID (3)
- I have a friend with a fake ID (99)
- Family members buy alcohol for me (4)
- From parent/caregiver's home (100)
- I know people who work in bars/restaurants who will serve me (5)
- I go to a place where IDs aren't checked (6)
- I know people who work in convenience/grocery stores who will sell to me (7)
- From a fraternity or sorority (8)
- Other (please specify) (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- Not applicable/never obtained alcohol. (88)

Display This Question:

If Q38 = 2

Or Q38 = 3

X→

Q39 In the past year have you been denied access while using a fake/borrowed ID?

Yes (1)

No (2)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q40 When you drink, which of the following are contributing factors to your decision to drink alcohol?  
(Check all that apply)

- To relax (1)
- To have fun with friends (2)
- To get drunk (3)
- Because my friends are drinking (4)
- There won't be any negative consequences (5)
- I have nothing better to do (6)
- I like the taste (7)
- I like how it feels (8)
- To escape/so I can forget my problems (9)
- It doesn't negatively affect my academics (10)
- So I can lose my inhibitions (11)
- I can handle any consequences related to my drinking (12)
- Alcohol is always readily available (13)
- It increases my chances of hooking up with someone (14)
- Other (please specify) (15) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q41 Which of the following motivates you to drink less or not to drink alcohol? (Check all that apply)

- High cost of drinks/alcohol (1)
- Strict enforcement of alcohol laws (2)
- Academic obligations the following day (3)
- Chance of getting sick or having a hangover (4)
- Possibility of getting caught by authorities (5)
- My friends' drinking habits (6)
- Potential of doing something I will regret later (7)
- Being a designated driver (8)
- My parents might find out (9)
- My behavior when I am drunk (10)
- Religious/moral reasons (11)
- Alcoholism (12)
- Health/calories (13)
- Don't like the taste (14)
- Family obligations (15)
- Work obligations (100)
- Not in the mood (16)
- No interest in alcohol (17)
- In recovery from alcohol or other drug addition (18)
- Other (please specify) (19) \_\_\_\_\_
- I am not motivated to drink less or not drink alcohol (99)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q42 In the past year, how often have you done the following at parties or social gatherings where alcohol was available?

	Always (1)	Usually (2)	Sometimes (3)	Occasionally (4)	Rarely (5)	Never (6)
Stopped drinking at a predetermined time (Q42_1)	<input type="radio"/>					
Avoid mixing different types of alcohol (Q42_2)	<input type="radio"/>					
Drink shots of liquor (Q42_3)	<input type="radio"/>					
Put extra ice in your drink (Q42_4)	<input type="radio"/>					
Purposefully limited amount of money spent on alcohol (Q42_5)	<input type="radio"/>					
Make sure you went home with a friend (Q42_6)	<input type="radio"/>					
Have a friend let you know when you've had too much to drink (Q42_7)	<input type="radio"/>					
Know where your drink has been at all times (Q42_8)	<input type="radio"/>					
Avoid trying to "keep up" or "out-drink" others (Q42_9)	<input type="radio"/>					

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Received free, non-alcoholic drinks (e.g., soft drinks) at a bar/restaurant for being a designated sober driver (Q42\_10)

---

Page Break

*Display This Question:*

*If Q28 = 1*



Q43 Which of these activities have you done or attempted during the past academic year? (Check all that apply)

- 21 birthday shots (1)
- Beer bong and/or keg stand (2)
- Drinking games (3)
- Drink specials (4)
- None of the above (88)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q44 How many times did the following things happen to you while you were drinking - or because of your drinking - during the past six months?

	0 times (1)	1-2 times (2)	3-5 times (3)	6+ times (4)
Not able to do your homework or study for a test? (Q44_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Got into fights, acted badly, or did mean things? (Q44_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Went to work or school high or drunk? (Q44_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Caused shame or embarrassment to someone? (Q44_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Neglected your responsibilities? (Q44_5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Felt it took more alcohol than it used to in order to get the same effect? (Q44_6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Noticed a change in your personality? (Q44_7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Missed a day (or part of a day) of school or work? (Q44_8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tried to cut down or quit drinking? (Q44_9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Suddenly found yourself in a place that you could not remember getting to (blackout)? (Q44_10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Had a fight,  
argument or bad  
feelings with a  
friend and/or  
family member?  
(Q44\_11)

Kept drinking  
when you  
promised yourself  
not to? (Q44\_12)

Had a bad time?  
(Q44\_13)

Drove shortly  
after having more  
than four drinks?  
(Q44\_14)

Experienced  
nausea or  
vomiting?  
(Q44\_15)

Had a hangover?  
(Q44\_16)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q45

Some of the symptoms of alcohol poisoning are consuming alcohol until you: were unconscious and could not be awakened; vomited in your sleep; had cold, clammy or bluish skin; or had a breathing rate of less than 8 - 9 breaths per minute. Considering these symptoms, how often have you experienced alcohol poisoning in the last year?

- 0 times (1)
- 1 time (2)
- 2 times (3)
- More than 2 times (4)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q45 = 2

Or Q45 = 3

Or Q45 = 4



Q46 Which of the following occurred to you as a result of experiencing alcohol poisoning? (Check all that apply)

- I do not remember. (1)
- I was left alone. (2)
- I vomited in my sleep. (3)
- No one helped me. (4)
- Friends let me sleep it off. (5)
- I was taken for medical attention. (6)
- Someone stayed with me to make sure I was okay. (7)
- Other (please specify) (8) \_\_\_\_\_



Q47 What would you do if you were in the presence of a student whom you suspected had alcohol poisoning?

- I would call 911. (1)
- I would take them to the hospital myself. (2)
- I would not do anything because I would be afraid that I would get in trouble with campus officials, or police. (3)
- I would not do anything because I would not feel comfortable getting involved. (4)

Q48 The next set of questions is going to ask about sexual experiences with alcohol. We want you to be informed about the relationship between alcohol and instances of sexual assault and feel comfortable reaching out to us for help if you or someone you know needs it. Contact Nathan Bock at [nbock@unomaha.edu](mailto:nbock@unomaha.edu) to report an incident or ask for help.

---



Q49 How do you agree or disagree with the statement "If both people are drunk, it can't be rape?"

- Strongly agree (1)
  - Agree (2)
  - Neither agree nor disagree (3)
  - Disagree (4)
  - Strongly disagree (5)
-

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q50 Within the last 12 months, how many times did the following things happen to you when drinking alcohol?

	0 times (1)	1-2 times (2)	3-5 times (3)	6+ times (4)
Had sex with someone without their consent (Q50_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone had sex with me without my consent (Q50_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Had sex with someone you would not have, had you been sober? (Q50_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did not use protection when you had sex? (Q50_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Got into an argument with a romantic partner that became physical (e.g. throwing, pushing, slapping)? (Q50_5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Insulted or swore at my partner? (Q50_6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Page Break

X→

Q51 In the past year, have you used alcohol or drugs to help you feel more comfortable with a sexual partner?

Yes (1)

No (0)

---

X→

Q52 In the past year, have you done more sexually than you had originally planned to do because you had been drinking alcohol or using drugs?

Yes (1)

No (0)

Not applicable. No (zero) sexual partners in past year. (88)

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Page Break



Q53

Please answer the following questions.

	Yes (1)	No (0)
Do you approve of someone intervening if they see someone being taken advantage of sexually? (Q53_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do you approve of someone intervening if they see someone taking advantage of another person? (Q53_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do you approve of students drinking so much that they get sick? (Q53_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do you approve of students drinking so much that one cannot remember part of the previous evening? (Q53_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do you approve of students drinking so much that one gets into situations that may be regretted later? (Q53_5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do you approve of students driving after they have had a few drinks? (Q53_6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Page Break



Q54 Which statement below about drinking alcoholic beverages do you think best represents your own attitude?

- Drinking is never a good thing to do. (1)
  - Drinking is all right, but a person should not get drunk. (2)
  - Occasionally getting drunk is okay as long as it doesn't interfere with academics or other responsibilities. (3)
  - Occasionally getting drunk is okay even if it does interfere with academics or responsibilities. (4)
  - Frequently getting drunk is okay if that's what the individual wants to do. (5)
- 



Q55

Which statement below about drinking alcoholic beverages do you think best represents the most common attitude among students on your campus?

- Drinking is never a good thing to do. (1)
  - Drinking is all right, but a person should not get drunk. (2)
  - Occasionally getting drunk is okay as long as it doesn't interfere with academics or other responsibilities. (3)
  - Occasionally getting drunk is okay even if it does interfere with academics or responsibilities. (4)
  - Frequently getting drunk is okay if that's what the individual wants to do. (5)
- 



Q56 What do you think your campus administration's attitude is about alcohol?

- Drinking is never a good thing to do. (1)
- Drinking is all right, but a person should not get drunk. (2)
- Occasionally getting drunk is okay as long as it doesn't interfere with academics or other responsibilities. (3)
- Occasionally getting drunk is okay even if it does interfere with academics or responsibilities. (4)
- Frequently getting drunk is okay if that's what the individual wants to do. (5)

---

Page Break

*Display This Question:*

*If Q28 = 1*

X→

Q57 Which of the following best fits your intentions to change the way you drink alcohol?

- I am currently trying to drink in a healthier/safer way. (1)
- I am ready to try drinking in a healthier/safer way. (2)
- I am thinking about drinking in a healthier/safer way. (3)
- I see no need to change the way I drink alcohol. (4)

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Page Break

Q58 The following questions ask about drug use and related behaviors.



Q59 In the past year, how often have you used these prescription drug(s) without a doctor's prescription?

	0 times (1)	1-6 times/year (2)	1-2 times/month (3)	1-2 times/week or more (4)
Stimulants (e.g., Dexedrine, Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta) (Q59_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pain medication/Opiates (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, Tylenol 3 w/ Codeine, Demerol, Morphine) (Q59_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sleeping medication (e.g., Ambien, Halcion, Restoril) (Q59_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Benzodiazepines/Sedatives (e.g., Xanax, Klonopin, Valium) (Q59_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (Please specify) (Q59_5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q28 = 1



Q60 In the past year, how often have you mixed alcohol with any prescription drugs used in a manner other than prescribed?

- 0 times (1)
  - 1 time (2)
  - 2 times (3)
  - 3-5 times (4)
  - More than 5 times (5)
- 



Q61 How often in the past year have you drove a vehicle after using prescription drugs?

- 0 times (1)
  - 1 time (2)
  - 2 times (3)
  - 3-5 times (4)
  - More than 5 times (5)
- 

Page Break



Q62 How do you obtain your prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription? (Check all that apply)

- I purchase them from other people (1)
  - I steal them (2)
  - I was given them (3)
  - Other (Please specify) (4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - Not applicable/never obtained without a doctor's prescription. (88)
- 



Q63 From whom do you access your prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription? (Check all that apply)

- Family (1)
  - Friends (2)
  - Floor mates/roommates (3)
  - Strangers (4)
  - Other (Please Specify) (5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - Not applicable/none of the above. (88)
- 

Page Break



Q64 How easy do you think it is for the typical student to obtain prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription?

- Very easy (1)
  - Fairly easy (2)
  - Somewhat easy (3)
  - Difficult (4)
  - Very difficult (5)
- 



Q65 How much do you agree or disagree with the statement "Using prescription drugs without a prescription, or using prescription drugs other than as directed, is safer than using illegal drugs?"

- Strongly disagree, illegal drugs are safer. (1)
  - Disagree, they are equally dangerous. (2)
  - Agree, prescription drugs without a prescription are safer. (3)
- 

Page Break



Q66 In the past year, how often have you used the following drug(s)?

	Never (1)	1 - 6 times/year (2)	1 - 2 times/month (3)	1 - 2 times/week (4)	3 or more times/week (5)	Daily (6)
Marijuana (Q66_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana Derivative (i.e., Wax/Dabs/Oils/Shatter) (Q66_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana Edible (Q66_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q67 How often do you think the typical student on your campus uses marijuana?

- Never (1)
- 1 - 6 times/year (2)
- 1 - 2 times/month (3)
- 1 - 2 times/week (4)
- 3 or more times/week (5)
- Daily (6)

Page Break

*Display This Question:*

*If Q66 = 1 [ 2 ]*

*Or Q66 = 1 [ 3 ]*

*Or Q66 = 1 [ 4 ]*

*Or Q66 = 1 [ 5 ]*

*Or Q66 = 1 [ 6 ]*

Q168 Thinking of all the times you use marijuana, how often would you say that you use marijuana for each of the following reasons?

	Almost never/never (1)	Some of the time (2)	Half of the time (3)	Most of the time (4)	Almost always/always (5)
Because it helps me enjoy a party (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To be sociable (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because it makes social gatherings more fun (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because it improves parties and celebrations (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To celebrate a special occasion with friends (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To forget my worries (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because it helps me when I feel depressed or nervous (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To cheer me up when I am in a bad mood (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because I feel more self-confident and sure of myself (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To forget about my problems (11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

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*Display This Question:*

*If Q66 = 1 [ 2 ]*

*Or Q66 = 1 [ 3 ]*

*Or Q66 = 1 [ 4 ]*

*Or Q66 = 1 [ 5 ]*

*Or Q66 = 1 [ 6 ]*

Q169 Thinking of all the times you use marijuana, how often would you say that you use marijuana for each of the following reasons?

	Almost never/never (1)	Some of the time (2)	Half of the time (3)	Most of the time (4)	Almost always/always (5)
To get high (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because I like the feeling (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because it's exciting (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because it gives me a pleasant feeling (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because it's fun (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because my friends pressure me to use marijuana (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
So that others won't kid me about not using marijuana (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To fit in with the group I like (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To be liked (10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
So I won't feel left out (11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Display This Question:

If Q66 = 1 [ 2 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 3 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 4 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 5 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 6 ]

Q170 Thinking of all the times you use marijuana, how often would you say that you use marijuana for each of the following reasons (please skip if not applicable)?

	Almost never/never (1)	Some of the time (2)	Half of the time (3)	Most of the time (4)	Almost always/always (5)
To know myself better (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because it helps me be more creative and original (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To understand things differently (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To expand my awareness (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To be more open to experiences (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q66 = 1 [ 2 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 3 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 4 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 5 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 6 ]



Q68 How often in the past year have you drove a vehicle after using marijuana?

0 times (1)

1 time (2)

2 times (3)

3 - 5 times (4)

More than 5 times (5)

---

Display This Question:

If Q66 = 1 [ 2 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 3 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 4 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 5 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 6 ]



Q69 Where have you used marijuana in the past year? (Check all that apply)

- Residence hall (1)
- Your apartment/house (2)
- Greek house (3)
- Athletic events (4)
- Concerts (5)
- Bars (6)
- Parties (7)
- Social gathering or friend's house (off-campus) (8)
- Outdoors (9)
- In a car (10)
- Other (please specify) (11) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break

*Display This Question:*

*If Q69 = 10*



Q70 When you used marijuana in a car, what is usually the status of the car?

- Parked on campus (1)
- Parked off campus (2)
- Being driven (3)

Display This Question:

If Q66 = 1 [ 2 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 3 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 4 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 5 ]

Or Q66 = 1 [ 6 ]



Q71 Which of the following best fits your intentions to change the way you use marijuana?

- I am currently trying to use marijuana less often and/or quit. (1)
- I am ready to try to use marijuana less frequently and/or quit. (2)
- I am thinking about using marijuana less and/or quit. (3)
- I see no need to change my marijuana use. (4)

---

Page Break



Q72 In the past year, how often have you used the following drug(s)?

	Never (1)	1 - 6 times/year (2)	1 - 2 times/month (3)	1 - 2 times/week or more (4)
Cocaine (Q72_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hallucinogens (mushrooms, LSD, MDMA, Ecstasy) (Q72_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Opioids (heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone, etc.) (Q72_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Methamphetamines (meth, ice, speed) (Q72_5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify): (Q72_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

---

Page Break



Q73 In the past year, how often have you used the following tobacco products?

	Never (1)	1 - 6 times/year (2)	1 - 3 times/month (3)	1 - 2 times/week (4)	3 - 6 times/week (5)	Daily (6)
Cigarettes (Q73_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cigars (Q73_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Smokeless tobacco (Q73_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tobacco pipes (Q73_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hookah (Q73_5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E-cigarettes (Q73_6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
JUUL (Q73_7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify): (Q73_8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Q74 Do you drive a vehicle while attending classes at your college/university?

Yes (1)

No (0)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q74 = 1



Q75 While driving a vehicle, how often do you do each of the following? (If you do not drive, please choose "do not drive".)

	Always (5)	Most of the time (4)	Sometimes (3)	Rarely (2)	Never (1)	I do not drive (88)
Wear a safety belt (Q75_1)	<input type="radio"/>					
Talk on a cell phone (Q75_2)	<input type="radio"/>					
Text message on a cell phone (Q75_3)	<input type="radio"/>					

---

Page Break



Q76 Please indicate how likely you are to engage in each of the following behaviors in the future:

	Definitely would (5)	Very likely (4)	Likely (3)	Unlikely (2)	Never would (1)
Tell someone if I heard what sounded like yelling or fighting through my residence hall/apartment walls. (Q76_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Get help if I saw a friend grabbing, pushing, or insulting their boyfriend/girlfriend/partner. (Q76_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Speak up and express concern if I heard a stranger talking about coercing someone to have sex. (Q76_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Speak up and express concern if I heard a friend talking about coercing someone to have sex. (Q76_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Q77 If you were to get help for any of the above situations after they occurred, where would you go?  
(Check all that apply)

- Friends/Peers (1)
- Another Student (2)
- Health, Wellness or Counseling Center (3)
- Residence life staff (RA/CA) (4)
- Campus Health Center (5)
- Campus Staff/Faculty Member (7)
- Police (6)
- Family member (99)
- Other (please specify) (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- I would not get help. (88)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q76 = 1 [ 1 ]

Or Q76 = 1 [ 2 ]

Or Q76 = 2 [ 1 ]

Or Q76 = 2 [ 2 ]

Or Q76 = 3 [ 1 ]

Or Q76 = 3 [ 2 ]

Or Q76 = 4 [ 1 ]

Or Q76 = 4 [ 2 ]



### Q78

For the previous situations where you indicated that you would never or were unlikely to do something, why do you think you would not intervene? (Check all that apply)

- I don't think it's a problem. (1)
- I'm afraid I'd look stupid if I made a big deal out of nothing or if I did it wrong. (2)
- There would be other people around who would probably act so I wouldn't have to. (3)
- My friends would give me a hard time if I did anything. (4)
- It's not my responsibility (I am not the party police or their babysitter). (5)
- I could get physically hurt. (6)
- My personality traits would make it hard (e.g., I'm shy, I hate conflict). (7)
- I don't think the person would actually need my help. (8)
- Other people would be more qualified to help. (9)
- I wouldn't want to get in trouble. (10)
- It's not my concern and I don't want to get involved. (11)
- Other (please specify) (12) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break

Q79 The next set of questions are going to ask about mental health issues. We want you to feel comfortable reaching out to us for help if you or someone you know needs it. Contact Nathan Bock at [nbock@unomaha.edu](mailto:nbock@unomaha.edu) to report an incident or ask for help.

---



Q80 In the past two weeks, how stressed have you felt?

- I have experienced no stress. (88)
- Minimal (1)
- A little stress (2)
- Stressed, but managing (3)
- Overwhelmed (4)
- My stress is unbearable. (5)

*Skip To: Q85 If Q80 = 88*

---



Q81 To what extent has stress impacted or interfered with your academic life?

- Not at all (1)
  - Somewhat (2)
  - Moderately (3)
  - Considerably (4)
  - A great deal (5)
-



Q82 To what extent has stress impacted or interfered with your personal life?

- Not at all (1)
- Somewhat (2)
- Moderately (3)
- Considerably (4)
- A great deal (5)

---

Page Break



Q83 Which of the following are the main sources of your stress? (Check all that apply)

- School/Academics (1)
  - Financial concerns (2)
  - Job (3)
  - Dating/relationship with partner (4)
  - Family (5)
  - Friends (6)
  - Roommates (7)
  - Time management (8)
  - Physical health (9)
  - Future plans (e.g., graduation, finding a job) (10)
  - Outside organizations/responsibilities (e.g., Athletics, fraternity/sorority) (11)
  - Mental health issues (12)
  - Adverse events (e.g. natural disasters, pandemic) (14)
  - Other (please specify) (13) \_\_\_\_\_
- 



Q84 Which of the following have you done in the past two weeks to relieve stress? (Check all that apply)

- Made a list of what you needed to do (1)
- Exercised (2)
- Ate healthy foods (3)
- Talked with a friend (4)
- Talked with family (5)
- Said "No" to additional time pressures (6)
- Smiled/Laughed (7)
- Online, video, or computer games (8)
- Took a nap/slept (9)
- Listened to music (10)
- Religious practices (11)
- Drank alcoholic beverages (12)
- Used tobacco (e.g. cigarettes, vape) (13)
- Used Marijuana (14)
- Watched tv/movies (16)
- Make things (e.g. arts, crafts) (17)
- Read (18)
- Other (please specify) (15) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break



Q85 Whom do you feel you can go to on-campus when personal concerns arise? (Check all that apply)

- Friends/peers (1)
- Campus Counseling Center (2)
- Religious or spiritual advisor (3)
- Residence life staff (4)
- Campus Health Center (5)
- Law enforcement/campus security (6)
- Academic advisor (7)
- Faculty/professor (8)
- College/University staff member (9)
- Other (please specify) (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- I don't feel like I can go to anyone on campus when personal concerns arise. (88)



Q86 Whom do you feel you can go to off-campus when personal concerns arise? (Check all that apply)

- Parents (1)
- Sibling/extended family (2)
- Friends/peers (3)
- Mental health professional (counselor) (4)
- Religious or spiritual advisor (5)
- Chat rooms or online support groups (6)
- Dating partner/spouse (7)
- Other (please specify) (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- I don't feel like I can go to anyone off campus when personal concerns arise. (88)

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Page Break



Q87 Which of the following have you experienced in the past year? (Check all that apply)

- Depression (1)
- Sexual assault (2)
- Eating disorder(s) (3)
- Chronic sleep issues (4)
- Self-injury (not suicidal behavior) (5)
- Anxiety (6)
- Abusive relationship (7)
- Alcohol abuse/dependency (8)
- Panic attacks (9)
- Bipolar disorder (10)
- Other (please specify) (11) \_\_\_\_\_
- I have not experienced any of these. (88)

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Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q87 = 1

Or Q87 = 2

Or Q87 = 3

Or Q87 = 4

Or Q87 = 5

Or Q87 = 6

Or Q87 = 7

Or Q87 = 8

Or Q87 = 9

Or Q87 = 10

Or Q87 = 11



Q88 For the issues previously identified, where did you initially seek assistance? (Check up to two)

- I did not seek assistance (88)
- Campus Counseling Center (1)
- Campus Health Center (2)
- Religious or spiritual advisor (3)
- Hospital emergency room (4)
- Off-campus medical doctor (5)
- Off-campus mental health provider (6)
- In-patient psychiatric facility (7)
- Friends and family (8)
- Other (please specify) (9) \_\_\_\_\_



Q89 Have you ever (in your lifetime) had suicidal thoughts?

Yes (1)

No (0)

---

Page Break

*Display This Question:*

*If Q89 = 1*



Q90 In the past year, have you had suicidal thoughts?

Yes (1)

No (0)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q89 = 1*



Q91 In the past year, have you attempted suicide?

Yes (1)

No (0)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q90 = 1

Or Q91 = 1



Q92 Have you sought assistance for your suicide attempt/thoughts in the past year?

Yes (1)

No (0)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q92 = 1



Q93 Where did you primarily seek assistance for suicidal attempt/thoughts?

Campus Counseling Center (1)

Campus Health Center (2)

Religious or spiritual advisor (3)

Hospital emergency room (4)

Off-campus medical doctor (5)

Off-campus mental health center (6)

Friends/family (99)

Other (Please specify) (7) \_\_\_\_\_

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Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q93 = 1

Or Q93 = 2

Or Q93 = 3

Or Q93 = 4

Or Q93 = 5

Or Q93 = 6

Or Q93 = 7



Q94 How effective was the assistance you received?

- It negatively impacted me (1)
- Not effective at all (2)
- Slightly effective (3)
- Moderately effective (4)
- Very effective (5)
- Extremely effective (6)
- Not applicable/none of the above (88)

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Page Break



Q95 In the past year, have you been concerned about a friend having suicidal thoughts or behaviors?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)



Q96 How likely are you to do the following?

	Very unlikely (1)	Unlikely (2)	Neither unlikely or likely (3)	Likely (4)	Very likely (5)
To bring up the topic of suicide with someone you think is at risk? (Q96_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To refer someone who tells you they are thinking about suicide to a local resource? (Q96_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Page Break



Q97 Gender: (Check all that apply)

- Woman (0)
  - Man (1)
  - Transgender (2)
  - Gender Queer (3)
  - Nonbinary (99)
  - Self-Identify (please specify) (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 



Q98 Do you currently take any prescription medication or over the counter drugs?

- Yes (1)
  - No (0)
- 



Q99 Are you currently an athlete?

- Yes (1)
  - No (0)
- 

Page Break

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Q100 Sexual Orientation: (Check all that apply)

- Bisexual (1)
  - Gay (2)
  - Lesbian (3)
  - Heterosexual/straight (4)
  - Queer (5)
  - Questioning (6)
  - Asexual (7)
  - Pansexual (8)
  - Other (Please specify): (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- 



Q101 Please estimate your cumulative GPA: (e.g., 3.0)

- Please enter numbers with a decimal point: (1)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - No GPA yet. First semester at campus. (88)
- 

Page Break \_\_\_\_\_



Q102 Please describe your disability status: (Check all that apply)

- I have no disability. (88)
- Learning disability (1)
- ADD/ADHD (2)
- Deaf/hard of hearing (3)
- Blind/low vision (4)
- Physical health disability (5)
- Mental health disability (6)
- Orthopedic or mobility disability (7)
- Autism Spectrum Disorder (8)
- Speech/language disability (9)
- Neurological disability (traumatic brain injury) (10)
- Other (please specify) (11) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q102 != 88



Q103 Do you currently access academic accommodations with your campus disability service office?

Yes (1)

No (0)

---



Q104 Were you eligible to receive a Pell Grant this semester?

Yes (1)

No (0)

Unsure (9)

---



Q105 Did you graduate from a high school in Nebraska?

Yes (1)

No (0)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q105 = 1

X→

Q106 What county in Nebraska was your high school located?

▼ Adams (1) ... I prefer not to respond. (99)

X→

Q107 Are you working on an associate degree, bachelor's degree, or graduate degree?

- Associate Degree (2 yr) (1)
- Bachelor's Degree (4 yr) (2)
- Graduate Degree (3)
- Other (Please specify) (4) \_\_\_\_\_

X→

Q108 Which of the following best applies to you?

- Full-time student (1)
- Part-time student (2)
- Exclusively enrolled in web-based distance learning (3)

Page Break



Q109 In which subject area is your major? (If you have a double major, you may select up to two)

- Agriculture (1)
- Business (e.g., Accounting, Marketing) (2)
- Communication (e.g., Advertising, Mass Communication, Public Relations) (3)
- Computer Science (4)
- Divinity/Theology/Religious (5)
- Economics (6)
- Education (7)
- English (8)
- Engineering (9)
- Foreign Language (10)
- Health Sciences/Veterinary Science (e.g., Medicine, Nursing, Optometry, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Speech-Language Pathology) (11)
- Interdisciplinary (13)
- Journalism (14)
- Liberal Arts/Humanities (15)
- Mathematics (16)
- Physical Sciences (e.g., Biology, Biochemistry, Chemistry, Physics) (17)
- Social Sciences (e.g., Counseling, Criminal Justice, History, Political Science, Psychology, Social Work, Sociology) (18)
- Technology (19)
- Visual and Performing Arts (e.g., Art, Film, Fine Arts, Music, Photography, Theater, Voice) (20)
- Undecided or do not have a major yet. (21)

Other (please specify) (22) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Page Break



Q110 Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement:

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat disagree (3)	Neither agree nor disagree (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly agree (7)
I feel a sense of belonging to the campus community. (Q110_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If I could start college over again, I would go to the same institution I am now attending. (Q110_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Q111 Are you a transfer student?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

---

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q111 = 1



Q112 Did you transfer from a two-year or four-year institution?

- Transferring from a 2 year institution (1)
- Transferring from a 4 year institution (2)

Display This Question:

If Q111 = 1



Q113 What institution did you transfer from?

- Please specify: (1) \_\_\_\_\_



Q114 Have you thought about transferring from your current college/university in the past year?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q114 = 1



Q115 What reasons have contributed to you considering leaving your current college/university? (Check all that apply)

- Lack of friends/loneliness/homesick (1)
- Could not find a job (2)
- Do not have enough money to pay for school (3)
- Difficulties keeping up with academic expectations (4)
- Lack of entertainment ('things to do') in town (5)
- My drinking/partying (6)
- Others' drinking/partying (7)
- My drug use (8)
- Others' drug use (9)
- Do not feel as if I belong on campus (10)
- My major/area of interest is not offered (11)
- Mental health (99)
- Other (please specify) (12) \_\_\_\_\_



Q116 Have you thought of discontinuing your college/university education in the past year?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q116 = 1



Q117 What reasons have contributed to you considering discontinuing your college/university education in the past year? (Check all that apply)

- Lack of friends/loneliness/homesick (1)
- Could not find a job (2)
- Do not have enough money to pay for school (3)
- Difficulties keeping up with academic expectations (4)
- Lack of entertainment ('things to do') in town (5)
- My drinking/partying (6)
- Others' drinking/partying (7)
- My drug use (8)
- Others drug use (9)
- Do not feel as if I belong on campus (10)
- My major/area of interest is not offered (11)
- Mental health (100)
- Other (please specify) (12) \_\_\_\_\_

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Page Break



Q118 While attending classes, which of these living arrangements best apply to you?

- On-campus housing (e.g., residence hall, apartment, house) (1)
- Fraternity/sorority housing (2)
- Off-campus housing without parents (e.g., a rented property, home ownership) (3)
- Off-campus with parents/family (4)
- Other (please specify) (5) \_\_\_\_\_

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Page Break

*Display This Question:*

*If Q118 = 1*



Q119 Where is your residence located?

- In a residence hall (1)
- In an apartment (2)
- In a house (3)
- Other (please specify) (4) \_\_\_\_\_

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q118 = 2*



Q120 If you live in a social fraternity or sorority house, where is it located?

- In a residence hall (1)
- On campus, but not in a residence hall (2)
- Off campus (3)
- Other (please specify) (4) \_\_\_\_\_

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Page Break



Q121 Are you an international student?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)



Q122 What is your relationship status?

- Single (1)
- Married/have a spouse and/or partner (2)
- Involved in a long-term relationship (3)
- Divorced or separated (4)
- Widowed (5)

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Page Break



Q126 In which of these campus activities or organizations are you currently involved? (Check all that apply)

- Religious groups (1)
- Honors/academic/professional clubs (2)
- Service/volunteer groups (3)
- Student government (4)
- Fraternity (5)
- Sorority (6)
- Intercollegiate/varsity athletics (9)
- Intramurals/club sports (10)
- Performance arts (music, theater, visual art) group (11)
- Multicultural/LGBTQ (12)
- Armed services/ROTC (13)
- Political (14)
- Residential Life (as an employee or volunteer) (15)
- Other (please specify) (16) \_\_\_\_\_
- I am not involved in any campus activity/organization. (88)

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Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q126 != 88



Q127 In which activities or organizations do/did you have a leadership position? (Check all that apply)

	Yes, currently (1)	Yes, previously (2)	No (0)
Religious groups (Q127_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Honors/academic/professional clubs (Q127_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Service/volunteer groups (Q127_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Student government (Q127_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IFC Fraternity or Interfraternity Council Fraternity (Q127_5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PHA Sorority or Panhellenic Association Sorority (Q127_6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NPHC Fraternity/Sorority or National Pan-Hellenic Council Fraternity/Sorority (Q127_7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Multicultural Fraternity/Sorority (Q127_8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Intercollegiate/varsity athletics (Q127_9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Intramurals/club sports (Q127_10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Performance arts (music, theater, visual art) group (Q127_11)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Multicultural/LGBTQ (Q127_12)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Armed services/ROTC (Q127_13)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Political (Q127_14)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Residential Life (as an employee or volunteer) (Q127_15)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*=  $p < .05$ , \*\*=  $p < .01$  \*\*\*=  $p < .001$

Other (please specify) (Q127_16)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am not involved in any campus activity/organization. (Q127_17)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I prefer not to respond. (Q127_18)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Page Break 

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Display This Question:

If Q126 != 88



Q128

In association with organizational involvement, was there any activity expected of someone joining or participating in the group? (Check all that apply)

- Participate in a drinking game (1)
- Drink large amounts of a non-alcoholic beverage (2)
- Sing or chant by self or with select others of groups in public (not related to an event, game, or practice) (3)
- Associate with specific people and not others (4)
- Drink large amounts of alcohol to the point of getting sick or passing out (5)
- Deprive yourself of sleep (6)
- Be screamed, yelled, or cursed at by other members (7)
- Be awakened during the night by other members (8)
- Forced physical activity (12)
- Personal servitude (13)
- Wear clothing that is embarrassing and not part of a uniform (14)
- Other (please specify): (99) \_\_\_\_\_
- None of the above (88)

Display This Question:

If Q126 != 88



Q129

Did you consider any of these activities to humiliate, degrade, abuse, or endanger yourself/someone else regardless of a person's willingness to participate?

Yes (1)

No (0)

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Page Break

Q130 Do you have any additional comments?

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Page Break

Q131 Thank you for participating in the survey. Your responses will allow us to assess the alcohol and drug attitudes and behaviors of students in Nebraska and to research trends of these behaviors on your campus over time. Again, feel free to contact Nathan Bock at [nbock@unomaha.edu](mailto:nbock@unomaha.edu) if you would like to seek counseling for any reason as a result of this survey and/or if you have any questions about any of the questions in this survey. Thank you again for your participation!

End of Block: Default Question Block

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