

Alcohol Consumption Among College Students in Illinois 2004 Core Survey Results and Analysis

Illinois Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Other Drug and Violence Prevention Eastern Illinois University

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Funded by the Illinois Department of Human Services, Bureau of Substance Abuse Prevention

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Executive Summary

The Illinois Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Other Drug and Violence Prevention, with funding from the Illinois Department of Human Services, Bureau of Substance Abuse Prevention, offered institutions of higher education in Illinois the opportunity to participate in the Core survey during spring of 2004. The Core survey collects students' self-reported information related to their alcohol and other drug behavior, attitudes and beliefs. The Core survey was created by the US Department of Education in 1989 through a FIPSE (Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education) grant.

Primary findings of the 11,205 student respondents at 36 institutions of higher education in Illinois are an important indication of alcohol consumption and attitudes of Illinois college students.

It is important to note Core survey sampling procedures are representative of campuses and not the state as a whole, limiting the confidence of statewide findings. The 2004 Core survey administration of 36 Illinois campuses represents the best and most recent data available on Illinois college student alcohol consumption. Initial findings of the data include:

- Average number of drinks per week of Illinois college students responding to the 2004 Core survey was 5.9 overall, 5.4 drinks for community college students and 6.1 for students attending four-year institutions.
- Incidents of students reporting consuming five or more drinks in one sitting included 48.3% of the responses, with 22.3% reporting five or more in one sitting occurring more than once per week. This second group represents the highest risk student users of alcohol.
- There are important gender, age, race and sector differences in average drinks per week and incidents of binge drinking (as defined by five or more drinks in one sitting). Men consume more than women. Traditional college age students (17-24) consume more than non-traditional age students. Caucasians and Native Americans are the highest consuming racial groups. Four-year residential students consume more and more often than do their community college counterparts (50.3% of four-year students reported drinking 5 or more drinks in one sitting in the past weeks, compared with 43.6% of community college students).
- A linear relationship exists between self-reported academic performance and alcohol use. Those who report the highest grade point averages (GPA) are less likely to report higher average number of drinks per week and less likely to engage in incidents of high-risk consumption. College students who report lower GPAs also report the highest average number of drinks per week and are the most likely to be engaged in binge drinking behavior.
- Students report high incidents of negative consequences associated with alcohol. 29.9% of students reported driving while intoxicated in the past year; 64.0% reported hangovers; 53.9% reported getting nauseated or vomiting; 34.9% reported arguing or fighting following alcohol use; and 31.4% reported missing class.
- Alcohol is the most prevalent substance utilized by students. However, other drugs also appear to be a regular part of college life for some students. 42.9% of respondents report using tobacco in the past year; 28.4% report using marijuana; 7.0% report using amphetamines; and 4.5% report using cocaine during the same time frame.
- Student-reported attitudes toward alcohol reflect the idea that college students positively associate alcohol with social interaction. Examples of the prevalence of alcohol use and student attitudes include: 58% of students perceive that alcohol facilitates a connection with peers; 63.8% of students perceive it gives people something to talk about; 41.9% indicate that alcohol is an easy way to deal with stress; and 73.7% believe that alcohol helps to break the ice in social situations.

Survey Participants

There were 36 institutions of higher education in Illinois that participated in the Core survey administration in spring 2004. There were 21 four-year institutions and 15 two-year institutions that participated in the survey. The institutions that participated in the Core survey self-selected to do so, and as such the statewide data represents a convenience sample of institutions of higher education in Illinois. Due to the nature of the sample, the results are limited in the generalizations that can be made back to typical Illinois college students and institutions of higher education in Illinois.

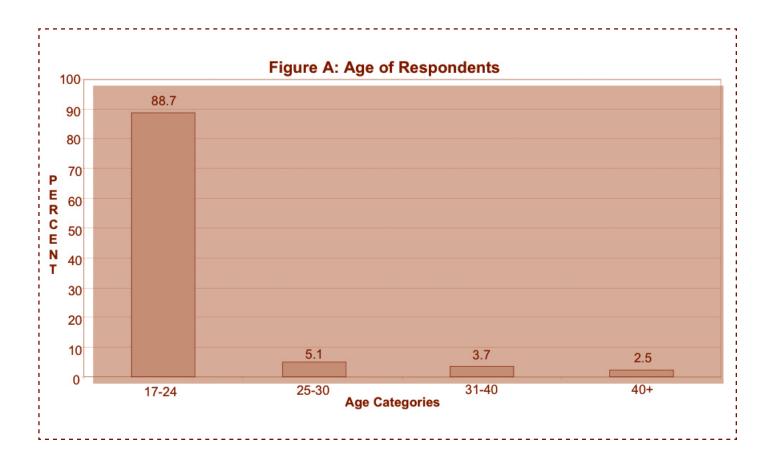
There are currently 168 Illinois institutions of higher education listed in the National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System), with only about 104 of those institutions being not-for-profit. There are 12 four-year and 48 two-year public colleges and universities in Illinois. The remainder of not-for-profit higher education institutions in Illinois are two- and four-year privates.

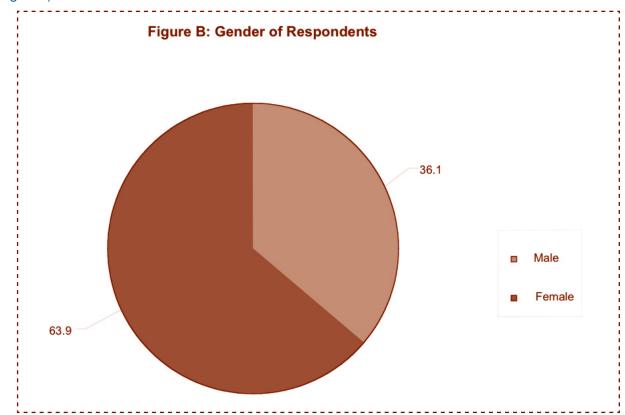
The sample of college students in Illinois includes 11,205 responses. These responses were gathered through campus directed data collection of randomly selected groups of students. The data was intended to be representative at the institutional level. This report aggregated the responses of students at each campus. Student responses were weighted toward four-year college students, with 58.5% of the aggregated sample being students attending four-year institutions and 41.5% of the aggregate sample being students attending community colleges in Illinois.

State Demographic Comparisons

In 2003, the Illinois Board of Higher Education reported 802,605 college students in Illinois (Illinois Board of Higher Education, 2003). Community college students make up 365,019 of college students overall in Illinois (Illinois Board of Higher Education, 2003). 41.5% of the reported Core sample is from community colleges while 45.5% of the state's students are enrolled in community colleges.

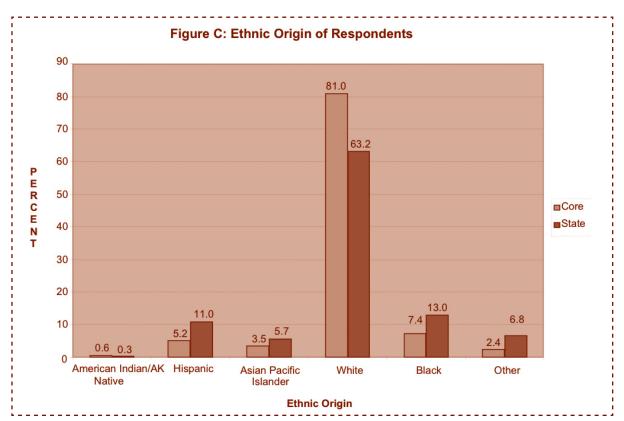
11.3% of students in the state of Illinois, as reported by enrollment data, are 25 years old or over, while 88.7% of students in the aggregate Core sample are 24 or under (see Figure A).



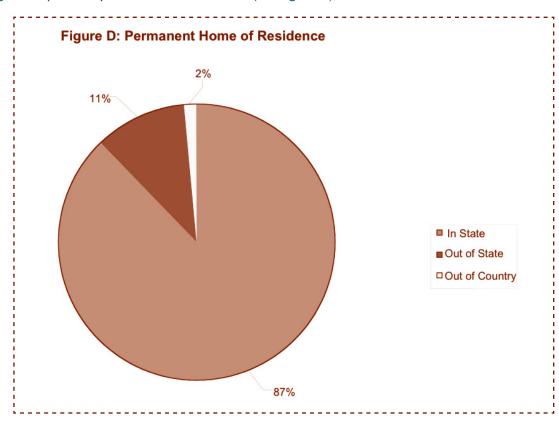


Women in Illinois make up 57.0% of state reported student enrollment, while the Core aggregate sample is 63.9% female (see Figure B).

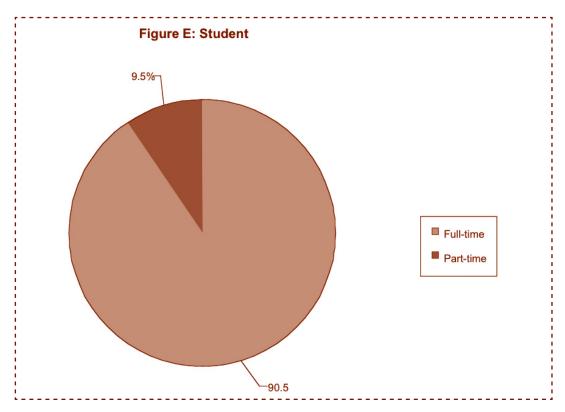
The Core aggregate sample over-represents whites in terms of percentage of responses. 81% of Core aggregate responses were from those who report themselves to be white, but only 63.2% of state enrollment is white (see Figure C).



Minority groups are under-represented in the Core data across the board. This is an important consideration in examining the findings of this summary (see Figure C). The Illinois Board of Higher Education reports that 87.9% of first time enrollers in college in Illinois are from Illinois, with 1.5% from out of the country and 10.6% from out of state. The Core aggregate sample closely mirrors enrollment data (see Figure D).



60.8% of students in Illinois are reported to be enrolled full-time (Illinois Board of Higher Education, 2002). 90.5% of Core respondents indicate being enrolled full-time at their institution of higher education (see Figure E).



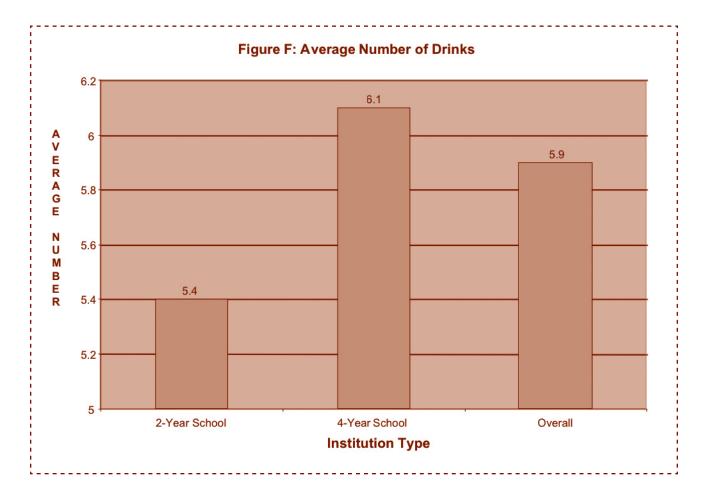
The Core statewide sample has some important similarities with student enrollment data, including similarity with gender composition, state of permanent residence, and racial composition. The data is limited in its ability to represent college students in Illinois based upon a comparison with Illinois enrollment trend data from the 2002-2003 academic year.

Purpose Statement

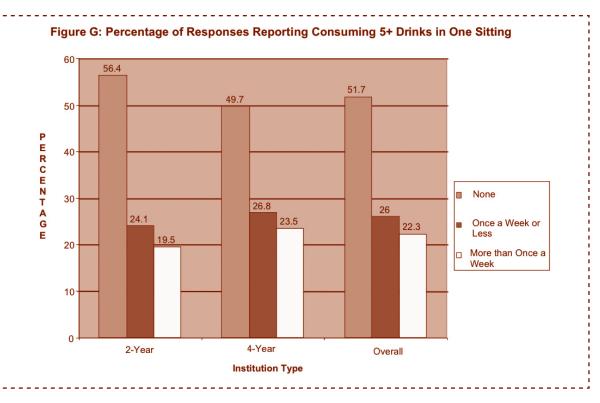
The intention of this report is to provide a baseline of college student alcohol and other drug use in higher education in Illinois, recognizing the limitations of the sample. The data also provides a picture of the harmful effects of alcohol and other drug use on college campuses in Illinois.

Alcohol Use and Illinois College Students

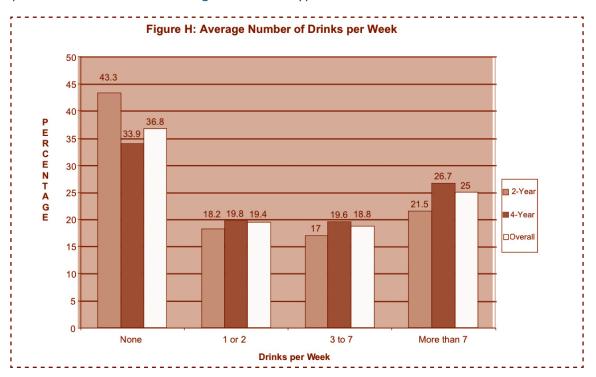
Preliminary examination of the data on alcohol use by college students is done by looking at average consumption during the typical week and by instances of heavy drinking among students. Figure F represents the average number of drinks consumed by college students in a typical week by institutional type.



Students attending four-year institutions report a higher per week consumption level than do students attending community colleges in Illinois. National weekly consumption averages reported by the Core Institute in 2003 indicate a weekly average of 6.6 drinks per week. Illinois is similar to the national average weekly consumption rate among college students. Another way to examine college student alcohol use is to look at incidents of heavy alcohol use or binge drinking. Binge drinking is defined by the frequency of drinking five or more drinks in one sitting. Figure G represents the frequency of individuals consuming five or more drinks in one sitting.



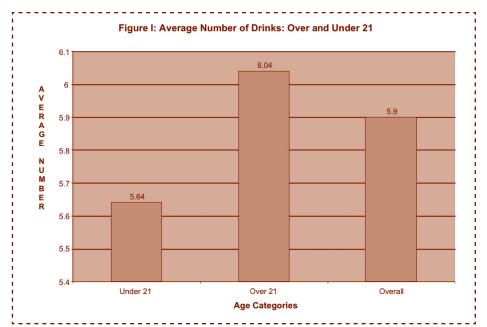
A majority of students reported not consuming five or more drinks in a sitting, with 80.5% of community college and 76.5% of four-year students reporting consuming five or more drinks in a sitting once a week or less. Only 19.5% and 23.5% respectively of respondents indicated that they consumed five or more drinks more than once a week. Students who report binge drinking more than once a week represent the highest risk consumers among the college population. Binge drinking is a major concern because it marks the point at which students begin to become involved in significantly more negative consequences of their alcohol use. In Illinois community colleges, 43.6% of students report binge drinking more than once a week. This 20% of students represents the group that is at greatest risk of the negative consequences of alcohol use. Examining alcohol consumption rates among Illinois college students includes paying close attention to those who do not consume, those who consume in moderation and those who consume the most. Figure H depicts that fully 36.8% of respondents indicated not consuming alcohol in the typical week.

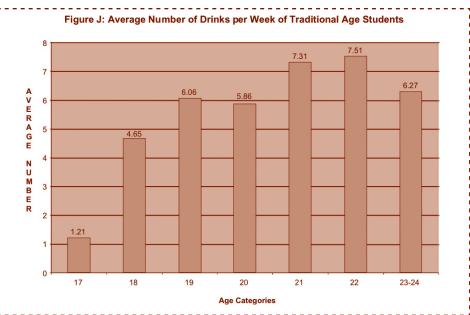


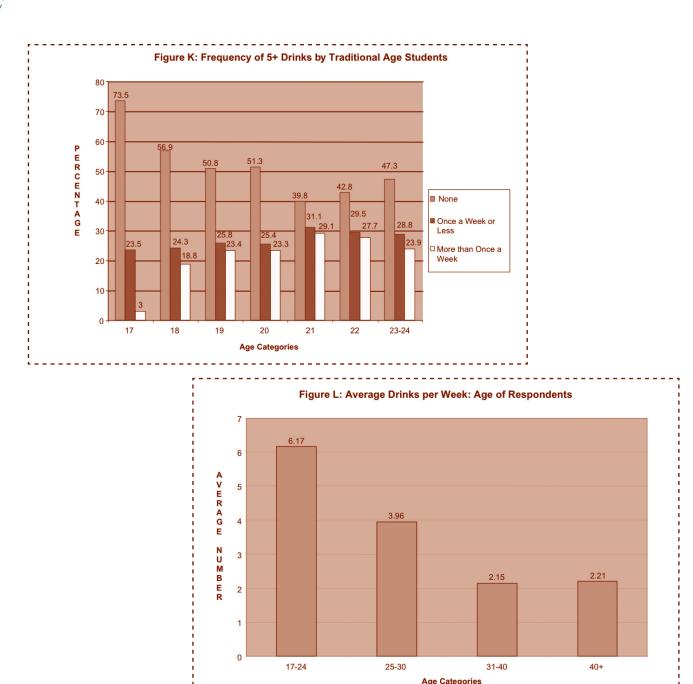
An important difference among institutional types is that 43.3% of community college responses report not consuming alcohol in a typical week, while only 33.9% of four-year responses indicate not consuming in a typical week. In addition to those who do not consume, nearly 19.4% of respondents report consuming a moderate average of 1 or 2 drinks in a typical week across institutional types. On the high end of the alcohol consumption spectrum, 26.7% of respondents from four-year institutions average more than seven drinks per week.

Age of students has been identified as an important variable in predicting the risk that college students are at with regard to the negative consequences of alcohol use (Dowdall & Wechsler, 2002). Some have suggested that traditional age freshmen and sophomores are at the greatest risk of harm related to use (Baer, 2002).

In Illinois, students under 21 appear to average slightly less alcohol use per week than those over 21. This difference is not dramatic, but does reinforce the idea that those under 21 are a group that one should pay attention to in regard to preventing harm related to high alcohol use. This result also points to the ease with which underage students are able to obtain alcohol. A further examination of alcohol use by different age groups reveals that use appears to increase from the time students traditionally enter college at 17 or 18 until average consumption peaks at 21 years of age. Use appears to moderate following the 21 years of age peak point. This finding also reveals a disconcerting pattern of use during traditional college years, as through the first few years of college alcohol use appears to increase, not entering a point of reduction until traditional age college students would be entering their fourth year of college (see Figures I and I).





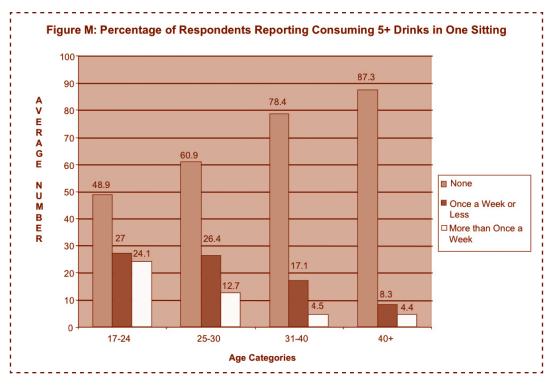


Examining the frequency of consuming five or more drinks in one sitting reveals that incidents of high-risk consumption peak when students are 21 years of age. Fully 60.2% of respondents report consuming five or more drinks in one sitting when they are 21, with 29.1% reporting these incidents more than once per week. The rate of high-risk incidents of consumption remains fairly consistent for 18, 19 and 20 year olds at 43.1%(18), 49.2%(19), and 48.7%(20) respectively until the peak in high-risk consumption when students are 21 years of age.

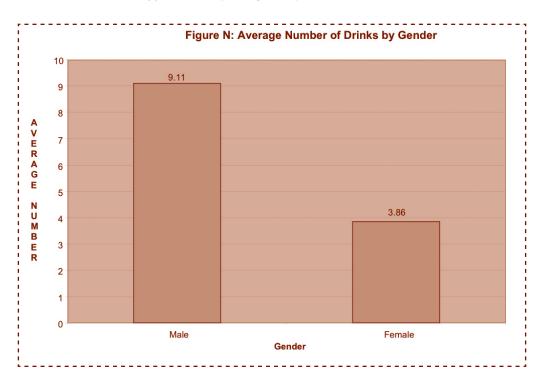
With a gradual shift in student enrollment patterns moving steadily toward the inclusion of older and more diverse students, it is important to extend an analysis of age and alcohol use to larger age categories. The analysis of large age categories reveals a significant difference between traditional age college students and older students. Average weekly alcohol consumption of traditional age students is nearly twice that of all other age categories. Clearly alcohol misuse by the average older college student is far less likely to occur. This has significant implications for the type of alcohol related problems older students are likely to experience as part of their college experience.

Traditional age college students (17 to 24 year olds) report consuming five or more drinks in 51.1% of responses, which is a larger percentage of responses than any other age category. Only 39.1% of 25 to 30 year olds, 21.6% of 31-40 year olds, and 12.7% of those 41 and older report drinking five or more drinks in one sitting (see Figure M).

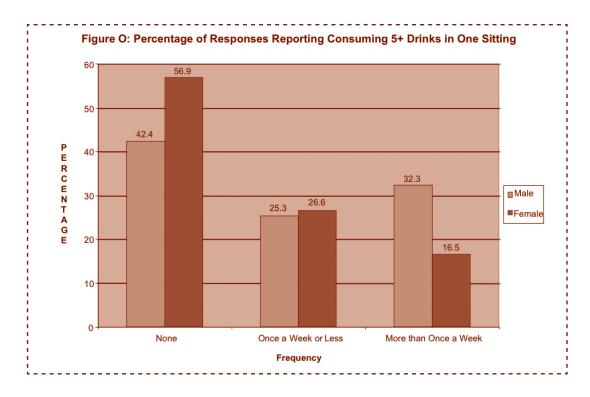
Those consuming in the highest risk fashion are disproportionately of traditional college ages. In fact, the group of highest risk drinkers, or those who report frequently consuming five or more drinks, decreases from over 19.4% to 2.2% between the 21-22 and 40+ age groups (see Figure M).



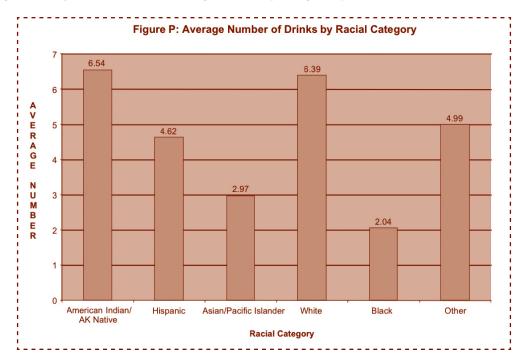
Gender has been noted as an important difference in alcohol consumption trends. Men have traditionally been seen to be larger consumers of alcohol, but recent evidence has suggested that women are increasingly consuming at higher and more risky levels. Student responses in Illinois point toward a remaining dramatic difference between average alcohol consumption of men and women in a typical week (see Figure N).



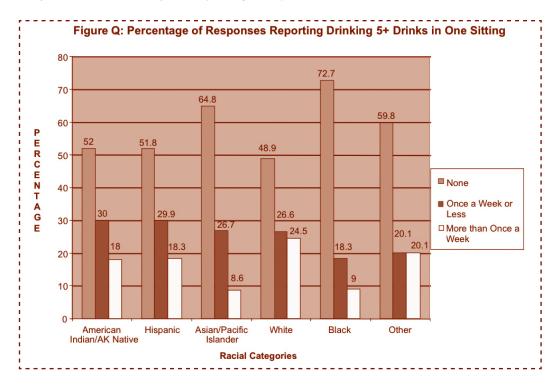
Not only is average alcohol consumption higher among males in college in Illinois, but also so are incidents of high-risk alcohol consumption. 57.6% of men report incidents of consuming five or more drinks in one sitting with 43.1% of females reporting similar incidents. More importantly, 32.3% of male responses report incidents of high-risk consumption more than once a week, with only 16.5% of female responses reporting the same frequency of high-risk consumption (see Figure O).



Students in Illinois attending institutions of higher education continue to represent increasingly diverse groups and understanding the unique alcohol consumption of racial categories creates an interesting picture of how race, culture and alcohol interact. The first thing to note about alcohol consumption patterns of different racial categories is that there exist significant differences in both average weekly consumption and incidents of high-risk consumption. In Illinois, the respondents mimic national data in trends that display high use among American Indians/Alaskan Natives and White/ Caucasians. Black/African-American and Asian/Pacific Islander categories are very moderate consumers of alcohol in terms of average consumption and incidents of high-risk use (see Figure P).

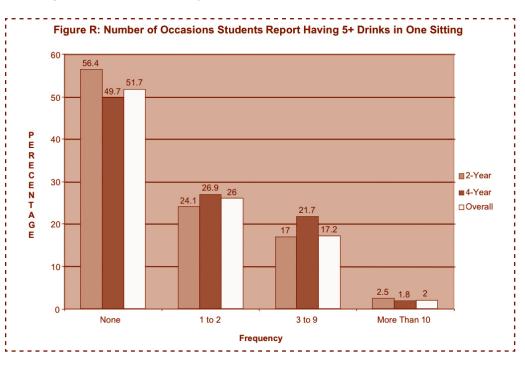


The American Indian/Alaskan Native and White categories report average weekly consumption significantly above the state average weekly consumption of all college students and have some of the greatest incidents of students reporting consuming five or more drinks in a sitting. 18% of American Indian/Alaskan Natives and 24.5% of whites report drinking five or more drinks more than once a week, while Asian/Pacific Islanders and blacks report five or more drinks more than once a week in only 8.6% and 9% of responses (see Figure Q).



Racial category may reflect differences in cultural expectations and norms surrounding alcohol use and thus point to important differences for those working to prevent alcohol abuse on college campuses.

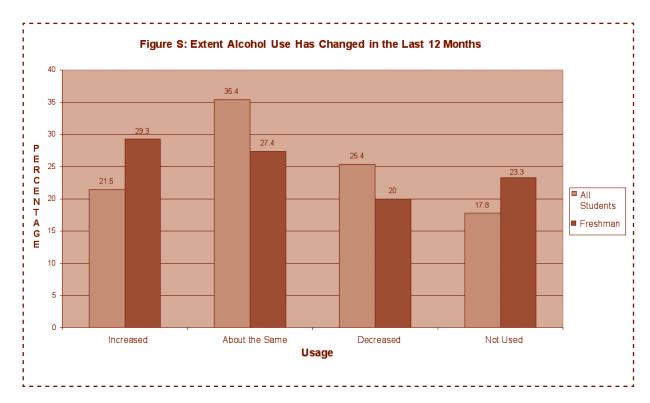
While there is frequent national and local coverage of college student drinking, almost all of this coverage reports on traditional age college students at four-year residential institutions. Figure R depicts the difference in incidents of five or more drinks in one sitting between two- and four-year institutions in Illinois.



In this figure it is important to note that students attending college at two-year institutions do report consuming five or more drinks less frequently than do students attending four-year institutions.

Those who report never consuming five or more drinks is 6.7% greater in the two-year sector. On the other end of the spectrum, very frequent users (defined as 10 or more incidents of consuming five or more drinks in a sitting during the past two weeks) are similar at two- and four-year institutions at 2.5% and 1.8% respectively. Those who report 1 to 2, or 3 to 9 incidents of drinking five or more drinks per sitting during the past two weeks are less among students attending two-year institutions. One should note that while there is a difference between sectors, even in the two-year sector the rate of consuming in a high-risk manner includes 43.6% of responses. This 43.6% of heavy drinkers (those who consume five or more in one sitting) is similar to the national average for heavy drinking among college students (national rate has been estimated as 2 in 4 college students or 49.8%). Four-year responses in Illinois report a similar heavy episodic drinking rate (50.4%).

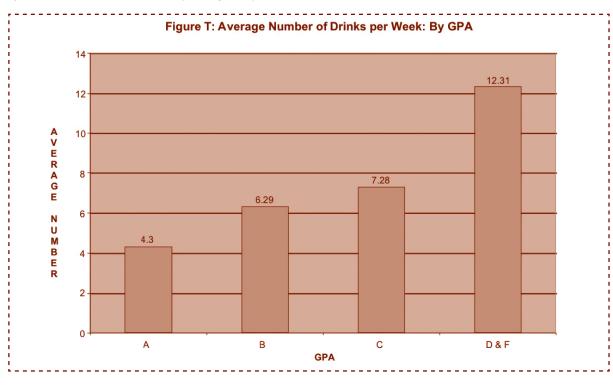
The impact of college on student alcohol use is an important question. Data from national longitudinal surveys indicate that students who attend college experience an increase in alcohol use that outpaces those youth who do not attend college (O'Malley & Johnston, 2002). Specifically, students who attend college consume in higher amounts than do those who chose not to attend. This points toward a potential disturbing impact of the college experience on youth alcohol utilization. Figure S indicates self-reported increases and decreases of alcohol use by responses in Illinois.



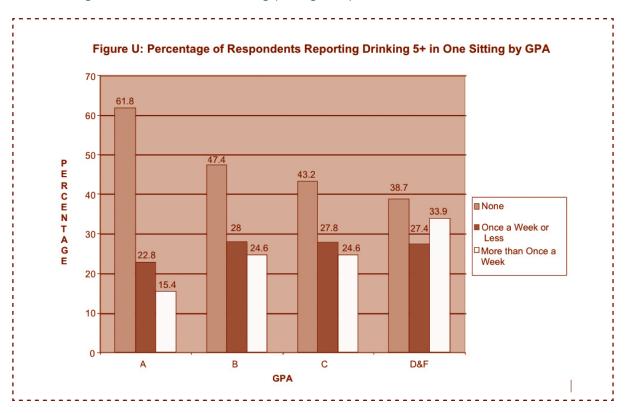
Among all survey responses only 21.5% reported increasing their use, and 25.4% decreasing their use over the past year. Among freshmen, 29.3% report increasing alcohol use and only 20% report decreasing over the past year. Clearly the self-reported impact of college on alcohol use among students in Illinois appears mixed.

Student Academic Performance, Involvement and Alcohol Use

One of the key questions for university leaders to consider is the impact of alcohol use on students and campus life. With the central purpose of undergraduate education focused on student learning, it is important to examine the impact of alcohol use on academic performance. The relationship between alcohol use and academic performance is very clear. Core results from those responding in Illinois indicate a strong relationship between alcohol use and academic performance as measured by self-reported GPA. Those students who report their GPA to be in the A category consume the least alcohol per week on average. Those students who report an F GPA report the highest average alcohol use per week. More importantly, the trend between the self reported A and F is consistent (see Figure T).



The relationship between alcohol use and academic performance is further articulated when examining the frequency of incidents of five or more drinks per sitting. Those who report grades in the A category are also the most likely to report not consuming five or more drinks in one sitting. Those who report D and F grade categories reported the highest incidence of consuming five or more drinks in a sitting (see Figure U).



The implication for the relationship between academic performance and alcohol use is clear. Those who use the least are more likely to be high academic achievers. The nature of student involvement related to alcohol use is a key environmental question to consider when examining how alcohol use is impacted by the college culture.

Table A: Alcohol Use Related to Level of Student Involvement	Not Involved	Attend	Active	Leader
Intercollegiate Athletics	5.17	NA	8.45	9.78
Fraternities & Sororities	4.96	8.28	10.4	10.82
Intramural Sports	4.72	NA	8.68	10.08
Minority - Ethnic Groups	5.96	4.01	4.45	7.08
Political / Social Groups	5.73	6.65	5.23	7.3
Music / Performing Arts Group	5.85	6.08	5.1	5.59
Religious Group	6.48	5.89	3.46	3.04

Table A displays the mean weekly alcohol consumption of students who are either not involved, have attended, are actively involved or are leaders of student groups. Table A is illustrative of two important findings: 1) college students participating as active members or leaders in certain groups (i.e. intercollegiate athletics, fraternities and sororities, and intramurals) consume far more than the norm for college students in Illinois; 2) leaders of student groups appear to consume significantly more than both attending members and active members. It appears that engagement in certain student groups and being a leader may predispose college students to higher alcohol use.

Alcohol Use and Negative Consequences

The negative impact of alcohol on behavior is another specific consequence of alcohol in the college environment.

Following Alcohol Use	
Negative Consequence	Percentage
Hangover	64
Got nauseated or vomited	53.9
Argument or fight	34.9
Missed a class	31.4
Drove a car while under the influence	29.9
Performed poorly on a test	24.5
Trouble with police, residence hall or college authorities	14.6
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm	7.7

Table B describes the likelihood of negative consequences for individuals following alcohol use in the past year. The most likely response of students is that 64% report experiencing a hangover in the past year due to their alcohol use. The second most likely negative consequence is getting nauseated or vomiting (53.9%) as a result of substance use. After the two most likely responses, a group of responses emerges that about 30% of students in the sample report. This group of negative consequences includes driving a car after drinking, getting in an argument, and missing a class. The prevalence of negative consequences of alcohol use points toward the impact alcohol has on students in the collegiate context.

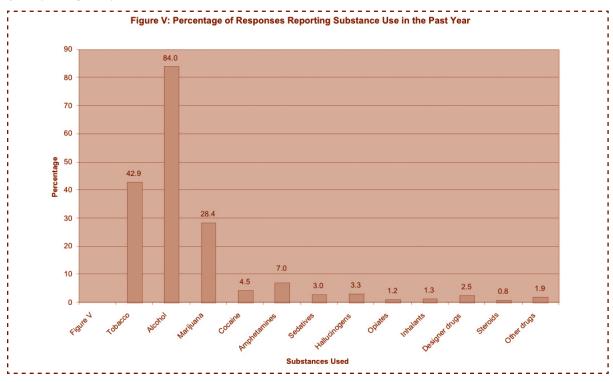
A further breakdown of negative consequences of alcohol use points toward the frequency with which individuals experience negative consequences of use. Hangovers, getting ill, missing class, performing poorly on an exam, getting in a fight, and driving after drinking remain prevalent negative consequences (Tables B and C).

Table C: Percentage of Responses Reporting Negative Consequences Following Alcohol Use				
Consequence	No Negative Consequence	1 to 2 Consequences	3 to 9 Consequences	10 or More Consequences
Hangover	36.1%	26.3%	22.2%	15.4%
Got nauseated or vomited	46.2%	31.8%	17.3%	4.7%
Argument or fight	65.1%	22.4%	9.5%	2.9%
Missed a class	68.7%	15.4%	11.7%	4.2%
Drove a car while under the influence	70.1%	16.9%	8.4%	5.5%
Performed poorly on a test	75.5%	16.8%	6.2%	1.5%
Trouble with police, residence hall or college authorities	85.5%	12.1%	1.9%	0.4%
Damaged property, pulled fire alarm	92.4%	5%	1.8%	0.9%

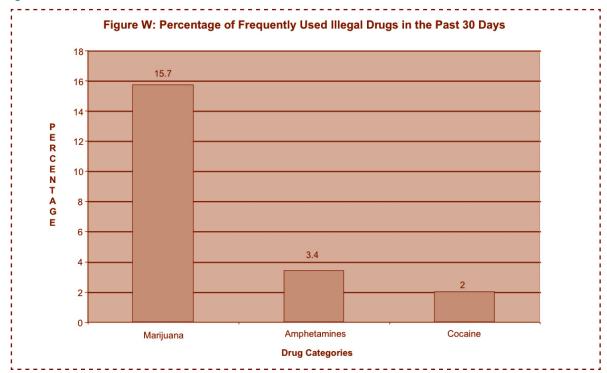
What these findings point to is how alcohol use in moderate and heavy amounts impacts college students. Negative consequences experienced by a majority of students relate to the physiological impact of alcohol, i.e. hangovers and nausea. These negative consequences are largely personal and relate to physical discomfort. The negative consequences that should be more disconcerting for college administrators and the public relate to the issues of academic performance and driving a car after consuming alcohol. Nearly 30% of college student responses indicated they have driven a car in the past year after consuming alcohol, with 19.8% of students saying they have done this on multiple occasions. In fact, 5.5% of responses indicated they have driven after drinking ten or more times in the past year. This is a major concern for those interested in reducing cases of impaired driving, as clearly some portion of the college population still feels that it is acceptable to drive after consuming alcohol. The relationship between alcohol use and academic performance is further illuminated in Tables B and C as the frequency of students reporting missing classes on multiple occasions in relationship to alcohol consumption points to why students who drink more are more likely to perform poorly in their academic work. Self-reported incidents of performing poorly on a test also reinforce the connection between academics and alcohol. It is interesting that 24.5% of college students report performing poorly on an exam after alcohol use at least once and 7.7% report having this happen on three or more occasions. Alcohol use is part of the college experience and clearly it is part of why some students do not perform better academically. The negative consequences to individuals, academic performance and even to traffic safety point to why university administrators need to attend to alcohol misuse in their college environment.

Student Drug Use

The Core survey examines alcohol use by college students in detail, but it also provides information on the prevalence of drug use among college students. It is important to understand not just alcohol use rates among college students, but also to see that in relationship to other drug use. Alcohol is reported to have been used by 84% of Illinois college students in the past year, while tobacco and marijuana were reported to have been used by 42.9% and 28.4% of respondents respectively. These two drugs represent the most prevalently utilized by college attending individuals for the previous year (see Figure V).



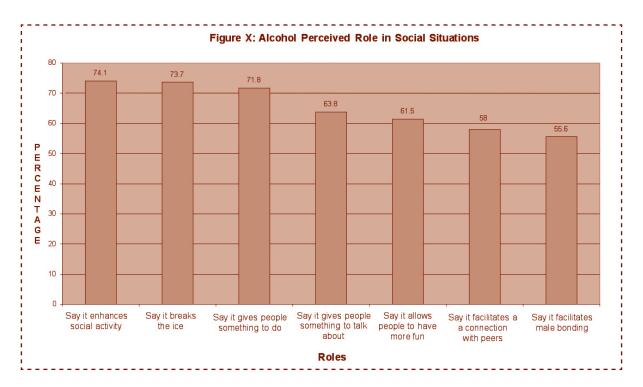
Along with marijuana, the other illegal drugs reportedly utilized by college students during the previous year include 4.5% using cocaine, 7.0% using amphetamines and 3.0% using sedatives. For the average reported illegal drug use in the past 30 days see Figure W.



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Student Attitudes

Student attitudes and beliefs about alcohol and other drugs in the college environment provide insight into the cultural milieu in which college students operate. Figure X depicts what students think about alcohol's role in the social arena.



Students clearly perceive alcohol functions as a social lubricant, with 58.0% of students seeing alcohol facilitating connections between peers and 63.8% saying that alcohol gives students something to talk about. Alcohol is also frequently seen as a stress reducer and something that "breaks the ice" in social situations. Student attitudes toward the prevention of alcohol abuse and related problems are described in Table D.

Fable D: What Students Care About n Relationship to Alcohol, Other Drugs and Violence Prevention	Caring Not at All	Caring Slightly	Caring Somewhat or Very Much
Alcohol and Other Drug			
Use	21.2%	41.2%	37.6%
Campus Vandalism	16.3%	28.5%	55.2%
Sexual Assault	7.7%	12.6%	79.7%
Assualt, Non-Sexual	9.6%	18.4%	72%

Students appear to be very concerned about the negative consequences associated with alcohol use, but less directly concerned about alcohol and other drug use. Students report caring the most about sexual assault (79.7% report caring somewhat or very much). In comparison, students report caring significantly less about alcohol and other drug use (37.6% care somewhat or very much). This finding has important implications for how universities can mobilize support for prevention. Clearly support is more likely to be built upon preventing the negative consequences associated with alcohol and other drug use.

Second Hand Consequences of Student Alcohol Use

The second hand consequences of alcohol use, or impact of someone's alcohol use on others, are an important dynamic associated with alcohol abuse in the college environment.

Percentage Of Students Reporting other Students Drinking Adversely Affecting	Percentage
Studying	28.9%
Feeling of safety	15.4%
Messing up living space	24.2%
Adversely impacts athletic team or group	10.1%
Prevents enjoying events	15.2%

Table E reflects whether students have experienced a negative impact of others' drinking on studying, safety, physical space, or campus involvement.

The important finding here is that about a quarter of students report that other students' drinking adversely impacts their studying and living space. Clearly, drinking is not just a personal choice, but also one that impacts the individuals surrounding the person consuming.

The effort in this report has been to depict alcohol consumption trends of college students in Illinois. The trends point to concerns about heavy consumption among students in both two and four year institutions in Illinois. The concern related to alcohol use is described through the prevalence of negative consequences of use, including academic and interpersonal negative consequences. Efforts to remain vigilant in preventing heavy alcohol use and negative consequences among Illinois college students are important given the findings described in the 2004 Core survey report.

Public and Private Schools in Illinois

The number of reporting institutions was very similar between public and private schools for the spring 2004 collection. There were 15 public institutions with 5,083 completed surveys and 15 private institutions with 4,359 completed surveys.

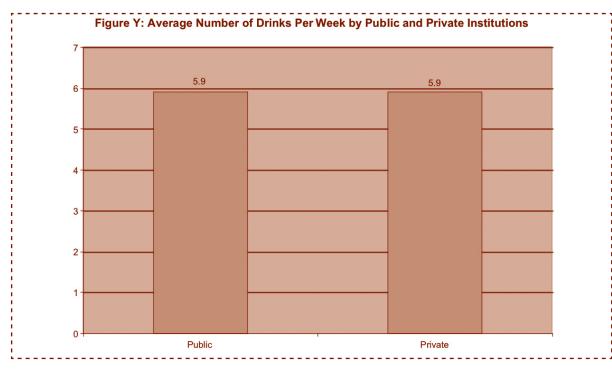
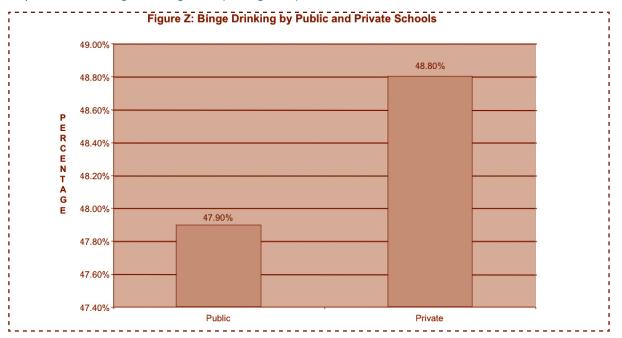


Figure Y shows that the two types of institutions report the same average number of drinks, providing an indication that type of institution does not affect average number of drinks. However, a small fluctuation is noted when comparing the binge drinking rates between the two types of schools. The private schools indicate almost a one percent increase over that of the public school binge drinking rates (see Figure Z).



Public school students report a higher percentage of personal problems than the private school students. 26.9% report some serious personal problems and 5.5% report seriously thinking about suicide. This is compared with 25.2% of private school serious problems and 4.9% seriously thinking about suicide.

Urban, Suburban and Rural Schools in Illinois

The localities of the Illinois schools were broken into three types: Urban (100,000 or more individuals), Suburban and Rural. During this data collection period there were 12 urban schools with 4,110 completed surveys, seven suburban schools with 2,365 completed surveys and nine rural schools with 2,217 completed surveys.

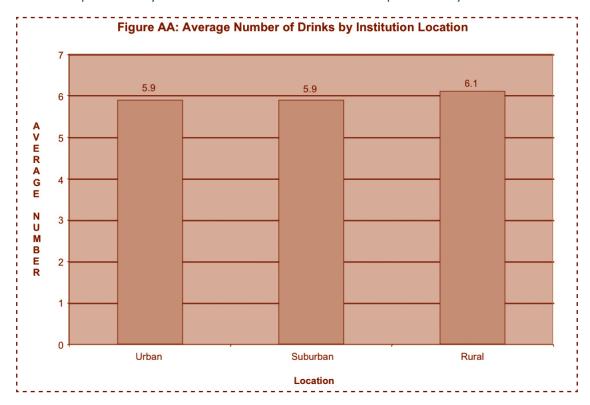
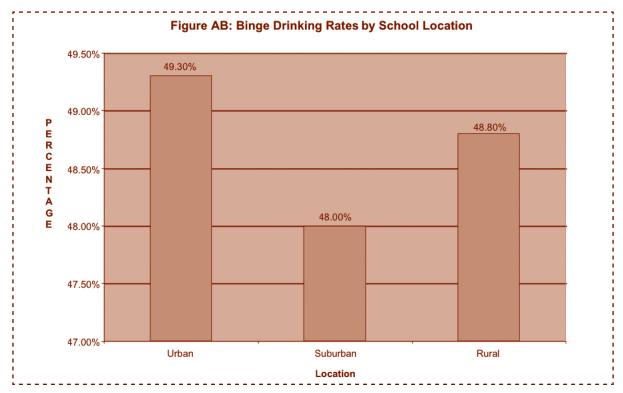


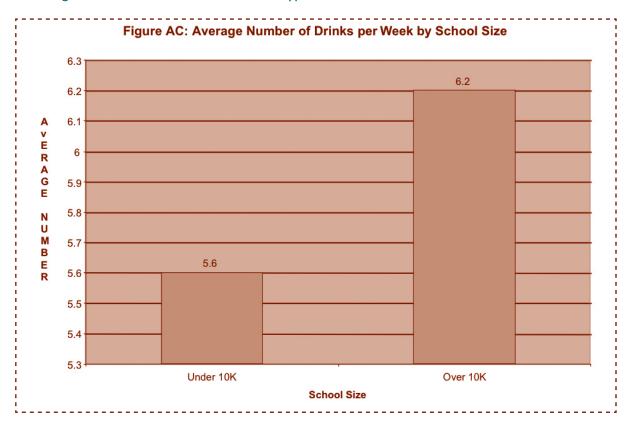
Figure AA shows that urban and suburban schools report the same average number of drinks of 5.9, but rural schools report a slightly higher rate of 6.1, providing some indication that the location of the school may affect the average number of drinks. The urban schools report the highest binge drinking rate of 49.3% and the suburban schools report the lowest at 48.0% (see Figure AB).



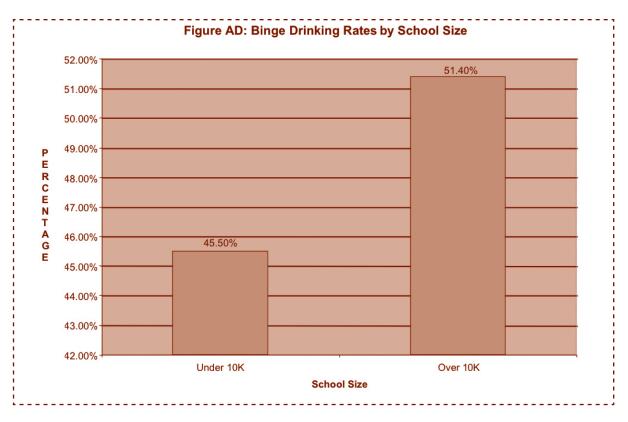
Another interesting difference that exists between the three school locations was their usage of amphetamines. Rural schools reported the highest use of amphetamines at 4.1% compared to the urban schools at 3.3% and the suburban schools at 2.8%. Rural schools also reported the highest percentage of some form of serious personal problem at 28.8%, compared to 26.4% for the suburban schools and 25.0% for the urban. This trend of the rural schools reporting higher percentages of personal problems continued with the reported rates of serious thoughts about suicide. Rural schools reported that 5.9% had seriously thought about it, with 5.1% of the suburban and 4.8% of the urban students seriously thinking about it. Suburban schools reported the highest level of public misconduct, such as trouble with the police, DWI and vandalism at 43.2%, compared with the 39.0% reported by the urban schools and the 38.9% reported by the rural schools.

Over and Under 10,000 Student Population Schools in Illinois

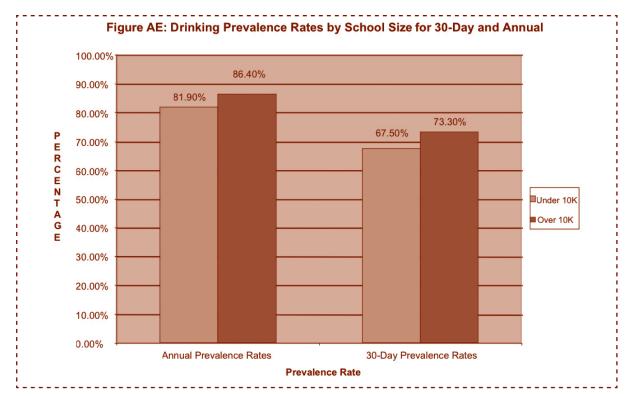
As part of the data collection, schools were asked to indicate their student enrollment for the current semester. In an effort to help equalize the group sizes the schools were dichotomized into two groups: those with less than 10,000 enrolled students and those with over 10,000 enrolled students. The under 10,000 group represents 21 institutions with 5,084 completed surveys, the over 10,000 group represents nine institutions with 4,358 completed surveys. Figure AC reflects the average number of drinks between the two types of institutions.



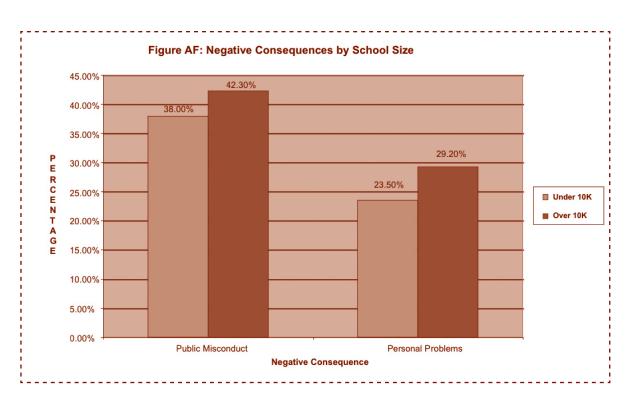
Schools with greater than 10,000 students report a higher average number of drinks than those at the smaller institutions. The larger schools report 6.2 as the average number of drinks per week, compared with 5.6 at the smaller schools. This trend continues into the binge drinking rates with the larger schools reporting 51.4% and the smaller schools reporting a more modest 45.5% binge drinking rate (see Figure AD).



As can be noted from Figure AE both the 30 day and the annual drinking prevalence rates are higher for the larger schools.

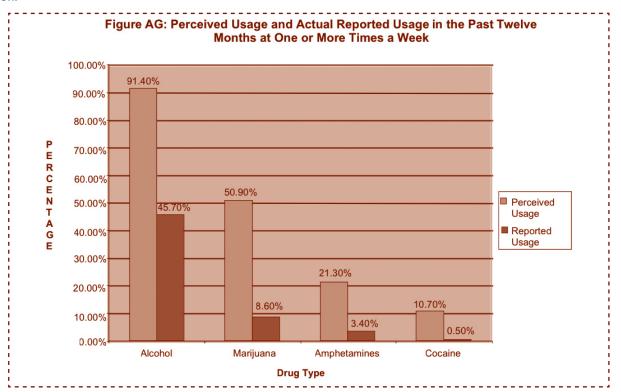


Not surprisingly the larger schools reported more acts of public misconduct associated with alcohol or other drugs than the smaller schools and a greater percentage of serious problems (see Figure AF).



Perceptions of Alcohol and Drug Usage by Students in Illinois

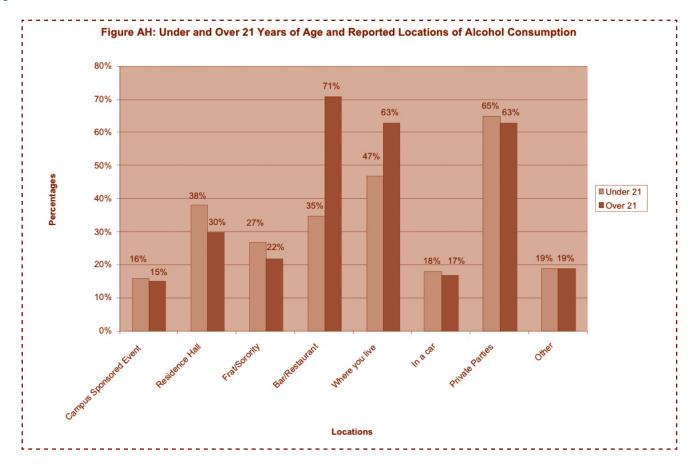
Figure AG contains perceived and actual usages of alcohol and the top three reported drugs from the spring 2004 data collection.



Across all four categories it is noted that at least a 2 to 1 ratio exists between the perception of drug use and the actual reported drug use. The greatest difference exists between the perceived usage of cocaine and its actual reported usage. The reporting students indicated that 10.7% of the college population is using cocaine one or more times a week. The actual reported percentage use of cocaine one or more times a week is 0.5%, a difference of more than 21 times the actual number.

Locations of Alcohol Consumption by Age Categories in Illinois

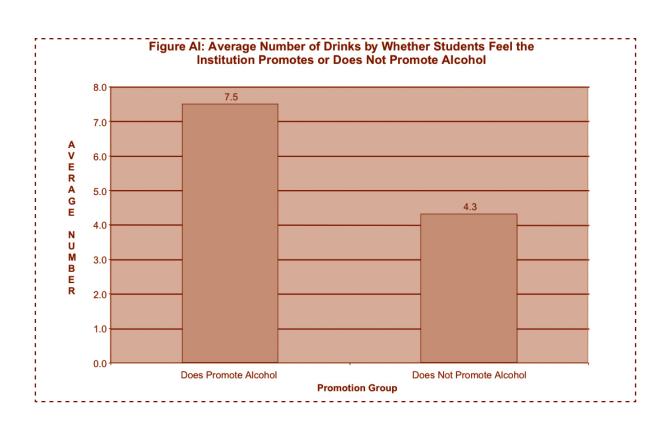
The students were broken into two age groups: those who are under 21 years of age and those who are age 21 and over. Figure AH shows the percentages that the students in each of those groups report consuming alcohol in each of the given locations.



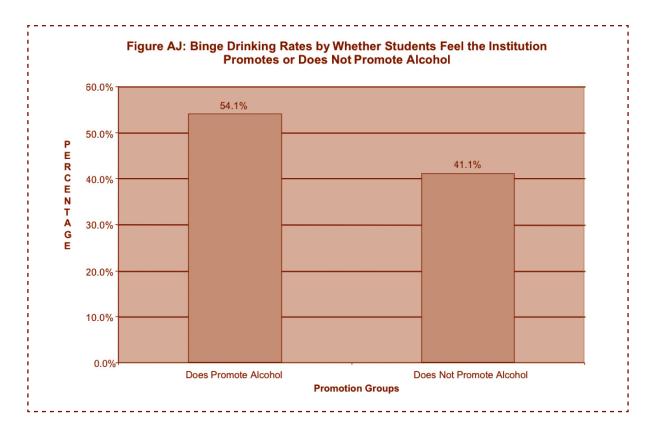
The percentages indicate that the majority of the 21 and over age group prefers to consume alcohol in bars or restaurants (71%), followed by where they live and at private parties, both at 63%. The under 21 group prefers to consume alcohol at private parties (65%), followed by where they live (47%) and residence halls (38%).

Campus Environment Concerning Alcohol and Other Drug Use in Illinois

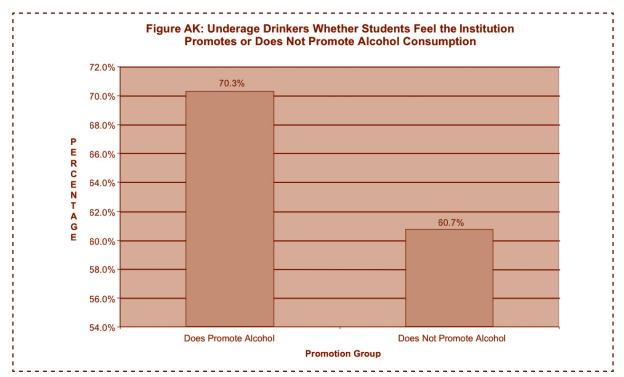
Question number 29a from the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Long Form asks students whether they believe their institution supports or does not support alcohol consumption. Of the 8,040 students that responded, 4,232 or 52.6% said they felt their institution promotes alcohol consumption, and 3,808 or 47.4% said their institution does not promote alcohol consumption. Figure AI shows the average number of drinks between the two groups; the 'promotion' group shows a considerably higher average number of drinks at 7.5 compared with the 'does not promote' group at 4.3 average number of drinks.



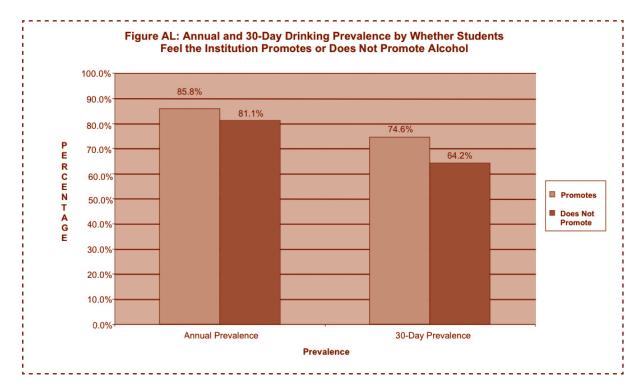
The trend is further expanded by the binge drinking rate difference between the two groups. The 'promotes alcohol' group reported binge drinking rates at 54.1%, compared to the 'does not promote' at 41.1% (see Figure AJ).



An increased number of underage drinkers is reported in the 'promotes' group with 70.3% of underage drinkers consuming alcohol in the previous 30 days. The 'does not promote' group saw an almost 10% reduction at 60.7% underage drinking (see Figure AK).



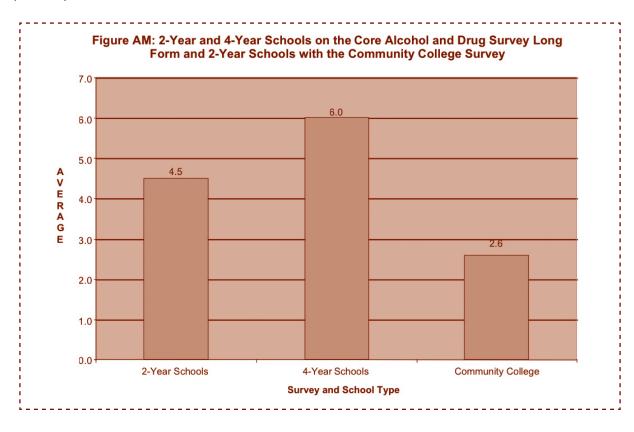
Finally, even the annual prevalence and 30 day prevalence rates are higher for the 'promotes alcohol consumption' group at 85.8% and 74.6% respectively, contrasted by the 'does not promote' group of 81.1% and 64.2% (see Figure AL).



These differences may indicate trends that when individuals feel that their campus is promoting alcohol consumption it then makes it all right to drink in greater quantities and more frequently.

Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Community College Edition in Illinois

The Core Institute, in an effort to better meet the needs of Illinois community colleges, adapted the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Long Form to especially address the community college student population. The new survey, titled the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Community College Edition, was developed in the spring of 2004 and administered to six select community colleges in Illinois. The hope was that with the new instrument community college administrators would be able to better target their institution's populations. Unfortunately, 10,000 surveys were distributed within the community college classrooms, but only 1,783 were completed and returned to the Core Institute for scoring. The resulting 18% return rate should be viewed with caution, due to the possible presence of outliers. Figure AM depicts the reported average number of drinks per week by two- and four-year institutions on the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Long Form for the past ten years.



The average number of drinks for the Community College survey is 2.6. Upon closer examination it was found that over 60% of the reporting population for the community college survey was over the traditional age of college students. When the students are broken into separate age groupings it was noted that the older students, 25 years of age or older, had a substantially lower average number of drinks per week at 1.6. When compared with the younger students, 24 years of age or younger, the average number of drinks per week rises to 3.6, which is much closer to the historical average of community colleges at 4.5. Given the sampling discrepancies that exist in this data set, it is advised that any interpretations of this data should be done with caution.

Appendix A

Core Alcoho	DI and Dru Long Form	g Survey	For additional use:
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FIFSE Core Analysis Graniee G		re Institute Health Programs	C 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
		Illinois University	D 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Please use a number 2 Penc	il. Carbon	dale, IL 62901	E 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
. Classification:	2. Age: 3. Et	hnic origin:	4. Marital status:
Freshman		merican Indian/	Single
Sophomore		Alaskan Native	Married
Junior		ispanic	Separated
Senior		sian/Pacific Islander	Divorced
Grad/professional		/hite (non-Hispanic)	WidowedO
Not seeking a	3 3 BI	lack (non-Hispanic)	7 Are you working?
	(4) (4) (7) (5) (5) (7)	therO	7. Are you working?
Other		your current residence	Yes, full-time
. Gender:		a student:	Yes, part-time
Male		n-campus	
Female		ff-campusO	8. Living arrangements:
			A. Where: (mark best answer)
Approximate cumulative gra	de point average: (cho		House/apartment/etc 〇
$\bigcirc \bigcirc $		000	Residence hall
A+ A A- B+ B B-	C+ C C- D+	D D- F	Approved housing
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 17. Within the last year about how often have you used (mark one for each line) a. Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff) b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) c. Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil) d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase) e. Amphetamines (diet pills, speed) f. Sedatives (downers, ludes) g. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP) h. Opiates (heroin, smack, horse) j. Designer drugs (ecstasy, MDMA) i. Other illegal drugs 	18. During the past <u>30 days</u> on how many days did you have: (mark one for each line) Image: Comparison of the second
19. How often do you think the average student on your campus uses (mark one for each line) Image: Comparison of the state of	21. Please indicate how often you have experienced the following due to your drinking or drug use during the last year (mark one for each line) 1000000000000000000000000000000000000
20. Where have you used Image: Comparison of the second se	 g. Driven a car while under the influence h. Missed a class i. Been criticized by someone I know j. Thought I might have a drinking or other drug problem k. Had a memory loss l. Done something I later regretted i. Done something
22. Have any of your family had alcohol or other drug problems: (mark all that apply) Mother Brothers/sisters Spouse Father Mother's parents Children Stepmother Father's parents None Stepfather Aunts/uncles	23. If you volunteer any of your time on or off campus to help others, please indicate the approximate number of hours per month and principal activity: O Don't volunteer, or less than 1 hour 0 10–15 hours 0 1–4 hours 0 16 or more hours 9 hours 9 hours

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24. Within the last year to what extent have you participated in any of the following activities? (mark one for each line) Note: International activities? a. Intercollegiate athletics International and language groups International and language groups b. Intramural or club sports International and language groups International and language groups c. Social fraternities or sororities International and language groups International and language groups f. Minority and ethnic organizations International and language groups International and language groups i. Student newspaper, radio, TV, magazine, etc. Inter any of the following 25. In the first column, indicate whether any of the following	27. Do you believe that alcohol has the following effects? (mark one for each line) yes no a. Breaks the ice 0 b. Enhances social activity 0 c. Makes it easier to deal with stress 0 d. Facilitates a connection with peers 0 e. Gives people something to talk about 0 f. Facilitates female bonding 0 g. Facilitates female bonding 0 h. Allows people to have more fun 0 j. Makes food taste better 0 k. Makes women sexier 0 n. Makes men sexier 0 n. Facilitates sexual opportunities 0
have happened to you within the last year while you were in and around campus. If you answered yes to any of these items, indicate in the second column if you had consumed alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents. a. Ethnic or racial harassment	28. On this campus, drinking is a central part in the social life of the following groups: (mark one for each line) yes no a. Male students 0 b. Female students 0 c. Faculty/staff 0 d. Alumni 0 e. Athletes 0 f. Fraternities 0 g. Sororities 0 e. Does the social atmosphere on this yes no campus promote alcohol use? 0 b. Does the social atmosphere promote 0
26. How do you think your close friends feel (or would feel) <u>about you</u> (mark one for each line) Don't disample the second seco	other drug use? O c. Do you feel safe on this campus? O 30. Compared to other campuses with which you are familiar, this campus' use of alcohol is (mark one) Greater than other campuses O Less than other campuses O About the same as other campuses O b. If you live in university housing, do you live in a designated alcohol-free/drug-free residence hall? O b. If no, would you like to live in such a residence hall unit if it were available? O

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32. To what extent do students of	on			37. During the past 30 days,
this campus care about				to what extent have you engaged in any of the following behaviors? (mark one for each line)
problems associated with	1	50 40	v de la companya de	engaged in any of the
(mark one for each line)	Notatall	Somewhat	Hery much	engaged in any of the following behaviors? (mark one for each line)
,	tt all	htty hat	uch	(mark one for each line)
a. Alcohol and other drug use		00	0	a. Refused an offer of alcohol
		ŏŏ	ŏ	or other drugs
b. Campus vandalism			0	
c. Sexual assault.				b. Bragged about your alcohol
d. Assaults that are non-sexual		0 0	Q	or other drug use
e. Harassment because of gender	· O (0 0	0	c. Heard someone else brag about
f. Harassment because of sexual				his/her alcohol or other drug use $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$
orientation	0	\circ	0	d. Carried a weapon such as a
g. Harassment because of race				gun, knife, etc. (do not count
or ethnicity	0	00	0	hunting situations or weapons
h. Harassment because of religior		Õ Õ	Õ	used as part of your job)
		-		e. Experienced peer pressure
33.To what extent has your	34.To what exte	nt has vo	our	to drink or use drugs
alcohol use changed within	illegal drug u			f. Held a drink to have people
the last 12 months?	within the las			
			-	stop bothering you about why
	Increased			you weren't drinking
About the same	About the san			g. Thought a sexual partner was
Decreased	Decreased		-	not attractive because he/she
I have not used alcohol $\ldots \bigcirc$	I have not use	ed drugs	O	was drunk
				h. Told a sexual partner that he/she
35. How much do you think peop	ole			was not attractive because
risk harming themselves		1		he/she was drunk
(physically or in other ways)		Node		
if they (mark one for each lin	ne)	Moderate risk Slight risk No risk	Can	38. To what extent do you
·	· ·	Tisk Tisk	t sa	agree with the following of the second
a. Try marijuana once or twice		\hat{O}		38. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (mark one for each line) a. I feel valued as a person on this campus
a. Ity manjuana once of twice				agree with the following statements? (mark one for each line) a. I feel valued as a person
b. Smoke marijuana occasionally				
c. Smoke marijuana regularly				a. I feel valued as a person & & & &
d. Try cocaine once or twice				on this campus
e. Take cocaine regularly			000	b. I feel that faculty and staff
f. Try LSD once or twice			000	care about me as a student
g. Take LSD regularly			\mathbf{OOC}	c. I have a responsibility to
h. Try amphetamines once or twice	e	00(\mathbf{OOC}	contribute to the well-being
i. Take amphetamines regularly		000	000	of other students
j. Take one or two drinks of an alc	oholic beverage			d. My campus encourages me
(beer, wine, liquor) nearly every			000	to help others in need
k. Take four or five drinks nearly e				e. I abide by the university policy
I. Have five or more drinks in one	sitting	\sim	ño ŏ	and regulations that concern
m. Take steroids for body building of				alcohol and other drug use
		000		
athletic performance				20 In which of the following wave does other
n. Consume alcohol prior to being		000	000	39. In which of the following ways does other
o. Regularly engage in unprotecte				students' drinking interfere with your life on
with a single partner		00(000	or around campus? (mark one for each line)
p. Regularly engage in unprotecte	d sexual activity			yes
with multiple partners			000	a. Interrupts your studying
				b. Makes you feel unsafe
36.Mark one answer for each line:				c. Messes up your physical living space
				(cleanliness, neatness, organization, etc.)
a Did you have soyuel interesting	within	yes	no	d. Adversely affects your involvement on
 a. Did you have sexual intercourse 		\cap	\bigcirc	
the leature of			0	an athletic team or in other organized
the last year?	the large large sector of the			groupsQ
If yes, answer b and				
If yes, answer b and b. Did you drink alcohol the last tin	ne you		~	e. Prevents you from enjoying events
If yes, answer b and	ne you	Q	0	
If yes, answer b and b. Did you drink alcohol the last tin	ne you	Q	0	e. Prevents you from enjoying events (concerts, sports, social activities, etc.) ()
If yes, answer b and b. Did you drink alcohol the last tir had sexual intercourse?	ne you 		0	e. Prevents you from enjoying events (concerts, sports, social activities, etc.).

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Appendix B

<u> </u>		•	For additional use:
Core Alcoho	ol and D	rua Survev	r or additional use.
			A0123466789
Commun	ity College Lor	ng Form	B0123456789
FIPSE Core Analysis Grantee G	roup	Core Institute	C0123458789
		dent Health Programs	D0123456789
		thern Illinois University	E0123456789
Please use a number 2 Penc		arbondale, IL 62901	EUTZOUUUUU
Classification:	2. Age: 3	3. Ethnic origin:	4. Marital status:
Freshman less than 30 hrs O		American Indian/	Single
Sophomores 30 or more hrs		Alaskan Native	Married
Adult Education	0 0	Hispanic	Separated
Other	00	Asian/Pacific Islander O	Divorced
	è è	White (non-Hispanic) O	Widowed
	3 3	Black (non-Hispanic) O	
		Other	7. Are you working?
	6 6		Yes, full-time
	6666	5. Are you concurrently	Yes, part-time
Gender:	3 3 6 6 7 7 8 8	enrolled in a 4 year school:	No O
Male		Yes	
Female	99	No	8. Living arrangements:
	de neint europe	(abagag ang)	A. Where: (mark best answer)
Approximate cumulative gra			House/apartment/etc O
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 A+ A A- B+ B B-		0 0 0 0 0+ D D- F	Contracted housing
A+ A A- B+ B B-	C+ C C- D	0+ D D- F	Other
	the start and share the start of the start o		
Some students have indicated	inat alconol or drug	use at parties they attend in and	
around campus reduces their e	njoyment, often lead	ds to negative situations, and	B. With whom:
around campus reduces their e therefore, they would rather no	njoyment, often lead t have alcohol and d	ds to negative situations, and irugs available and used. Other	B. With whom:
therefore, they would rather no students have indicated that al	njoyment, often lead t have alcohol and d cohol and drug use a	ds to negative situations, and irugs available and used. Other at parties increases their	(mark all that apply)
around campus reduces their e therefore, they would rather no students have indicated that al enjoyment, often leads to posit	njoyment, often lead t have alcohol and d cohol and drug use a ive situations, and th	ds to negative situations, and irugs available and used. Other at parties increases their herefore, they would rather have	(mark all that apply) With roommate(s)
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 17. Within the last year about how often have you used (mark one for each line) a. Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff) b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) c. Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil) d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase) e. Amphetamines (diet pills, speed) f. Sedatives (downers, ludes) g. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP) h. Opiates (heroin, smack, horse) j. Designer drugs (ecstasy, MDMA) k. Steroids l. Other illegal drugs 	 18. During the past 30 days on how many days dld you have: (mark one for each line) a. Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff) b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) c. Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil) d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase) e. Amphetamines (diet pills, speed) f. Sedatives (downers, ludes) g. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP) h. Opiates (heroin, smack, horse) i. Inhalants (glue, solvents, gas) j. Designer drugs (ecstasy, MDMA) k. Steroids l. Other illegal drugs
19. How often do you think the average student on your campus uses (mark one for each line) a. Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff) b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) c. Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil) d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase) e. Amphetamines (diet pills, speed) f. Sedatives (downers, ludes) g. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP) h. Opiates (heroin, smack, horse) j. Designer drugs (ecstasy, MDMA) k. Steroids l. Other illegal drugs	21. Please indicate how often you have experienced the following due to your drinking or drug use during the last year (mark one for each line) 100 mmm + 100
20. Where have you used (mark all that apply) a. Tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff) b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) b. Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) c. Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil) d. Cocaine (crack, rock, freebase) c. Marijuana (diet pills, speed) e. Amphetamines (diet pills, speed) c. Sedatives (downers, ludes) g. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP) c. Inhalants (glue, solvents, gas) j. Designer drugs (ecstasy, MDMA) c. Steroids i. Other illegal drugs c. Steroids	g. Driven a car while under the influence h. Missed a class i. Been criticized by someone I know j. Thought I might have a drinking or other drug problem k. Had a memory loss l. Done something I later regretted m. Been arrested for DWI/DUI n. Have been taken advantage of sexually o. Have taken advantage of another sexually p. Tried unsuccessfully to stop using q. Seriously thought about suicide g. Seriously tried to commit suicide wide the or injured
1. Other illegal drugs 22. Have any of your family had alcohol or other drug problems: (mark all that apply) O Mother O Brothers/sisters Spouse Father O Mother's parents Children Stepmother Father's parents None Stepfather Aunts/uncles	23. If you volunteer any of your time on or off campus to help others, please indicate the approximate number of hours per month and principal activity: O Don't volunteer, or 010–15 hours less than 1 hour 016 or more hours 1–4 hours Principal volunteer activity is: 5–9 hours

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a. Intercollegiate athletics	000000 0 0	d. Facilitates a connection with peers O e. Gives people something to talk about O f. Facilitates male bonding O g. Facilitates female bonding O h. Allows people to have more fun O i. Gives people something to do O j. Makes food taste better O k. Makes women sexier O I. Makes men sexier O m. Makes me sexier O n. Facilitates sexual opportunities O
25. In the first column, indicate whether any of the have happened to you within the last year while in and around campus. If you answered yes to any of these items, indicate in the second column if you had consumed alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents.		28. On this campus, drinking is a central part of the social life for the following groups: (mark one for each line) yes a. Male students 0 b. Female students 0 c. Faculty/staff 0 d. Alumni 0 e. Athletes 0
a. Ethnic or racial harassment 0 0 0 → b. Threats of physical violence 0 0 0 → c. Actual physical violence 0 0 0 ↓ d. Theft involving force or threat of force 0 0 yes e. Forced sexual touching or	0000	a. Does the social atmosphere on this yes no campus promote alcohol use?
fondling f. Unwanted sexual intercourse O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		30. Compared to other campuses with which you are familiar, this campus' use of alcohol is (mark one) Greater than other campuses
 a. Trying marijuana once or twice	00000000 000	college/university without earning a degree O f. To prepare for GED test or improve basic

32. To what extent do students on this campus care about problems associated with (mark one for each line) 4. Alcohol and other drug use	37. During the past 30 days, to what extent have you engaged in any of the following behaviors? (mark one for each line)
problems associated with (mark one for each line) a. Alcohol and other drug use. 0 0 0 b. Campus vandalism. 0 0 0 0 c. Sexual assault 0 0 0 0 0 d. Assaults that are non-sexual 0 0 0 0 0 e. Harassment because of gender 0 0 0 0 0 0 g. Harassment because of race or ethnicity 0 0 0 0 0 0 h. Harassment because of religion 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	 a. Refused an offer of alcohol or other drugs
33. To what extent has your alcohol use changed within the last 12 months? 34. To what extent has your lilegal drug use changed within the last 12 months? Increased Increased About the same About the same Decreased Decreased I have not used alcohol I have not used drugs	 e. Experienced peer pressure to drink or use drugs
35. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they (mark one for each line) a. Try marijuana once or twice b. Smoke marijuana occasionally c. Smoke marijuana regularly d. Try cocaine once or twice e. Take cocaine regularly f. Try LSD once or twice g. Take LSD regularly h. Try amphetamines once or twice. i. Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day k. Take four or five drinks nearly every day k. Take steroids for body building or improved	 was not attractive because he/she was drunk
athletic performance	39. In which of the following ways does other students' drinking interfere with your life or or around campus? (mark one for each line) yes a. Interrupts your studying
36.Mark one answer for each line: a. Did you have sexual intercourse within the last year? If yes, answer b and c below. b. Did you drink alcohol the last time you had sexual intercourse? c. Did you use other drugs the last time you had sexual intercourse?	 b. Makes you reel unsafe

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Appendix C

Office of Safety Programs 600 Lincoln Avenue Charleston, Illinois 61920-3099

Office: 217-581-2019 Fax: 217-581-6621

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

October 31, 2003

Dear President

The Illinois Department of Human Services, the Illinois Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Other Drug and Violence Prevention, and the Core Institute are pleased to announce *The Illinois Core Baseline 2004 Project*. The purpose of the project is to establish the current incidence and prevalence of alcohol and other drug use on Illinois college campuses; negative consequences associated with use; the relationship of alcohol and other drug use to campus climate issues; students' perception of others' use; beliefs regarding use; experiences of secondhand effects of others' use; experiences of physical and sexual violence; and perceptions of risk related to use.

The Core Alcohol and Drug Survey was offered on a statewide basis in the spring of both 2000 and 2002. In 2002, 11,198 students at 33 Illinois institutions of higher education (19 four-year institutions and 14 two-year institutions) participated in the administration. A copy of *Alcohol Consumption Among College Students in Illinois: 2002 Core Results and Analysis* is included for your information. It is hoped that the survey sample size will be even larger during 2004. Through funding from the Illinois Department of Human Services, the Illinois Higher Education Center will pay the expense to your campus for this data collection (average cost for Core Survey administration is \$500 - \$1,000 per campus).

We ask that the Core Survey be administered on each participating campus during the spring term of 2004. Technical assistance will be provided by Center staff to answer questions regarding survey implementation.

Here are some other issues to keep in mind as you think about your participation in this project:

- Many state and federal agencies are encouraging this type of data collection for evaluation purposes. Student alcohol and other drug use data is also useful as your institution's Biennial Review is completed to meet the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations.
- Human Subjects approval will be required at your institution.
- You may already be using the Core Survey on your campus, so communicating with the responsible staff will be important in terms of timing. (You can also save money by letting us pick up the costs.)

- Only statewide, aggregate data will be made public. The names of participating schools will not be released. Your individual institution's data will be confidential and sent only to your designated campus representative at the end of the collection period. By implied consent, data from your school will be aggregated for an Illinois report. This statewide data will be released to the Illinois Higher Education Center for reporting purposes.
- Creating and executing a data collection plan is a key infrastructure element for providing effective alcohol and other drug prevention services. Conducting a needs assessment will help target prevention resources and make programming efforts defensible, fundable and measurable. Data can also assist in defining the nature and extent of the campus alcohol and other drug problem and in identifying high-risk groups within the campus. Self-report surveys, such as the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, are a primary data source for campus alcohol and other drug program planning and evaluation purposes.

Because of the importance attached to the collection of data on college campuses, I would like to strongly encourage your institution's participation in this study. Please complete and return the enclosed form to the address listed by January 15, 2004. Your selection will be confirmed upon receipt, and surveys will be sent to the appropriate campus representative. If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to call or e-mail me at 217/581-2019 (csbsm@eiu.edu). I look forward to your participation in this important project.

Sincerely,

Becky Markwell Director Illinois Higher Education Center

Institutional Response Form					
Name of Institution:					
Contact Person or Designee:					
Address:					
Address:					
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Telephone:					
FAX:					
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(Name of Institution) Core Baseline 2004 Project. Number of surveys requeste If you are not sure how man the Illinois Higher Education csbsm@eiu.edu. Signature of Authorizing O	ed (if known): ny surveys to r on Center by I	request, please contact i	Becky Markwell at		

Eastern Illinois University Office of Safety Programs 600 Lincoln Avenue • Charleston, IL 61920 217/581-2019 • www.illinoishec.org





Funded by the Illinois Department of Human Services, Bureau of Substance Abuse Prevention