The effects of eliminating alcohol in a college stadium: The Folsom Field beer ban.
In fall 1996, the University of Colorado at Boulder instituted a ban on beer sales at football games. To evaluate the effects of the ban, the authors collected two types of data: first, they examined the effects of the ban on game-day security incidents; second, they looked at survey data from season ticket holders and students. They administered the surveys after the first two postban seasons to assess ticket holders' attitudes about the new policy. The incident data they found indicated dramatic decreases in arrests, assaults, ejections from the stadium, and student referrals to the judicial affairs office following the ban. Survey data also indicated moderately negative attitudes about the ban among students and some season ticket holders. However, all fans were likely to renew their tickets regardless of their attitudes toward the policy. The study illustrates what can be achieved when alcohol is eliminated from a setting that frequently fosters disorderly and aggressive behaviors. Copyright 2001, Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation.
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Use of banned drugs (doping) by athletes in a department of sports science in Thessaloniki, Greece.
Gregoriadou A; Delidou K; Fachantidou A; Tirodimos I; Gallos GK; Noussios G. Medical Science Research 27(2): 139-140, 1999. (8 refs.)
Many athletes, in various sports, use banned (and illegal) drugs to improve their physical strength and endurance. The aim of this study was to determine: (1) if students (who were also athletes) in the Department of Sports Science of the University of Thessaloniki, Greece, knew which substances are prohibited; (2) if they used such substances; and (3) whether they knew the side-effects that drugs can cause. The survey was done by using an anonymous and secret questionnaire. We delivered 300 questionnaires, 266 of which were returned completed. 119 students (47.6%) were male and 131 (52.4%) female, while 16 students did not mention their sex. 61% were > 20 years old and 33% were < 20 years old. Their knowledge of prohibited substances was high: 97% knew about anabolic agents while 70% were aware of amphetamines. A lower percentage knew about other substances. The degree
of knowledge of the side-effects caused by the use of such drugs was low. A small percentage (3.2%) of the students used doping, while 192 persons declared that they might use these substances in hope of winning an international event. Copyright 1999, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc.
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Weight concerns, problem eating behaviors, and problem drinking behaviors in female collegiate athletes.
Objective: To compare eating behaviors and alcohol drinking habits between 2 groups of female college students: varsity athletes and controls (nonathletes). Design and Setting: We obtained descriptive data using an anonymous, self-report survey instrument. The instrument assessed eating habits and behaviors as well as alcohol consumption and drinking behaviors. Subjects: One hundred forty-nine female varsity athletes and 209 female controls (nonathletes) from 2 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I universities. Measurements: Data collected included weight and desired weight, meal patterns, methods of gaining or losing weight, details of past or current eating problem, 2-week alcohol consumption quantity and frequency (binge drinking), and problem alcohol behaviors. We used chi-square analysis for nominal data and t tests and multivariate analysis of variance for interval data. Results: Compared with athletes, nonathletes ate fewer meals, and more of them reported feeling that they were too heavy and lied about their weight-control practices. Neither group reported high rates of pathologic behaviors such as vomiting. Nearly 18% of athletes and 26% of controls reported a past or current eating disorder. Athletes did not differ from controls in reported 2-week alcohol consumption, including binge drinking (nearly 50% of both groups). Conclusions: Self-reported problem drinking and eating behaviors exist in both athletes and controls but not at different rates. This finding may be a result of coach, athletic trainer, and peer-group counseling at these 2 schools or a general trend for lower rates of unhealthy behaviors among female athletes. Copyright 2003, National Athletic Trainers' Association.
Location: Not at Dartmouth. Request via ILL.

Students' reports of athletic involvement as predictors of drinking: A pilot study.
Higgs SR; McKelvie SJ; Standing LG. Psychological Reports 89(3): 487-488, 2001. (5 refs.)
54 undergraduates' reports indicated that the amount of alcohol consumed per week did not differ among university athletes, intramural athletes, and non-athletes, but it
was positively related to male gender and to reported smoking. Copyright 2001, Psychological Reports, Inc.
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Anabolic-androgenic steroid use among California community college students.
OBJECTIVE: To determine the incidence of anabolic-androgenic steroid use among a sample of community college student-athletes; also, to compare various aspects of users and nonusers, as well as to describe usage patterns. DESIGN AND SETTING: A survey following random stratified cluster sampling techniques was administered to 10 California community colleges. SUBJECTS: A group of 1,185 male and female student-athletes. MEASUREMENTS: An anonymous 27-item, valid, and reliable questionnaire was administered surveying anabolic-androgenic steroid use and usage patterns. RESULTS: Of all student-athletes samples, 3.3% were anabolic-androgenic steroid users. Gender-specific incidence rates were 4.2% for males and 1.2% for females. Anabolic-androgenic steroid users tended to be older males, usually in their second year of college. The users were more often minorities. Users believed that they were knowledgeable about anabolic-androgenic steroids, and that the rates of usage were higher than reported. Their sources of steroid information were often lifting partners and fellow athletes. Use of these drugs was most often in cycles (mean of 6.7 weeks) and was frequently done using multiple anabolic-androgenic steroids at a time. The average number of cycles completed was 2.9. A wide variety of steroids were used by the student-athletes, of which most were obtained from illegal sources. CONCLUSIONS: Anabolic-androgenic steroid use among California community college student-athletes were similar to other previous research studies involving high school and university student-athletes. Copyright 1996, National Athletic Trainers' Association.
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Health risk taking and human immunodeficiency virus risk in collegiate female athletes.
Risky health behaviors of female intercollegiate varsity athletes and their nonathlete peers were compared. Five hundred seventy-one female university students (109 athletes and 462 nonathlete peers) at two midwestern universities completed a self-administered, anonymous questionnaire during team meetings or class sessions. Each athlete was matched with two nonathlete controls of similar age, ethnicity, and class year to test for dichotomous outcome variables. A human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) risk scale was developed to identify factors associated with increased HIV risk for
all of the female participants. Measures of alcohol and other drug use were associated with HIV risk. The athletes were found to engage in significantly fewer risk-taking behaviors than the nonathletes and to be at less risk for HIV. High levels of risk behaviors generally indicated the need for increased efforts to change risky behaviors in all college women. Copyright 1998, Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation.

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Alcohol use and related consequences among students with varying levels of involvement in college athletics.
Leichliter JS; Meilman PW; Presley CA; Cashin JR. Journal of American College Health 46(6): 257-262, 1998. (27 refs.)
Alcohol use, binge drinking, and substance abuse-related consequences among students with varying levels of participation in intercollegiate athletics were examined. Between October 1994 and May 1996, 51,483 students at 125 institutions answered questions about their involvement in athletics, ranging from noninvolvement to participant to leadership positions, on the long form of the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey. In comparisons with nonathletes, both male and female athletes consumed significantly more alcohol per week, engaged in binge drinking more often, and suffered more adverse consequences from their substance use. No support was found for the hypothesis that athletic leaders were more responsible than other team participants in using alcohol. Male team leaders appeared to be at significantly greater risk than female team leaders; they also consumed more alcohol, binged more often, and suffered more consequences than other team members. Copyright 1998, Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation.
Location: Dana Library

Measuring motivations for intercollegiate athlete alcohol use: A confirmatory factor analysis of the drinking motives measure.
Martens MP; Cox RH; Beck NC; Heppner PP. Psychological Assessment 15(2): 235-239, 2003. (21 refs.)
This study examined the psychometric properties of the Drinking Motives Measure (DMM) on a sample of 227 collegiate athletes. Confirmatory factor analyses indicated that-the 4-factor structure of the DMM provided a better fit than either 2- or 1-factor models, but the overall fit of the 4-factor model was moderate at best. A revised 3-factor model consistent with prior research (M. L. Cooper, M. Russell, J. B. Skinner, & M. Windle, 1992) provided the best fit. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses indicated that the 3 DMM factors included in the revised model accounted for 17%-21% of the unique variance on alcohol consumption variables. Results provide preliminary evidence supporting the internal consistency, construct validity, and convergent validity of the
The use of alcohol among NCAA Division I female college basketball, softball, and volleyball athletes.
Objective: To identify and describe alcohol use among NCAA Division I female college basketball, softball, and volleyball players and to determine to what extent the players have been exposed to alcohol or other drug education programs. Design and Setting: Mailed self-reporting questionnaire, sample of convenience. The study was conducted in the Department of Physical Education at the University of South Carolina. Subjects: NCAA Division I athletic trainers of ten female basketball teams, ten female softball teams, and eleven female volleyball teams received questionnaires. A total of 371 participants returned questionnaires: 106 basketball players, 138 softball players, and 127 volleyball players. Measurements: After reviewing the related literature, I developed a questionnaire and pilot tested it with a group of female swimmers and track and field athletes. The questionnaire consisted of three sections: demographic information, alcohol use, and alcohol education. I analyzed the questionnaires descriptively (frequencies, percentages, and means) and collectively, on the total population, and separately, on all teams. To validate and further understand information gained from the questionnaires, I conducted multiple face-to-face interviews with forty (11%) of the participants. Results: Almost 79% of the subjects consumed alcohol, with light beers being the most popular beverage. Most started using alcohol before 18 years of age. More softball (89.1%) and volleyball (88.9%) athletes reported drinking than did basketball (63.2%) athletes. Quantity and frequency of alcohol use decreased during the competitive sport season but increased out of season. Almost 60% (55.9%) of the participants engaged in binge drinking (defined as four or more drinks per drinking episode) out of season and 35% in season. Female athletes who lived off campus drank more frequently than those who lived in residence halls, but athletes living in residence halls reported drinking in larger quantities. The most common reasons subjects chose not to use alcohol included the effects alcohol has on health and sports performance, coaches' rules, dislike of the taste of alcohol, and concerns about weight gain. Those who chose to use alcohol did so mostly for social purposes. Most subjects received 4 to 8 hours of alcohol education in lecture sessions during their college careers. The majority wanted additional education, especially with regard to the effects of alcohol on sports performance. Conclusions: Based upon the results of this study, alcohol education has little impact on alcohol use among NCAA Division I female basketball, softball, and volleyball players, particularly out of season. Most choose to use alcohol simply to have fun. Because
alcohol affects athletic performance, female athletes tend to use less alcohol in season. Future studies should address the types of alcohol prevention and intervention methods used during out-of-season and in-season periods. Correlation studies should investigate relationships between these programs and alcohol use among female athletes. A broader population of athletes from various sports (leg, field hockey, golf, gymnastics, tennis, soccer, and swimming) should also be investigated. Copyright 1998, National Athletic Trainers' Association.

Location: Not at Dartmouth. Request via ILL.

**Alcohol misuse among college athletes: Self-medication for psychiatric symptoms?**

Miller BE; Miller MN; Verhegge R; Linville HH; Pumariega AJ. *Journal of Drug Education* 32(1): 41-52, 2002. (32 refs.)

A collegiate athlete population was surveyed for alcohol abuse as well as self-reported depression, anxiety, and other psychiatric symptoms. This study revealed that in a group of 262 athletes there were 21 percent who reported high alcohol use and problems associated with its use. Significant correlations were found between reported alcohol abuse and self-reported symptoms of depression and general psychiatric symptoms. Subjects with positive depression and psychiatric symptom ratings in the "severe" range had a significantly higher rate of alcohol abuse than subjects who had low depression and low or mild symptom ratings. Conversely, subjects reporting higher rates of alcohol misuse had more psychiatric symptoms. These findings suggest a possible causal link between psychopathology and serious alcohol abuse among college athletes. They also point to the need for routine depression and anxiety screening in college students who are typically beginning a significant exposure to alcohol.

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**Lifestyles and health risks of collegiate athletes: A multi-center study.**


Objective: To determine whether college athletes are at greater risk for maladaptive lifestyle and health-risk behaviors than their nonathletic peers and to identify high risk taking groups by gender, sport, and other identifiers. Design: Multicenter, cross-sectional study. Setting: Seven major geographically represented collegiate institutions in the United States. Participants: A total of 2,298 college athletes and 683 randomized nonathlete controls completed a confidential survey questionnaire between the summer of 1993 and winter of 1994, assessing lifestyle and health-risk behaviors over the previous 12 months. Main outcome measures: Self-reports of lifestyle behaviors and health risks in the following areas: motor-vehicle safety, substance
abuse, sexually transmitted diseases and contraception, mental health, cancer prevention, nutrition, exercise and general preventive health issues. Results: Athletes demonstrated significantly higher risk-taking behaviors (p < 0.05) than their nonathlete peers in the following areas: less likely always to use seatbelts; less likely always to use helmets with motorcycles, mopeds, and bicycles: more often drive as a passenger with a driver under the influence of alcohol or drugs; greater quantity and frequency of alcoholic beverages; greater frequency of smokeless tobacco and anabolic steroid use; less-safe sex; greater number of sexual partners; less contraceptive use: and more involvement in physical fights. Female athletes reported a higher prevalence of irregular menses, amenorrhea, and stress fractures compared with female nonathletes. Male athletes had more risk-taking behaviors than did female athletes (p < 0.05), and athletes in contact sports demonstrated more risk-taking behaviors than did athletes in noncontact sports (p < 0.05). Athletes with one risk-taking behavior were likely to have multiple risk-taking behaviors (p < 0.05). Conclusions: College athletes appear to be at higher risk than their nonathletic peers for certain maladaptive lifestyle behaviors. Athlete subgroups at highest risk include male athletes and athletes participating in contact sports. Athletes at risk for one high-risk behavior demonstrated an increased risk for multiple risk-taking behaviors. Preventive health interventions deserve further study to determine strategies for risk reduction in high-risk groups. Copyright 1997, Lippincott-Raven Publishers.

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Alcohol and college athletes.

Purpose: This study examines heavy episodic alcohol consumption and associated harms in collegiate athletes in the United States. The factors which may promote or deter such use are explored. Methods: Randomly selected students in a nationally representative sample of 4-yr colleges in the United States completed self-report questionnaires in the spring of 1997. Athletes were defined as students who participated in one or more hours of intercollegiate athletics per day. Heavy episodic or "binge" drinking for men was defined as consuming five or more alcoholic drinks on at least one occasion in the past 2 wk and four or more for women. Athletes were compared with other students at their colleges. Results: Athletes reported more binge drinking, heavier alcohol use, and a greater number of drinking-related harms. Athletes are more likely to exhibit the strong social ties found to be associated with binge drinking. Athletes, despite drinking more heavily than other students, report greater exposure to alcohol prevention efforts and possess unique motivations to limit their alcohol use. Conclusions: Athletes are a high-risk group for binge drinking and alcohol-related harms. Although special educational programs have targeted this group they
have not sufficiently impacted the problem. Future prevention efforts targeted for athletes should address the unique social and environmental influences on athletes. Programs should also take advantage of motives of athletes for self-limiting alcohol intake. Colleges, athletic departments, coaches, and sports medicine professionals are urged to act to help reduce athletes risk of alcohol-related harms. Copyright 2001, American College of Sports Medicine.

School spirits: Alcohol and collegiate sports fans.
While studies have addressed alcohol use and related problems among college athletes, little is known about the drinking patterns of non-athletes who are sports fans. This study examines the relationship between alcohol use and interest in collegiate sports on two levels. First, do sports fans in college binge drink more and exhibit more negative alcohol-related outcomes than other students? Second, do colleges with large numbers of sports fans have higher rates of heavy drinking and accompanying secondhand effects affecting other students? The study analyzed the responses of a nationally representative sample of students who completed questionnaires in the spring of 1999 regarding their extracurricular activities and substance use. The responses of 3445 student sports fans were compared to those of 8405 students who were not sports fans. More sports fans drank alcohol, engaged in binge drinking, had a heavy drinking style and reported alcohol-related problems than nonfans. The percentage of sports fans at a school was associated with binge drinking rates and the secondhand effects. The implications for those working with college athletics and for alcohol prevention personnel are discussed. Copyright 2003, Elsevier Science Ltd.

Body image dissatisfaction and distortion, steroid use, and sex differences in college age bodybuilders.
College age bodybuilders were compared by sex (female, male) and steroid intake (nonuse, use) on two variables body image dissatisfaction and body image distortion. Results of 2 x 2 ANOVAs (sex by steroid use) revealed only a significant effect for gender on body distortion. No steroid-use differences were apparent for either body image dissatisfaction or body image distortion. Further analyses indicated that female bodybuilders were equally split between desiring more muscle bulk versus a thinner frame, whereas the majority of male bodybuilders wanted to build more muscle mass. These results are compared to previous research with non-bodybuilders wherein body image dissatisfaction was unidirectional for females (i.e., all desired slimness) yet
bidirectional for males (i.e., some aspired to increased muscle mass whereas others sought a reduction in body fat). Copyright 2001, Clinical Psychology Publishing Co. Location: Baker Library. Dartmouth e-journal

**Drugs and alcohol use by Canadian University athletes: A national survey.**
To gauge the extent of drug and alcohol use in Canadian university athletes, the authors estimated the proportion of Canadian university athletes using social and/or ergogenic drugs through survey methods. A secondary purpose was to examine athlete's perceptions of the value of drug testing and drug education programs. Using a stratified random sampling procedure, 754 student athletes were surveyed in eight different sports from eight universities across Canada. Results showed that 17.7 percent of athletes have used major pain medications over the past twelve months, 3 percent reported use of weight loss products, 0.9 percent reported anabolic steroid use, 16.6 percent reported use of smokeless tobacco products, 94.1 percent reported use of alcohol, 65.2 percent reported use of caffeine products, 0.7 percent reported use of amphetamines, 1.0 percent reported use of barbiturates, 19.8 percent reported use of marijuana or hashish, 5.9 percent reported use of psychedelics and 0.8 percent reported use of cocaine/crack. Copyright 1996, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc. Location: Not at Dartmouth. Request via ILL

**A test of the perceived norms model to explain drinking patterns among university student athletes.**
Thombs DL. *Journal of American College Health* 49(2): 75-83, 2000. (28 refs.)
The author tested the ability of perceived drinking norms to discriminate among drinking patterns in a sample of National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I student athletes. He used an anonymous questionnaire to assess 297 athletes, representing 18 teams, at a public university in the Midwest. Alcohol use patterns showed considerable variation, with many athletes (37.1%) abstaining during their season of competition. A discriminant function analysis revealed that higher levels of alcohol involvement are disproportionately found among athletes who began drinking regularly at an early age. Perceived drinking norms were less important in the discrimination of student athlete drinker groups. Women and those with higher grade point averages were somewhat more likely to refrain from in-season drinking than other survey respondents. Copyright 2000, Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation. Location: Dana Library. Dartmouth e-journal

**Painkilling drugs in collegiate athletics: Knowledge, attitudes, and use of student athletes.**
This study was designed to examine the attitudes of student athletes toward the use of painkilling drugs. A total of 563 student athletes at two Division One NCAA universities were surveyed in this study. Twenty-nine percent of the student athletes (n = 165) reported that they felt there is nothing wrong with using painkilling drugs on the day of competition (when injured) to cope with pain. These student athletes reported that they would use painkilling drugs to mask injury in order to continue to participate in their sport. Student athletes' perceptions of societal norms and expectations related to competition, and the degree of control student athletes perceive that they have when deciding to use painkillers, may be important determinants governing the extent to which they may be at risk for abusing these substances. Research on planned behavior and reasoned action against suggests that salient beliefs affect intentions and subsequent behaviors, either through attitudes or subjective norms, or the degree of (perceived) control that an individual feels he/she has over the behavior. This theoretical model was used as a guiding framework for analyzing the attitudes of college athletes toward painkilling drugs. Recommendations are included in this article for coaches, educators, team physicians, team trainers, and administrators who are concerned about controlling the use and abuse of painkilling drugs by student athletes. Copyright 2000, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.

Drug education and the college athlete: Evaluation of a decision-making model.
Tricker R; Connolly D. Journal of Drug Education 26(2): 159-181, 1996. (17 refs.)
In general there is a lack of information describing the components and structure of drug education and prevention programs (DEPP) for college student athletes. While concern about the prevalence of drug abuse among college student athletes has increased, a relative lack of clarity remains regarding what elements of drug education prevention programs have been successful or unsuccessful in this setting. In an effort to address this issue at Oregon State University a two-credit ten-week DEPP was implemented as a requirement for all collegiate athletes. This article describes the evaluation of this program. Altogether 635 student athletes from three National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division One universities provided data in this two-year evaluation project. Participants were student athletes from Oregon State University (OSU), a Mid-Western University (MWU), and another Pacific North-Western University (PNWU). Pre- and post-test data were collected regarding knowledge about drugs, attitudes toward drug use, drug use, and decision-making factors. Students at OSU and MWU were enrolled in a structured DEPP, and the third group from PNWU was used as a control and did not receive regular instruction. The baseline data taken before the drug education course indicated that the athletes at OSU, MWU, and PNWU were no different in their knowledge of drugs, attitudes toward drugs, or perception of
the value of drug education in preventing drug abuse among student athletes. However, the data at the end of the ten-week course revealed many significant improvements among OSU and MWU student athletes, in knowledge, attitude related to performance enhancing drugs and recreational drugs, and perception of drug education. At the end of the course 88 percent of the participating OSU athletes agreed that drug education can be effective in preventing drug abuse among student athletes. Copyright 1996, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.

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Drugs and the college athlete: An analysis of the attitudes of student athletes at risk.
Theories related to planned behavior and reasoned action have included an individual's attitude as an important factor in the formation of behavioral intentions and behaviors [1, 2]. Research on this topic suggests that salient beliefs affect intentions and subsequent behaviors, either through attitudes or subjective norms, or the degree of (perceived) control that an individual feels he/she has over the behavior. This study was designed to examine the relative importance of selected attitude variables in describing a profile of athletes who were at risk for using anabolic steroids, human grown hormone, amphetamines, cocaine, and marijuana. Responses from 563 student athletes at two Division One NCAA universities were used in the study. The results of this study suggest that subjective norms, based on the influence of drug testing, peer influence, and a fear of detection are significant factors that influence the decisions of student athletes related to using banned substances. In this article characteristics of at-risk athletes are presented with recommendations for drug education programs for student athletes. Copyright 1997, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.

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Missing the target: How performance-enhancing drugs go unnoticed and engender the lives of athletes.
This Comment focuses on the anti-doping policies of different athletic organizations and groups within both the amateur and professional ranks. Section II examines the drug testing policies of assorted athletic settings, using high school athletics, the National Collegiate Athletic Association ("NCAA"), and the World Anti-Doping Agency ("WADA") as examples of amateur sports, as well as the NFL and MLB to contrast the anti-doping policies that exist within the professional sports arena. n12 Section III discusses the frustrations encountered by these policies, using the field of available performance-enhancing drugs as a gauge for the policies' successes and failures.
Section IV briefly summarizes the shortcomings of contemporary anti-doping policies, and suggests ways organizations can improve their efforts to eradicate the use of performance-enhancing drugs. 2003, Villanova University.

Smokeless tobacco cessation intervention for college athletes: Results after 1 year.
Walsh MM; Hilton JF; Masouredis CM; Gee L; Chesney MA; Ernster VL. American Journal of Public Health 89(2): 228-234, 1999. (36 refs.)
Objectives. The purpose of this study was to determine the efficacy of a college-based smokeless tobacco cessation intervention targeting college athletes. Methods. Sixteen colleges were matched for prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in their combined baseball and football teams and randomly assigned within college pairs to the intervention or the control group. One-year prevalence of cessation among smokeless tobacco users was determined by self-report of abstinence for the previous 30 days. Differences between groups were analyzed in a weighted version of the Fisher 1-sided permutation test for paired samples after adjustment for significant predictors of quitting other than the intervention (i.e., smokeless tobacco uses per week and most frequently used brand). Results. Cessation prevalences were 35% in the intervention colleges and 16% in the control colleges when subjects with unknown quit status were defined as nonquitters. After adjustment for other significant predictors of quitting, the difference of 19% increased to 21%. The intervention effect increased with level of smokeless tobacco use. Conclusions. This intervention was effective in promoting smokeless tobacco cessation, especially among those who were more frequent users. Copyright 1999, American Public Health Association. Used with permission.

Binge drinking, tobacco, and illicit drug use and involvement in college athletics: A survey of students at 140 American colleges.
Binge drinking (heavy, episodic alcohol consumption), tobacco, and illicit drug use among a random sample of college students at a nationally representative sample of 140 American colleges were examined by means of a mail survey. Students were divided into three groups on the basis of their involvement in athletics: whether they were involved, partly involved, or not involved. In addition, individual correlates of binge drinking among athletically involved students were studied. The survey results indicated that students involved in college athletics engaged in binge drinking and chewed tobacco more often than students not involved in athletics, but were less likely to be cigarette smokers or marijuana users. The strongest predictors of binge drinking
among students involved in athletics were residence in a fraternity or a sorority, a party lifestyle, engagement in other risky behaviors, and previous bingeing in high school. Coaches may play an important role in discouraging substance use and need to be part of campus prevention efforts. Copyright 1997, Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation.
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