The relationship between the quantity of alcohol consumed and the severity of sexual assaults committed by college men.
Abbey A; Clinton-Sherrod AM; McAuslan P; Zawacki T; Buck PO. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 18(7): 813-833, 2003. (42 refs.)
Researchers have suggested that intoxicated perpetrators may act more violently than other perpetrators, although empirical findings have been mixed. Past research has focused on whether or not alcohol was consumed, rather than the quantity consumed, and this may explain these inconsistent findings. The authors hypothesized that the quantity of alcohol consumed would have a curvilinear relationship to the severity of the assault. Data were collected from 113 college men who reported that they had committed a sexual assault since the age of 14. The quantity of alcohol that perpetrators consumed during the assault was linearly related to how much aggression they used and was curvilinearly related to the type of sexual assault committed. The quantity of alcohol that victims consumed during the assault was linearly related to the type of sexual assault committed. Strategies for improving assessment of alcohol consumption in sexual assault research are discussed. 2003, Sage Publications, Inc. Location: Dartmouth e-journal

Self-esteem and alcohol consumption: A study of college drinking behavior in a naturalistic setting.
Glindemann KE; Geller ES; Fortney JN. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education* 45(1): 60-71, 1999. (24 refs.)
Research reporting the correlation between college student's levels of self-esteem and their consumption of alcohol has relied exclusively on self-reported measures of alcohol use. This research assessed 44 students' (29 men, 15 women) levels of self-esteem and then measured their actual levels of intoxication with a breathalyzer as they were exiting a fraternity party. Analysis of variance revealed a significant main effect for level of self-esteem. Participants with lower levels of self esteem exited the party with a mean Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of .126, while those with higher levels of self-esteem exited with a mean BAC of .060. In addition, a multiple regression procedure found that self-esteem accounted for 27.1% of the variance of exit BAC at the party. Results are compared with prier studies of self-esteem and alcohol consumption, all of which used self-report measures drinking behavior. Copyright 1999, Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America. Location: Not at Dartmouth. Request via ILL
Age of first intoxication, heavy drinking, driving after drinking and risk of unintentional injury among US college students.

Objectives: This study explored whether college students who were first intoxicated by alcohol at ages younger than 19 are more likely to become alcohol dependent and frequent heavy drinkers, drive after drinking, ride with intoxicated drivers and be injured after drinking. It also investigated whether these results occur because these students believe they can drink more and still drive legally and safely.

Method: In 1999, 14,138 of 23,751 full-time 4-year students from a random sample of 119 college and universities nationwide completed self-administered questionnaires (response rate: 60%). This analysis focused on 12,550 who were aged 19 or older. Respondents were asked the age at which they first got drunk, as well as questions about recent alcohol-related behaviors and consequences.

Results: Compared with respondents first drunk at age 19 or older, those first drunk prior to age 19 were significantly more likely to be alcohol dependent and frequent heavy drinkers, to report driving after any drinking, driving after five or more drinks, riding with a driver who was high or drunk and, after drinking, sustaining injuries that required medical attention.

Conclusions: Educational, clinical, environmental and legal interventions are needed to delay age of first intoxication and to correct misperceptions among adolescents first drunk at an early age about how much they can drink and still drive safely and legally. Copyright 2003, Alcohol Research Documentation, Inc. Used with permission.

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Risk/benefit calculations, moral evaluations, and alcohol use: Exploring the alcohol-crime connection.

This research explored whether alcohol consumption is related to social-psychological processes that occupy a central place in criminological theories. A quasi-experiment was conducted at college parties to examine the connections between alcohol consumption and moral definitions, risk calculations, and the perceived desirability of crime. Those who did not drink at the parties arrived with the highest perceptions of sanction risk. Pre-party levels of moral definitions or perceived desirability of crime did not predict the amount of alcohol consumed. However, heavier drinking during the parties tempered moral condemnation of criminal acts, enhanced the desirability of
Location: Baker Library

**Desired image of power, alcohol expectancies, and alcohol-related aggression.**
Quigley BM; Corbett AB; Tedeschi JT. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 16(4): 318-324, 2002. (42 refs.)
Three hundred thirty-nine college students were surveyed regarding their usual drinking behavior, alcohol expectancies, desired identity of power, and experience with alcohol-related violence. Eight percent indicated having been in a fight in a bar, and 16% indicated having been in a fight while drinking in the previous year. Male heavy drinkers were more likely than female heavy drinkers to experience alcohol-related and bar violence. The belief that intoxication causes one to become aggressive was related to experiencing alcohol-related violence. However, the relationship of alcohol expectancies to alcohol-related aggression was moderated by an individual difference in the desire to be seen as powerful. Results are discussed in terms of cognitive models of alcohol expectancy development and maintenance. Copyright 2002, American Psychological Association.
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**Assessing and training recognition of intoxication by university students.**
Forty-five undergraduate volunteers attended either a 2-session recognition of intoxication training program or a 2-session attention-placebo control group. Stimulus videotapes portrayed male and female university students (targets) performing various tasks both before drinking and again after consumption of 3 to 5 standard drinks. Participants' accuracy in recognizing whether videotaped targets had or had not been drinking (target status) was assessed 1 week posttraining and 2 months posttraining. At the 1-week follow-up assessment, participants in the training program had a higher mean number of accurate ratings of target status compared with the attention-placebo control group. In addition, a larger proportion of training-group participants expressed an overall preference to rate a target as not having been drinking if they were unsure of target status. These effects were not maintained at the 2-month follow-up assessment. Copyright 2000, American Psychological Association.
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**Field assessment of BAC data to study late-night college drinking.**
Objective: This field study of late-night college drinking sought to (1) test the ability of the 5+/4+ measure to screen for higher levels of intoxication and (2) examine the relation between estimated and actual blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Method: During a 15 week spring semester, college students returning to their residence halls between 10:00 Pm and 3:00 AM on Wednesday through Saturday nights were anonymously interviewed to collect BAC and self-report data (n = 1,020). Results: Although 70.9% had not been drinking on Wednesday nights, a majority of the intercepted students had been drinking on the other three nights. Mean BACs on these three nights were in a moderate range (48 to 51 mg/dl), but the 5+/4+ measure classified many students as heavy episodic drinkers at relatively low BACs. For example, 66.3% of those meeting the 5+/4+ criterion for the night had BACs < 100 mg/dl. Students with BACs ranging from 70 to 90 mg/dl exhibited the greatest accuracy in estimating their BAC; those with lower BACs tended to overestimate their level of intoxication; whereas those with higher BACs tended to underestimate it. Conclusions: Field assessment of student intoxication is an important tool for examining research questions in college drinking. The 5+/4+ measure classifies many college students as heavy episodic drinkers, even though their intoxication level is below conventional thresholds used to define drunkenness. In addition, there is a discernible pattern of BAC estimation in the field that corresponds to intoxication level.

This volume is organized into four sections. Following an introduction, the first section addresses the culture of alcohol on the college campus, its role in structuring campus social life, the tie to sports and the problems associated with underage drinking. Part II examines the role of the beverage industry, and the marketing of alcohol. Part III considers the costs to the individual and the college community. The final section is a call to action, with separate chapters directed to students and schools, parents, and the community. Copyright 2003, Project Cork.

Objectives: To (1) determine the incidence of undergraduate students with alcohol intoxication who presented to our emergency department (ED), (2) examine the
demographic correlates of the students, and (3) look at associated injuries that were sustained by the students. Design: Retrospective case series. Setting: A tertiary care medical center that was located on the campus of a major university. Patients: Undergraduate students with alcohol intoxication who presented to the ED. Main Outcome Measures: Demographic data and associated injuries of intoxicated students who presented to the ED during 2 academic years. Results: Forty-four students presented with alcohol intoxication for a yearly incidence of 3.9 per 1000 students. Freshmen were overrepresented compared with students in other higher classes, with an incidence of 9.3 per 1000 per year (P<.001). Nine (20%) of the 44 students sustained an injury from a fall, and 1 required mechanical ventilation for treatment of apnea. Conclusions: Alcohol intoxication that requires emergency care is not uncommon among college students, and many students with alcohol intoxication present to the ED following a fall. Freshmen are particularly likely to present for care in an ED. Copyright 1996, American Medical Association.
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