

## Bibliography. Natural History of College Student Substance Use

20 citations  
1996-present

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### **Brief intervention for heavy-drinking college students: 4-year follow-up and natural history.**

Baer JS; Kivlahan DR; Blume AW; McKnight P; Marlatt GA. *American Journal of Public Health* 91(8): 1310-1316, 2001. (43 refs.)

Objectives: This study examined long-term response to an individual intervention for high-risk college drinkers relative to the natural history of college drinking. Methods: A single-session, individualized preventive intervention was evaluated within a randomized controlled trial with college freshman who reported drinking heavily while in high school. An additional group randomly selected from the entire screening pool provided a normative comparison. Participant self-report was assessed annually for four years. Results: High-risk controls showed secular trends for reduced drinking quantity and negative consequences without change in drinking frequency. Those receiving the brief preventive intervention reported significant additional reductions, particularly with respect to negative consequences. Categorical individual change analyses show that remission is normative, and they suggest that participants receiving the brief intervention are more likely to improve and less likely to worsen regarding negative drinking consequences., Conclusions: Brief individual preventive interventions for high-risk college drinkers can achieve long-term benefits even in the context of maturational trends. Copyright 2001, American Public Health Association. Used with permission. Location: Dana Library. Matthews Fuller Library. Dartmouth e-journal

### **Relationship of early inhalant use to substance use in college students.**

Bennett ME; Walters ST; Miller JH; Woodall WG. *Journal of Substance Abuse* 12(3): 227-240, 2000. (27 refs.)

This study examined the relationship between early inhalant use and later substance use in a sample of college students. Data were taken from four campus-wide surveys that assessed changes in rates of substance use over time at a large Southwestern university. Within these surveys, a group of students (n = 187) who reported early use of inhalants (i.e., before age 18) was identified and examined in terms of their substance use behavior while in college (i.e., during the year and month prior to the survey). These students were compared to two other groups of students: those who reported early use of marijuana but no early use of inhalants (n = 1271) and students who reported no early use of either inhalants or marijuana (n = 1479). Results show that early use of either inhalants or marijuana substantially increased risk of frequent

drinking, binge drinking, smoking, illicit drug use, and substance-related consequences during the college years. However, the early use of inhalants conferred the greatest risk and was associated with twice the rate of binge and frequent drinking and significantly greater rates of tobacco and drug use than early marijuana use alone. Implications of these findings for intervention and prevention with college students are discussed. Copyright 2000, Ablex Publishing Corp.

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### **Smoking initiation and smoking patterns among US college students.**

Everett SA; Husten CG; Kann L; Warren CW; Sharp D; Crossett L. *Journal of American College Health* 48(2): 55-60, 1999. (22 refs.)

The ages at which 18- to 24-year-old college students started smoking and its relationship to subsequent smoking were explored, using data from the 1995 National College Health Risk Behavior Survey. Most students (70%) had tried smoking; among those who had tried, 42% were current smokers, 19% were current frequent smokers, and 13% were current daily smokers. The majority (81%) who had ever smoked daily began doing so at age 18 years or younger, and 19% began smoking daily at age 19 years or older. Women were as likely as men to report ever having smoked a whole cigarette or ever having smoked daily. Most students (82%) who had ever smoked daily had tried to quit, but 3 in 4 were still smokers. Policies and programs designed to prevent the initiation of smoking and to help smokers quit are needed at both the high school and the college levels to reduce the proportion of young adults who smoke cigarettes. Copyright 1999, Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation.

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### **Increased use of marijuana and other illicit drugs at US colleges in the 1990s: results of three national surveys.**

Gledhill-Hoyt J; Lee H; Strote J; Wechsler H. *Addiction* 95(11): 1655-1667, 2000. (37 refs.)

**Aims.** To examine rates and patterns of marijuana and other illicit drug use among different types of students and colleges in 1999, and changes in use since 1993. **Design.** Self-administered mail survey (Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study). **Setting.** One hundred and nineteen nationally representative US 4-year colleges. **Participants.** A representative sample of 15 403 randomly selected students in 1993, 14 724 students in 1997 and 14 138 students in 1999. **Measurements.** Self-reports of marijuana and other illicit drug use in the past 30 days and in the past year, cigarette use, drinking behavior, and age of initiation of smoking, drinking and using marijuana. **Findings.** The prevalence of past 30-day marijuana use rose from 12.9% to 15.7% between 1993 and 1999, an increase of 22%. Almost all of this change occurred by 1997. An increase was observed at 66% of the 119 colleges. The

prevalence of 30-day and annual marijuana use increased in nearly all student demographic subgroups except for Hispanic students, and at all types of colleges except for colleges with low binge drinking rates. Rates of illicit drug use in the past 30 days increased slightly for other illicit drugs in the 4-year interval except for LSD. Nine out of 10 students (91%) who used marijuana in the past 30 days used other illicit drugs, smoked cigarettes and/or engaged in binge drinking. Of students who used any other illicit drug in the past 30 days, 87% used another substance or binge drank. Twenty nine per cent of past 30-day marijuana users first used marijuana and 34% began to use marijuana regularly at or after the age of 18, when most were in college. Conclusions. Use of marijuana and other illicit drugs has increased on campuses across the United States in most student subgroups and all types of colleges. This may represent earlier increases in middle schools and secondary schools among this cohort. However, nearly one-third of students initiated marijuana use in college and one of three began to use it regularly. Intervention efforts should be directed at college students, as well as secondary school students. Copyright 2000, Society for the Study of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs.  
Location: Dana Library. Dartmouth e-journal

**Age of first intoxication, heavy drinking, driving after drinking and risk of unintentional injury among US college students.**

Hingson R; Heeren T; Zakocs R; Winter M; Wechsler H. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 64(1): 23-31, 2003. (30 refs.)

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. Respondents first intoxicated at younger ages believed they could consume more drinks and still drive safety and legally; this contributed to their greater likelihood of driving after drinking and riding with high or drunk drivers. 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.

Location: Dana Library

### **Transitioning into and out of large-effect drinking in young adulthood.**

Jackson KM; Sher KJ; Gotham HJ; Wood PK. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 110(3): 378-391, 2001. (70 refs.)

As individuals age beyond the college years into young adulthood, many exhibit a tendency to moderate or "mature out of" alcohol involvement. The current study classified effect-drinking statuses in young adults and examined transitions among statuses using latent transition analysis, a latent variable state-sequential model for longitudinal data. At 3 occasions over 7 years (Years 1, 4, and 7), 443 men (47%) and women (mean age of both at baseline = 18.5 years; 51% with family history of alcoholism) responded to 3 past-30-day items assessing drinking and subjective effects of drinking: whether the respondent drank alcohol, felt high, and felt drunk. Latent statuses included abstainers (14% at Year 1), limited-effect drinkers (8%), moderate-effect drinkers (23%), and large-effect drinkers (54%). Respondents with family history of alcoholism were less likely to transition out of large-effect drinking than those without family history. Men exhibited more severe initial effect-drinking statuses and lower transition probabilities into less severe effect-drinking statuses than women. Copyright 2001, American Psychological Association, Inc.

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### **Delay discounting is associated with substance use in college students.**

Kollins SH. *Addictive Behaviors* 28(6): 1167-1173, 2003. (13 refs.)

This study investigated whether a measure of delay discounting was associated with substance use variables in a sample of college students. Participants (N=47) completed a substance use survey and a delay-discounting measure that asked them to make a series of choices between a fixed amount of hypothetical money to be delivered immediately and a larger amount to be delivered after a range of delays. Discounting values were significantly associated with a number of substance use variables, most notably age of first alcohol use ( $r=-.34$ ;  $P<.05$ ), age of first smoking ( $r=-.51$ ;  $P<.05$ ), age of first marijuana use ( $r=-.48$ ;  $P<.05$ ), number of times "passed out" from alcohol use ( $r=.73$ ;  $P<.01$ ), and total number of illicit drugs used ( $r=.32$ ;  $P<.05$ ). Individuals reporting more illicit drug use and younger ages of first use tend to discount the value of future hypothetical rewards more steeply than their peers. 2003, Elsevier Science.

Location: Dartmouth e-journal

## **Description and prediction of change in risk-taking behavior between adolescence and young adulthood.**

Meschke LL. *Dissertation Abstracts International* 58(8): 3946-B, 1998

This study uses a sample of middle class (primarily White) respondents in southwestern Michigan to examine changes in four risk-taking behaviors (alcohol use, marijuana use, antisocial behavior, and thrill-seeking) between adolescence and young adulthood. In documenting the change in risk-taking behavior, alcohol and marijuana use increased and antisocial behavior and thrill-seeking decreased. Males reported a greater increase in alcohol use than females. Adult roles (college/work status and romantic relationship role) and their qualities (e.g., partner affection and respect) were then examined as predictors of change for the four risk-taking behaviors. Higher satisfaction with college/work role and higher discrimination predicted less of an increase in marijuana use. A greater decrease in alcohol use was related to being in a committed relationship rather than just steady or casual dating. Casual dating predicted less of a decrease in thrill-seeking than being in a committed relationship or steady dating. This study also investigated the moderating effect of gender on the relationship between committed relationship and change in risk-taking behavior. Committed males had a greater decrease in antisocial behavior than the uncommitted males and all females. For thrill-seeking, committed males also had a greater decrease than uncommitted males and females. New avenues of research are discussed concerning data collection and analyses. Public Domain.

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## **Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance. National College Health Risk Behavior Survey: United States, 1995.**

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health. MMWR. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 46(SS-6): 1-56, 1997. (19 refs.)

The Risk Surveillance Survey monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults, that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries. These include tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use. The results of this survey for college students is presented. Among the results are that in the thirty days preceding the survey, one third (35.1%) of college students had driven with a driver who had been drinking. In the preceding 30 days, 27.4% had themselves driven after drinking. Of the 76.8% who had gone swimming or boating in the preceding 12 months, 30.5% reported having drunk alcohol on one of those occasions. In respect to smoking, three-quarters reported having tried a cigarette; with this being more common among white than Black students One-third reported having been regular smokers at some point, with 29% having smoked on more than one day in the preceding month. Among current smokers 67.7% reported having tried to quit.

Information on current smokeless tobacco use, and other drug use -- marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, steroids, and intravenous use is provided. Data is summarized in 25 tables. Public Domain.

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**Clinical relevance of heavy drinking during the college years: Cross-sectional and prospective perspectives.**

O'Neill SE; Parra GR; Sher KJ. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 15(4): 350-359, 2001. (44 refs.)

This study investigated the clinical relevance of heavy drinking during the college years and beyond on concurrent and prospective alcohol-related problems in a high-risk sample (N = 377). Measures of heavy drinking and alcohol-related problems were significantly correlated cross-sectionally over the study frame, regardless of how these constructs were operationalized. However, the magnitude of the association between heavy drinking and alcohol-related problems declined substantially over time, with the most pronounced decrease following the college years. Despite this cross-sectional decrease in the association between heavy drinking and alcohol-related problems over time, heavy drinking during the college years significantly and substantially predicted alcohol-use disorders up to 10 years later. Implications for assessment of heavy drinking as well as prevention of problematic alcohol use in college students are discussed. Copyright 2001, American Psychological Association.

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**Heavy drinking from the freshman year into early young adulthood: The roles of stress, tension-reduction drinking motives, gender and personality.**

Rutledge PC; Sher KJ. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 62(4): 457-466, 2001. (56 refs.)

Objective: This study investigated the relationship between stress (defined alternatively as negative life events and emotional distress) and heavy drinking across late adolescence and early young adulthood, as well as the roles of tension-reduction drinking motives and gender as moderators of that relationship. The role of personality variables (neuroticism, behavioral undercontrol and extraversion) as moderators also was explored. Method: The data were obtained from 485 individuals (255 women) participating in a five-wave longitudinal study that spanned 7 years. The effects on heavy drinking of stress (either negative life events or emotional distress), tension-reduction drinking motives, gender and personality were analyzed each year with hierarchical multiple regression. Results: Stress (negative life events) was positively related to heavy drinking, but only for men with stronger tension-reduction drinking motives at Year 4 (age 21). The relationship between tension-reduction drinking motives and heavy drinking was positive, developmentally graded, and moderated by

gender; after the freshman year, the role of tension-reduction drinking motives in heavy drinking became less important for women, relative to men, a trend that grew stronger after the college years. Behavioral undercontrol played a limited role in the relationship of gender and tension-reduction drinking motives to heavy drinking. Conclusions: The findings have implications for theories of stress-related and stress-motivated drinking. Such theories should consider developmental processes, particularly the transition to adult drinking status at age 21 and the roles of tension-reduction drinking motives, gender and behavioral undercontrol. Copyright 2001, Alcohol Research Documentation, Inc. Used with permission.

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IN: Schulenberg J; Maggs JL; Hurrelmann K.

Schulenberg J. *Health Risks and Developmental Transitions During Adolescence*.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997

This chapter focuses on the use of alcohol as a representative risk behavior during the transition to university life. (The terms university and college are used interchangeably to denote postsecondary educational institutions.) The chapter argues that late adolescent and young adult alcohol use and binge drinking can be usefully conceived of as purposive actions directed toward the pursuit of developmentally normative goals. The introduction discusses the characteristics of this major developmental transition, the prevalence and functions of risk-taking during adolescence and young adulthood, and the theoretical assumptions and hypotheses that guided the research. Subsequent sections describe the study, in which late adolescent university students completed questionnaires about their adjustment, goals, beliefs about alcohol, and drinking behavior on two occasions as they began their first year and were adjusting to life in a college residence. Copyright 1997, Cambridge University Press.

Location: Not at Dartmouth. Request via ILL

**A developmental perspective on alcohol use and heavy drinking during adolescence and the transition to young adulthood.** (review).

Schulenberg JE; Maggs JL. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* (Supplement): 54-70, 2002. (186 refs.)

Objective. This article offers a developmental perspective on college drinking by focusing on broad developmental themes during adolescence and the transition to young adulthood. Method. A literature review was conducted. Results: The transition to college involves major individual and contextual change in every domain of life at the same time, heavy drinking and associated problems increase during this transition, A developmental contextual perspective encourages the examination of alcohol use and heavy drinking in relation to normative developmental tasks and transitions and in the context of students' changing lives, focusing on interindividual variation in the course

and consequences of drinking and on a wide range of proximal and distal influences. Links between developmental transitions and alcohol use and other health risks are discussed in light of five conceptual models: Overload. Developmental Mismatch. Increased Heterogeneity, Transition Catalyst and Heightened Vulnerability to Chance Events. We review normative developmental transitions of adolescence and young adulthood, focusing on the domains of physical and cognitive development, identity, affiliation and achievement. Conclusions: As shown in a selective review of empirical studies, these transitions offer important vantage points for examining increasing (and decreasing) alcohol and other drug use during adolescence and young adulthood, we conclude with a consideration of research and intervention implications. Copyright 2002, Alcohol Research Documentation, Inc. Used with permission.  
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### **College students' early cessation from episodic heavy drinking: Prevalence and correlates.**

Steinman KJ. *Journal of American College Health* 51(5): 197-204, 2003. (27 refs.)  
The author surveyed 788 undergraduates at a large public university (overall response rate 54%) to (1) estimate the proportion of college students who cease engaging in a pattern of episodic heavy drinking (EHD) and (2) identify individual and contextual factors associated with early cessation. He used a staging algorithm to classify respondents into 4 stages of EHD cessation. Of the 60% who had engaged in EHD, 64% continued to drink heavily with no intention of stopping, 12% continued to drink heavily but were thinking about stopping, 14% had ceased temporarily, and 9% had ceased permanently. Students who had stopped EHD perceived more risks and fewer benefits associated with alcohol misuse, but they did not differ in their perceptions of normative alcohol use on campus. Many collegiate heavy drinkers cease EHD before graduation, and others may be predisposed to moderate their alcohol use. Tailored interventions that alter alcohol expectancies may facilitate early cessation from EHD. 2003, Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation.  
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### **Adolescent alcohol-use trajectories in the transition from high school.**

Toumbourou JW; Williams IR; Snow PC; White VM. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 22(2): 111-116, 2003. (21 refs.)  
A cohort of 3300 students from high schools across Victoria, Australia, were surveyed regarding their patterns of alcohol consumption from mid-1993 to 1995. The first wave of data was collected halfway through the students' final year of school (year 12). Students were then resurveyed 3 months following school completion and on two subsequent occasions, each separated by 6-month intervals. Analysis of the four waves of data indicated that five longitudinal patterns (trajectories) characterized

temporal trends in male and female alcohol use through the transition from high school. Stable non-use trajectories were evident for 17% of males and 16% of females. Trajectories of less than weekly use characterized 45% of females and 46% of males, and showed little tendency to escalate toward harmful use. Among those using alcohol on a weekly or more frequent basis in high school, with few exceptions, use continued with at least the same frequency, but the quantity of alcohol consumed tended to escalate over time toward harmful levels. Overall, findings indicate that patterns of alcohol use tend to be stable over time, and more frequent alcohol use during the final year of high school tends to precede potentially harmful alcohol use following high school. Encouraging those high school students who consume alcohol once per week or more often to use alcohol on a less than weekly basis may be a valuable yet neglected harm minimization strategy. 2003, Australian Medical and Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs.

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#### **Progression of consequences among heavy-drinking college students.**

Vik PW; Carrello P; Tate SR; Field C. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 14(2): 91-101, 2000. (42 refs.)

Among a sample of 180 male and 226 female undergraduates, 84.2% reported a heavy drinking episode (5+ drinks for men, 4+ for women) within the previous 90 days. Principal-components analysis revealed 3 alcohol-related problem factors among the heavy drinkers (Careless Behavior, Risky/Reckless Behavior, and Authority Problems). Nearly all heavy drinkers experienced a careless behavior that was due to drinking (92.7%), and many reported a risky/reckless behavior (60.2%), yet only one third (33.9%) experienced an authority problem. Guttman scaling procedures revealed a progression from Careless Behavior to Reckless/Risky Behavior to an Authority Problem. Heavy drinkers with an authority problem drank more frequently, consumed more when drinking, endorsed more alcohol expectancies, and reported earlier ages of initial and regular drinking than other groups. Copyright 2000, American Psychological Association.

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#### **Natural reduction of binge drinking among college students.**

Vik PW; Cellucci T; Ivers H. *Addictive Behaviors* 28(4): 643-655, 2003. (50 refs.)

Considerable evidence indicates that alcohol problems can resolve without formal treatment [Addiction 95 (2000) Clin. Psychol.: Sci. Pract. 5 (1998) 1]. Such changes, called "natural recovery," are not infrequent in the general population [Institute of Medicine. (1990). Broadening the base of treatment for alcohol problems. Washington, DC: National Academy Press]. The goal of this study was to determine if some college students with a history of binge drinking during high school reduced their bingeing

without intervention while in college. A second goal was to identify individual characteristics that differentiate between current and reduced bingers. Ninety-one college students with a history of bingeing in high school and no prior drug treatment completed questionnaires about prior and current drinking. Results revealed that 22% of the students with a history of adolescent bingeing had reduced their alcohol consumption while still in college and without treatment. Key factors that differentiated between groups included marital status, church attendance, and outcome and efficacy expectancies. Copyright 2003, Elsevier Science Ltd.  
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**Taking up binge drinking in college: The influences of person, social group, and environment.**

Weitzman ER; Nelson TF; Wechsler H. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 32(1): 26-35, 2003. (38 refs.)

Purpose: To identify person, social group, and environmental factors associated with uptake of binge drinking among a national sample of college students. Methods: Using self-reported responses of students in the 1999 Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study (CAS), we regressed conceptually important predictors of binge drinking onto a dichotomized variable describing uptake in the freshman year. This was a random sample of full-time undergraduates provided by the registrar at each participant school (n = 119). For this study, we analyzed data describing a subset of the total sample comprising first year students aged less than or equal to 19 years, excluding transfers (n = 1894). The student CAS is a 20-page voluntary, anonymous mailed questionnaire containing student reports about their alcohol and substance use, school activities, and background characteristics. Analyses included univariate and multivariate logistic regression adjusting for school response rate and using the Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) in the Statistical Analysis Software package to handle the within-college clustering owing to the sampling scheme. Results: College students who reported that they were exposed to "wet" environments were more likely to engage in binge drinking than were their peers without similar exposures. Wet environments included social, residential, and market surroundings in which drinking is prevalent and alcohol cheap and easily accessed. Findings held up in multivariate analyses that included variables describing person and social group characteristics. Students who picked up binge drinking in college also were more likely than their peers to report inflated definitions of binge drinking and more permissive attitudes about appropriate ages for legal consumption. Conclusions: Binge drinking can either be acquired or avoided in college among students who report they did not binge drink in high school. Reducing college binge uptake may require efforts to limit access/availability, control cheap prices, and maximize substance free environments and associations. Copyright 2003, Society for Adolescent Medicine.

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**Prevalence and correlates of alcohol-induced blackouts among college students: Results of an e-mail survey.**

White AM; Jamieson-Drake DW; Swartzwelder HS. *Journal of American College Health* 51(3): 117+, 2002. (51 refs.)

The authors conducted an e-mail survey of 772 college students to learn more about their experiences with blackouts. Approximately half (51%) of those who had ever consumed alcohol reported they had experienced a blackout at some point in their lives, and 40% had experienced 1 in the year before the survey. Among those who drank in the 2 weeks before the survey, nearly 1 in 10 (9.4%) had experienced a blackout during that period. Many later learned that, during the blackout, they had vandalized property, driven an automobile, had sexual intercourse, or engaged in other risky behaviors. Experiencing 3 or more blackouts was associated with a variety of other experiences, including heavier drinking, lower grades, an earlier age of drinking onset, and having others express concerns about their drinking. The female students who reported blackouts during the 2 weeks before the survey drank far less than male students did during this time period, supporting the use of gender-specific definitions of risky drinking. Copyright 2002, Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation.

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**Collegiate alcohol involvement and role attainment in early adulthood: Findings from a prospective high-risk study.**

Wood MD; Sher KJ; McGowan AK. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 61(2): 278-289, 2000. (51 refs.)

Objective: Recent research has highlighted the magnitude of alcohol use and alcohol-related problems on college campuses. However, the effects of alcohol use and abuse during the college years on early adult role attainment are not well characterized. Accordingly, this study was designed to prospectively examine relations between alcohol involvement during the college years and early adult educational and occupational attainment. Method: Participants (N = 429; 231 women) at low and high risk for the development of alcoholism were recruited at a large midwestern university for a study of alcohol and health during the college years. Alcohol involvement was assessed by self-report and structured clinical interviews conducted annually for 4 years. Educational and occupational attainment were assessed by self-report 6 years postmatriculation. Results: Alcohol involvement demonstrated a modest prospective effect on educational attainment, with a reduced effect observed when analyses controlled for academic aptitude and high school academic achievement. Prior academic achievement moderated the relation between alcohol involvement and educational attainment, such that individuals who were higher on secondary school

class ranking were more negatively affected by pathologic alcohol involvement than those with lower levels of prior academic achievement. Less consistent evidence was found for prospective relations between alcohol involvement and early adult occupational attainment. Conclusions: These findings indicate a modest role for alcohol involvement in negative educational outcomes, with a more pronounced negative effect of alcohol involvement on educational attainment among those who were high academic performers in high school. Copyright 2000, Alcohol Research Documentation, Inc. Used with permission.  
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