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## ARTICLES:

High-Risk Drinking and Academic Performance Among College Student Veterans.....28-47

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### ABSTRACT

*Heavy drinking and psychiatric symptoms pose challenges to college student Veterans and may undermine academic success. We used Boynton College Student Health Survey data to assess high-risk drinking (HRD), psychiatric symptoms, and psychosocial stressors among student Veterans (N=1,679) with and without prior deployment. Rates of HRD and consequences were higher among deployed Veterans compared to those who had not been deployed. In adjusted analyses, HRD and a mental health diagnosis were associated with a greater number of academic consequences. Lower perceived support from faculty and difficulty managing stress were associated with lower GPA and academic problems. Research is needed to inform risk-reduction strategies targeting student Veterans, particularly those who perceive little on-campus support and experience high levels of stress.*

**Keywords:** *Alcohol, college students, veterans, mental health, academic performance, stress*

The Perception of Safety Between Drinkers and Non-Drinkers Among U.S. College Students.....48-66

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### ABSTRACT

*Increasing episodes of campus violence have warranted an investigation into college students' perception of safety on campus. In this study, 56,811 students responded to the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey during the 2010 academic school year. Numerous universities administered the survey and students completed the survey either in class or electronically. More than 92% of non-drinkers (n=19,481) felt safe on campus compared to 94% of drinkers (n=31,443). A higher proportion of non-drinkers (almost 8%, n=1,603) felt unsafe compared to those who drink alcohol (about 6%, n=1,998). After adjusting for gender, race/ethnicity, and place of residence, students who felt unsafe on campus had 20% less odds of drinking compared to students who felt safe. Students who drink may have a false sense of security, take unnecessary risks, or place themselves in dangerous situations. These findings confirm the need for education and awareness campaigns among college students to reduce victimization and perpetration related to alcohol use.*

**Keywords:** *safety, violence, college, alcohol*

A National Study of the Reasons for Use and Non-Use of Alcohol Among College Student-Athletes by Sex, Race, and NCAA Division.....67-87

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### ABSTRACT

*Alcohol use among college student-athletes should be of great concern due to their risk for excessive consumption and related negative consequences compared to their non-athlete peers. Previous research has focused on reasons and/or motives for alcohol and other drug use among student-athletes, rather than non-use. Additionally, previous studies on student-athletes have typically focused on a single NCAA division. Therefore, the purpose of this study sought to identify both reasons for use and non-use of alcohol among NCAA student-athletes, and explore potential differences by gender/sex, race/ethnicity and NCAA Division. In summary, there are significant differences for use and non-use of alcohol between male and female student-athletes, White and Black student-athletes, and student-athletes of differencing NCAA divisions (I, II, and III).*