

JOURNAL OF ALCOHOL and DRUG EDUCATION

Volume 58, No. 2, August 2014

ARTICLES:

- The Association between Coach and Teammate Injunctive Norm Reference Groups and College Student-Athlete Substance Use.....7-26

*Christopher M. Seitz, MPH DrPH, David L. Wyrick, PhD,
Kelly L. Rulison, PhD, Robert W. Strack, PhD &
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ABSTRACT

This study assessed perceptions about teammate and coach approval of alcohol and other drug use (i.e., injunctive norms) among a sample of 3,155 college student-athletes in their first year of athletic eligibility. Student-athletes perceived that their teammates were more approving of alcohol and other drug use as compared to coaches. A multi-level model analysis indicated that perceived approval from both teammates and coaches were independently associated with student-athletes' alcohol and other drug use behaviors. Future research should explore whether substance use prevention programs that target normative beliefs specific to teammates and coaches may reduce alcohol and other drug use among college student-athletes.

Keywords: *social norms, injunctive, athlete, coach, college, alcohol, tobacco, marijuana*

- Comparing the Effects of Alcohol Mixed with Artificially-Sweetened and Carbohydrate Containing Beverages on Breath Alcohol Concentration.....27-45

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Ben Desbrow, PhD & Michael Leveritt, PhD*

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of alcohol mixed with artificially sweetened or carbohydrate containing beverages on breath alcohol concentrations (BrAC) under various levels of hydration status. Two groups of males participated in 3 experimental trials where alcohol was consumed under three different levels of hydration status. One group received alcohol mixed with an artificially sweetened beverage and the other group received alcohol mixed with a CHO-containing mixer in each trial. Significantly higher peak BrACs were observed when alcohol was consumed with an artificially sweetened beverage compared to a CHO-containing beverage under all levels of hydration status. Subjective ratings of intoxication and impairment were not different between the two groups under any of the hydration conditions. Mixing alcohol with an artificially sweetened drink results in higher BrACs, but no detectable differences in feelings of intoxication. These findings may have legal consequences for individuals who consume alcohol without co-ingestion of CHO and intend to operate a motor vehicle.

Keywords: *Alcohol, Artificially-Sweetened Beverages, Diet Drinks, Breath Alcohol Concentrations, Hydration, Intoxication*

- Using the Integrated Behavioral Model to Predict High-Risk Drinking Among College Students.....46-63

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the Integrated Behavioral Model's (IBM) utility in explaining high-risk drinking among college students. A total of 356 participants completed a four-page questionnaire based on the (IBM) theory and their drinking behavior. The results from a path analysis revealed three significant constructs ($p < 0.05$) which predicted intentions to engage in high-risk drinking: experiential attitude (0.34), injunctive norms (0.23), and self-efficacy (-0.28). The IBM

explained approximately 45% and 26% of variance in intentions and high-risk drinking, respectively. Although limited in its use thus far, the IBM shows promise in its application regarding high-risk drinking prevention among college students.

Keywords: *High-risk drinking, college students, and behavioral science theory*

Student Experiences at Off-Campus Parties: Results from a Multicampus Survey.....64-85
Rick C. Jakeman, Blake R. Silver & William Molasso

ABSTRACT

The need to understand the settings in which students drink represents an ongoing challenge for universities. Undergraduate students (N=2,146) completed an online multicampus survey to capture the perceptions of off-campus party guests regarding common party behaviors and events. Results indicate that students frequently attend off-campus parties, with males, students under 21, and students living on-campus attending at higher rates than females, students 21 and older, and off-campus students. Students attend off-campus parties for social reasons; strict on-campus policies do not appear to push parties to off-campus settings. Students hold high expectations that risky forms of alcohol consumption will occur at off-campus parties. These findings confirm that off-campus parties are high-risk settings and offer insight for institutional policies and education strategies.