Who Are the College Students Behind the Wheel After Drinking?

CEU Article Event # I0805

Congruent to Responsibility VII: Communicating Health and Health Education Needs, Concerns, and Resources

1. From 1998 to 2001 the proportion of 18 - 24 year old college students who reported DUI of alcohol increased from 25.5% to
    a. 28,7%
    b. 29.5%
    c. 31.4%
    d. 34.5%

2. Previous studies of young adult drinkers revealed that _____play roles in large amounts of drinking.
    a. age
    b. sex
    c. ethnicity
    d. all of the above

3. Perceptions of peer drinking might predict alcohol use but they do not necessarily foretell students' desire to increase alcohol consumption.
    a. true
    b.false

4. The purpose of this study was to examine_____among college students who combined driving and drinking
    a. incidence
    b. contextual issues
    c. social networks
    d. demographic and socio-psychological characteristics

5. This study employed an _____
    a. observational design
    b. true experimental design
    c. historical design
    d. cross sectional

6. A total of _____paper surveys were non-randomly distributed to students within several different disciplines.

a. 1000
b. 1300
c. 1700
d. 1900

7. The dependent variable was

a. blood alcohol level
b. DUI charge
c. driving behaviors after drinking
d. alcohol abuse

8. A total of _____students who had at least 1 alcohol drink within 30 days prior to the survey were included in the final sample.

a. 1145
b.1165
c. 1185
d. 1190

9. For discussion purposes how many groups were described

a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

10. Findings showed that male students tend to be dangerous DD and female students tend to be

a. risky
b. safe
c. DD
d. low risk