Relationships between university life and young people's drinking behaviour during the transition to and through university

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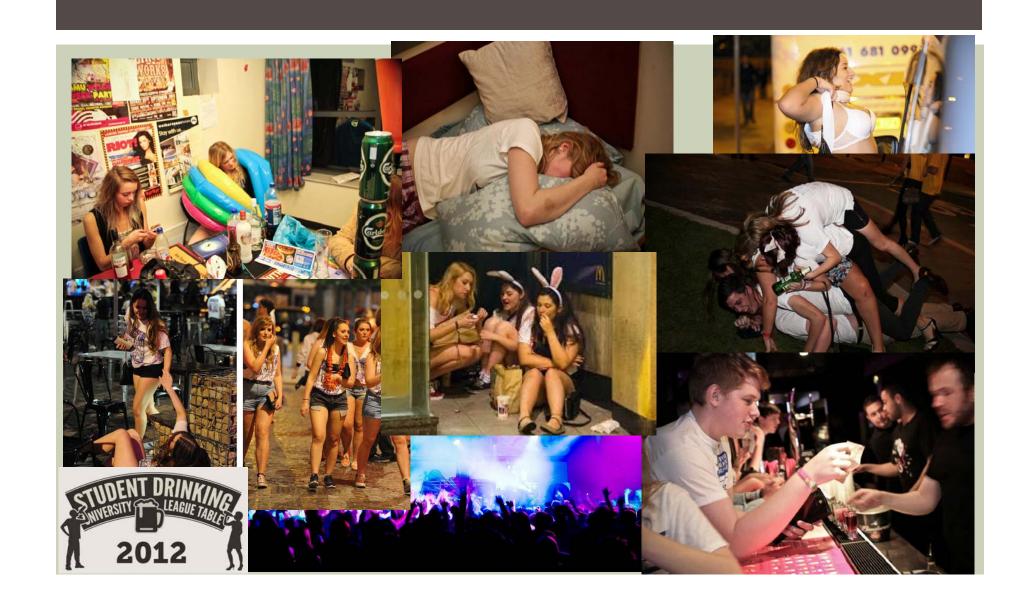
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#### AIMS OF THE SESSION

To give an insight into UK university student drinking behaviours and to discuss how addressing the gaps within the literature could lead to effective prevention strategies



### STUDENT BINGE DRINKING CULTURE



#### STUDENT DRINKING AND THE MEDIA



## A degree in drinking: Students booze for 19 hours per week... with the average session lasting SIX hours and costing £2457 a year

- · Average student night out lasts 6 hours 20 minutes
- · Majority go out at least three times a week
- £2457 is spent on nights out in London in one academic year
- 73% skip lectures due to hangover

## 21 beers, 44 shots, 17 vodkas, 7 whiskies - in ONE night. The shocking proof students are drinking themselves to death

- By the time four students return home at 3am they have drunk 139 units
- . The girls, 18-year-old Francesca and Codie, drinking 25 and 26 respectively
- · Boys Sam and Jake downing 40 and 48 units each
- . Government advises that men should drink no more than 21 units a week
- Women should drink no more than two to three units a day, or 14 a week

By KATHRYN KNIGHT FOR MAILONLINE

PUBLISHED: 22:38, 16 April 2014 | UPDATED: 03:01, 17 April 2014

#### By BIANCA LONDON FOR MAILONLINE 🏏

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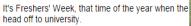


are 🔰









And while students' reputation for partying during their offspring will then knuckle down to studying sh

Researchers found that students go out partying at out lasting six hours 20 minutes. That's 19 hours a

#### How university can turn your daughter into an ALCOHOLIC

- Bethany Cleasby, 26, from Oxford, developed a serious addiction at Southampton university
- She had spent all of her maintenance loan on alcohol before she finished her first term
- Bethany attended AA meetings but found there was no support for women her age
- Persia Lawson, 28, would turn up for classes at 8am already drunk
- She drank 30 units of alcohol a night, five nights a week

By MEL HUNTER FOR THE DAILY MAIL

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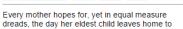
start university.











As Kym-Marie Cleasby hugged 20-year-old Bethany goodbye on the doorstep of her new student digs in Southampton, she desperately tried to mask her tears with a smile. These exciting new beginnings would mark the next



Jake, Francesca, Codie and Sam, il oil to the wheels of their many nese, invariably, start at their lis of residence in Liverpool, where, ottles of cheap supermarket spirits ey spend the evening 'pre-loading' large amount of cheap alcohol to mg too much when they're out — lead to the city centre's many bars.

they head out to 'start' their y-faced 19-year-old Jake Hirst, who ternational journalism, has had 11 hots, three whiskies and one yodka.

aired, blue-eyed flatmate Codie
has got through one bottle of beer,
five vodkas. Their two friends have
ly thirsty: Sam's tally is eight beers,
two whiskies, while Francesca's is
Ir shots. three vodkas and two

they teeter round Liverpool's bars, nore shots and two double vodkas

drunk a staggering 139 units, with the girls, 18-



View comments

#### **PREVELANCE**

- According to a UK review 43% of female and 52% of male university students consume over 14 units of alcohol within a seven day period (Gill 2002).
- Results from a GHS suggest comparable figures within the general population were 33% and 37% respectively (Rickards et al. 2002).
- Good news:
- Consumption rates amongst 16-24 year olds have continued to fall from their peak in 2000 according to General Household Surveys (Robinson and Bugler, 2010).

#### TRUE REPRESENTATION?

- General Household Surveys do not reach university students
- University students are categorised as '16-24 year olds'
- Statistics come from unrepresentative student sample sizes
- Problems with collecting representative data from university students
- More alcohol down fewer throats (Balding and Regis 1996)





#### CONSEQUENCES

- Myriad of negative consequences associated with alcohol misuse.
- Research is now outdated and restricted to single faculty studies (medical and dental).
- Recent research suggests alcohol effects adolescent brain structures (Newbury-birch et al 2009)

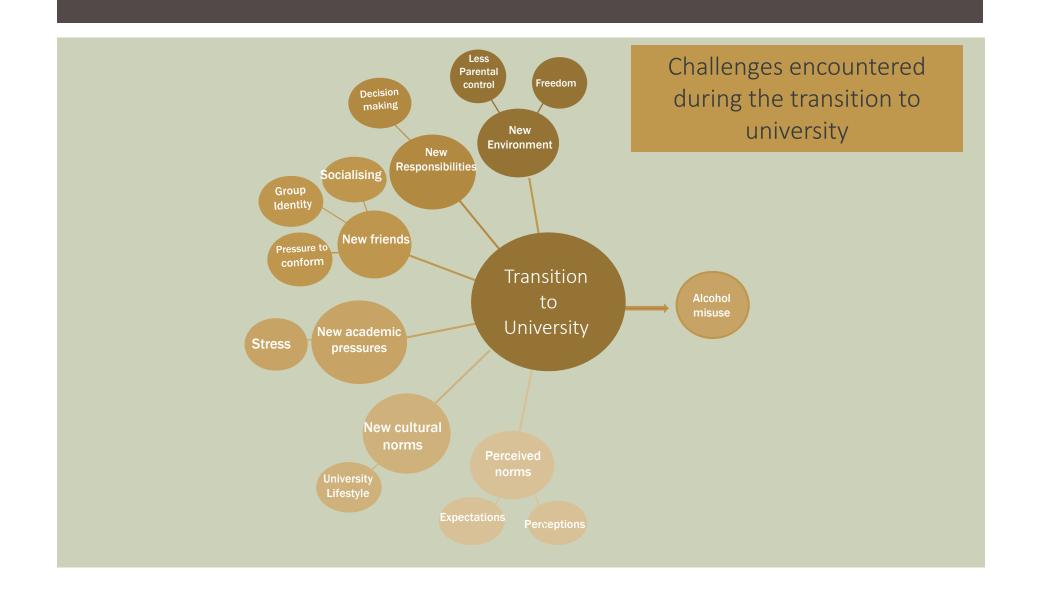




#### GAPS WITHIN THE LITERATURE

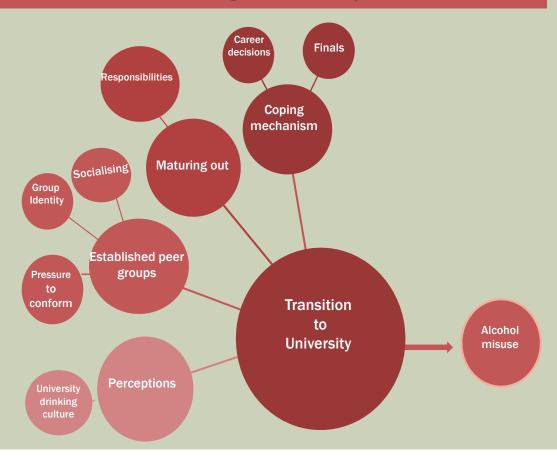
- Research has primarily focused on US college students, the problem with this is:
- 1. Differences in the legal drinking age
- 2. Lower prevalence of consumption amongst US university students
- 3. Differences in university systems
- Mixed methods
- Transitions
- 1. Transitions to university
- 2. Transitions through university

### TRANSITIONING TO UNIVERSITY



#### TRANSITIONS THROUGH UNIVERSITY

Challenges encountered during the transition through university

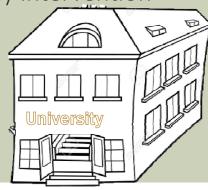


#### TRANSITIONS AND TRAJECTORIES

- First year students have been identified as a high-risk group of drinkers. YR 1: 18.9 units, YR 2: 16 units, YR 3: 13.8 units (Bewick et al 2008)
- Consumption tends to decrease throughout students university life course.
- Several US prospective studies have suggested drinking behaviours established during the first few months of university become habitual over students university careers.
- Which makes this transitional phase critical for policy intervention



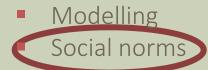




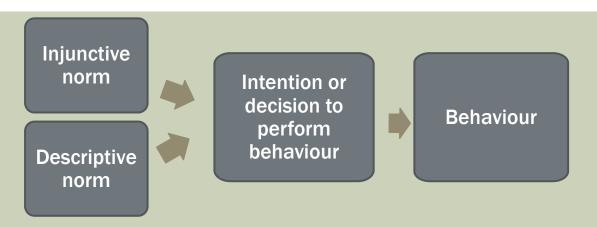
#### PREDICTORS OF ALCOHOL UPTAKE

- Demographics: age, gender, ethnicity
- Alcohol availability
- Parental influence
- Drinking history: High school consumption
- Alcohol expectancies: Arousal, cognitive functioning, social assertion
- Drinking motives: coping, enhancement & social motives
- Sport group membership

- Identity: fitting in
- Peer influence
- Coping mechanism: stress
- Personality factors: sensation seeking, shyness
- Living environment: university halls, campus location
- Direct peer pressure: Overt offers
- Indirect peer pressure:



#### **SOCIAL NORMS**



- Individuals inaccurately perceive the attitudes and behaviours of others to be different from their own which leads to a change in their own behaviour.
- Research frequently shows university students overestimate drinking by their peers, which increases their likelihood for heavy drinking.
- The social norms approach has been designed to counter students' misperceptions of "normal" student drinking behaviours' by exposing actual norms. Such interventions have proved effective in lowering university student alcohol levels (Perkins and Berkowitz 1986).

#### RESEARCH PROGRAMME DESIGN

PHASE 1: Transition through university

Study 1a

LIMU students' drinking

behaviours

Secondary analysis of the

Secondary analysis of the National Union of Student's AIS survey Study 1b Study 1a's results explored in-depth Focus Groups with current students

PHASE 2: Transition to university

Study 2

Survey with first year undergraduate students

Relationship between University Life and Student Drinking Behaviours

Study 3

Survey with prospective university students and their parents

#### PHASE 1 TRANSITIONS THROUGH

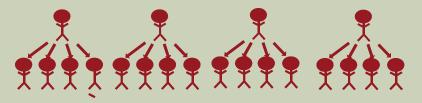
- Study 1a
- Secondary data analysis of the National Union of students cross sectional questionnaire.

- Study 1b
- Focus groups with students from a North West University.
- Nine homogenous focus groups (n=90)



#### PHASE 2 TRANSITIONS TO

- Study 2
- Pen-pencil questionnaire: Prevalence: prior to and during transition, social norms, expectations and perceptions.
- Snowball sampling method
- Seeds will disseminate the survey to 1<sup>st</sup> year undergraduate students 2 months after the transition to university. (n=380)



- Study 3
- Potential applicants' views on the university drinking culture.
- University applicant days

#### **PREVENTION**

- UK evidence based research to inform local and national interventions.
- Current interventions adopt reactive rather than proactive strategies tackling university student drinking after drinking behaviours have been established.



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# **Questions?**