

# **NCHA and NIU Data Dashboards 2011, 2013, 2015**

## **Alcohol Edu and Haven**

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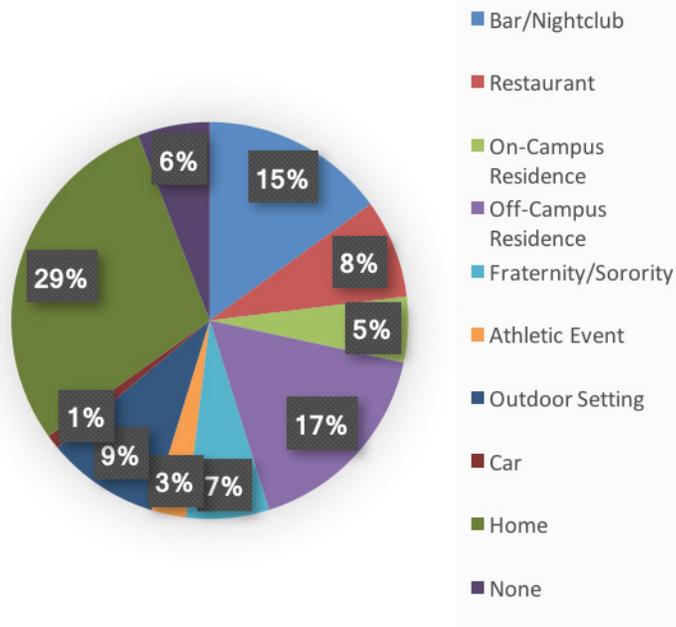
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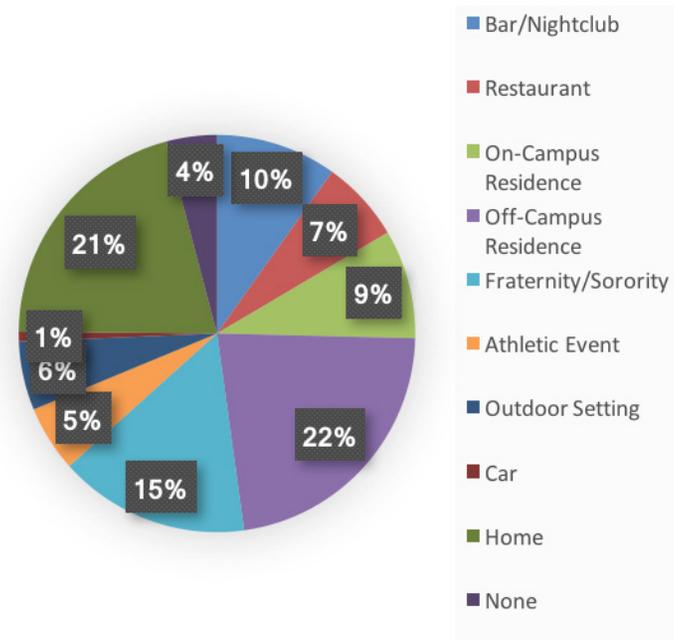
# Alcohol Edu

## Question 1: Where do you go to party?

Pre-Survey: Percentage of Where Students Claim They Spend their Time Drinking



Post-Survey: Percentage of Where Students Claim They Spend their Time Drinking



During the pre-survey, when asking students (N=4659) to indicate where they spent the most time drinking in the past two weeks, 64% of individuals indicated where they spent their time drinking. The most frequent response was at home (N=869), followed by in an off-campus residence (N=502), a bar or nightclub (N=450), an outdoor setting (N=275), a restaurant (N=241), a Fraternity/Sorority House (N=202), none of the options provided (N=176), an on-campus residence (N=160), at an athletic event (N=85), and in a car (N=35).

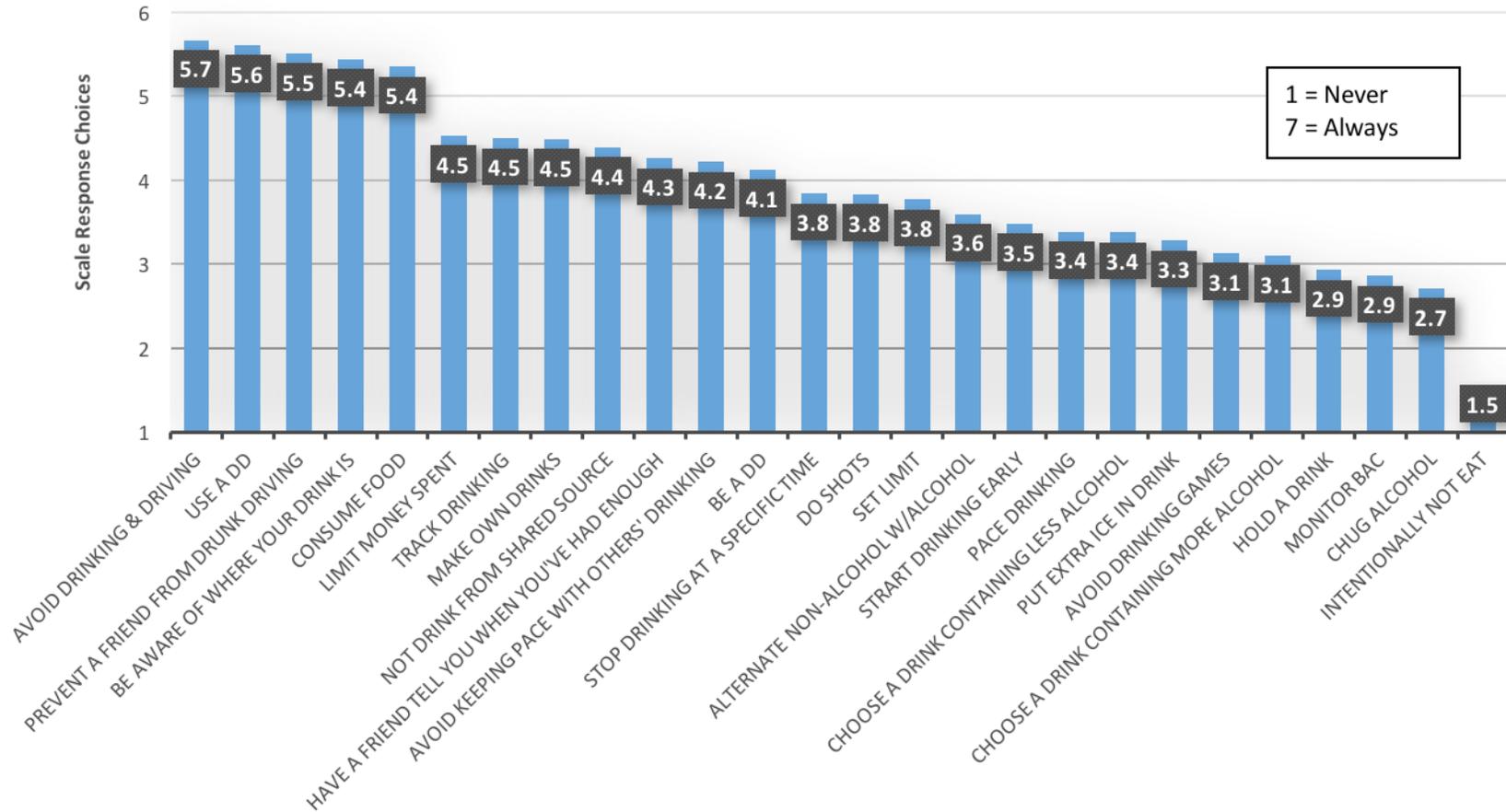
On the post-survey, when asking students (N=4659) to indicate where they spent the most time drinking in the past two weeks, 41% of individuals indicated where they spent their time drinking. The most frequent response was in an off-campus residence (N=425), followed by at home (N=393), a Fraternity/Sorority House (N=295), a bar/nightclub (N=187), an on-campus residence (N=168), a restaurant (N=126), an outdoor setting (N=106), at an athletic event (N=102), none of the options provided (N=78), and in a car (N=15).



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## Question 2: What protective behaviors do you use?

Pre-Survey: Protective Behavior Means

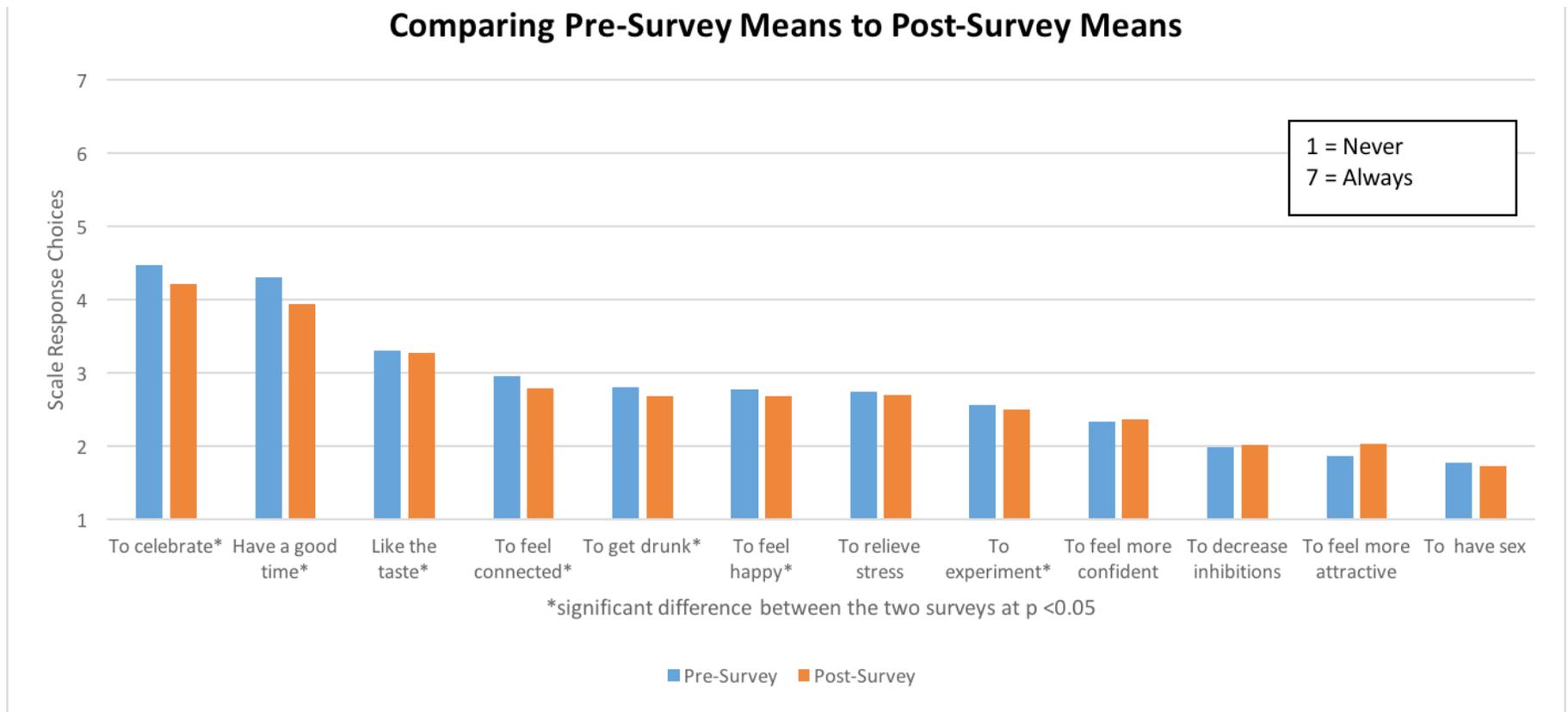


In the pre-survey (N= 4659), students indicated to what degree did they do the activities listed when they drank; 42% of individuals indicated some response. The results are tabulated using the means. The response scale goes from 1 (Never) to 7 (Always), so the closer to 7, the more frequent the occurrence of an activity. There are clusters of responses. The most frequent cluster consists of Avoiding drinking and driving (5.7), Using a designated driver (5.6), Preventing a friend from driving drunk (5.5), Being aware of where their drink is at (5.4), and consuming food before/while drinking (5.4). The next cluster ranged from a mean of 4.5 (e.g., Tracking how much they were drinking) to a mean of 4.1 (Being a designated driver). The third cluster ranged from 3.8 (e.g., Stopping drinking at a specified time) to a mean of 2.7 (Chugging alcohol). Finally, the question about intentionally not eating while drinking had a mean of only 1.5.



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## Question 3: What reasons do you have to drink?

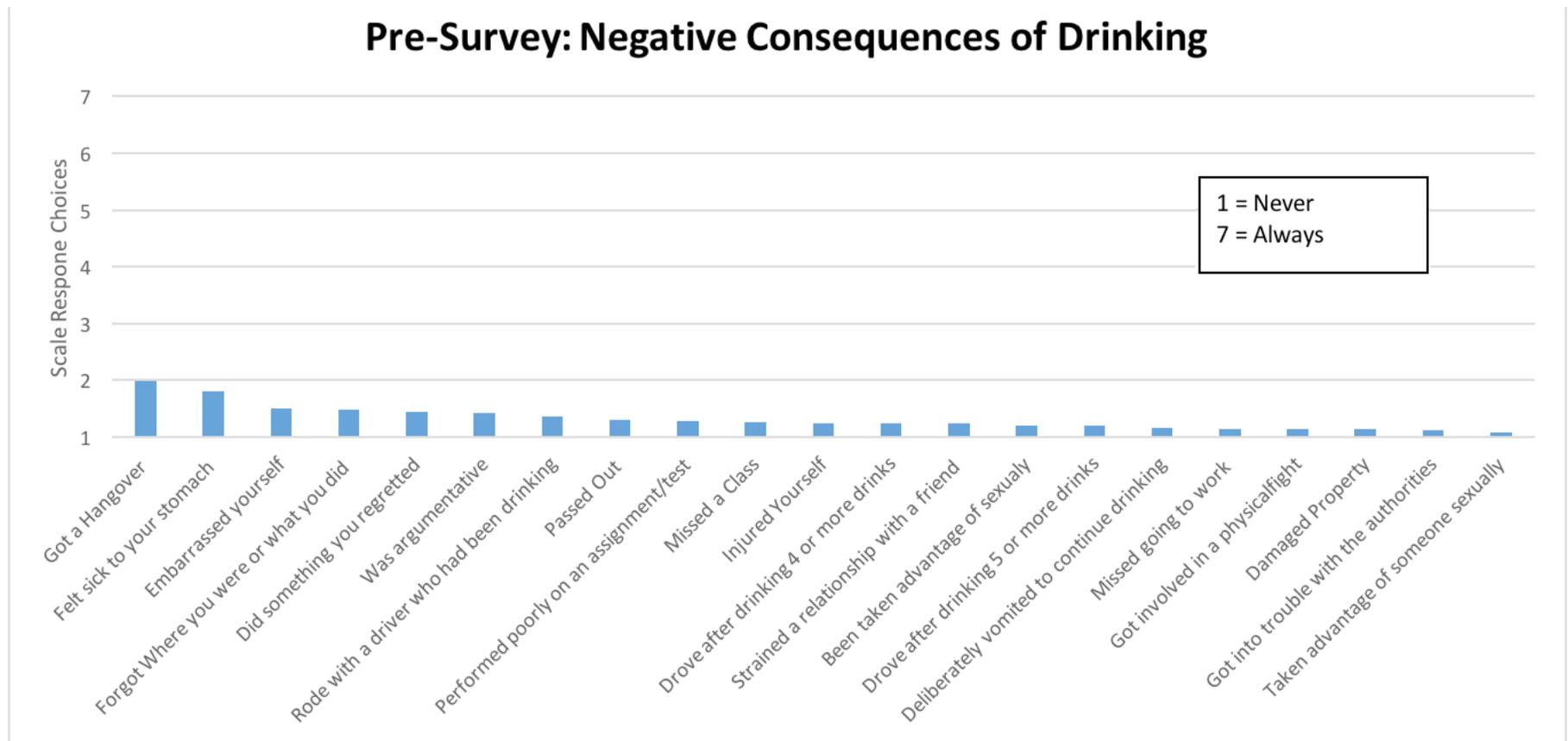


In the pre-survey (N=3186) and post-survey (N=1901), students indicated the reasons they drank. The results are tabulated using the means. The response scale goes from 1 (Never) to 7 (Always), so the closer to 7, the more that particular reason was chosen. There are statistically significant differences in the students' reasons for drinking (to celebrate, to have a good time, because they like the taste of alcohol, to feel connected with others, to get drunk, to feel happy, and to experiment) between the pre- and post-surveys ( $p < 0.05$ ). There are no statistical differences between the pre- and post-surveys for the items to relieve stress, to feel more confident, to decrease inhibitions, to feel more attractive, or to feel comfortable pursuing an opportunity to have sex.



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## Question 4: What are some negative consequences of drinking?



In the pre-survey (N=1995), students indicated to what degree they suffered the consequences listed when they drank; 43% of individuals indicated some response. The results are tabulated using the means. The response scale goes from 1 (Never) to 7 (Always), so the closer to 1, the less frequent the student suffered the consequence. The highest occurring consequence was getting a hangover (M=1.98) and feeling sick to their stomach (M=1.81). These are followed by a series of consequences such as embarrassing themselves (M=1.51), doing something they later regretted (M=1.45), or passing out (M=1.29). The least frequent responses were getting into trouble with the authorities (M=1.12) and taking advantage of someone sexually (M=1.08). Students reported suffering consequences infrequently.



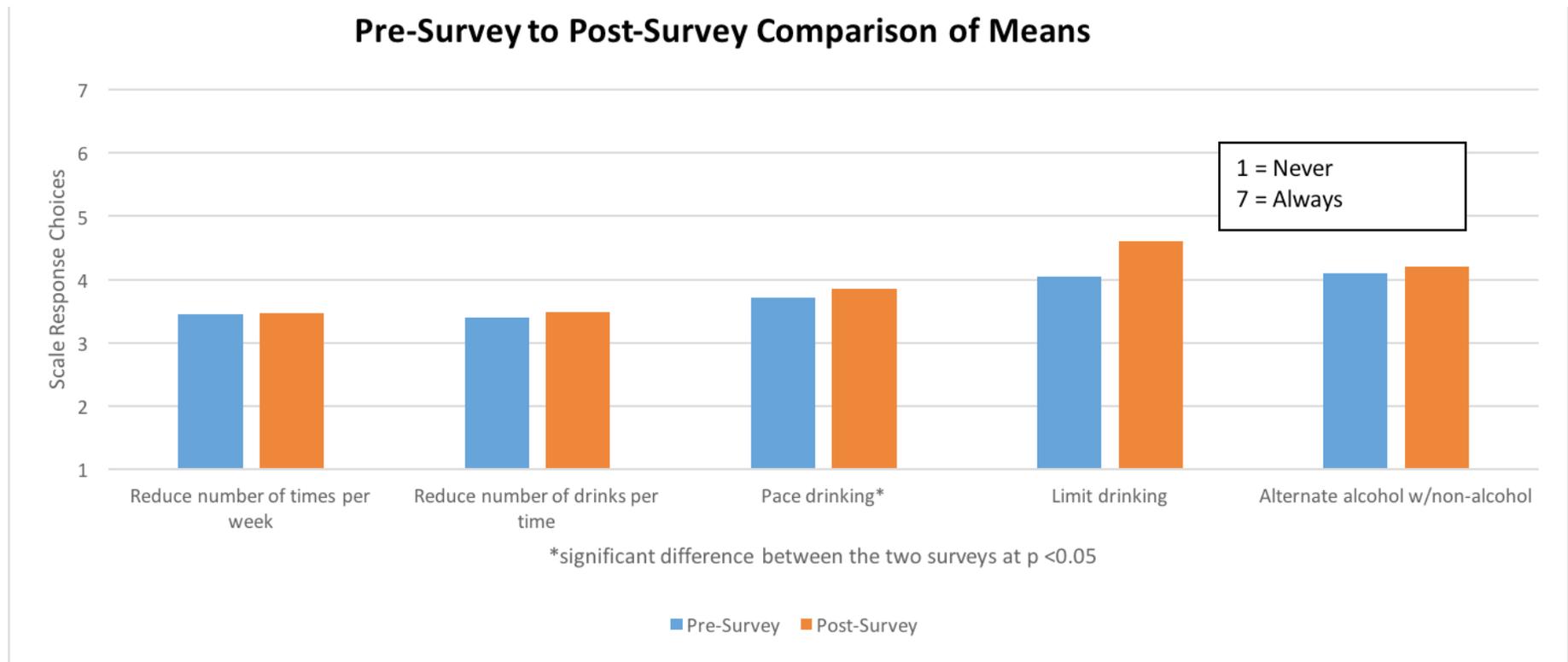
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## Question 5: What are some intended behavior changes?



In the pre-survey (N=1969) and post-survey (N=1275), students indicated to what degree they intended a behavior change within the next 30 days; 42% of individuals indicated a response in the pre-survey and 27% of individuals indicated a response in the post-survey. The results are tabulated using the means. The response scale goes from 1 (Never) to 7 (Always), so the closer to 7, the higher the intention. There was a statistically significant difference in the students' intention to pace their drinking to one or fewer an hour between the pre- and post-surveys ( $p < 0.05$ ). Generally, positive response rose with the post-survey. For setting a limit on how many drinks the student would consume, although it looks like it increased, the confidence interval encompassed zero which means that this item does not achieve statistical significance.



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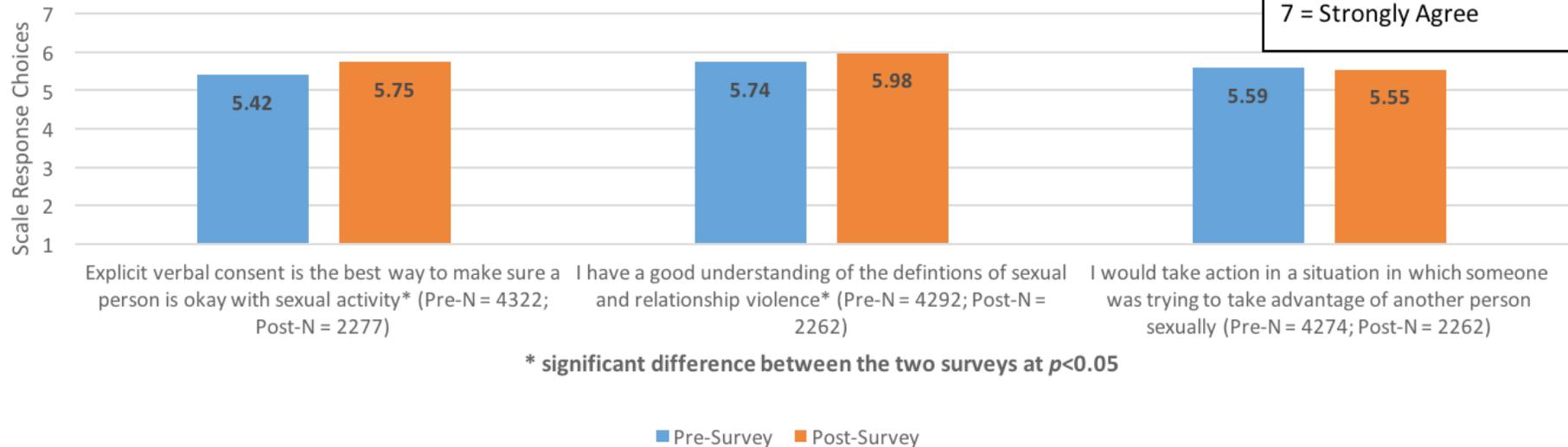
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# Haven

## Current beliefs, attitudes, and experiences

### Comparing Pre-Survey Means to Post-Survey Means

1 = Strongly Disagree  
7 = Strongly Agree



In the pre-survey and post-survey, students indicated their current beliefs, attitudes, and experiences in terms of sexual conduct scenarios; 92% of individuals indicated a response in the pre-survey and 48% of individuals indicated a response in the post-survey. The results are organized using the means. The response scale goes from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree), so the closer to 7, the more likely the individual was to agree with the option given. There was a statistically significant difference in the students' agreement with explicit verbal consent and understanding of sexual and relationship violence between the pre- and post-surveys ( $p < 0.05$ ).



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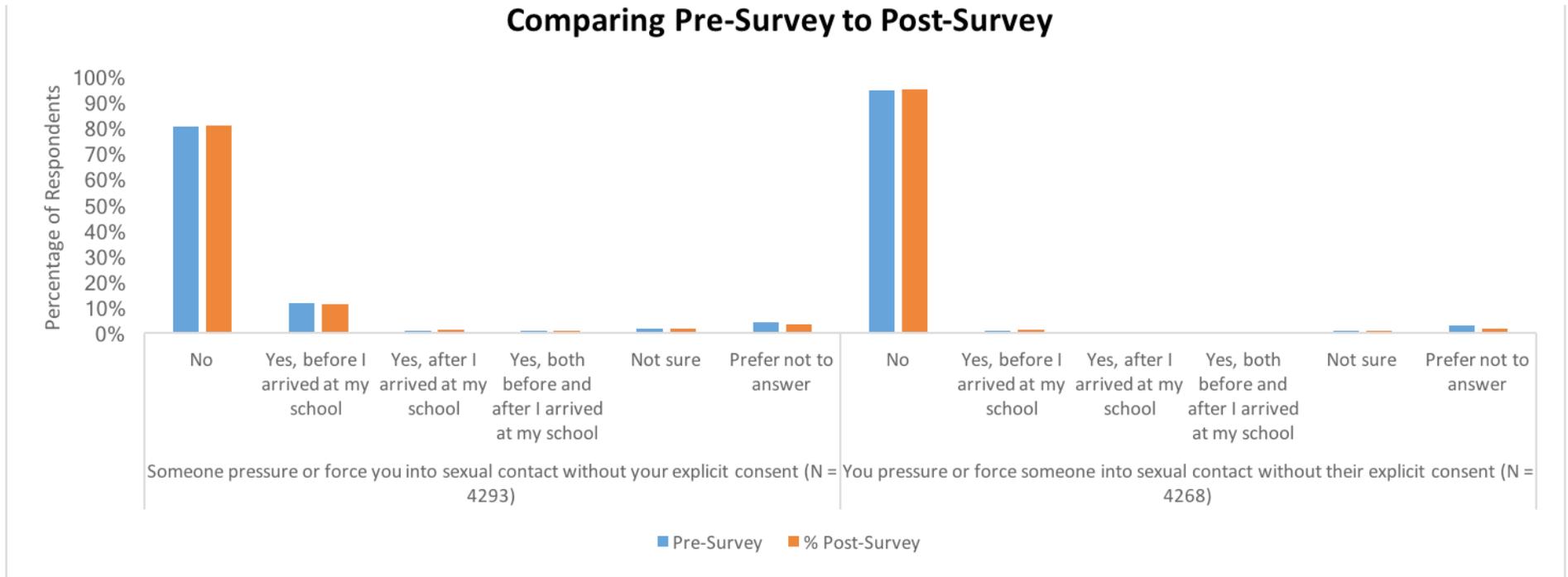
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## Sexual Misconduct Situations

### Comparing Pre-Survey to Post-Survey



In the pre-survey and post-survey, students indicated their experiences with nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact situations; 92% of individuals indicated a response in the pre-survey and 48% of individuals indicated a response in the post-survey. The results are organized using the percentage of respondents for each option provided to the questions. The first question asked, "In the past, did someone pressure or force you into sexual contact without your explicit consent (e.g., used physical force or threatened to physically harm you; manipulated you through lies, threats, or pressure; took sexual advantage of you when you were significantly impaired or incapacitated by drugs/alcohol, etc.)?" The second question asked, "In the past, did you pressure or force someone into sexual contact without their explicit consent (e.g., used physical force or threatened to physically harm them; manipulated them through lies, threats, or pressure; took sexual advantage of them when they were significantly impaired or incapacitated by drugs/alcohol, etc.)?" There were no statistical differences between pre-survey and post-survey for either question asked. For both question 1 (both pre- & post-surveys achieved 81%) and question 2 (both pre- & post-surveys achieved 92%), a majority of students indicated that neither situation had occurred to them. For question 1, the next response option chosen the most was, "Yes, before I arrived at my school," with a minority of individuals selecting this response (pre: 12%; post: 11%). The other options were nondescript. For question 2, the other response options beyond "No" were nondescript.

