
MSU STUDENT HEALTH ASSESSMENT:
SPRING 2006

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Executive Summary

In the Spring of 2006, Michigan State University participated in the National College Health Assessment Survey through Olin Student Health Center's membership in the American College Health Association (ACHA). The survey was administered on the ACHA website as a web survey designed by the CORE Institute. **In February, 2006, a** disproportionate, stratified random sample of 3,000 MSU students were sent pre notification letters and invited to participate. The same students were also sent an e-mail invitation by ACHA containing a web-link to the survey. At the same time the same survey was being administered on more than 179 other campuses across the nation as well. At MSU, the online survey was administered by the Office for Survey Research within the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research. A total of 1,089 students completed the online survey. The overall response rate was 48.5%.

Table 1 provides a profile of the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Because some segments of the student body were somewhat over- or under-represented among respondents, the data set has been weighted based on gender, race/ethnicity, and academic class status so that the final weighted sample more nearly mirrors the representation of these groups in the MSU student body as a whole. Table 1 also shows the profile of this final weighted sample. The analyses summarized here have been made based on this final weighted sample.

The questionnaire covered a diverse set of health-related topics including: perceived health status, sexual behaviors and beliefs, alcohol-tobacco-drug behavior and beliefs, injury prevention, disease prevention and screening, victimization, exercise and rest, depression, incidents of disease or injury, incidents of stressors, sources and credibility of health information, and background questions. This executive summary will point out some of the more noteworthy findings of the survey with respect to these.

Perceived Health Status

Table 2 shows the percentages of respondents who rated their health as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. The table indicates that:

- Overall, 62.5% of the respondents rated their health as excellent (15.5%) or very good (47.3%).
- There were no significant differences between males and females, between white and students of other racial/ethnic backgrounds, between students living on or off campus, or among students of different age groupings.
- Respondents who reported having higher grade point averages tended to rate their health more highly than did those who reported having lower grade point

averages. A *possible* implication of this is that, for at least some students, lower academic performance is a consequence of health problems they experience as students.

Weight Status, Exercise, and Rest

Respondents were asked to indicate their height, weight, how many days in the past week they exercised either vigorously for 20 minutes or moderately for 30 minutes, how many days in the past week they got enough sleep so that they awoke feeling rested, and how many servings of fruits and vegetables they usually eat per day. The respondents' heights and weights were converted into Body Mass Index (BMI) scores (kilograms/meters²) and then categorized into weight statuses with BMI scores of 25.0 - 29.9 coded as overweight and 30.0 or greater coded as obese. The results for these questions are presented in Table 3 along with the comparisons on each between males and females, white and other racial/ethnic group respondents, those living on- and those living off-campus, and among GPA categories. The table indicates that:

- 31.2% of the respondents were overweight (23.4%) or obese (7.8%) based on BMI scores;
 - Males were more likely to be overweight or obese than females were (38.0% vs. 27.6%).
 - Respondents of other races were more likely to be obese than white respondents.
 - Respondents with lower GPA's were somewhat more likely to be overweight or obese than were their counterparts.
- 40.6% of respondents indicated that they exercised three or more days during the previous week. White respondents were more likely (46.0%) than respondents of other races/ethnicities (28.4%) to exercise three or more days per week.
- 32.9% of the respondents did muscle strengthening or toning exercises three or more days in the previous week. There were no significant differences based on sex, race, residency, or GPA on responses to this question.
- Four out of ten respondents (40.7%) reported getting enough sleep so that they felt rested fewer than four days out of the previous seven. White respondents, those living off-campus and students with higher GPA's were less likely than their counterparts to report fewer than four restful nights' sleep in the past week, while those with higher GPA's were also more likely than their counterparts to report getting enough restful sleep six or seven nights of the past week than their lower GPA counterparts.
- Only 6.7% of all respondents reported eating five or more servings of fruits and

vegetables per day – the minimum recommended for good health by nutritionists - and 60.7% reported eating two or fewer servings per day.

- Females tended to report eating more fruits and vegetables than males did, but 92.4% of the female respondents still fell short of the five per day recommendation.
- Off-campus and on-campus respondents did not differ in their reported daily servings of fruits and vegetables, but white respondents were somewhat more likely to report eating more fruits and vegetables (still short of the 5-a-day recommendation) than were their counterparts.
- Those with higher GPA's were more likely to report eating greater numbers of daily servings of fruits and vegetables than their counterparts with lower GPA's.

The questionnaire include several questions regarding how respondents perceive their own weight status, what they were currently trying to do, if anything, about their weight, and if they had used any of several weight loss strategies in the previous 30 days. Table 4 shows the percentages of respondents giving each of the possible answers and then also compares the percentage distributions of responses among respondents categorized by their BMI-based weight status. The table indicates that:

- Only 13.5% of those in the “Not Overweight” category described themselves as either slightly or very overweight.
- 30.9% of those who were “overweight” and 1.1% of those who were “Obese” described themselves as about the right weight or slightly underweight; only 39.6% of those who were categorized as obese described themselves as ‘very overweight.’
- Overall, 50.9% of respondents said they were trying to lose weight.
 - 71.1% of those classified as overweight and 88.9% of those classified as obese said they were trying to lose weight, as were 39.0% of those in the “Not Overweight” BMI score range.
 - 26.2% of those classified as overweight and 11.2% of those classified as obese said they were either doing nothing about their weight (9.0%; 5.6% respectively) or were trying to stay at the same weight (17.2%; 5.6% respectively).
- 59.2% of all respondents reported that they had exercised to lose weight in the previous 30 days; however, 75.4% of those overweight and 61.5% of those obese reported doing this.

- 34.4% of all respondents claimed to have dieted to lose weight in the previous 30 days, but this was claimed by 45.9% of those classified as overweight and 61.5% of those classified as obese compared to only 27.0% of those classified as not overweight.
- Only 2.6% of respondents reported engaging in purging activities to lose weight.
- Only 3.5% of respondents reported using diet pills to lose weight, but this was 2.7% among those classified as overweight and 3.3% among those classified as obese.

Injury Prevention

Respondents were asked to indicate how often within the last school year they wore seatbelts when riding in a car or wore a helmet when bicycling, motorcycling, or inline skating. Table 5 shows the percentages of respondents who indicated having done the various activities who claimed to have taken the step to prevent injuries never, rarely, sometimes, most of the time, or always. Table 5 indicates that:

- Nearly all students indicated having ridden in a car and only 2.8% of these said they wore a seatbelt less than most of the time. 98.5% said they always wear a seatbelt when riding in a car.
- Although roughly 61% of the respondents appear to indicate having ridden a bicycle during the last school year, 77.5% indicated that they never wear a helmet.
- Despite being required by law to wear a helmet when riding on a motorcycle, only seven out of ten (77.7%) of those who rode a motorcycle as a driver or passenger during the school year claimed to always wear a helmet – 10.8% claimed to never wear a helmet.
- 77.6% of respondents who have been in-line skating in the last year (26.9% of all respondents) reported that they never wear a helmet. Only 5.1% said that they always wear a helmet when in-line skating.

Disease Prevention and Screening

The questionnaire asked respondents to indicate whether or not they had been vaccinated against various diseases and whether they had recently had preventive health screening exams such as dental exams and cleaning, breast exams (females only), gynecological exams (females only), testicular exams (males only), blood pressure checks, cholesterol checks, or used sunscreens. Table 6 shows the percentage of all respondents who said that they had done each of these and the percentage who indicated not knowing.¹ The table also compares the percentage of

¹ The percentage who said they had not done each of these is not reported in the table but can easily be calculated by summing the percentage who said they had done it and the percentage who said they did not know if they had done it and then subtracting this sum from 100%. The result is the percentage of respondents who said

respondents who said they had done each of these across various demographic groups of respondents, i.e., males vs. females, white and other students, respondents living on-campus vs. those living off-campus, and respondents reporting their cumulative GPA is an A, a B, or a C or lower. The table indicates that:

- Over 74.2% of respondents claimed to have been vaccinated against hepatitis B. Between 53% and 60% of respondents claimed to have been vaccinated against varicella and meningococcal. Three quarters of respondents (75.4%) said they were vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella, while only 20.8% claimed to be vaccinated against influenza last year.
- Approximately eight out of ten (80.3%) claimed to have had a dental checkup and cleaning in the past year and nine out of ten (88.9%) claimed to have had their blood pressure checked in the past two years.
- Only 38.3% of males claimed to perform monthly testicular exams.
- Nearly two-thirds of females (65.8%) said they had a gynecological exam in the past year but only 40.8% said they perform monthly breast self-exams.
- Only 43.6% of all respondents claimed to have had their cholesterol checked in the past five years.
- Only one in eight (12.1%) reported using sunscreen daily.
- Females were somewhat less likely than males to report having been vaccinated against meningococcal disease, but were more likely than males to have had their blood pressure checked, their cholesterol checked, and to use sunscreen daily.
- White respondents were more likely than other respondents to report having been vaccinated against meningococcal disease, but less likely against varicella. They were more likely to report having had a dental exam last year, to perform testicular exams monthly, to have had a gynecological exam in the last year, and to have had their blood pressure checked in the last two years.
- Respondents living on-campus were somewhat more likely than their off-campus counterparts to report having been vaccinated against hepatitis B, meningococcal disease, and influenza, while also being more likely to report having had a recent dental checkup; female respondents living off-campus were more likely than their on-campus counterparts to report having had a gynecological exam in the past year.

they had not done this.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

The questionnaire included a series of questions on the use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. Respondents were asked to report the number of days they had used each of ten different categories of substances over the previous 30 days. Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of responses for each of these ten categories of substances. The table indicates that:

- i** Six out of ten (59.5%) of the respondents reported never having smoked cigarettes at all and another 19.8% reported not having smoked in the previous 30 days; only 9.2% of respondents claimed to have smoked cigarettes 6 or more days out of the previous 30.
- i** Two-thirds of respondents said they had never smoked cigars and 86.3% said they have never used smokeless tobacco; only 4.2% of respondents claimed to have used smokeless tobacco in the previous 30 days, while 6.1% claimed to have smoked cigars.
- i** By contrast, only 12.7% claimed never to have drunk alcohol and another 10.1% claimed not to have drunk alcohol in the previous 30 days; however, nearly four out of ten (38.3%) claimed to have drunk alcohol on six or more of the previous 30 days.
- i** 94.3% of respondents claimed to have never used cocaine, 99.2% claimed to have never used Rohypnol, 93.2% claimed to have never used amphetamines, 89.6% claimed to have never used Ecstasy, 95.6% claimed to have never used other drugs than those listed.
- i** 62.4% claimed never to have used marijuana and another 22.9% reported not having used it in the previous month; however, 6.6% reported having used it on six or more days in the previous month.

Table 8 shows the overall percentages of respondents who reported using these various drugs one or two days in the previous month or three or more days. The table also compares the percentages of respondents using these drugs one or more days by gender, race/ethnicity, campus residence, and cumulative GPA. The table indicates that:

- i** Males were much more likely than females to report smoking cigarettes, cigars, and marijuana, having used smokeless tobacco, and cocaine, but did not differ from females with respect to drinking alcohol at least once in the month.
- i** White respondents were more likely to report smoking cigarettes and to use smokeless tobacco than their counterparts. They were also more likely to report drinking alcohol and smoking marijuana than respondents of other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

- Those living off-campus were more likely than their on-campus counterparts to have drunk alcohol in the previous 30 days, but less likely to report having smoked marijuana at least once in the previous month.
- Respondents with different cumulative GPA's did not differ significant in the minimal use of any of these substances except for marijuana – those with lower GPA's were more likely to have used marijuana than those with higher GPA's.

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether they thought the “typical” student at MSU had never used each of these substances in the previous month, used each one or more days, or used each of these daily. Table 9 shows the results for these two sets of questions. To gauge the extent to which respondents see themselves as “typical” or the extent to which they may misperceive what the behavioral norm is at MSU, the table also indicates what percentage of respondents indicated they believed that the “typical” student used each of the drugs more often than they did personally. The table indicates that:

- Respondents, on all types of substances, tended to believe “typical” students were more likely to be more frequent users than they were themselves. Across all types of substances, 25-75% of respondents tended to believe that “typical” students used the various substances more often than the respondents themselves. That is, they substantially over-estimate the use of these substances among their peers.
- While only 20.8% of respondents reported smoking cigarettes in the past month, the average estimate among respondents was that 87.8% of their fellow students smoked in the previous month.
- While only 0.2% of respondents reported drinking alcohol daily in the previous month, respondents believed that 35.5% of their fellow students drank daily in the previous 30 days.
- While none of the respondents reported using Rohypnol at all in the previous month, only 0.6% reported using Ecstasy, and only 0.9% reported using cocaine, they believed that 26.4%, 32.5% and 31.6% of their fellow students used these drugs respectively in the previous month.
- Non-users and those who had not used substances in the past month were more likely than users to over-estimate typical use.
 - 86.2% of these non-users over-estimated cigarette usage among peers, 78.7% over-estimated marijuana usage, and 88.3% over-estimated alcohol usage.

The questionnaire asked respondents if, in the previous 30 days, they had driven after drinking any alcohol and if after having had five or more drinks. The survey found that:

- 27.8% of the respondents reported having driven after drinking at least some

alcohol at least once in the previous 30 days; of these, 12.4% (3.4% of all respondents) reported driving after having five or more drinks at least once in that time.

- Males were much more likely than females to report driving after drinking five or more drinks (5.0% vs. 2.1%)
- There were no significant differences based on race and respondents of all races were equally likely to report driving after drinking five or more drinks.
- Those living off-campus were more than three times as likely as those living on-campus to report driving after drinking five or more drinks (5.0% vs. 1.5%).
- Those under age 20 and those 22-23 were less likely than their counterparts to report such driving.
- There were no significant differences based on GPA.

Respondents were asked to indicate for how many hours they drank alcohol the last time they “partied” and then the number of alcoholic drinks they consumed during this time.

- Respondents reported that they drank alcohol for an average of 3.11 hours (sd = 2.19) the last time they “partied.” During this time, on average, respondents reported consuming 4.95 alcoholic drinks (sd = 4.13). In fact, 60.3% of the respondents reported drinking five or fewer drinks the last time they “partied” – 16.8% reported consuming no alcoholic drinks at all.
- Males reported drinking an average of 5.90 drinks compared to females 4.15 drinks the last time they “partied,” but the estimated blood alcohol content (BAC) for males was .077 while it was .086 for females.
- Graduate student respondents reported consuming 3.13 drinks the last time they partied (BAC = .042) compared to the 5.33 drinks reported by undergraduates (BAC = .089).
- Members of fraternities or sororities reported drinking only slightly (but not significantly) more drinks (5.73) than non-member respondents (4.92) but the estimated BAC for fraternity or sorority members was .107 compared to an estimated BAC for 0.080 non-members.

The questionnaire asked respondents to indicate how many times in the previous two weeks they had drunk the same amount of alcohol or more as they had indicated they consumed the last time they “partied.”

- 38.9% of the respondents reported that there were two or more occasions when they drank a comparable number of drinks in the two weeks prior to completing

the survey.

- Of those who drank at all, 46.1% reported that there were two or more occasions when they drank a comparable number of drinks, of those who did not drink at all the last time they partied, 98.3% reported there were two or more occasions in the previous two weeks where they also consumed no alcohol when they partied.
- Of those who reported drinking four or fewer drinks, only 22.5% reported that there were two or more occasions in the previous two weeks when they drank that much or more when they partied, while among those who reported drinking five or more drinks, 55.5% reported drinking similar amounts or more on two or more occasions in the previous two week period.

Respondents were also asked to indicate how many alcoholic drinks they thought the “typical” MSU student had the last time he or she partied.

- More than 85% of the respondents thought that the “typical” student at MSU drank four or more alcoholic drinks the last time he/she “partied.” The average number of drinks respondents believed the “typical” student drank was 6.93 (sd = 2.67) and 50.1% of the respondents thought the “typical” student drank between 7 and 20 drinks the last time he/she partied.
- 56.0% of the respondents perceived that the “typical” student at MSU consumed more drinks than they did personally.
- Female, non-white, older respondents and those with higher GPA’s tended to believe that the “typical” student drank more than they did personally and this was generally accurate.

The questionnaire asked respondents how many times in the previous two weeks they had drunk five or more alcoholic drinks at a sitting. The survey found that:

- 47.6% of respondents claimed to have had five or more alcoholic drinks at a sitting at least once in the previous two weeks with 7.1% of respondents claiming to have done it five or more times.
- 52.4% claimed not to have done it at all.

The questionnaire also included a series of questions regarding how often the respondent did various things to drink responsibly, e.g., having a designated driver, eating food before or while drinking, setting a drink limit in advance, pacing consumption to one or fewer drinks per hour, etc. Table 10 shows the percentages of respondents who reported doing each of ten different strategies for drinking responsibly either always, usually, sometimes, rarely, or never. The table indicates that:

- Respondents were least likely to say they ever drank an alcohol look-alike

beverage (63.6%) instead and most likely to report always using a designated driver (58.0%).

- Nearly all respondents indicated that they at least occasionally eat food before or while drinking and 82.6% claimed to either usually or always do this.
- 63.4% said they usually or always keep track of how many drinks they are having and 34.2% claimed they usually or always avoid drinking games.
- However, 45.2% never or only rarely alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages and 41.2% determine in advance the maximum number of drinks they will drink; 55.1% never or rarely have a friend let them know when they have had enough and 51.3% never or rarely pace their drinking so as not to get drunk.

Table 11 compares the responses to these based on gender, race, age, residence location, GPA, and membership in Greek organizations. Table 11 shows the percentage of respondents who said they always or usually do the various responsible drinking steps. Table 11 indicates that:

- Females were more likely than males to report always or usually alternating non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, setting a limit ahead of time, choosing not to drink at all, using a designated driver, eating before or while drinking, having a friend tell them when they have had enough, keeping track of the drinks they have had, and pacing their drinks to one per hour or less.
- White respondents were less likely than their counterparts to alternate alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, to choose not to drink, to pace their drinking to one per hour or less, to avoid drinking games, or to drink alcohol look-alike beverages.
- Younger respondents were less likely to avoid drinking games and to pace their drinking to one drink per hour or less, but they were more likely than most of their older counterparts to alternate alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.
- Respondents living on-campus were more likely than their off-campus counterparts to report choosing not to drink and having a friend tell them when they have had enough, but less likely to avoid drinking games.
- Respondents with “C or less” grade point averages were less likely than those with higher GPA’s to set a drink limit ahead of time and to drink look-a-like beverages, but somewhat more likely to alternate alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages or to eat before or while drinking.
- There were no significant differences between members of fraternities or sororities and non-members.

The questionnaire asked respondents to indicate if they had experienced, at least once, any of seven different undesirable events during the last school year as a consequence of their drinking. Table 12 shows the results for each of these events. The table shows the percentage of

respondents who drink at least sometimes who reported that the event in question did happen to them during the last school year. The table also compares the likelihood of experiencing these events by gender, race/ethnicity, age group, residence location, GPA, and membership in a Greek organization. The table indicates that:

- Four out of ten of the respondents reported having done something when drinking that they later regretted; 37.9% reported at least once having drunk to the point where they did not know where they were or what they did; nearly a quarter (23.0%) reported having injured themselves at least once as a consequence of their drinking; and about one in eight (13.5%) reported having had unprotected sex as a consequence of their drinking.
- Males were more likely than females to report having injured another person, having been in a fight, and to having done something they later regretted.
- White respondents were more likely to report injuring themselves and having done something they later regretted.
- Younger respondents who drink were more likely than their older counterparts to report being injured, injuring others, doing something they later regretted, and forgetting where they were or what they did.
- Off-campus respondents were more likely than their on campus counterparts to report engaging in unprotected sex as a result of drinking.
- Members of fraternities or sororities were more likely than non-members to injure themselves, injure others, and report having done something they later regretted.

Sexual Behavior and Beliefs

The questionnaire also included another long series of questions regarding sexual behaviors, steps to prevent conception and sexually transmitted diseases, and perceptions of these behaviors by a “typical” student at MSU. Table 13 shows the percentage distribution of the number different partners, if any, respondents reported having sex with (oral, vaginal, or anal) during the last school year. The table indicates that:

- A quarter of respondents (25.4%) reported having no sexual partners during the last school year and 47.5% reported only a single partner.
- 6.5% of respondents reported having had four or more sexual partners during the past school year.

Table 13 also shows the percentage distribution regarding the number of sex partners respondents believed the “typical” student had at MSU. The table indicates that respondents overwhelmingly misperceive what is, in fact, typical. The table indicates that:

- 27.9% of respondents believed the “typical” student had four or more sex partners.

- 13.8 % of respondents believed that the “typical” student had one or fewer sex partners.
- Comparing the respondent’s belief about the typical student’s number of partners to his or her own, the table indicates that 78.9% of the respondents believed that the “typical” student had more sexual partners than the respondent did himself or herself.
- Based on the fact that the “typical” student actually had an average of only 1.36 partners or less, 86.2% of respondents over-estimated what is “typical” (i.e., guessed a number of partners that is greater than this actual average) compared to what is actually typical.

The questionnaire asked respondents to indicate how many times in the previous 30 days they had engaged in each oral sex, vaginal sex, and anal sex. They were then asked to respond to a similar question about the “typical” MSU student. Table 14 shows the percentage distribution of responses for each of these. The table indicates that:

- Anal sex is relatively rare: 74.2% of respondents reported never having done this and another 21.9% reported not having done it in the previous 30 days; 55.4% of respondents believed that the “typical” MSU student had done this at least once in the previous month.
- Oral sex is nearly as common as vaginal sex with 46.3% of respondents reporting having engaged in oral sex at least once in the past month compared to 51.3% for vaginal sex, but those engaging vaginal sex reported having done it more times.
- 70.3% of respondents believed that the “typical” MSU student had oral sex a greater number of times than the respondent did personally.
- 70.9% of respondents believed the “typical” MSU student had vaginal sex at least once in the previous month compared to the 51.3% who reported actually do so and 51.0% of respondents thought the “typical” MSU student had vaginal intercourse three or more times in the previous month compared to the 40.5% who actually reported having done so. That is, 63.1% of respondents over-estimated how many times the “typical” student had vaginal sex compared to themselves.
- 44.6% of respondents believed that the “typical” student had not had anal sex in the past month while 55.4% believed that the “typical” student had engaged in this activity in the past month. 86.9% of respondents over-estimated what is “typical” compared to their own behavior.

Respondents were asked to indicate how often they had used a condom when having each oral, vaginal, and anal sex of the times they did this in the past 30 days. They were asked to respond to a similar question regarding the “typical” MSU student as well. Table 14 shows the results for these questions also. The table indicates that:

- Only 4.0% of respondents reported ever using a condom during oral sex, but more than half (51.1%) said they believed the “typical” student does so at least rarely or more often. Of those who reported having had oral sex in the past month, 91.5% reported never using a condom and 4.6% reported rarely using a condom.
- Of those who claimed to have had vaginal sex at least once in the previous month, 37.1% claimed they or their partner always used a condom, while 28.5% said they never used a condom; however, 68.5% of respondents said they believed the “typical” student mostly or always used a condom.
- Of those who claimed to have had anal sex at least once in the previous month (n=37), roughly half (49.6%) said they never used a condom while more than a quarter (27.2%) said they always did.
- Compared to what is respondents reported they actually did, 39.4% of respondents over-estimate the use of condoms by the “typical” student during oral sex, 41.0% with respect to vaginal sex, and 39.9% with respect to condom using during anal sex.

The questionnaire also asked respondents to indicate whether or not they or their partner had used a condom the last time they had oral, vaginal, and anal sex. Table 14 indicates that 59.2% of those who had vaginal intercourse said a condom was used the last time, 1.3% of those who had oral sex said a condom was used, and 25.8% of those who had anal sex said a condom was used the last time. That is, except for those respondents who have had sex with only a single partner and with a partner who has had sex only with the respondent, a large portion of these sexually active respondents are having unprotected sex and are at-risk for a variety of STD's.

For those who were sexually active, the questionnaire included another series of questions regarding the method the respondent and partner used to prevent pregnancy the last time they had vaginal intercourse. Respondents could use several methods simultaneously so multiple responses were possible. Table 15 shows the percentage of sexually active respondents who claimed using each of the various methods the last time they had intercourse. The table also compares the reported use of these across respondents of different backgrounds. The table indicates that:

- 53.5% of these respondents claimed to use birth control pills, 55.4% claimed to use condoms, 21.6% reported relying on “withdrawal,” 3.6% reported using no method, and 13.2% reported using the “morning after” pill.
- Females were more likely than males to report they or their partner used birth control pills and Depo Provera (suggesting that some of the males did not know their female partners were using these) while males were less likely than females to report they and their partners used withdrawal (suggesting a significant communication failure in the other direction). Perhaps not surprisingly then, females were more likely than males to report using emergency contraception during the last school year and to having become unintentionally pregnant.
- White respondents were more likely than their counterparts to report using birth

control pills, while other racial/ethnic group respondents were more likely to report using diaphragms, cervical caps, sponges, or nothing. Other race respondents were more likely to report having used emergency contraception and to becoming or getting someone pregnant unintentionally.

- On-campus respondents were more likely than their counterparts to report using condoms, while off-campus respondents were more likely to report using birth control pills, withdrawal or some other unlisted method. On campus respondents were also more likely to report using emergency contraception and to becoming or getting someone else unintentionally pregnant.
- Members of fraternities or sororities were more likely than their non-Greek counterparts to report using “withdrawal” to prevent pregnancy or to use nothing at all.

Because this question was asked so that respondents could give multiple answers, it may obscure the actual degree of risk both for unintended pregnancies and for sexually transmitted diseases. To sharpen the picture, we have grouped respondents based on the type of birth control or the combination of types of birth control they reported they and their partners used the last time they can intercourse. This analysis found that:

- * 24.1% of those sexually active reported using only a condom,
- * 30.3% reported using a condom and birth control pills, Depo Provera or Norplant,
- * 25.2% reported using only birth control pills, Depo Provera or Norplant,
- * 0.2% reported using a condom, diaphragm and spermicide,
- * 4.2% reported using withdrawal or a rhythm method,
- * 2.0% reported using some other method not listed on the questionnaire
- * 1.0% reported using some other method that would likely be only partially effective without being paired with another method (e.g., such as only a spermicide)
- * and 12.9% reported using nothing

Of those sexually active, 1.2% reported to have unintentionally become pregnant or gotten someone else pregnant during the last school year.

Respondents were also asked whether or not they had ever been tested for HIV. Since sexual activity is only one of several possible ways in which someone can contract HIV, all respondents, whether sexually active or not, were asked this question. Table 15 shows the results for this as well. The table indicates that 28.5% of respondents claimed to have been tested for HIV. Females, other racial group respondents, off campus residents, and older respondents were more likely than their respective counterparts to report having been tested.

Victimization

A section of the questionnaire asked respondents to indicate whether or not they had been involved in each of a variety of potentially harmful or troubling events during the last school year. Table 16 lists the nine different types of situations asked about and shows the percentage

of respondents who reported that they had been involved or victimized in that way at least once during the last school year. The table also compares the experience of each of these across various categories of respondents. The table indicates that:

- 7.8% of respondents indicated having been sexually touched against their will and 11.4% reported having been in an emotionally abusive relationship at least once during the school year.
- 8.5% claimed to have been in at least one fight, 4.9% to have been assaulted and 3.2% to have been threatened for sex against their will; 2.1% reported what amounts to an attempted rape, and 1.3% reported having been raped.
- Males, Other racial group respondents, and those with lower GPA's were more likely than their counterparts to report having been involved in a physical fight.
- Females were more likely than males to report having been touched sexually against their will, to have been the victim of an attempted rape or raped, and to have been in an emotionally or physically abusive relationship.
- Those with lower GPA's were more likely than others to report having been in emotionally or physically abusive relationships, but it is not clear if the abuse and its aftermath resulted in poor academic performance or if those who are not particularly strong students also make poor relationship choices. This will be examined further below.

Emotional Well-Being

To measure the experience of depression, stress, anxiety, and other markers of emotional well-being, the questionnaire asked respondents to indicate how many times over the last school year, they experienced various feelings, each of which in the list represented an increasingly intense emotion difficulty – from “felt overwhelmed by all you had to do” to “attempted suicide.” Table 17 indicates the percentage distribution of responses to each of the different emotional states. That table indicates that:

- More than a third of the respondents indicated having felt overwhelmed and exhausted nine or more times during the last school year; 19.5% said they had felt very sad that many times, and 11.9% said they had felt things were hopeless that many times.
- 43.9% said they had felt so depressed that it was difficult to function at least once during the school year; 7.9% said they had seriously considered attempting suicide at least once; and 0.5% said they had attempted suicide at least once.

To explore the experience of such emotional difficulties within the student population, we have constructed an overall index score represented by the combined responses to each of the seven items. Scores could range from 0 for respondents who said they never had any of these troubled feelings to a score of 84 for respondents who said they had felt or done each of these 11

or more times during the last school year. The overall average index score was 21.8 with a standard deviation of 16.6. Table 18 compares these average index scores across demographic groups and indicates females tended to report having experienced more emotionally troubled times than males (24.2 vs. 19.0), and white respondents reported more emotionally troubled times than their counterparts (22.4 vs. 19.8) but there were no statistically significant differences by age, residence location, GPA or membership in a Greek organization.

We have also compared these index scores across individuals based on their experience of various types of victimization. These are also shown in Table 18. The table indicates that:

- Those who had been verbally threatened for sex against their will, sexually touched against their will, the victim of an attempted rape, the victim of a rape, had been involved in an emotionally, physically, or sexually abusive relationship all had higher index scores – meaning they reported more times feeling emotionally troubled in the seven ways listed – than those who had not been victimized in these ways.
- There was no significant difference in mean index scores between those who had been involved in a physical fight or assaulted and those who had not.

Incidents of Disease

Respondents were asked to report whether or not they had any of 29 different health problems during the last school year and then whether or not they had ever been diagnosed with having the problem. Table 19 shows the percentages of all respondents who reported ever having been diagnosed with each of the problems and the percentage who reported having the problem during the last school year. The table indicates that:

- Almost half reported having had allergy problems (46.3%) and back pain (45.0%) during the last school year; 31.7% reported having had a sinus infection; and between 7% and 16% reported having had bronchitis, an ear infection, or strep throat.
- 16.9% reported having had depression – more than had ever been diagnosed with the problem.
- Females were more likely than males to report having had a problem during the last school year with anxiety disorder, bulimia, endometriosis, genital warts, high cholesterol, seasonal affective disorder, back pain, Chlamydia, an ear infection, sinus infections and strep throat. Males were more likely than females to report having had high blood pressure or a substance abuse problem in the last year.
- White respondents were more likely than their other race counterparts to report having had an anxiety disorder, a repetitive stress injury, a seasonal affective disorder, bronchitis, a sinus infection or strep throat during the last school year. Non-White respondents were more likely to report having had endometriosis, or Chlamydia during the last school year.

- Those living off-campus were more likely to report having had anxiety disorder, depression, endometriosis, high blood pressure, or seasonal affective disorder during the last school year.
- There were no appreciable differences among respondents with different GPA's in whether or not they experienced these various health problems.

Across all respondents, the average number of these various health problems they reported having during the last school year was 2.42 (standard deviation = 2.02), but 16.2% of the respondents reported having none of these health problems and 21.9% reported having had only one. Roughly eight percent reported having had six or more of these health problems during the last school year. Females reported more health problems than males (2.7 vs. 2.1), white respondents reported more than Other respondents (2.6 vs. 2.0), those living off campus reported more than those living on campus (2.5 vs. 2.3), but there were no differences by age, membership in Greek organizations, graduate-undergraduate status, or grade point average.

Impediments to Academic Performance

Another section of the questionnaire asked respondents if they had each of 27 different kinds of problems -- some disease, some substance abuse, some victimization, some emotional, and some other behavioral -- during the last school year and, if so, the extent to which the experience affected their academic performance. Table 20 shows the percentage of all respondents who reported not having had each of the various problems, the percentage who said they had the problem but that it did not affect their academic performance, and the percentage who said they had the problem and that it either caused them to get a lower grade on an exam or important project, to get a lower grade in a course, or to take an incomplete or drop a course. The table indicates that:

- More than eight out of ten respondents reported having had a cold, flu, or sore throat or experiencing stress during the last school year.
- A quarter (25.8%) said they experienced stress to the point that their academic performance was impaired, while more than one fourth of the respondents (28.1%) said their academic performance was impaired as a result of a cold, flu or sore throat.
- Roughly a quarter (25.8%) said their academic performance was impaired by sleep difficulties, 15.9% by relationship difficulties, 18.0% by concerns for a troubled friend or family member.
- 8.5% of respondents said their academic performance was impaired by alcohol use; 17.2% by depression, an anxiety disorder or seasonal affective disorder; and 9.6% by a sinus/ear infection, bronchitis, or strep throat.
- 18.5% said their academic performance had been impaired as a result of problems they experienced because of internet use or computer games.

Table 20 also compares the percentages who reported impaired performance between males and females, white and other racial/ethnic group respondents, those living on-campus and those living off-campus, and those who reported a cumulative GPA's of "A," "B," and "C" or lower. The table indicates that:

- Males were almost twice as likely as females (25.2% vs. 13.0%) to report impairment as a result of internet use or computer games and drug use.
- Females were more likely than males to report academic impairment due to a cold/flu/sore throat, chronic pain, concern for a troubled friend or family member, relationship difficulties, sleep difficulties, emotional problems and stress. Males were more likely to report academic impairment due to drug use or injuries.
- Non-White respondents were more likely than white respondents to report academic impairment as a result of chronic pain, relationship difficulties, and internet use/computer games. White respondents were more likely to report impairment due to alcohol use, cold/flu/sore throat, sinus/ear infection, bronchitis, or strep throat. White respondents were more likely to report experiencing stress than Other respondents but no more or less likely to report academic impairment by it.
- Off-campus respondents were more likely than their on-campus counterparts to report academic impairment as a result of colds, flue or sore throats, the death of a friend or family member, depression, or sinus, ear, bronchial, or throat infections. On campus respondents were more likely to report impairment as a result of internet use or computer games.
- There were statistically significant differences in the percentages who reported academic impairment on 18 out of 27 problem types among respondents with different grade point averages. In all of these cases, respondents with lower grade point averages were more likely than their counterparts to report having been academically impaired as a result of the problem.

The consistency of the latter set of comparisons suggests that the academic performance of students could be improved by reducing the transmission of some communicable diseases, by moderating some excessive behaviors, by reducing victimization, and by helping students cope with stress and relationships more effectively.

Distribution of Health Information on Campus

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever received health-related information from MSU on each of a variety of health topics. Table 21 shows the percentages of all respondents, for each topic, who claimed to have received information from MSU. The table indicates that:

- Nearly half (49.0%) reported receiving information on alcohol and other drug use prevention and on sexual assault/relationship violence prevention (49.1%).

- Four out of ten (41.0%) reported receiving information about preventing STD's and three out of ten (29.4%) reported receiving information about preventing AIDS/HIV.
- 14.0% reported receiving information about safety and preventing injuries and 11.5% received information on preventing suicides.
- Three out of ten (29.2%) reported receiving no health information from MSU on any of these topics.
- Among those who did claim to have received information on at least one of these, the average number of topics on which they claimed to receive information from MSU was 4.4 (standard deviation = 2.65).

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether health information from various sources listed were, in their opinion, believable or unbelievable, and from which sources they usually get their health information. Table 22 shows the results. The sources are listed in Table 22 in descending order based on the percentage of respondents who said the source was believable. That table indicates that:

- Health center medical staff (92.0%) and health educators (91.4%) were most often judged to be believable sources, followed by faculty and coursework (65.4%) and then parents (62.5%). By contrast, less than a quarter of respondents judged health information from friends (21.9%) to be believable. 22.8% and 14.4% of the respondents found health information from the internet/world wide web and television respectively to be believable.
- Leaflets, pamphlets, and flyers were the source fifth most frequently judged to be believable.
- Despite a low percentage of respondents judging the internet as a believable source of information, 75.5% of respondents listed it as a usual source of health information followed by their parents (73.7%).
- Although few had judged health information from friends as believable, they were the third most commonly identified source of health information (60.4%).
- Magazines were cited by respondents somewhat more often (58.3%) than were health center medical staff (56.5%), followed by television (50.7%) and leaflets and pamphlets (49.1%).

TABLE 1. Profile of the Sample of Survey Respondents (n=1,089)

	n	%	Weighted n	Weighted %
Gender				
Male	508	46.9	499	46.1
Female	575	53.1	584	53.9
Age				
18	147	13.6	135	12.5
19	182	16.9	173	16
20	190	17.6	200	18.5
21	157	14.5	186	17.2
22	112	10.4	135	12.5
23	60	5.6	60	5.6
24	31	2.9	28	2.6
25+	201	18.6	163	15.1
Race				
White	835	77.7	825	76.6
African American	63	5.9	90	8.4
Hispanic	26	2.4	35	3.3
Asian, Pacific Islander	114	10.6	99	9.2
Native American	10	.9	10	0.9
Other	27	2.5	18	1.7
Year in School				
First	208	19.4	191	17.8
Second	210	19.6	202	18.8
Third	203	19.0	223	20.8
Fourth	219	20.4	281	26.2
Fifth or more	83			
Graduate Student or other	231	21.6	174	16.3
Cumulative GPA				
A	463	43.1	431	40.1
B	473	44.0	492	45.7
C	117	10.9	131	12.2
D/F	11	1.0	13	1.2
Not Applicable	11	1.0	9	0.9
International Student	106	9.9	60	5.6
Full-time Student	1,011	94.5	1,009	94.2
Residence				
Residence Hall	444	41.1	432	40
Other University Housing	58	5.4	50	4.6
Fraternity/Sorority	16	1.5	17	1.6
Off-Campus	499	46.2	517	47.9
With Parents or other	63	5.9	64	6
Member of Fraternity/Sorority	63	5.9	67	6.3

TABLE 1. (Continued)

	n	%	Weighted n	Weighted %
Have Health Insurance				
Yes	942	87.5	932	86.5
No	78	7.2	87	8.1
Not Sure	57	5.3	58	5.4
Employed weekly	697	64.7	702	65.1
Volunteer weekly	373	35.0	375	35.1
Sexual Orientation				
Heterosexual	1,018	95.3	1,024	95.7
Gay/Lesbian	10	0.9	10	.9
Bisexual	22	2.1	21	2.0
Unsure	18	1.7	15	1.4

TABLE 2. Perceived Health Status of Student Respondents

How would describe your general health?	n	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Overall	1,086	15.5	47.3	30.1	6.5	0.6
Gender						
Males	584	16.1	48.6	28.4	5.8	0.8
Females	496	14.6	46.4	31.5	7.0	0.3
Race						
White	824	16.0	48.8	28.9	5.7	0.6
Other	263	13.7	42.2	33.8	9.1	0.8
Age						
18-19	306	12.1	49.0	30.7	7.5	0.3
20-21	385	16.9	45.2	30.4	6.8	0.8
22-23	195	14.4	48.7	29.7	6.7	0.5
24 or older	191	17.8	48.2	28.3	4.7	0.5
Residence						
On-campus	481	14.8	46.4	30.8	6.9	1.0
Off-campus	608	16.0	47.9	29.4	6.3	0.3
GPA***						
A	428	20.6	48.1	27.1	3.7	0.5
B	492	13.4	46.7	31.9	7.1	0.6
C or less	143	6.3	50.3	30.8	11.9	0.7
Student Status						
Undergrad Student	902	14.3	47.7	30.4	7.1	0.6
Graduate Student	169	20.3	45.0	29.6	4.1	0.6

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 3. % Distribution of Weight Status, Exercise, and Fruit and Vegetable Intake Among Respondents, by Background Characteristics

Health Problem	n	% Overall	GENDER		RACE		RESIDENCE		CUMULATIVE GPA		
			Male	Female	White	Other	On	Off	A	B	C/D/F
Weight Status	1,070										
Obese		7.8	9.7	7.5***	7.5	11.6	8.0	8.9	6.4	8.4	15.5
Overweight		23.4	28.3	20.1	24.6	21.5	23.2	24.5	23.5	23.6	26.8
Acceptable/Not Overweight		<u>68.9</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>72.4</u>	<u>67.9</u>	<u>66.9</u>	<u>68.8</u>	<u>66.6</u>	<u>70.1</u>	<u>68.0</u>	<u>57.7</u>
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Participate in vigorous exercise for 20 minutes or moderate exercise for 30 minutes. . .	1,062										
0 days per week		26.1	22.1	28.4*	21.9	37.2***	25.5	25.5	23.3	25.1	33.6***
1-2 days per week		33.4	36.1	29.9	32.1	34.5	34.9	31.0	29.6	33.7	40.6
3 or more days per week		<u>40.6</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>39.7</u>	<u>43.4</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>25.9</u>
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Do exercises to strengthen/tone muscles. . .	1,063										
0 days per week		35.4	34.6	35.4	32.0	44.5***	34.8	35.1	35.0	33.6	42.4
1-2 days per week		31.7	28.9	33.3	32.1	28.7	32.5	30.3	29.3	34.4	27.1
3 or more days per week		<u>32.9</u>	<u>36.6</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>32.7</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>30.6</u>
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Get enough sleep so feel rested when wake up in the morning . . .	1,005										
< 4 days per week		40.7	53.8	57.5	52.7	64.8	58.1	53.4*	50.9	58.2	63.6*
4-5 days per week		36.6	31.9	28.4	32.0	24.5	30.6	30.0	31.5	29.1	27.3
6-7 days per week		<u>22.6</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>9.1</u>
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of servings of fruits and vegetables eat per day	1,084										
None		2.9	3.8	2.1***	1.9	6.2***	2.5	3.3	1.9	3.3	3.5**
1-2		57.8	62.9	53.5	56.4	62.3	55.4	59.8	52.2	59.4	69.0
3-4		32.5	27.5	36.8	34.8	25.0	33.5	31.6	36.6	32.2	21.8
5 or more		<u>6.7</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.6</u>
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 4. % Distribution of Perceived Weight Status, Diet and Exercise Behavior, by BMI-Based Weight Status

ITEM	% Overall	BMI-Based Weight Status		
		Not Overweight	Overweight	Obese
How describe own weight ***				
Very underweight	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
Slightly underweight	10.2	15.0	0.8	0.0
About the right weight	55.3	71.2	30.1	1.1
Slightly overweight	30.3	13.2	67.6	59.3
Very overweight	<u>3.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>39.6</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently trying to . . . ***				
Doing nothing about weight	17.2	21.4	9.0	5.6
Stay the same weight	24.1	28.8	17.2	5.6
Lose weight	50.9	39.0	71.1	88.9
Gain weight	<u>7.8</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Within last 30 days, did . . .				
Exercise to lose weight***	59.2	51.5	75.4	77.8
Diet to lose weight***	34.4	27.0	45.9	61.5
Vomit or take laxatives to lose weight	2.6	3.0	2.7	0.0
Take diet pills to lose weight	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.3
None of the above***	35.7	44.2	20.3	35.8

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 5. % of Respondents Who Wore Protective Equipment to Prevent Injury During Last School Year (Of Those Engaging in the Activity)

Within last school year, how often did you . . .	n	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the Time	Always
Wear a seatbelt when rode in a car	1073	0.4	0.5	1.7	14.5	82.7
Wear a helmet when rode a bicycle	661	77.5	8.7	6.3	3.4	4.2
Wear a helmet when rode a motorcycle	145	10.8	1.4	3.7	6.5	77.7
Wear a helmet when in-line skating	293	77.6	10.6	3.8	2.9	5.1

TABLE 6. % of Respondents Who Report Having Done Various Disease Prevention or Early Detection Procedures, by Background

Prevention/Early Detection Step	% Yes	% Don't Know	% Who Answered Yes								
			GENDER		RACE		RESIDENCE		CUMULATIVE GPA		
			Male	Female	White	Other	On	Off	A	B	C/D/F
Vaccinated against hepatitis B	74.2	16.8	71.6	76.3	74.2	74.3	79.3	70.2**	72.6	75.6	72.7
Vaccinated against meningococcal disease	60.2	20.0	62.7	58.0***	63.0	52.9*	69.7	53.4***	56.1	63.6	62.2
Vaccinated against varicella	53.7	10.6	52.2	55.2	49.9	66.1***	57.1	51.0	49.4	54.9	60.3
Vaccinated for measles, mumps, rubella	75.4	16.1	78.4	72.0	75.4	75.3	74.5	76.0*	78.2	74.1	72.7
Vaccinated against influenza in last year	20.8	7.9	20.9	20.8*	19.6	24.9*	24.8	17.7**	20.0	20.1	23.8
Had dental exam & cleaning in last year	80.3	0.7	77.7	82.6	85.3	64.3***	85.7	76.0***	78.4	84.5	69.9***
Perform testicular exam monthly (males)	38.2	3.2	38.3	--	42.4	25.0**	37.9	38.6	28.5	45.1	44.6**
Perform breast exam monthly (females)	40.6	1.0	--	40.8	39.9	43.0	35.0	44.7	37.8*	44.6	37.3
Had gynecological exam in last year (females)	65.3	1.0	--	65.8	68.3	55.6*	55.4	72.4***	68.5	63.2	71.2
Had blood pressure checked in last 2 years	88.9	1.9	86.1	91.4*	90.9	82.2***	87.9	89.6*	88.8	89.0	88.8
Had cholesterol checked in last 5 years	43.6	12.1	41.2	45.7*	45.2	38.6	40.3	46.2	43.8	42.7	46.2
Used sunscreen daily	12.1	1.3	6.6	16.8***	13.4	7.8***	10.9	13.1	14.6	11.6	7.0

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 7. % of Respondents Having Used Various Kinds of Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco in the Past 30 Days

In past 30 days, on how many days did you use:	n	Never	Not in Past Month	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6 or More Days
Cigarettes	1088	59.5	19.8	8.9	2.7	9.2
Cigars	1083	66.8	27.0	4.9	0.5	0.7
Smokeless tobacco	1072	86.3	9.4	1.7	0.4	2.1
Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	1087	12.7	10.1	17.4	21.5	38.3
Marijuana	1085	62.4	22.9	5.4	2.7	6.6
Cocaine	1087	94.3	4.7	0.3	0.5	0.2
Amphetamines	1085	93.2	4.4	0.8	0.5	0.1
Rohypnol	1087	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	1078	89.6	7.1	1.7	0.4	1.1
Other drugs	1087	95.6	3.8	0.5	0.1	0.0

TABLE 8. % of Respondents Using Various Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco in Past 30 Days, by Background

Substance	% 1-2 Days	% 3 or More Days	% Who Answered 1 or More Days										
			GENDER		RACE		RESIDENCE		CUMULATIVE GPA			STUDENT STATUS	
			Female	Male	White	Other	On	Off	A	B	C/D/F	Under Graduate	Graduate
Cigarettes	8.9	11.9	17.8	24.0*	22.4	15.8*	18.9	22.2	17.9	21.7	26.4	22.2**	12.9
Cigars	4.9	1.2	2.8	10.1***	7.0	3.8	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.7	9.8	7.0	1.8**
Smokeless tobacco	1.7	2.5	0.7	8.5***	5.3	0.8**	4.4	4.0	2.8	4.6	7.1	4.8	1.2*
Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	17.4	59.8	77.9	76.9	83.8	56.2***	68.5	84.0***	75.1	79.4	77.5	77.9	74.7
Marijuana	5.4	9.3	12.2	17.4*	17.0	7.3***	16.9	12.9	10.5	17.9	16.8**	17.1	2.4**
Cocaine	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.6*	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.00	1.0	0.6
Amphetamines	0.8	1.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	3.0	1.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.2
Ecstasy	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.0
Other drugs	1.7	1.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.5	4.2	3.5	2.4

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 9. % of Respondents Having Used Various Kinds of Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco in the Past 30 Days and % Believing Typical Students Used Various Kinds of Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco in Past 30 Days

	In past 30 days, on how Many days did you use:			How often do you think typical students used:			% Who Perceive Typical Use >Own Use
	Never, Not in Past 30	1 or More Days	Daily	Never, Not in Past 30	1 or More Days	Daily	
Cigarettes	79.2	17.8	3.0	12.2	54.9	32.9	73.5
Cigars	93.9	6.1	0.0	41.6	54.1	4.3	54.3
Smokeless tobacco	95.8	3.8	0.4	46.3	45.1	8.6	50.8
Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	22.8	76.9	0.2	2.9	61.5	35.5	47.0
Marijuana	85.4	13.7	0.9	19.3	61.6	19.1	70.1
Cocaine	99.1	0.9	0.0	68.4	29.3	2.3	31.3
Amphetamines	97.6	2.1	0.3	56.1	38.2	5.7	42.6
Rohypnol, GHB or Liquid X	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7	25.0	1.4	26.4
Ecstasy	99.4	0.6	0.0	67.4	30.7	1.8	31.9
Other drugs	96.8	2.8	0.4	54.1	41.2	4.7	43.9

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 10. % Distribution How Often Respondents Who Partied Took Various Steps to Drink Responsibly

During the last school year, if you partied, how often	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	n
Alternated non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages	9.0	16.8	29.1	26.2	19.0	895
Determined in advance not to exceed a set number drinks	16.5	18.7	23.6	19.5	21.7	904
Chose not to drink alcohol	4.9	13.1	53.0	18.9	10.0	937
Used a designated driver	58.0	22.9	9.4	3.9	5.7	883
Ate before/during drinking	42.2	40.4	14.6	1.8	1.0	909
Have friend let you know when you've had enough	11.1	15.3	18.5	22.0	33.1	895
Kept track of how many drinks were having	36.0	27.4	16.7	12.7	7.1	901
Paced drinks to 1 or fewer per hour	9.4	15.6	23.7	26.4	24.9	898
Avoided drinking games	17.5	16.6	18.3	24.3	23.3	898
Drank an alcohol look-alike	1.7	3.7	13.4	17.7	63.6	905

TABLE 11. % of Respondents Who Partied Who Always or Usually Took Various Steps to Drink Responsibly, by Background Characteristics

During the last school year, if you partied, how often did you	Alternate Alc. & Non-Alc. Drinks	Determine Drink Limit Ahead	Choose Not to Drink	Use Designated Driver	Ate Before/ During Drinking	Have Friend Tell When Had Enough	Track How Many Drinks	Paced Drinks ≤ 1 Per Hour	Avoid Drinking Games	Drank Alcohol Look-a-likes
Gender										
Males	20.2	29.5	14.8	75.2	77.6	18.6	55.7	19.5	31.0	3.9
Females	30.2**	39.9**	20.5*	85.6***	86.6***	32.9***	70.0***	29.6***	36.0	6.6
Race										
White	24.0	32.9	14.2	81.9	82.4	25.2	62.9	22.7	29.5	3.3
Other	32.9*	47.5***	32.8***	76.7	83.2	31.6	65.3	34.9***	52.5***	13.3***
Age										
18-19	28.3***	30.5	22.4	82.3*	80.9	30.5	59.2	16.8***	18.4***	2.9
20-21	21.8	33.6	15.7	82.0	82.5	27.5	63.5	20.2	27.3	5.1
22-23	19.9	36.1	15.4	84.8	80.0	22.0	65.0	25.4	40.0	6.8
24 or older	38.4	45.6	18.4	72.2	88.5	22.6	69.2	48.3	67.6	8.1
Residence										
On-campus	28.6	36.8	22.1	82.4	80.9	31.0	64.5	24.9	29.3	6.4
Off-campus	23.7*	34.1	15.2**	80.0	83.8	23.0**	62.6	25.1	37.5*	4.7
GPA										
A	28.9	33.7	18.5	81.2	83.0	30.0	65.7	29.3	38.9	7.7
B	21.6	37.1	16.9	83.0	80.2	24.7	63.0	22.0	29.5	4.2
C or less	30.3*	31.7*	19.2	73.6	90.2*	22.0	62.6	22.8	36.1*	1.6*
Member of Fraternity or Sorority										
YES	25.9	44.8	11.9	84.2	81.0	34.5	62.7	32.2	23.7	5.2
NO	25.6	34.3	18.6	80.8	82.8	25.9	63.2	24.4	34.5	5.3

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 12. % of Respondents Who Drink Who Report Experiencing Various Health Threatening Consequences of Their Drinking Within the Last School Year, Overall and by Background

Within the last school year, have you experienced as a consequence of your drinking?	Injured Self	Injured Other	Involved in Fight	Did, later Regretted	Forgot Where, What	Forced Sex	Unprotected Sex
Overall	23.0	5.6	6.8	40.3	37.9	0.4	13.5
Gender							
Males	22.6	7.5*	10.5***	44.5*	40.9	0.2	13.8
Females	23.0	4.0	3.9	36.9	35.3	0.6	13.0
Race							
White	25.1	6.1	6.9	41.7	38.7	0.6	13.4
Other	14.1**	3.4	6.4	34.7	34.5	0.0	14.0
Age							
18-19	29.2	6.8	7.2	48.5	46.0	0.8	11.9
20-21	27.6	8.0	9.3	40.7	44.8	0.6	13.2
22-23	19.7	3.4	3.9	43.7	31.6	0.0	16.6
24 or older	5.6***	1.4*	4.2	21.5***	15.4***	0.0	12.6
Residence							
On-campus	21.2	4.9	4.9	41.5	39.1	0.5	9.8
Off-campus	24.3	6.3	8.0	39.6	37.0	0.4	16.0**
GPA							
A	19.6	4.1	2.7	37.2	32.0	0.3	7.5
B	27.4	7.4	8.8	41.8	41.0	0.5	14.5
C or less	18.2*	4.1	11.6***	44.2	43.0*	0.8	27.3***
Member of Fraternity or Sorority							
YES	39.0	13.6	10.3	61.4	47.5	1.7	13.8
NO	21.7**	5.1*	6.6	39.1***	37.3	0.4	13.4

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 13. % of Respondents Involved in Various Sexual Behaviors and Perceptions of These in “Typical” MSU Student

Behavior	% Within Last School Year Self	“Typical” Student	% Perceive Typical > Self
In last school year, number of partners with whom had sex (oral, vaginal, or anal)			
0	25.4	2.5	
1	47.5	11.3	
2	13.3	31.3	
3	7.4	27.0	
4	2.2	11.5	
5 or More	<u>4.3</u>	<u>16.4</u>	
	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean=1.36	Mean=3.06	78.9 ^z
	sd=1.70	sd=2.19	

^z This is the percentage of respondents who believe the “typical” student had more sexual partners than the respondents did. The percentage of respondents who believe that the “typical” student had more sexual partners than the average number (1.36) or the modal number (1.0) actually reported is 86.2%.

TABLE 14. Number of Times Respondents Report Having Sex, Overall and Using Condoms, in Last 30 Days, by Type

During the last 30 days, number of times you had ____ Sex	Overall			"Typical Student"		
	Oral Sex	Vaginal Sex	Anal Sex	Oral Sex	Vaginal Sex	Anal Sex
OVERALL						
Never	24.3	27.6	74.2	--	--	--
Not in Last 30 days	29.4	21.1	21.9	5.5	29.1	44.6
1-2 Times	18.5	10.8	3.4	32.6	19.8	43.2
3-4 Times	10.2	10.3	0.2	28.0	14.0	7.1
5-6 Times	6.1	7.7	0.1	18.3	3.8	2.1
7-8	4.2	5.2	0.0	9.0	5.2	1.5
9 or More Times	<u>7.2</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% Over-Estimating Typical Compared to Self	70.3%	63.1%	86.9%			
Used a condom during. . .						
Never done this	26.7	29.1	72.7	3.1	2.3	23.8
Not in past 30 days	25.2	19.8	19.5	--	--	--
Never Used Condom	44.1	14.0	5.3	45.8	0.8	7.1
Rarely Used Condom	2.3	3.8	0.3	37.0	3.1	14.8
Sometimes	0.6	5.2	0.5	8.8	25.3	21.8
Mostly	0.2	8.1	0.2	5.1	65.1	27.5
Always	<u>0.9</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>5.0</u>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% Over-Estimating Typical Compared to Self (Of those doing in past 30 days) n=	39.4% 453	41.0% 510	39.9% 37			
Used a condom the last time you had. . .						
(Of those who have done this) n = 785	1.3%	59.2%	25.8%			
	n = 785	753	191			

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 15. % of Respondents Who Experienced . . . Regarding Contraception, HIV Testing, by Background

	Overall N	% Who Answered Yes												
		% Yes	GENDER		RACE		RESIDENCE		AGE				Member Frat./Sor.	
			Female	Male	White	Other	On	Off	18-19	20-21	22-23	24+	Yes	No
(IF HAD VAGINAL INTERCOURSE)														
Used what method to prevent pregnancy the last time (multiple responses allowed)														
A. Birth Control Pills	864	53.5	59.2	48.2***	58.7	37.2***	48.4	57.5**	46.4	62.4	54.0	50.6***	55.2	53.7
B. Depo Provera (shots)	864	1.4	2.4	0.5*	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.4	0.6	1.7	1.5
C. Norplant (implant)	864	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3***	0.0	0.5
D. Condoms	864	55.4	55.8	56.6	56.3	54.9	60.8	52.9*	64.1	59.5	57.1	39.3***	58.6	55.6
E. Diaphragm/Cervical cap/sponge	864	0.8	0.2	1.8*	0.4	2.1*	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2	2.3	0.0	1.0
F. Spermicide (e.g., foam)	864	2.8	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.1	3.5	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.9
G. Fertility awareness (calendar, Mucous, basal temperature)	864	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.1	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	5.2	1.7	3.2
H. Withdrawal	864	21.6	25.8	17.7**	22.1	21.9	18.0	24.5*	23.2	24.1	21.3	18.0	41.4	20.9***
I. Other Method	864	4.7	5.4	3.5	4.6	4.1	2.3	5.9*	1.8	4.3	5.5	7.5	1.7	4.8
J. Nothing	864	3.6	3.0	4.3	2.5	7.2**	2.9	4.2	2.3	2.6	3.1	8.1**	10.2	3.3*
K. You or partner used emergency contraception last school year	832	13.2	16.7	10.8***	13.1	16.6*	16.2	12.5***	19.0	12.1	17.2	7.3***	15.5	13.8
L. Unintentionally became pregnant or got someone else pregnant in the last school year	836	1.2	1.8	0.8*	0.6	3.7***	1.5	1.2**	0.5	2.0	1.3	1.2**	1.7	1.3
M. Ever Tested for HIV (all respondents)	854	28.5	33.6	24.7*	27.4	36.8*	22.0	34.4***	16.9	23.7	32.1	54.4***	32.1	29.2

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 16. % of Respondents Victimized in Various Ways During the Last School Year, by Background

	Overall N	% Yes	% Who Answered Yes										
			GENDER		RACE		RESIDENCE		CUMULATIVE GPA			Member Frat./Soror.	
			Male	Female	White	Other	On	Off	A	B	C/D/F	Yes	No
Were in a physical fight	1,085	8.5	12.9	4.6***	7.3	12.1*	8.5	8.4	5.6	9.8	11.9*	10.4	8.1
Were physically assaulted	1,085	4.9	6.3	3.9	4.6	5.7	4.0	5.6	3.5	5.5	7.7	6.0	4.7
Verbally threatened for sex against will	1,086	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.3	2.3	3.3	5.6	4.5	3.1
Sexually touched against will	1,083	7.8	3.8	11.2***	8.7	5.3	8.7	7.1	7.0	8.1	9.9	11.9	7.6
Attempted sexual penetration against will	1,084	2.1	0.6	3.3**	1.7	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.2	2.2	4.2	4.5	2.0
Sexually penetrated against will	1,081	1.3	0.2	1.9**	1.0	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	2.8	1.5	1.2
In emotionally abusive relationship	1,086	11.4	7.8	14.6***	11.0	12.5	12.1	10.9	8.4	11.2	21.0***	14.9	11.1
In physically abusive relationship	1,081	1.2	0.8	1.6***	0.6	3.4	1.7	1.0	0.5	1.2	4.3**	1.5	1.3
In sexually abusive relationship	1,081	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.7	3.0	0.8

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 17. How Often Respondents Felt Emotionally Troubled in Various Ways During the Last School Year

Within last school year, how many times have you . . .	n	% of Respondents					
		Never	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 or More
Felt things were hopeless	1,081	37.6	27.2	11.0	7.9	4.2	11.9
Felt overwhelmed by all you had to do	1,082	6.5	17.6	15.2	15.8	10.4	34.6
Felt exhausted (not from physical activity)	1,081	8.7	17.7	16.3	13.9	9.3	34.1
Felt very sad	1,078	20.5	31.3	15.7	7.1	6.0	19.5
Felt so depressed that it was difficult to function	1,080	56.1	21.7	6.8	3.8	2.3	9.3
Seriously considered attempting suicide	1,080	92.1	5.6	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Attempted suicide	1,080	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

TABLE 18. Mean Response to Number Times Emotionally Troubled During Last School Year, by Background and Victimization Experience

Characteristic		n	Mean	sd	F
Overall	Min=0, Max=84	1,068	21.8	16.6	
Gender	Males	488	19.0	16.32	26.371***
	Females	576	24.2	16.56	
Race	White	810	22.4	16.47	4.493*
	Other	258	19.8	17.05	
Age	18-19	302	22.7	17.15	1.328
	20-21	379	20.6	15.44	
	22-23	194	23.0	17.76	
	24 or older	185	21.7	17.01	
Residence	On-campus	471	20.8	16.47	2.615
	Off-campus	597	22.5	16.75	
GPA	A	424	21.4	15.94	0.175
	B	484	22.0	16.58	
	C or less	141	22.0	18.42	
Member of Fraternity or Sorority	YES	66	19.8	14.54	0.904
	NO	981	21.8	16.76	
Involved in physical fight last school year	NO	977	21.7	16.60	0.185
	YES	88	22.5	17.15	
Physically assaulted last school year	NO	1013	21.6	16.52	1.323
	YES	51	24.4	18.19	
Verbally threatened for sex against will	NO	1034	21.6	16.58	4.526*
	YES	32	28.0	18.25	
Sexually touched against your will	NO	980	21.1	16.48	18.273***
	YES	82	29.3	16.90	
Victim of Attempted rape	NO	1042	21.4	16.45	18.917***
	YES	22	37.1	19.67	
Raped	NO	1048	21.5	16.50	14.564***
	YES	13	39.5	21.17	
In emotionally abusive relationship	NO	944	20.4	16.03	53.097***
	YES	122	31.8	17.89	
In physically abusive relationship	NO	1048	21.6	16.56	4.405*
	YES	13	31.2	21.87	
In sexually abusive relationship	NO	1053	21.6	16.56	3.567
	YES	7	33.4	25.27	

* p(F) < .05; ** p(F) < .01; *** p(F) < .001

TABLE 19. % of Respondents Who Had Various Health Problems in Last School Year, Ever Diagnosed as Having Various Health Problems, by Background

Health Problem	n	% Had Last Year	% Ever Diagnosed	% Who Had During Last School Year								
				GENDER		RACE		RESIDENCE		CUMULATIVE GPA		
				Male	Female	White	Other	On	Off	A	B	C/D/F
Allergy Problems	1,082	46.3	37.8	45.0	47.8	46.4	45.9	46.2	46.3	44.2	47.0	52.8
Anorexia	1,078	1.5	1.5	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.7
Anxiety Disorder	1,080	12.4	6.3	9.5	15.0**	13.7	8.5*	9.9	14.4*	14.3	9.8	16.8
Asthma	1,081	10.2	14.9	9.1	11.4	11.2	7.0	10.7	9.8	9.8	10.8	9.8
Bulimia	1,073	2.1	1.3	0.6	3.3**	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.8	1.6	1.4
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	1,076	3.2	0.7	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.9	2.5	3.7	2.8	2.8	6.4
Depression	1,080	16.9	10.8	14.8	18.9	17.3	15.8	14.3	18.9*	15.7	15.1	26.6
Diabetes	1,079	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.7
Endometriosis	1,078	1.3	1.4	0.2	2.4**	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.4*	1.9	1.0	0.7
Genital herpes	1,075	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Genital warts/HPV	1,078	2.2	2.8	1.0	3.3*	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.5	1.6	2.1	4.9
Hepatitis B or C	1,076	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
High blood pressure	1,076	3.9	2.7	5.7	2.4**	3.5	5.1	2.1	5.3**	3.3	4.5	3.5
High cholesterol	1,077	2.9	4.3	1.6	4.1*	2.7	3.5	2.1	3.5	3.5	1.8	4.9
HIV infection	1,069	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Repetitive stress injury (e.g., carpal tunnel)	1,082	5.6	4.5	5.9	5.3	6.4	3.1*	5.0	6.0	6.5	5.5	2.1
Seasonal Affective Disorder	1,082	10.8	2.2	7.7	13.5**	12.3	6.2**	7.7	13.3**	11.2	10.8	10.6
Substance abuse problem	1,081	4.1	1.2	6.1	2.4**	4.5	2.7	3.5	4.5	2.8	5.1	4.2
Back pain	1,079	45.0	17.0	41.1	48.5*	44.6	46.1	45.6	44.6	42.1	46.6	50.7
Broken bone/fracture	1,079	5.3	24.0	6.3	4.6	5.7	4.2	3.8	6.5	5.6	6.1	2.8
Bronchitis	1,078	7.7	20.3	6.1	9.3	8.9	4.2*	7.5	7.8	6.6	8.6	9.9
Chlamydia	1,077	1.1	3.3	0.2	1.7*	0.4	3.1***	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	2.8
Ear infection	1,079	8.6	36.3	6.1	10.9**	9.1	7.0	10.5	7.3	6.8	9.8	11.3
Gonorrhea	1,079	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mononucleosis	1,076	3.2	7.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.7	4.2
Pelvic inflammatory disease	1,076	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Sinus infection	1,078	31.7	40.7	25.9	36.8***	35.9	18.6***	31.1	32.2	32.0	33.4	25.4
Strep throat	1,072	16.1	45.7	12.5	19.2**	17.9	10.5**	15.5	16.6	13.1	19.1	15.0*
Tuberculosis	1,077	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 20. % of Respondents Who Had Various Health Problems in Last School Year That Did or Did Not Affect Academic Performance

Health Problem	% Who Had and Academic Performance Affected											
	% Did Not Have	% Had, No Effect	% Had, Some Effect	GENDER		RACE		RESIDENCE		CUMULATIVE GPA		
				Female	Male	White	Other	On	Off	A	B	C/D/F
A. Alcohol use	33.4	58.1	8.5	6.6	10.8*	9.5	5.5***	7.1	9.7	4.0	10.6	16.3***
B Allergies	59.2	36.4	4.4	5.0	3.6	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.7	1.9	4.7	10.7***
C Assault (physical)	95.6	3.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.4
D Assault (sexual)	96.5	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.2*	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7
E Attention Deficit Disorder	85.7	6.3	8.0	7.0	9.3	8.7	6.0	7.5	8.3	3.3	8.6	20.7***
F Cold/Flu/Sore Throat	16.5	55.4	28.1	29.6	26.5***	30.7	19.7***	25.3	30.3*	18.3	34.4	37.6***
G Concern for a troubled friend or family member	36.7	45.3	18.0	21.2	14.2***	17.4	19.8	16.3	19.3	15.9	17.5	25.9*
H Chronic illness (diabetes, asthma, etc.)	90.4	7.9	1.7	2.8	0.4**	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	0.9	2.0	2.1
I Chronic pain	89.9	7.9	2.2	2.6	1.6*	1.3	4.8**	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.7	2.9
J Death of friend or family member	73.8	18.4	7.8	8.8	6.6	8.4	5.6	5.2	9.7*	5.3	8.6	12.9*
K Depression/Anxiety Disorder/Seasonal Affective Disorder	68.5	14.4	17.2	20.5	13.4**	16.9	17.9	14.7	19.3*	12.2	16.8	34.3***
L Drug use	86.5	10.8	2.7	1.7	3.8*	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.8	0.5	3.5	7.1***
M Eating disorder/problem	95.2	3.8	1.0	1.2	0.6**	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.7
N HIV infection	99.6	0.4	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
O Injury	82.9	13.4	3.7	3.1	4.3**	3.7	3.9	2.9	4.2	2.6	4.1	6.4**
P Internet use/computer games	39.5	42.0	18.5	13.0	25.2***	18.0	20.3**	21.3	16.2***	12.9	20.6	29.3***
Q Learning disability	94.9	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.6	2.7	4.0	1.9	3.9	1.9	2.5	8.5***
R Mononucleosis	96.2	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8
S Pregnancy (self or partner)	97.5	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.7	3.1**	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.6	4.9***
T Relationship difficulty	53.5	30.6	15.9	16.2	15.6***	15.8	16.5**	14.6	17.2	12.1	15.3	29.8***
U Sexually transmitted disease	97.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.0**	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7*
V Sinus/ear infection, bronchitis, strep throat	66.5	24.0	9.6	13.0	5.5***	10.9	5.1***	8.6	10.3*	5.6	11.1	15.4***
W Sleep difficulties	37.4	36.8	25.8	27.0	24.5*	26.8	22.9	26.8	25.0	16.1	26.7	52.4***
X Stress	23.4	43.8	32.7	36.8	28.0***	32.9	32.2***	32.0	33.3	22.3	36.8	52.1***
Y Other	84.7	9.7	5.6	6.5	4.6	4.8	8.3	4.4	6.6	2.3	5.9	16.1***

* $p(\chi^2) < .05$; ** $p(\chi^2) < .01$; *** $p(\chi^2) < .001$

TABLE 21. % of Respondents Who Ever Received Information from MSU on Various Health Topics

Health Topic	n	% Who Ever Received Information
Tobacco use prevention	1,057	17.5
Alcohol and other drug use prevention	1,057	49.0
Sexual assault/relationship violence prevention	1,057	49.1
Violence prevention	1,057	23.1
Injury prevention and safety	1,057	14.0
Suicide prevention	1,057	11.5
Pregnancy prevention	1,057	21.6
AIDS or HIV prevention	1,057	29.4
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention	1,057	41.0
Dietary behaviors and nutrition	1,057	25.6
Physical activity and fitness	1,057	32.0
None of the above	1,057	29.2

TABLE 22. Believability of Health Information from Various Sources and Their Prevalence as an Information Source

Source of Information	n	% Believability			% Who Usually Get Info From Source
		Believable	Neither	Unbelievable	
Health center medical staff	1,073	92.0	6.6	1.3	56.5
Health educators	1,073	91.4	8.1	0.4	46.6
Parents	1,073	62.5	33.8	3.7	73.7
Faculty/coursework	1,076	65.4	32.0	2.6	38.0
Leaflets, pamphlets, flyers	1,078	56.6	37.1	6.3	49.1
Campus newspaper articles	1,076	54.8	39.6	5.5	41.9
Campus peer educators	1,072	42.8	52.2	5.0	15.6
Resident assistants/advisors	1,077	31.8	60.8	7.3	17.2
Religious center	1,077	23.9	48.3	27.8	9.4
Magazines	1,076	26.2	58.3	15.5	58.3
Friends	1,076	21.9	67.9	10.3	60.4
Internet/World Wide Web	1,078	22.8	67.4	9.8	75.5
Television	1,076	14.4	61.9	23.7	50.7
Other	986	8.1	86.2	5.7	36.3