

**APPENDIX A:**  
**2000-2006 Comparisons**

## **2000-2006 Comparisons**

In this section of the report, we compare the results for many of the items included in the 2006 NCHA survey against the results for those same items in the 2000, 2002, and 2004 NCHA surveys. In this way, it will be possible to determine if there have been any significant changes in the health, health related behaviors, or perceptions of MSU students over the six-years covered by the surveys.

In making these comparisons, we will be using statistical tests of significance to conclude whether there was a difference in results among the four surveys that was greater than is likely to be simply the result of sampling error. Typically such decisions are made when the probability of finding as much difference in the results as was observed is less than 5% or less than five times out of 100. That is, in fewer than five random samples of the same population would you be expected to find as much difference between the two samples as was observed. When that much difference is found, we typically conclude that the two samples are not really samples from the same population, but rather are samples from two different populations, or the population changed, i.e., the difference is real rather than just sampling error. That is because the probability of finding as much difference as observed on a single comparison is quite small, e.g., .05 or .01, or .001. However, when we make a large number of separate comparisons between two samples, the chances of finding at least one comparison where the difference appears to be statistically significant increases, such that if we make 20 comparisons, by chance, we would expect at least one significant difference even if the samples did come from the same population or there was no change in the population. Consequently, in reviewing the comparisons between the 2000, 2002, 2004, and 2006 NCHA surveys, it is important not to give too much weight to any one comparison among the many. Rather, individual comparisons should be viewed in the context of the other comparisons in each set and interpreted based on the overall pattern the comparisons in the set suggests as to whether change occurred or not.

We have not made comparisons on all items in the questionnaire. Rather, we have focused on those that are probably of greatest interest, those that reflect areas of programmatic activity, and those that might most directly assess whether the student population changed in terms of its general health independent of programmatic efforts. For the most part, we will present the comparisons in the order that the questions appeared in the questionnaire.

## **Use of Various Substances**

Table I presents the comparisons of results between the four surveys regarding the use of tobacco products, alcohol, and other drugs. The table indicates that there were no significant differences across the four surveys regarding the use of smokeless tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, and miscellaneous other drugs. However, the table does show that there were statistically significant differences in the results among the four surveys on the remaining

substances. Specifically, Table I indicates that:

- g The percentage of respondents who indicated that they have never used cigarettes has generally increased since 2000, while the percentage who reported smoking cigarettes on more days also generally declined.
- g While fewer respondents had reported ever having smoked cigars in 2002 than in 2000 or 2004 and 2006, the reported numbers of days smoked cigars in the previous month has generally declined since 2002.
- g A larger percentage of respondents in 2002 and 2006 reported never drinking alcohol than in 2000 and 2004. Among those who did drink alcohol, smaller percentages of respondents reported drinking very frequently in 2006 than in 2004, and 2004 less so than in 2000. That is, since 2000, there has been a general decrease in the number of days respondents reported consuming alcohol in the previous month.
- g The percentages of respondents who reported using Rohypnol declined steadily from 2000 to 2006.

Thus, Table I suggests that, in general, the use of harmful substances – especially the most commonly used substances – fluctuated some between the 2000 survey and the 2006 survey among MSU students – especially regarding smoking and alcohol use – but there is a seemingly general decline in use.

The percentage of all respondents who reported using illegal drugs (i.e., marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, Rohypnol, or other drugs) at least once in the previous month was 19.0% in 2000, 17.8% in 2002, 16.6% in 2004, and 17.4% in 2006. There appears to be a slight general decline, but the decline is not statistically significant.

Table II focuses on respondents' perceptions of the use of these substances by other students at MSU. Table II indicates that there were no differences in the perceived use of cigars, smokeless tobacco, or amphetamines across the four surveys. The table also shows that there has been a change (especially in 2006) in respondents' perceptions of smoking. There has been an increase in the percentage who believe the 'typical' student never smokes and a corresponding decline in the percentage who believes the 'typical' student smokes daily.

Since 2000, the percentage of respondents who believe the 'typical' student did not drink in the past month has steadily increased from 0.7% in 2000 to 3.0% in 2006, while the percentage who believe the 'typical' student drank daily has fluctuated – increasing from 2000 to 2004 and then declining somewhat in 2006.

For marijuana and cocaine, the perceived daily use of these increased generally from 2000 to 2006. At the same time, the perceived daily use of Rohypnol declined slightly while somewhat greater percentages of respondents think the 'typical' student has tried it. Thus, actual use may not have changed appreciably but perceived use has increased.

## Other Alcohol-Related Behaviors

Table III and Table IV compare the results of the four surveys on a variety of alcohol-related behaviors. Table III indicates that:

- g There was a general decline in the percentage of respondents who reported, in the previous month, driving after having had any alcohol to drink. This decline was greater than the change in the percentage of respondents who reported not driving at all in spite of a small decrease in the percentage who reported not drinking at all.
- g Similarly, there was a steady decline from 2000 to 2006 in the percentage of respondents who said they drove after having had five or more drinks, from 8.5% in 2000 to 3.8% in 2006. In fact, among those who drive and who drink, the percentage of respondents who drove after drinking five or more drinks declined by more than half from 10.2% in 2000 to 4.9% in 2006.

Table IV compares the average number of hours respondents reported spending drinking on the most recent social occasion, the number of drinks they had, and the number they believed a 'typical' MSU student had on his or her last social occasion. The table indicates that:

- g The average number of hours respondents reported drinking alcoholic beverages the last time they partied declined steadily from 2000 to 2006 with the average amount of time being nearly half an hour less in 2006 than in 2000.
- g The average number of alcoholic drinks respondents reported consuming during the last time they partied also declined steadily from 2000 to 2006, from 5.42 in 2000 to 4.97 in 2006.
- g We have also calculated the Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) for respondents. The table indicates that despite the statistically significant decline in the average number of drinks respondents reported consuming, the mean BAC did not differ significantly across the four surveys. This was the case largely because the average amount of time respondents spent drinking declined more than the number of drinks they consumed, resulting in somewhat higher BAC values for the same amount consumed.
- g Additional analysis indicates that numbers of drinks, time spent drinking, and BAC all declined significantly from 2000 to 2006 among graduate students, but only the number of hours spent drinking declined significantly from 2000 to 2006 among undergraduates.
- g The average number of times in the previous two weeks respondents reported drinking as much as or more than they did the last time they partied was very

similar in three of the surveys, but was significantly lower in 2002. Overall, it appears there has been no general trend upward or downward.

- g The average number of drinks respondents said they believe a ‘typical’ MSU student had the last time they partied was about the same in 2000 and 2002 (about 6.15), but declined significantly in 2004 and 2006 (about 5.67) – roughly half a drink less. This decline was significant among both graduate students and undergraduates.
- g The average number of times respondents reported having drunk five or more alcoholic beverages at one sitting declined from 2.5 in 2000 to 2.2 in 2002 and then rose slightly to 2.3 in 2004 and 2006. The overall decline was statistically significant; however, the decline was significant among graduate students but not among undergraduates.
- g These patterns of change are more clearly illustrated by the line graph in Figure 1.

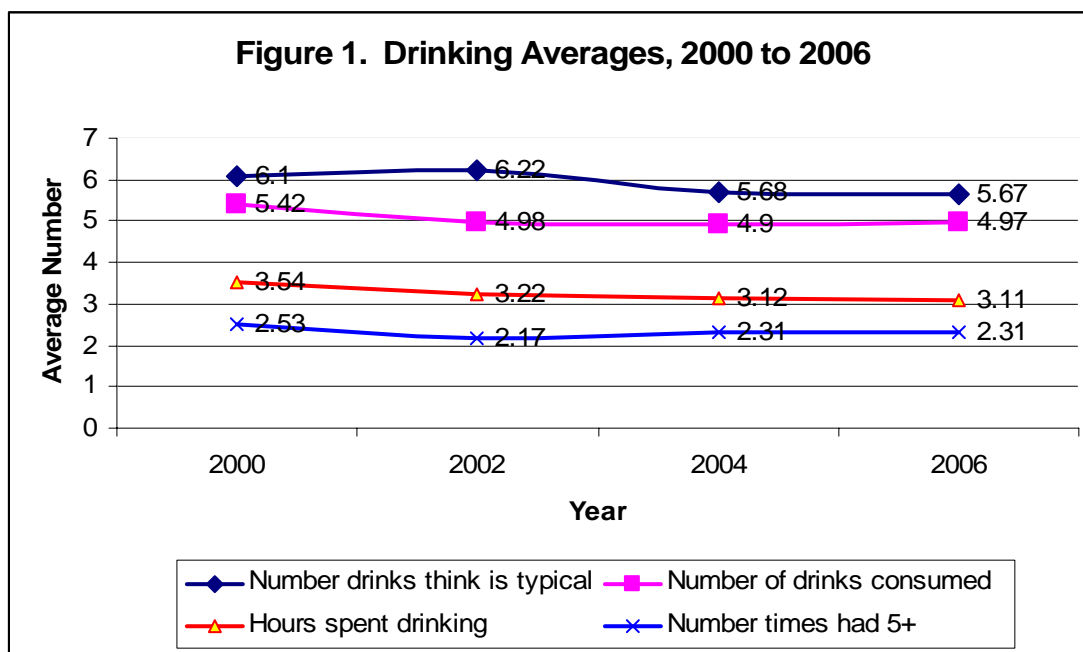


Table V focuses on questions as to how often those who drink take each of various steps to protect themselves from alcohol poisoning, intoxication, or injuries. The table indicates that there were no significant differences in the responses from 2000 to 2006 regarding pre-setting the number of drinks, using a designated driver, keeping track of the number of drinks, pacing drinks to one per hour or less, and drinking alcohol look-alike beverages. There were, however, significant differences from 2000 to 2006 in the percentages of respondents who said they alternate non-alcohol and alcohol beverages, choose not to drink, eat before or while drinking, have a friend tell them when they have had too much to drink, and avoid drinking games. Unfortunately, the direction of the differences from 2000 to 2006 is inconsistent across these items. That table indicates that:

- g The percentage of respondents who said they always or usually alternate non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages increased from 21.1% in 2000 to 27.0% in 2002 and then declined slightly to 26.5% in 2004 and 25.7% in 2006.
- g The percentage of respondents who said they always or usually choose not to drink increased from 22.0% in 2000 to 24.7% in 2002, and then declined somewhat to 21.9% in 2004 and to 18.0% in 2006.
- g The percentage who said they always or usually eat before or while drinking increased from 76.7% in 2000 to 78.2% in 2002 to 81.9% in 2004 to 82.6% in 2006.
- g The percentage who said they always or usually avoid drinking games declined from 46.9% in 2000 to 44.3% in 2002 to 40.3% in 2004 to 34.1% in 2006.
- g The percentage who said they always or usually have a friend tell them when they have had enough to drink fluctuated from 28.7% in 2000 to 31.3% in 2002 to 25.9% in 2004 and 26.4% in 2006.

Table VI compares the percentages of respondents who reported experiencing various health-threatening consequences of their drinking during the school year. The table indicates that there were no statistically significant differences in responses across the four surveys for most of the items. However, the percentage who reported doing something they later regretted and the percentages who reported having had forced sex and unprotected sex as a result of their drinking all declined steadily from 2000 to 2006. The table indicates that the percentage of respondents who reported having done something they later regretted dropped from 45.7% in 2000 to 40.0% in 2006. The percentage of respondents reporting having had forced sex declined from 2.0% in 2000 to 0.4% in 2006. Projected to the number of instances in the MSU student population of 43,000, this would represent 688 fewer instances of forced sex per year – from a projected number of 860 in 2000 to a projected 172 instances in 2006. The percentage of respondents reporting having had unprotected sex declined from 21.1% in 2000 to 13.4% in 2006 – *a drop of more than 36% from the earlier prevalence rate*. With a student body of roughly 43,000, this is projected to represent 3,311 fewer instances of unprotected sex per year.

## Sexual Behavior

Table VII presents the comparisons of results from the four surveys regarding oral, vaginal, and anal sexual behavior and regarding condom use among those who engaged in these sexual activities in the previous month. Table VII indicates that:

- g From 2000 to 2006, there was a significant increase in the percentage of students who reported never engaging in oral sex. Among those who had ever engaged in oral sex, there was also a significant increase in the reported frequency of doing so in the previous month. Over this same time period, there was no significant

difference in the results regarding the prevalence of vaginal intercourse or anal intercourse.

- g Among those who had engaged in each type of sexual behavior during the previous month, there were no significant differences from 2000 to 2006 regarding how often respondents said they used condoms when they engaged in anal intercourse.
- g Among those who engaged in oral sex, the percentage who reported at least sometimes using a condom increased in 2006 compared to the previous three surveys.
- g Among those who had engaged in vaginal intercourse in the past month, the percentage reporting they always used a condom increased from 33.1% in 2000 and 31.4% in 2002 to 41.6% in 2004 and then declined slightly to 39.0% in 2006, while the percentage who reported never, rarely or only sometimes using condoms declined from roughly 52% in 2000 and 2002 to roughly 44% in 2004 and 2006.

Table VII presents the comparisons regarding the use of various methods to prevent pregnancy the last time respondents had vaginal intercourse. The table indicates that there were no statistically significant differences between 2000 and 2006 regarding the percentage of respondents who used five of the ten methods, but that there were significant differences regarding the use of Depo Provera, Norplant, condoms, spermicide, and 'other' methods.

- g In the case of Depo Provera, following a general slight increase in use from 2000 to 2004, there was a marked decrease in use reported in 2006.
- g There was a half percent increase in reported use of Norplant followed by a corresponding decrease from one survey after the other from 2000 to 2006 with no clear trend.
- g In the case of condoms, the percentage of respondents who reported using these to prevent pregnancy (the most recent time they had intercourse) was virtually unchanged between 2000 and 2002 (50.8% and 49.2% respectively) but then increased to 54.9% in 2004 and 56.0% in 2006.
- g The percentage of respondents who reported using some method of contraception other than the ones listed (such as perhaps intrauterine devices, contraceptive patches, etc.) increased steadily from 0.5% in 2000 to 3.2% in 2002 to 4.5% in both 2004 and 2006.

Table IX reports the results of the comparisons between 2000 and 2006 regarding the prevalence of other outcomes of sexual behaviors. The table indicates that while the percentage reporting they or their partner had used emergency contraception was very similar in 2000 and 2002, the percentage increased slightly in 2004 and then nearly doubled in 2006. There were no

significant differences across the four surveys regarding the percentage of respondents who reported getting pregnant or getting someone else pregnant unintentionally, or the percentage who reported ever having been tested for HIV.

Table X compares the distributions of responses across the four surveys regarding respondents' sexual preferences or orientations. The table indicates that there was a small but statistically significant change in these distributions. In particular, the percentage of respondents who characterized their sexual preference or orientation as 'bisexual' and who said they were 'unsure' both increased slightly across the four surveys while the percentage who characterized themselves as heterosexual declined correspondingly.

## Health Problems

Table XI compares the results of the four surveys regarding the prevalence of each of 29 different health problems students might experience. The table shows the percentage of respondents who said they had each of the problems during the current academic year at the time of the survey. The table indicates that there were seven problems for which the prevalence rates differed across the four surveys.

- g The percentage of respondents who reported having allergy problems was greater in 2004 (48.1%) and 2006 (46.3%) than in either 2002 (41.1%) or 2000 (43.6%).
- g Similarly, roughly the same percentage of respondents reported problems with seasonal affective disorder in 2000 (8.0%) and in 2002 (7.1%), but the percentage increased to 10.5% in 2004 and 10.8% in 2006.
- g The prevalence rates of both sinus infections and strep throat were about the same in 2000 as in 2002, but both increased significantly from 2000 to 2006. On the other hand, both the reported prevalence of bronchitis and ear infections declined generally from 2000 to 2006.
- g There was a steady increase in the percentage of respondents who reported having had anxiety problems during the academic year from 2000 (5.4%) to 2002 (7.8%) to 2004 (9.5%) to 2006 (12.4%). That is, the percentage of respondents reporting anxiety problems more than doubled from 2000 to 2006.
- g There was also a small increase in the percentage of respondents who reported having a problem with high cholesterol from the 1.5% in 2000 to the 3.6% in 2004, but this declined to 2.9% in 2006.
- g There was a small decline in the prevalence of genital herpes from 2000 to 2006 but a slight increase in the reported prevalence of genital warts.
- g The reported prevalence of back pain increased from 2000 to 2004 and then declined somewhat in 2006.

Table XII shows the percentages of respondents who reported experiencing some type of **academic difficulty as a consequence of** 28 different health, family, social or behavioral problems. Responses to the questions were collapsed into three categories: those who did not experience the health-related problem, those who experienced the health-related problem but whose academic performance was not adversely impacted, and those whose academic performance suffered as a result of the health-related problem. Changes over time could occur because (a) more (or fewer) experienced the health-related problem or (b) because more (or fewer) had academic difficulties as a result, or (c) both. The table indicates that there were no significant differences in the responses from 2000 to 2006 on 13 of the 28 different health problems. The items on which there were statistically significant differences between 2000 and 2006 had to do with the consequences of attention deficit disorder; colds, influenza, or sore throats; HIV infection; depression or anxiety problems; injury; internet or computer games use; sinus, ear, throat, or bronchial infections; STDs; pregnancies; and stress. For only six of these was there a significant change from 2000 to 2006 in whether those who experienced the health-related problem also suffered academically as a result. These six include incidents of colds, flu or sore throats, incidents of depression, anxiety disorder, or seasonal affective disorder, injuries, problems with internet or computer games use, pregnancy, and problems with stress.

The table indicates that:

- 9 A smaller percentage of respondents in 2002 reported having some type of academic problem as a result of a cold, influenza or sore throat than did so in 2000 (19.4% vs. 23.5%), but a substantially greater percentage of respondents reported having some type of academic problem as a result of one of these in 2004 (26.5%) and even greater in 2006 (28.1%).
- 9 The percentage of students reporting problems with attention deficit disorder increased from 8.0% in 2000 to 14.5% in 2006, but there was no significant change in the likelihood of having academic problems as a result among those experiencing the problem.
- 9 There was a statistically significant increase in both the percentage of respondents who reported having a problem with depression, anxiety disorder, or seasonal affective disorder from 2000 (25.1%) to 2006 (31.6%) and an increase in the percentage of those experiencing the problem who reported their academic performance suffered as a result (47.3% in 2000 to 54.5% in 2006).
- 9 There was a small decrease from 2000 to 2006 in the percentage of respondents who reported having a problem with HIV infection, but there was no significant change in the percentage of these who reported an academic problem as a result.
- 9 There was a significant decrease from 2000 to 2006 in the percentage of students who reported having injuries (21.7% in 2000 vs. 17.1% in 2006), but a significant increase in the percentage of those injured who reported being adversely impacted academically as a result (9.5% in 2000 vs. 21.7% in 2006).

- g While there was no change in the percentage of students who reported having a problem with internet use and computer games, there was a steady rise in the percentage of respondents who reported having some type of academic problem as a consequence. Among those who reported internet and gaming problems, 8.9% said they suffered academic problems as a result in 2000 compared to 18.5% in 2006. That is, over the four surveys, the percentage of respondents reporting academic problems as a result of internet use and playing computer games nearly doubled.
- g The percentage of respondents who reported problems as a result of a pregnancy (their own or their partner's) was mixed. There was actually a small but statistically significant decline in the percentage of students who reported experiencing a pregnancy problem (4.5% in 2000 vs. 2.5% in 2006) but there was a significant increase in the percentage of those experiencing the pregnancy problem who reported they were negatively effected academically (36.4% in 2000 vs. 51.9% in 2006).
- g There was a decrease in the percentage of respondents who reported having a problem with sinus, ear, throat, or bronchial infections (41.8% in 2000 vs. 33.6% in 2006), but there was no significant change in the percentage of these who were adversely effected academically.
- g There was a significant increase in the percentage of those having stress problems who suffered academically as a result (30.0% in 2000 vs. 32.7% in 2006), but there was no significant difference in the prevalence of stress problems across the four surveys.
- g There was also a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents who reported academic problems as a result of some 'other' medical/health problem not listed.

Across the 28 items, respondents reported experiencing problems during the course of the year with an average of 6.9 of the types of problems in 2000, 6.8 in 2002, 6.8 in 2004, and 6.9 in 2006. That is, there was little change in the average number of such types of problems students experienced. There was, however, an increase in the average number of these that respondents reported had an impact on their academic performance (1.8 in 2000, 1.7 in 2002, 2.0 in 2004, and 2.2 in 2006).

## **Mental Health**

Table XIII compares responses to the seven mental health questions across the four surveys. The questions asked respondents how many times they felt a particular way or thought or attempted various things which reflect on their mental health status. For this comparison, we have collapsed the response options into only three categories: never, 1-2 times, and 3 or more times. The table indicates that there were no statistically significant differences in the

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distributions of responses to six of these seven items from 2000 to 2006. The only item on which there is evidence of a statistically significant change in the overall mental health status of students across the four years is the question regarding the number of times the respondent felt sad. Between 2000 and 2002, there was no change in the distribution of responses to this question; however, in 2004 and 2006, fewer respondents (45.2% in 2004 and 48.2% in 2006) reported feeling sad three or more times than had been the case prior (51.5% in 2000 and in 2002).

Table I. Percent of Respondents Having Used Various Kinds of Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco in the Past 30 Days (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

In past 30 days, on how many days did you use:	2000					2002					2004					2006					Chi-Square
	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	
Cigarettes	51.1	19.4	7.3	3.5	18.6	60.3	18.9	5.2	2.6	13.0	57.1	18.8	7.5	3.5	13.2	59.5	19.8	8.9	2.7	9.2	< .001
Cigars	64.5	26.7	8.0	0.4	0.4	71.1	22.5	5.3	0.4	0.7	67.3	25.1	5.5	1.0	1.1	66.9	27.1	4.9	0.6	0.6	< .05
Smokeless tobacco	86.5	9.7	1.2	0.1	2.5	87.7	8.8	1.2	0.3	2.0	87.8	8.9	1.1	0.5	1.7	86.4	9.4	1.7	0.4	2.1	N.S.
Alcohol	10.8	10.8	13.9	20.3	44.3	14.5	10.1	16.8	22.2	36.4	10.2	11.2	18.4	19.6	40.6	12.7	10.1	17.4	21.5	38.3	< .01
Marijuana	60.1	24.2	6.1	2.6	7.1	63.4	22.4	5.6	2.8	5.9	63.7	21.6	5.2	2.8	6.8	62.4	22.9	5.3	2.7	6.6	N.S.
Cocaine	97.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	95.6	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	96.0	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	94.4	4.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	< .05
Amphetamines	92.8	3.8	1.8	0.3	1.4	90.3	5.6	0.8	1.0	2.2	92.2	4.7	0.6	0.9	1.6	93.3	4.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	< .05
Rohypnol	98.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	< .01
Other drugs	88.7	7.3	2.3	0.4	1.2	91.7	5.6	1.3	0.3	1.1	92.7	5.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	89.6	7.1	1.7	0.5	1.1	N.S.

Questions Q9a - Q9i

Table II

Respondents Perceptions of Alcohol and Drug Use by the 'Typical' MSU Student (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

In the past 30 days, how often has the 'typical' student used:	2000				2002				2004				2006				Chi-Square
	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	
Cigarettes	730	5.8	56.6	37.7	979	6.1	57.0	36.9	1324	6.8	57.8	35.4	1083	12.2	54.9	32.9	<.001
Cigars	731	39.5	58.3	2.2	979	41.5	55.8	2.8	1321	38.1	58.4	3.5	1085	41.6	54.2	4.2	N.S.
Smokeless tobacco	728	44.0	49.6	6.5	977	45.3	47.9	6.8	1315	44.1	48.3	7.6	1080	46.3	45.1	8.6	N.S.
Alcohol	729	0.7	73.5	25.8	979	1.2	66.2	32.6	1325	1.5	60.1	38.4	1084	3.0	61.5	35.5	<.001
Marijuana	727	20.4	68.6	11.0	976	15.9	66.8	17.3	1323	16.3	63.9	19.7	1081	19.2	61.6	19.1	<.001
Cocaine	727	78.4	20.1	1.5	978	71.1	27.3	1.6	1320	67.7	30.2	2.2	1077	68.3	29.3	2.3	<.001
Amphetamines	721	56.2	38.4	5.4	976	52.7	41.8	5.5	1319	51.9	41.0	7.1	1080	56.1	38.2	5.7	N.S.
Rohypnol	717	77.3	20.9	1.8	975	72.0	27.1	0.9	1317	71.5	27.0	1.5	1079	73.7	24.9	1.4	<.05
Other drugs	673	62.4	33.6	4.0	915	56.4	40.8	2.8	1277	51.8	44.1	4.2	1063	54.1	41.2	4.7	<.001

Questions Q10a - Q10j

Table III.

Percent of Respondents Who Have Engaged in Certain Alcohol-Related Activities (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

In the past 30 days, did you:	2000					2002					2004					2006					Chi-Square
	n	Do Not Drive	Do Not Drink	No	Yes	n	Do Not Drive	Do Not Drink	No	Yes	n	Do Not Drive	Do Not Drink	No	Yes	n	Do Not Drive	Do Not Drink	No	Yes	
Drive after drinking any alcohol at all	733	4.0	13.0	44.6	38.5	984	4.4	15.9	48.9	30.9	1329	8.3	12.0	48.2	31.5	1085	10.8	12.2	49.2	27.8	<.001
Drive after having 5 or more drinks	731	3.7	13.1	74.7	8.5	985	4.4	16.0	72.4	7.2	1321	8.3	12.1	74.3	5.3	1084	10.6	12.2	73.4	3.8	<.001

Questions Q11a and Q11b

Table IV. Average Number of Hours, Drinks Respondent Had, Perceived 'Typical' Student Had Last Time Partied (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

Question	2000			2002			2004			2006			pr(F)
	n	Mean	s.d.	n	Mean	s.d.	n	Mean	s.d.	n	Mean	s.d.	
The last time you partied/socialized, how many hours did you drink alcohol?	735	3.54	2.55	984	3.22	2.57	1326	3.12	2.50	1081	3.11	2.19	<.001
The last time you partied/socialized, how many alcoholic drinks did you have?	733	5.42	4.45	983	4.98	4.31	1325	4.90	4.06	1081	4.97	4.18	<.05
Number occasions drank as much in past two weeks	725	1.48	1.78	981	1.27	1.67	1321	1.47	1.91	1075	1.40	1.59	<.05
How many drinks do you think the 'typical' MSU student had?	726	6.10	2.55	973	6.22	2.70	1317	5.68	2.59	1075	5.67	2.81	<.001
Number times in past two weeks you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting	733	2.53	2.10	982	2.17	1.81	1329	2.31	1.90	1085	2.31	1.86	<.01
Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)	676	.087	.08	938	.079	.08	1276	.081	.08	1070	.082	.08	N.S.

Questions Q12 - Q16

Table V. Percentage of Those Who Drink Who Engage in Various Alcohol Protective Behaviors Always or Usually vs. Less Often (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

During the last school year, how often did you:	2000			2002			2004			2006			Chi-Square
	n	Always or Usually	Sometime, Rarely or Never	n	Always or Usually	Sometime, Rarely or Never	n	Always or Usually	Sometime, Rarely or Never	n	Always or Usually	Sometime, Rarely or Never	
Alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages?	627	21.1	78.9	822	27.0	73.0	1145	26.5	73.5	895	25.7	74.3	<.05
Set number of drinks?	625	31.2	68.8	830	34.3	65.7	1145	35.0	65.0	904	35.2	64.8	N.S.
Choose not to drink?	663	22.0	78.0	875	24.7	75.3	1199	21.9	78.1	937	18.0	82.0	<.01
Use designated driver?	622	77.3	22.7	806	79.3	20.7	1136	82.1	17.9	883	81.0	19.0	N.S.
Eat before/during drinking?	630	76.7	23.3	826	78.2	21.8	1152	81.9	18.1	909	82.6	17.4	<.01
Have friend say when you've had enough?	614	28.7	71.3	803	31.3	68.7	1138	25.9	74.1	895	26.4	73.6	<.05
Keep track of drinks?	624	65.2	34.8	826	64.4	35.6	1149	67.3	32.7	901	63.5	36.5	N.S.
Pace your drinks to ≤ 1 per hr.?	623	23.9	76.1	819	26.9	73.1	1144	27.9	72.1	898	25.0	75.0	N.S.
Avoid drinking games?	629	46.9	53.1	820	44.3	55.7	1145	40.3	59.7	898	34.1	65.9	<.001
Drink alcohol look-alikes?	637	5.5	94.5	850	3.4	96.6	1145	5.6	94.4	905	5.3	94.7	N.S.

Questions Q17a – Q17j

TABLE VI. % of Respondents Who Drink Who Report Experiencing Various Health Threatening Consequences as Result of Their Drinking Within the Last School Year (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

If you drink alcohol, within the last school year, have you experienced . . . as a consequence of your drinking?	2000		2002		2004		2006		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
	Injured self?	637	23.5	826	21.5	1152	20.9	904	
Injured other?	637	4.7	825	5.9	1152	5.3	909	5.6	N.S.
Involved in fight?	635	8.5	824	8.6	1148	7.4	907	6.7	N.S.
Did something later regretted?	637	45.7	826	42.7	1151	38.1	907	40.0	<.05
Forgot where you were or what you did?	636	36.8	826	36.3	1151	33.3	907	37.6	N.S.
Had forced sex?	635	2.0	824	1.0	1151	1.0	908	0.4	<.05
Had unprotected sex?	636	21.1	83.5	16.5	1153	14.0	903	13.4	<.001

Questions Q18a-Q18g

Table VII. Percentage of Students Who Engaged in Various Types of Sexual Activity, With or Without a Condom (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006 )

		2000		2002		2004		2006		Chi-Square	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Oral Sex	Never		18.5		20.7		22.1		24.3	<.01	
	Not in last 30 days		26.6		30.6		26.9		29.4		
	1 - 2 times		18.2		17.1		20.0		18.5		
	3 or more times	714	36.7	960	31.6	1301	31.0	1069	27.8		
(If ever) Used condom during oral sex											
	Never		96.4		96.0		95.5		91.8		
	Rarely or Sometimes		1.7		3.2		3.1		6.1		
	Mostly		0.7		0.0		0.6		0.4		
	Always	412	1.2	499	0.8	684	0.9	511	1.8		
Vaginal Intercourse	Never		25.4		27.4		26.6		27.6		N.S.
	Not in last 30 days		21.8		23.8		21.4		21.0		
	1 - 2 times		7.7		8.5		10.9		10.8		
	3 or more times	714	45.1	964	40.4	1302	41.1	1069	40.6		
(If ever) Used condom during vaginal intercourse											
	Never		32.8		37.1		30.4		27.4		
	Rarely or Sometimes		19.5		15.3		14.0		17.7		
	Mostly		14.6		16.1		14.0		15.9		
	Always	390	33.1	490	31.4	694	41.6	541	39.0		
Anal Intercourse	Never		76.3		77.5		75.3		74.2	N.S.	
	Not in last 30 days		20.0		18.7		19.6		21.9		
	1 - 2 times		2.7		2.4		3.7		3.5		
	3 or more times	709	1.0	961	1.4	1298	1.3	1068	.5		
(If ever) Used condom during anal intercourse											
	Never		72.3		63.3		66.1		67.5		
	Rarely or Sometimes		12.3		11.1		13.4		9.6		
	Mostly		4.6		5.6		4.7		2.4		
	Always	65	10.8	90	20.0	127	15.7	83	20.5		

Questions Q23a, Q23b, Q23c and Q25a, Q25b, Q25c

Table VIII. Percentage of Respondents or Partners Who Used Various Methods to Prevent Pregnancy During Most Recent Intercourse (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

Contraceptive Method Used During Last Intercourse	2000		2002		2004		2006		Chi-Square
	n	% Who Used	n	% Who Used	n	% Who Used	n	% Who Used	
Birth control pills	577	55.7	760	52.4	1066	53.9	865	53.9	N.S.
Depo Provera (shots)	577	2.3	760	2.6	1067	3.9	865	1.5	<.01
Norplant (implant)	577	0.0	760	0.5	1067	0.0	865	0.5	<.05
Condoms (male or female)	577	50.8	760	49.2	1067	54.9	865	56.0	<.05
Diaphragm/cervical cap/sponge	577	0.3	760	0.3	1067	0.4	865	0.9	N.S.
Spermicide	577	4.9	760	5.5	1067	6.3	865	2.8	<.01
Fertility awareness (calendar, mucous, basal body temperature)	577	3.8	760	2.4	1067	3.3	865	3.0	N.S.
Withdrawal	577	22.9	760	23.9	1067	21.0	865	22.0	N.S.
Other method	577	0.5	760	3.2	1067	4.5	865	4.5	<.001
Nothing	577	3.3	760	5.0	1067	4.7	865	3.7	N.S.

Question Q28b – Q28k

Table IX. Prevalence of Various Sexual Activity Consequences (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

Within the last school year, have you. . .	2000		2002		2004		2006		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Used or partner(s) have used emergency contraception	512	7.2	671	6.9	920	9.5	734	16.1	<.001
Unintentionally become pregnant or gotten someone else pregnant	524	3.4	693	1.7	956	1.8	769	1.4	N.S.
Have ever been tested for HIV infection	711	23.8	956	23.3	1243	23.3	1077	26.1	N.S.

Questions Q29, Q30, Q31

Table X. Percent Distribution of Sexual Preference or Orientation (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

Sexual Preference or Orientation	2000	2002	2004	2006	Chi-Square
	%	%	%	%	
Heterosexual	98.1	96.4	96.0	95.7	<.05
Gay/Lesbian	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	
Bisexual	0.5	1.2	2.2	2.0	
Transgendered	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Unsure	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.4	
(N)	100.0% 733	99.9% 982	100.0% 1287	100.0% 1070	

Question Q32

Table XI. Percentage of Respondents Who Had Various Health Problems Within the Last School Year (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

Health Problem	2000		2002		2004		2006		Chi-Square
	n	% Who Had	n	% Who Had	n	% Who Had	n	% Who Had	
Allergy problems	720	43.6	982	41.1	1319	48.1	1082	46.3	<.01
Anorexia	717	1.1	977	1.7	1313	1.1	1078	1.5	N.S.
Anxiety	718	5.4	972	7.8	1309	9.5	1080	12.4	<.001
Asthma	719	9.9	981	10.5	1318	11.2	1081	10.2	N.S.
Bulimia	718	1.4	974	1.5	1310	1.5	1073	2.1	N.S.
Chronic fatigue syndrome	718	3.1	973	2.5	1314	3.4	1076	3.2	N.S.
Depression	719	17.9	974	16.1	1313	15.4	1080	16.9	N.S.
Diabetes	718	0.8	971	0.9	1314	0.8	1079	1.2	N.S.
Endometriosis	717	0.8	971	0.9	1310	1.1	1078	1.3	N.S.
Genital herpes	718	1.0	972	1.3	1314	0.8	1075	0.2	<.05
Genital warts/HPV	718	1.4	973	1.3	1311	0.9	1078	2.2	<.05
Hepatitis B or C	717	0.0	971	0.4	1310	0.2	1076	0.1	N.S.
High blood pressure	717	3.1	974	3.1	1316	3.6	1075	3.9	N.S.
High cholesterol	718	1.5	973	2.5	1311	3.6	1077	2.9	<.05
HIV	713	0.1	974	0.2	1311	0.1	1069	0.1	N.S.
Repetitive stress injury	715	4.5	972	5.2	1315	5.4	1082	5.6	N.S.
Seasonal affective disorder	715	8.0	971	7.1	1314	10.5	1082	10.8	<.05
Substance abuse problem	715	2.9	972	3.3	1309	3.1	1081	4.1	N.S.
Back pain	713	42.4	979	44.1	1311	48.4	1079	45.0	<.05
Broken bone/fracture	716	5.7	975	5.7	1312	5.6	1079	5.3	N.S.
Bronchitis	716	11.0	973	10.2	1309	9.8	1078	7.7	<.05
Chlamydia	717	0.7	976	1.0	1306	1.1	1077	1.1	N.S.
Ear infection	718	12.1	974	9.5	1311	10.8	1079	8.6	<.05
Gonorrhea	715	0.1	975	0.4	1304	0.1	1079	0.0	N.S.
Mononucleosis	714	2.7	974	2.8	1311	2.7	1076	3.2	N.S.
Pelvic inflammatory disease	715	0.4	972	0.5	1309	0.2	1076	0.1	N.S.
Sinus infection	720	30.8	977	28.9	1314	34.1	1078	31.7	<.05
Strep throat	721	14.8	976	12.4	1311	16.1	1072	16.1	<.05
Tuberculosis	715	0.1	974	0.6	1304	0.2	1077	0.1	N.S.

Questions Q43a1 - Q43a29

Table XII. Percentage of Respondents Who Report Having Their Academic Performance Affected by Particular Health Related Problem (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

_____ Health Problem Affected Academic Performance	2000		2002		2004		2006		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Alcohol use	728	10.3	990	9.1	1311	8.8	1079	8.5	N.S.
Allergies	729	2.7	989	3.1	1306	5.1	1075	4.4	N.S.
Assault (physical)	729	0.5	988	0.5	1304	0.7	1072	0.6	N.S.
Assault (sexual)	729	0.8	988	0.2	1303	0.3	1070	0.7	N.S.
Attention deficit disorder	724	4.7	987	3.7	1305	6.7	1069	8.0	<.001
Cold/flu/sore throat	727	23.6	988	19.4	1311	26.5	1078	28.1	<.001
Concern for a troubled friend/family member	729	14.7	988	15.0	1308	14.9	1070	17.9	N.S.
Chronic illness (diabetes, asthma, etc.)	729	1.9	989	1.6	1309	2.1	1076	1.7	N.S.
Chronic pain	730	2.5	987	1.3	1306	2.1	1069	2.2	<.05
Death of a friend or family member	730	9.7	988	8.7	1310	7.7	1075	7.7	N.S.
Depression/anxiety disorder/ seasonal affective disorder	728	11.9	990	10.9	1311	15.0	1068	17.2	<.001
Drug use	730	1.6	988	1.9	1308	2.5	1078	2.7	N.S.
Eating disorder/problem	730	1.1	989	1.1	1299	0.5	1089	0.9	N.S.
HIV infection	729	0.0	989	0.2	1308	0.1	1073	0.0	<.01
Injury	729	2.1	987	3.0	1303	2.8	1072	3.7	<.001
Internet use/computer games	729	8.9	989	12.9	1312	15.0	1075	18.5	<.001
Learning disability	727	1.5	989	1.8	1305	2.5	1074	3.0	N.S.
Mononucleosis	729	1.5	987	1.5	1307	1.8	1073	2.1	N.S.
Pregnancy (yours or your partner's)	728	1.6	987	0.3	1307	0.9	1079	1.3	<.001
Relationship difficulty	731	15.7	988	15.4	1309	15.7	1080	15.9	N.S.
Sexually transmitted disease	730	0.5	988	0.6	1302	0.2	1071	0.2	<.05
Sinus infection/ear infection/ bronchitis/strep throat	730	10.0	988	7.7	1307	9.4	1072	9.5	<.01

Table XII. Percentage of Respondents Who Report Having Their Academic Performance Affected by Particular Health Related Problem (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006) -- (continued)

Health Problem Affected Academic Performance	2000		2002		2004		2006		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Sleep difficulties	732	23.2	990	23.3	1311	24.1	1078	25.8	N.S.
Stress	726	30.0	986	27.0	1312	29.2	1078	32.7	<.01
Other	169	11.2	214	13.6	1216	5.7	1012	5.6	<.001

Questions Q44a - Q44y

Table XIII. How Often Respondents Experienced Various Mental Health Difficulties (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004 vs. 2006)

Within the last school year, how many times have you . . .		2000		2002		2004		2006		Chi-Square
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felt things were hopeless	Never		39.6		37.0		37.3		37.7	N.S.
	1-2 times		30.2		29.3		28.0		27.2	
	3 + times	733	30.3	986	33.7	1323	34.8	1081	35.2	
Felt overwhelmed by all you had to do	Never		5.9		5.3		6.8		6.5	N.S.
	1-2 times		18.0		15.1		16.0		17.6	
	3 + times	733	76.1	985	79.6	1322	77.2	1082	75.9	
Felt exhausted (not from physical activity)	Never		10.1		8.1		8.3		8.7	N.S.
	1-2 times		17.4		18.2		18.7		17.7	
	3 + times	734	72.5	985	73.7	1321	73.1	1081	73.6	
Felt very sad	Never		17.8		17.5		19.6		20.5	<.05
	1-2 times		30.7		31.0		35.3		31.3	
	3 + times	734	51.5	981	51.5	1319	45.2	1078	48.2	
Felt so depressed that it was difficult to function	Never		57.8		58.3		58.2		56.0	N.S.
	1-2 times		23.6		21.4		20.0		21.8	
	3 + times	733	18.6	983	20.3	1318	21.9	1080	22.2	
Seriously considered attempting suicide	Never		90.6		93.3		92.1		92.0	N.S.
	1-2 times		6.4		4.5		6.3		5.6	
	3 + times	733	3.0	984	2.2	1323	1.7	1080	2.3	
Attempted suicide	Never		99.3		99.2		99.2		99.4	N.S.
	1-2 times		0.5		0.8		0.5		0.4	
	3 + times	731	0.1	984	0.0	1320	0.2	1080	0.1	

Questions Q40a - Q40g