Personality and Psychosocial Factors of College Drinking Amount and Frequency

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Personality and Psychosocial Factors of College Drinking Amount and Frequency

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Introduction

Despite laws in every State that make it illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, or consume alcohol, young people report that alcohol is easy to obtain and that many high school and college students drink with one goal—to get drunk. Binge drinking is defined as consuming six or more drinks in a row for boys and four or more in a row for girls. In this exploratory research, several articles were gathered in order to inform previous findings in the current study. One factor that was lacking in the current study was age of first drink. This had an impact on college drinking amount and frequency. A study by Grigar (2002) age when participants first drank and age of first intoxication predicted the level of alcohol-related consequences. This research demonstrates a significant relationship between first drink and drinking to cope with negative emotions and to conform to peer pressure; and (c) fear of negative evaluation was also significantly positively related to drinking to socialize and to drinking to cope with negative emotions and distress were both significantly positively related to drinking to cope with negative emotions and to conform to peer. This finding supports the suggestions that neuroticism is positively related to amount and frequency of binge drinking.

Drinking in college has been identified as one of the most important factors in college students’ lives. Binge drinking is defined as consuming six or more drinks in a row for boys and four or more in a row for girls. Binge drinking increases as alcohol-related problems such as alcohol-related health problems, alcohol-related problems, and concussions increase. Students who binge drink more often are more likely to have higher levels of alcohol-related consequences. This demonstrates a positive relationship between binge drinking and experimental drug use. These students were also more likely to report current use of cigarettes and marijuana. This demonstrates a positive relationship between binge drinking and experimental drug use.

In a study by Jones, Oeltmann, Wilson, Brener and Hill (2001) the relationship between miscellaneous substance use and binge drinking was investigated. Results showed that students who drink more often are more likely to have used cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, and other drugs. These students were also more likely to report current use of cigarettes and marijuana. This demonstrates a positive relationship between binge drinking and experimental drug use.

The current study examines binge drinking amount and frequency as they relate to proportion of friends who drink, proportion of friends who smoke, proportion of friends who drink alcohol more than once a week, proportion of friends who smoke more than once a week, proportion of friends who drink alcohol more than once a week, and proportion of friends who smoke more than once a week. The proportion of friends who drink alcohol more than once a week, the proportion of friends who smoke more than once a week, and the proportion of friends who drink alcohol more than once a week, and the proportion of friends who smoke more than once a week were expected to drink more frequently and in higher amounts, after controlling for other variables in the model. On the other hand, smoking and drinking was investigated. Results showed that students who smoke and drink more often are more likely to have used cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, and other drugs. These students were also more likely to report current use of cigarettes and marijuana. This demonstrates a positive relationship between binge drinking and experimental drug use.

Drinking in college is related to quantity and frequency of alcohol intake. This study investigated the relationship between age of first drink and college drinking amount and frequency. The relationship between age of first drink and college drinking amount and frequency was investigated. Results showed that students who drink more often are more likely to have used cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, and other drugs. These students were also more likely to report current use of cigarettes and marijuana. This demonstrates a positive relationship between binge drinking and experimental drug use.

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Bivariate Correlations

The present study analyzes bivariate correlations among five predictors and college drinking amount and frequency as reported, followed by significant correlations between all variables and college drinking amount and frequency. To determine these correlations, each of the critical items and list variables were entered into a regression equation on the role of predictors of college drinking amount and frequency. All of the variables were significantly correlated (p < .05) with college drinking amount and frequency. Experimentation, substance use for coping, neuroticism, age of first drink and proportion of friends who drink alcohol were all positively correlated with college drinking amount and frequency. In the present study, the multiple regression model with all five predictors produced R² = .316, F(5, 66) = 30.03, p < .001. Significant predictors, proportion of friends who drink and substance use for coping were found to be statistically significant. Including college students with higher amounts of friends who drink and increased use of substances for coping were expected to drink more frequently and in higher amounts, after controlling for other variables in the model. For females, the same model produced R² = .316, F(5, 60) = 29.705, p < .001. It can be seen that among the significant predictors, neuroticism and age of first drink negatively influence drinking. In a study by Jones, Oeltmann, Wilson, Brener and Hill (2001) the relationship between miscellaneous substance use and binge drinking was investigated. Results showed that students who drink more often are more likely to have used cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, and other drugs. These students were also more likely to report current use of cigarettes and marijuana. This demonstrates a positive relationship between binge drinking and experimental drug use.

Future research using a larger, more diverse sample (e.g., across ages and ethnic groups) is needed to establish more definitive conclusions. For males, the multiple regression model with all five predictors produced R² = .316, F(5, 66) = 30.03, p < .001. Significant predictors, proportion of friends who drink and substance use for coping were found to be statistically significant. Including college students with higher amounts of friends who drink and increased use of substances for coping were expected to drink more frequently and in higher amounts, after controlling for other variables in the model. For females, the same model produced R² = .316, F(5, 60) = 29.705, p < .001. It can be seen that among the significant predictors, neuroticism and age of first drink negatively influence drinking. In a study by Jones, Oeltmann, Wilson, Brener and Hill (2001) the relationship between miscellaneous substance use and binge drinking was investigated. Results showed that students who drink more often are more likely to have used cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, and other drugs. These students were also more likely to report current use of cigarettes and marijuana. This demonstrates a positive relationship between binge drinking and experimental drug use.
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