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ABSTRACT

This report is a summary of a longitudinal study of nonmedical drug use among university students which was carried out by members of the staff of the University of Minnesota Health Service. The study was conducted in 2 phases. The subjects in the first phase of the study were students who registered for the first time at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1967. This first study determined the scope of the problem among entering students; succeeding investigations studied this group--minus dropouts plus transfer students--as it progressed through 4 years at the University. The 2nd investigation, that of the nonmedical drug use among college student psychiatric patients, was carried out concomitantly with the first investigation. The results of the study suggest that typical drug users: (1) may be male or female; (2) primarily smoke marijuana alone or in combination with drugs about once a week; (3) use drugs mainly out of curiosity; (4) are nonreligious; and (5) are enrolled primarily in the general college and earn grades as good as those of nonusers. (RK)

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NONMEDICAL DRUG USE
AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS - 1967-1970

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This report is a summary of a longitudinal study of nonmedical drug use among university students which was carried out by members of the staff of the University of Minnesota Health Service. The subjects in the first phase of the study were students who registered for the first time at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1967. The results of this first phase baseline study were reported in the October 1968 issue of the Journal of the American College Health Association. A second investigation, that of the nonmedical drug use among college student psychiatric patients, was carried out concomitantly with the baseline study, and these results have been reported in the June 1970 issue of the same Journal.

The baseline study determined the scope of the problem among entering students; succeeding investigations studied this group - minus dropouts plus transfer students - annually as it progressed through four years at the University of Minnesota. The aim of the overall study was to determine the character and magnitude of and trends in nonmedical drug use among our university students.

i. Method

Students coming to the Health Service on alternate days of the seven-week new-student orientation program during the summer of 1967

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were asked to complete a questionnaire which was designed to obtain information regarding their nonmedical use of drugs. This process resulted in our obtaining 4,183 usable questionnaires of a possible 4,212 from the 50 percent sample of new students. As sophomores the following year, a systematic sample of this same class was surveyed by sending a questionnaire form to every third member of the class from an alphabetical list; 2,456 usable questionnaires representing a return of 82.5 percent were obtained. A 25 percent sample of the junior class was sent a questionnaire in the fall of 1969; an 81 percent response produced 1,128 usable questionnaires. A 50 percent sample of the 1970-71 senior class was sent a questionnaire (every second senior from an alphabetical list) in the fall of 1970; 2,517 usable questionnaires, representing a 79 percent response, were received.

Every effort was made throughout this series of studies to insure anonymity and confidentiality.

II. Findings

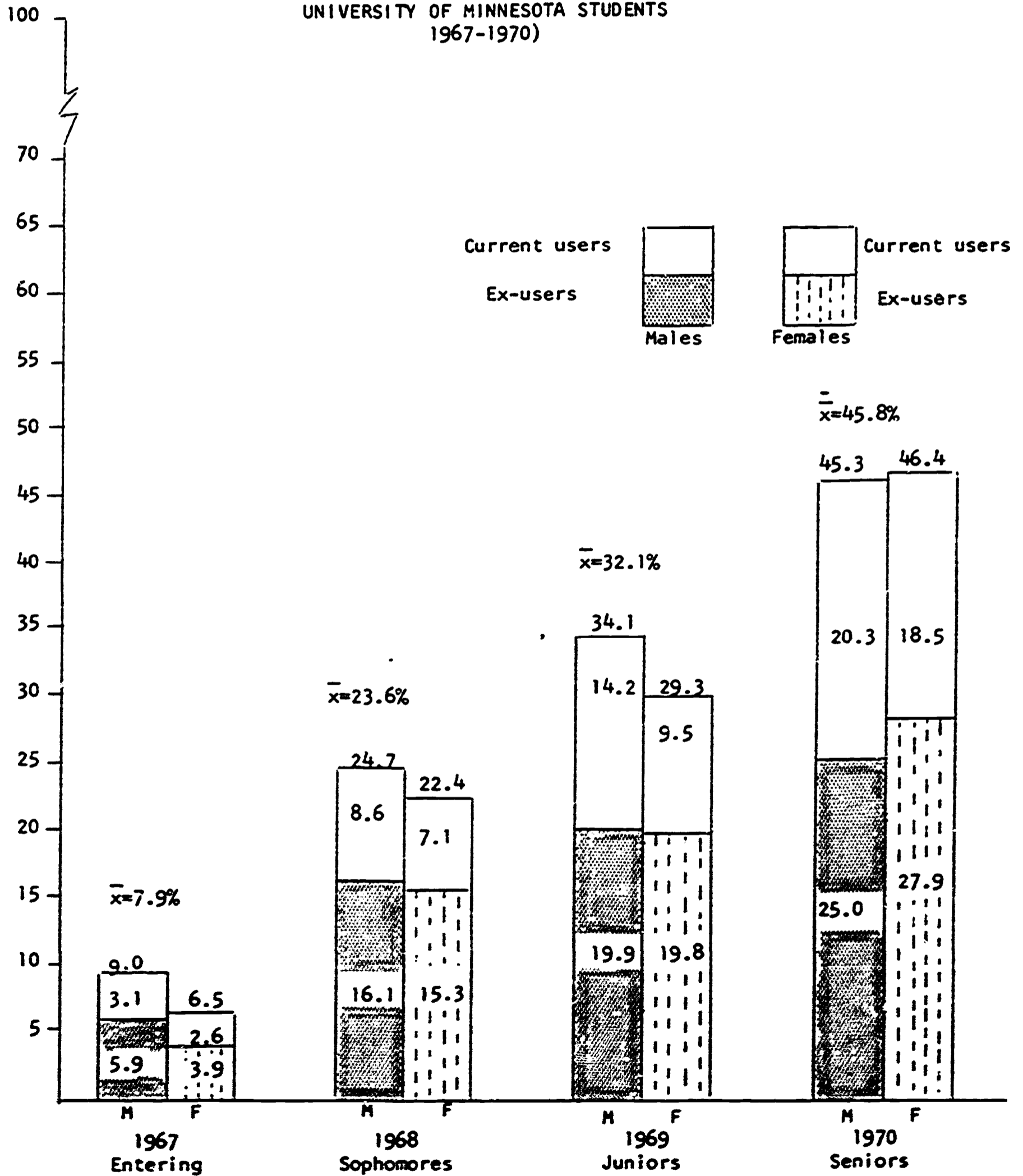
Throughout this report, a "Non-user" is defined as a person who, at the time he provided the requested information, denied any past nonmedical use of such drugs as marijuana, LSD, barbiturates, and amphetamines. An "Ex-user" is defined as one who reported having used one or more of these drugs in the past, but who was not using any of them at the time of the study, and a "Current-user" describes the person who reported he was using one or more of these drugs at the time he responded to the questionnaire.

A. Nonmedical Drug Use Incidence

Figure 1 shows the incidence of nonmedical drug use during the four years of this study.

NONMEDICAL DRUG USE
AMONG
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA STUDENTS
(1967-1970)

Percent



The bar graph in Figure 1 reveals the steady increase in the incidence of nonmedical drug usage over the four-year period of the study. It will be noted that 7.9 percent of the baseline group in 1967 were "Users" (Current users plus Ex-users). Among sophomores a year later, the percentage rose to 23.6; among juniors in 1969 the percentage was 32.1; and among the seniors - the graduating class of 1971 - we find almost 46 percent in the "User" category.

What about the freshman class of 1970-71? Does it differ markedly in terms of its nonmedical drug usage from the freshman class of 1967 which we followed through four years at the University? A random sample of 1,296 freshmen was studied during the summer of 1970, and we found that 33.6 percent of the recent high school graduates were "Users" of one or more of the drugs under discussion. This percentage is higher than that found for the junior class of 1969. If one were to use the data presented in Figure 1 to predict the incidence of nonmedical drug use among our current sophomore class next year, one would have to arrive at a percentage well above 50 percent.

B. Drugs Used

Marijuana plus its more potent form, hashish, were the most commonly reported drugs used by Current Users throughout the four years of the study; 95 percent of the male and almost 91 percent of the female Current Users in the June 1970 graduating class reported the use of these drugs either alone or in combination with some other drug or drugs. Roughly one-third of the Current Users involved with these drugs reported using them more often than once a week.

Our data suggest that LSD is losing some of its popularity; only 6 percent of the senior Current Users reported the occasional use of this drug. Also showing a decrease are the amphetamines, including methedrine; however, 10 percent of the male and 17.1 percent of the female Current Users among the 1970-71 senior class reported the use of one or more of the amphetamines. Peyote use was reported by 2.5 percent of the Current Users of 1968 while among 1970-71 seniors, 13.4 percent of the male and 9.6 percent of the female Current Users reported using this drug. In 1968, only one sophomore female reported the use of heroin, morphine, codeine or some other narcotic while among the Current Users of 1970-71 seniors two percent of the males and three percent of the females reported the use of hard narcotics.

C. Reasons for Drug Use and Non-use - Table 1

Table 1
Reasons for Drug Use Among Seniors (1970-71) by Sex
(in Percent)

	Current Users		Ex-users	
	Males (N=310)	Females (N=184)	Males (N=381)	Females (N=277)
Show society it can't dictate	30(9.6%)	11(5.9%)	14(3.6%)	8(2.8%)
To go along with group	94(30.3%)	46(25.0%)	102(26.7%)	71(25.6%)
Obtain insight into personality	112(36.1%)	69(37.5%)	47(12.3%)	37(13.3%)
Escape reality problems	68(21.9%)	35(19.0%)	35(9.1%)	26(9.3%)
Escape aloneness	55(17.7%)	16(8.6%)	23(6.0%)	18(6.4%)
Persuaded by others	85(27.4%)	48(26.0%)	102(26.7%)	77(27.7%)
Consciousness expansion	124(40.0%)	88(47.8%)	44(11.5%)	40(14.4%)
Curiosity	259(83.5%)	153(83.1%)	319(83.7%)	229(82.6%)
Pleasure, kicks, enjoyment	272(87.7%)	161(87.5%)	190(49.8%)	130(46.9%)
Other reasons	45(14.5%)	30(16.3%)	47(12.3%)	37(13.3%)

The most frequently given reason for drug use by senior Current Users was "pleasure, kicks, enjoyment" (87.6%); closely following was "curiosity" (83.3%). Other reasons given in decreasing order of frequency are "consciousness expansion", "obtain insight into personality", "to go along with the group", "persuaded by others", "escape reality problems", "escape aloneness" and finally "show society it can't dictate" (less than 9 percent).

The reasons given by Ex-users show quite a different pattern with "curiosity" the most frequently stated reason (83.4%); "pleasure, kicks, enjoyment" ranked second; however, less than one-half of the Ex-users listed this as a reason for drug use. Much less frequently given as reasons for drug use by Ex-users were such items as "consciousness expansion", "obtain insight into personality", "escape reality problems", and "escape aloneness"; these were much more frequently mentioned by the Current Users.

Non-users were asked to indicate their reasons for not using drugs. The most frequently stated reason for non-use given by senior Non-users is "no need or desire" (over 85%); other reasons for non-use in decreasing order of frequency are: "fear of physical or mental harm", "desire not to become drug dependent", "moral reasons", "fear of punishment or disapproval", and "unavailable". Table 2 summarizes this information.

Table 2

Reasons Given by Seniors (1970-71) for Not Using Drugs by Sex
(in Percent)

	<u>Males</u> (N=833)	<u>Females</u> (N=532)
Desire not to become drug dependent	494 (59.3%)	317 (59.5%)
Fear of physical or mental harm	487 (58.4%)	358 (67.2%)
Fear of punishment or disapproval	164 (19.6%)	94 (17.6%)
Moral reasons	324 (38.8%)	223 (41.9%)
No need or desire	707 (84.8%)	478 (89.8%)
Unavailable	108 (12.9%)	62 (11.6%)
I never heard of them	31 (3.7%)	10 (1.8%)
Other reasons	77 (9.2%)	26 (4.8%)

D. Use of Cigarettes and Alcohol

In the baseline study a strong association was found to exist between the use of cigarettes and alcohol with the nonmedical use of drugs. The follow-up study among sophomores in 1968 attempted to determine somewhat more precisely the number of cigarettes they smoked per day and the amount of alcohol they consumed per day or week. With this more exact information we felt we could more validly test the hypothesis that an association exists among these three types of gratification behavior, namely, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, and nonmedical drug use.

Table 3 summarizes the data related to nonmedical drug use and smoking and drinking. A person who smoked up to 20 cigarettes per day was considered a "Moderate" smoker and one who smoked more than this a "Heavy" smoker. With regard to drinking, a person who consumed alcohol less often than daily was considered to be a "Social" drinker.

Table 3

Nonmedical Drug Use
Related to Smoking and Drinking among Sophomores (1968)

Drinking \ Smoking	Non-Drinker			Social			Daily			Total		
	Total No.	Users* No.	%	Total No.	Users* No.	%	Total No.	Users* No.	%	Total No.	Users* No.	%
Males												
Non-smoker	205	15	7.3	659	119	18.1	52	14	26.9	916	148	16.2
Moderate	12	5	41.7	306	118	38.6	21	11	52.4	339	134	39.5
Heavy	2	1	50.0	106	51	48.1	13	6	46.0	121	58	47.9
Total Males	219	21	9.5	1071	288	26.9	86	31	36.0	1376	340	24.7
Females												
Non-smoker	188	6	3.2	542	103	19.0	7	-	-	737	109	14.8
Moderate	11	3	27.3	293	101	34.5	3	1	33.3	307	105	34.2
Heavy	1	-	-	60	29	48.3	9	6	66.7	70	35	50.0
Total Females	200	9	4.5	895	233	26.1	19	7	36.8	1114	249	22.4
Males & Females												
Non-smoker	393	21	<u>5.3</u>	1201	222	18.5	59	14	23.7	1653	257	15.5
Moderate	23	8	34.8	599	219	36.6	24	12	50.0	646	239	37.0
Heavy	3	1	33.3	166	80	48.2	22	12	<u>54.5</u>	191	93	48.7
Totals	419	30	7.1	1966	521	26.5	105	38	36.2	2490	589	23.6

*Includes both "Ex-users" and "Current Users"

The data presented in Table 3 support the hypothesis that an association exists among smoking, consumption of alcohol, and the non-medical use of drugs. For the group as a whole, among those who neither smoked nor used alcohol, only 5.3 percent had had any experience with the drugs under discussion, while among the students who were both heavy smokers and daily drinkers, 54.5 percent had had past experience with or were Current Users of drugs. It should be pointed out, however, that the total number of daily drinkers and heavy smokers in this 1968 sophomore group is quite small, but large enough to demonstrate clearly this relationship.

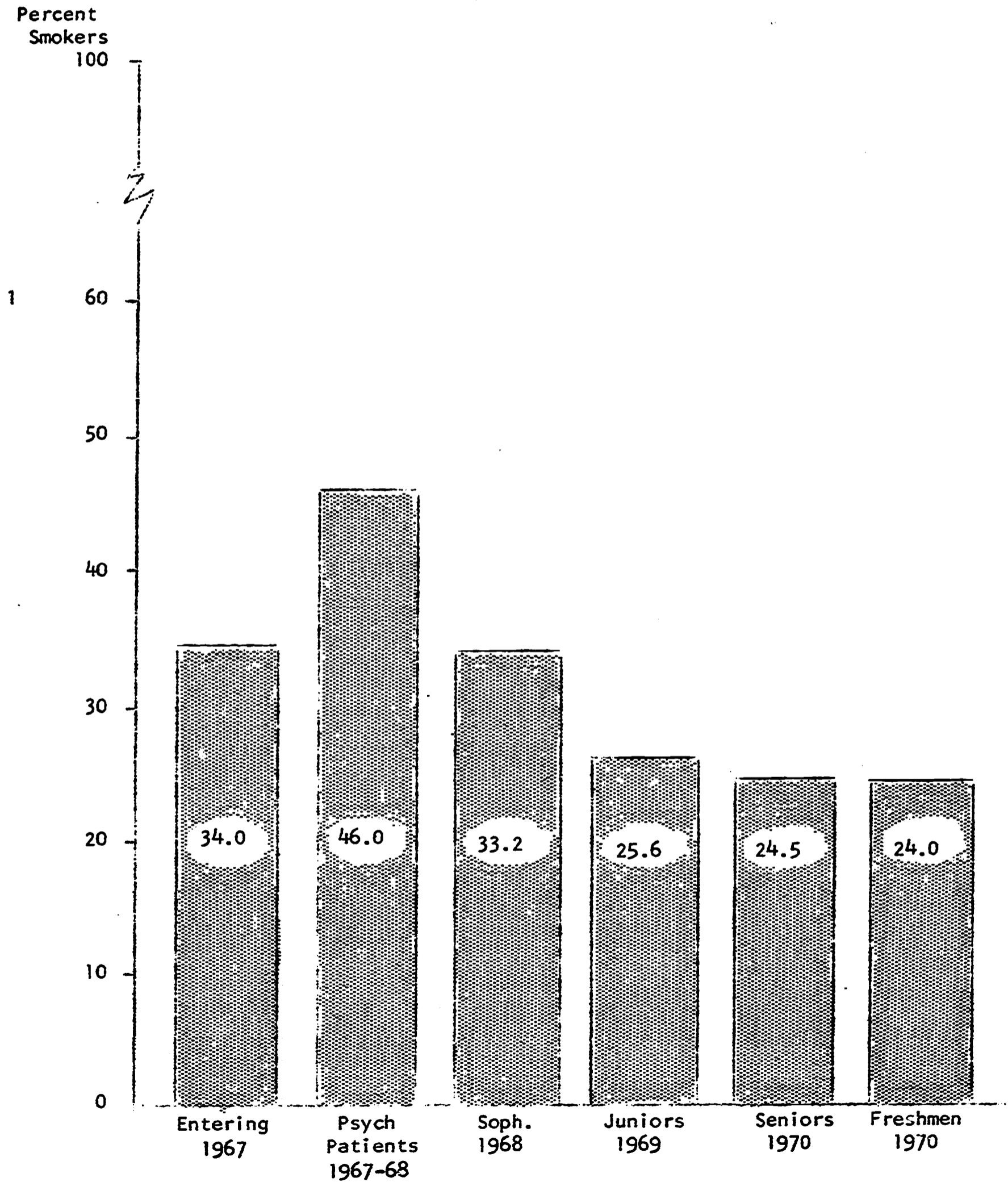
It was felt that it would be of interest to examine individually cigarette smoking and use of alcohol in each of our study groups to determine trends, if any, for these two types of gratification behavior that may have developed during the period 1967-1970. Figure 2 depicts the cigarette smoking status of each of the groups studied.

Among the entering class in the fall of 1967, we found that almost 34 percent of the total sample studied smoked cigarettes while among this year's senior class four years later only 24 percent of the males and 25.5 percent of the females reported they were cigarette smokers.

An opposite trend has been found in the matter of alcohol consumption. Some 58 percent of the baseline group in 1967 reported the use of alcohol in some form, while in this past year's graduating class almost 88 percent used alcohol and 9 percent of those who used it reported its daily use. Figure 3 summarizes the data regarding use of alcohol in each of our study groups.

Figure 2

Trends in Cigaret Smoking Among University Students
(1967-1970)



Use of Alcohol Among University Students
(1967-1970)

Percent
Alcohol
Users

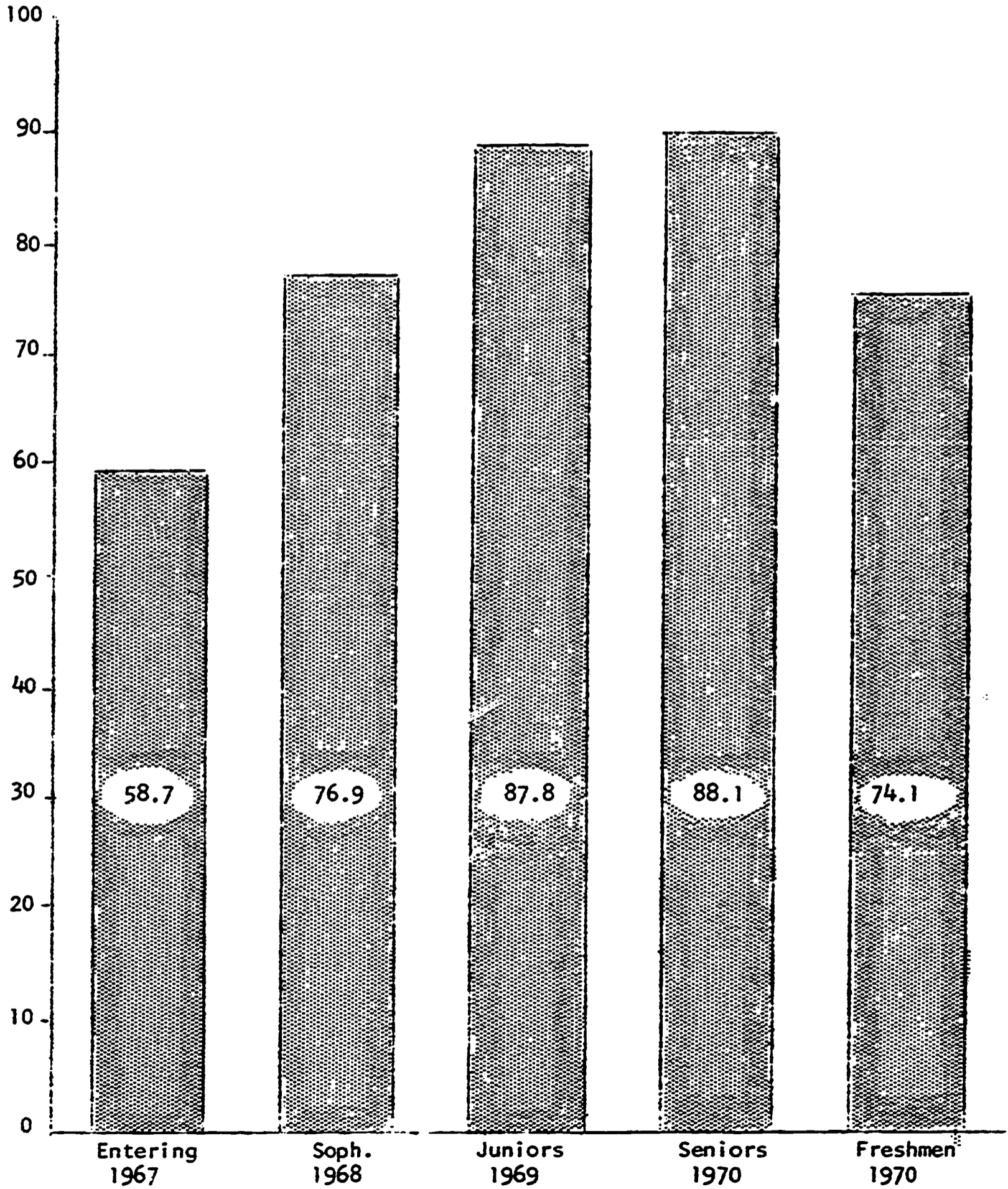


Figure 3

E. Religious Activity

Slightly more than 70 percent of entering students in the fall of 1967 reported to be active in some religion; while one year later, less than 44 percent of the sophomores claimed to be religiously active. Among this year's seniors, the percentage of active religionists dropped to 36.5. See Figure 4.

Nonmedical drug use among university students by religious affiliation is summarized in Table 4.

Table 4

Nonmedical Drug Use Among University of Minnesota Seniors by Religion

			Non-users		Users*	
	<u>N</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Catholic	649	(25.8)	357	(55.0)	292	(45.0)
Protestant	1265	(50.2)	797	(63.0)	468	(37.0)
Jewish	99	(3.9)	39	(39.4)	60	(60.6)
None	386	(15.4)	109	(28.3)	277	(71.7)
Other	103	(4.1)	55	(53.4)	48	(46.6)
Unknown	15	(0.6)	8	(53.3)	7	(46.7)
Totals	2517	(100.0)	1365		1152	

*Current Users + Ex-users

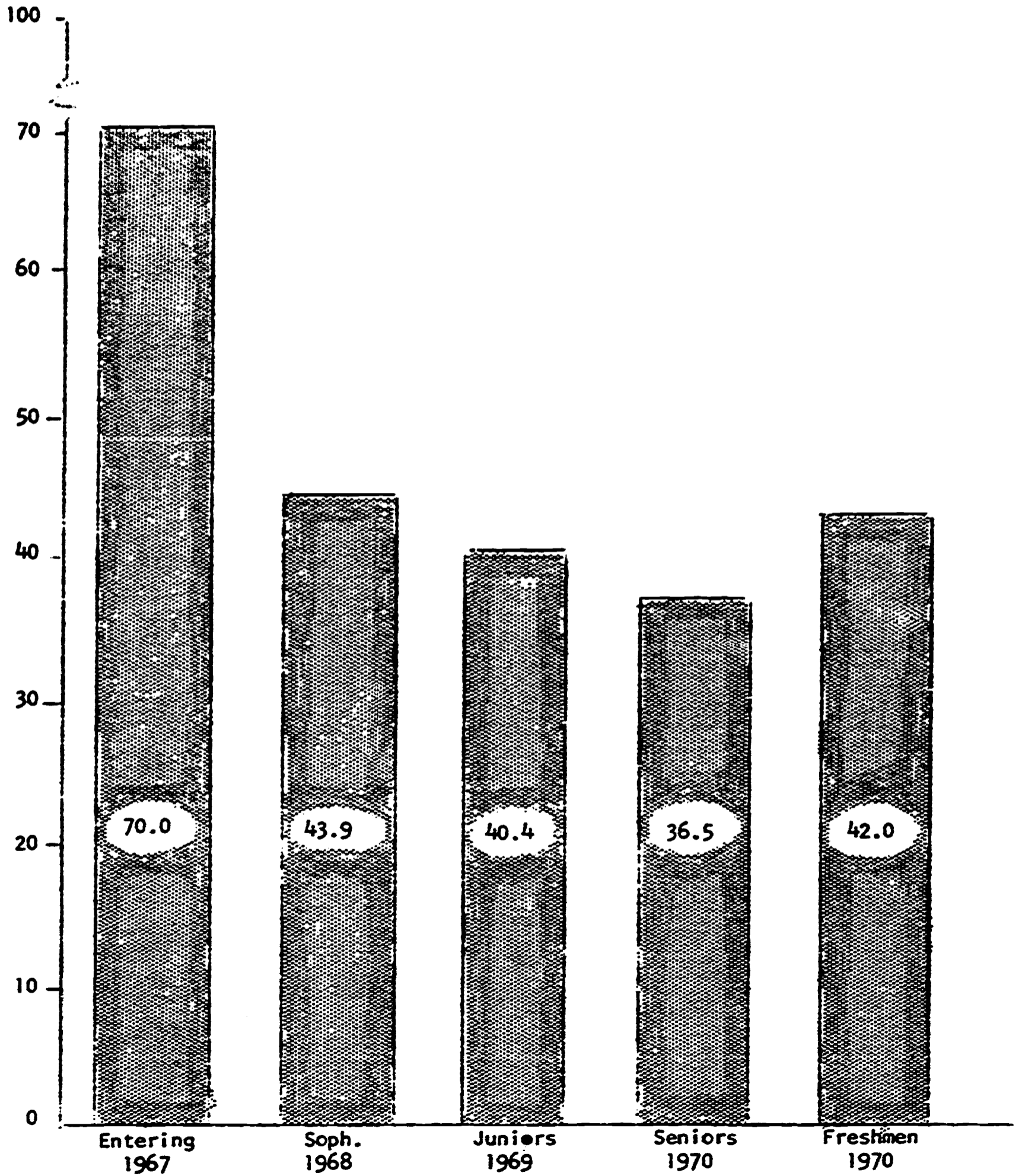
The highest percentage of users is found among those who claim to have no religion - 71.7 percent. This percentage is significantly higher than that for Catholics or Protestants ($p < .001$). Catholics showed a significantly higher incidence of nonmedical drug use than Protestants ($p < .01$) and Jews were significantly higher than Protestants ($p < .001$) and also higher than Catholics ($p < .05$).

Not only is there a variance in the incidence of nonmedical drug use among the various religious denominations, but even more dramatic are the relatively high percentages of users among those who claim they are not active in their religion.

Figure 4

Percent Religiously Active

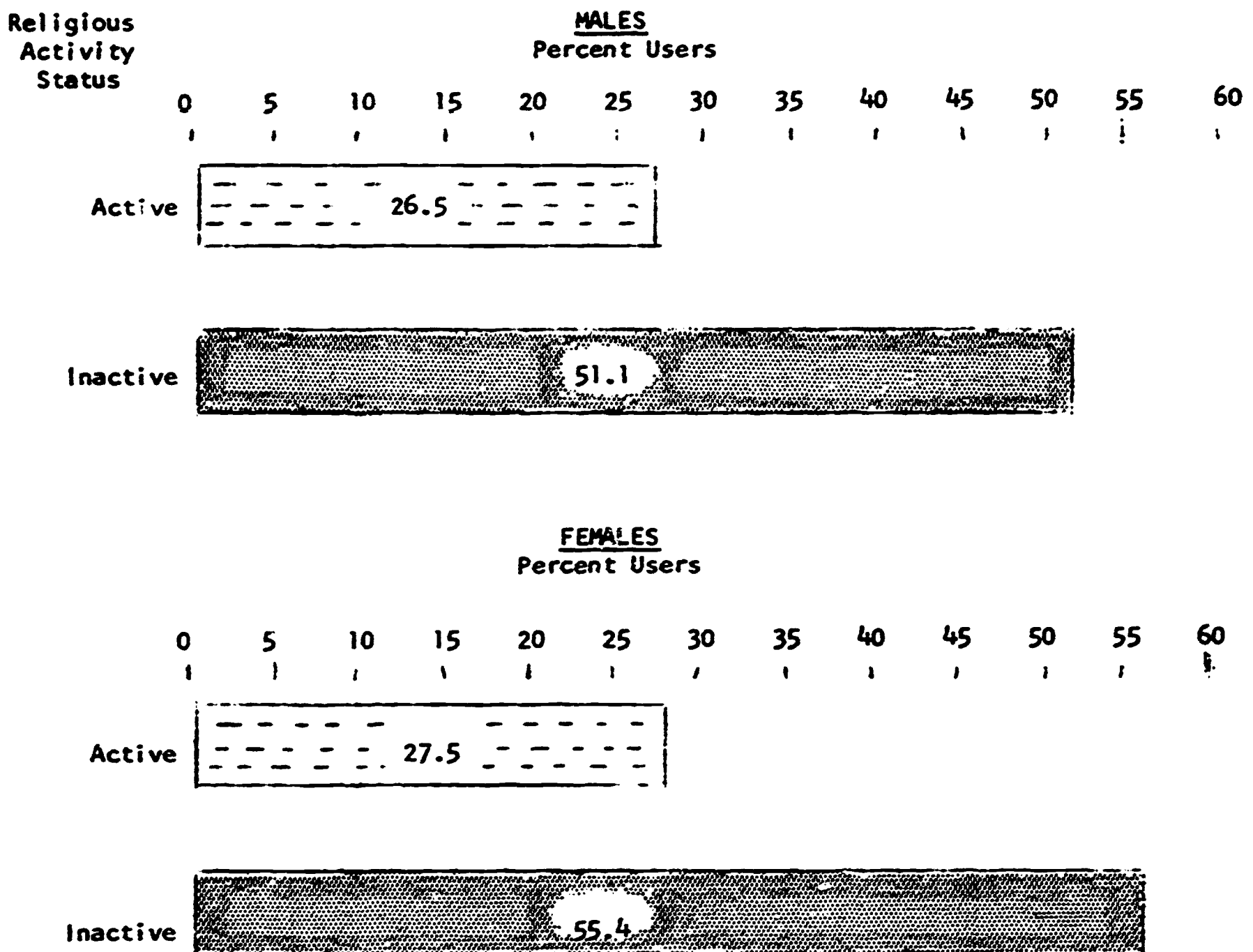
Religious Activity Among University Students (1967-1970)



The extent of the differences in drug usage between those who reported to be religiously active or inactive is depicted in Figure 5. A glance at this graph reveals that the incidence of nonmedical drug use is about twice as high among the religiously inactive as among active religionists and that there is no appreciable difference between the sexes in this regard.

Figure 5

NONMEDICAL DRUG USE AMONG SENIORS (1970-71)
BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY STATUS



F. Academic Field (See Table 5)

Students were asked to indicate the college within the University in which they were registered. Among the students who registered in the fall of 1967 - the baseline group - the highest percentage of users was found among those registering in CLA and in General College; the percentage of users was lowest among students in the Institute of Technology (IT); in Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics; and in the College of Education. A year later among sophomores (1968), the percentage of users increased from 7.9% to 23.6%, and again, a considerably higher percentage of users was found among CLA and General College students compared to those registered in AGFHE, IT, and Ed.

The same general pattern obtained during the four years of the study, except that the two-year General College students, obviously, are not included in the data of the latter two years. In the senior class of 1970-71, almost 60% of CLA students was found to be users; the percentage of users among males in Education was 38.9, in IT - 34.8 and in AGFHE - 25.9. Among females, the percentage of users in Education was 36.3, in AGFHE - 33.6, and in IT - 15.4. It should be pointed out, however, that there were only 13 female senior students in IT, and only two of these had had any previous non-medical drug experience.

Table 5

Comparison of Nonmedical Drug Use by Sex and College
(in percent)

College	Male					Female				
	1967	'68	'69	'70	'70 Fr	1967	'68	'69	'70	'70 Fr
CLA	11.1	30.7	46.2	59.4	41.6	6.8	25.0	41.4	59.9	33.3
IT	3.6	10.4	25.3	34.8	22.7	-	5.3	40.0	15.4	11.7
AGFHE	3.1	13.5	16.2	25.9	14.3	2.0	14.3	16.0	33.6	13.8
GC	11.3	24.6	*	*	57.3	7.5	21.1	*	*	44.3
Ed	0.0	14.8	30.9	38.9	21.4	0.0	16.9	21.4	36.3	8.6
Nsg	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	4.2	21.7	9.5	-
Bus. Ad.	-	23.8	30.5	50.5	-	-	16.7	0.0	57.1	66.6
Other	10.5	23.1	25.0	-	-	12.5	22.2	-	-	-
Not Stated	8.4	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	-

*General College - 2 year program at this time

G. Place of Residence (See Table 6)

During the course of the study, the percentage of drug users residing in residence halls, in rented rooms, and in sorority and fraternity houses did not vary significantly. Roughly 3.5 to 6.6 of all drug users lived in these types of accommodations. Of interest are the percentages of users who lived at home and in rented apartments. In 1968, 47.1% of all users lived at home; in 1968, this figure decreased to 32.8% while among the senior class of 1970, only 27.5% of all users lived at home. The opposite trend was found with regard to percentage of users residing in rented apartments. In 1968, 31.2% of all users resided in rented apartments; for 1969 and 1970, these percentages increased to 45.5 and 53.3 respectively.

Table 6
Drug Use by
Place of Residence (in percent)

	Sophomores 1968 (N=590)	Juniors 1969 (N=363)	Seniors 1970 (N=1152)
Home	47.1	32.8	27.5
Dorm	6.6	6.1	4.3
Rent Apt.	31.2	45.5	53.3
Rented Room	5.0	5.0	3.2
Sorority-Frat.	5.4	6.5	5.5
Other	3.5	4.1	5.0
No Reply	1.2	0.0	1.2

In order to put these data in proper perspective, the percentage of each study group residing at home and in rented apartments need be considered. The percentages of sophomores, juniors, and seniors who lived at home are 55.3, 41.2, and 36.2, respectively, while the percentages of each of these groups living in a rented apartment are 21.1, 33.2 and 44.4, respectively.

The percentages of students living at home and in rented apartments who were Users are summarized in Table 6a.

Table 6a
Drug Use Among Students Living at Home
And In Rented Apartments (in percent)

	Sophomores 1968	Juniors 1969	Seniors 1970
Home	(N=1369) 20.5	(N=465) 25.6	(N=914) 34.7
Apt.	(N= 521) 35.3	(N=374) 44.1	(N=1120) 54.8

H. Self Evaluation of Mental Health

Students in this study were asked to give a self-evaluation of their mental-emotional health. They were offered the ratings of "Good", "Fair", or "Poor". In each of the groups studied, a higher percentage of non-users compared to users rated themselves as in "Good" mental-emotional health. The percentages of the senior class are typical in this regard; 85.1% of non-users rated their mental-emotional health as "Good", while 78.8% of users rated themselves as being in this category.

I. School Grade When Drugs First Used

The baseline study revealed that 7.9% of the entering students in the fall of 1967 had had some type of nonmedical drug experience prior to their arrival on the University of Minnesota campus. The surveys among the junior and senior classes which asked for "the grade in school when drugs were first used" suggests that the reporting in the baseline study was quite reliable with some 11% of the junior class and 8.3% of the senior class indicating that they had first used drugs nonmedically during their high school years.

This is in contrast to the 33.6% of recent high school graduates who were found to be users in our study of 1,296 freshmen during the summer of 1970.

J. Legalization of Marijuana - (See Table 7)

During the last three years of the study, students were given an opportunity to indicate whether or not they felt society should legalize the use of marijuana. Table 7 summarizes this information including that for the entering class of

1970. It is apparent that experience with the drug is related to attitude toward its legalization. The Current Users are overwhelmingly in favor of legalizing marijuana, while the Ex-users hold a middle position, but still show a strong majority in favor of legalization. A minority of the Non-users are in favor of its legalization; however, even in this group there seems to have been a liberalization of attitude on this question over time.

Table 7

Attitude Toward Legalization of Marijuana
by Drug Use (percent favoring)

	1968 (N=2496)	1969 (N=1128)	1970(Sr.) (N=2517)	1970(Fr.) (N=1296)
Non-users	26.6	36.7	36.0	34.1
Ex-users	59.0	68.4	62.2	50.7
Current users	85.0	84.1	83.6	79.1

K. Intent to Use Drugs in the Future (See Table 8)

Ex-users in each of the study groups were asked to indicate whether or not they would use again the drug or drugs they had used previously. More than one half of each of the sophomore, junior, and senior groups responded in the affirmative. It is interesting to note, however, that only 38.6% of the freshmen Ex-users who were surveyed in the summer of 1970 indicated such an intention.

Table 8

Intent to Use Drugs Again by Ex-Users
(In Percent)

Soph. '68 (N=393)	Jr. '69 (N=225)	Sr. '70 (N=658)	Fr. '70 (N=215)
56.7	56.4	53.5	38.6

L. Perceived Effect of Drug Use on Mental-Emotional Health (Table 9)

Students in each of the study groups were asked to indicate what effect, if any, the nonmedical use of the drugs under discussion had on their mental-emotional health. In responding to this question, no significant sex differences were found; however, some differences were found between Current Users and Ex-users. A significantly higher percentage of Current Users than Ex-users indicated that nonmedical drug use had a beneficial effect on their mental-emotional health, while a disproportionately higher percentage of Ex-users compared to Current Users indicated that such drug use had no effect. Relatively few students in each study group felt that nonmedical drug use had an adverse effect on their mental-emotional health. The percentage differences between Current Users and Ex-users on this point are not statistically significant.

Table 9

Effect of Nonmedical Drug Use on Mental-Emotional Health

	Sophomore '68		Junior '69		Senior '70		Freshmen '70	
	C.User (N=197)	Ex-User (N=393)	C.User (N=138)	Ex-User (N=225)	C.User (N=494)	Ex-User (N=658)	C.User (N=220)	Ex-User (N=215)
None	117(59.4)	305(77.6)	73(52.9)	182(80.9)	297(60.1)	533(81.0)	130(59.1)	153(71.2)
Improve	59(30.0)	33(8.4)	41(29.7)	18(8.0)	137(27.7)	38(5.8)	41(18.6)	12(5.6)
Worsen	5(2.5)	18(4.6)	5(3.6)	10(4.4)	23(4.7)	40(6.1)	16(7.3)	11(5.1)
No Info	16(8.1)	37(9.4)	19(13.8)	15(6.7)	37(7.5)	47(7.1)	33(15.0)	39(18.1)

M. Grade Point Averages

As sophomores, juniors, and seniors, students in each of the study groups were asked to indicate the Grade Point Average (G.P.A.) they had earned the previous year. These data are summarized in Table 10.

A quick review of this table reveals that the differences in earned G.P.A.'s between Users and Non-users for both sexes are small and are not statistically significant. Unrelated to this study on nonmedical drug use, but of some interest, this table shows clearly that the average G.P.A. increases from year to year; and also, within each class, females earn significantly higher G.P.A.'s than males. This latter fact corroborates the findings of other studies which have been carried out on academic achievement at the college level.

III. Summary and Conclusions

A longitudinal study to determine the character and magnitude of and trends in nonmedical drug use among University of Minnesota students during the period 1967-70 has been completed. Data have been presented describing drug users and non-users according to certain demographic, behavioral, and other characteristics. On the basis of these data we may highlight the characteristics which are more common to drug users than to non-users.

The typical drug user at the University may be either a male or a female who most likely uses marijuana either alone or in combination with some other drugs about once a week. He has tended away from using L.S.D.; however, speed (amphetamines) and peyote are used occasionally; and there is evidence that he is becoming increasingly exposed to the use of hard narcotics.

Table 10

GRADE POINT AVERAGES BY SEX AND NONMEDICAL DRUG USE
(in percent)

	Sophomores 1968		Juniors 1969		Seniors 1970	
	Male Non-User (N=1039)	Female Non-User (N=867)	Male Non-User (N=437)	Female Non-User (N=328)	Male Non-User (N=833)	Female Non-User (N=532)
-1.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
1.5-1.9	14.9	8.9	4.1	1.5	0.8	0.9
2.0-2.4	35.0	33.6	28.4	18.9	25.1	15.0
2.5-2.9	28.2	30.1	31.0	39.7	35.3	34.3
3.0-3.4	14.9	18.7	21.7	25.9	24.5	34.0
3.5+	4.6	7.9	13.7	13.4	13.9	14.2
No Info.	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1
	$\bar{X}=2.27$	$\bar{X}=2.41$	$\bar{X}=2.76$	$\bar{X}=2.85$	$\bar{X}=2.83$	$\bar{X}=2.93$
	$\bar{X}=2.32$	$\bar{X}=2.48$	$\bar{X}=2.74$	$\bar{X}=2.86$	$\bar{X}=2.77$	$\bar{X}=2.94$

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The typical drug user does so mainly out of curiosity or for pleasure, kicks, and enjoyment; he likely smokes cigarettes, uses alcohol, and either claims to have no religion or indicates that he is not active in his religion. He is more likely to be registered in CLA or in General College than in IT, Education, or AgFHE, and he earns grades as good as those of his non-user classmate. He more often lives in a rented apartment than at home, is in favor of legalizing marijuana and feels that his drug use has no effect on his mental-emotional health.

It should be emphasized that the above is strictly a characterization and is based on group characteristics; therefore, an individual drug user at the University might not conform to this description at all. Finally, no attempt has been made to interpret the data nor to claim a cause and effect relationship between nonmedical drug use and the various parameters studied. Each reader is free to examine the findings presented here and make his own inferences and arrive at his own conclusions.

It is hoped that the findings of this study will be useful to University personnel who are responsible for guidance and counseling activities, planning and conducting educational programs, and providing health services to students.

