

Alcohol and Social Life Survey Report

Fall 2022





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Background

The Alcohol and Social Life Survey was originally developed during Cornell's participation in the National College Health Improvement Project (NCHIP), a higher education learning collaborative led by Dartmouth College from 2011 to 2014. The survey was conducted by the Skorton Center for Health Initiatives (formerly known as the Health Promotion department) at Cornell Health (formerly known as Gannett Health Services). This is an anonymous survey of a random sample of Cornell undergraduate students. The survey has been administered over several years: Fall 2022, Fall 2018, Fall 2015, Fall 2014, Spring 2014, Fall 2013, Fall 2012, Spring 2012, and Fall 2011. The questions have varied over the different semester administrations so not every question has been asked on every survey.

Data Highlights

Overall prevalence of alcohol use:

- Approximately two-thirds (66%) of Cornell undergraduate students reported they drink alcohol.
- Approximately one-third (35%) of Cornell undergraduate students reported they do not drink alcohol.

Past month prevalence of alcohol use:

- 60% of Cornell undergraduate students reported they drank alcohol in the last 30 days.

Prevalence of alcohol use by demographic subgroups:

- **Greek membership:** 87% of students who belong to social Greek fraternities or sororities reported they drink alcohol compared to 61% of non-Greek students.
- **Varsity athletes:** 70% of students who identify as Varsity athletes reported they drink alcohol compared to 65% of non-athlete students.
- **Racial differences:** 75% of White students reported they drink alcohol compared to 69% of students who identify as Hispanic/Latino/a/x.
- **International student status:** 66% of U.S.-based domestic students reported they drink alcohol compared to 58% of international students.

Past two weeks high-risk drinking prevalence:

- 38% of Cornell undergraduate students reported at least one occasion of high-risk drinking (5 or more drinks in a sitting for males, 4 or more drinks in sitting for females) in the past two weeks.

Additionally, high-risk drinking was higher among the following demographic groups:

- Greek members engaged in high-risk drinking at a higher rate (71%) than non-Greeks (31%).
- White students (49%) engaged in high-risk drinking at a higher rate compared to Black students (24%), Asian students (25%), Hispanic students (37%), and Middle Eastern / North African students (43%).



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- Domestic U.S.-based students engaged in high-risk drinking at a higher rate (39%) compared to international students (33%).

Locations of drinking

- Cornell undergraduate students reported drinking most frequently at the following locations: off-campus houses or apartments not affiliated with a fraternity (69%), bars or restaurants (52%), and fraternity chapter houses (51%).

Other drug use

- Cannabis/marijuana remains the second most frequent drug (second to alcohol) used among Cornell undergraduates. Among Cornell undergraduate students, 34% reported using cannabis at least once in the last year, and an overall lifetime prevalence use at 42%.
- Approximately 1 in 4 (25%) Cornell undergraduate students reported having used an e-cigarette (e-cigs) in their lifetime and 3.6% reported daily use of e-cigs.
- The prevalence of using prescription drugs without a prescription was low.
 - 3.7% of Cornell undergraduate students reported using a prescription stimulant without their own prescription in the past year.
 - 1.1% of Cornell undergraduate students reported using a prescription anti-anxiety medication without their own prescription in the past year.
 - 0.8% of Cornell undergraduate students reported using a prescription pain medication without their own prescription in the past year.
 - 0.8% of Cornell undergraduate students reported using a prescription sleep medication without their own prescription in the past year.
- Greek members also reported higher rates of other drug use than non-Greek students.

Harms related to substance use

- The most common primary harms (i.e., harms experienced as a result of one's own drinking or drug use) reported by Cornell undergraduates were vomiting and memory loss.
- The most common secondary harms (i.e., harms experienced as a result of someone else's drinking or drug use) reported by Cornell undergraduates were: 1) having to take care of someone who drank too much, 2) having your sleep disrupted, and 3) having your study disrupted.
- The most common harm-reduction strategy used by Cornell undergraduates was eating food before and/or while drinking alcohol.

Survey Respondent Demographics

A total of 5,152 undergraduate students were invited to participate in the Fall 2022 Alcohol and Social Life Survey, 1,966 participants completed the survey, and an additional 100 participants partially completed the survey for a total of 2,066 survey participants, which is a 40% response rate.



Survey respondents represented undergraduate students across all class years (see Figure 1) and academic colleges (see Table 1). The sample had slightly more women than men (see Figure 2). The sample was made up of individuals who hold different racial and ethnic identities (see Figure 3) and 10% of the sample population identified as international students (see Figure 4). Additionally, 17% of the sample identified as being members of Greek letter organizations (see Figure 5) and 5.4% identified as Varsity athletes (see Figure 6). The majority of the sample (71%) is under the legal drinking age of alcohol and the legal age to purchase cannabis in New York State (see Figure 7). Additionally, 1.5% of the survey respondents identified as people in recovery from a substance use disorder (see Figure 8).

Additionally, the Fall 2022 Alcohol and Social Life survey sample (n = 2,066; response rate = 40%) was generally representative of the Cornell University undergraduate student body and had student representation from all ten undergraduate academic colleges or schools at Cornell (see Table 1). Sample demographics including class year, sex assigned at birth, race/ethnicity, and international student status closely followed trends from the Fall 2022 Cornell University enrollment data (see Table 2).

Figure 1. Survey Sample by Class Year

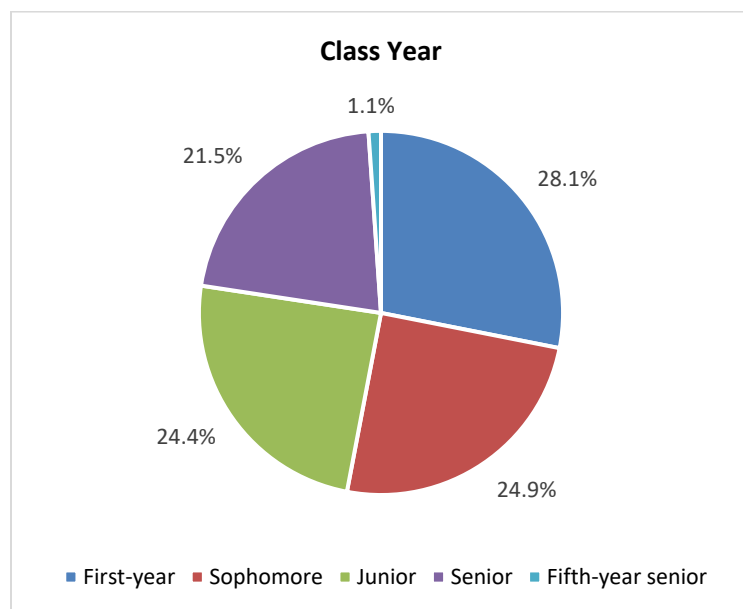
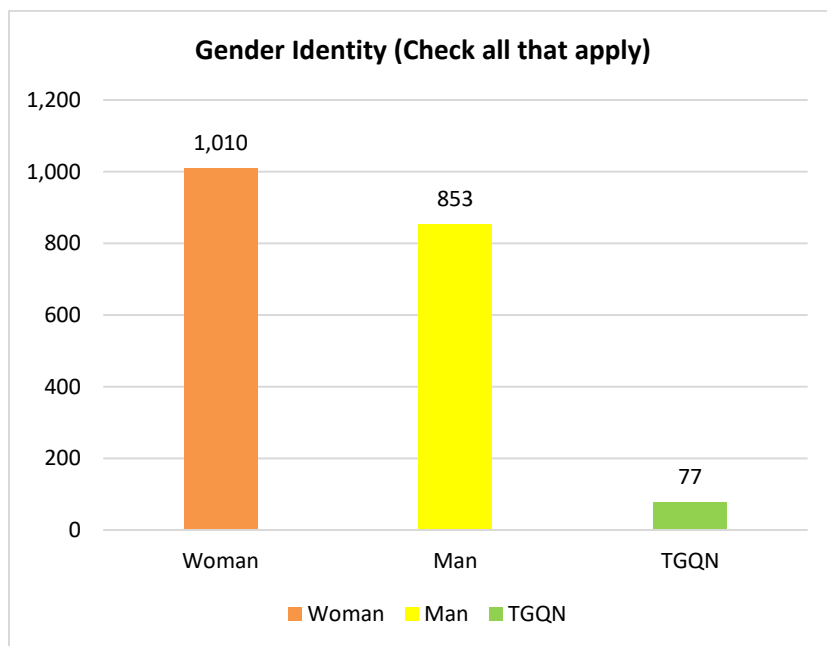


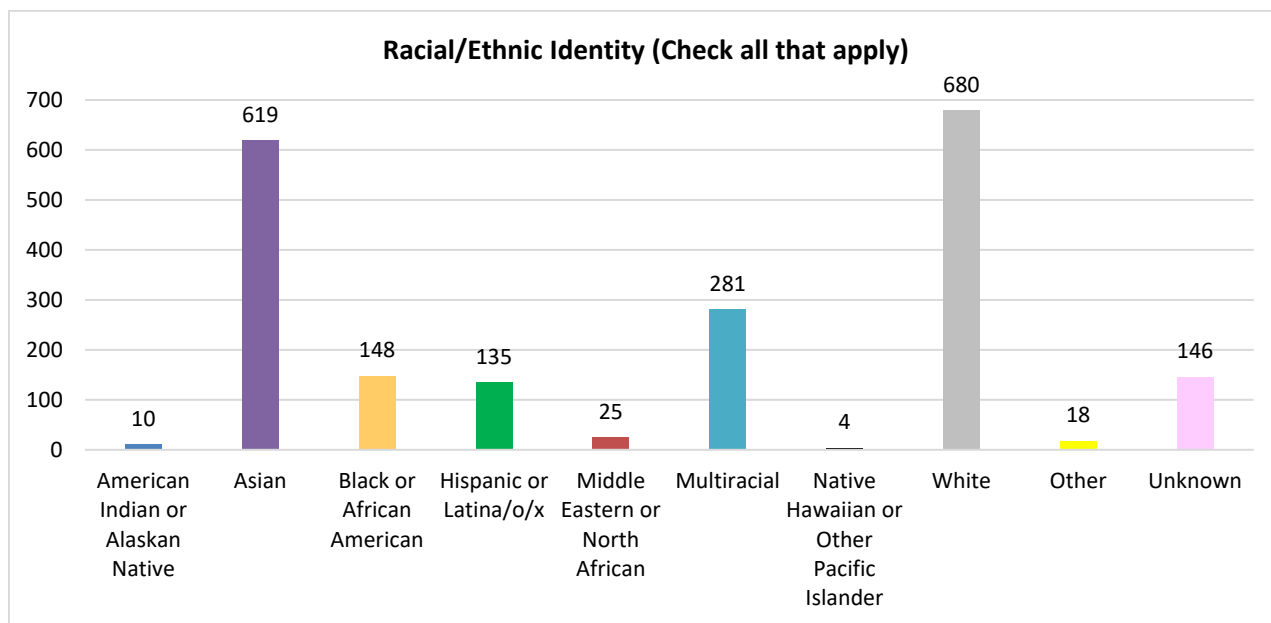


Figure 2. Survey Sample by Gender Identity



Note: This was a check all that apply question, which is why counts are being used rather than percentages. TGQN includes students who reported one or more of any of the following gender identities: trans feminine, trans masculine, gender non-conforming or non-binary, gender queer, gender fluid, two-spirit or questioning.

Figure 3. Survey Sample by Racial/Ethnic Identity



Note: This was a check all that apply question, which is why counts are being used rather than percentages.



Figure 4. Survey Sample by International Student Status

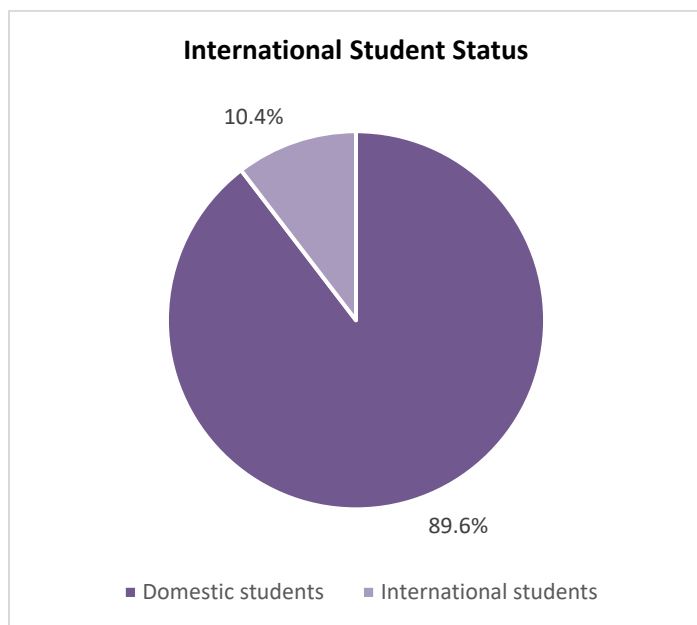


Figure 5. Survey Sample by Greek Status

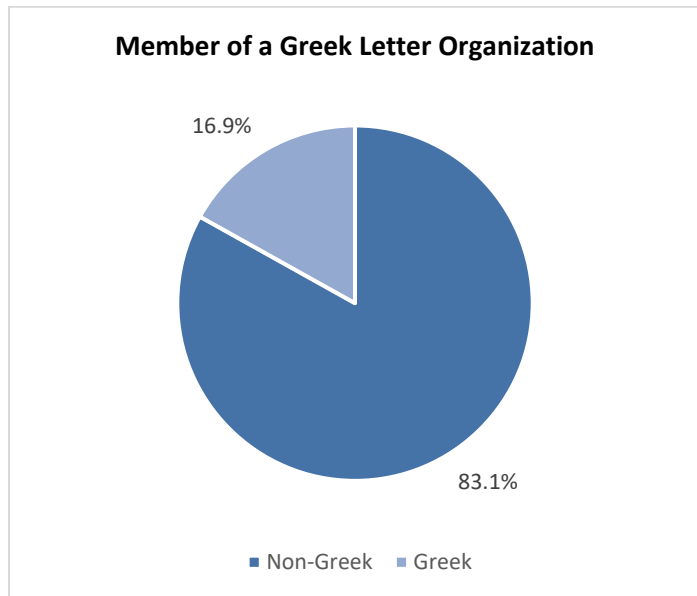




Figure 6. Sample by Varsity Athlete Status

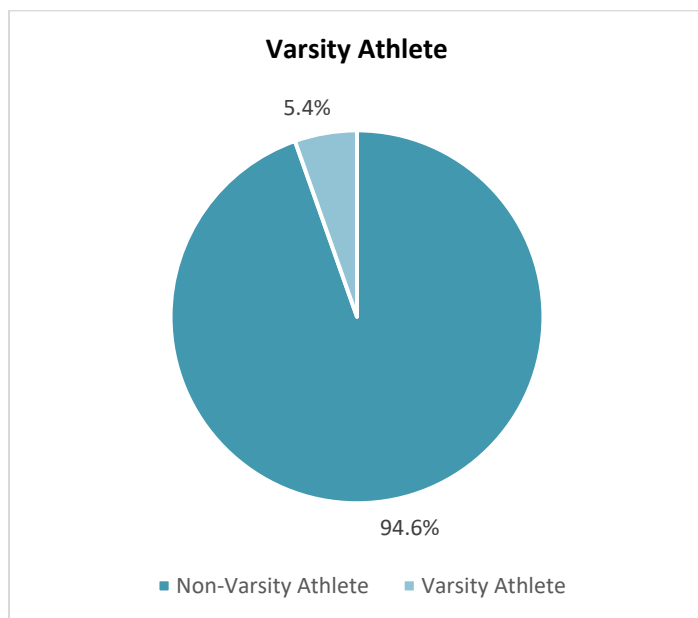
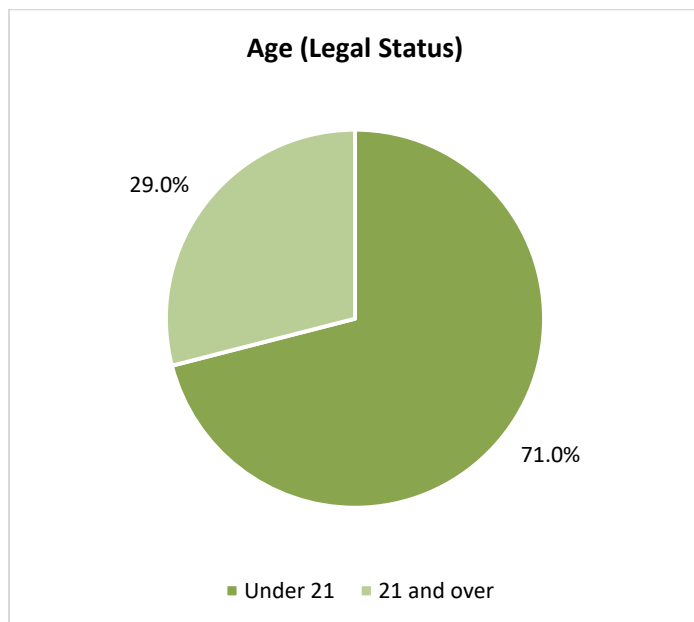


Figure 7. Survey Sample by Age



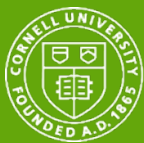


Figure 8. Survey Sample by Recovery Status

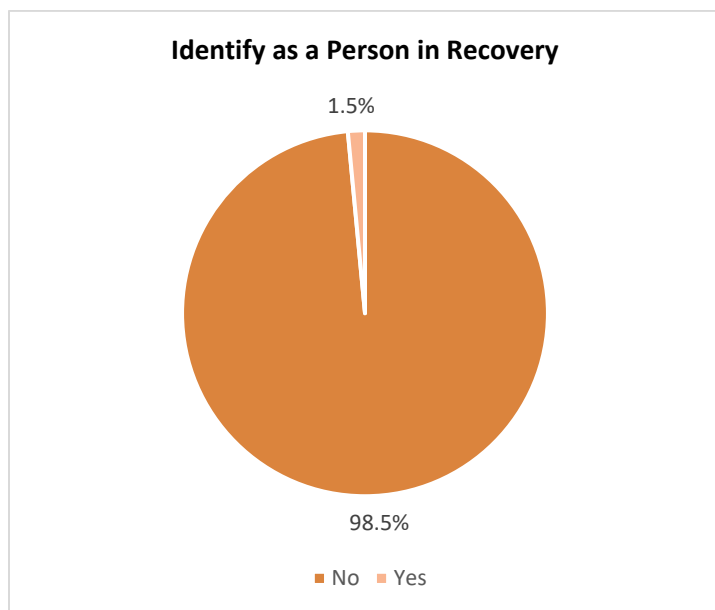


Table 1. Survey Sample by Academic College or School

Academic College or School	N	Percent
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS)	405	20.9%
College of Architecture, Art, and Planning (AAP)	52	2.7%
College of Arts and Sciences (CAS)	594	30.6%
College of Engineering (ENG)	423	21.8%
College of Human Ecology (HUMEC)	128	6.6%
Cornell Ann S. Bowers College of Computing and Information Science (CIS)	9	0.5%
Cornell Jeb E. Brooks School of Public Policy	16	0.8%
Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management	101	5.2%
Nolan School of Hotel Administration	93	4.8%
School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR)	118	6.1%



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Table 2. Respondent Demographics and Fall 2022 Cornell University Enrollment Data

	Fall 2022 Alcohol and Social Life Survey Respondents <i>N</i> = 2,066 Response rate = 40.1%		Cornell University Fall 2022 Enrollment Data <i>N</i> = 15,735	
	N	%	N	%
Class Year				
First-year	549	28.1%	3,579	22.7%
Sophomore	486	24.9%	4,333	27.5%
Junior	477	24.4%	3,939	25.0%
Senior	421	21.5%	3,884	24.7%
Fifth-year senior	22	1.1%	N/A	N/A
Sex Assigned at Birth				
Female	1055	54.9%	8573	54.5%
Male	868	45.1%	7162	45.5%
Racial/Ethnic Identity				
White	680	43.0%	5147	41.9%
Asian	619	39.1%	3670	29.9%
Black	148	9.4%	1150	9.4%
Hispanic	135	8.5%	2311	18.8%
International Status				
International	199	10.4%	1756	10.9%
Domestic	1719	89.6%	14315	89.1%

Alcohol Use

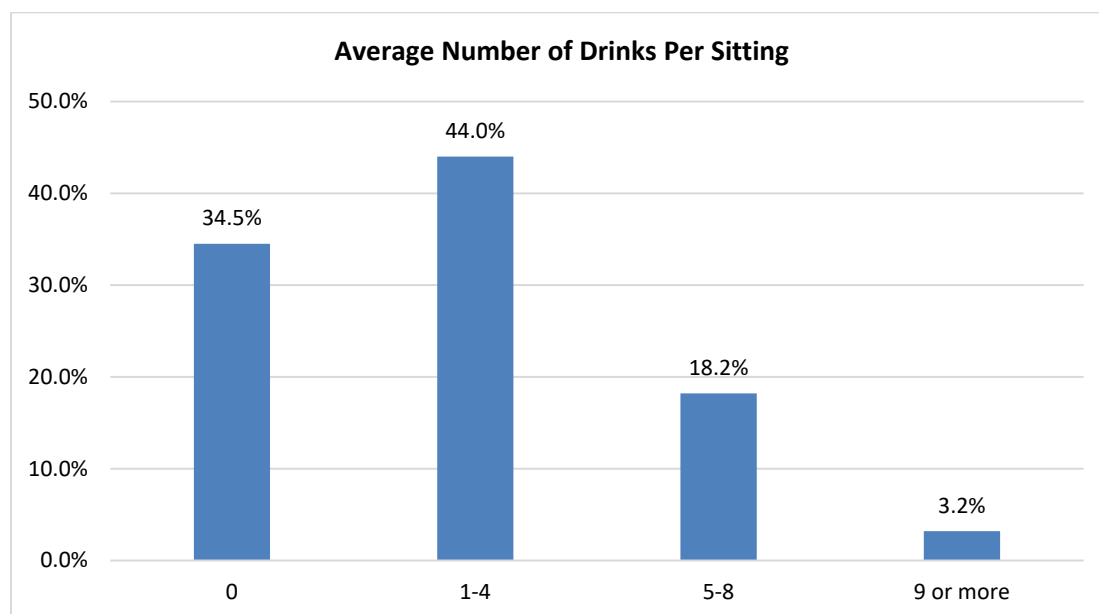
Information about standard serving sizes was shared before questions that asked about alcohol consumption to help students make accurate estimates of the number of standard drinks they consumed.

Prevalence and Quantity of Drinking Alcohol

- Approximately two-thirds (66%) of Cornell undergraduate students reported they drink alcohol.
- Approximately one-third (35%) of Cornell undergraduate students reported they do not drink alcohol.
- The majority of students who do drink alcohol report consuming between one to four standard drinks on average when they drink.



Figure 9. Average Number of Drinks Per Sitting Among Cornell Undergraduate Students



Prevalence of High-Risk Drinking in Last Two Weeks

- 38% of Cornell undergraduate students reported engaging in at least one occasion of high-risk drinking (5 or more drinks in a sitting for males, 4 or more drinks in sitting for females) in the past two weeks.

Frequency of Drinking in Past Month

- 40% of Cornell undergraduate students reported not drinking the past month.
- 63% of Cornell undergraduate students reported drinking once a week or less in the past month.
- 6.6% of Cornell undergraduate students reported drinking 3 or more times a week in the past month.

Locations of Alcohol Use

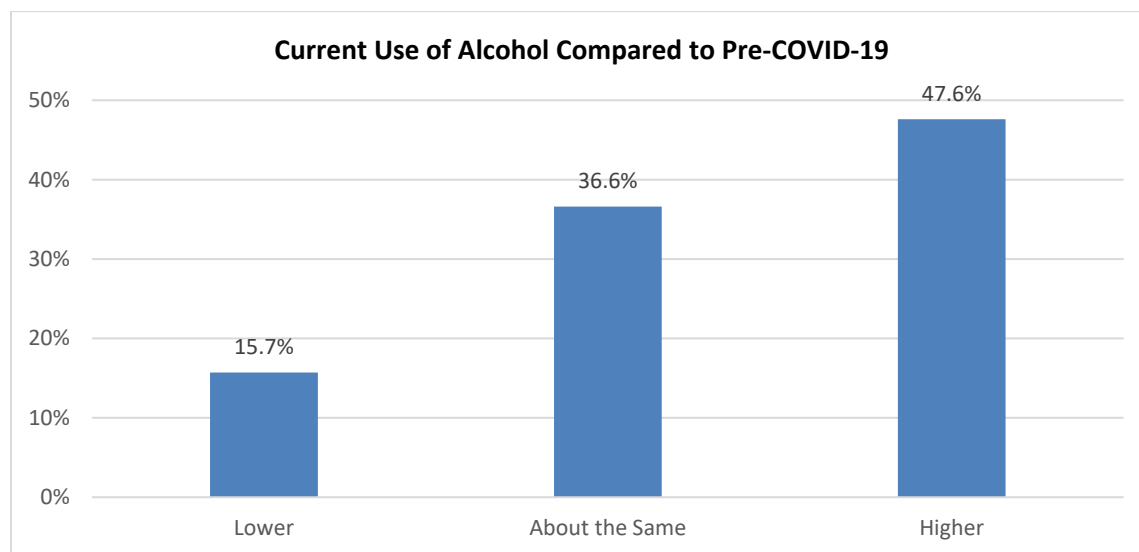
Among students who reported drinking alcohol, Cornell undergraduate students reported consuming alcohol at off-campus houses or apartments not affiliated with a fraternity most frequently (69%), followed by bars or restaurants (52%) and fraternity chapter houses (51%), fraternity annexes (37%) and then residence halls (29%) or other location (14%) least frequently.



COVID-19 Pandemic and Alcohol Use

Students who reported that they drink alcohol were asked to compare their current level of alcohol consumption to their use of alcohol before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 10. Current Use of Alcohol Compared to Pre-COVID-19 Alcohol Use



Other Drug Use

The Alcohol and Social Life Survey also asked students about their use of other drugs in addition to their use of alcohol. Survey respondents were asked about their use of cannabis, cocaine, heroin, MDMA (Ecstasy or Molly), and prescription medications without their own prescription. Electronic cigarettes (e.g., vape, JUUL) were the most common nicotine product used by Cornell undergraduate students. Cannabis was the most used other drug among Cornell undergraduate students. Prescription medications without a prescription and heroin use is very low among Cornell undergraduate students.

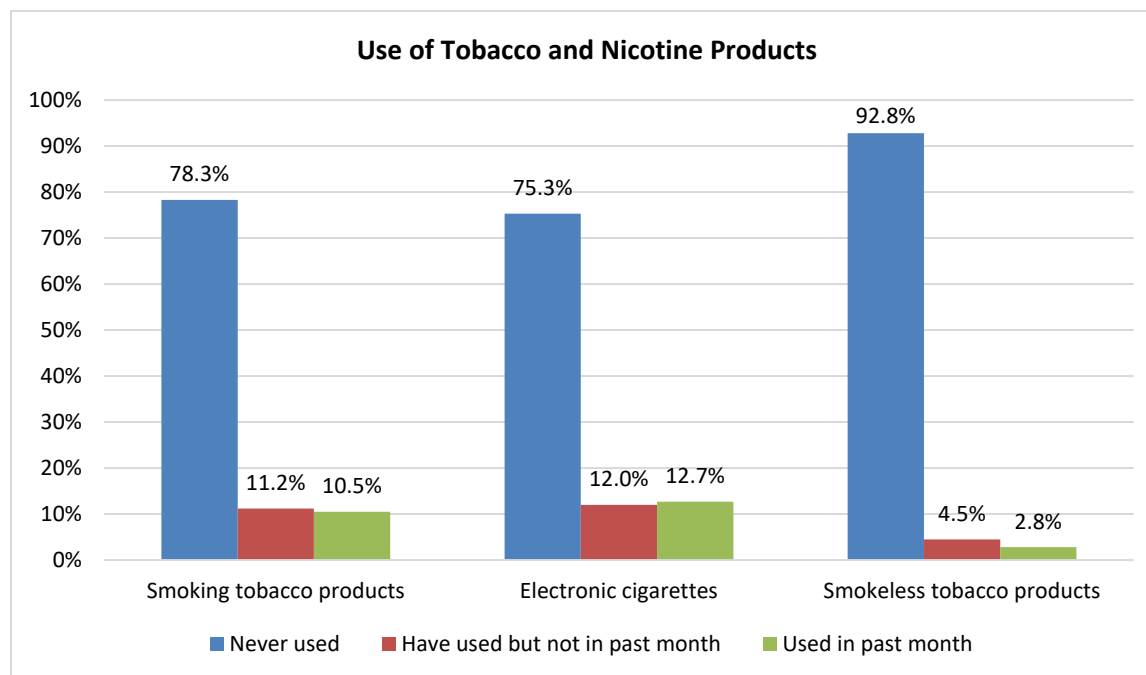
Nicotine Products

The overwhelming majority (93%) of Cornell undergraduate students have never used smokeless tobacco products (e.g., chew or snuff). While the majority of students have never used smoking tobacco products or e-cigarettes, 1 in 4 (25%) Cornell undergraduate students had used an electronic cigarette at least once in their lifetime. The past month smoking tobacco prevalence among Cornell undergraduate students was 11% and the past month e-cigarette prevalence among Cornell undergraduate students was 13%. Additionally, 7.3% of Cornell students reported they were dual users of both smoking tobacco products and electronic cigarettes in the past month. A small percentage of students reported daily use of tobacco and nicotine products in the past month: 1.1% reported daily use in past month of smoking tobacco



products, 3.6% reported daily use in past month of electronic cigarettes, and 0.4% reported daily use in past month of smokeless tobacco products.

Figure 11. Cornell Undergraduate Student Use of Tobacco and Nicotine Products



Other Drugs

Cannabis was the most used other drug with nearly 1 in 4 Cornell undergraduate students reporting using cannabis at least once in the past month. Additionally, the lifetime prevalence of cannabis use among Cornell undergraduate students was 42%. Reported use of cocaine, MDMA, and heroin use was very low among Cornell undergraduate students, with 96% of students reporting they have never used cocaine, 98% of students reporting they have never used MDMA, and 99% of students reporting they have never used heroin. The survey also asked about students' use of prescription medications without their own prescription, which is very low among Cornell undergraduate students. For example, only 2.4% of Cornell undergraduate students reported using prescription stimulants (e.g., Ritalin or Adderall) without their own prescription in the past month.

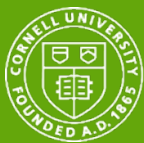


Figure 12. Drug Use Among Cornell Undergraduate Students

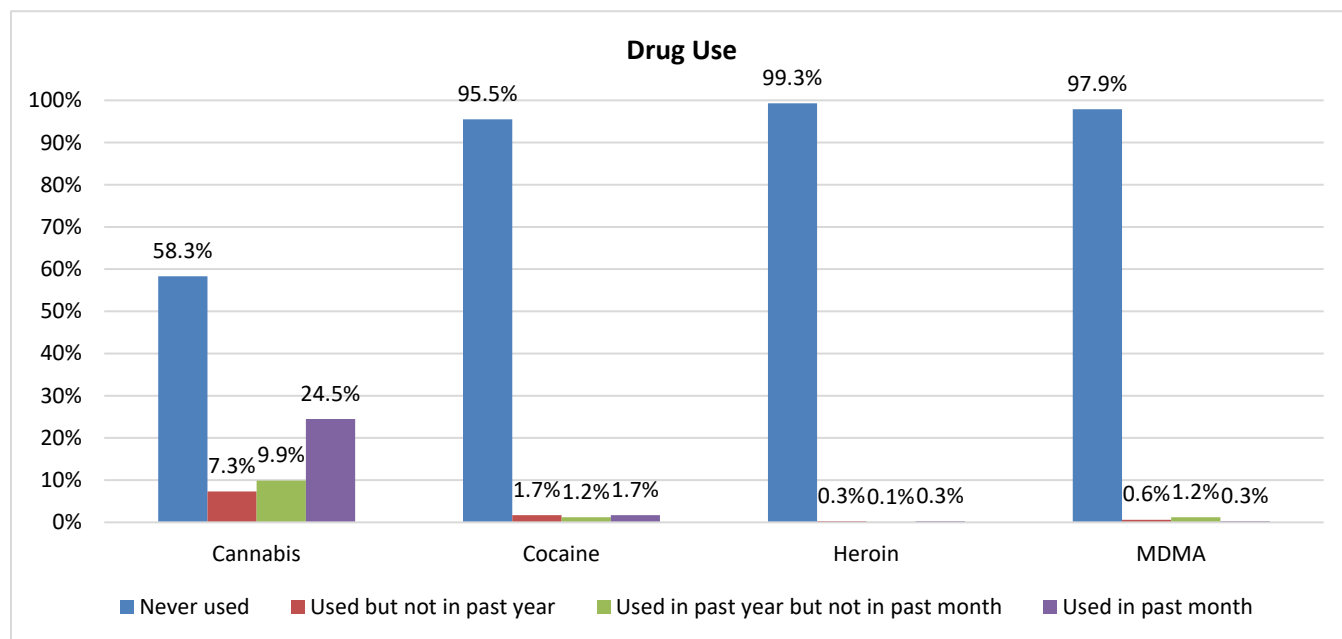
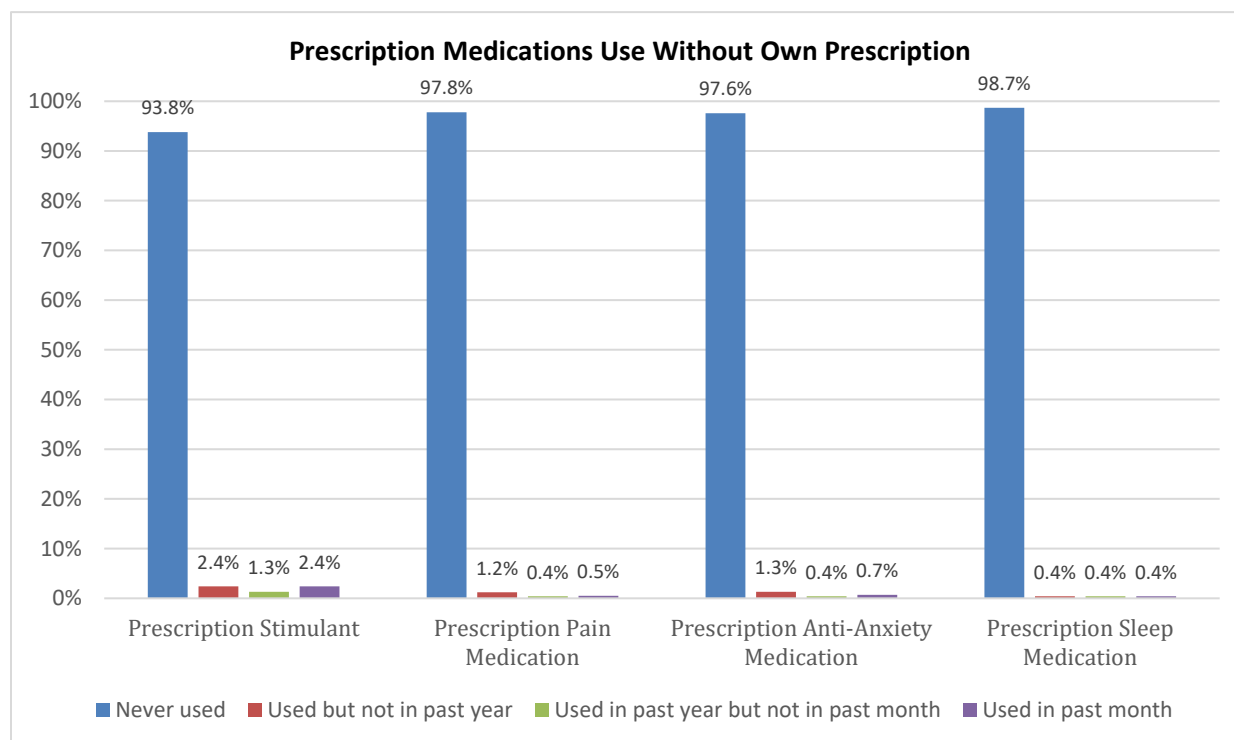


Figure 13. Prescription Medications Without Own Prescription Use Among Cornell Undergraduate Students





Harms Associated with Own AOD Use (Primary Harms)

Harms that a person experiences as a result of their own drinking or drug use are known as primary harms. The top two most common primary harms experienced among Cornell undergraduates were vomiting (33%) and memory loss (26%). Additionally, 9.0% of Cornell undergraduate students thought they may have a drinking or other drug problem in the past year and 4.1% have tried unsuccessfully to stop using alcohol or other drugs in the past year.

The data revealed several positive behavioral norms where the majority of Cornell undergraduate students are not experiencing primary harms from alcohol or other drug use.

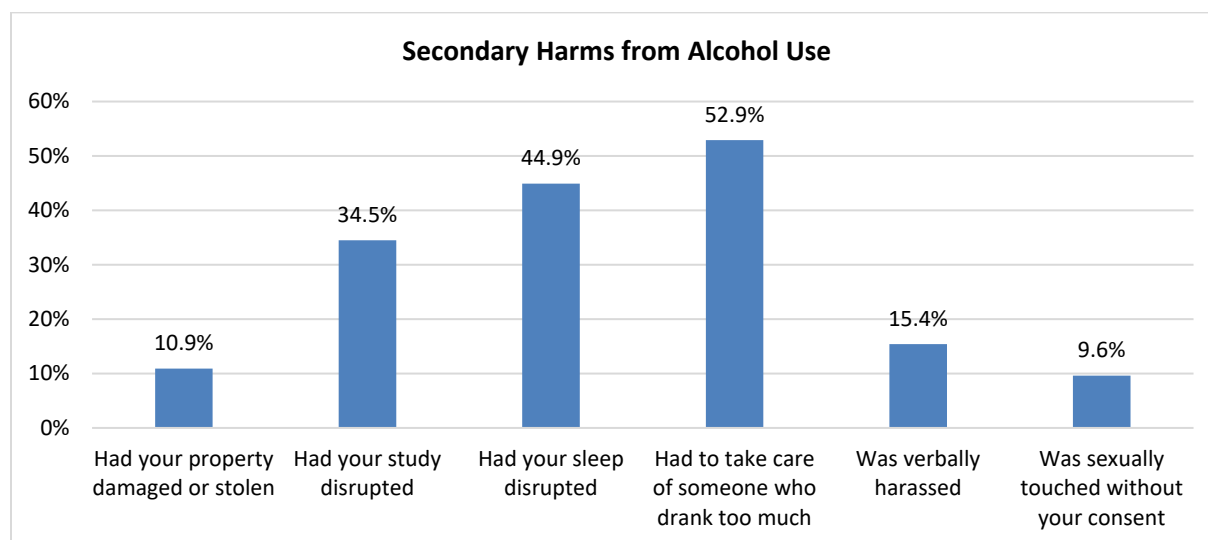
- 96% of Cornell undergrads have not gotten in trouble due to their alcohol or other drug use.
- 92% of Cornell undergrads have not performed poorly on an academic assignment as a result of their alcohol or other drug use.
- 89% of Cornell undergrads have been hurt or injured as a result of their alcohol or other drug use.
- 88% of Cornell undergrads have not engaged in sexual behavior they regretted due to their alcohol or other drug use.
- 85% of Cornell undergrads have not engaged in non-sexual behavior they regretted due to their alcohol or other drug use.
- 82% of Cornell undergrads have not missed a class due to their alcohol or other drug use.
- 74% of Cornell undergrads have not experienced memory loss due to their alcohol or other drug use.

Harms Associated with Others' Alcohol Use (Secondary Harms)

Harms that a person experiences as a result of someone else's alcohol use are known as secondary harms or community harms. The top two most common secondary harms experienced among Cornell undergraduates were having to take care of someone who drank too much (53%) and having their sleep disrupted (45%). The least common secondary harm experienced by Cornell undergraduates was being sexually touched without their consent (9.6%) as a result of someone else's alcohol use.



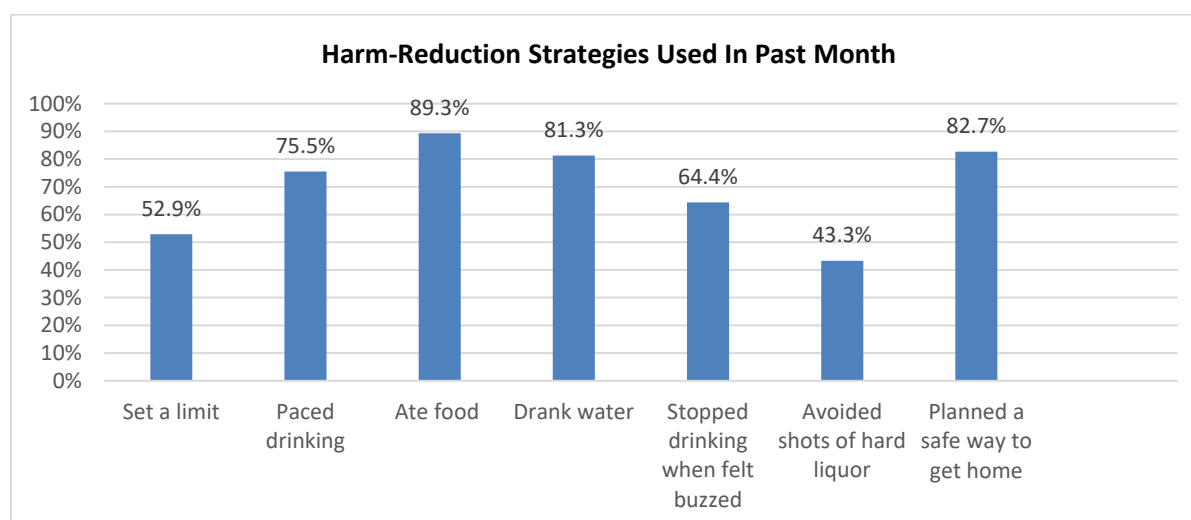
Figure 14. Reported Secondary Harms from Alcohol Use Among Cornell Undergraduate Students



Harm Reduction Strategies

Another set of questions asked students who drink alcohol what harm-reduction strategies they use when drinking. This was a check all that applied question and responders were able to select more than one option if applicable to them. The most popular harm reduction strategy among Cornell undergraduates was “ate food before and/or while drinking alcohol” (89%) and the least popular harm reduction strategy among Cornell students was “avoid shots of hard liquor” (43%). Overall, students reported engaging in harm-reduction strategies at a lower rate compared to previous years the survey was administered.

Figure 15. Harm-Reduction Strategies Used by Cornell Undergraduate Students





Family History of AOD Problems

While genetics are not completely predictive, substance use problems tend to run in families. The survey asked students to share if they have a family history of AOD problems, which allowed for further analysis of the data to see if students with a family history of an AOD problem were more or less likely to drink alcohol. Cornell undergraduate students whose mother and/or father had a known AOD problem were more likely to drink alcohol than those whose mother and/or father did not have a known AOD problem. Nearly 3 out of 5 Cornell undergraduate students (59%) whose mother and/or father had a known AOD problem reported consuming 3 or more drinks when they drank compared to 45% of Cornell undergraduates whose mother and/or father did not have a known AOD problem reported consuming 3 or more drinks when they drank.

Social Norms Around Alcohol Use

The data identified a few positive social norms among Cornell students. 9 out of 10 (90%) Cornell undergraduate students recognized their own responsibility to ask a friend to slow down when a friend was engaging in harmful drinking practices, while fewer Cornell undergraduates (72%) correctly perceived that most of their peers could recognize their responsibility to intervene in the same situation.

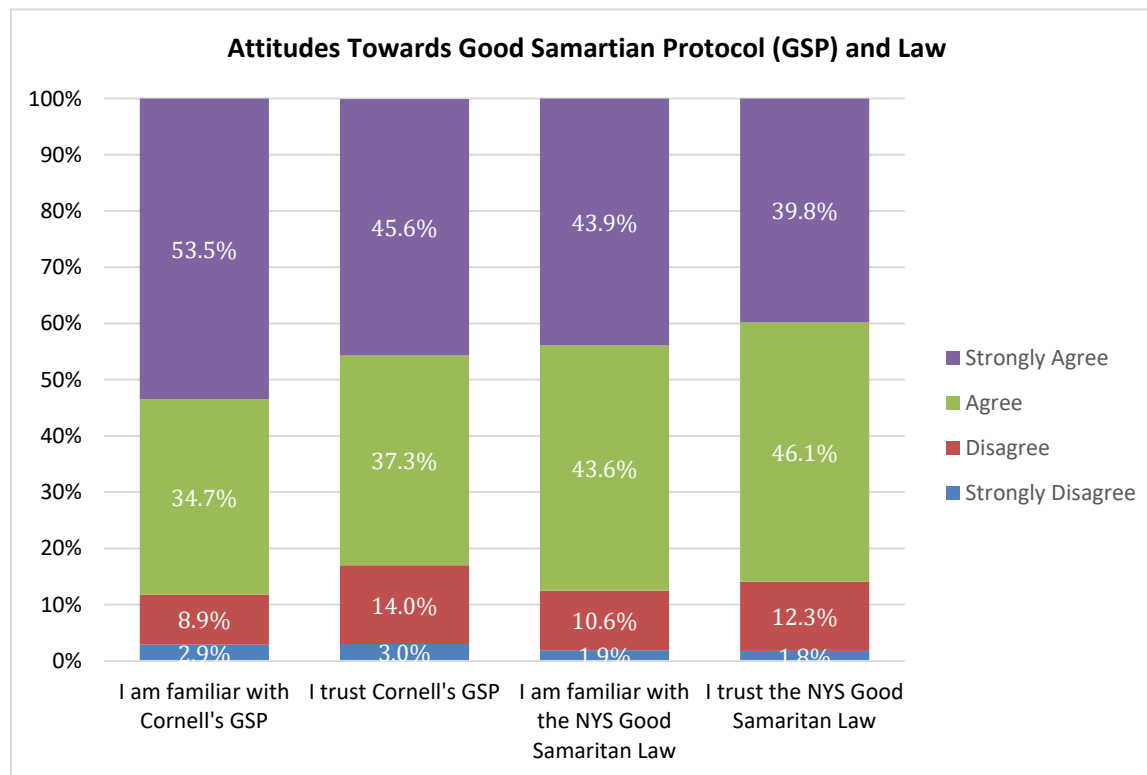
Nearly all (99%) Cornell undergraduate students believed it is important to call for medical assistance when a person is passed out and can't be woken up. Additionally, the majority of Cornell undergraduate students (90%) correctly perceived this norm among most Cornell undergraduate students.

Attitudes toward CU Good Samaritan Protocol and NYS Good Samaritan Law

Students were also asked about their level of familiarity and trust with Cornell's Good Samaritan Protocol and New York State's Good Samaritan law. Slightly more Cornell undergraduate students (88%) reported they are familiar with Cornell's Good Samaritan Protocol than New York State's Good Samaritan Law (83%). A strong majority of Cornell undergraduate students trust Cornell's Good Samaritan Protocol (88%) and New York State's Good Samaritan Law (86%).



Figure 16. Cornell Undergraduate Students' Attitudes Towards Cornell's Good Samaritan Protocol and the New York State Good Samaritan Law



Belonging at Cornell

A large majority of Cornell undergraduate students (86%) feel they belong at Cornell and 87% of Cornell undergraduate students agreed that Cornell provides a supportive environment for students with my identities (e.g., gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, cultural identity, religious identity, etc.). That said, nearly 3 out of 10 Cornell undergraduate students (28%) have experienced bias in the past month due to one or more of their social identities.

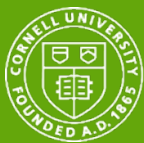


Figure 17. Cornell Undergraduate Students' Level of Agreement with the Statement "I feel that I belong at Cornell"

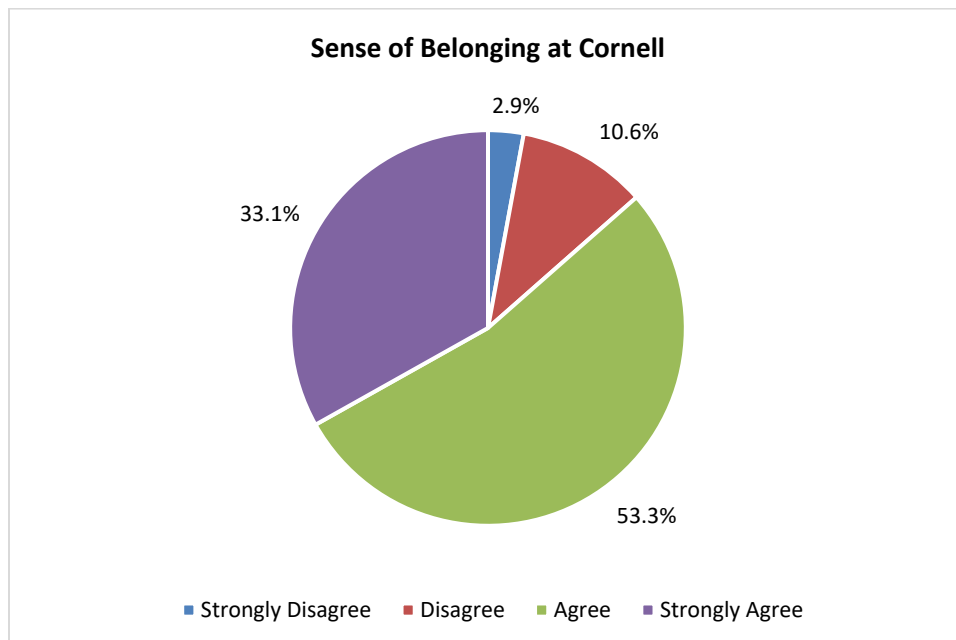
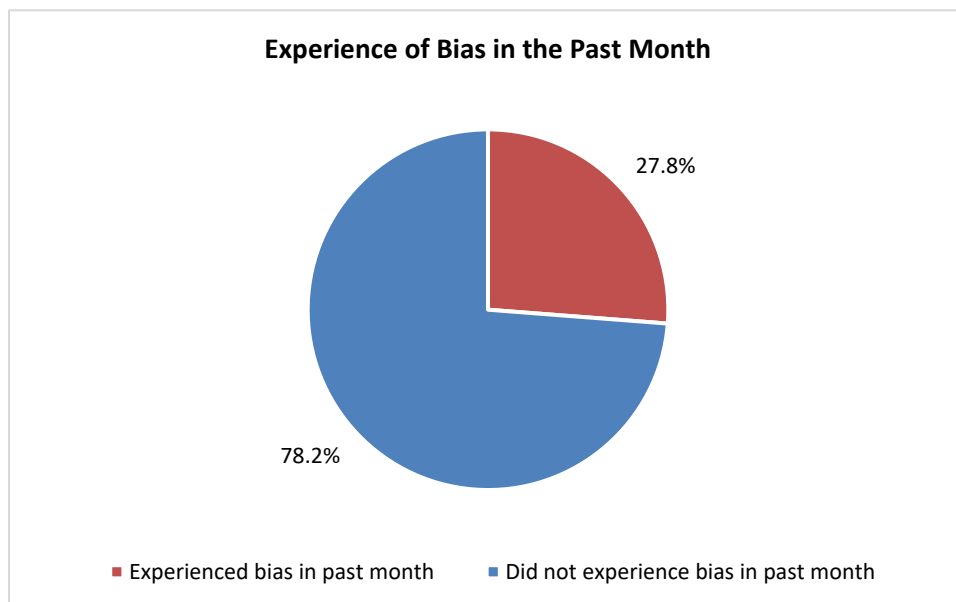


Figure 18. Cornell Undergraduate Students' Experience of Bias in the Past Month





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Alcohol & Other Drug Use by Demographic Factors

There are demographic differences in alcohol and other drug use including by gender identity, legal drinking age status, Greek membership, Varsity athlete status, and racial/ethnic identity.

By Gender Identity

- **Quantity:** Men reported drinking more alcoholic drinks in a sitting on average when they drink at a higher rate than women and individuals who identify as TGQN. Specifically, 5.8% of men, 0.6% of women, and 2.7% of individuals who identify as TGQN reported drinking 9 or more alcoholic drinks on average when they drink.
- **High-Risk Drinking:** Men reported engaging in high-risk drinking at a slightly higher rate than women and individuals who identify as TGQN. Specifically, 39% of men, 37% of women, and 35% of individuals who identify as TGQN engaged in high-risk drinking in the past two weeks.

By Age (Legal Status)

- **Non-drinkers:** 42% of Cornell undergraduate students who are under the age of 21 reported they do not drink alcohol compared to 19% of students who are 21 years or older reported they do not drink alcohol.
- **High-Risk Drinking:** Nearly half (48%) of Cornell students 21 years or older reported engaging in high-risk drinking one or more times in the last two weeks whereas 1 in 3 (34%) Cornell students under the age of 21 reported engaging in high-risk drinking one or more times in the last two weeks.
- **Frequency:** 77% of Cornell undergraduate students 21 or older reported drinking in the past month whereas only 52% of Cornell undergraduates who are under 21 reported drinking alcohol in the past month. Additionally, 13% of Cornell students of legal drinking age reported drinking 3 or more times a week compared to only 3.7% of Cornell students who are underage.
- **Underage Drinking:** Additionally, nearly 4 in 10 (39%) Cornell undergraduate students under the age of 21 years old reported drinking alcohol in a bar or restaurant in the past month at least once, despite not being of legal drinking age.

By Greek Membership

- **Non-drinkers:** 61% of Cornell undergraduate students who are not members of Greek organizations reported they do not drink alcohol compared to only 13% of students who are members of Greek organizations.
- **Quantity:** 7.8% of Cornell undergraduate students who are members of Greek organizations reported drinking 9 or more drinks on average when they drink, compared to 1.9% of Cornell undergraduate students who are not members of Greek organizations.
- **High-Risk Drinking:** 7 out of 10 (71%) of Greek students reported engaging in high-risk drinking one or more times in the last two weeks whereas 3 out of 10 (31%) Cornell students who are not



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members of Greek organizations reported engaging in high-risk drinking one or more times in the last two weeks.

- **Frequency:** Nearly half (46%) of all Cornell undergraduate non-Greek students reported they did not drink in the last 30 days, whereas only 14% of Cornell undergraduate Greek students reported they did not drink in the last 30 days. Additionally, 19% of Cornell Greek students reported drinking 3 or more times a week compared to only 3.9% of Cornell students who are not members of Greek organizations.
- **Smoking tobacco products:** 21% of Greek students reported using smoking tobacco products in the past month compared to 8.1% of non-Greek students.
- **Electronic cigarettes:** 30% of Greek students reported using electronic cigarettes in the past month compared to 8.9% of non-Greek students.
- **Cannabis:** 43% of Greek students reported using cannabis in the past month compared to 21% of non-Greek students.
- **Cocaine:** 5.3% of Greek students reported using cocaine in the past month compared to 1.1% of non-Greek students.

By Varsity Athlete Status

- **Non-drinkers:** 30% of Cornell Varsity athletes do not drink compared to 35% of Cornell undergraduate students who are not Varsity athletes.
- **Quantity:** 6.9% of Cornell Varsity athletes reported drinking 9 or more drinks on average when they drink, compared to 2.7% of Cornell undergraduate students who are not Varsity athletes.
- **High-Risk Drinking:** 49% Cornell Varsity athletes reported engaging in high-risk drinking one or more times in the last two weeks whereas 37% of Cornell students who are not Varsity athletes reported engaging in high-risk drinking one or more times in the last two weeks.
- **Frequency:** 37% of Cornell Varsity athletes reported they did not drink in the last 30 days, whereas only 41% of Cornell undergraduate students who are not Varsity athletes reported they did not drink in the last 30 days.

By Race

- **Non-drinkers:** 49% of students who identify as Black, 44% of students who identify as Asian, and 25% of students who identify as White report that they are non-drinkers.
- **High-Risk Drinking:** Nearly half (49%) of all White students reported engaging in high-risk drinking in the past two weeks, compared to 37% of Hispanic/Latino/a/x students, 26% of Asian students, and 25% of Black students.
- **Frequency:** Only 29% of White students reported they did not drink in the last 30 days compared to 56% of Black students, 50% of Asian students, 44% of Middle Eastern or North African students, and 40% of Hispanic/Latino/a/x students.



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Qualitative Data

There were two qualitative questions asked on the Fall 2022 Alcohol and Social Life Survey.

Do you have any comments about alcohol and the social scene at Cornell?

Four main themes emerged from the 221 responses to the question about alcohol and the social scene at Cornell: 1) social connections and relationships; 2) connection between stress and AOD use; 3) Greek life and the social scene; and 4) impact of AOD on residential communities.

Social Connections and Relationships

There were a wide range of comments related to social connections and relationships with regard to alcohol as part of the social scene. Some survey respondents shared feelings of loneliness connected to their desire to not want to use alcohol or be around alcohol and how they have struggled to find peers who hold similar attitudes. Students who choose not to engage with alcohol also highlighted a fear of judgement for their decision to refrain from drinking and/or partying. Students shared their belief that the Cornell social scene is dominated by drinking and they felt pressure to engage with alcohol by their peers. These students asked for more social opportunities without alcohol present, particularly on the weekend (late night alternative programming). Other students shared positive social experiences that involved drinking with their friends and/or feeling respected by their friends for their decision not to drink. Comments related to social connections were interconnected with elements of fun, power, and risk that influence a student's overall experience with alcohol. Additionally, some students who do drink alcohol described drinking with their close friends or other close relationships as a fun activity.

Quotes that exemplify the social connection and relationship themes include:

Students who don't drink or are not into the party scene rarely have opportunities to socialize on weekend nights. It gets quite lonely being one of those people.

I think that a lot of unhealthy habits have been normalized at Cornell, and being someone who doesn't drink, it is often hard to fit in when I am judged for my decision-making. It can make me feel alienated sometimes because not a lot of people think like me and aren't health conscious and most of the social scene at Cornell revolves around alcohol.

While many people won't judge you for not drinking, the party and social scene at Cornell is dominated by alcohol to the point where it's easy to get sucked into drinking and binge drinking. I also notice a lot of normalization of alcoholism—I know people who drink and mix substances on more than 4 days a week, and every time they do, they drink extremely heavily and black out/throw up. But it appears as "normal" and part of the social scene in some circles.



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As someone who doesn't drink and will not drink, I have never been pressured to consume any substance that I wouldn't want to. Although I was not comfortable attending such parties when I came to campus two years ago, I have learned to enjoy myself in the company of others who participate in these activities that I personally would not partake in.

I don't go out much, the social events I've gone to that weren't super small all had alcohol and I never felt any pressure to drink. I've found alcohol is very much part of the social scene but it's not too hard to avoid.

Connection Between Stress and AOD Use

Students made comments about how they drink alcohol or use other drugs to alleviate stress from intense academic pressures and/or underlying mental health concerns.

Quotes that exemplify the connection between stress and AOD use themes include:

The academic culture pushes people to drink excessively out of stress.

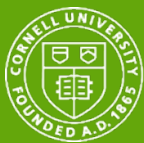
I feel that many people immediately turn to excessive alcohol consumption in order to relieve stress from their academic schedules.

The stress of Cornell forces students into unhealthy habits with alcohol and drugs. It is up to the university to create a more mentally healthy environment if they want to see progress with drug and alcohol abuse.

Alcohol is a coping mechanism for students. Especially first-gen, low-income students. In my experience, there is a big drinking scene here that comes with the big stress of Cornell. This school has brought a lot of us to our lowest points.

Greek Life and the Social Scene

There were a wide range of comments about the Greek life system and the role it plays with regard to alcohol and the social life scene at Cornell. Some students wrote comments about how the Greek culture at Cornell is very strong and drives a lot of the party culture / party scene. There were several comments written by students about how fraternity chapter houses and annexes are common locations where drinking takes place (even though the quantitative data showed that students are also drinking at other locations including off-campus houses and apartments that are not affiliated with Greek life). Other comments included how Greek organizations are hesitant to call for help for AOD emergencies because they are afraid of the consequences. Additionally, other comments were about the reputation of particular types of Greek organizations and how not all Greek chapters are part of the problem.



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Quotes that exemplify the Greek life and the social scene themes include:

While there are spaces for alcohol-free socializing, I think the social scene here is largely dominated by Greek Life and partying (with alcohol involved).

Frat parties and bars are the only place to meet people in a setting with romantic/sexual implications. Considering the stage in life that college kids are in, that's a bad thing.

I think the presence of Greek life on campus creates to a toxic environment in which alcohol and drug use and abuse can lead to harm and student endangerment. Additionally, I believe they are harmful to the general social scene as they are inherently exclusionary and divisive.

It feels much more Greek life dominated than the statistics about Greek involvement suggest. Having transferred from a school without a Greek system, I feel like having Greek life at Cornell has detracted from my social experience.

Cornell's Greek Life is out of control - facing little to no repercussions for blatantly disregarding safety at on and off-campus events. Many students who are currently members of fraternities/sororities have told me that they feel like if they didn't join Greek life, they would have missed out on having friends or being social. While the majority of my friends are in these organizations, I chose not to be because of their history of danger here and the gross way frat brothers treat sorority women. Something should be done before more students die trying to fit into the social scene at Cornell.

I understand the need for restrictions, and I do believe Cornell students are much safer than most other schools but the issues in the past have always come from IFC frats. Multicultural Greek orgs follow guidelines, take extra measures to be safe, etc. school needs to focus on educating masses to inspire students to be safe and to help them watch out for others instead of posing regulations that clearly don't take into account all perspectives. Stop portraying Greek life as bad when most orgs on campus create an amazing safe environment for like-minded peers.

I don't trust Cornell to protect organizations or people who need help as my organization was punished this month for doing this exact thing. There is a reason why Greek culture is hesitant to call for help especially when it concerns the organization as a whole. As the former risk manager of my fraternity, we are deathly afraid of consequences arising from situations in which alcohol is involved and we have to call for help. I've personally driven people I knew had too much to the hospital to avoid calling CUPD. I know the officers themselves mean well, but the universities policies concerning alcohol and Greek life do not do enough to protect their organizations. They protect only the individual calling and the victim. NOT the organization. This creates a culture of fear and needs to change immediately before someone gets really hurt. We need to teach people to drink responsibly instead of fining and prosecuting organizations for providing or endorsing drinking activities. Nip the cycle in the bud through education, not punishment.



Impact of AOD on Residential Communities

Some comments described the impact of the secondary harms of AOD, or harms someone experiences as a result of someone else's drinking or drug use. Several students reported noise complaints, inconsistent accountability and enforcement of policies in on-campus housing communities, and roommate conflicts related to differences in AOD use.

Quotes that exemplify the impact of AOD on residential communities include:

Would be nice if dorm quiet hours were ever actually respected.

I dislike my sleep being disrupted and just last night, I could not sleep because of some drunk person screaming and laughing outside my window.

Improve consistency of alcohol rules across different residence halls. Stop preaching abstinence so much and teach people how to drink responsibly and less frequently.

There should be a question in the random roommate selection survey that asks if you party/drink on the weekends to pair people up that don't - that's where I have issues with my roommate, but I've been told it's not a big enough issue to get a room switch.

What type of late night, alcohol-free campus events would you attend on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday nights from 10pm – 1am?

There were 367 responses that included suggestions of the types of late night, alcohol-free campus events students would like to attend on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights from 10pm to 1am.

Theme	Examples	Quotes
Food	Pizza Boba Baking Cooking Smores Hot cocoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food-related events, fishbowls but with real fish or juice• Pizza making party• Baking or gingerbread houses• Mocktails• Hot cocoa study nights on Thursdays (deadline heavy day)• I will come for free food!• Midnight breakfasts• Cookie decorating• Cheese tasting
Play	Trivia nights Sport events Dancing Games (board, card, video, Bingo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Line Dancing lessons• Game nights (video games, board games, card games, etc.)• Game nights for prizes• Billiards• Spike ball tournament



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	Karaoke Laser tag Legos Escape room Bowling Ice skating Gambling Arcade Tournaments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn to play bridge (card game) • Arcade-type games • Alcohol free dance parties • Night club / dance party without alcohol • Ping pong, foosball or corn hole games or tournaments • Watch parties for sporting events like the World Cup • Silent discos, redemption prom, school dances • Life size Jenga, shuffleboard, bocce, connect four
Outdoors	Campfire Stargazing Hiking / Walks Bonfires Fireworks Rock climbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late night nature walks (did one for owls at sapsucker that was great) • Stargazing • S'more making campfire or bonfires • Outdoor slumber party • Bouncy castles
Identity	Religion Queer BIPOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queer specific events • Cultural events • Bible study nights • Drag nights
Arts	Comedy Concert Movie nights Crafts Painting Poetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint and (nonalcoholic) sip, pumpkin carving/painting, pottery, candle making • Painting plant pots • Painting, writing, some other creative gathering with like-minded individuals • Live music or karaoke • Concerts, stand-up comedy, guest lectures
Celebration	Dances Holidays Festivals Carnivals Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casino night • Social mixers with themes (e.g., autumn, Halloween, winter, holiday, wild west, video game, jungle) and they could be extravagant or extremely simple, just something to mimic a typical party but have it be dry. • Formals/proms could be of interest to many students
Other	Spa nights Social connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events with dogs and/or cats • Tarot/psychic readings • Places to meet new people • Speed dating • Puzzles • Things with free merch • Fan events – Marvel, DC, Harry Potter, Star Wars, Percy Jackson



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Appendix. Additional Data Tables

Alcohol Use

Prevalence and Quantity of Drinking Alcohol

Survey item: On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume when you drink?

Response	I do not drink	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Valid Percent	34.5%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%	11.5%	8.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%

Prevalence of High-Risk Drinking in Last Two Weeks

Survey item: Think back over the LAST 2 WEEKS. For biological males, on how many occasions, if any, have you had five or more alcoholic drinks? For biological females, on how many occasions, if any, have you had four or more alcoholic drinks? (INCLUDES NON-DRINKERS)

Response	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Percent	61.7%	14.8%	9.2%	5.3%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%

Frequency of Drinking in Past Month

Survey item: In the past 30 days, about how frequently did you drink? (INCLUDES NON-DRINKERS)

Response	I did not drink in the last 30 days	Less than once a week	Once a week	Twice a week	3 times a week	4 or more times a week
Percent	39.9%	22.9%	14.8%	15.7%	4.9%	1.7%



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Locations of Alcohol Use

Survey item: Please indicate all the locations where you have consumed alcohol in the past month: Check all that apply. (ONLY INCLUDES DRINKERS)

Frequency (valid percent)	Total % drinking at least once at location
Residence hall	28.5%
Fraternity chapter house	50.5%
Fraternity annex	37.2%
Off-campus house or apartment NOT affiliated with a fraternity	69.0%
Bar or restaurant	51.8%
Other location	14.2%

COVID-19 Pandemic and Alcohol Use

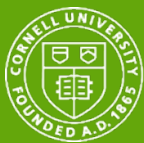
Survey item: Compared to my alcohol consumption before the COVID-19 pandemic, my current use of alcohol is. (ONLY INCLUDES DRINKERS)

Response	Higher	About the Same	Lower
Valid percent	47.6%	36.6%	15.7%

Harms Associated with Own AOD Use (Primary Harms)

Survey item: In the past year, how often have you experienced the following due to your alcohol or other drug use? (INCLUDES NON-DRINKERS & NON-DRUG USERS)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10 or more times
Had a memory loss	74.4%	9.6%	5.6%	5.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Got in trouble with the police, residence hall, or other college authorities	95.9%	2.9%	0.8%	0.5%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Vomited	66.9%	13.1%	7.8%	8.4%	2.0%	1.7%
Missed a class	81.8%	6.7%	4.2%	4.7%	1.2%	1.4%
Performed poorly on a test or important project	91.5%	4.5%	2.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Been hurt or injured	88.6%	6.8%	2.4%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%



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Thought you might have a drinking or other drug problem	91.0%	4.0%	2.1%	1.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Tried unsuccessfully to stop using alcohol or other drugs	95.9%	1.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Engaged in sexual behavior that you regret	88.2%	6.7%	2.7%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Engaged in non-sexual behavior that you regret (e.g., got in an argument or fight, posted something on social media)	85.4%	7.1%	3.3%	2.9%	0.7%	0.7%

Harms Associated with Others' Alcohol Use (Secondary Harms)

Survey item: In the past year, how often have you experienced the following due to another student who had been drinking? (INCLUDES NON-DRINKERS & NON-DRUG USERS)

Harm	Never	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10 or more times
Had your property damaged or stolen	89.1%	6.5%	2.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Had your study disrupted	65.5%	9.4%	8.0%	10.9%	2.1%	4.1%
Had your sleep disrupted	55.1%	11.9%	10.6%	13.3%	3.5%	5.6%
Had to take care of someone who drank too much	47.1%	18.6%	14.7%	14.4%	2.6%	2.5%
Was verbally harassed	84.6%	7.2%	4.2%	2.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Was sexually touched without your consent	90.4%	5.6%	2.5%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%

Harm Reduction Strategies

Survey item: In the past 30 days, have you done any of the following while drinking alcohol? (ONLY INCLUDES DRINKERS)

Harm reduction strategy	Yes
Set a limit before starting to drink	52.9%
Paced your drinking	75.5%
Ate food before and/or while drinking alcohol	89.3%
Drank water while drinking alcohol	81.3%
Stopped drinking when you felt buzzed	64.4%
Avoided shots of hard liquor	43.3%
Planned a safe way to get home (walk, designated driver, cab, bus, etc.)	82.7%



Social Norms Around Alcohol Use

	Yes
I believe it is my responsibility to ask a friend to slow down if they are drinking excessively.	89.7%
I think that most Cornell undergraduates (51% or more) believe it is their responsibility to ask a friend to slow down if they are drinking excessively.	71.5%

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
I believe it is important to call for medical assistance when a person is passed out and can't be woken up.	0.3%	1.0%	18.1%	80.6%
I think that most Cornell undergraduates (51% or more) believe that it is important to call for medical assistance when a person is passed out and can't be woken up.	0.8%	9.7%	37.0%	52.5%
I am familiar with Cornell's Good Samaritan Protocol.	2.9%	8.9%	34.7%	53.5%
I am familiar with New York State's Good Samaritan Law.	3.0%	14.0%	37.3%	45.6%
I trust Cornell's Good Samaritan Protocol.	1.9%	10.6%	43.6%	43.9%
I trust New York State's Good Samaritan Law.	1.8%	12.3%	46.1%	39.8%



Other Drug Use

Nicotine Products

Survey item: The following questions ask about your use of tobacco and nicotine products. Please select the appropriate response for each item.

	Never used	Have used but not in past month	Used 1-9 days in past month	Used 10-19 days in past month	Used 20-29 days in past month	Used daily in past month
<i>Smoking tobacco products (e.g., cigarettes, cigars, hookah, cheroots, etc.)</i>	78.3%	11.2%	8.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%
<i>Electronic cigarettes (e.g., e-cigs, vapes, JUULs, etc.)</i>	75.3%	12.0%	6.9%	1.6%	0.5%	3.6%
<i>Smokeless tobacco products (e.g., chew, snuff, etc.)</i>	92.8%	4.5%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

	Never used	Have used but not in past month	Used in past month
<i>Smoking tobacco products (e.g., cigarettes, cigars, hookah, cheroots, etc.)</i>	78.3%	11.2%	10.5%
<i>Electronic cigarettes (e.g., e-cigs, vapes, JUULs, etc.)</i>	75.3%	12.0%	12.7%
<i>Smokeless tobacco products (e.g., chew, snuff, etc.)</i>	92.8%	4.5%	2.8%

Overlap of Smoking Tobacco Product Use and Electronic Cigarette Use

		<i>Electronic cigarette use</i>		
		Never used	Have used but not in past month	Used in past month (collapsed)
<i>Smoking</i>	Never used	72.2%	3.6%	2.4%
	Have used but not in past month	1.9%	6.8%	2.3%



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	Used in past month (collapsed)	1.2%	1.4%	7.3%
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Other Drug Use: Cannabis, Cocaine, Heroin, and MDMA

Survey item: “The following questions ask about your use of other drugs. Please select the appropriate response for each item.”

	Never used	Have used but not in past year	Have used in past year but not in past month	Have used once or twice in past month	Have used three or more times in past month	Used daily in past month
Cannabis/ Marijuana (e.g., smoking, vaping, edibles)	58.3%	7.3%	9.9%	10.5%	10.1%	3.9%
Cocaine	95.5%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Heroin	99.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
MDMA (Ecstasy or Molly)	97.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

Other Drug Use: Prescription Medications Without Own Prescription

Survey item: “The following questions ask about your use of prescription medications without your own prescription. Please select the appropriate response for each item.”

	Never used	Have used but not in past year	Have used in past year but not in past month	Have used once or twice in past month	Have used three or more times in past month	Used daily in past month
Prescription stimulant (e.g., Ritalin, Adderall, Concerta, or Dexedrine)	93.8%	2.4%	1.3%	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%
Prescription pain medication (e.g., oxycodone or hydrocodone)	97.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Prescription anti-anxiety medication (e.g., Valium or Xanax)	97.6%	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	<0.1%	0.3%
Prescription sleep medication (e.g., Ambien or Lunesta)	98.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%



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Family History of AOD Problems

Survey item: Have any of your family members had alcohol or other drug problems? (Check all that apply)

Family member	Yes (Valid percent)
Mother	2.9%
Father	8.0%
Stepparent	1.0%
Sibling	2.8%
Grandparent	14.4%
Aunt/Uncle	14.3%
None	64.5%

Mother and/or Father AOD problem, by Drinking Pattern

Survey item: On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume when you drink?

Response	I do not drink	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	34.5%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%	11.5%	8.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%
Mother and/or Father had AOD problem	33.3%	7.4%	N/A	18.5%	14.8%	11.1%	7.4%	N/A	3.7%	3.7%
Mother and/or Father did NOT have AOD problem	36.3%	8.5%	10.4%	13.4%	11.3%	8.1%	5.3%	2.4%	1.3%	2.8%



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Belonging at Cornell

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I feel that I belong at Cornell.	2.9%	10.6%	53.3%	33.1%
Cornell provides a supportive environment for students with my identities (e.g., gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, cultural identity, religious identity, etc.).	2.5%	10.5%	61.4%	25.6%

	Yes
In the last month, I experienced bias based on one or more of my identities (e.g., gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, cultural identity, religious identity, etc.).	27.8%

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	Mixed or neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly agree
I lead a purposeful and meaningful life.	3.8%	3.0%	4.2%	11.7%	16.2%	38.6%	22.4%
My social relationships are supportive and rewarding.	3.4%	2.9%	3.5%	8.4%	14.6%	41.8%	25.5%
I am engaged and interested in my daily activities.	3.5%	4.1%	5.6%	9.8%	20.0%	39.1%	17.9%
I actively contribute to the happiness and well-being of others.	3.3%	1.4%	1.7%	10.3%	19.6%	39.9%	23.8%
I am competent and capable in the activities that are important to me.	3.3%	1.7%	3.0%	8.1%	15.8%	41.4%	26.7%
I am a good person and live a good life.	3.2%	1.3%	2.3%	10.1%	16.3%	39.5%	27.4%
I am optimistic about my future.	3.7%	3.2%	4.6%	9.6%	16.9%	35.3%	26.7%
People respect me.	3.1%	2.0%	3.1%	12.0%	17.1%	42.8%	20.0%



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Alcohol Use by Demographic Factors

The following tables display alcohol and other drug use by demographic factors including by gender identity, sex assigned at birth, legal drinking age status, Greek membership, Varsity athlete status, and racial/ethnic identity.

By Gender Identity

Survey item: On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume when you drink?

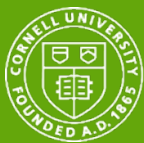
Response	I do not drink	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	34.5%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%	11.5%	8.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%
Woman	34.4%	10.5%	12.5%	15.2%	13.1%	8.2%	3.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%
Man	34.5%	6.1%	7.7%	12.2%	10.2%	9.6%	7.6%	4.3%	1.9%	5.8%
TGQN	33.3%	9.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	8.0%	6.7%	0%	0%	2.7%

Survey item: Think back over the LAST 2 WEEKS. For biological males, on how many occasions, if any, have you had five or more alcoholic drinks? For biological females, on how many occasions, if any, have you had four or more alcoholic drinks? (INCLUDE NON-DRINKERS)

Response	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	61.7%	14.8%	9.2%	5.3%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Woman	63.0%	15.8%	9.0%	5.0%	3.3%	2.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Man	60.8%	13.4%	9.0%	6.0%	4.1%	2.2%	1.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%
TGQN	65.3%	16.0%	8.0%	5.3%	1.3%	2.7%	0%	0%	0%	1.3%

Survey item: In the past 30 days, about how frequently did you drink? (INCLUDE NON-DRINKERS)

Response	I did not drink in the last 30 days	Less than once a week	Once a week	Twice a week	3 times a week	4 or more times a week
Overall	39.9%	22.9%	14.8%	15.7%	4.9%	1.7%
Woman	39.7%	23.3%	16.3%	16.0%	4.0%	0.8%
Man	40.4%	23.0%	12.8%	15.4%	6.0%	2.5%
TGQN	36.0%	28.0%	20.0%	12.0%	2.7%	1.3%



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By Assigned Sex at Birth (ASAB)

Survey item: On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume when you drink?

Response	I do not drink	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	34.5%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%	11.5%	8.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%
Female	34.8%	10.5%	12.3%	15.1%	13.1%	8.0%	3.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%
Male	35.2%	6.2%	7.9%	12.0%	9.8%	9.6%	7.5%	4.1%	1.9%	5.8%

Note: Data suppressed for "Intersex" category due to low numbers (n<10).

Survey item: Think back over the LAST 2 WEEKS. For biological males, on how many occasions, if any, have you had five or more alcoholic drinks? For biological females, on how many occasions, if any, have you had four or more alcoholic drinks? (INCLUDE NON-DRINKERS)

Response	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	61.7%	14.8%	9.2%	5.3%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Female	63.0%	16.2%	9.0%	5.0%	2.8%	2.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Male	61.5%	12.8%	8.9%	5.9%	4.1%	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%

Note: Data suppressed for "Intersex" category due to low numbers (n<10).

Survey item: In the past 30 days, about how frequently did you drink? (INCLUDES NON-DRINKERS)

Response	I did not drink in the last 30 days	Less than once a week	Once a week	Twice a week	3 times a week	4 or more times a week
Overall	39.9%	22.9%	14.8%	15.7%	4.9%	1.7%
Female	40.2%	23.1%	16.4%	15.7%	3.7%	1.0%
Male	40.9%	22.6%	13.1%	15.0%	6.1%	2.3%

Note: Data suppressed for "Intersex" category due to low numbers (n<10).

By Age (Legal Status)

Survey item: On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume when you drink?

Response	I do not drink	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	34.5%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%	11.5%	8.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%
Under 21	41.7%	7.1%	9.0%	12.0%	9.9%	8.6%	5.5%	2.3%	1.3%	2.7%
21 & Over	19.3%	11.7%	13.0%	17.7%	15.7%	9.2%	5.1%	3.1%	1.6%	3.6%



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Survey item: Think back over the LAST 2 WEEKS. For biological males, on how many occasions, if any, have you had five or more alcoholic drinks? For biological females, on how many occasions, if any, have you had four or more alcoholic drinks? (INCLUDE NON-DRINKERS)

Response	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	61.7%	14.8%	9.2%	5.3%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Under 21	66.5%	13.0%	8.7%	4.7%	3.2%	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
21 & Over	52.2%	19.2%	9.5%	7.1%	3.8%	3.6%	1.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.9%

Survey item: In the past 30 days, about how frequently did you drink? (INCLUDES NON-DRINKERS)

Response	I did not drink in the last 30 days	Less than once a week	Once a week	Twice a week	3 times a week	4 or more times a week
Overall	39.9%	22.9%	14.8%	15.7%	4.9%	1.7%
Under 21	47.8%	21.5%	13.0%	14.0%	2.9%	0.8%
21 & Over	23.3%	26.5%	18.9%	18.0%	9.8%	3.5%

By Age (Legal Status), By Location

Age (Legal Status)	Bar or Restaurant						
		0 times	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 or more times
	Under 21	61.0%	20.2%	7.7%	5.6%	2.3%	3.2%
	21 & Over	27.5%	28.7%	19.3%	8.7%	5.3%	10.6%

By Greek Membership

Survey item: On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume when you drink?

Response	I do not drink	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	34.5%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%	11.5%	8.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%
Non-Greek	39.4%	9.2%	10.4%	12.6%	10.4%	7.6%	5.2%	1.9%	1.3%	1.9%
Greek	12.8%	5.3%	9.7%	19.9%	17.4%	13.7%	6.2%	5.3%	1.9%	7.8%



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Survey item: Think back over the LAST 2 WEEKS. For biological males, on how many occasions, if any, have you had five or more alcoholic drinks? For biological females, on how many occasions, if any, have you had four or more alcoholic drinks? (INCLUDE NON-DRINKERS)

Response	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	61.7%	14.8%	9.2%	5.3%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Non-Greek	69.1%	13.1%	7.5%	4.5%	2.1%	1.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
Greek	28.6%	23.3%	16.0%	9.4%	10.1%	6.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%

Survey item: In the past 30 days, about how frequently did you drink? (INCLUDE NON-DRINKERS)

Response	I did not drink in the last 30 days	Less than once a week	Once a week	Twice a week	3 times a week	4 or more times a week
Overall	39.9%	22.9%	14.8%	15.7%	4.9%	1.7%
Non-Greek	45.8%	24.7%	14.2%	11.3%	3.1%	0.8%
Greek	14.4%	14.4%	17.8%	34.7%	13.4%	5.3%

Varsity Athlete

Survey item: On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume when you drink?

Response	I do not drink	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	34.5%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%	11.5%	8.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%
Non-Varsity Athlete	35.3%	8.7%	10.5%	14.0%	11.6%	8.5%	5.3%	2.4%	1.0%	2.7%
Varsity Athlete	29.7%	5.9%	7.9%	9.9%	10.9%	10.9%	6.9%	5.0%	5.9%	6.9%



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Survey item: Think back over the LAST 2 WEEKS. For biological males, on how many occasions, if any, have you had five or more alcoholic drinks? For biological females, on how many occasions, if any, have you had four or more alcoholic drinks? (INCLUDE NON-DRINKERS)

Response	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	61.7%	14.8%	9.2%	5.3%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Non-Varsity Athlete	63.1%	14.3%	8.7%	5.1%	3.5%	2.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%
Varsity Athlete	51.0%	20.0%	14.0%	8.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0%	0%	2.0%	0%

Survey item: In the past 30 days, about how frequently did you drink? (INCLUDES NON-DRINKERS)

Response	I did not drink in the last 30 days	Less than once a week	Once a week	Twice a week	3 times a week	4 or more times a week
Overall	39.9%	22.9%	14.8%	15.7%	4.9%	1.7%
Non-Varsity Athlete	40.8%	22.7%	14.6%	15.4%	5.0%	1.5%
Varsity Athlete	36.6%	24.8%	20.8%	12.9%	3.0%	2.0%

By Race

Survey item: On average, how many alcoholic drinks do you consume when you drink?

	I do not drink	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	34.5%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%	11.5%	8.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%
Asian	44.0%	11.7%	9.8%	12.1%	7.6%	7.8%	3.5%	1.8%	0.2%	1.7%
Black or African American	49.0%	9.7%	8.3%	7.6%	9.7%	6.9%	4.8%	0%	0.7%	3.4%
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	31.5%	8.5%	13.8%	16.2%	10.8%	6.2%	6.2%	3.1%	1.5%	2.3%
Middle Eastern / North African	34.8%	0%	21.7%	8.7%	4.3%	13.0%	0%	8.7%	0%	8.7%
White	25.4%	6.5%	9.2%	17.3%	15.8%	9.7%	7.1%	2.7%	2.4%	4.0%
Multiracial	30.4%	7.2%	11.2%	12.3%	13.0%	10.9%	5.8%	4.3%	1.8%	2.9%

Note: Data suppressed for “American Indian or Alaskan Native” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” categories due to low counts (n<10), in order to protect the identities of individuals.



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Survey item: Think back over the LAST 2 WEEKS. For biological males, on how many occasions, if any, have you had five or more alcoholic drinks? For biological females, on how many occasions, if any, have you had four or more alcoholic drinks? (INCLUDES NON-DRINKERS)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Overall	61.7%	14.8%	9.2%	5.3%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Asian	74.4%	11.3%	6.5%	3.5%	2.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Black or African American	75.5%	9.1%	4.9%	5.6%	2.1%	2.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	63.0%	15.0%	10.2%	3.9%	1.6%	3.1%	1.6%	1.6%	0%	0%
Middle Eastern / North African	56.5%	8.7%	13.0%	13.0%	0%	4.3%	0%	0%	0%	4.3%
White	50.7%	19.8%	11.6%	6.3%	4.8%	3.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%
Multiracial	55.6%	14.2%	10.9%	7.3%	4.4%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.5%

Survey item: In the past 30 days, about how frequently did you drink? (INCLUDE NON-DRINKERS)

Response	I did not drink in the last 30 days	Less than once a week	Once a week	Twice a week	3 times a week	4 or more times a week
Overall	39.9%	22.9%	14.8%	15.7%	4.9%	1.7%
Asian	49.9%	25.1%	11.3%	11.0%	2.2%	0.5%
Black or African American	55.9%	20.7%	11.7%	9.0%	2.1%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	40.0%	26.9%	13.1%	16.2%	3.8%	0%
Middle Eastern / North African	43.5%	17.4%	21.7%	13.0%	0%	4.3%
White	29.2%	21.3%	20.0%	19.9%	7.0%	2.7%
Multiracial	36.5%	22.3%	13.9%	17.5%	7.7%	2.2%



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Other Drug Use, By Greek Membership

		Never used	Have used but not in past month	Used 1-9 days in past month	Used 10-19 days in past month	Used 20-29 days in past month	Used daily in past month
Smoking tobacco products (e.g., cigarettes, cigars, hookah, cheroots, etc.)	Overall	78.3%	11.2%	8.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%
	Greek	61.7%	17.3%	16.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%
	Non-Greek	82.0%	10.0%	6.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%
Electronic cigarettes (e.g., e-cigs, vapes, JUULs, etc.)	Overall	75.3%	12.0%	6.9%	1.6%	0.5%	3.6%
	Greek	55.2%	14.8%	14.8%	4.3%	2.5%	8.3%
	Non-Greek	79.6%	11.5%	5.1%	1.1%	0.1%	2.6%
Smokeless tobacco products (e.g., chew, snuff, etc.)	Overall	92.8%	4.5%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	Greek	85.8%	7.1%	4.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
	Non-Greek	94.5%	3.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

Other Drug Use by Greek Status

		Never used	Have used but not in past year	Have used in past year but not in past month	Have used once or twice in past month	Have used three or more times in past month	Used daily in past month
Cannabis / Marijuana (e.g., smoking, vaping, edibles)	Overall	58.3%	7.3%	9.9%	10.5%	10.1%	3.9%
	Non-Greek	63.9%	6.4%	8.9%	9.1%	8.3%	3.4%
	Greek	29.8%	13.2%	14.2%	17.2%	18.5%	7.1%
Cocaine	Overall	95.5%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%
	Non-Greek	97.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
	Greek	86.7%	5.0%	3.1%	3.4%	1.9%	0%
Heroin	Overall	99.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Non-Greek	99.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Greek	98.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0%	0%	0%
MDMA (Ecstasy or Molly)	Overall	97.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Non-Greek	98.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Greek	94.4%	1.9%	3.7%	0%	0%	0%