

High-risk alcohol use at UW-Madison

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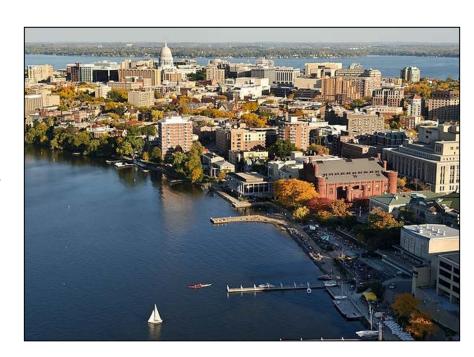
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Context of UW-Madison Alcohol Culture

- 50% of students exhibit high-risk drinking behaviors.
 The national average is 36%.
- Alcohol Density: 375 alcohol establishments in a 3-mile radius of campus; more than 200 are in the 53703 ZIP code.
- Average PBT of students transported to detox is .222.





High-risk drinking is a social justice issue

- High-risk alcohol use at UW-Madison exceeds that of our comparison schools (AlcoholEdu)
- Sharing data from the following sources:
 - AlcoholEdu (2017)
 - Color of Drinking (2015, 2018)
 - Healthy Minds (2016, will re-administer in 2019)
 - Report on the AAY Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (2015, will re-administer in 2019)



Our data suggests disturbing patterns in 3 key areas:



- 1. Safety
- 2. Campus Climate
- 3. Mental Health



Safety

- 42% of students of color and 31% of white students report avoiding specific campus areas due to concerns about the alcohol use of others (Color of Drinking)
- Alcohol does not cause sexual assault, and it is the leading predatory drug ("date rape drug" used in sexual assaults on college campuses (Krebs, Abbey, Fischer, Everfi)



City of Madison Department of Planning and Community & Economic Development, Planning Division 6/7/2018



Places students avoid

Students of Color

83% Fraternity/sorority housing
67% Langdon Street
48% House parties
47% State Street and Bars
42% Tailgates
27% Lakeshore Path

23% Camp Randall

21% Southeast Residence Halls

15% Regent Street

5% Other Locations

4% Lakeshore Residence Halls

White Students

86% Fraternity/sorority housing

73% Langdon Street

54% State Street and Bars

49% House parties

38% Tailgates

28% Southeast Residence Halls

23% Lakeshore Path

21% Camp Randall

14% Regent Street

4% Lakeshore Residence Halls

3% Other Locations



Campus Climate



42% of white students drink at high-risk, while 17% of students of color drink at high-risk (AlcoholEdu)



Mental Health

- High-risk alcohol use is a primary pathway to a sense of belonging
- Alcohol abuse increases suicide risk (American Association of Suicidology)





Reasons students consider leaving

Students of Color

55% Racial climate

45% Mental health

40% Academic reasons

25% Financial reasons

23% Interpersonal reasons

20% Alcohol climate

White Students

40% Academic reasons

38% Mental health

33% Interpersonal relationships

29% Alcohol climate

24% Other reasons

19% Financial reasons



Individual Level Interventions

- Screening of all patients in medical and mental health services at University Health Services (UHS)
- Assessment and referral for students with alcohol use disorders
- Educational sanctions through Choices and BASICS
- Motivational interview training for campus staff
- New: Behavioral Health Case Manager (UHS)



Institutional Interventions

- Chancellor's Advisory Group on Alcohol and Other Drugs
- AlcoholEdu
- Badgers Step Up!
- First 45 Days
- Scanners at Wisconsin Unions
- Support of alcohol-free events
- Increased UWPD presence on Langdon Street



Summary

- Accessibility
- Availability
- Affordability
- Acceptability
- Accountability

- Campus focus has been first year students.
- Change is incremental, as each cohort of students adopts new habits and moves off campus.
- If efforts to address underage drinking occur on campus, students can change their drinking behavior and/or change their drinking location in response.
- Off-campus access to alcohol consumption remains an issue.
- Underage students have significant access to alcohol, which originates with licensed sources.



Thoughts and reactions?





The impact of alcohol at UW-Madison

High-risk alcohol use at UW-Madison exceeds that of our comparison schools (AlcoholEdu).

High-risk drinking is a public health problem nationwide. UW-Madison's rates of high-risk drinking are above national and other Big 10+ schools, regularly more than 10 points higher on average (AlcoholEdu).

UW-Madison data suggests¹ that the high-risk drinking culture is **social justice issue** and impacts a sense of belonging for both majority and underrepresented students.

Students may not experience the individual consequences we expect from engaging in high-risk alcohol use. High-risk drinkers sometimes fare <u>better</u> in terms of GPA and flourishing measures. 75% of white high-risk drinkers get the highest score possible on the Diener Flourishing Scale. Only 25% of white low-risk drinkers receive a perfect score. It's reversed for students of color: 75% of low-risk drinkers receive high scores compared to 25% of high-risk drinkers (Color of Drinking).

When we look at the <u>community</u> impact of high-risk drinking, our data shows disturbing patterns in key areas: sense of safety, campus climate, mental health, and gender-based violence.

More than 76% of sexual assaults at UW-Madison² involve alcohol use by one or both of the individuals.

Safety

• 42% of students of color and 31% of white students report avoiding specific campus areas due to concerns about the alcohol use of others (Color of Drinking).

Campus Climate

- 42% of students of color and 17% of white students abstain from alcohol use. 42% of white students drink at high-risk, while 17% of students of color drink at high-risk (AlcoholEdu).
- When asked about alcohol's impact on sense of belonging, the themes that emerged were:
 - White students: "alcohol helps you fit in and belong," and "alcohol helps you meet new people and bond socially."
 - Students of color: "if you don't drink, you don't fit in," "alcohol use by others makes me feel isolated," and "alcohol use amplifies racial issues" (Color of Drinking).

¹ Washington, R., et al (2015) Color of Drinking, (The University of Wisconsin–Madison).

² Cantor, D., et al. (2015) Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (The University of Wisconsin–Madison).

Mental Health

- Color of Drinking data suggests high-risk alcohol use is a primary pathway to a sense of belonging. Evidence-based practices suggest social support and connectedness to the school community as protective factors against suicide (American Association of Suicidology (AAS).
- Suicidal ideation in Black, Native American, transgender and gender queer students is higher³ than the general UW-Madison student population (9%) (Healthy Minds).
- Alcohol abuse increases suicide risk (AAS).

Gender-based violence

- 27.6% of UW-Madison undergraduate women report experiencing sexual assault through physical force or incapacitation by drugs or alcohol (AAU).
- Nationally, 50-75% of sexual assaults involve alcohol. At UW-Madison, 76% of sexual assaults involve alcohol use by the victim, the perpetrator, or both.
- Alcohol is the most common "date-rape" drug on campus.

³ https://www.uhs.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/HMSDoc3 1 2017Robin.pdf

AlcoholEdu Part 1 Preliminary Update Fall 2017: General Information:

- Population: 7750 incoming first-year, degreeseeking undergraduate students (including transfer students)
- AlcoholEdu deployed on Tuesday August 1, 2017
- Part 1 deadline: Monday, August 28, 2017
- Part 2 opened: Friday, September 15, 2017

Completion Rates

- 7802 (100%) students have logged in to AlcoholEdu.
- 7777 (99.4%) students have completed AlcoholEdu Part 1.
- 6868 (57.8%) of students who have it available have completed AlcoholEdu Part 2

Post-Arrival Summary Observations:

- Drinking behaviors (pregaming, and doing shots) rates are higher than in other years (except 2014). Chugging alcohol and frequent chugging are the highest in the past 5 years.
- Students' marijuana and electronic cigarette usage is higher than in other years. E-cigarette usage quadrupled from last year.
- High-risk drinking has decreased 6.6% over the past 5 years.
- The number of students who report spending most of their drinking in a bar and restaurant has steadily increased over the past 5 years.
- The number of students who report owning one or more fake IDs has increased.
- UW-Madison has higher rates of overall drinking, moderate drinking, heavy episodic drinking, problematic drinking, drug use, participation in drinking behaviors and negative consequences than all comparison schools.

Data:

Overall Drinking Rate: During the past year, have you consumed alcohol (i.e, had more than a few sips of beer, wine, or liquor)?

	20	13	20	14	20	15	20	16	20	17	Big	10	· ·	Large/Public Comparison		onal
	S1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3										
Yes	72.2%	75.7%	72.2%	77.5%	73.2%	78.3%	73.8%	76.2%	74.2%	76.0%	64.0%	67.0%	65.0%	66.0%	64.0%	65.0%
No	27.8%	24.3%	27.8%	22.5%	26.8%	21.7%	26.2%	23.8%	25.8%	24.0%	36.0%	33.0%	35.0%	34.0%	36.0%	35.0%

Drug Use: In the past 2 weeks have you used any of the following?

	2016 UW- Madison	2017 UW- Madison	Big 10	Comparison	National
Marijuana	15%	17%	11%	10%	10.0%
E-Cigarettes	3.7%	16.2%	9.6%	9.6%	9.3%
Medications used to treat Attention-Deficiet Disorder/Hyperactivity	1.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%
Cocaine	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Other Opiate-Type Drugs (Controlled Substances like codeine, OxyCotin, Darvan, Vicodin, Demerol, Percocet)	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
MDMA (Molly, Ecstasy, XTC, Adam)	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Heroin	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

Drinking Behaviors (Post-Arrival): When you drink, to what degree do you do the following:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Big 10	Large/Public Comparison	National
Chugging								
Alcohol	78.2%	78.8%	74.6%	75.0%	79.0%	74.0%	74.0%	73.0%
Frequent								
Chugging								
Alcohol	25.5%	28.5%	26.3%	25.4%	31.0%	27.6%	28.8%	28.6%
Doing Shots	92.4%	94.0%	91.3%	91.0%	92.0%	90.0%	86.0%	85.0%
Frequent								
Shots Rate	57.6%	65.0%	60.0%	57.0%	60.1%	59.0%	51.0%	49.0%
Pregaming	90.8%	92.3%	89.4%	90.3%	91.6%	89.0%	85.0%	84.0%
Frequent								
Pregaming								
Rate	62.9%	66.8%	62.7%	62.0%	65.5%	63.0%	53.0%	53.0%

	20	13	20:	14	20	15	201	6	2017	,
	S1	S3								
Chugging										
Alcohol	74.0%	78.2%	74.9%	78.8%	73.3%	74.6%	73.0%	75.0%	76.7%	79.0%
Frequent										
Chugging										
Alcohol	23.3%	25.5%	25.3%	28.5%	23.3%	26.3%	24.3%	25.4%	30.9%	31.0%
Doing										
Shots	90.5%	92.4%	89.9%	94.0%	87.9%	91.3%	88.0%	91.0%	88.0%	92.0%
Frequent										
Shots Rate	50.9%	57.6%	55.0%	65.0%	40.5%	60.0%	50.2%	57.0%	56.8%	60.1%
Pregaming	79.6%	90.8%	77.6%	92.3%	76.8%	89.4%	78.0%	90.3%	79.4%	91.6%
Frequent										
Pregaming										
rate	39.3%	62.9%	36.9%	66.8%	37.0%	62.7%	39.8%	62.0%	45.5%	65.5%

Negative Consequences: During the past two weeks, to what degree did the following happen to you when drinking or as a result of your drinking?

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Big 10	Large/Public Comparison	National
Hangover	51.5%	56.8%	51.9%	53.0%	56.3%	52.0%	51.0%	49.0%
Blackout	40.1%	43.4%	35.6%	37.0%	42.3%	47.0%	37.0%	35.0%
Missed A Class	17.4%	15.3%	10.1%	12.0%	16.0%	11.0%	16.0%	19.0%
Performed Poorly on an								
Assignment	19.7%	24.5%	16.5%	18.0%	22.1%	18.0%	20.0%	14.0%

Definitions:

Abstainer: a student who consumed no alcohol in the past year.

Nondrinker: a student who consumed no alcohol in the past two weeks, but may have consumed in the past year. Moderate Drinker: a student who on the day of highest alcohol use in the past two weeks, had 1-4 drinks (male) or 1-3 drinks (female).

Heavy Episodic Drinker: on the day of highest alcohol use in the past two weeks, the student had 5-9 drinks (male) or 4-7 drinks (female).

Problematic Drinker: on highest day of use in the past two weeks, the student had 10+ drinks (male) or 8+drinks (female). Nondrinker Rate: a combination of students who reported consuming no alcohol in a year and in the past 2 weeks. Abstainer +Nondrinker

Low Risk Drinking Rate: male students who report drinking 4 or less drinks, female students who report drinking 3 or less. High-Risk Drinking Rate: students who report on their highest day of alcohol use in two weeks consuming 4 or more drinks (female) and 5 or more drinks (male).

Big Ten: 6 big 10 universities that participate in AlcoholEdu (Northwestern University, Rutgers University, University of Maryland, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin).

Large/Public Comparisons: 52 large public colleges and institutions that take AlcoholEdu.

National: 500+ colleges and institutions that take AlcoholEdu.

Drinker Categories:

	UW-M	adison	Δ2017	Big	10	Δ2017		Public arison	Δ2017	Nati	onal	Δ2017
	S 1	S3	S1 and S3	S 1	S 3	S1 and S3	S1	S3	S1 and S3	S 1	S 3	S1 and S3
Abstainers	25.8%	24.0%	-7.5%	36.0%	33.0%	-9.1%	35.0%	34.0%	-2.9%	36.0%	35.0%	-2.9%
Nondrinkers	24.7%	17.5%	-41.1%	25.0%	18.0%	-38.9%	27.0%	21.0%	-28.6%	27.0%	21.0%	-28.6%
Moderate Drinker	22.9%	22.3%	-2.7%	18.0%	20.0%	11.1%	19.0%	20.0%	5.0%	18.0%	19.0%	5.3%
Heavy Episodic Drinker	20.7%	25.1%	21.3%	15.0%	19.0%	26.7%	13.0%	15.0%	15.4%	12.0%	15.0%	25.0%
Problematic Drinker	5.5%	10.1%	83.6%	4.0%	7.0%	75.0%	4.5%	6.2%	37.8%	4.3%	5.8%	34.9%
Nondrinker Rate	50.5%	41.5%	-21.7%	61.0%	51.0%	-19.6%	62.0%	55.0%	-12.7%	63.0%	56.0%	-12.5%
Low Risk Drinking Rate	73.4%	63.8%	-15.0%	79.0%	71.0%	-11.3%	81.0%	75.0%	-8.0%	81.0%	75.0%	8.0%
High Risk Drinking Rate	26.2%	35.2%	25.6%	19.0%	26.0%	26.9%	17.5%	21.2%	17.5%	16.3%	20.8%	21.6%

	2	2013		2014		2015		2016		17
	S1	S3								
Abstainers	27.8%	24.3%	27.7%	22.5%	25.2%	21.6%	26.2%	23.6%	25.8%	24.0%
Nondrinkers	27.5%	17.5%	27.3%	16.8%	31.9%	15.9%	24.0%	17.0%	24.7%	17.5%
Moderate Drinker	17.1%	16.4%	18.5%	19.8%	20.4%	20.8%	21.8%	21.8%	22.9%	22.3%
Heavy Episodic Drinker	20.7%	27.4%	18.8%	26.7%	17.2%	27.0%	19.9%	25.1%	20.7%	25.1%
Problematic Drinker	6.9%	14.4%	8.2%	14.2%	5.5%	11.1%	6.5%	10.9%	5.5%	10.1%
Nondrinker Rate	55.3%	41.8%	55.0%	39.3%	57.1%	37.5%	50.2%	40.6%	50.5%	41.5%
Low Risk Drinking Rate	72.4%	58.2%	73.5%	59.1%	77.5%	58.3%	72.0%	62.4%	73.4%	63.8%
High Risk Drinking Rate	27.6%	41.8%	27.0%	40.9%	22.7%	38.1%	26.4%	36.0%	26.2%	35.2%

Drinker Categories by High-Risk Populations:

	on Joi social Mad Gre	anning ning a l UW- lison eek ization	a process of joining a UW- Madison social Greek on Organization		memb UW-Ma social	I am a member of a UW-Madison social Greek Organization		I have chosen not to join a UW-Madison social Greek Organization		UW-Madison		Sellery		tte
	S1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S 3	S1	S3	S1	S 3
Abstainer	17.1%	16.2%	7.4%	6.8%	6.5%	3.2%	31.3%	28.7%	25.8%	24.0%	9.7%	7.3%	9.4%	7.6%
Nondrinker	24.2%	16.6%	18.5%	8.6%	20.5%	7.9%	26.1%	19.4%	24.7%	17.5%	18.9%	8.9%	22.6%	9.2%
Moderate														
Drinker	26.1%	21.2%	26.5%	25.5%	29.8%	32.7%	21.2%	21.2%	22.9%	22.3%	27.4%	25.1%	25.6%	26.3%
Heavy Episodic	23.2%	30.5%	36.0%	36.8%	34.7%	39.6%	16.0%	22.2%	20.7%	25.1%	32.2%	39.4%	32.7%	39.2%
Problematic														
Drinker	8.0%	14.7%	9.7%	21.4%	8.3%	16.0%	4.3%	8.0%	5.5%	10.1%	10.1%	17.8%	8.7%	17.5%
Nondrinker														
Rate	41.3%	32.8%	25.9%	15.4%	27.0%	11.1%	57.4%	48.1%	50.5%	41.5%	28.6%	16.2%	32.0%	16.8%
High Risk														
Drinking Rate	31.2%	45.2%	45.7%	58.2%	43.0%	55.6%	20.3%	30.2%	26.2%	35.2%	42.3%	57.2%	41.4%	56.7%

Location of Drinking: In the past two weeks, when you have consumed alcohol, where did you spend the most of your time drinking?

	2013	2015	2016	2017	Big 10	Comparison	National
In an Off Campus Residence	42.3%	30.6%	35.1%	33.3%	26.0%	24.0%	24.0%
In an On Campus Residence	31.1%	23.4%	19.0%	20.8%	20.0%	12.0%	17.0%
Fraternity/Sorority House	12.7%	18.2%	14.2%	16.6%	25.0%	18.0%	16.0%
An Athletic Event	3.4%	13.7%	6.1%	6.7%	6.0%	7.3%	5.2%
At Home	N/A	7.5%	7.9%	4.9%	4.7%	9.9%	9.6%
A Bar or Nightclub	5.0%	7.3%	7.7%	8.5%	8.6%	13.0%	12.0%
Outdoor Setting	3.1%	6.0%	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%	5.2%	5.3%
None of These	N/A	2.5%	4.8%	4.6%	5.4%	6.8%	7.4%
A Restaurant	1.4%	2.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%	2.6%
In A Car	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%

Fake ID: Do you own a fake ID?

	2015	2016	2017
I own one.	5.0%	5.6%	9.0%
I own more than one.	2.9%	3.2%	4.8%
I plan to procure one.	4.9%	2.0%	3.5%
My fake ID has been confiscated.	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
I do not own a fake ID, but am thinking about getting one.	26.3%	10.6%	13.1%
I do not own a fake ID. I have no plans to get one.	60.5%	78.1%	68.9%

Drinker Categories by College or School:

	Agricultur	ege of ral and Life ence	College of Engineering		College of Letters and Science		School of E	Business	School of Education		
	S1	S3	S 1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3	
Abstainers	22.3%	36.1%	25.0%	23.8%	29.5%	20.6%	23.4%	16.6%	27.5%	24.3%	
Nondrinkers	26.5%	20.3%	22.6%	18.7%	25.0%	15.1%	20.7%	12.0%	27.5%	17.7%	
Moderate Drinker	19.8%	17.1%	21.7%	24.0%	21.9%	24.3%	24.6%	23.8%	23.3%	22.3%	
Heavy Episodic Drinker	24.7%	18.6%	22.0%	21.7%	19.1%	27.5%	23.3%	32.9%	16.7%	24.9%	
Problematic Drinker	6.3%	6.6%	7.5%	10.4%	3.9%	11.1%	7.5%	13.2%	3.0%	9.5%	
Nondrinker Rate	48.8%	56.4%	47.6%	42.5%	54.5%	35.7%	44.1%	28.6%	55.0%	42.0%	
Low Risk Drinker	68.6%	73.5%	69.3%	66.5%	76.4%	60.0%	68.7%	52.4%	78.3%	64.3%	
High Risk Drinkers	31.0%	25.2%	29.5%	32.1%	23.0%	38.6%	30.8%	46.1%	19.7%	34.4%	

Drinker Category by College or School:

	School o Ecol	f Human logy	School of	Nursing	School of Pl	narmacy	Undeclai	red
	S1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3
Abstainers	22.0%	51.2%	18.8%	35.5%	32.9%	30.3%	23.7%	33.3%
Nondrinkers	24.4%	20.7%	27.9%	28.4%	17.1%	25.0%	29.8%	22.2%
Moderate Drinker	25.6%	12.2%	25.9%	10.2%	32.9%	19.7%	22.7%	20.2%
Heavy Episodic								
Drinker	23.2%	9.8%	20.8%	18.3%	11.8%	21.1%	17.7%	16.2%
Problematic								
Drinker	4.9%	4.9%	6.1%	7.1%	5.3%	3.9%	6.1%	7.1%
Nondrinker Rate	46.4%	71.9%	46.7%	63.9%	50.0%	55.3%	53.5%	55.5%
Low Risk Drinker	72.0%	84.1%	72.6%	74.1%	82.9%	75.0%	76.2%	75.7%
High Risk								
Drinkers	28.1%	14.7%	26.9%	25.4%	17.1%	25.0%	23.8%	23.3%

Drinker Categories by Population:

Dittiker Categories by Population.									
	Religion Very Important		White Students		Students of Color		International Students		
	S1	S3	S 1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3	
Abstainers	41.1%	39.7%	20.4%	17.3%	43.1%	41.7%	49.5%	52.8%	
Nondrinkers	23.2%	16.4%	23.7%	15.4%	28.9%	23.2%	29.1%	32.2%	
Moderate									
Drinker	17.7%	17.6%	24.5%	24.3%	16.2%	16.7%	16.4%	8.2%	
Heavy Episodic									
Drinker	14.6%	19.4%	24.3%	30.1%	9.2%	12.1%	3.6%	4.3%	
Problematic									
Drinker	3.3%	6.4%	6.3%	11.9%	2.7%	5.6%	0.9%	1.6%	
Nondrinker									
Rate	64.3%	56.1%	44.1%	32.7%	72.0%	64.9%	78.6%	85.0%	
Low Risk									
Drinker	82.0%	73.7%	68.6%	57.0%	88.2%	81.6%	95.0%	93.2%	
High Risk									
Drinking Rate	17.9%	25.8%	30.6%	42.0%	11.9%	17.7%	4.5%	5.9%	

Drinker Categories by Where Students Live and Are From:

	University Housing		Students who don't live in University housing		Students from Wisconsin		Out of State Students	
	S 1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S3	S1	S 3
Abstainers	26.0%	24.0%	23.7%	24.1%	26.4%	23.1%	25.4%	18.0%
Nondrinkers	25.0%	17.0%	22.6%	18.5%	24.7%	16.0%	25.4%	16.1%
Moderate Drinker	23.0%	22.0%	26.6%	27.5%	23.3%	23.7%	22.9%	23.7%
Heavy Episodic								
Drinker	20.0%	25.0%	19.5%	21.2%	19.3%	25.9%	21.9%	29.2%
Problematic Drinker	5.3%	10.0%	6.0%	7.6%	5.6%	10.4%	5.1%	11.8%
Nondrinker Rate	51.0%	41.0%	46.3%	42.6%	51.1%	39.1%	50.8%	34.1%
Low Risk Drinker	74.0%	63.0%	72.9%	70.1%	74.4%	62.8%	73.7%	57.8%
High Risk Drinking								
Rate	25.3%	35.0%	25.5%	28.8%	24.9%	36.3%	27.0%	41.0%

Drinker Categories by Individual Finance:

		inancial Iggle		t but I'm g fine.	Finances aren't really a problem.		
	S1 S3		S1 S3		S 1	S 3	
Abstainers	28.3%	28.9%	28.2%	26.7%	23.3%	20.6%	
Nondrinkers	30.7%	24.3%	25.4%	18.8%	23.2%	15.2%	
Moderate Drinker	23.2%	21.2%	22.6%	21.6%	23.5%	23.4%	
Heavy Episodic Drinker	12.5%	14.7%	18.1%	23.7%	23.4%	28.3%	
Problematic Drinker	4.2%	9.0%	5.2%	8.8%	5.8%	11.4%	
Nondrinker Rate	59.0%	53.2%	53.6%	45.5%	46.5%	35.9%	
Low Risk Drinker	82.2%	74.4%	76.2%	67.1%	70.0%	59.2%	
High Risk Drinking Rate	16.7%	23.7%	23.3%	32.5%	29.2%	39.7%	

Drinker Categories by Household Finances:

	Very poor, not enough to get by		Had enough to get by but not much		Comfortable		Well to do	
	S 1	S3	S 1	S3	S 1	S3	S 1	S3
Abstainers	27.6%	30.1%	32.4%	31.4%	26.9%	24.9%	18.1%	15.8%
Nondrinkers	26.0%	19.4%	27.0%	24.3%	24.9%	16.7%	22.7%	13.9%
Moderate								
Drinker	26.8%	21.5%	23.7%	19.9%	22.8%	23.3%	22.8%	22.1%
Heavy Episodic								
Drinker	15.0%	30.1%	12.5%	17.2%	19.4%	24.8%	28.6%	33.2%
Problematic								
Drinker	4.7%	14.0%	3.7%	6.4%	5.2%	9.6%	7.1%	14.1%
Nondrinker Rate	53.6%	49.5%	59.4%	55.7%	51.8%	41.6%	40.8%	29.7%
Low Risk Drinker	80.4%	71.0%	83.1%	75.6%	74.6%	64.9%	63.6%	51.8%
High Risk								
Drinking Rate	19.7%	44.1%	16.2%	23.6%	24.6%	34.3%	35.7%	47.2%