

SPRING 2004 SCSU SURVEY OF SCSU STUDENTS

STUDENT DIRECTOR REPORTS AND OTHER FINDINGS NOT FOUND IN OPENING PAGES

[Last revised 4/26/2004]

These are the weighted overall frequencies. See methodology statement for more details. The sample demographics are a very close match to the known student population but were a bit high on dorm residents. Therefore the sample was weighted for dorm v non-dorm.

Use the valid %. Normally, the small amount who refused are excluded from survey analysis. Also watch skip patterns as small questions have fewer respondents as respondents may not have been asked the question. Sometimes, respondents who states don't know, etc. may be excluded in other analyses.

Also, watch how categories may be collapsed and outliers handled. Some times averages using the mean or median can produce slightly different results. We can analyze the data differently if desired.

QUESTIONS FOR CLIENTS SUCH AS THE COMPUTER FEE COMMITTEE, KVSC, COUNSELING SERVICE, ETC. WILL BE ADDED VERY SHORTLY WHEN THE CLIENTS HAVE HAD TIME TO REVIEW THE FINDING.

More detailed analysis by cross tabulations or other analysis can be arranged.

ALCOHOL STUDENT COLLOQUIUM REPORT

St. Cloud State University

Data from
Annual Survey of SCSU students
Spring 2004



ALCOHOL & SCSU STUDENTS

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Student Research Colloquium

13 April 2004

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Introduction

As many students who attend St. Cloud State University know, SCSU has a reputation or image of being a “party school.” Findings reported in our research shows that the reputation is not necessarily deserved. We show that SCSU students do not consume alcohol at higher rates than college and university students do across the country.

Methodology-See Spring 2004 Full Report

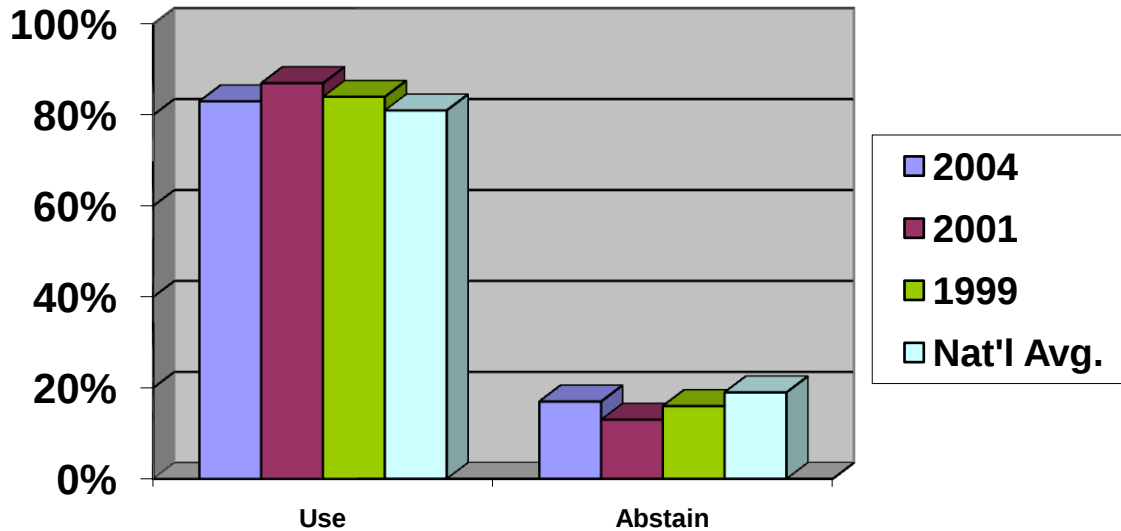
Summary of Substantive Findings: SCSU Student Drinking Habits Mirror the National Average

First, we asked each respondent if she or he “ever use alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine or liquor, or are you a total abstainer?” This year, we find that more than eight of ten college students use alcohol to some extent. This is only slightly lower than 2001 findings and matches almost perfectly the national findings. Interestingly, we find that more respondents under the legal drinking age of 21 use alcohol than their of-age counterparts. When we looked at ethnic backgrounds of students and the effect this may or may not have on drinking habits, we found that there was a 30% difference in the percentage of Caucasian or white students as compared to students of other various ethnic backgrounds. 86% of white students use alcoholic beverages whereas just over half of students from other ethnic backgrounds use alcohol.

Table 1 Abstainers				
“Do you ever use alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine or liquor, or are you a total abstainer?”				
	Percentage			
	2004	2001	1999	National ¹ Average
Use	83%	87%	84%	81%
Abstain	17%	13%	16%	19%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. National data taken from Harvard College Alcohol Study, 2001.

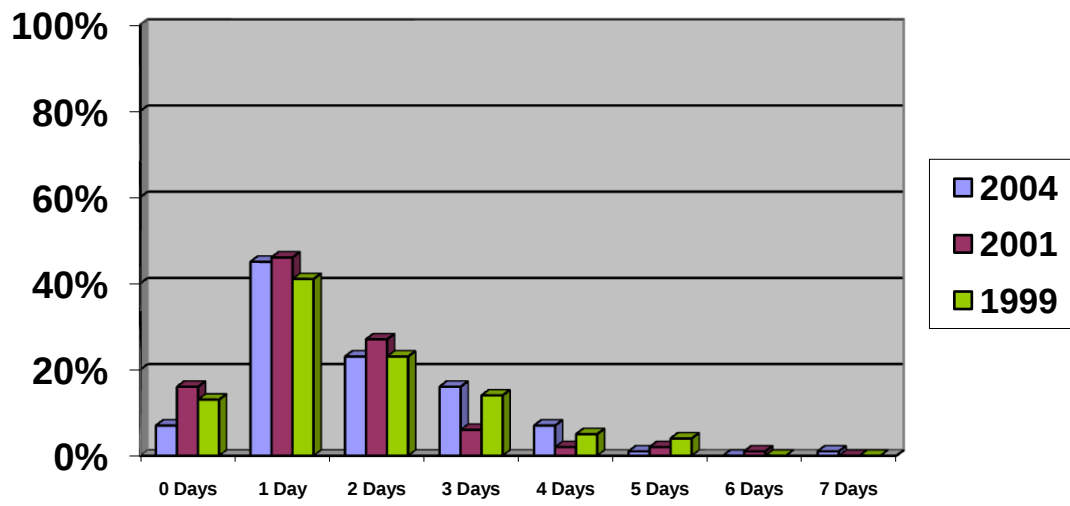
Alcohol Use



Next, if a student answered that he or she uses alcoholic beverages. We asked “how many days during a typical week do you consume alcohol?” 2/3 of students who drink use alcohol an average of one or two nights per week, while about ¼ of students who drink use alcohol 3-7 nights per week. The remainder of students who drink said they drink 0 nights per week on average (these students are not regular drinkers). Students seem to be drinking more nights per week as compared to 2001. Also, males who use alcohol drink more often than do females. 2/5 of males drink 3-7 nights per week, but less than one in five females drinks that often.

Table 2 Frequency of Drinking “How many days during a typical week do you consume alcohol?”				
	Percentage			
	2004	2001	1999	
0 Days	7%	16%	13%	
1 Day	45%	46%	41%	
2 Days	23%	27%	23%	
3 Days	16%	6%	14%	
4 Days	7%	2%	5%	
5 Days	1%	2%	4%	
6 Days	0%	1%	0%	
7 Days	1%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	

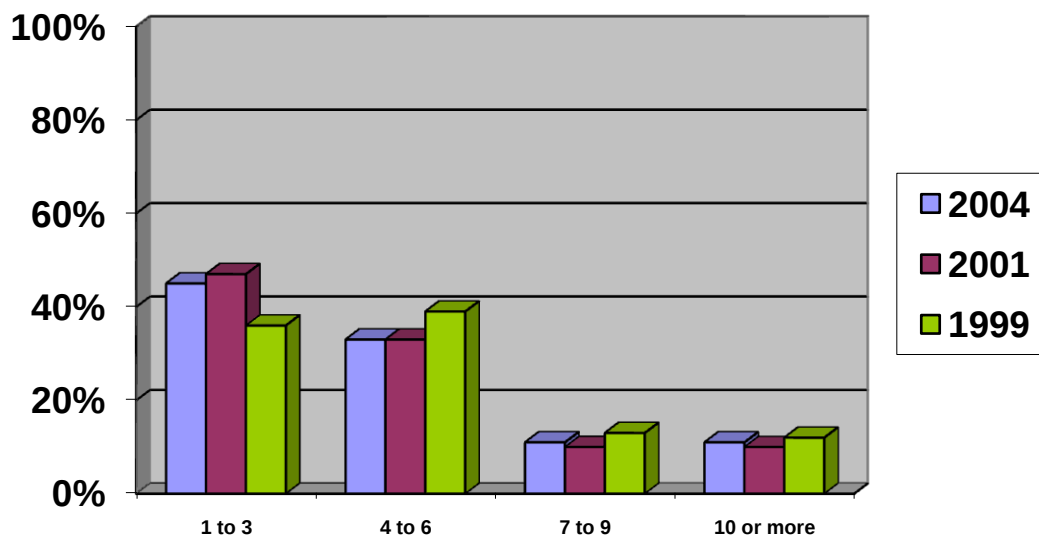
Days Per Week



After learning how many nights per week a student typically consumes alcohol, we asked about amount of alcohol consumed per night. We asked “When you do consume alcohol how many drinks do you usually consume? By drinks we mean a 12 oz. beer, a 7 oz. glass of wine, or a 1 oz. shot of hard alcohol, either by itself or mixed with something else?” Less than ¼ of students who drink reported drinking 7 or more drinks per sitting, which is similar to the number of students who consumed that much in one sitting in 2001. Of those respondents who reported consuming 7 or more drinks in one sitting, most were underage students.

Table 3 Drinks Per Night				
“When you do consume alcohol, how many drinks do you usually consume? By drinks we mean a 12 oz beer, 7 oz glass of wine or a 1 oz shot of hard alcohol, either by itself or mixed with something else.”				
	Percentage			
	2004	2001	1999	
1 Drink	8%	8%	7%	
2 Drinks	19%	18%	11%	
3 Drinks	18%	21%	18%	
4 Drinks	12%	12%	12%	
5 Drinks	15%	11%	16%	
6 Drinks	6%	10%	11%	
7 Drinks	4%	2%	5%	
8 Drinks	5%	6%	7%	
9 Drinks	2%	2%	1%	
10 Drinks	6%	4%	4%	
11 Drinks	1%	0%	2%	
12 Drinks	3%	3%	2%	
13 Drinks	0%	0%	1%	
15 Drinks	1%	1%	1%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	

Number of Drinks



One of the most discussed topics in regards to college drinking habits is binge drinking. This is defined as 5 drinks in a row for males and 4 drinks in a row for females. We asked the students who answered they use alcohol whether they had engaged in binge drinking “during the past two weeks.” 2/3 of males who drink said they had recently engaged in binge drinking, while less than half (45%) of females answered the same. This means more than 5 in 10 of students who drink on campus engage in binge drinking. These numbers are much higher than the numbers we found in 2001 (44% male, 36% female and 40% overall).

Table 4 Binge Drinking 2004		
During the past two weeks, have you engaged in binge drinking?		
	Percent	
	Yes	No
Male	66%	34%
Female	45%	55%
Total	100%	100%

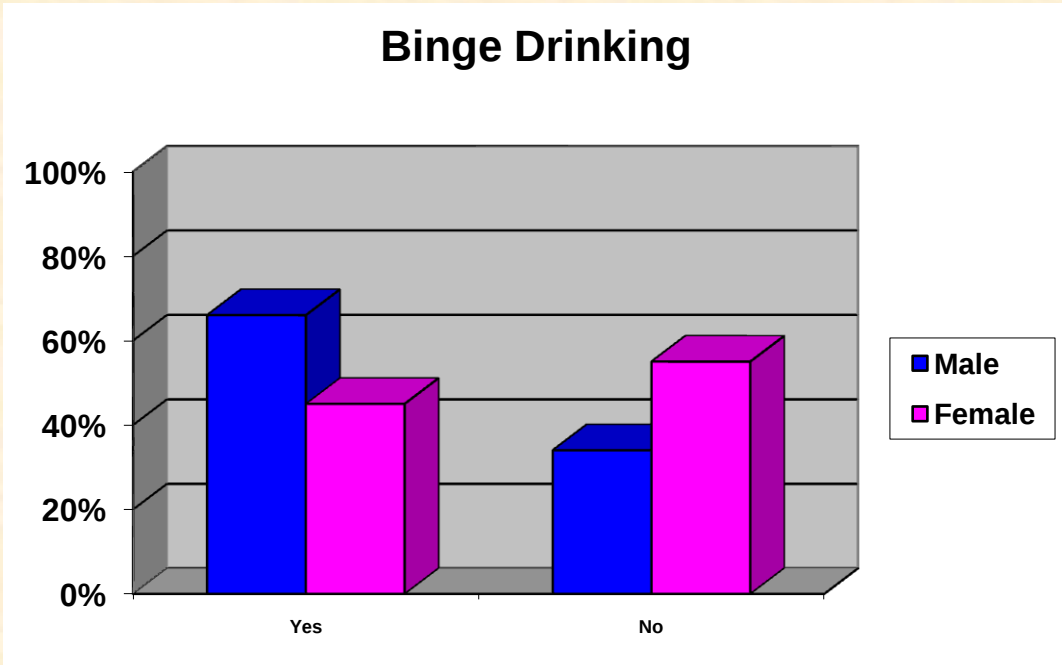
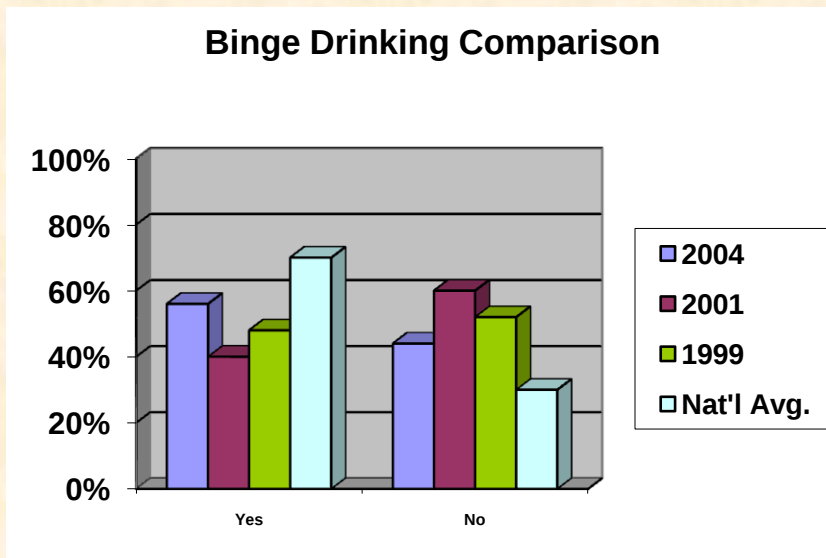


Table 5 Binge Drinking Comparison				
During the past two weeks, have you engaged in binge drinking?				
	Percent			
	2004	National Average ¹	2001	1999
Yes	56%	70%	40%	48%
No	44%	30%	60%	45%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. 2001 Harvard College Alcohol Study

While the higher numbers are something to be concerned about, the picture is not completely dark. In the 2001 Harvard College Alcohol Study, it was reported that 7 in 10 of those students who drink engage in binge drinking. This is 14 points higher than the number at St. Cloud State. Once again,

while drinking levels seem high at SCSU, it is not out of control when compared to the national picture. The same Harvard study found that slightly more than 4 in 10 students reported to binge drinking. The number on the St. Cloud State campus is only slightly higher.



Binge drinking behavior is related with other aspects of student life on campus. The relationship between binge drinking and grade point average is remarkable. Male drinkers with a GPA between 2.0 and 2.5 are three times as likely to binge drink. With female drinkers, there is almost twice as much of a chance for those with a GPA of 2.0-2.5 to be binge drinkers. Females with a GPA of 3.6 or higher are almost twice as likely to binge drink. This means that males and females with lower grade point averages engage in binge drinking at higher rate than their counterparts with higher GPAs.

Another factor looked at is class standing. Freshman males who drink are 3 times as likely to binge drink than not. Senior males who drink are less than 2 times as likely to be binge drinkers. This means that while senior males still engage in dangerous drinking behavior, they do so in fewer numbers than underclassmen. This patter is not exactly the same for females. Senior females are much less likely to binge drink than freshman females. Only 4 in 10 senior females reported to binge drinking, whereas almost 6 in 10 freshman female drinkers reported the same behaviors.

One other interesting demographic to note is the age of the respondents and their associated drinking behaviors. Just about 4 in 10 female drinkers over the age of 21 said that they had engaged in binge drinking in the past two weeks. The numbers of binge drinkers and non-binge drinkers were about even for female drinkers under the legal drinking age. The differences were starker for males. Almost 8 in 10 of the underage males who said they use alcohol also said that they had recently engaged in binge drinking. This is a much larger percent than those of age. For students who are over 21, 6 in 10 reported that they had recently engaged in binge drinking.

This data shows that binge drinking has increased on the St. Cloud State campus in the past years, but they have not surpassed the national averages. Binge drinking is related to important factors in student life, such as class standing and GPA. These results paired with the lower overall drinking numbers points to a polarization of drinking. While fewer students are drinking, they are drinking more. This has been documented in schools across the country by the Harvard Alcohol Study and is an apt description of the situation at St. Cloud.

We asked all students “since the beginning of the school year, as a result of alcohol have you” done any of eleven things that are commonly associated with drinking. Respondents could choose as many responses as applied to them. Nearly 3 in 5 suffered a hangover, a quarter argued with friends, 1 in 5 did something they later regretted, just under 20% drove a car, the same amount missed school, about 1 in 10 blacked out, just under 10% engaged in an unplanned sexual activity, also just under 10% were hurt or injured. Five percent of respondents got in trouble with the police or campus patrol, about the same number damaged property and about to percent sought medical attention. A little more than 1/3 of the respondents replied that they had done none of the above. Most of these were below the average found on national surveys.

When we looked at how many drinks a respondent had on an average night of going out compared to these consequences, it was no surprise that the more drinks that a respondent averaged the greater the probability that they suffered one of the consequences. The same held true for the number of nights going out, the more the student went out the greater the chances they suffered some consequence related to drinking.

We also looked at binge drinkers compared to non-binge drinkers and their response to this question. It held true that binge drinkers responded to having suffered one of the consequences to drinking at a higher rate than those who were not binge drinkers. Female binge drinkers are more likely to miss school, argue with friends, suffer a hangover, and drive a car than their counterparts. Male binge drinkers were more likely to miss school, argue with friends, suffer a hang over and do something they later regretted as compared to their counterparts.

Table 6
Consequence of Drinking

“Since the beginning of the school year, as a result of alcohol have you?”
(multiple responses allowed-categories read)

	Percentage			
	2004 ¹	National Average ²	2001	1999
Blacked Out	9%	27%	13%	14%
Engaged in unplanned sexual activity	8%	20%	6%	7%
Argued with friends	25%	20%	35%	35%
Damaged Property	4%	9%	8%	4%
Got in trouble with police or campus patrol	5%	4%	5%	6%
Been hurt or injured	7%	8%	8%	9%
Missed school, work, or other commitment³	16%	28%	33%	44%
Did anything you later regretted	20%	28%	28%	32%
Had a hangover	57%	57%	88%	88%
Required medical treatment	2%	1%	2%	2%
Driven a car⁴	17%	42%	N/A	N/A

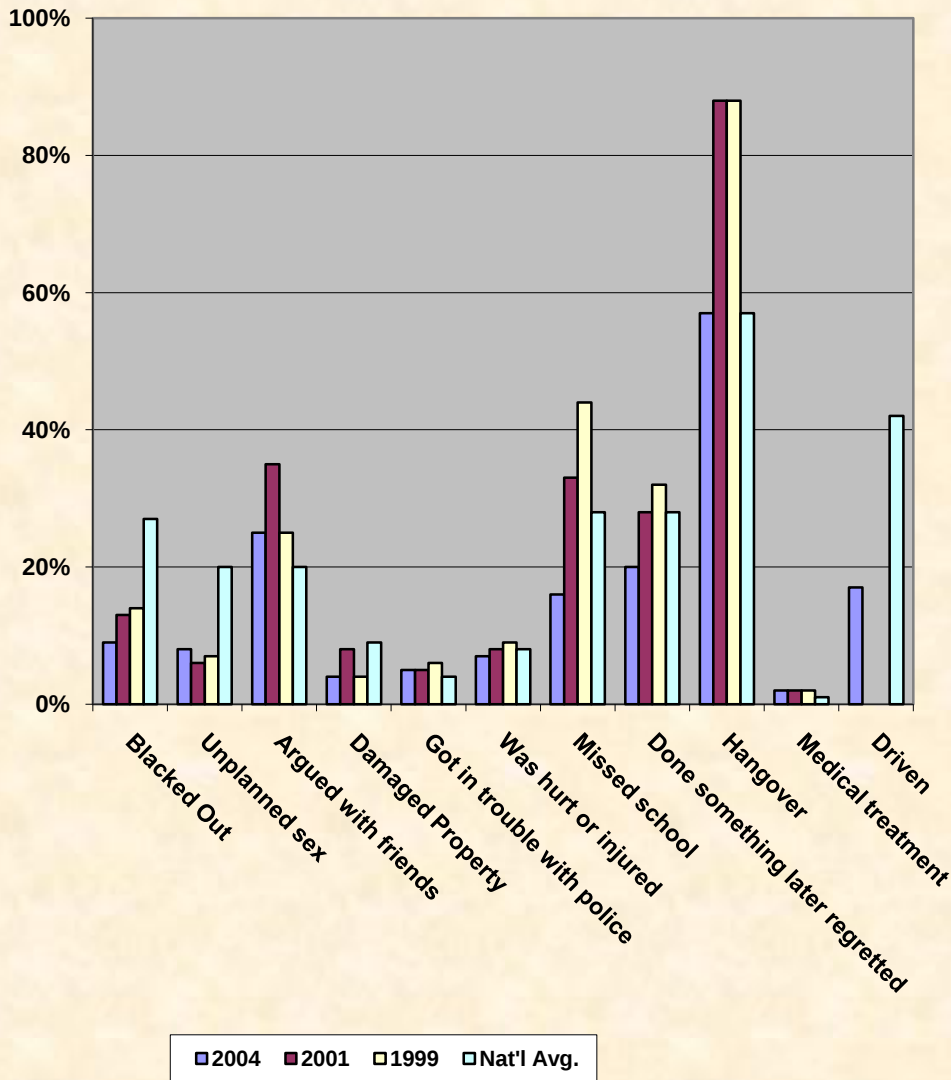
1. In 2001 and 1999, these questions were only asked to binge drinkers. In 2004 they were asked to all respondents.

2. 2003 College Alcohol Study by Harvard School of Public Health

3. Only 2004 study asked about work and other commitments with this response, others just asked about school.

4. The Harvard study asked about drinking and driving in last 30 days, whereas the 2004 asked about school year

Consequences of Drinking



In various studies, findings have been presented that shows that there is a negative correlation between drinking and a student's grade point average (GPA). We decided to look to see if we could find this correlation in students at St. Cloud State University. The first thing that we looked at was GPA as compared to the number of nights a student went out. We found that there is no statistical significance between how many nights a person goes out and their GPA. There is, however, a strong correlation between the number of drinks and a person's GPA. The more a student drinks the lower their GPA. Of the 235 respondents who have a 3.0 GPA or higher, they had fewer than 6 drinks per night. Less than 15 percent of students who had a GPA greater than 3.0 had 7 or more drinks per night.

Conclusions

Our 2004 findings show that SCSU student drinking behavior mirrors that of students across the nation. St. Cloud State has long been considered a "party school," but is this reputation deserved? We don't think so. Drinking at SCSU is not increasing, and it is not more prevalent than on other college campuses across the nation.

At SCSU, we see a clear relationship between GPA and drinking behaviors. It is hard to hypothesize whether the cause of lower grades is drinking, or if the cause of drinking is lower grades.

The data we have shows that there has not been an increase in overall drinkers on campus as compared to years past. This is coupled with higher percentages of binge drinkers. This means there is a polarization of drinking. This polarization trend at St. Cloud State is similar to a trend documented around the country. Once again, St. Cloud falls right in line with, not exceeds, the national standards.

A FEW OF THE POWERPOINT SLIDES FROM THE PRESENTATION

SCSU SURVEY



Alcohol and SCSU Students

Melissa Ackerman

Angela Jabs

Stacey Springer

What we're covering...

🍺 Student Drinking Overview

🍺 Binge Drinking

🍺 Consequences

Use of Alcohol



Highlights

- 🍺 85% of underage SCSU students use alcohol.
- 🍺 Caucasian students are much more likely to drink than students of other backgrounds.
- 🍺 Students are drinking more nights per week than in 2001.
- 🍺 Most students who drink more than 6 drinks per night are underage.

Highlights



Male drinkers with a GPA between 2.0 and 2.5 are three times as likely to binge drink



Freshman males are 3 times as likely to binge drink while senior males who drink are less than 2 times as likely to be binge drinkers.



4 in 5 of the underage males binge drink while 3 in 5 males of legal drinking age binge drink

Highlights Cont.



Female drinkers with a GPA between 2.0 and 2.5 are almost twice as likely to be binge drinkers.



Female drinkers with a GPA greater than 3.6 are almost twice as likely not to be binge drinkers.



2 in 5 senior female reported to engage in binge drinking, while almost 3 in 5 freshman female drinkers engaged in binge drinking



2 in 5 females over the age of 21 had recently engaged in binge drinking.

Highlights

- 🍷 2/3 of SCSU students have experienced a negative consequence of drinking
- 🍷 Students who average more than 7 drinks have significantly lower GPAs than those who drink less

Summary

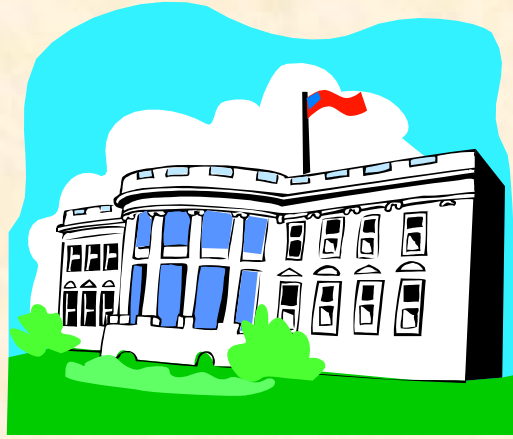
Data shows that SCSU students closely mirror the national average when it comes to drinking.

The “party school” image of SCSU does not seem to be deserved.



GOVERNOR PAWLENTY REPORT

ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY SURVEY
STATEWIDE SURVEY OF MINNESOTA ADULTS
2003



**RATING QUESTIONS
GOV. PAWLENTY
December 2003**

**Prepared
By**

**Paul Ben-Yehuda
Survey Student Director**

I. History and Mission of the Survey

The SCSU Survey is an ongoing survey research extension of the Social Science Research Institute in the College of Social Science at St. Cloud State University. The SCSU Survey performs its research in the form of telephone interviews. Telephone surveys are but one of the many types of research employed by researchers to collect data randomly. The telephone survey is now the instrument of choice for a growing number of researchers.

Dr. Steve Frank began the SCSU Survey in 1980 conducting several omnibus surveys a year of central Minnesota adults in conjunction with his Political Science classes. The omnibus surveys are now done once a year. In addition to questions focusing on the research of the faculty directors, clients can buy into the survey or contract for specialized surveys.

Presently, the omnibus surveys have continued, but have shifted to a primary statewide focus. These statewide surveys are conducted once a year in the fall and focus on statewide issues such as election races, current events, and other important issues that are present in the state of Minnesota. Besides the annual fall survey, the SCSU Survey conducts an annual spring survey of SCSU students on various issues such as campus safety, alcohol and drug use, race, etc. Lastly, the SCSU Survey conducts contract surveys for various public and private sector clients. The Survey provides a useful service for the people and institutions of the State of Minnesota by furnishing valid data of the opinions, behaviors, and characteristics of adult Minnesotans.

The primary mission of the SCSU Survey is to serve the academic community and various clients through its commitment to high quality survey research and to provide education and experiential opportunities to researchers and students. We strive to assure that all SCSU students and faculty directors contribute to the research process, as all are essential in making a research project successful. This success is measured by

our ability to obtain high quality survey data that is timely, accurate, and reliable while maintaining an environment that promotes the professional and personal growth of each staff member. The survey procedures used by the SCSU Survey adhere to the highest quality academic standards. The SCSU Survey maintains the highest ethical standards in its procedures and methods. Both faculty and student directors demonstrate integrity and respect for dignity in all interactions with colleagues, clients, researchers, and survey participants.

II. Methodology

The SCSU Survey is operated out of Stewart Hall 324. It is also known as the CATI Lab, which stands for Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing Lab. It is equipped with 13 interviewer stations that each includes a computer, a phone, and a headset. In addition to the interviewer stations, there is the Supervisor Station, which is used to monitor the survey while it is in progress. The SCSU Survey has its own server designated solely for the use of the survey.

The SCSU Survey uses a state-of-the-art windows-based computer-assisted interviewing package. This program allow us to develop virtually any type of questionnaire while at the same time programming edit and consistency checks and other quality control measures to insure the most valid data.

The Fall 2003 survey which I will reference for my presentation on Governor Pawlenty was administered Sunday through Friday Monday through Sunday, not Friday or Saturday between November 7 and November 17, 2003. Most calls were made after 4:30 PM weekdays and during the afternoon on Sunday, November 9 and 16. The other surveys maintain the same time frame but in different years.

Several steps were taken to ensure that the telephone sample of Minnesota adults who were eighteen years of age or older was representative of the larger population. Survey Sampling Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut prepared the random digit sample of telephone numbers. Random digit dialing makes available changed, new, and unlisted numbers. Drawing numbers from a telephone book may skip as many as 20 percent of Minnesota households. Within each household the particular respondent was determined in a statistically unbiased fashion. This means that the selection process alternated between men and women and older and younger respondents. Few substitutions were allowed. In order to reach hard-to-get respondents each number was called up to ten times over different days and times and appointments made as necessary to interview the designated respondent at her/his convenience.

We have found Survey Sampling a particularly efficient sample production company. They generate samples of very high quality because they:

- ☐ Construct a comprehensive database of all telephone working blocks which actually represent residential telephones;
- ☐ Obtain, update and cross check working block information from the local (U.S. West) telephone company;
- ☐ Confirm the estimated number of residential telephones with each working block, excluding sparsely populated working blocks (industry standard is to exclude those blocks with less than three known working residential telephones out of the 100 possible numbers);
- ☐ Assign working blocks known to contain residential telephones to geographic areas bases on zip code and most recent updates of census data;
- ☐ Mark each working block for demographic targeting;

- ☐ Check each RDD number against a list of known business telephone numbers and generate new numbers as necessary; and,
- ☐ Arrange the ending sample in a random order to eliminate potential calling order bias.

In Fall 2003 survey the samples of 605 interviews the overall sample error due to sampling and other random effects is approximately plus/minus 3.9 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. This means that if one were to have drawn 20 samples of the state and administered the same instrument it would be expected that the overall findings would be greater/lesser than 3.9 percent only one time in twenty. However, in all sample surveys there are other possible sources of error for which precise estimates cannot be calculated. These include interviewer and coder error, respondent misinterpretation, and analysis errors. When analysis is made of sub-samples such as respondents who are Republicans or when the sample is broken down by variables such as gender the sample error may be larger.

The demographics of the sample match census and other known characteristics of the larger state population very well. Usually surveys have to employ a statistical technique called weighting on demographics such as sex. Most surveys usually over-sample females. The ratio of male to female adults in the sample was 48 to 52 percent, which almost perfectly matches the adult population. Although not needed the sample was weighted for sex. Other variables such as household income, political party affiliation and employment all closely match what is known of the Minnesota adult population.

The cooperation rate of the Fall 2003 survey was 65 percent. This is above the average for professional marketing firms. Cooperation rate means that once an eligible household was reached, almost six of ten respondents agreed to participate in the survey. Other surveys conducted by the SCSU Survey have different completion and cooperation rates.

The total survey consisted of 54 variables. Additional information was generated from the sample for area codes and country.

Now I will turn to my presentation on Governor Pawlenty

III. WHY WE ASKED QUESTIONS RATING GOVERNOR PAWLENTY'S PERFORMANCE.

We asked respondents to rate the performance of Governor to track his performance over time and to compare their performance to previous administrations.

<i>Overall Rating of Governor Pawlenty's Performance</i>		
<i>"How would you rate the overall performance of Governor Pawlenty; excellent, pretty good, only fair or poor?"</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Excellent	54	9
Pretty Good	263	43
Only Fair	163	27

Poor	83	14
Don't Know	41	7
Subtotal	604	100%

The rating question is the same standard question asked every survey except switching the Governor's name. The table shows frequency and percentage results of the question on Governor Pawlenty's Performance. The data shows a little over Fifty percent of the respondents rate Governor Pawlenty's performance as favorable.

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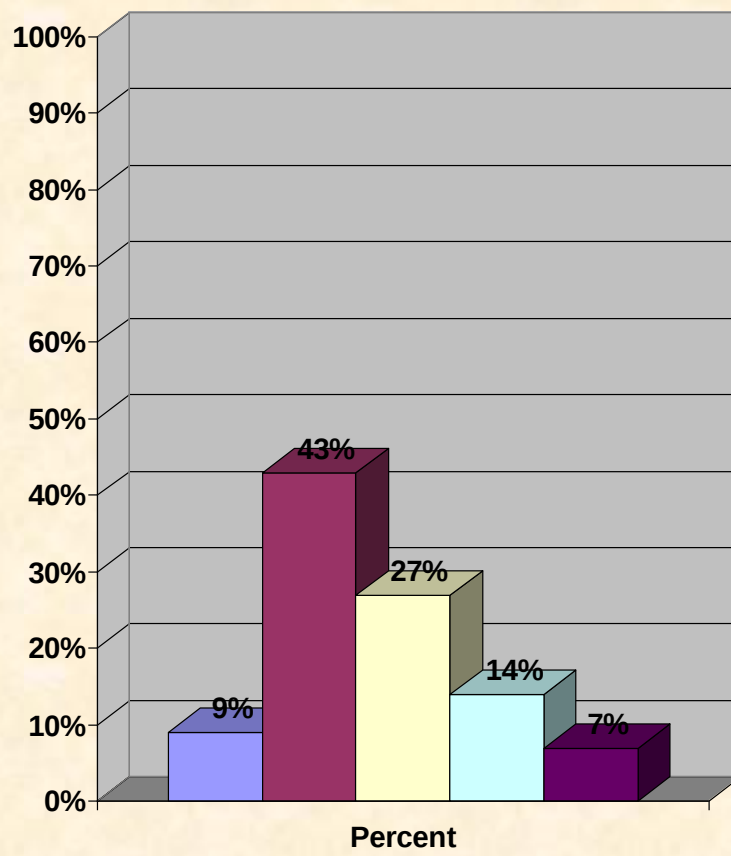
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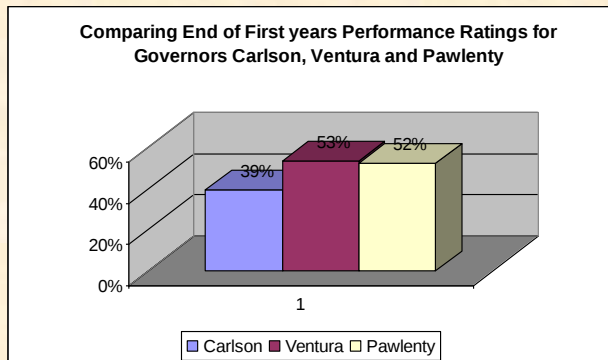
IV. SUBSTANTIVE FINDINGS



Comparing Survey completions and Cooperation rates				
Year Poll Taken	Jan-92	Fall 1999	Fall 2002	Fall 2003
Governor	Carlson	Ventura	Ventura	Pawlenty
Number Completions	800	602	613	605
Cooperation Rate		63%	65%	65%
Source	MN POLL	SCSU SURVEY	SCSU SURVEY	SCSU SURVEY

The survey results were taken from multiple sources and this table shows the number of completions, the cooperation rate, and the source of the data.

The Graph Shows at the end of the first year Governor Carlson rating was fifteen percent lower than Governors Ventura and Governor Pawlenty.



I decided to do a comparison of the end of the first year in office of Former Governor Carlson, Governor Ventura and Governor Pawlenty. When comparing Governor Pawlenty to the performance rating of former Governor Ventura, there was no significant difference in their performance rating toward the end of their first year in office. Former Governor Ventura had a performance rating of Fifty-three percent in the Fall 1999 SCSU state omnibus survey and Governor Pawlenty had a rating of fifty-two percent in the fall 2002 SCSU state omnibus survey. I also felt it might be appropriate to also compare the performance rating at the end of Governor Ventura's administration to the first year of Governor Pawlenty. The Fall 2002 SCSU Survey showed Former Governor Ventura had a favorable approval rating of thirty-nine percent.

I further decided to compare Governor Pawlenty to former Governor Arne Carlson. There are some similarities between the administrations, both were Republican administrations and were elected to the Governors office with Minnesota having budget deficits. Governor Pawlenty was elected with the state having a \$4.9 Billion shortfall and former Governor Carlson with \$1.2 billion. Former Governor Carlson raised sales taxes 1/2 percent to the current Six and one half percent, approved a property tax increase and approved budget cuts to fix the shortfall in his first year in office (Minneapolis Star Tribune Jan 30, 1992). Former Governor Carlson also had visible turmoil in his administration and the Republican Party (Minneapolis Star Tribune April 19, 1992, Metro Edition). Governor Pawlenty proposed cutting state spending across the board to balance the budget during his election and first year in office.

There was a significant difference in the approval rating. Governor Pawlenty's favorable approval rating at the end of his first year was fifty-two percent while former Governor Carlson's approval rating was thirty-nine percent according the Minneapolis Star Tribune Minnesota Poll dated January 30, 1992.

We did a cross tabulation for demographics to find where Governor Pawlenty's favorable rating stems from. There is no significant difference in performance rating in relation with gender, or where respondents lived. The differences between ages were those sixty-five and over favored Governor Pawlenty more than the other age groups. Those in the highest household income bracket have a substantial more favorable opinion of Governor Pawlenty than those in the lowest income bracket. Also, the household managers and retired were most likely to favor the Governor's performance. Party identification while not surprising, the self described Republicans favored the Governor more favorably than the Democrats. The surprising result I found was the Republicans favored the Governor fifty percent more than the Democrats.

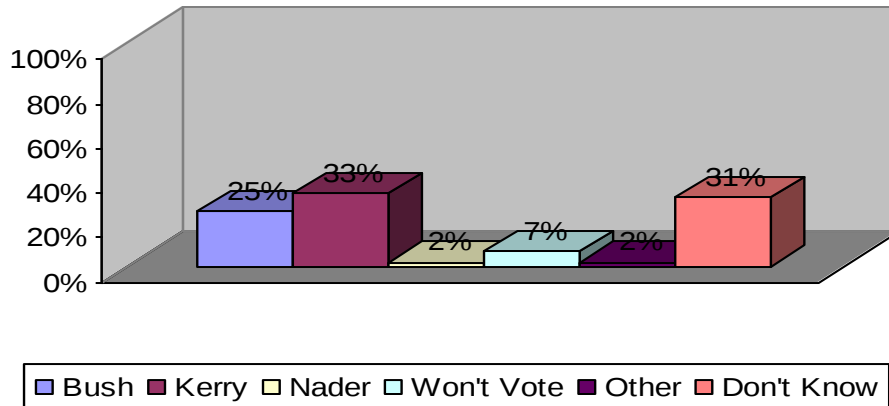
MORE POLITICAL RESULTS FROM Paul Ben-Yehuda

Politics and Government

This section of the survey began with the following introduction: Now we have a few questions about politics and government.

Presidential Preference		
<i>"Which candidate will you vote for in November 2004 for the President of the United States?"</i>		
RESPONSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Bush	122	25
Kerry	161	33
Nader	10	2
Won't vote	36	7
Other	9	2
Don't Know	155	31
Total	493	100

Presidential Voting in November

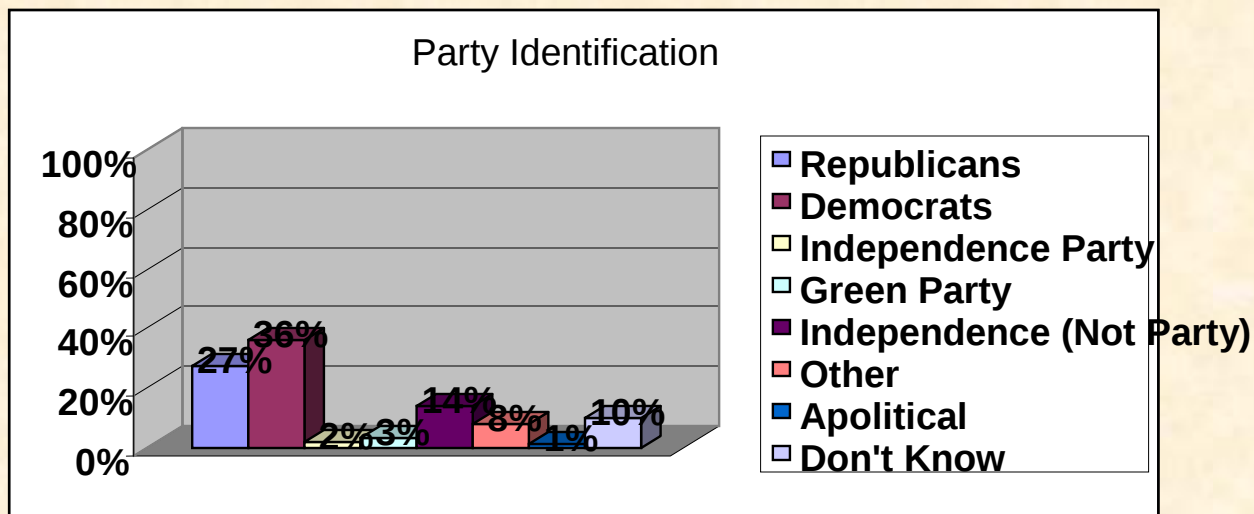


Of the students who responded 1/4 of them will vote for President Bush this November. Three out of ten students will vote for John Kerry for president. Almost four out of ten won't vote, don't know or will vote for another candidate. When using a cross tab for gender Males are more likely to vote for Bush than females and females having a higher percentage of don't know who they will vote for in November.

Party Preference

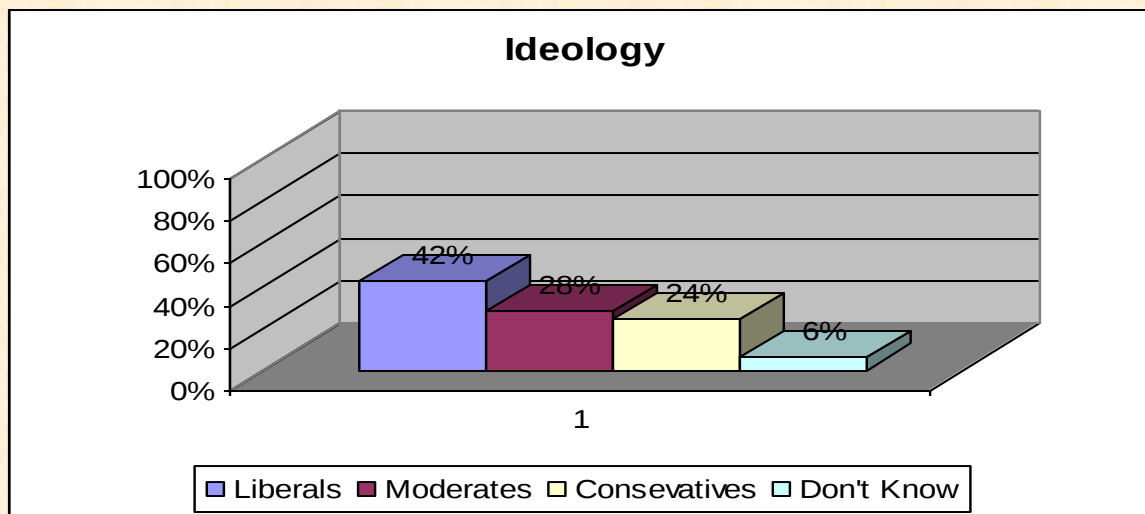
“Generally speaking, do you consider yourself to be a Republican, Democrat, Green Party member, Independence Party member, independent, or something else?”

RESPONSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Republican	133	27
Democrat	180	36
Independence Party	9	2
Green Party	13	3
Independent (not party)	67	14
Other	41	8
Apolitical	6	1
Don't Know	50	10
Total	499	100



In response to party identification almost 3 out of 10 respondents consider themselves Republicans, almost 4 out of 10 consider themselves Democrats, 1 of 6 consider themselves independent not belonging to a party, and 2 out of 10 consider themselves members of another party, apolitical or Don't know. When the cross tab of gender is looked at Males are ten percent higher to consider themselves Republicans, and Females are ten percent higher of not knowing what party they belong to. All others political party identification is similar between males and females.

Ideology		
<i>“Thinking about your own general approach to politics, do you consider yourself very liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative, or very conservative?”</i>		
RESPONSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Very Liberal	54	11
Liberal	152	31
Moderate	139	28
Somewhat Conservative	104	21
Very Conservative	16	3
Don't Know	30	6
Total	495	100



In the question of political ideology 4 of 10 consider themselves Liberal, 3 of 10 consider themselves Moderate and 1/4 consider themselves Conservative. Again we cross tabbed this with gender and found females consider themselves slightly higher as Liberals and Males consider themselves a little over ten percent higher as conservatives than females.

Other cross tabs were conducted. A cross tab comparing party identification to who the respondent would vote in November was done. While party identification is usually an indicator of whom a person would vote for some of these are interesting. Seven of ten Republicans will vote for President Bush this November, but that leaves two of ten not knowing who they will vote for and 1 of 10 will vote for someone else. A little over six of ten Democrats will vote for John Kerry in November, but almost three of ten Democrats don't know who they will vote for. Two of ten Independent Party members will vote for John Kerry and also two of ten will vote for Ralph Nader. Almost one half of the Independent Party members don't know who they will vote for. Almost one half of the Green party Members will vote for John Kerry with four out of ten not knowing who they will vote for. The cross tab for political ideology and voting for president reveals one out of ten liberals, two out of ten moderates, and six out of ten conservatives will vote for President Bush. One half of the Liberals, three out of ten moderates and one out of ten conservatives will vote for John Kerry. Finally three out of ten liberals, four out of ten moderates and one out of four conservatives don't know who they will vote for in November.

MULTIPLE RESPONSE --MORE COMING

Alco7 is a multiple response question where the respondent could give up to 15 or so responses. In most cases it might be best to use the % of response column. It could be interpreted as among those SCSU students who drink 27% of all responses related to having a hangover.

Multiple Response

Group \$alco7 alco7

Pct of Pct of

Category label	Code	Count	Responses	Cases
missed school	1	67	7.8	16.1
blacked out	2	38	4.4	9.2
engaged unplan sex activ	3	34	4.0	8.2
argued with friends	4	106	12.3	25.4
damaged prop	5	17	2.0	4.2
got in trouble police-campus patrol	6	22	2.5	5.2
was hurt injured	7	27	3.2	6.5
sought med atten	8	9	1.0	2.1
hangover	9	236	27.5	56.8
driven a car	10	72	8.4	17.3
done anything you later regretted	11	82	9.5	19.6
none of these	12	145	16.9	34.8
dont know	13	3	.3	.7
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Total responses		858	100.0	206.2

89 missing cases; 416 valid cases