

Reference Group Executive Summary

Spring 2005

**American College Health Association
National College Health Assessment**



ACHA-NCHA



American College Health Association

Reference Group

Executive Summary

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ACHA-NCHA

The ACHA-NCHA supports the health of the campus community by fulfilling the academic mission, supporting short- and long-term healthy behaviors, and gaining a current profile of health trends within the campus community.

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Introduction

Health issues and health-related costs can have a major impact upon the quality of student and academic life at institutions of higher education. The ACHA-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA) is a national research survey organized by the American College Health Association (ACHA) to assist college health service providers, health educators, counselors, and administrators in collecting data about their students' habits, behaviors, and perceptions on the most prevalent health topics.

ACHA initiated the survey in 1998; the survey now provides the largest known comprehensive data set on the health of college students, providing the college health and higher education fields with a vast spectrum of research on student health.

For additional information about the survey's development, design, and methodology, email E. Victor Leino, PhD (vleino@acha.org), Mary Hoban, PhD, CHES (mhoban@acha.org), or visit www.acha-ncha.org.

ACHA, the nation's principal advocate and leadership organization for college and university health, represents a diverse membership that provides and supports the delivery of health care and prevention and wellness services for the nation's 16 million college students. For more information about the association's programs and services, visit www.acha.org.

This Executive Summary highlights results of the ACHA-NCHA Spring 2005 survey for a Reference Group consisting of
54,111 respondents.

Possible Uses of the ACHA-NCHA

The following are possible uses of the ACHA-NCHA findings:

- o Determine priority health issues among student populations.
- o Provide prevalence rates and formulate baseline data for tracking trends.
- o Measure progress and effectiveness of intervention strategies.
- o Support institutional policies and local laws that affect the health of a campus
- o Create individual reports, information campaigns, research projects to educate both campus and community partners.
- o Distribute risk factor information about the student population through summary reports that focus on specific health topics or problem areas.
- o Monitor prevalence and care for specific chronic disease groups.
- o Monitor acute illness and prevention efforts.
- o Provide group or cohort-specific estimates.
- o Assess the correlation between one characteristic or behavior and another in a given population.
- o Identify students' level of self-knowledge about health protection practices and illnesses.
- o Identify students' perceptions about peer behavior.
- o Assess the impact of health and behavior factors on academic performance.
- o Track the progress of selected objectives in Healthy Campus 2000 and Healthy Campus 2010 for ongoing and future tracking.

Note on use of data:

Missing values have been excluded from analysis. Students responding "not applicable" were excluded from several analyses, which are specifically noted throughout this document. All response categories were included, including "don't know" or "0" unless otherwise noted.

Findings

A. General Health of College Students

■ 61.2 % of students surveyed (64.1 % male and 59.8 % female) described their health as very good or excellent.

Within the last school year, college students reported experiencing:

Allergy problems:	46.9 %	Repetitive stress injury:	7.1 %
Anorexia:	2.0 %	Seasonal affective disorder:	8.9 %
Anxiety disorder:	13.4 %	Substance abuse problem:	4.1 %
Asthma:	11.4 %	Back pain:	47.6 %
Bulimia:	2.6 %	Broken bone/fracture:	4.7 %
Chronic fatigue syndrome:	3.8 %	Bronchitis:	8.1 %
Depression:	19.6 %	Chlamydia:	0.7 %
Diabetes:	0.9 %	Ear infection:	9.2 %
Endometriosis:	1.2 %	Gonorrhea:	0.2 %
Genital herpes:	1.1 %	Mononucleosis:	2.2 %
Genital warts/HPV:	2.2 %	Pelvic inflammatory disease:	0.3 %
Hepatitis B or C:	0.4 %	Sinus infection:	30.2 %
High blood pressure:	4.2 %	Strep throat:	13.3 %
High cholesterol:	4.1 %	Tuberculosis:	0.3 %
HIV infection:	0.3 %		

81.6 % of college students (78.1 % male, 85.8 % female) experienced one or more of the above conditions within the last school year.

B. Preventive Health

Preventive health practices among college students:

- 72.0 % reported being vaccinated against hepatitis B.
- 55.3 % reported being vaccinated against meningococcal disease.
- 49.6 % reported being vaccinated against varicella (chicken pox).
- 84.7 % reported being vaccinated with measles, mumps, rubella (2 shots).
- 19.0 % reported being vaccinated against the flu in the last year.
- 76.9 % reported having a dental exam and cleaning in the last year.
- 39.5 % of males students reported that they performed testicular self exam in the last month.
- 41.3 % of female students reported that they performed breast self exam in the last month.
- 62.7 % of females reported having a routine gynecological exam in the last year.
- 89.1 % reported having their blood pressure checked in the last 2 years.
- 46.7 % reported having cholesterol checked in the last 5 years.
- 18.2 % reported using sunscreen daily.

College students reported the following behaviors within the last school year:

Percent (%)	N/A, didn't drive, ride, or skate within the last school year	Never	Rarely or sometimes	Mostly or always	Mostly or always (N/A responses not included)*
Wore a seatbelt	0.8	0.6	6.0	92.6	93.3
Wore a helmet when riding a bicycle	53.2	23.6	9.7	13.5	28.8
Wore a helmet when riding a motorcycle	85.1	2.1	1.5	11.3	75.7
Wore a helmet when inline skating	81.7	12.9	2.6	2.8	15.5

** Students responding "N/A, didn't drive, ride, or skate within the last school year" were excluded from this analysis.*

C. Academic Impacts

Within the last school year students reported the following factors affecting their individual academic performance, i.e. received an incomplete, dropped a course, received a lower grade in a class, on an exam, or on an important project (listed alphabetically):

Alcohol use:	7.6 %	Eating disorder/problem:	1.4 %
Allergies:	4.3 %	HIV infection:	0.1 %
Assault (physical):	0.5 %	Injury:	3.3 %
Assault (sexual):	0.8 %	Internet use/computer games:	14.2 %
Attention deficit disorder:	7.6 %	Learning disability:	3.7 %
Cold/flu/sore throat:	26.5 %	Mononucleosis:	1.5 %
Concern for a troubled friend or family member:	18.1 %	Pregnancy (yours or partner's)	1.0 %
Chronic illness:	2.9 %	Relationship difficulty:	15.8 %
Chronic pain:	2.9 %	Sexually transmitted disease:	0.5 %
Death of a friend/family member:	8.4 %	Sinus infection/ear infection/ bronchitis/strep throat:	8.8 %
Depression/anxiety disorder/seasonal affective disorder:	16.3 %	Sleep difficulties:	24.8 %
Drug use:	2.8 %	Stress:	31.6 %

D. Violence

Within the last school year, college students reported experiencing:

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
A physical fight		12.6	3.4	6.9
Being physically assaulted (non-sexually)		5.5	3.0	3.9
Verbal threats for sex against their will		2.4	4.4	3.7
Sexual touching against their will		4.7	11.7	9.2
Attempted sexual penetration against their will		1.1	4.1	3.0
Sexual penetration against their will		0.8	2.0	1.6
An emotionally abusive relationship		9.8	15.3	13.3
A physically abusive relationship		1.6	2.2	2.0
A sexually abusive relationship		1.2	1.9	1.6

E. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use

Thirty day prevalence - substance use reported by college students (male, female, total):

Alcohol

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Never used		15.7	14.7	15.2
Used, but not in the last 30 days		10.2	13.4	12.2
Used 1-9 days		51.6	57.3	55.0
Used 10-29 days		21.5	14.4	17.0
Used all 30 days		1.1	0.3	0.6

Cigarette

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Never used		59.6	60.7	60.2
Used, but not in the last 30 days		17.1	18.1	17.6
Used 1-9 days		11.4	10.5	10.9
Used 10-29 days		5.6	5.3	5.5
Used all 30 days		6.3	5.5	5.9

Marijuana

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Never used		59.5	63.2	61.8
Used, but not in the last 30 days		20.5	21.6	21.0
Used 1-9 days		12.2	11.0	11.4
Used 10-29 days		5.7	3.4	4.3
Used all 30 days		2.2	0.9	1.4

Reported use versus perceived use - reported use for all students within the past 30 days compared with how often students perceived the typical student on campus used substances within the same time period:

Percent (%)	Never		Used one or more days		Used daily	
	Reported Use (total)	Perception of Typical Use	Reported Use (total)	Perception of Typical Use	Reported Use (total)	Perception of Typical Use
Alcohol	15.2	2.5	72.0	61.9	0.6	35.6
Cigarettes	60.2	9.9	16.3	51.3	5.9	38.8
Marijuana	61.8	16.8	15.7	62.4	1.4	20.8

- 6.0 % of college students reported driving after having 5 or more drinks in the last 30 days.*

*Students responding "N/A, don't drive" were excluded from this analysis.

Findings continued

Estimated BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) of college students: This is an estimated figure based on the reported number of drinks consumed during the last time all students (including non-drinkers) "partied" or socialized, their approximate time of consumption, sex, and the average rate of ethanol metabolism.

Estimated BAC	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
< .08		64.4	63.4	63.8
< .10		71.3	71.4	71.4
Mean		0.07	0.07	0.07
Median		0.05	0.05	0.05
Std Dev		0.09	0.08	0.08

Reported number of drinks consumed the last time students "partied" or socialized:

Number of drinks	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
<= 4		47.8	66.9	59.8
<= 5		56.2	77.7	69.7
<= 6		63.8	85.6	77.4
Mean		5.80	3.60	4.42
Median		5.00	3.00	4.00
Std Dev		5.62	3.22	4.40

Reported number of times college students consumed five or more drinks in a sitting within the last two weeks:

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
None		49.1	66.5	60.0
1-2 times		26.6	22.5	23.9
3-5 times		17.8	9.2	12.4
6 or more times		6.5	1.9	3.6

Findings continued

College students reported doing the following when they "partied" or socialized during the last school year:*

When at a party or when going out....	usually or always Percent (%)
alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages:	29.0
determine in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks:	33.9
choose not to drink alcohol:	23.4
use a designated driver:	74.6
eat before and/or during drinking:	76.9
have a friend let you know when you have had enough:	26.0
keep track of how many drinks being consumed:	64.1
pace drinks to one or fewer an hour:	27.9
avoid drinking games:	42.0
drink an alcoholic look-alike:	5.6

**Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis.*

■ 96.1 % of college students reported usually doing or always doing one or more of the above behaviors when drinking alcohol during the last school year.*

**Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis.*

College students who drank alcohol reported the following consequences occurring in the last school year as a result of their own drinking:*

Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Being physically injured	20.6	17.1	18.5
Physically injured another person	7.0	2.6	4.3
Being involved in a fight	10.3	4.3	6.6
Doing something they later regretted	40.1	35.3	37.2
Forgetting where they were or what they had done	35.1	27.6	30.4
Having someone use force or threat of force to have sex with them	0.8	1.7	1.4
Having unprotected sex	17.4	13.5	15.1

**Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis.*

F. Sexual Behavior

College students reported the following within the last school year:

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Having had no sexual partner		26.6	25.8	26.1
Having had 1 sexual partner		42.5	48.9	46.4
Having had 2 sexual partners		11.6	12.4	12.1
Having had 3 sexual partners		7.1	6.0	6.5
Having had 4 or more sexual partners		12.1	7.0	8.9

Number of partners among students reporting to have at least one sexual partner within the last school year:*

Mean	2.48	1.80	2.06
Median	1.00	1.00	1.00
Std Dev	4.04	2.16	3.11

**Only students reporting to have at least one sexual partner are included in these*

Oral sex within the past 30 days	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Never did this sexual		23.7	24.4	24.2
Have not done this during the last 30		27.6	27.5	27.6
Did this 1 or more times		48.6	48.0	48.2

Vaginal sex within the past 30 days	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Never did this sexual		30.0	28.0	28.7
Have not done this during the last 30		22.6	19.9	20.9
Did this 1 or more times		47.3	52.2	50.4

Anal sex within the past 30 days	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Never did this sexual		69.9	75.2	73.3
Have not done this during the last 30		23.1	20.4	21.3
Did this 1 or more times		7.0	4.5	5.4

Findings continued

Type of sexual behavior	Percent (%)	Oral	Vaginal	Anal
<i>Sexually active students reported...</i>				
Using a condom within the last 30 days (mostly or always)*		3.1	50.9	28.0
Using a condom the last time they had sex**		3.7	53.3	28.3

*Students responding "Never did this sexual activity" or "Have not done this during the last thirty days" were excluded from the analysis.

**Students responding "Never did this sexual activity" were excluded from the analysis.

Reported means of birth control used among sexually active college students or their partners to prevent pregnancy the last time they had vaginal intercourse:

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Birth control pills		38.2	41.8	40.0
Depo Provera (shots)		1.6	1.9	1.8
Norplant (implant)		0.3	0.1	0.2
Condoms		42.2	38.1	39.2
Diaphragm, cervical cap, sponge		0.6	0.4	0.5
Spermicide		3.6	2.5	2.9
Fertility awareness		2.7	3.0	2.8
Withdrawal		13.7	15.0	14.4
Other method		2.9	4.4	3.8
Nothing		4.2	3.4	3.7

- 10.7 % of sexually active college students reported using (or reported their partner used) emergency contraception ("morning after pill") within the last school year (male: 8.8 %; female: 11.7 %).*

*Students responding "Not sexually active" were excluded from the analysis.

- 2.1 % of college students who had vaginal intercourse within the last school year reported experiencing an unintentional pregnancy or got someone pregnant within the last school year. (male: 2.1 %; female: 2.0 %).**

**Students responding "Have not had vaginal intercourse within the last school year" were excluded from the analysis.

G. Nutrition and Exercise

Within the last 30 days, college students reported:

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
Exercising to lose weight		43.2	61.9	54.5
Dieting to lose weight		21.6	41.6	33.9
Vomiting or taking laxatives to lose weight		0.7	3.9	2.7
Taking diet pills to lose weight		1.7	4.9	3.7
Doing none of the above		51.4	30.9	37.9

College students reported usually eating the following number of servings of fruits and vegetables:

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
Don't eat fruits and vegetables		5.4	2.7	3.7
1 or 2 per day		63.6	56.6	59.1
3-4 per day		25.5	32.9	30.1
5 or more per day		5.6	7.9	7.0

College students reported the following behaviors within the past 7 days

Participated in vigorous exercise for 20 minutes (or 30 minutes moderate exercise)

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
0 days		23.3	26.0	25.0
1-2 days		31.6	31.2	31.4
3-5 days		35.7	35.0	35.2
6+ days		9.4	7.9	8.4

Exercising to strengthen muscles	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
0 days		34.7	38.9	37.3
1-2 days		26.6	30.0	28.8
3-5 days		32.2	26.8	28.8
6+ days		6.5	4.3	5.1

Getting enough sleep

to feel rested in the morning	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
0 days		10.0	11.0	10.7
1-2 days		28.0	29.1	28.7
3-5 days		48.6	46.7	47.2
6+ days		13.5	13.3	13.4

Findings continued

Estimated average Body Mass Index (BMI): This figure incorporates reported height, and weight to form a general indicator of physical health.

BMI	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
< 18.5 Underweight		2.6	6.2	4.9
18.5-24.9 Healthy Weight		58.9	69.0	65.3
25-29.9 Overweight		28.7	17.1	21.3
30-34.9 Class I Obesity		7.0	4.9	5.7
35-39.9 Class II Obesity		2.1	1.7	1.9
>= 40 Class III Obesity		0.7	1.0	0.9
Mean		24.57	23.31	23.77
Median		23.78	22.34	22.88
Std Dev		4.35	4.54	4.52

H. Depression

Students reported experiencing the following within the last school year:

Feeling overwhelmed by all they had to do

Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Never	11.2	3.3	6.2
1-10 times	67.3	63.9	65.2
11+ times	21.5	32.8	28.6

Feeling exhausted (not from physical activity)

Percent (%)			
Never	12.5	5.0	7.8
1-10 times	64.0	63.7	63.8
11+ times	23.6	31.3	28.4

Feeling very sad

Percent (%)			
Never	28.2	14.1	19.3
1-10 times	60.1	69.4	66.0
11+ times	11.8	16.5	14.7

Feeling things were hopeless

Percent (%)			
Never	43.5	32.0	36.2
1-10 times	46.9	56.5	53.0
11+ times	9.6	11.5	10.8

Feeling so depressed it was difficult to function

Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Never	60.1	51.0	54.3
1-10 times	33.5	40.6	38.0
11+ times	6.5	8.4	7.7

Seriously considering attempting suicide

Percent (%)			
Never	90.9	89.3	89.8
1-10 times	8.1	9.8	9.2
11+ times	1.0	1.0	1.0

Attempting suicide

Percent (%)			
Never	98.6	98.6	98.5
1-10 times	1.2	1.3	1.4
11+ times	0.2	0.1	0.1

Findings continued

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
College students reported diagnosed with depression		10.8	19.2	16.1

Of those students reporting ever having been diagnosed with depression in the item above...

Diagnosed with depression in the last school year		31.0	36.9	35.6
Currently in therapy for depression		23.3	28.9	27.6
Currently taking medication for depression		30.8	39.3	37.3

Demographics and Student Characteristics

■ Age:

Average age: 22.23 years
Median: 21.00 years
Std Dev: 5.54 years

18 - 20 years: 48.3 %
21 - 24 years: 33.6 %
25 - 29 years: 10.7 %
30+ years: 7.4 %

■ Sex

Female: 61.2 %
Male: 34.7 %

■ Student status:

1st year undergraduate: 22.7 %
2nd year undergraduate: 20.6 %
3rd year undergraduate: 18.8 %
4th year undergraduate: 15.5 %
5th year or more undergraduate: 4.7 %
Graduate or professional: 16.3 %
Adult special or other: 1.4 %

Full-time student: 94.6 %

■ Relationship status:

Single: 54.5 %
Married/domestic partner: 7.9 %
Engaged or committed dating relationship: 36.5 %
Separated: 0.4 %
Divorced: 0.7 %
Widowed: 0.1 %

■ Students describe themselves as:

White: 74.9 %
Black – not Hispanic: 4.3 %
Hispanic or Latino: 5.9 %
Asian or Pacific Islander: 10.8 %
American Indian or Alaskan Native: 1.0 %
Other: 4.0 %

■ Students describe themselves as:

Heterosexual: 93.1 %
Gay/Lesbian: 2.2 %
Bisexual: 3.1 %
Transgendered: 0.1 %
Unsure: 1.5 %

■ Housing:

Campus residence: 41.9 %
Fraternity or sorority: 1.6 %
Other university: 7.1 %
Off-campus: 36.3 %
Parent/guardian's: 8.6 %
Other: 4.6 %

■ Hours of paid work per week:

0 hours: 40.9 %
1-9 hours: 18.0 %
10-19 hours: 18.8 %
20-29 hours: 11.7 %
30-39 hours: 4.4 %
40 hours: 3.4 %
More than 40 hours: 2.8 %

■ Hours of volunteer work per week:

0 hours: 64.9 %
1-9 hours: 31.1 %
10-19 hours: 2.7 %
20-29 hours: 0.9 %
30-39 hours: 0.2 %
40 hours: 0.1 %
More than 40 hours: 0.1 %

■ Have any kind of health insurance (including prepaid plans, such as HMOs):

Yes: 88.5 %
Unsure: 4.8 %

National College Health Assessment Spring 2005: Demographics of Participating Colleges and Universities

Seventy eight US postsecondary institutions self-selected to participate in the Spring 2005 National College Health Assessment and 56,637 surveys were completed by students on these campuses. For the purpose of this study, only those institutions that used a random sampling technique or sampled a universe such as all 1st year students were included in the analysis, yielding a final data set consisting of 54,111 students and 71 schools. Demographic characteristics of the 71 campuses follow:

Public	38
Private	33

4-year	67
2-year	4

ACHA Member Institution	67
Non-member Institution	4

Carnegie Classification	
Doctoral/Research Universities Extensive	19
Doctoral /Research Universities Intensive	10
Masters Colleges and Universities I and II	19
Baccalaureate	17
Associate Colleges	4
Specialized	2

Geographical Location	
Northeast (CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT)	18
Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI)	14
South (AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)	17
West (AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)	22

Campus Setting	
Urban > 1,000,000	11
Urban 100,000 – 1,000,000	19
Suburban	24
Rural	16
Other	1

Campus Size	
< 2,500	16
2,500 – 4,999	7
5,000 – 9,999	16
10,000 – 19,999	15
> = 20,000	17

2001 ACHA-NCHA Advisory Committee (Authors)

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