ARTICLES:

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we assess the extent to which social capital affects the student activity-drinking relationship. Hierarchical OLS regressions (n=167) showed that bridging social capital closed the gap in alcohol consumption between students who spent little, versus a lot of, time participating in sports/fitness activities by reducing how frequently the former individuals drank heavily. High bridging capital also decreased heavy drinking among students who were not employed or worked few hours per week. Similar patterns were observed when the total amount of time students spent in non-Greek related activities was considered in relation to levels of social capital and alcohol consumption. These findings are significant in that they suggest that programs that facilitate the diversification of students' social networks should reduce their levels of drinking.

Keywords: *college student, drinking, alcohol use, activities, service, social capital, social networks, intervention*

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ABSTRACT

A pilot study was conducted to develop a marijuana knowledge scale and test feasibility of an information literacy-focused intervention targeting college students. First, students recruited from four classes completed an online survey measuring knowledge, attitudes, and intention to use marijuana and the responses (n = 117) were used to create a 19-item knowledge scale. Subsequently, one-hour group intervention was delivered in two of the four classes and volunteers among them completed a post-test (n = 34). The results showed that the intervention increased knowledge and decreased peer approval. Knowledge gain was higher among those with lower initial confidence in their knowledge.   No direct effects were found on risk or intention to use.

Keywords: *marijuana, cannabis, intervention, education, knowledge, injunctive norm, college students*

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ABSTRACT

Background: Drug use is common and positively cor- relates with depression and suicidality. Drug users are highly stigmatized, as society associates shame, blame, incompetency, punishment, and criminality with these individuals. These societal views can become internalized and projected onto the self (i.e. self-stigma). Self-stigma is associated with affective dysregulation and maladaptive coping behaviors. To the best of our knowledge, the relationship between self-stigmatizing beliefs, depression, and suicidal ideation among student drug users has yet to be investigated. Methods: Participants of the current cross-sectional study were college students (n = 502) who reported past year illicit drug use. Students completed a questionnaire assessing demographics, self-stigmatizing beliefs, depression, and suicidal ideation. Correlations, multiple regression, and mediation modeling were used to test study hypotheses. Results: Roughly, half of the sample experienced suicidal ideation within the past year and 49% of participants met or exceeded an established threshold for major depression using validated instrumentation. Self-stigmatizing beliefs were a significant predictor of depression (p < 0.001) when adjusted for covariates. Furthermore, self-stigma significantly and positively associated with

suicidal ideation (p < 0.001), when adjusted for depression and other covariates. Our modeling also supported a possible pathway, wherein, a significant indirect effect on suicidal ideation was observed for self-stigma through depression. Limitations: This study did not account for possible effects that frequency, recency, and type of drug may have had on variables of interest. Conclusions: Interventions reducing social stigma toward users and resulting self-stigma are needed in order to reduce depression and suicidality as well as encourage treatment-seeking. Beliefs, Depression, and Suicidal Ideation Among Collegiate Drug Users for major depression using validated instrumentation. Self-stigmatizing beliefs were a significant predictor of depression (p < 0.001) when adjusted for covariates. Furthermore, self-stigma significantly and positively associated with suicidal ideation (p < 0.001), when adjusted for depression and other covariates. Our modeling also supported a possible pathway, wherein, a significant indirect effect on suicidal ideation was observed for self-stigma through depression. Limitations: This study did not account for possible effects that frequency, recency, and type of drug may have had on variables of interest. Conclusions: Interventions reducing social stigma toward users and resulting self-stigma are needed in order to reduce depression and suicidality as well as encourage treatment-seeking.