

RESULTS OF THE

INDIANA COLLEGE SUBSTANCE USE SURVEY 2025



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH-BLOOMINGTON
PREVENTION INSIGHTS

Results of the
Indiana College Substance Use Survey
2025

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2025 INDIANA COLLEGE SUBSTANCE USE SURVEY: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Twenty-six Indiana colleges participated in the 2025 Indiana College Substance Use Survey. A total of 5,402 usable responses were collected from 18- to 25-year-old students at the participating schools in spring 2025.

Past Month Substance Use

Nearly half of the students who participated in the survey reported consuming alcohol in the past month (49.8%), including 36.5% of underage students. One in five students (20.5%) reported using marijuana, and 17.2% reported using electronic vapor products in the past month.

Vaping

The most frequently used vaping products in the past month include tobacco/nicotine (15.7%), alcohol (14.0%), and marijuana/THC (11.3%). Less than five percent of students reported vaping synthetic marijuana, CBD/CBD oil, flavoring only, or other substances in the past 30 days.

Marijuana Use

Of the students who reported ever using marijuana:

- The most frequent modes of use in the past month include vaping (32.2%), smoking (28.0%), and eating it in brownies, candies, etc. (24.5%)
- Over two-thirds obtained marijuana from a friend/for free, over one-third purchased marijuana from an out-of-state retailer, and over one-fifth bought marijuana from someone.

Binge Drinking

More than one-fifth of the surveyed students (21.5%) reported binge drinking in the past two weeks, including 24.0% of men and 21.2% of women. Older students (28.6%) reported significantly higher rates of binge drinking than underage students (16.3%).

Consequences of Alcohol Use

Of students who reported ever drinking alcohol, more than half reported having had a hangover (51.4%), over one-fourth reported feeling bad or guilty about their drinking 27.3%, and over one-fifth reported doing something they later regretted or blacking out (23.0% and 20.7%, respectively).

Underage Students' Access to Alcohol

Of underage students who reported ever drinking alcohol, nearly half reported that they obtained alcohol from friends who were 21 years of age or older (47.1%), over one-fourth reported obtaining alcohol from other adults over 21 (26.6%), and approximately fifteen percent reported having purchased it directly from a retailer. Of the underage students who purchased alcohol from a retailer, 43.2% reported doing so without an ID and 34.2% indicated that they used a fake ID.

Perception of Peer Beliefs

Nearly ninety percent of the students thought their peers would disapprove if they used a prescription medication not prescribed to them (89.9%). Over half of students indicated that their peers would disapprove if they had five or more alcoholic drinks in one sitting (56.4%) or used electronic vapor products (59.4%). Less than half of students indicated perceived peer disapproval of using marijuana or THC (47.2%).

Mental Health

Approximately one-third of the students (33.5%) indicated that they had experienced a period of significant sadness/hopelessness that lasted for two or more weeks in the past year. Over ten percent of the students (10.5%) reported having seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

National Substance Use Trends Among College Students and Young Adults

Substance use, particularly alcohol use and binge drinking, has long been recognized as a serious problem on our nation’s campuses. Despite decades of efforts aimed at reducing excessive drinking and other substance use among college students, the social and environmental influences that led the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) to describe college life as a “culture of drinking” (NIAAA, 2002) are still present on many college campuses. The consequences of excessive alcohol consumption among college students are widespread and serious (Barnett et al., 2014; White & Hingson, 2013). They include physical injury to self and others, interpersonal problems, engaging in risky behaviors, and negative impacts on academic performance.

The Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey has investigated substance use among college students nationwide since 1980. Results from the 2024 MTF survey indicate that college students, when compared to their non-college peers, have higher annual prevalence rates of alcohol use as well as higher rates of past 30-day alcohol use (Patrick et al., 2025). However, past 30-day alcohol use in young adults (including both college students and their non-college peers) has been decreasing over the past 10 years, reaching a historic low in 2024 (Patrick et al., 2025). Binge drinking in young adults has also decreased in recent years (Patrick et al., 2025).

The use of electronic vaping devices has increased in recent years. Advertising campaigns targeting young adults, the creation of devices that resemble USB flash drives, the introduction of vapor flavors that appeal to youth (e.g., crème brulee, mango), and the belief that vaping products are safer than cigarettes have contributed to the precipitous rise in their use. The past-month prevalence of vaping nicotine in college students increased significantly from 5.4% in 2017 to 19.6% in 2022; however, this rate has since decreased to 14.2%, the lowest rate since 2017 (Patrick et al., 2025). There has also been a significant increase in vaping marijuana, from 4.9% of college students in 2017 to 14.2% in 2023, though this decreased to 12.9% in 2024 (Patrick et al., 2025). MTF has documented a rise in past-month marijuana use among college students over the past decade, from 21.3% in 2014 to a historic high of 27.0% in 2023, though the rate dropped to 22.0% in 2024 (Patrick et al., 2025).

About the Indiana College Substance Use Survey (ICSUS)

The Indiana College Substance Use Survey was developed in 2009 by the Indiana Collegiate Action Network (ICAN) and Prevention Insights (formerly the Indiana Prevention Resource Center), with input from Indiana institutions of higher education and the Indiana State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup. The survey was developed to assess substance use and consequences as well as variables associated with use (e.g., availability and peer attitudes and norms), mental health, and gambling behaviors. Survey items were borrowed or adapted from several sources, including the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey (Core Institute, Southern Illinois University Carbondale), the National College Health Assessment II (American College Health Association), and the Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey (Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan). From 2008 through 2019, the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) awarded annual funding to continue administering the ICSUS for statewide collection and analysis of data on the prevalence of substance use and other risky behaviors among Indiana college students. Beginning in 2019, DMHA awarded funding for administering the survey in odd-numbered years only.

The survey is administered online by Prevention Insights at Indiana University-Bloomington. It is intended to generate meaningful data at both the campus and state levels, to provide understanding of substance use and other problem behaviors, and to aid the development of effective plans for improving the well-being of Indiana's college students. Revisions to the questionnaire have been made over time to align items with current interests. Final versions of all questionnaire wording and response options are approved by the funding agency and are not determined by staff at Prevention Insights.

Updates to the 2025 Survey Instrument

In 2024, feedback was collected from Indiana colleges on what changes to the existing instrument would be beneficial. An advisory committee composed of various stakeholders was assembled to review the feedback and suggest changes to 2025 ICSUS. The full instrument can be found in Appendix A (p. 44). Below is a summary of the major changes that were made to the survey:

- Several new items on demographics/background characteristics were added.
- Items on the use of various electronic vaping substances were updated.
- New marijuana questions were added, including modes of use in the past 30 days, along with methods of obtaining marijuana in the past year.
- A sensitive content warning was presented to students before displaying items pertaining to sexual assault.
- A new item was added about consuming alcohol during happy hour or whether a respondent ordered a "cocktail-to-go."
- New gambling questions were added about funding sources to pay for gambling activities and gambling under the influence of select substances.
- Two optional modules were offered to schools that wanted to collect additional data on mental health and overall student well-being. The items for each optional module can be found in Appendix B (p. 56).

About This Report

This report summarizes the findings of the 14th Indiana College Substance Use Survey (ICSUS), conducted in the spring of 2025. The findings have been analyzed across gender and age variables. National prevalence data from the MTF survey has been included to facilitate comparison between the participating Indiana college students and the national rates, where available. Because substance use behaviors change a great deal as young adults mature (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2016), data from students over 25 years of age are not included in the analysis presented in this report. Results from the optional mental health module and optional wellness module are presented in a separate section of the report.

The survey uses a convenience sampling methodology, with all Indiana colleges invited to participate. Because of the small number of schools participating in the survey and the absence of a random sampling technique, results from previous years are not presented, except for the demographic data provided in Table 1. Caution is advised when generalizing the findings to Indiana college students overall. Reports from previous years' surveys can be found at <https://collegesurvey.indiana.edu/>.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents, 2015-2025 (Values are Percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023	2025
Gender								
Male/Man	37.2	37.4	37.3	37.2	40.3	35.0	37.1	32.9
Female/Woman	62.8	62.3	61.8	62.1	58.5	61.5	58.2	60.6
Other ^a	-	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.4	4.6	6.4
Age								
Under 21	48.7	51.5	57.7	62.4	59.5	55.5	60.8	57.1
Over 21 ^b	51.3	48.5	42.3	37.6	40.5	44.5	39.2	42.9
Race								
White	86.5	84.6	81.9	83.2	83.1	83.2	83.3	77.5
Black	3.7	5.4	4.3	5.6	4.0	4.8	3.8	5.2
Asian	2.8	3.7	5.6	4.8	5.7	5.3	6.4	9.1
Other	6.2	6.0	8.2	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.2	8.1
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	5.5	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.8	4.9	5.6	13.2
Student Status								
Full-Time	95.6	89.5	92.0	97.0	93.4	95.7	95.4	96.0
Residency Status^c								
In-State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.5
Out-of-State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.3
International	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2
Student Athlete^c								
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8
Number of Usable Surveys^b	1,689	9,898	4,814	8,358	6,211	7,650	5,387	5,402

^a. A transgender response option was added to the survey instrument in 2016, with additional options added in 2021.

^b. Beginning in 2017, students over 25 years of age were not included in the analysis for statewide reports.

^c. Student residency status and student athlete items were added to the survey in 2025.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

In 2025, 61 campuses were invited to participate in the ICSUS. A total of 26 colleges participated, including 14 public schools and 12 private schools. Students were surveyed over a two-to-three-week period, either before spring break or at least one month after spring break. The period immediately following spring break was avoided because of the higher prevalence of use during that time. Students received an invitation to participate in the online survey (including a link and/or QR code to the survey), and, at a minimum, one reminder message was sent to students midway through the survey period. Incentives were offered by some schools to improve participation rates (e.g., gift cards, athletic tickets).

Selection of students was determined by the participating school. Some schools chose to survey a random sample of their population, while others surveyed an entire population of the student body (e.g., all students, all undergraduate students). Participation in the survey was voluntary and confidential. Data was collected in Qualtrics, a secure cloud-based survey platform. A total of 79,350 students were invited to participate in the 2025 survey, and 6,645 responses were collected.

Table 2. Response Rate, 2025

Number of Students Invited to Participate	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
79,350	6,645	8.37%

Data Cleaning

A total of 846 students over the age range for this report (i.e., students ages 26 or older) participated in the 2025 survey (12.7%). Those cases were removed from the statewide data analysis provided in this report, leaving 5,799 cases.

Four criteria were used to clean the data. Surveys were discarded if any of the following conditions were met:

- Insufficient response (fewer than 28 items answered),
- Three or more inconsistent responses among substance use items,
- Pharmacologically implausible patterns of responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal), and
- Surveys that were taken outside of each school's respective data collection period.

This resulted in 5,402 usable surveys, accounting for 93.2% of the data collected (students ages 18 to 25). The data were not weighted, and the missing data were not imputed.

Table 3. Number of Usable Questionnaires, 2025

	Frequency	Percent
Insufficient Response	356	6.1
Inconsistent Response	5	0.1
Implausible Substance Use	9	0.2
Outside of Data Collection Period	27	0.5
Total Number of Usable Surveys	5,402	93.2
Total	6,645	100%

Analyses

Chi-square tests of independence were conducted on the substance use prevalence data (past 30-day use, electronic vapor product use, and binge drinking) to determine if statistically significant differences between gender and age categories were observed. Fisher's exact test was used in instances where the actual or expected cell count was less than or equal to five. For gender comparisons, if the overall chi-square test or Fisher's exact test was statistically significant, pairwise comparisons were then conducted, applying the Bonferroni correction ($p \leq 0.017$). Statistically significant differences are noted in the respective tables.

Please note that valid percentages are presented in this report, unless noted otherwise.

SURVEY RESULTS

KEY FINDINGS: SUBSTANCE USE

Prevalence of Substance Use

Approximately half of the students who participated in the 2025 Indiana College Substance Use Survey (ICSUS; 49.8%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, including 36.5% of the students under 21 years of age. One in five students reported using marijuana (20.5%), and 17.2% of the students reported using electronic vapor products in the past month. Nearly eight percent of the students (7.9%) reported smoking cigarettes in the past month.

Men reported statistically higher rates of tobacco use than women. No statistically significant differences between genders were identified for alcohol or use of electronic vaping products. Students aged 21-25 reported statistically higher rates of past-month use of alcohol, marijuana, electronic vaping products, tobacco, hallucinogens, and cocaine, compared to underage students. See Table 4.

Initiation of Substance Use

For many of the substances investigated in the survey, the majority of students who have used that substance first did so before entering college. However, approximately half of the students who reported using tobacco products, hallucinogens, and inhalants first did so after starting college. Nearly fifty-five percent of students who reported use of prescription stimulants not prescribed to them (54.3%), and over sixty percent of students who reported cocaine use (61.5%), first used these substances after entering college. See Table 5.

Vaping

Table 6 provides information on past 30-day use of electronic vaping products. Out of all students, 15.7% reported that they vaped tobacco/nicotine, 14.0% vaped alcohol, and 11.3% vaped marijuana/THC in the past month. Statistically higher rates of vaping were found in students aged 21-25 for tobacco/nicotine, alcohol, marijuana/THC, and CBD/CBD oil. See Table 6.

Marijuana Use

The most frequently reported methods of marijuana use in the past month (among students who reported ever having used marijuana) include vaping (32.2%), smoking (28.0%), and eating it in brownies, candies, etc. (24.5%). See Table 7.

The most frequently reported methods of obtaining marijuana in the past year (among students who reported ever having used marijuana) include getting it from a friend/for free (67.4%), purchasing it from an out-of-state retailer (34.8%), buying it from someone (27.3%), and obtaining it from a family member (20.7%). See Figure 1.

Of students who ever used marijuana and reported purchasing it from an out-of-state retailer, most indicated that they obtained marijuana from Michigan (50.0%) and Illinois (31.9%). See Figure 2.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Select Substances in the Past Month, by Gender and Age, 2025

Substance	All Students		Gender				Age		
	Indiana	U.S.	Man	Woman	Other	*	Under 21	21-25	**
Alcohol	49.8	52.1	49.9	50.1	45.7		36.5	67.3	**
Marijuana	20.5	22.0	20.1	19.1	33.7	b,c	18.3	23.4	**
Electronic vapor products	17.2	§	16.1	17.6	18.2		14.9	20.4	**
Cigarettes	7.9	5.8	10.6	6.6	5.2	a,b	6.3	9.9	**
Cigars	3.1	§	6.6	1.1	3.2	a,b,c	2.4	3.9	**
Smoking tobacco with hookah ¹	1.1	§	1.9	0.7	--	a	0.7	1.5	**
Chewing/smokeless tobacco ¹	2.8	§	6.1	1.2	--	a,b	2.1	3.7	**
Prescription stimulants (not prescribed to you) ¹	1.1	§	1.9	0.6	--	a	0.8	1.3	
Prescription painkillers (not prescribed to you) ¹	0.3	§	--	--	--		--	0.4	
Prescription sedatives (not prescribed to you) ¹	0.3	§	--	0.4	--		0.3	0.4	
Hallucinogens ¹	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.6	--	a	0.6	1.3	**
Cocaine ¹	0.4	0.5	1.0	--	--	a	--	0.6	**
Inhalants ¹	0.5	§	1.0	--	--	a	0.4	0.7	
Heroin ^{1,2}	--	§	--	0.0	0.0		0.0	--	
Methamphetamine ^{1,2}	--	§	--	0.0	0.0	a	0.0	--	
Other illegal drugs ¹	0.4	§	0.9	--	--	a	0.4	0.5	

National data are from the 2024 Monitoring the Future survey (Patrick et al., 2025). “§” indicates that no national data are available.

Dashes (“--”) represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

*Bonferroni correction was used for gender comparisons (p<0.017). Statistically significant difference between rates of (a) men and women, (b) men and other genders, (c) women and other genders.

**Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

1. Fisher’s Exact Test was used for gender comparison.

2. Fisher’s Exact Test was used for age comparison.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Initiated Use of Substance After Starting College, by Gender, 2025

Substance	All Students	Gender		
		Man	Woman	Other
Alcohol	35.1	34.4	35.9	30.8
Marijuana	37.8	38.4	37.9	36.8
Electronic vapor products	28.1	31.7	26.0	33.3
Cigarettes	49.4	48.2	51.9	38.3
Cigars	46.9	45.5	49.4	51.5
Smoking tobacco with hookah	50.7	46.9	55.9	--
Chewing/smokeless tobacco	46.9	42.6	53.4	--
Prescription stimulants (not prescribed to you)	54.3	56.3	57.4	--
Prescription painkillers (not prescribed to you)	24.1	26.7	24.6	--
Prescription sedatives (not prescribed to you)	22.4	30.3	22.6	0.0
Hallucinogens	46.1	48.1	43.6	48.1
Cocaine	61.5	66.7	61.9	--
Inhalants	45.1	52.0	43.2	--
Heroin	--	--	--	--
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--
Other illegal drugs	44.2	46.2	46.9	--

Note: Out of students who reported ever having used that substance.

Dashes ("--") represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Electronic Vaping Products in the Past Month, by Gender and Age, 2025

Substance			Gender				Age		
	Indiana	U.S.	Man	Woman	Other	*	Under 21	21-25	**
Tobacco/nicotine	15.7	14.1	15.4	15.9	13.4		12.7	19.6	**
Alcohol	14.0	§	12.0	15.3	11.9	a	10.9	18.2	**
Marijuana/THC	11.3	12.9	11.7	10.5	15.7	c	10.0	13.1	**
Synthetic marijuana (K2, Spice, Delta-8, etc.)	4.0	§	4.0	3.5	8.9	b,c	3.7	4.4	
CBD/CBD oil	2.2	§	2.1	2.1	4.7	b,c	1.9	2.7	**
Flavoring only ¹	1.2	§	0.7	1.3	--	b	1.1	1.3	
Other ^{1,2}	--	§	--	--	0.0		--	--	

National data are from the 2024 Monitoring the Future survey (Patrick et al., 2025). “§” indicates that no national data are available.

Dashes (“--”) represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

*Bonferroni correction was used for gender comparisons (p<0.017). Statistically significant difference between rates of (a) men and women, (b) men and other genders, (c) women and other genders.

**Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

1. Fishers Exact Test was used for gender comparison.

2. Fishers Exact Test was used for age comparison.

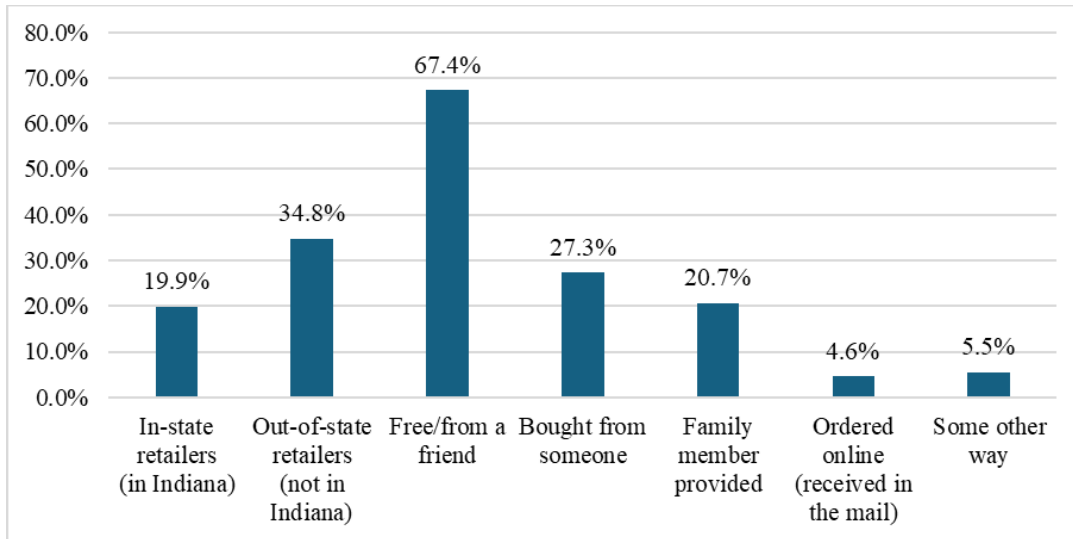
Table 7. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Marijuana in Select Ways in the Past Month, by Gender and Age, 2025

			Gender			Age	
	Indiana		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Smoked it (in a joint, bong, blunt, pipe, etc.)	28.0		31.9	25.3	32.4	28.8	27.2
Vaped it (in an e-cigarette-like vaporizer or another vaporizing device)	32.2		31.1	31.7	36.8	34.1	30.4
Ate it (in brownies, cakes, cookies, candies, etc.)	24.5		22.6	24.6	29.7	25.3	23.8
Drank it (in tea, cola, alcohol, etc.)	5.0		4.4	5.6	--	5.5	4.6
Dabbed it (using waxes, concentrates, etc.)	5.5		6.5	5.2	--	5.9	5.1

Note: Out of students who reported ever using marijuana (n= 2,153).

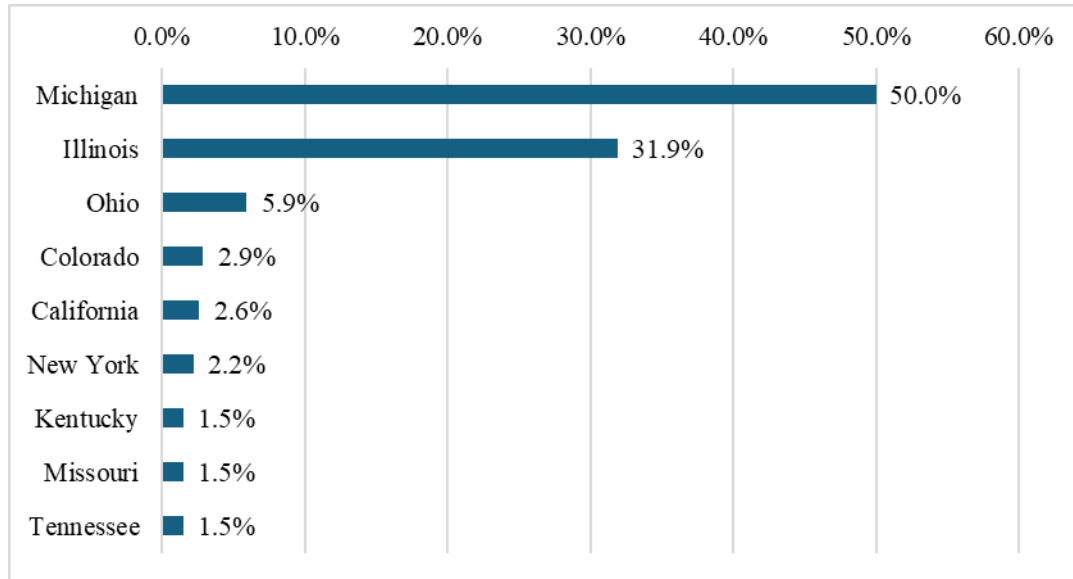
Dashes (“--”) represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Figure 1. Percentage of Students Reporting Obtaining Marijuana in Select Ways in the Past Year, 2025



Note: out of students who reported ever using marijuana (n= 2,153).

Figure 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Obtaining Marijuana from Out-of-State Retailers, 2025



Note: Out of students who reported ever using marijuana and purchasing marijuana from an out-of-state retailer (n= 680). States with n ≥ 10 are presented.

KEY FINDINGS: ALCOHOL USE

Binge Drinking

Binge drinking was defined in the ICSUS as four or more drinks in a two-hour timeframe for female students and five or more drinks in a two-hour timeframe for male students. This gender-specific standard follows the definition established by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA, 2004). College students are more likely to drink alcohol and to binge drink than their non-college peers (Schulenberg et al., 2021). Students who binge drink experience significantly more adverse consequences than those who do not. One study found that college students who binge drink occasionally were five times more likely to experience five or more alcohol-related problems compared to students who did not binge drink. Students who were frequent binge drinkers (binge drinking three or more times in the past two weeks) were 4 to 15 times more likely to experience a particular problem than non-binge drinkers (Wechsler, Kuo, Lee, & Dowdall, 2000).

More than one-fifth of the surveyed students (21.5%) reported binge drinking in the past two weeks, including 24.0% of men and 21.2% of women. Older students (28.6%) reported significantly higher rates of binge drinking than underage students (16.3%). See Table 8. Of the students who have consumed alcohol, men reported typically consuming a higher number of drinks when they consume alcohol (average = 3.6 drinks), compared to women (average = 2.6 drinks). See Table 9. The frequency of binge drinking varied by gender, with approximately 8.0% of men and 4.4% of women reporting that they binge drank three or more times in the past two weeks. See Figure 3. Men also more frequently reported consuming six or more drinks on one occasion (27.0%), compared to women (10.2%). See Figure 4.

Table 8. Percentage of Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Gender and Age, 2025

All Students		Gender				Age		
Indiana	U.S.	Man	Woman	Other	*	Under 21	21-25	**
21.5	22.8	24.0	21.2	11.9	b,c	16.3	28.6	**

Note: Binge drinking was defined as consuming four or more drinks in a two-hour timeframe for females and five or more drinks in a two-hour timeframe for males.

National data are from the 2024 Monitoring the Future survey (Patrick et al., 2025). The MTF survey defined binge drinking as consuming five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks, regardless of gender.

*Bonferroni correction was used for gender comparisons ($p < 0.017$). Statistically significant differences between rates of (a) men and women, (b) men and other genders, (c) women and other genders.

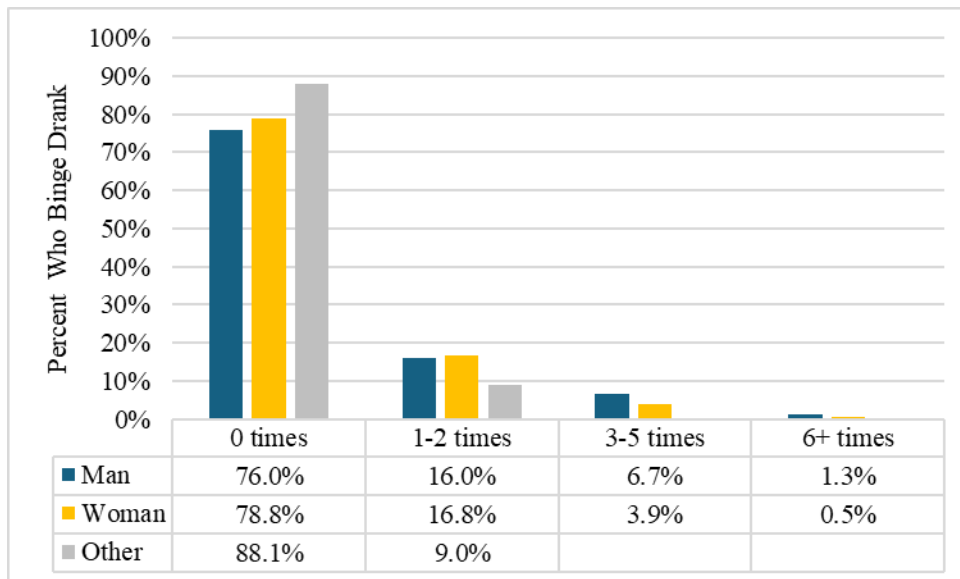
**Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 9. Mean Number of Drinks Respondents Typically Consume When They Drink Alcohol, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Mean	2.9	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.9
Standard Deviation	2.4	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.3

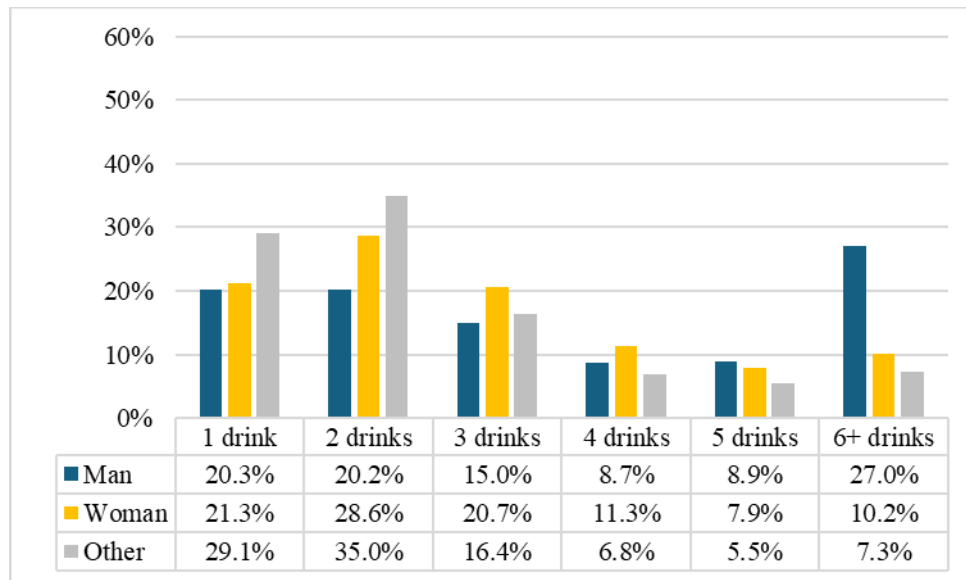
Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=3,914). Range = 0-15+ (15+ was treated as 15 when calculating means).

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Who Binge Drank in the Past Two Weeks, by Select Number of Times and Gender, 2025



Note: Blank cells/values represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Figure 4. Percentage of Students Who Typically Consume Select Number of Drinks on Occasions when They Drink Alcohol, by Gender, 2025

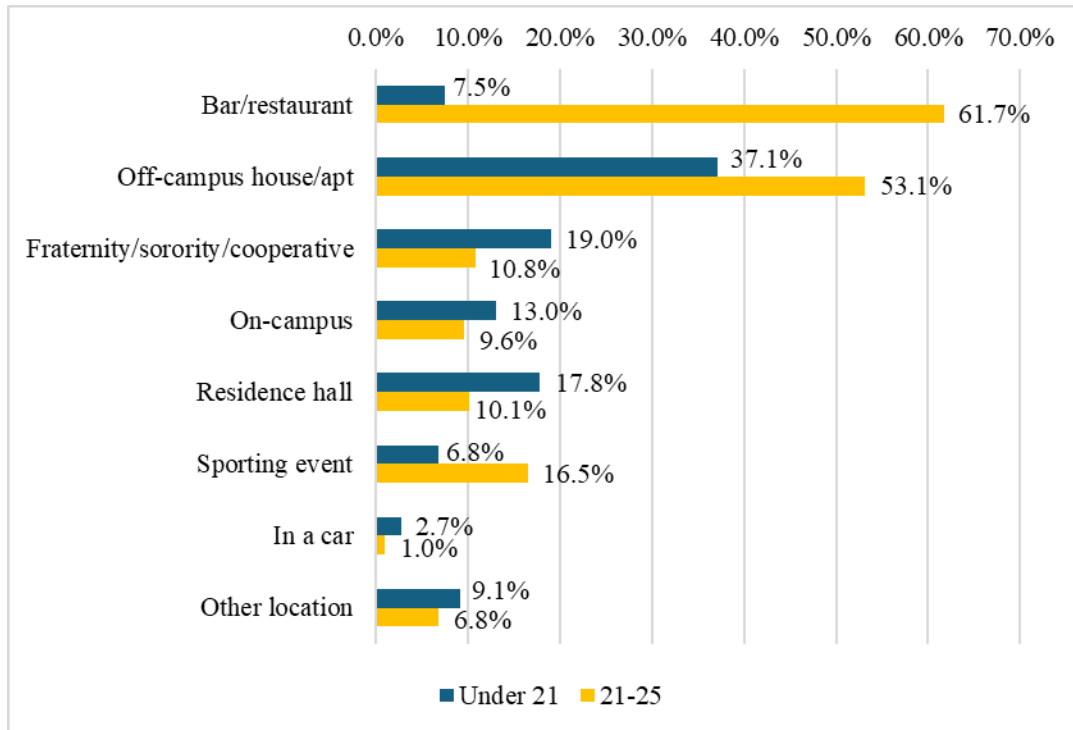


Note: Out of students who reported drinking 1 or more drinks on a typical occasion when they consume alcohol (n=3,104).

Location and Type of Alcohol Use

Of the students 21 years of age or older who have consumed alcohol, over fifty percent reported drinking “sometimes,” “often,” or “always” at bars/restaurants (61.7%) or off-campus housing (53.1%) in the past year. For underage students, off-campus housing was the most common location for drinking alcohol in the past year (37.1%). See Figure 5. Liquor and flavored malt beverages were the most common types of alcohol consumed by the students, with 54.2% indicating that they “sometimes,” “often,” or “always” drink liquor, and a slightly smaller number reported that they regularly drink malt beverages (48.7%). Women reported higher rates of drinking flavored malt beverages, while men more commonly reported drinking beer. When compared with students under 21, students of legal drinking age more frequently reported drinking liquor, wine, and beer “sometimes,” “often,” or “always.” See Table 10. Less than one-fifth of students who reported ever drinking alcohol reported consuming alcohol during happy hour or ordering a cocktail to go. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percentage of Students Who Reported Drinking Alcohol at Select Locations in the Past Year, by Age, 2025



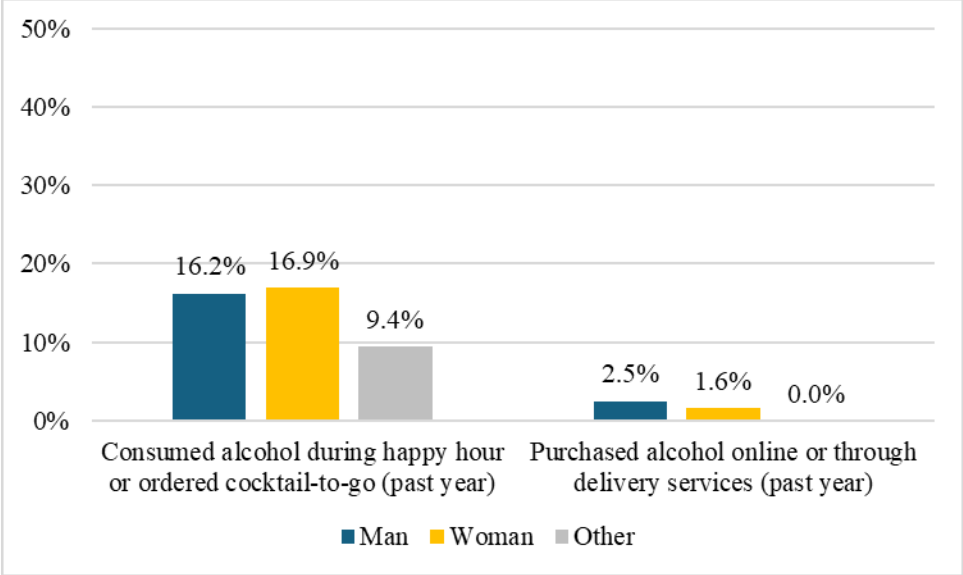
Note. Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=3,914). Responses to drinking alcohol at select location "sometimes," "often," or "always" are included.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Who Consumed Select Types of Alcohol in the Past Year, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Liquor	54.2	53.5	55.4	45.0	50.0	58.0
Malt beverages	48.7	38.1	54.6	42.2	48.8	48.5
Wine	36.8	25.3	42.7	33.2	27.0	45.7
Beer	27.4	49.9	17.5	16.8	22.9	31.6
High-alcohol drinks	10.7	9.8	11.5	7.7	11.8	9.8
Other	9.2	8.8	9.3	10.3	8.0	10.2

Note. Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=3,914). Responses of "sometimes," "often," or "always" are included.

Figure 6. Percentage of Students Who Reported Purchasing Alcohol During Happy Hour or Online, by Gender, 2025



Note. Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=3,914).

Reasons for Alcohol Use

The most common reason students selected for drinking alcohol was “to have a good time with friends,” with 84.2% of students who reported ever consuming alcohol indicating that they have drunk for this reason. The next most cited reason for drinking was “to relax,” with 44.0% reporting it as a reason they chose to drink. See Table 11.

Table 11. Percentage of Students Who Indicated Select Reasons for Drinking Alcohol in the Past Year, by Gender and Age, 2025

Reasons	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
To have a good time with my friends	84.2	82.8	85.3	79.1	80.2	87.8
To relax or relieve tension	44.0	44.8	42.9	49.8	37.6	49.9
To experiment (to see what it's like)	32.9	34.0	31.7	38.9	40.0	26.4
Because of boredom, nothing else to do	14.8	18.7	12.6	16.0	14.9	14.7
To get away from my problems or troubles	10.7	9.1	10.6	18.4	11.2	10.3
Because of anger or frustration	8.1	7.2	7.9	14.3	7.7	8.6
To get through the day	1.1	1.1	1.0	--	0.7	1.5

Note. Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=3,914).

Dashes (“--”) represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Consequences of Alcohol Use

Consequences resulting from alcohol use are wide-ranging and often severe. Excessive drinking leads to reduced cognitive abilities and loss of control over motor skills. At high levels of intoxication, individuals are more likely to experience injuries, violence, and diminished academic performance and are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors and aggressive acts (White & Hingson, 2013). Many times, the negative consequences from college students' alcohol use affect not only the individuals consuming the alcohol but those around them as well (NIAAA, 2004/2005; Wechsler & Nelson, 2008).

Prior research has found that approximately 25% of college students reported that their use of alcohol has resulted in negative consequences to their academic performance (White & Hingson, 2013; SAMHSA, 2021). Additionally, it is estimated that each year nearly 600,000 college students are unintentionally injured because of their drinking, over 22,000 are hospitalized for alcohol poisoning, and over 1,500 students die from alcohol related injuries (White & Hingson, 2013; SAMHSA, 2021; Hingson, Zha & Symth, 2017). The researchers estimated the level of violence associated with alcohol use by college students to be approximately 696,000 students assaulted by other students who had been drinking, which includes 97,000 sexual assaults (Hingson et al., 2009).

Drinking to excess can result in blacking out, which is not the same as passing out, where an individual loses consciousness or falls asleep. When blacking out, an individual continues to function but the brain does not store those actions in memory—the individual is not able to recall what he or she did. It isn't apparent to others when an individual is in such a serious state and that memories are not being stored (White & Hingson, 2013). Blacking out occurs at very high blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels. There is a 50% chance that a person will have a blackout episode with a BAC of 0.22 (Perry et al., 2006). This indicates the extreme levels of intoxication reached by the students who report experiencing blackouts.

Many college students who are sexually assaulted are intoxicated at the time of the assault. One study found that 82% of students who experienced unwanted sexual intercourse were intoxicated at the time (White & Hingson, 2013). Intoxication reduces the ability to accurately comprehend the level of danger in a situation and decreases the motor coordination needed to fend off an attack. Intoxication can also increase the risk of committing sexually violent acts and hinder the perpetrator's ability to accurately interpret behaviors (Abbey, 2002).

The Indiana College Substance Use Survey asked students to indicate the number of times they experienced select consequences due to their drinking. More than half of students who drank alcohol in the past year (51.4%) reported having had a hangover, and 27.3% reported feeling bad or guilty about their drinking. Approximately one-fourth of the students (23.0%) reported doing something they later regretted, and 20.7% reported blacking out in the past year. See Table 12.

Approximately four percent of the students (3.6%) reported experiencing unwanted sexual activity in the past year while under the influence of alcohol. Less than one percent (0.3%) indicated that they had taken advantage of someone sexually while under the influence of alcohol. See Table 13.

The survey also investigated the level of consequences experienced by students as a result of another student's consumption of alcohol. Over one-third of students (38.0%) reported that they had taken care of another student in the past year who had drunk too much alcohol. Over one-fourth of students reported that their studying or sleep was interrupted because of another student's consumption of alcohol (28.0%) or that they had acted as a designated driver (24.4%) for another student. See Table 14.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Who Reported Experiencing Select Consequences in the Past Year as a Result of Drinking Alcohol, by Gender and Age, 2025

Consequences	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Had a hangover	51.4	53.4	51.6	39.9	45.8	56.5
Felt bad or guilty about your drinking	27.3	25.8	28.1	26.4	27.1	27.5
Did something I later regretted	23.0	23.5	23.1	19.2	22.4	23.5
Forgot where you were or what you did (blacked out)	20.7	22.8	20.6	12.6	20.5	21.0
Engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse (i.e., without a condom)	15.1	16.0	15.2	9.7	13.8	16.3
Missed a class or an assignment	12.5	14.4	12.0	8.4	11.1	13.7
Been hurt or injured because of drinking	9.4	10.1	9.3	7.9	9.6	9.3
Had friends or family members worry or complain about your drinking	8.2	9.2	7.7	7.1	8.8	7.6
Created problems between you and your friends or family members	7.3	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1
Driven a car while under the influence	5.6	8.1	4.5	4.6	4.1	7.1
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	2.3	3.1	2.1	--	3.0	1.7
Gotten into physical fights when drinking	2.0	3.4	1.3	--	2.1	1.9
Gotten into trouble at work or school because of drinking	1.6	2.0	1.5	--	1.6	1.6
Received medical treatment (e.g., taken to a hospital or needed acute medical attention)	1.5	1.5	1.6	--	1.5	1.4
Been ticketed or arrested because of your drinking	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5
Been arrested for drunk driving	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--

Note. Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=3,914).

Dashes ("--") represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Table 13. Percentage of Students Who Reported Select Sexual Acts in the Past Year While Under the Influence of Alcohol, by Age, 2025

Consequence	All Students	Age	
		Under 21	21-25
Experienced unwanted sexual activity	3.6	4.4	2.8
Took advantage of someone sexually	0.3	--	--

Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol. A sensitive content warning was provided prior to displaying these items, in which students had an option to continue with the survey without these questions being displayed. 15.0% of students chose to bypass these two questions.

Dashes ("--") represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Who Reported Experiencing Select Consequences in the Past Year as a Result of Someone Else's Drinking, by Gender and Age, 2025

Reasons	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Had to take care of another student who drank too much	38.0	38.6	38.9	27.5	37.0	39.2
Had your studying or sleep interrupted	28.0	25.4	29.2	29.1	29.4	26.2
Had to act as a designated driver for another student because he or she drank	24.4	25.1	24.8	19.0	20.1	30.1
Found vomit in the halls or other areas of your residence	18.3	21.9	17.2	12.5	21.0	14.7
Had to take care of a peer who had a negative experience as a result of someone else's drinking	15.1	14.3	15.4	16.9	14.9	15.4
Had your belongings or property damaged	9.9	11.9	9.2	6.7	9.3	10.7

KEY FINDINGS: RISK FACTORS

Alcohol Availability

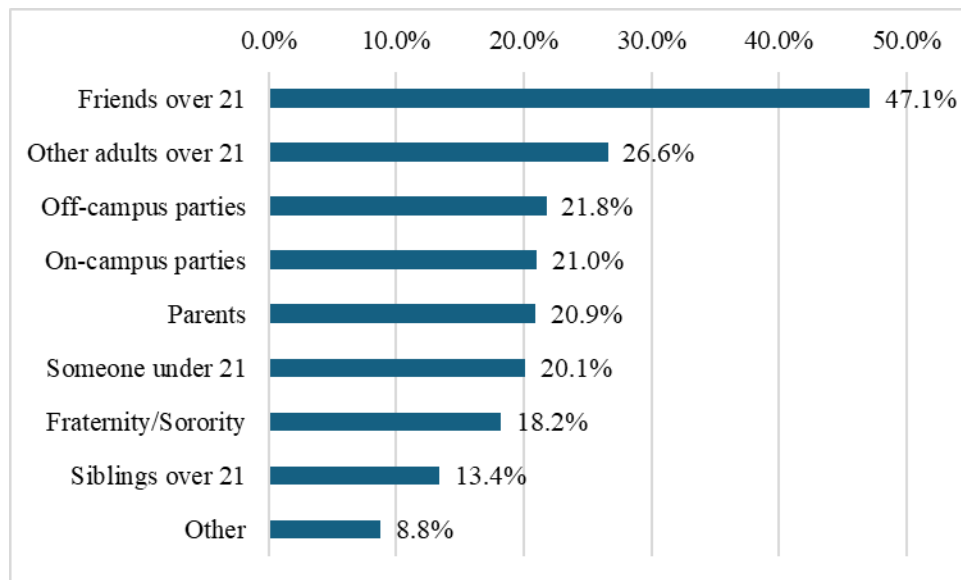
The ease with which underage youth can obtain alcohol is correlated with increased levels of drinking (Treno, Ponicki, Remer, & Gruenewald, 2008; Wechsler, Lee, Nelson, & Kuo, 2002). College students under 21 routinely report that alcohol is easy to obtain from a variety of sources (Brown, Matousek, & Radue, 2009; Fabian, Toomey, Lenk, & Erickson, 2008).

The Indiana College Substance Use Survey (ICSUS) asked underage students who drink alcohol to identify the ways they obtained it in the past year. Nearly half of the students (47.1%) reported that they got alcohol “sometimes,” “often,” or “always” from friends who were 21 years of age or older. Approximately one-fourth of the underage students reported that other adults over 21 provided alcohol (26.6%), and nearly one-fifth reported that they obtained alcohol from off-campus parties (21.8%), on-campus parties (21.0%), parents (20.9%), or someone under 21 (20.1%). See Figure 7. Students under 21 who drank alcohol were asked if they had purchased alcohol from a retailer in the past year, with 17.8% of men and 15.2% of women reporting that they had done so. See Figure 8.

Of the underage students who purchased alcohol from a retailer in the past year, 43.2% indicated they did so without providing an ID, 34.2% reported using a fake ID, and 9.9% said that they used someone else’s ID. See Figure 9. Nearly two-thirds of the underage students who purchased alcohol from a retailer in the past year did so at a bar (64.9%) or restaurant (63.6%). See Figure 10.

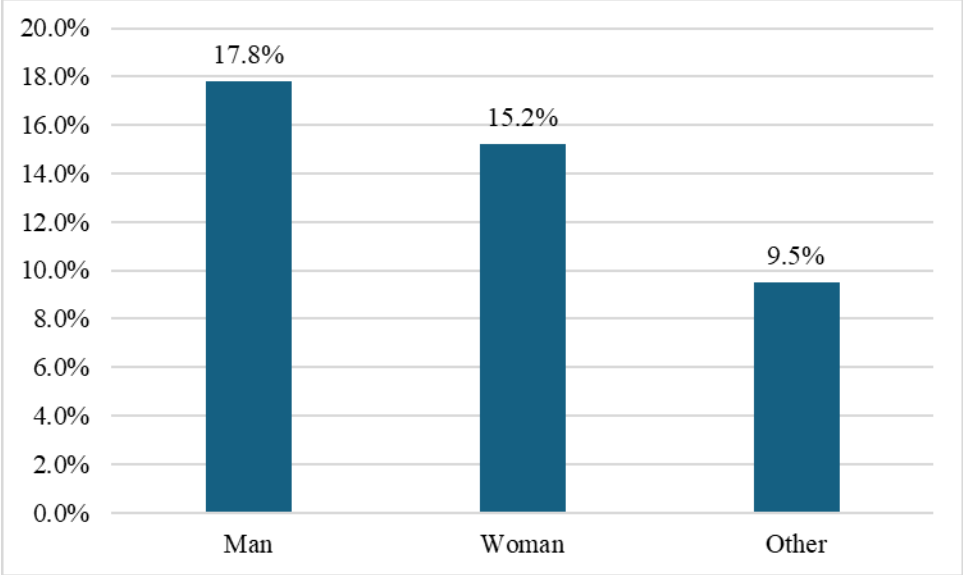
Underage students were asked how likely they think it is for an underage student to be ticketed or arrested if they were drinking alcohol in various locations. Nearly half of students under 21 perceived that underage students would be somewhat likely or very likely to be ticketed for drinking alcohol at an athletic event (46.9%) or an on-campus party (46.4%). See Table 15.

Figure 7. Percentage of Students Under 21 who Obtained Alcohol from Select Sources, 2025



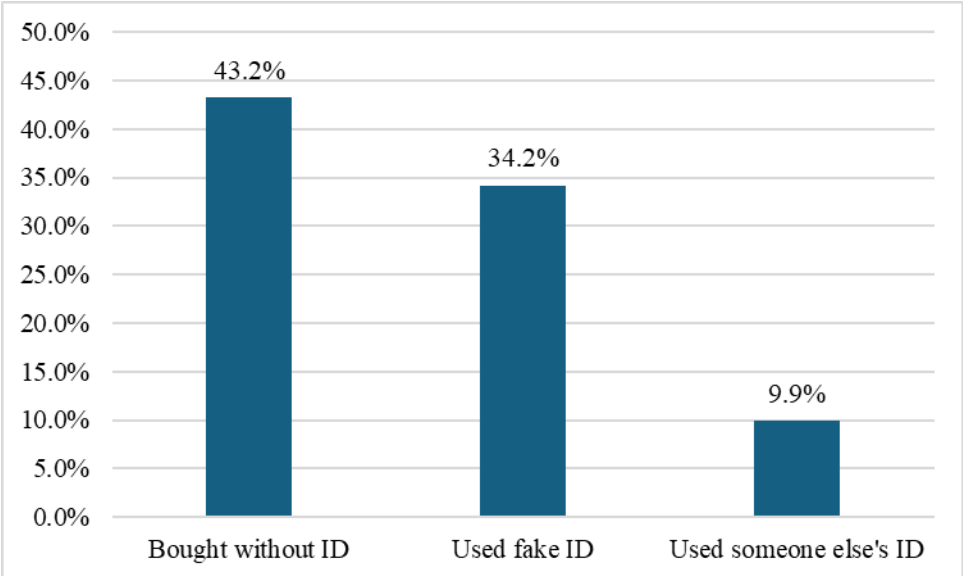
Note. Out of students under 21 who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=1902). Responses of obtaining alcohol from select source "sometimes," "often," or "always" are included.

Figure 8. Percentage of Students Under 21 Who Reported Purchasing Alcohol from a Retailer in the Past Year, by Gender, 2025



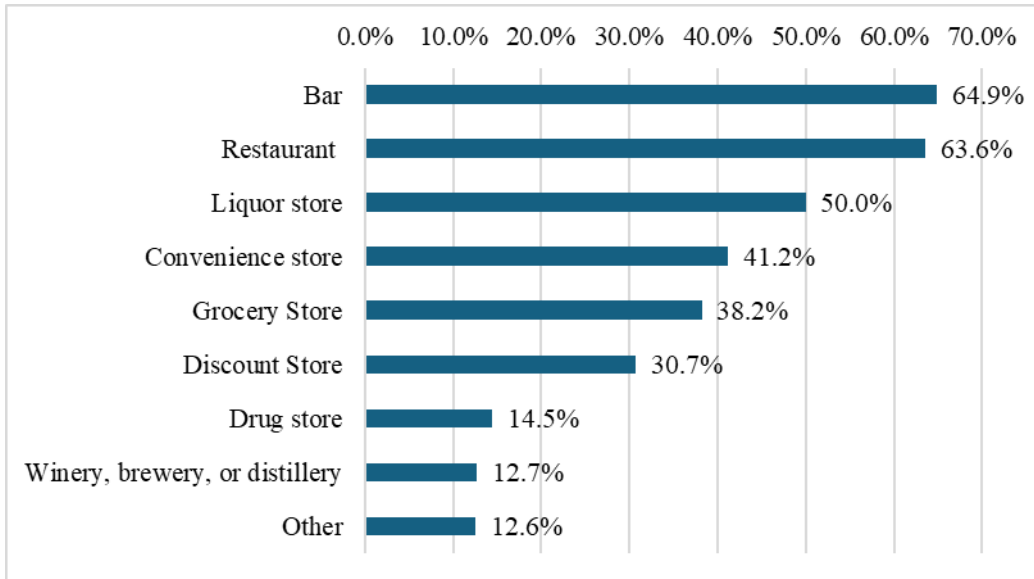
Note. Out of students under 21 who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=1,902).

Figure 9. Percentage of Students Under 21 Who Reported Purchasing Alcohol from a Retailer, Who Used Select Methods, 2025



Note. Out of students under 21 who reported purchasing alcohol from a retailer in the past year (n=243).

Figure 10. Percentage of Underage Students Who Purchased Alcohol at Select Retailers, 2025



Note. Out of students under 21 who reported purchasing alcohol from a retailer in the past year (n=243).

Table 15. Percentage of Students Under 21 Who Think an Underage Student Who Drinks Alcohol at Select Locations Would be Ticketed, by Gender, 2025

Location	All Students	Gender		
		Man	Woman	Other
Athletic event	46.9	43.6	48.7	44.3
On-campus party	46.4	39.3	49.4	50.3
On-campus housing	42.5	36.3	46.2	38.3
Other places in the community	40.8	35.9	43.5	37.7
Off-campus party	27.5	22.6	29.4	30.2
Off-campus housing	22.3	18.4	24.4	19.7

Note. Out of students under 21 years of age (n=3,087). Responses of "Very Likely" or "Somewhat Likely" are included.

Perception of Peer Behaviors and Beliefs

Many college students overestimate both the amount of drinking and drug use and the approval of use by their peers (Borsari & Carey, 2003; Martens et al., 2006). These misperceptions correlate with the students' own drinking and drug use levels. Students who believe their peers drink or use drugs are more likely to drink or use drugs themselves (Kilmer et al., 2006; Neighbors, Lee, Lewis, Fossos, & Larimer, 2007; Perkins, Haines, & Rice, 2005).

The Indiana College Substance Use Survey (ICSUS) asked students to estimate the percentage of students at their school who used alcohol in the past month. The actual percentage of students who reported consuming alcohol in the past month was 49.8%. See Table 4. However, 40.4% of students who took the survey overestimated that number, believing that 60% or more of students at their school had consumed alcohol in the past month. See Table 16. The survey also asked students how many alcoholic drinks they thought the typical student at their school consumed the last time he or she partied/socialized. The average response was 3.6 drinks. See Table 17. Nearly thirty percent of men (29.5%) and women (29.1%) believed the typical student drank five or more alcoholic drinks the last time he or she partied/socialized, which is above the threshold for binge drinking. See Figure 11.

Students were asked how they thought their close friends would feel if they used certain substances. Over half of the students thought their peers would disapprove (somewhat or strongly) if they had five or more alcoholic drinks in one sitting (56.4%) or used electronic vapor products (59.4%). Nearly ninety percent of students (89.9%) perceived that their peers would disapprove of them using electronic vapor products, while less than half (47.2%) indicated that their peers would disapprove of them using marijuana or THC. See Table 18.

Table 16. Perceived Percentage of Students at Your School Who Used Alcohol in the Past Month, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
0% to 15%	15.8	18.3	14.5	16.7	19.1	11.5
20% to 35%	20.4	22.5	18.8	23.9	24.5	15.0
40% to 55%	23.4	22.0	23.4	29.1	22.4	24.6
60% to 75%	29.7	28.0	31.1	24.2	25.9	34.5
80% to 100%	10.8	9.1	12.2	6.2	8.1	14.3

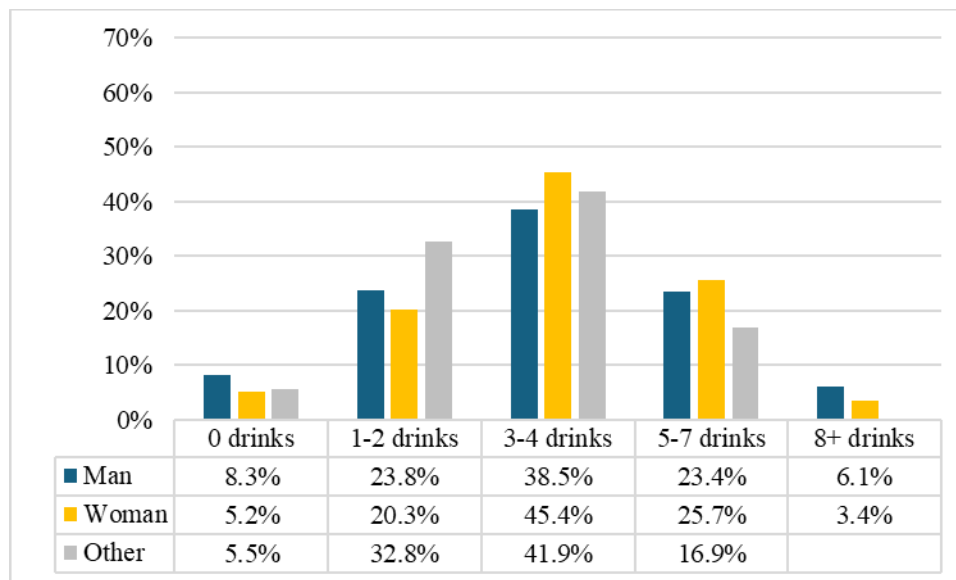
Note: Response options were increments of 5%.

Table 17. Mean Number of Drinks Respondents Think the Typical Student Consumed the Last Time They "Partied/Socialized," by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Mean	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.9
Standard Deviation	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1

Note: Range = 0 to 15+. (15+ was treated as 15 when calculating means).

Figure 11. Percentage of Students Who Indicated Select Number of Drinks They Think the Typical Student Consumed the Last Time They "Partied/Socialized," by Gender, 2025



Blank cells/values indicate data that has been suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Table 18. Percentage of Students Who Thought Their Close Friends Would Disapprove of Their Use of Select Substances, by Select Demographic Characteristics, 2025

Reasons	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Having five or more alcoholic drinks in a two-hour timeframe	56.4	47.8	60.3	59.3	61.6	49.6
Using marijuana/THC	47.2	48.1	49.3	24.0	53.8	38.6
Using prescription medication not prescribed to you	89.9	87.8	91.4	86.2	90.7	88.9
Using electronic vapor products	59.4	62.3	58.2	56.4	63.5	54.0

Responses of "Strongly Disapprove" and "Somewhat Disapprove" are included.

KEY FINDINGS: MENTAL HEALTH

Several aspects of college life can contribute to emotional distress experienced during this period, leading to widespread mental health problems among college students. Stressors include transitioning from high school to college, exposure to new social situations, and heightened academic performance expectations. Mental health problems that increase during this period include depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, and delinquent behaviors (Brown et al., 2008). Depression and anxiety increase the risk for alcohol involvement and related problems. There is some evidence to suggest this linkage may be bidirectional: intensive and protracted substance use may be a factor in the development of depression and anxiety (Moritsugu & Li, 2008; SAMHSA, 2007).

A national study of college students in the fall of 2020 found that 80.9% of the students reported experiencing moderate or high levels of stress in the past month. Almost half of the students (46.2%) reported having received psychological or mental health services in their lifetime, and 27.7% had received such services in the past year. More than one-quarter of the students (27.8%) reported having considered suicide at least once in the past year (American College Health Association, 2020).

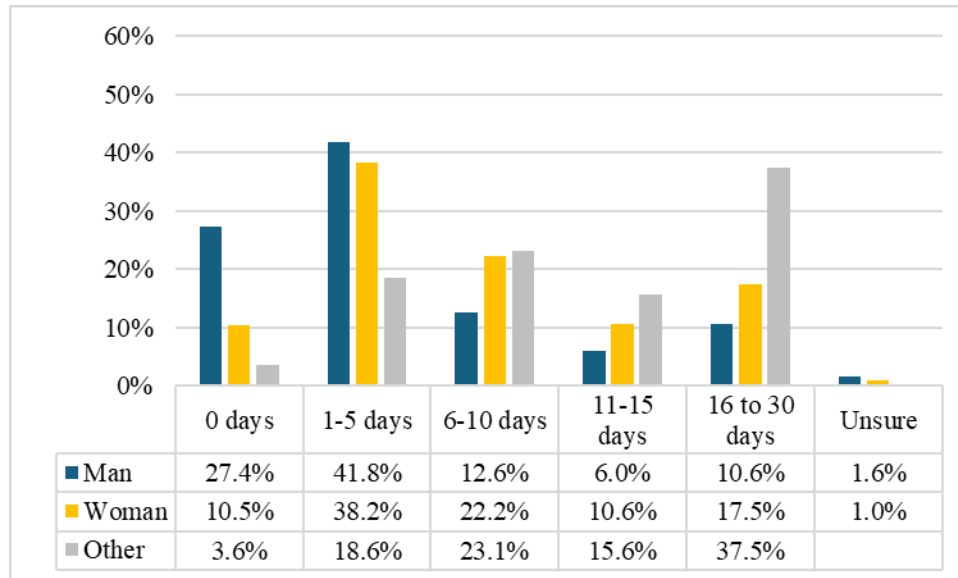
Students were asked how many days in the past month their mental health was not good, including when they experienced stress, depression, or problems with emotions. The average of the responses was 8.2 days, including an average of 5.7 days among men and 8.8 days among women. See Table 19. Over one-fourth of women (28.1%) and 16.6% of men reported experiencing poor mental health on more than 10 days in the past month. See Figure 12. Approximately one-third of the students (33.5%) indicated that they had experienced a period of significant sadness/hopelessness that lasted for two or more weeks in the past year. Over ten percent of the students (10.5%) reported having seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, including 8.6% of men and 9.4% of women. See Table 20.

Table 19. Mean Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days During the Past Month, by Gender and Age, 2025, Range 0-30

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Mean	8.2	5.7	8.8	14.0	8.3	8.2
Standard Deviation	8.2	7.3	8.1	8.9	8.4	8.0

Note. Survey question: “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?”

Figure 12. Percentage of Students Who Indicated Select Number of Days During Past Month That Their Mental Health Was Not Good, by Gender, 2025



Note: Blank cell/value indicates data that has been suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Table 20. Percentage of Students Who Reported Feeling Sadness or Suicidal Ideation in the Past Year, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Felt sad or hopeless	33.5	23.6	35.7	59.7	33.7	33.3
Seriously considered attempting suicide	10.5	8.6	9.4	27.5	11.3	9.5

Note: Sadness survey question: “During the past 12 months did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?”

Suicide survey question: “During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?”

KEY FINDINGS: GAMBLING BEHAVIORS

Gambling became legal in Indiana with the sale of lottery tickets in 1989. The Hoosier Lottery sells scratch-off and drawing tickets and participates in the multi-state Powerball and Mega Millions lottery games. Indiana has twelve commercial casinos and one tribal-based casino. Horse-race betting is available at two of the locations. In 2019 the Indiana legislature approved sports gambling. Other forms of legal gambling in Indiana include pull-tabs, number boards, bingo, and charitable gaming.

A national survey of 18-21-year-olds found that 75% of college students reported gambling in the past year, which was similar to the rate reported by the non-college young adults surveyed. The rate of frequent gambling (weekly or more) was lower for U.S. college students (18%) than their non-college peers (25%). Male college students reported significantly higher prevalence rates of gambling (83% vs. 67%) and frequent gambling (31% vs. 6%) than female students (Barnes et al., 2010).

The percentage of students who reported gambling in the past year ranged from 37.1% of women to 54.4% of men. See Figure 13. The most common form of gambling reported by students was playing the lottery (23.3%), followed by video game loot boxes (11.5%), charitable gambling (10.2%), card games (9.0%), and pools (8.9%). Men reported higher rates of gambling for most of the gambling behaviors investigated. See Table 21. Students were asked how frequently they gambled. Two percent of the students (1.9%) reported gambling once a week or more often on “other” sports betting, and less than one percent reported weekly participation in any of the other gambling behaviors. See Figure 14. The most frequent reason that students reported gambling was for entertainment purposes, with more than half of the students (59.0%) citing this as the most common reason they gambled. See Figure 15. Over seven percent (7.2%) of men reported experiencing at least one negative consequence as a result of their gambling, compared to 2.8% of women. See Figure 13. The most common negative consequence of gambling reported by Indiana students who had gambled in the past year was feeling bad about gambling (7.5%). See Table 22.

Over half (50.2%) of students who reported any gambling behavior in the past year reported using a personal bank account or cash to pay for gambling activities, and over ten percent (10.3%) reported using a personal credit card (See Table 23). Nearly one-fifth (19.4%) of students who reported any gambling behavior in the past year indicated that they had used alcohol while they engaged in gambling activities, with less than ten percent indicating that they had used vaping products (7.2%), marijuana/THC (6.2%), or cigarettes (3.6%) while gambling. See Figure 16.

Figure 13. Percentage of Students Who Reported Any Gambling Behaviors or Consequences in the Past Year, by Gender, 2025

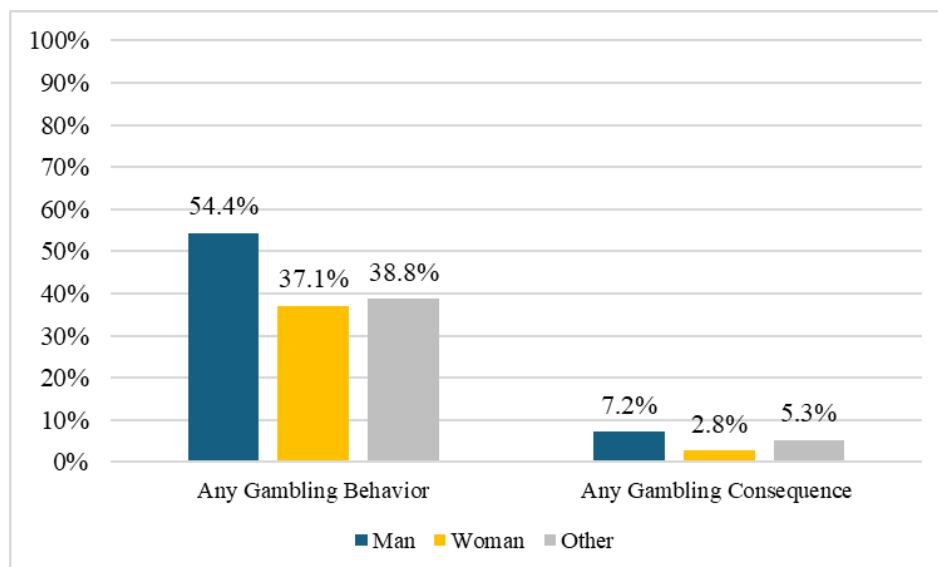


Table 21. Percentage of Students Who Reported Select Gambling Behaviors in the Past Year, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Lottery	23.3	23.2	24.2	17.1	23.3	23.2
Video game in-app purchases (e.g., loot boxes)	11.5	19.8	6.7	17.2	12.6	10.0
Charitable gambling (e.g., raffle tickets, bingo)	10.2	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.5
Card games (not at a casino)	9.0	16.6	5.5	5.9	9.5	8.2
Pools (e.g., March Madness)	8.9	17.2	5.6	3.0	7.7	10.6
Online sports betting (e.g., FanDuel, DraftKings)	8.2	17.9	4.0	--	5.7	11.3
Casino	7.8	10.9	6.7	4.6	1.9	15.5
Fantasy sports	5.9	14.5	2.1	--	5.2	6.7
Online gambling games (e.g., poker, casino-style games)	4.5	8.1	2.9	3.0	3.5	5.8
Other sports betting	3.0	7.9	0.9	--	2.7	3.4
Other	2.2	4.2	1.1	--	2.1	2.3
Horse-track betting	2.1	2.4	1.9	--	1.8	2.5
Competitive video gaming (Esports)	2.1	4.4	0.9	--	2.4	1.7

Dashes ("--") represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Figure 14. Percentage of Students Who Reported Weekly or More Frequent Gambling in Select Gambling Categories in the Past Year, 2025

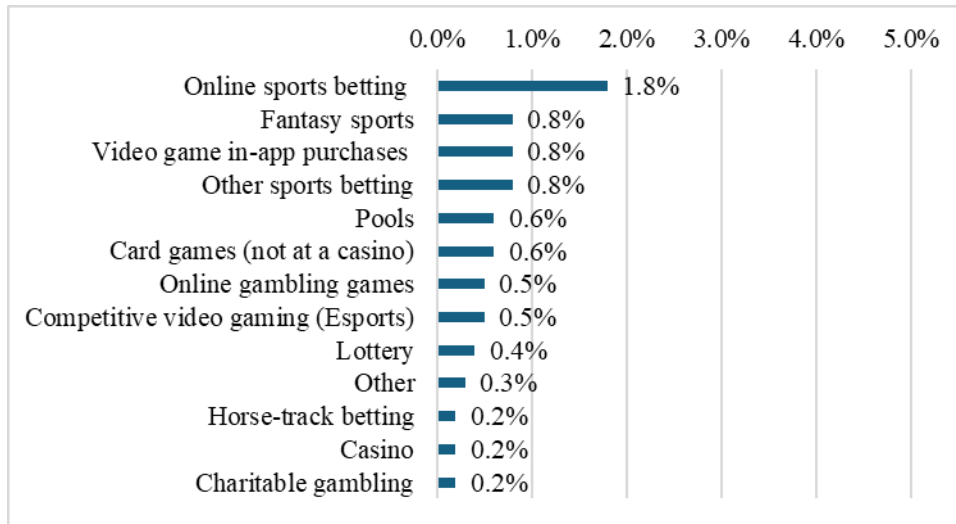
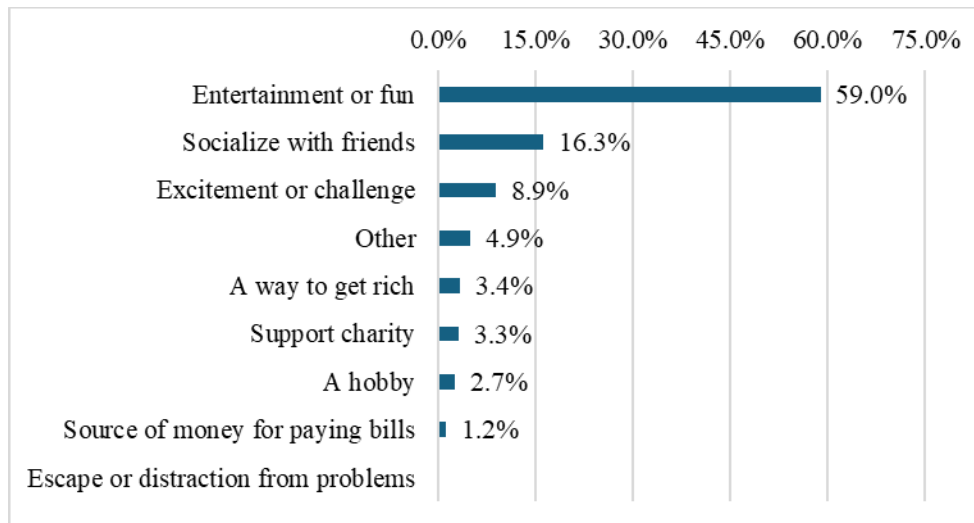


Figure 15. Percentage of Students Who Reported That They Gamble and Indicated Their Most Common Reason for Gambling, 2025



Note. Out of students who reported that they gamble (n= 1,296). Blank values indicate data that has been suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Table 22. Percentage of Students Who Gambled in the Past Year Who Reported Select Consequences as a Result of Their Gambling, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Felt guilty or bad about gambling	7.5	10.9	4.6	10.3	6.4	8.6
Money issues	4.4	4.5	4.3	--	4.2	4.7
Not sleeping	2.1	2.4	1.8	--	1.8	2.5
Depression	1.7	2.4	1.4	--	1.4	2.2
Family/parent issues	1.4	1.8	1.3	--	1.3	1.6
School problems	1.1	1.7	--	--	--	--
Poor hygiene	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Loss of friendships	0.9	--	--	--	--	--

Note. Out of students who reported any gambling behavior in the past year (n= 1,816).

Dashes ("--") represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

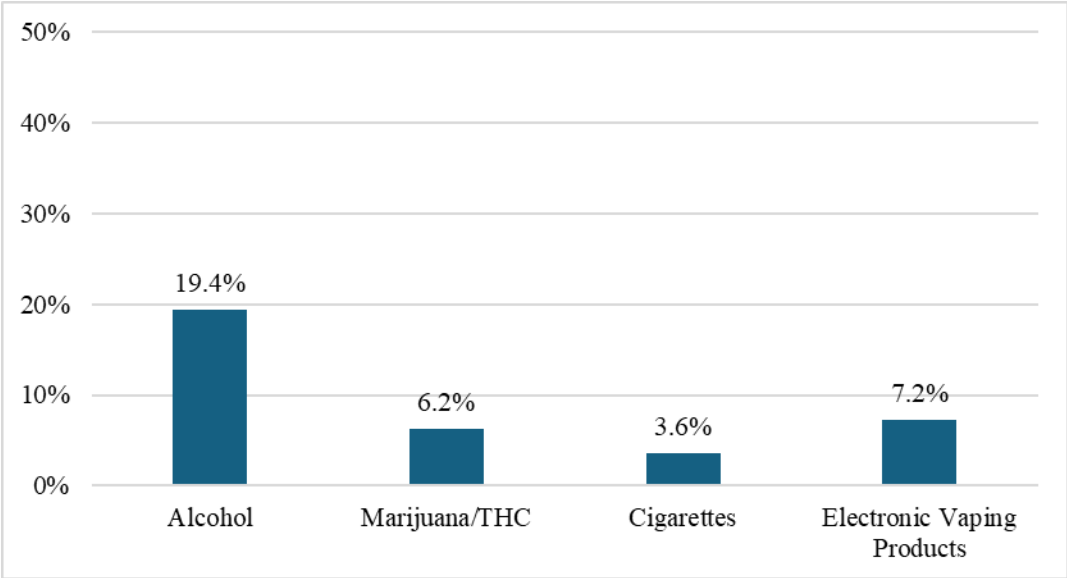
Table 23. Percentage of Students Who Reported Using Sources to Pay for Gambling Behaviors in the Past Year, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Personal bank account or cash	50.2	59.5	43.8	47.4	47.0	53.7
Personal credit card	10.3	10.8	9.0	18.1	9.8	10.8
Parent's credit card, bank account, or cash	5.0	4.4	5.3	--	4.2	6.0
Someone else's credit card, bank account, or cash	2.9	2.6	3.3	--	2.4	3.3
Other sources	2.6	3.3	1.8	--	2.9	2.3
Scholarships or stipends	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Student loans	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note. Out of students who reported any gambling behavior in the past year (n= 1,816).

Dashes ("--") represent values that are suppressed due to small cell size (n<11) to protect the confidentiality of participants.

Figure 16. Percentage of Students Who Reported Gambling While Under the Influence of Select Substances in the Past Year, 2025



Note. Out of students who reported any gambling behavior in the past year (n= 1,816).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Over half of the survey respondents were women (60.3%) and were under 21 years of age (57.1%). More than three-fourths of the students (76.8%) were White and most (81.1%) were non-Hispanic. Most respondents identified as undergraduate (91.2%) and full-time (95.7%) students. Over two-thirds of respondents reported their residency status as in-state (69.4%), with nearly half (47.2%) residing at off-campus locations not affiliated with the university, and over one-third (36.9%) living in campus residence halls. Approximately thirteen percent of respondents identified as a student athlete (12.8%) or members of a fraternity or sorority (13.5%). See Table 24.

Table 24. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Participants, 2025

	Frequency	%
Gender		
Man	1,771	32.8
Woman	3,259	60.3
Other	345	6.4
No answer	27	0.5
Age		
Under 21	3,087	57.1
21 to 25	2,315	42.9
Race		
White	4,148	76.8
Black/African American	280	5.2
Asian	487	9.0
Native American/Alaskan Native	13	0.2
More than one race	245	4.5
Other	181	3.4
No answer	48	0.9
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	670	12.4
Non-Hispanic	4,419	81.8
No answer	313	5.8
Classification		
1st-year undergraduate	1,621	30.0
2nd-year undergraduate	1,225	22.7
3rd-year undergraduate	1,052	19.5
4th-year undergraduate	884	16.4
5th-year or more undergraduate	143	2.6
Graduate/professional	439	8.1
Other	32	0.6
No answer	6	0.1
Student Status		
Full-time	5,168	95.7
Part-time	216	4.0
No answer	18	0.3
Residency Status		
In-state	3,751	69.4
Out-of-state	1,314	24.3
International student	333	6.2
No answer	4	0.1

Location of Residence		
Fraternity/sorority/cooperative house	340	6.3
Campus residence hall	1,992	36.9
Other on-campus housing	270	5.0
Off-campus (university-affiliated)	166	3.1
Off-campus (no university affiliation)	2,550	47.2
Other	81	1.5
No answer	3	0.1
Student Athlete		
Yes	689	12.8
No	4,703	87.1
No Response	10	0.2
Member of Sorority, Fraternity, or Cooperative		
Yes	727	13.5
No	4,667	86.4
No answer	8	0.1

OPTIONAL MODULES

ABOUT THE OPTIONAL MODULES

Each school had the opportunity to collect supplementary data on mental health and/or wellbeing through the addition of two optional modules. Of the 26 schools that participated in the 2025 Indiana College Substance Use Survey (ICSUS), 21 chose to add the mental health module, and 21 chose to add the wellness module. While most of the 21 schools chose to add both modules, several schools chose to add only one of the modules. Therefore, the demographic characteristics of each module are shown separately below.

**Table 25. Demographic Characteristics of Optional Module Survey Participants, 2025
(Valid Percentages)**

Mental Health Module		Wellness Module	
	%		%
Gender		Gender	
Man	33.2	Man	35.5
Woman	60.4	Woman	57.7
Other	6.4	Other	6.7
Age		Age	
Under 21	56.8	Under 21	56.6
21 or older	43.2	21 or older	43.4
Race		Race	
White	76.7	White	76.8
Black/African American	5.3	Black/African American	5.3
Asian	9.4	Asian	9.4
Other	8.6	Other	8.5
Ethnicity		Ethnicity	
Hispanic	13.9	Hispanic	13.5
Student Status		Student Status	
Full-time	95.3	Full-time	95.3
Residency Status		Residency Status	
In-state	72.5	In-state	73.4
Out-of-state	22.2	Out-of-state	21.3
International student	5.3	International student	5.4
Student Athlete		Student Athlete	
Yes	9.5	Yes	9.7
Greek Affiliation		Greek Affiliation	
Yes	8.4	Yes	10.7
Number of Usable Surveys	4,532	Number of Usable Surveys	4,533

KEY FINDINGS: MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression

Approximately half of respondents reported having little interest or pleasure in doing things (51.6%); feeling down, depressed, or hopeless (48.0%); or not being able to stop or control worrying (54.3%) for at least several days in the past two weeks. Over two-thirds (68.8%) of students reported feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge in the past two weeks. See Table 26.

Sense of Belonging

Overall, feelings of belonging were high among respondents, with over sixty percent of students indicating that they feel comfortable being themselves on their campus (72.4%), that their classmates accept them for who they are (73.9%), and that they feel like they belong on their campus (64.1%). See Table 27. On average, about one-fourth (24.4%) of students agreed or strongly agreed that they feel alone on their campus, including approximately one-fifth of men (20.9%) and women (19.3%). See Figure 17.

Table 26. Percentage of Students Bothered by the Following Problems in the Past Two Weeks, by Gender and Age, 2025

Reasons	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	51.6	40.8	53.7	81.1	52.1	50.9
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	48.0	36.7	49.9	80.0	47.1	49.1
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	68.8	51.3	74.8	92.4	67.9	69.9
Not being able to stop or control worrying	54.3	35.3	61.0	78.4	53.3	55.5

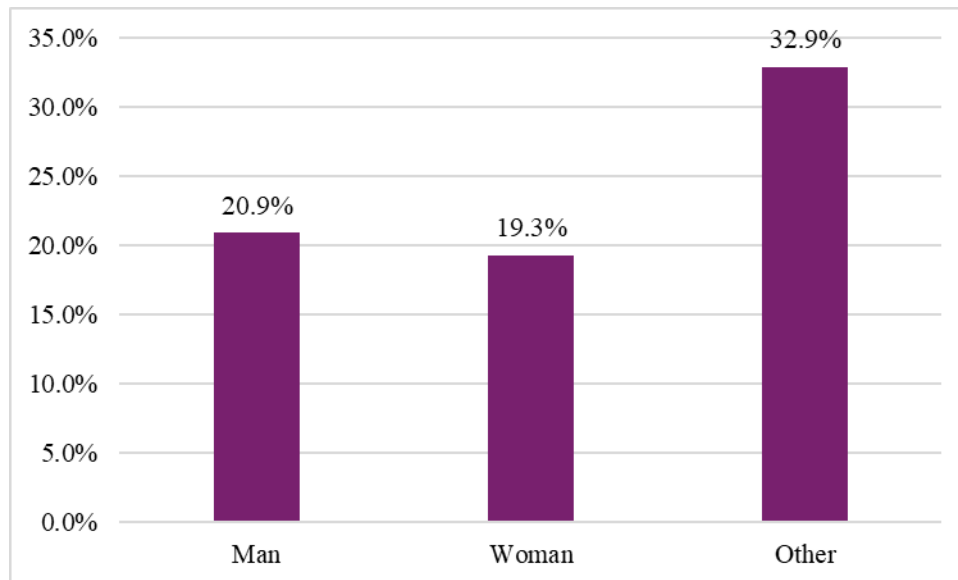
Note. Response options of "several days," "more than half the days," and "nearly every day" were included.

Table 27. Percentage of Students Agreeing with the Statements about Perceived Belonging, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
I feel comfortable being myself at this institution	72.4	74.9	73.1	55.4	72.9	71.9
I feel valued by this institution	57.4	58.9	58.8	37.3	58.5	56.2
I feel like part of the community at this institution	58.3	59.9	59.5	39.4	58.1	58.4
I am respected by the campus community	68.1	67.7	70.0	51.8	69.2	66.7
Students on my campus are friendly	76.7	79.5	75.3	76.4	77.3	76.1
My classmates accept me the way I am	73.9	76.9	74.1	58.4	73.4	74.5
I feel that I belong at my college/university	64.1	66.8	64.2	50.4	64.5	63.5

Note. Includes response options of "agree" and "strongly agree"

Figure 17. Percentage of Students Who Agree or Strongly Agree with the Statement "I feel alone on my campus," by Gender, 2025



Note: includes response options of "agree" and "strongly agree."

KEY FINDINGS: WELLBEING MODULE

Overall Wellbeing

The majority of students (83.3%) reported their overall health to be good, very good, or excellent. See Figure 18. Over half of students (59.4%) reported getting, on average, at least seven hours of sleep per weeknight in the past two weeks. See Figure 19. Three-fourths of students agreed that they have access to affordable, healthy food. Approximately half of students indicated that they get an adequate amount of support for their well-being from their institution (50.9%) and that they are satisfied with the amount of time they spend on recreational and leisure activities (47.3%). Less than forty percent (39.6%) of students reported being satisfied with the amount of exercise they get. See Table 28.

Impact of Health Issues on Academic Performance

The most common health issues that students reported experiencing in the past year were stress (85.0%), anxiety (73.6%), and sleep difficulties (57.9%). The most frequently reported health issues that negatively impacted students' academics in the past year included Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder/Attention-Deficit Disorder (ADHD/ADD) (51.7%), concussion or traumatic brain injury (46.6%), depression (43.4%), sleep difficulties (41.5%), and stress (40.4%). The most frequently reported health issues that delayed progress toward degree completion in the past year include ADHD/ADD (10.7%), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (10.5%), and depression (9.1%). See Table 29.

Figure 18. Students' Perceived Health Status, 2025

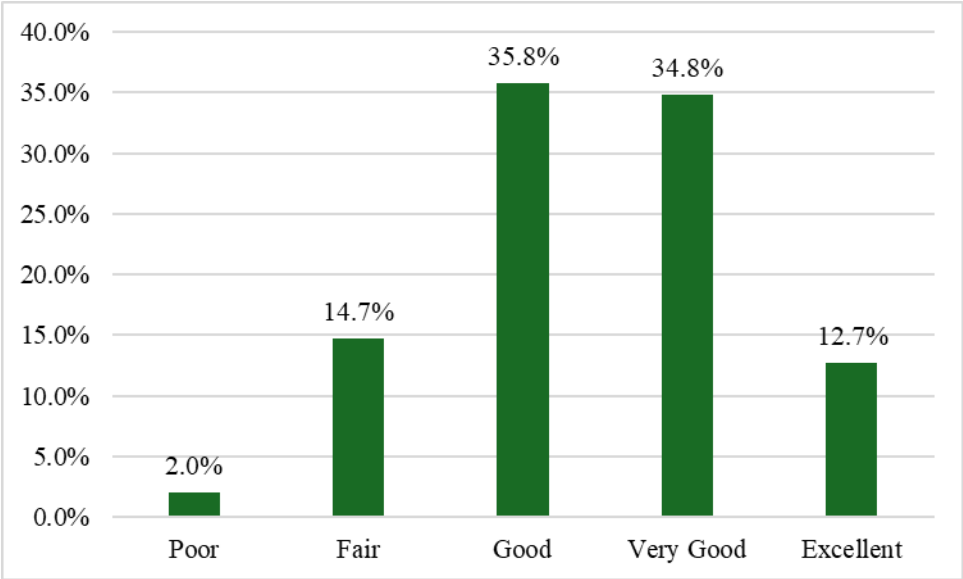


Figure 19. Percentage of Students Reporting Average Amount of Sleep on Weeknights in the Past Two Weeks, 2025

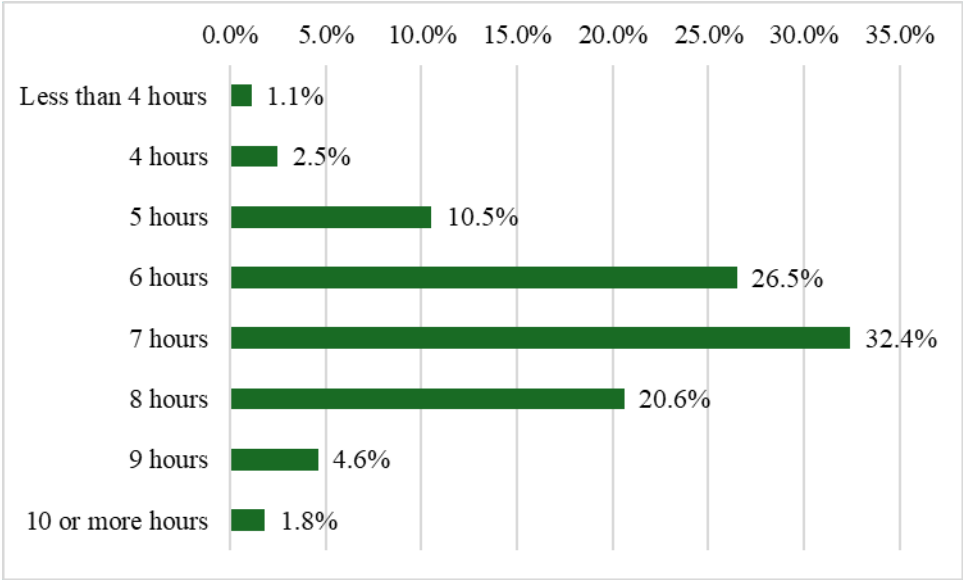


Table 28. Percentage of Students Agreeing with Wellness Statements, by Gender and Age, 2025

	All Students	Gender			Age	
		Man	Woman	Other	Under 21	21-25
I have access to affordable, healthy food	75.0	76.7	75.3	64.0	74.7	75.3
I am satisfied with the amount of exercise I get	39.6	46.7	37.6	23.6	41.0	37.8
I am satisfied with the amount of time I spend on recreational and leisure activities	47.3	56.5	44.2	32.6	48.3	46.1
I get an adequate amount of support for my well-being from my institution	50.9	55.0	50.0	39.9	54.1	47.0

Includes response options of "agree" and "strongly agree."

Insert Table 29. Percentage of Students Reporting Impact of Health Issues on Academic Performance, 2025

	Experienced Health Issue in Past Year	Of those who reported experiencing health issue:		
		Academics Not Affected by Issue	Academics Negatively Impacted by Issue	Progress Toward Degree Delayed Because of Issue
Assault (physical)	2.4	> 60.0*	35.4	< 4.6*
Assault (sexual)	5.4	55.6	37.8	6.7
Allergies	37.6	85.4	13.7	0.9
Anxiety	73.6	56.2	37.6	6.2
ADHD/ADD	31.4	37.7	51.7	10.7
Concussion or traumatic brain injury	3.9	> 45.0*	46.6	< 8.4*
Depression	46.7	47.5	43.4	9.1
Eating disorder/problem	20.4	78.3	19.8	1.9
Headaches/migraines	48.5	68.4	29.3	2.3
Injury (e.g., burn, sprain, or broken bone)	10.3	74.1	22.7	3.2
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	8.8	63.5	26.0	10.5
Sleep difficulties	57.9	54.5	41.5	3.9
Short-term illness (e.g., COVID-29, influenza, sinus infection, colds)	45.1	63.7	34.1	2.2
Stress	85.0	54.3	40.4	5.3

*Data masked to protect the confidentiality of participants.

ADHD = Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder; ADD = Attention-Deficit Disorder.

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Appendix A: Survey Instrument

Demographic Items:

The following questions ask about your demographic information.

1. Age:

- Under 18
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26 years old or older

2. Ethnicity:

- Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin
- Not of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origin

3. Race:

- White
- Black / African American
- Asian
- Native American / Alaskan Native
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- More than one race
- Other

4. How would you describe your gender? (check all that apply):

- Prefer not to answer
- Man
- Woman
- Trans man
- Trans woman
- Non-binary / gender non-conforming
- Not sure / Questioning
- Prefer to self-describe: *[text box]*

5. Student status:

- Full-time
- Part-time

6. What is your year in school (based on years in school, NOT your credit hour standing)?

- 1st year undergraduate
- 2nd year undergraduate
- 3rd year undergraduate
- 4th year undergraduate
- 5th year or more undergraduate
- Graduate or professional student
- Not seeking a degree
- Other

7. Where do you currently live?

- Fraternity, sorority, or cooperative house
- Campus residence hall
- Other on-campus housing
- Off campus – university affiliated
- Off campus- no university affiliation
- Unhoused or no current permanent residence
- Not living near campus – taking all classes remotely and not physically interacting with the campus community

8. Are you a member of a social fraternity, sorority, or cooperative?

- Yes
- No

9. What is your student residency status?

- In-state student
- Out-of-state student
- International student

10. Are you a student athlete?

- Yes
- No

11. Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard.

- Yes
- No

Substance Use Prevalence Items:

The following questions ask about your use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

12. Within the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) did you use...?

	Never used in lifetime	Have use, but not in past 30 days	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cigars	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chewing/smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Smoking tobacco with hookah/water pipe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, vaping pens, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FOR STUDENTS WHO REPORTED EVER VAPING:								
How many times have you vaped the following substances in the past 30 days?								
Tobacco/nicotine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana/THC	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CBD/CBD oil	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Synthetic marijuana (K2, Spice, Delta-8 etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Flavoring only	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor, hard seltzer)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana/THC (not including CBD oil)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine/crack (coke, blow, snow, rock, girl)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Hallucinogens/Ecstasy (Molly, X, E, LSD, MDMA, acid, rc's)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin (dope, smack, H, boy)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Methamphetamine (meth, crystal, speed, ice, crank)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Inhalants (whip-its, huffing, aerosol spray can, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription stimulants not prescribed to you (like Adderall, Ritalin, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription painkillers not prescribed to you (like OxyContin, Vicodin, Codeine, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription sedatives not prescribed to you (like Xanax, Valium, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other illegal drugs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[QUESTIONS #13-14 FOR STUDENTS WHO REPORTED EVER USING MARIJUANA/THC IN #12]

13. How many times have you used marijuana/THC in the following ways in the past 30 days?

	Never used in lifetime	Have use, but not in past 30 days	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Smoked it (in a joint, bong, blunt, pipe, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vaped it (in an e-cigarette-like vaporizer or another vaporizing device)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ate it (in brownies, cakes, cookies, candies, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drank it (in tea, cola, alcohol, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dabbed it (using waxes, concentrates, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. In the past 12 months, how often have you obtained marijuana/THC in the following ways?

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
In-state retailers (in Indiana)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Out-of-state retailers (not in Indiana)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Free/from a friend	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bought from someone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Family member provided	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ordered online (received in the mail)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Some other way	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

[#15 DISPLAYED FOR STUDENTS WHO REPORTED PURCHASING MARIJUANA/THC FROM AN OUT-OF-STATE RETAILER IN #14]

15. Please indicate the state(s) in which you purchased marijuana from a retailer in the past 30 days. Select all that apply.

[Drop down list of all U.S. states]

[#16 SHOWS ONLY SUBSTANCES STUDENTS REPORTED EVER USING IN #12]

16. When did you first use...?

	Before starting college	After starting college
Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cigars	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chewing/smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Smoking tobacco with hookah/water pipe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, vaping pens, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor, wine coolers)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana/THC	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine/crack (coke, blow, snow, rock, girl)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hallucinogens/Ecstasy (Molly, X, E, LSD, MDMA, acid, rc's)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin (dope, smack, H, boy)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Methamphetamine (meth, crystal, speed, ice, crank)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Inhalants (whip-its, huffing, aerosol spray can, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription stimulants not prescribed to you (like Adderall, Ritalin, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription painkillers not prescribed to you (like OxyContin, Vicodin, Codeine, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription sedatives not prescribed to you (like Xanax, Valium, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other illegal drugs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Alcohol Use Questions:

[#17- #25 DISPLAYED FOR STUDENTS WHO REPORTED EVER HAVING USED ALCOHOL IN #12]

One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor.

17. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had:

[FOR FEMALES] 4 or more alcoholic drinks in a two-hour timeframe? *[textbox]*

[FOR MALES] 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a two-hour timeframe? *[textbox]*

18. On those occasions when you do drink alcohol, how many drinks do you typically have?

[textbox]

19. In the past 12 months, how often did you drink alcohol at the following locations?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Residence hall	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fraternity/sorority/cooperative	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other on-campus location	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Off-campus house or apartment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bar/restaurant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sporting/athletic event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In a car	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. In the past 12 months, did you drink alcoholic beverages for any of the following reasons?

	Yes	No	Unsure
To experiment (to see what it's like)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To relax or relieve tension	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To have a good time with my friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because of boredom, nothing else to do	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because of anger or frustration	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because I can't get through the day if I don't	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To get away from my problems or troubles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

21. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following as a result of your drinking alcohol?

	Never	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Had friends or family members worry or complain about your drinking	O	O	O	O	O	O
Had a hangover	O	O	O	O	O	O
Felt bad or guilty about your drinking	O	O	O	O	O	O
Created problems between you and your friends or family members	O	O	O	O	O	O
Gotten into trouble at work or school because of drinking	O	O	O	O	O	O
Been hurt or injured because of drinking	O	O	O	O	O	O
Been ticketed or arrested because of your drinking	O	O	O	O	O	O
Been arrested for drunk driving	O	O	O	O	O	O
Driven a car while under the influence	O	O	O	O	O	O
Gotten into physical fights when drinking	O	O	O	O	O	O
Engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse (i.e., without a condom)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Missed class or an assignment	O	O	O	O	O	O
Forgot where you were or what you did (blacked out)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Did something I later regretted	O	O	O	O	O	O
Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities	O	O	O	O	O	O
Received medical treatment (e.g., taken to a hospital or needed acute medical attention)	O	O	O	O	O	O

*** Sensitive Content Warning for #22 (if they answer “Yes...”, they will skip to #23 without seeing #22):*

The next two questions pertain to the topic of sexual assault. We understand that this may be a sensitive topic to some people. Would you like to skip these questions?

- Yes, please skip over the two sexual assault questions and continue with the survey
- No, I would like to proceed with answering these two questions

22. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following while under the influence of alcohol?

	Never	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Experienced completed nonconsensual sexual penetration (someone sexually penetrated you by inserting their penis, fingers, or other objects into your vagina or anus even though you didn't want to)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Took advantage of someone sexually, including oral sex, anal sex, and/or intercourse	O	O	O	O	O	O

23. In the past 12 months, on the occasions when you drank alcohol, how often did you drink...?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Beer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Flavored malt beverages (e.g., hard seltzer, hard lemonade, Smirnoff Ice)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Liquor (e.g., vodka, rum, whiskey)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
High alcohol drinks (e.g., Everclear, Bacardi 151)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Some other type	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

24. In the past 12 months, did you consume alcohol during happy hour or order a cocktail-to-go (carry out)?

- Yes
- No

25. In the past 12 months, have you purchased alcohol online or through delivery services?

- Yes
- No

[#26- #27 DISPLAYED FOR STUDENTS UNDER 21 AND REPORTED EVER HAVING USED ALCOHOL IN #12]

26. In the past 12 months, how often have you obtained alcohol in the following ways?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
From friends over 21	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From siblings over 21	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From other adults over 21	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
At on-campus parties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
At fraternity or sorority houses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
At off-campus parties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From someone under 21	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From parents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Some other way	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

27. Have you bought alcohol from a retailer (bar, restaurant, store, etc.) in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

[#28-29 DISPLAYED FOR STUDENTS UNDER 21 WHO REPORTED EVER HAVING USED ALCOHOL IN #14 AND RESPONDED "YES" TO #27]

28. What methods have you used to buy alcohol from a retailer in the past 12 months? Mark all that apply.

- Used a fake ID to buy alcohol
- Bought alcohol without using an ID
- Used someone else's ID to buy alcohol

29. How often have you purchased alcohol from the following retailers?

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-10 times	11+ times
Bar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restaurant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Grocery store (e.g., Kroger, Marsh)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Discount store (e.g., Wal-Mart, Target)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convenience store (e.g., Village Pantry, Circle K)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drug store (e.g., CVS)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Liquor store	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Winery, brewery, or distillery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Peer Perceptions Questions:

The following questions ask about your thoughts on aspects of the campus climate.

[#30 DISPLAYED FOR STUDENTS UNDER 21]

30. How likely is it that a student under 21 years of age who drinks alcohol in the following locations will be ticketed or arrested?

	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Don't Know
On-campus housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Off-campus housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-campus party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Off-campus party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Athletic event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other places in the community (e.g., bars, community events, parks)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

31. How many alcoholic drinks do you think the typical student at your school had the last time they partied/socialized?" (If you think the typical student at your school does not drink alcohol, please enter 0.)

[textbox]

32. Within the last 30 days, what percentage of students at your school used alcohol? State your best estimate.

[textbox]

33. In the past 12 months, how often have you experienced any of the following because of other students' drinking?

	Not at all	Once	2 or 3 times	4 or more times
Had your belongings or property damaged	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Had to take care of another student who drank too much	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Found vomit in the halls or other areas of your residence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Had your studying or sleep interrupted	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Had to act as a designated driver for another student because he or she drank	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Had to take care of a peer who had a negative experience as a result of someone else's drinking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 34. Have you ever ridden in a car driven by someone (including yourself) who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs?**
- Yes
 - No

35. How do you think your close friends would feel about you...?

	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve nor Disapprove	Somewhat Approve	Strongly Approve
Having five or more alcoholic drinks in a two-hour timeframe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using prescription medication not prescribed to you	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using marijuana/THC	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using electronic vapor products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Mental Health Questions:

The following questions ask about how you feel.

- 36. Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?**

- [textbox]
- Don't know/Not sure

- 37. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?**

- Yes
- No

- 38. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?**

- Yes
- No

- 39. Do you identify as someone that is sober and in recovery from an alcohol or substance use disorder?**

- Yes
- No

Gambling Questions:

The following questions ask about your gambling, either for money or something of value. You could gamble on a game or an event.

40. In the past 12 months, how often have you gambled (bet money or valuables on an uncertain outcome) in the following ways?

	Never	Less than once a month	1-3 times per month	Once a week or more
Pools (e.g., March Madness Brackets, Super Bowl)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fantasy sports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Video game in app purchases (e.g., loot boxes, mystery boxes, Loot Crates)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online sports betting (e.g., FanDuel, DraftKings, BetMGM)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other sports betting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online gambling games (e.g., poker, casino-style games)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Competitive video gaming (Esports)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Horse track betting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Card games (not at a casino)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lottery, including scratch-off tickets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Casino	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Charitable gambling (raffle tickets, bingo, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

41. When you gamble, what is your most common reason for gambling?

- I do not gamble
- A source of entertainment or fun
- A source of excitement or challenge
- A way to socialize with friends
- A way to get rich
- A source of money to use for paying bills
- A source of money to support charities
- A hobby
- An escape or distraction from everyday problems
- Other

[#42 & #43 DISPLAYED FOR STUDENTS WHO REPORTED GAMBLING IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IN #40]

42. How often have you experienced the following consequences due to your gambling?

	Never	Occasionally	Frequently
Not sleeping	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Poor hygiene	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Loss of friendships	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Family/parent issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
School problems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Money issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Felt guilty or bad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Depression	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

43. In the past 12 months, on how many occasions (if any) have you used the following sources to pay for gambling activities?

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Personal credit card	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Personal bank account or cash	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parent's credit card or bank account/cash	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone else's credit card or bank account/cash	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Student loans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Scholarships or stipends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other sources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

44. In the past 12 months, on how many occasions (if any) did you engage in gambling of any kind while under the influence of the following substances?

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor, hard seltzer)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana/THC	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Electronic Vaping Products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription drugs not prescribed to you	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Appendix B: Optional Modules

Optional Mental Health Module

Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems?

	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
Little interest or pleasure in doing things				
Feeling down, depressed or hopeless				
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge				
Not being able to stop or control worrying				

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
I feel comfortable being myself at this institution.					
I feel valued by this institution.					
I feel like part of the community at this institution.					
I am respected by the campus community.					
Students on my campus are friendly.					
My classmates accept me the way I am.					
I feel alone on my campus.					
I feel that I belong at my college/university.					

Optional Wellness Module:

How would you describe your overall health?

- Excellent
- Very Good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
I have access to affordable, healthy food.					
I am satisfied with the amount of exercise that I get.					
I am satisfied with the amount of time I spend on recreational and leisure activities.					
I get an adequate amount of support for my well-being from my institution.					

Over the last 2 weeks, what is the average amount of sleep you have gotten on a weeknight (excluding naps)?

- Less than 4 hours
- 4 hours
- 5 hours
- 6 hours
- 7 hours
- 8 hours
- 9 hours
- 10 or more hours

(continued on next page)

Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance? (Please select the most serious outcome for each item below)

	I did not experience this issue/not applicable	I have experienced this issue, but my academics have not been affected	I have experienced this issue, and it negatively impacted my performance in a class	I have experienced this issue, and it delayed progress towards my degree
Assault (physical)				
Assault (sexual)				
Allergies				
Anxiety				
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention-Deficit Disorder (ADD)				
Concussion or Traumatic Brain Injury				
Depression				
Eating disorder/problem				
Headaches/migraines				
Injury (e.g., burn, sprain or broken bone) excluding concussion or traumatic brain injury				
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)				
Sleep difficulties				
Short-term illness (e.g., COVID-19, influenza, sinus infection, colds, etc.)				
Stress				

Results of the Indiana College Substance Use Survey 2025

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