

## Student alcohol consumption – characteristics and correlations

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### **Brief outline**

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Research cause
- 1.2 Objectives
- 1.3 About the structure of this thesis

#### **2. Alcohol consumption by young people**

- 2.1 Alcohol consumption by young people
- 2.2 Alcohol consumption of students
- 2.3 Framework conditions and possible causes of alcohol consumption by students
- 2.4 Social norms as an influencing factor for consumer behavior
- 2.5 Interim conclusion - Intoxication as an answer to the development tasks of young people?

#### **3. Youth**

- 3.1 Youth in (social) change
- 3.2 Youth Theoretical approaches
- 3.3 contexts of socialization of young people
- 3.4 Youth research and education
- 3.5 Interim conclusion

#### **4. Stage of life study**

- 4.1 University research
- 4.2 The posthumous era of study - the Bologna process and its consequences
- 4.3 Study as a socialization phase
- 4.4 Study as a development phase
- 4.5 The study and its temptations
- 4.6 Intermediate conclusion on the phase of life study

#### **5. Research question**

- 5.1 Embedding the research question in the theoretical approach: Status transitions and transition rites
- 5.2 Derivation of the object construction
- 5.3 Formation of hypotheses

#### **6. Research design and survey methods**

- 6.1 Research instrument
- 6.2 Operationalization
- 6.3 Study design and sample description
- 6.4 Analysis methods
- 6.5 Evaluation of the interview process

#### **7. Empirical results of the study**

- 7.1 Evaluation of quantitative data
- 7.2 Conclusion of the evaluation

#### **8. Dealing with alcohol consumption as a development task for students and universities**

- 8.1 Classification and interpretation of the results
- 8.2 Areas of action as an implication of the results
- 8.3 Reflection on the survey and results
- 8.4 desideratum of research
- 8.5 Prospects

## **9. Bibliography**

## **10. Annex**

### 10.1 Item list

## **Abstract**

Among all population groups, students consume the most alcohol and other narcotics. The present study examines these findings from the perspective of youth, culture and socialisation theory and provides a critical perspective on current developments at the university as an educational institution. Alcohol consumption is constructively understood as a developmental task of extended adolescence and the consumption of alcohol is not viewed negatively per se.

On the basis of surveys of students at two German universities, the study reveals different consumption patterns and forms of handling alcohol consumption. The study confirms the importance of family consumption of alcohol and gender differences in alcohol consumption. In addition, there are strong differences in experiences with alcohol between the universities examined and between different university departments. The study examines the importance of student orientation weeks for students' experiences with alcohol and identifies risk groups.

In contrast to universities in the Anglo-American region, German universities have not yet addressed student alcohol consumption as an area of action or prevention, although the universities themselves determine many of the details of students' daily lives and thus have a direct relation to risky consumption patterns. This study argues for more responsibility on the part of universities in shaping these conditions and identifies areas of intervention measures as potential areas of action for universities.