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Study Hard NOT Party Hard: Influence of High-risk Drinking on Academic Attendance and Participation

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Abstract
This study examines the influence high-risk alcohol consumption on university organized session participation. This study focuses on attendance and participation as an essential attribute to academic success and completion. The findings of this study show a relationship between high-risk alcohol consumption and deterred attendance and participation rates; thus disproving the ability to "study hard, party hard" as made popular in the college culture.

Research Questions
- What are students’ definitions, standards, and understandings of high-risk alcohol consumption?
- Why do students partake in high-risk alcohol consumption habits?
- What are students’ correlations between high-risk alcohol consumption and attendance and participation of university organized sessions?
- What are students’ observations of high-risk alcohol consumption and academic success?
- Do students think it is actually possible to study hard/party hard and what does it look like to be successful at both?

Participants
- Only sophomores and juniors were selected for this study
- Students were selected based on their common interpretation of high-risk alcohol consumption and campus climate perception
- Three sophomores and three juniors were selected via email to participate in one-on-one interviews with the researcher

Study Results
- Students associate high-risk alcohol consumption with blacking out
- Students contribute stress, peer pressure, and drinking games to resulting high-risk alcohol consumption
- Students believe the average University of Dayton student partakes in high-risk alcohol consumption on a semester basis
- Students more likely to skip homework for partying and drinking
- Students are aware that high-risk alcohol consumption leads to absence or detriment of session participation
- Students commonly designate study hard/party hard as a stop/go process
- Study peers outweigh study time

Materials & Methodology
- This two-phase explanatory mixed method research utilized quantitative data collection through surveys and questionnaires followed by qualitative data collection through interviews to explain phenomena and understand the quantitative data results
- Students were systematically selected based on their survey and questionnaire responses to participate in qualitative interviews focusing on their observations and interpretations of high-risk alcohol consumption, college high-risk alcohol consumption culture, and corresponding attendance and participation in university directed sessions
- Succinctly, this mixed method research examined high-risk alcohol consumption habits, symptoms, and results through quantitative data, and later analyzes and interprets these results and the affects on university organized session attendance/participation thusly academic success through qualitative interviews

Conclusions
- Interview students’ personal experience with high-risk alcohol consumption and university organized attendance/participation
- Correlate interviewed students high-risk alcohol consumption participation and logged academic involvement and marks
- Conduct research on a national scale

Future Research
- Interview students’ personal experience with high-risk alcohol consumption and university organized attendance/participation
- Correlate interviewed students high-risk alcohol consumption participation and logged academic involvement and marks
- Conduct research on a national scale

Selected References

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