Do you JUUL? Predictors of Licit Stimulant Use in Undergraduate Students

Brandon Lloyd McHugh  
Rowan University

Casey Belgio  
Rowan University

Angela Spadafino  
Rowan University

Gabrielle Longo  
Rowan University

Follow this and additional works at: https://rdw.rowan.edu/student_symposium

Part of the Psychology Commons

Let us know how access to this document benefits you - share your thoughts on our feedback form.

McHugh, Brandon Lloyd; Belgio, Casey; Spadafino, Angela; and Longo, Gabrielle, "Do you JUUL? Predictors of Licit Stimulant Use in Undergraduate Students" (2019). Student Research Symposium Posters. 1.  
https://rdw.rowan.edu/student_symposium/2019/apr25/1

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences, Events, and Symposia at Rowan Digital Works. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Research Symposium Posters by an authorized administrator of Rowan Digital Works. For more information, please contact rdw@rowan.edu.
Introduction

- Rise of nicotine and caffeine use on college campuses (Champlin, Pasch, & Perry; Petit & DeBarr, 2011)
- E-cigs and JUULs: new phenomenon and particularly addictive (Willett et al., 2018)
- Academic stress → unhealthy behaviors and stimulant use (Patterson et al., 2004)
- Gap in research about how procrastination and parental pressures predict stimulant use

Hypotheses:
- Students who use licit stimulants will report higher levels of academic stress, parental pressure, and procrastination
- Specific latent classes of stimulant use and the three predictors will emerge from the data.

Method

- Participants answered self-report questionnaire on Qualtrics
- All participants were 18+ and current undergraduates

Measures

- Inventory of Parental Influence (Cho & Campbell, 2011)
  ○ “Parents being happy only with children’s perfect scores.”
- Academic Expectations Stress Inventory (Ang & Huan, 2006)
  ○ “When I do not do as well as I could have on an examination or test, I feel stressed.”
- Lay’s Procrastination Scale (Lay, 1986)
  ○ “I often find myself performing tasks that I had intended to do days before.”
- Researcher adapted stimulant use questionnaire
  ○ “On average, how often do you consume the following nicotine products EACH WEEK?”

Participants

- Male = 28%  Females = 67.9%  Non-Binary = 1.2%
- Age: M = 20.25  ;  SD = 1.628
- Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic = 91.5%  ;  Hispanic = 5.7%
- Honors: Enrolled = 11%  ;  Not enrolled = 86.2%

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class 1</th>
<th>Class 2</th>
<th>Class 3</th>
<th>Class 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caffeine</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotine</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental Pressure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procrastination</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Stress</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latent Class Analysis

- 4-class Model
- AIC: 1159.62
- BIC: 1214.82.
- n = 190 participants

Conclusion

- Class 3 suggests a link between caffeine use and high levels of stress
- Class 4 supports the hypothesis that students with higher stress are more likely to use licit stimulants.
- Further longitudinal studies need to be done to determine a significant correlation between licit stimulant use and these three constructs.

References