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Apr 25th, 5:00 PM

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

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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.

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Do you JUUL? Predictors of licit stimulant use in undergraduate students Casey Belgio, Gabrielle Longo, Brandon McHugh, Angela Spadafino Faculty Advisor: Eve Sledjeski PhD Department of Psychology, Rowan University



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



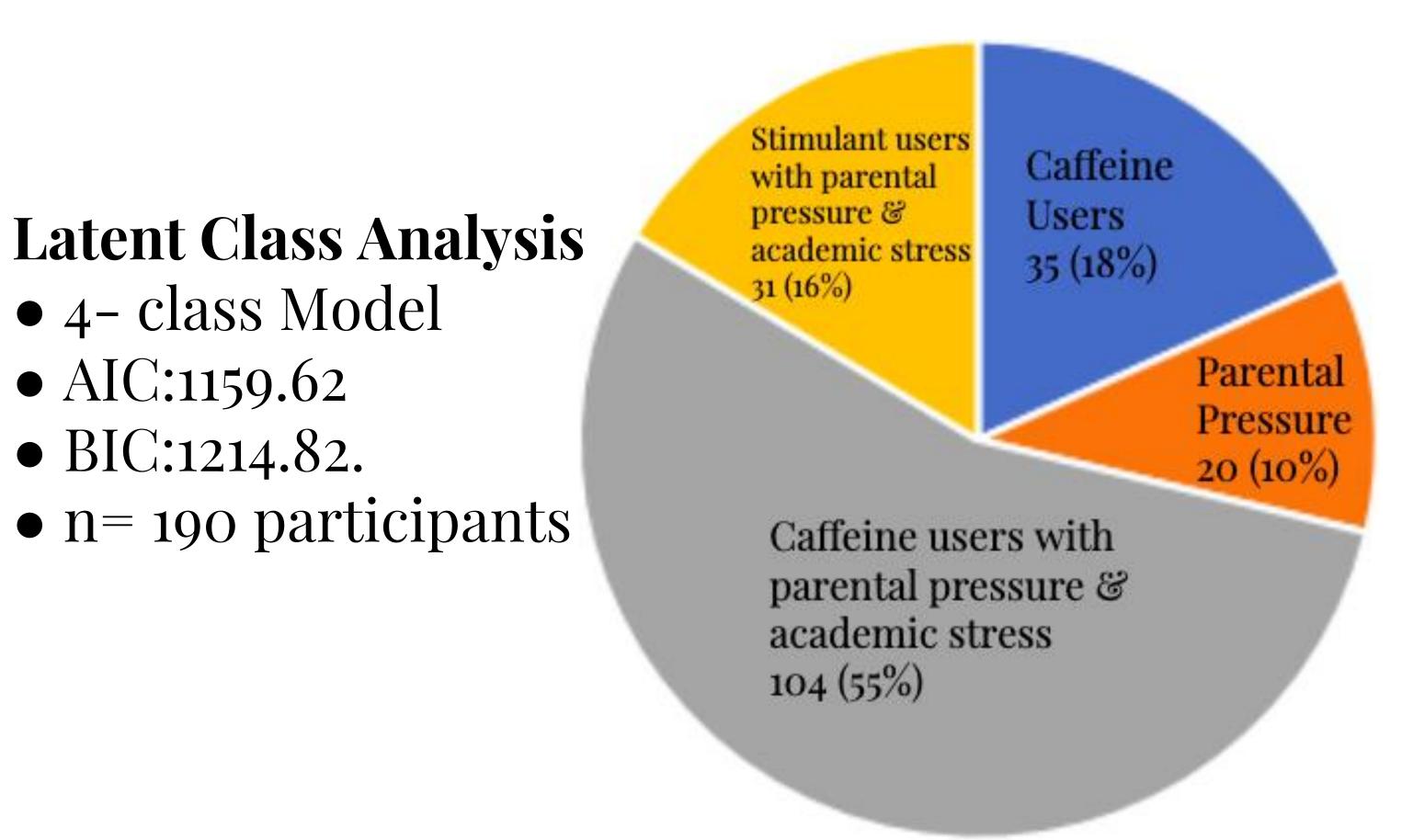
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Caffeine	1.00	0	0.70	1.00
Nicotine	0.22	0.25	0	1.00
Parental Pressure	0	0.60	0.68	0.70
Procrastination	0.18	0	0.25	0.42
Academic Stress	0	0.34	0.74	0.57

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



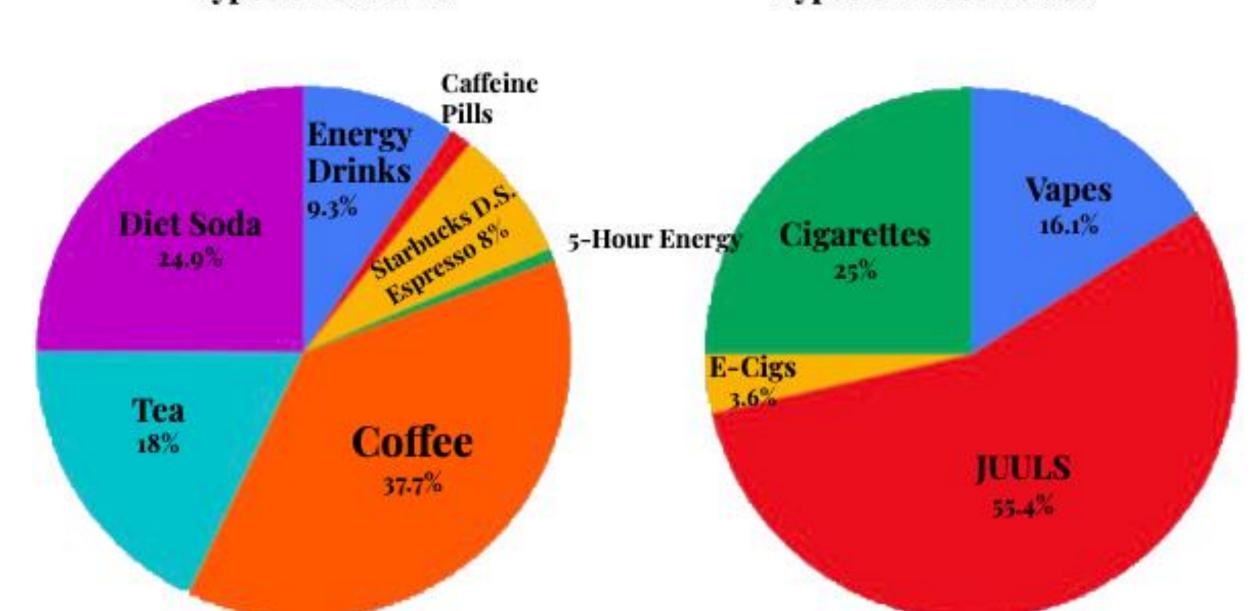
Types of Caffeine

Types of Nicotine use

Measures

- Inventory of Parental Influence (Cho & Campbell, 2011)
 - "Parents being happy only with children's perfect scores."
- <u>Academic Expectations Stress Inventory</u> (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."
- <u>Researcher adapted stimulant use questionnaire</u>
- "On average, how often do you consume the following nicotine products EACH WEEK?"



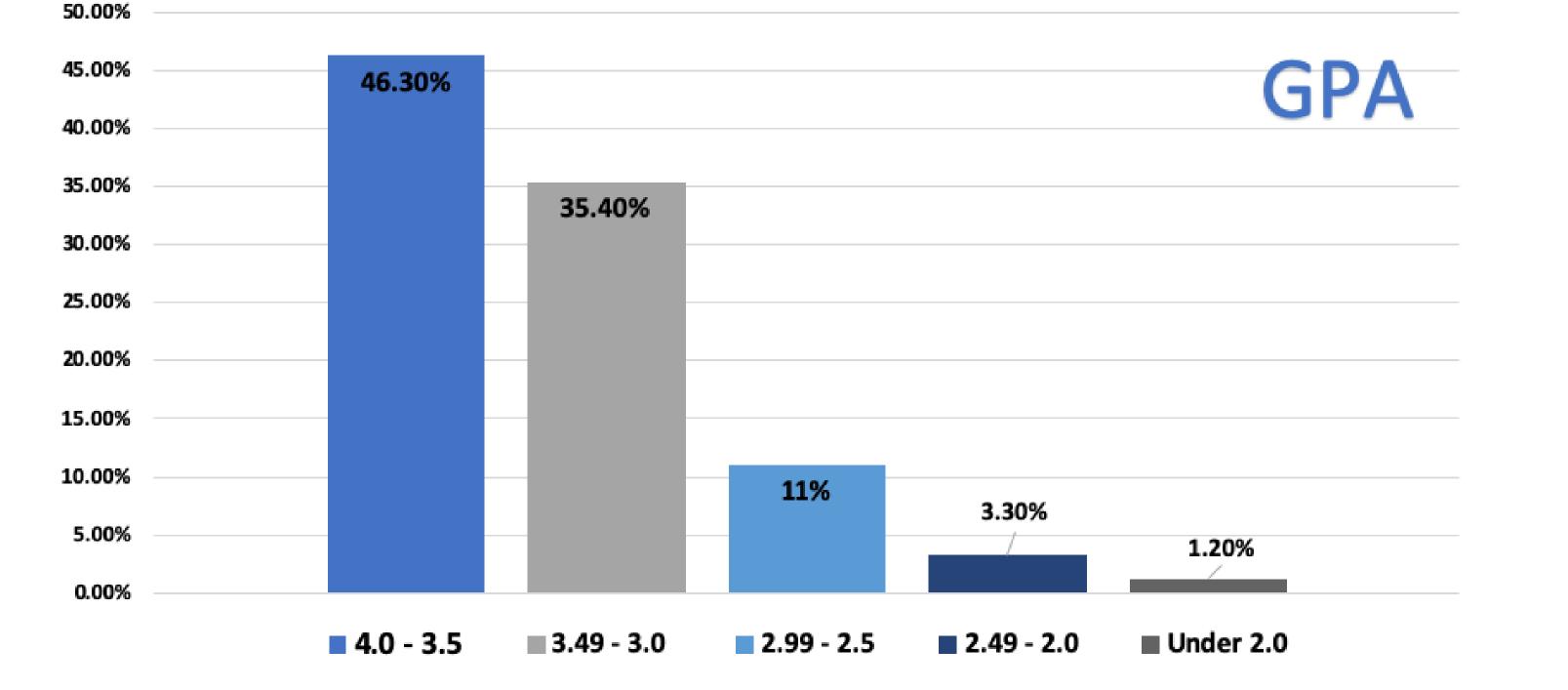


Conclusion

- 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.

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%





Ang, R. P., & Huan, V. S. (2006). Academic expectations stress inventory. Educational and Psychological Measurement. 66(3), 522-529. doi:10.1037/t05513-000 Champlin, S. E., Pasch, K. E., & Perry, C. L. (2016). Is the consumption of associated with academic achievement among college energy drinks students? The Journal of Primary *Prevention*, 37(4), 345-359. Cho, S., & Campbell, J. R. (2011). Differential influences of family processes for scientifically talented individuals academic achievement along developmental stages. *Roeper Review*, 33(1), 33-45. doi:10.1080/02783193.2011.530205 Lay, C. (1986) At last, my research article on procrastination. Journal of Research in Personality, 20, 474-495.