

BD 295 Spring 2013

WHAT'S GENDER GOT TO DO WITH IT?

**MYTHS AND REALITIES ABOUT
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DRINKING
PATTERNS AND PROBLEMS**

H. Wesley Perkins, Ph.D.

Professor of Sociology

Hobart and William Smith Colleges

Geneva, New York

www.AlcoholEducationProject.org

FIVE PERSPECTIVES

on Gender and Drinking

Perspective I

Gender Convergence

Myth or Reality: Are Women Really
Becoming More Like Men?

TABLE 1. Prevalence of women's drinking in 1981, 1991, and 2001

Age	1981 % (weighted <i>n</i>)	1991 % (weighted <i>n</i>)	2001 % (weighted <i>n</i>)
21-30	75.5 (169)	73.7 (174)	79.7 (167)
31-40	72.1 (145)	69.3 (163)	78.8 (196)
41-50	66.3 (92)	66.2 (141)	72.9 (160)
51-60	55.9 (83)	51.3 (72)	61.3 (118)
61-70	38.8 (47)	40.6 (59)	46.0 (48)
≥71	33.0 (25) ^a	24.2 (30) ^a	33.5 (50) ^a
Total sample	61.7 (562)	58.4 (639)	65.8 (740)^b

Notes: Age group *n*'s may not sum to total sample *N* because of rounding.
^aAge trend, $p < .001$; ^bdifference, 1991-2001, $p < .001$.

TABLE 2. Prevalence of 30-day abstinence (12-month drinkers) in 1981 and 2001

Age	1981 % (weighted <i>n</i>)	2001 % (weighted <i>n</i>)
21-30	13.9 (29)	30.5 (59) ^a
31-40	15.1 (27)	23.1 (52)
41-50	12.5 (14)	25.5 (47) ^a
51-60	24.0 (24)	28.3 (38)
61-70	6.4 (3)	23.7 (13)
≥71	27.1 (9)	36.7 (21)
Total sample	15.5 (106)	27.1 (231)^a

Notes: Age group *n*'s may not sum to total sample *N* because of rounding.

^aDifference, 1981-2001, *p* < .01.

TABLE 3. Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (12-month drinkers) in 1981, 1991, and 2001

Age	1981 % (weighted <i>n</i>)	1991 % (weighted <i>n</i>)	2001 % (weighted <i>n</i>)
21-30	51.3 (108)	37.2 (78)	29.2 (56) ^a
31-40	30.5 (53)	24.9 (49)	25.1 (57)
41-50	30.2 (34)	13.9 (23)	24.3 (45)
51-60	16.6 (17)	21.1 (18)	12.9 (18)
61-70	22.6 (12)	14.5 (10)	14.3 (8)
≥71	2.8 (1) ^b	8.6 (3) ^b	1.5 (1) ^b
Total sample	32.9 (224)	23.7 (182)	21.6 (185)^a

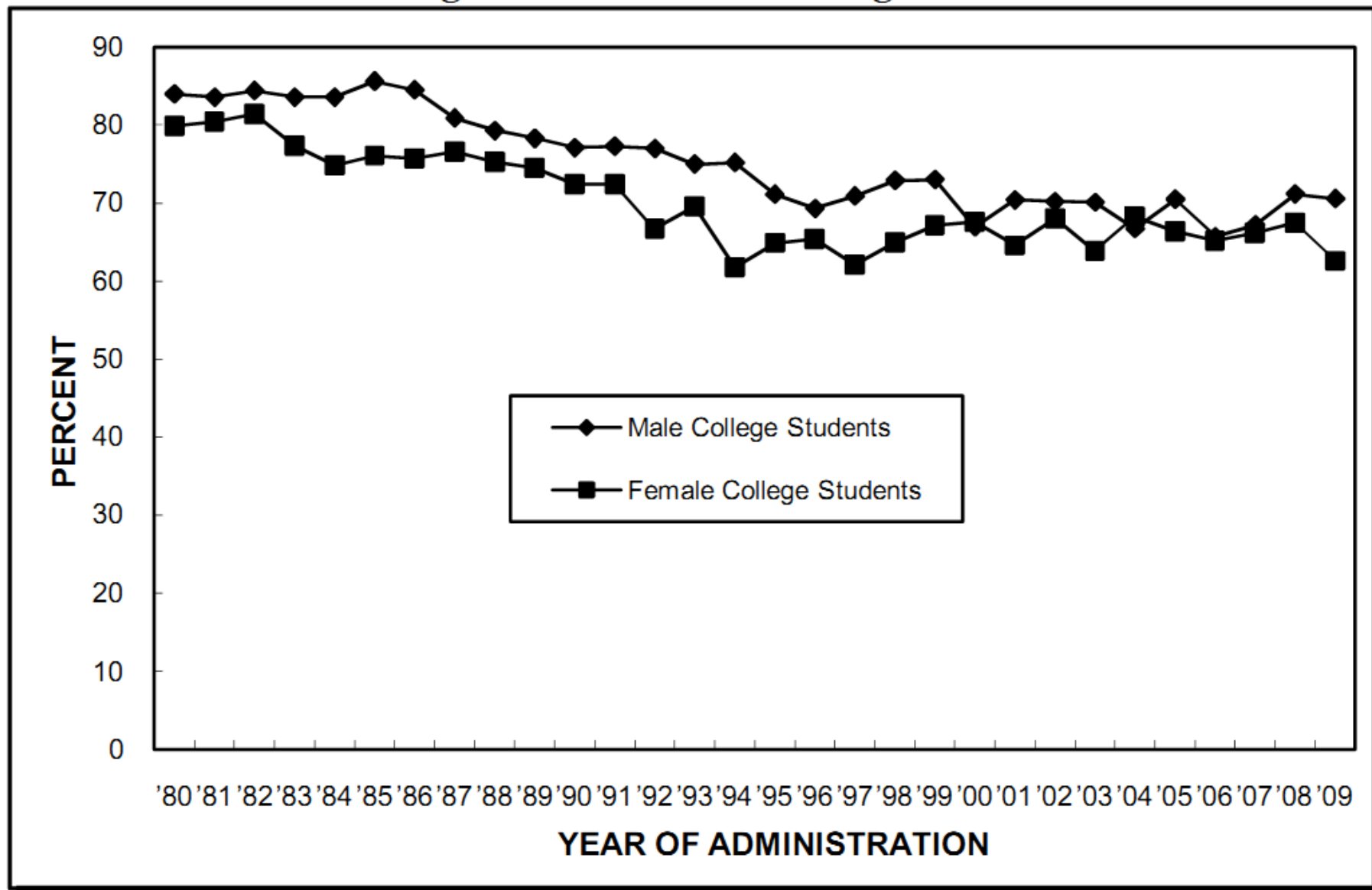
Notes: Age group *n*'s may not sum to total sample *N* because of rounding.
^aHistorical trend, $p < .001$; ^bage trend, $p < .001$.

TABLE 4. Prevalence of intoxication (12-month drinkers) in 1981, 1991, and 2001

Age	1981 % (weighted <i>n</i>)	1991 % (weighted <i>n</i>)	2001 % (weighted <i>n</i>)
21-30	47.6 (100)	55.2 (115)	62.7 (121) ^a
31-40	24.4 (42)	50.5 (100)	52.6 (119) ^a
41-50	21.5 (24)	19.4 (33)	46.3 (86) ^a
51-60	14.2 (15)	25.2 (22)	24.4 (33)
61-70	8.9 (5)	9.1 (6)	8.8 (53)
≥71	2.8 (1) ^b	4.7 (2) ^b	3.9 (2) ^b
Total sample	27.4 (187)	36.2 (278)	42.9 (365)^a

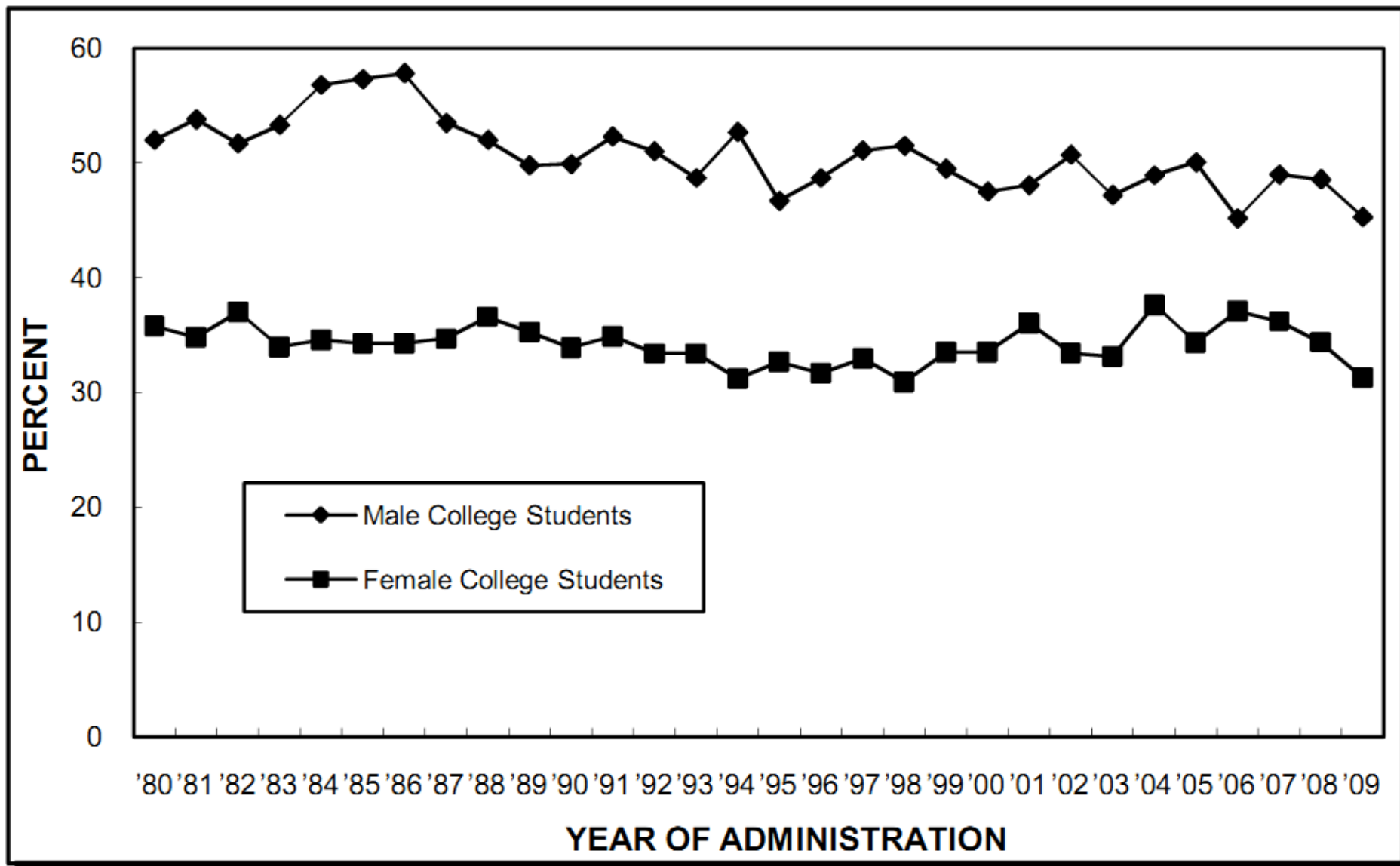
Notes: Age group *n*'s may not sum to total sample *N* because of rounding.
^aHistorical trend, $p < .001$; ^bage trend, $p < .001$.

Alcohol: Trends in 30-Day Prevalence among Male vs. Female College Students



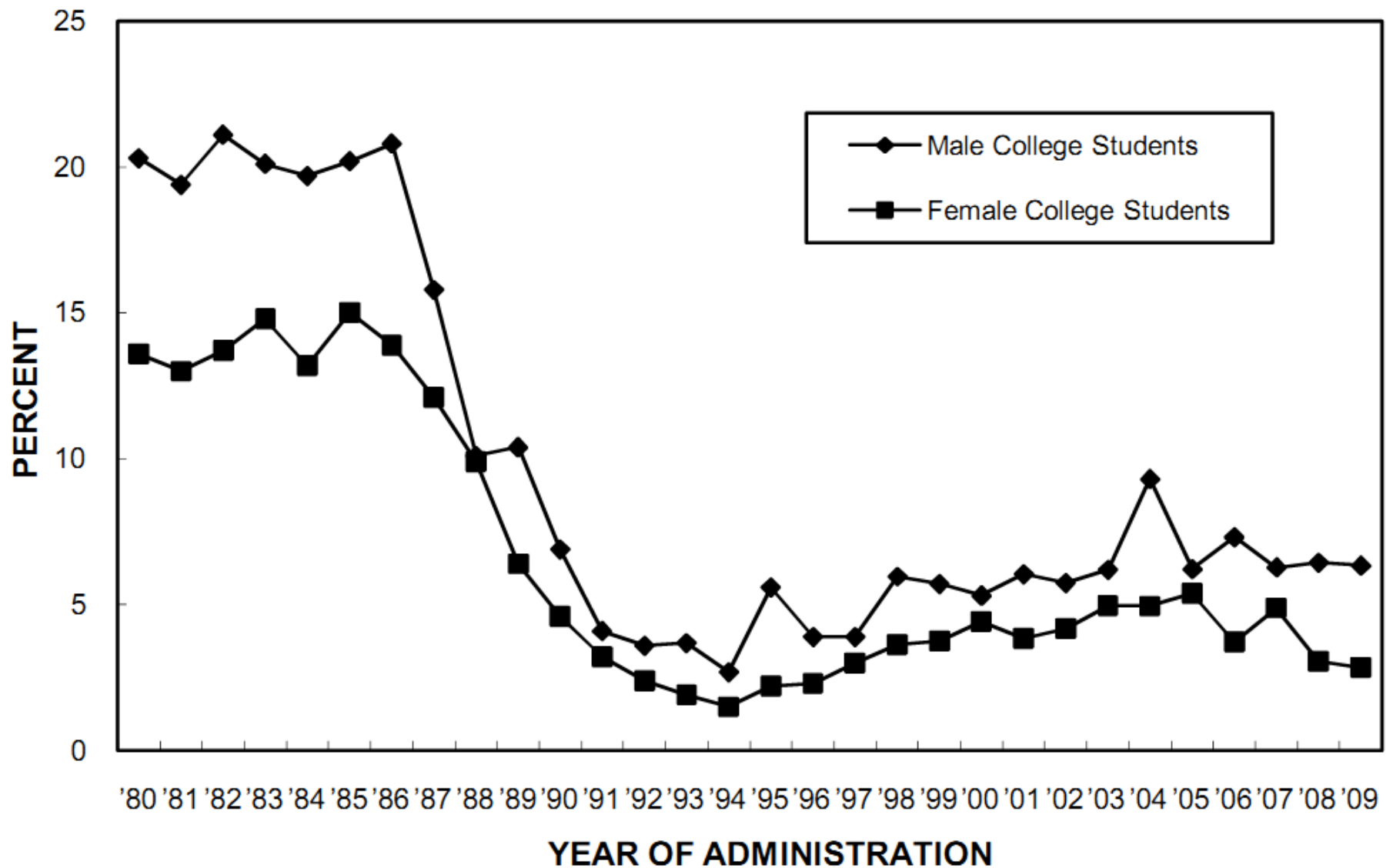
Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Alcohol: Trends in 2-Week Prevalence of 5 or More Drinks in a Row among Male vs. Female College Students



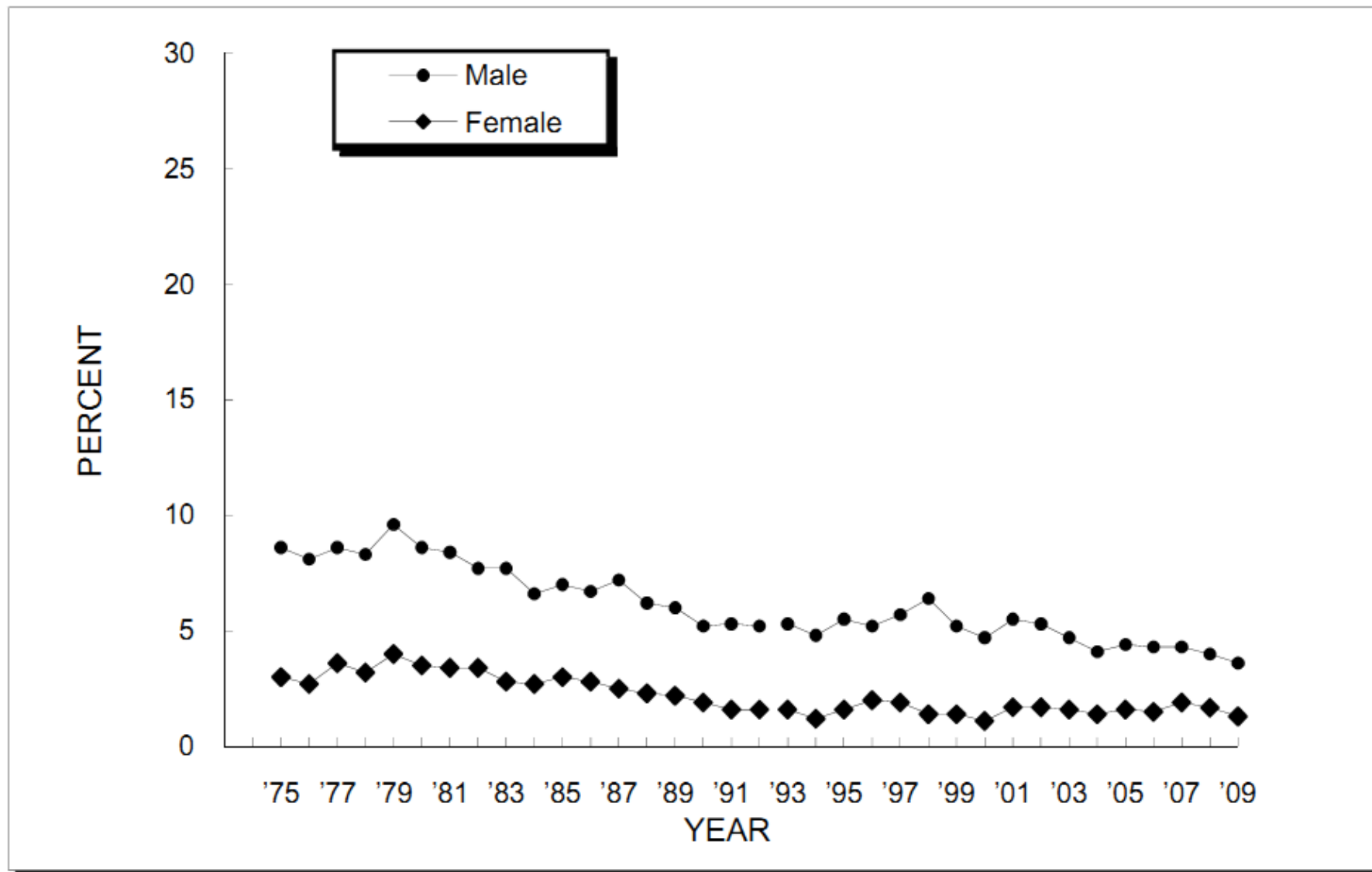
Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Cocaine: Trends in Annual Prevalence among Male vs. Female College Students



Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Alcohol:* Trends in 30-Day Prevalence of Daily Use in Grade 12



Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

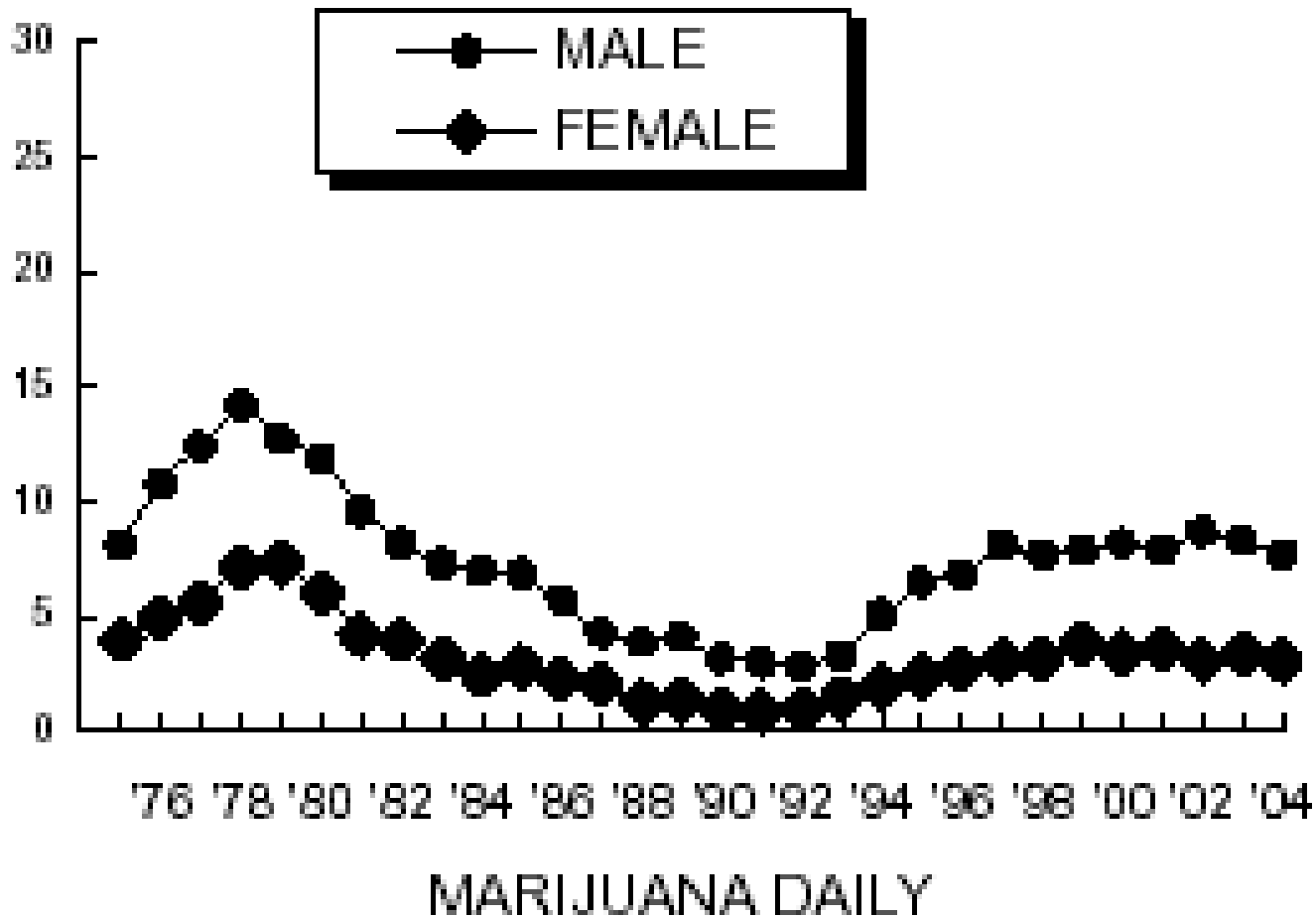
Note. Daily use for alcohol is defined as use on 20 or more occasions in the last 30 days.

**Alcohol: Trends in 2-Week Prevalence of Heavy Drinking*
in Grade 12 by Gender**



Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

PERCENT OF TWELFTH GRADERS USING DAILY



Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2005). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2004: Volume I, Secondary school students* (NIH Publication No. 05-5727). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Perspective II

The Biochemist's Law:

Sex Inequalities in Consumption

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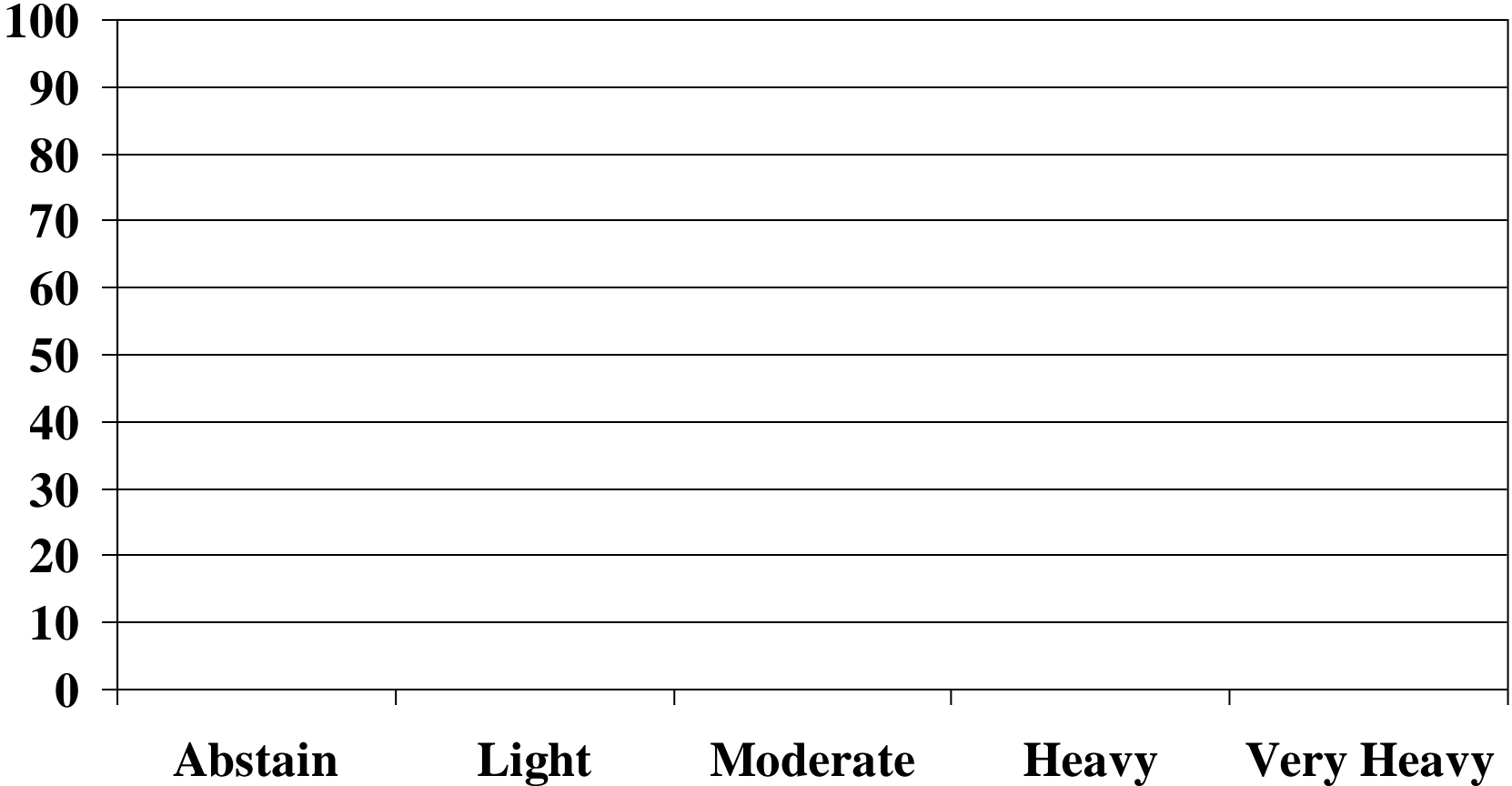
Sex Equity in BAC

- Body Weight Differences
- Fat-to-Water Ratios
- Enzyme and Metabolism Differences

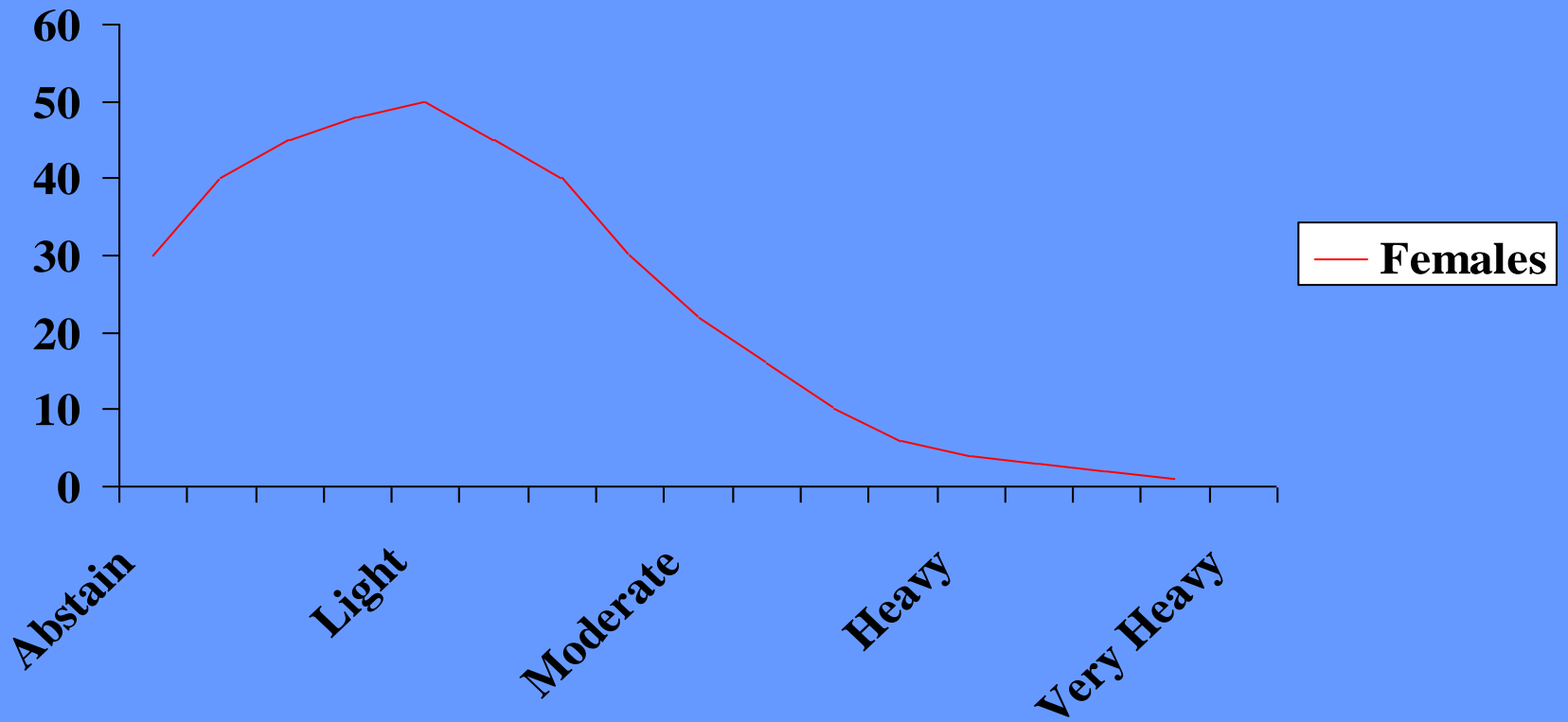
Perspective III

**What does the Distribution of
Women's and Men's Drinking
Look Like?**

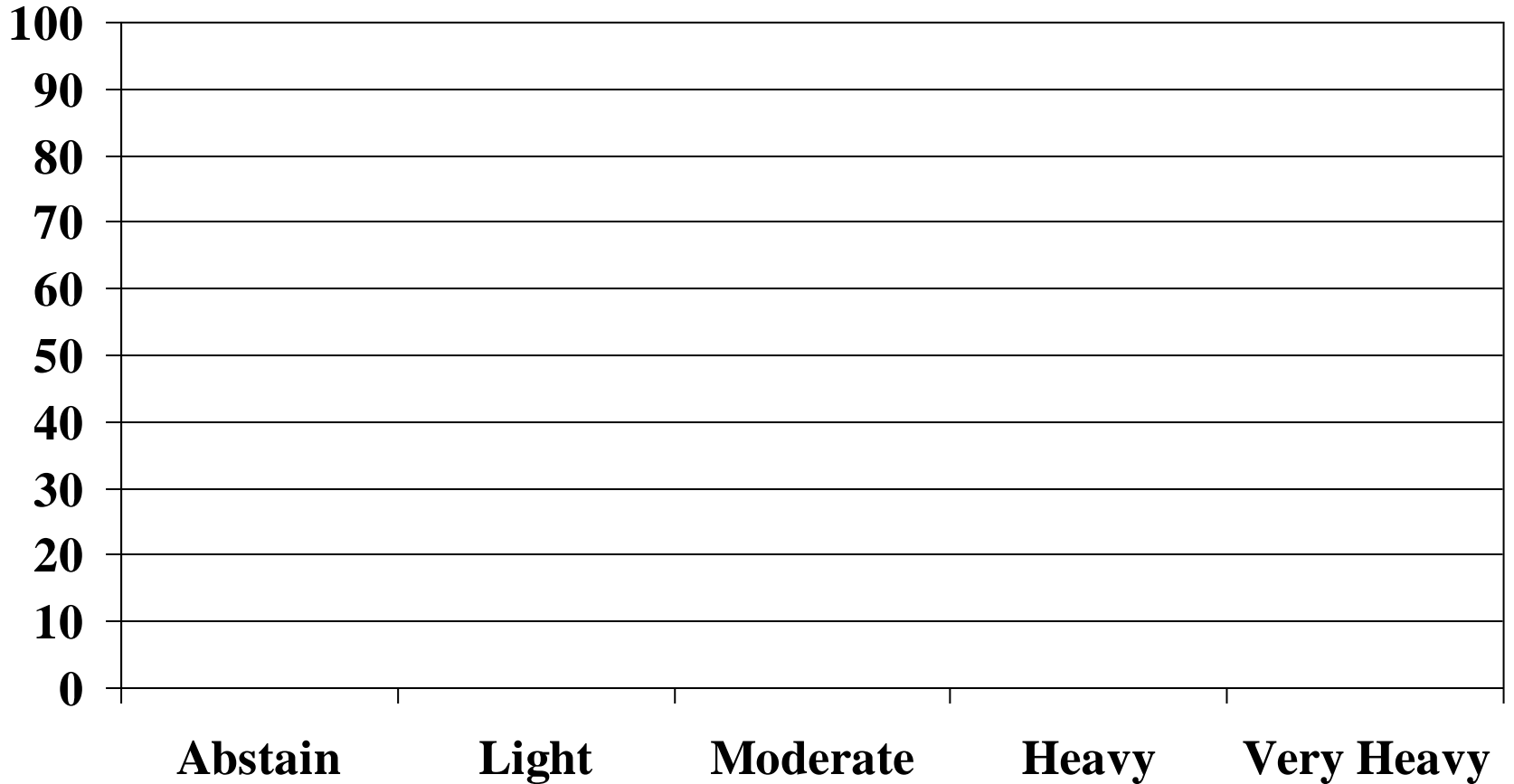
Female Drinking Levels (Percent)



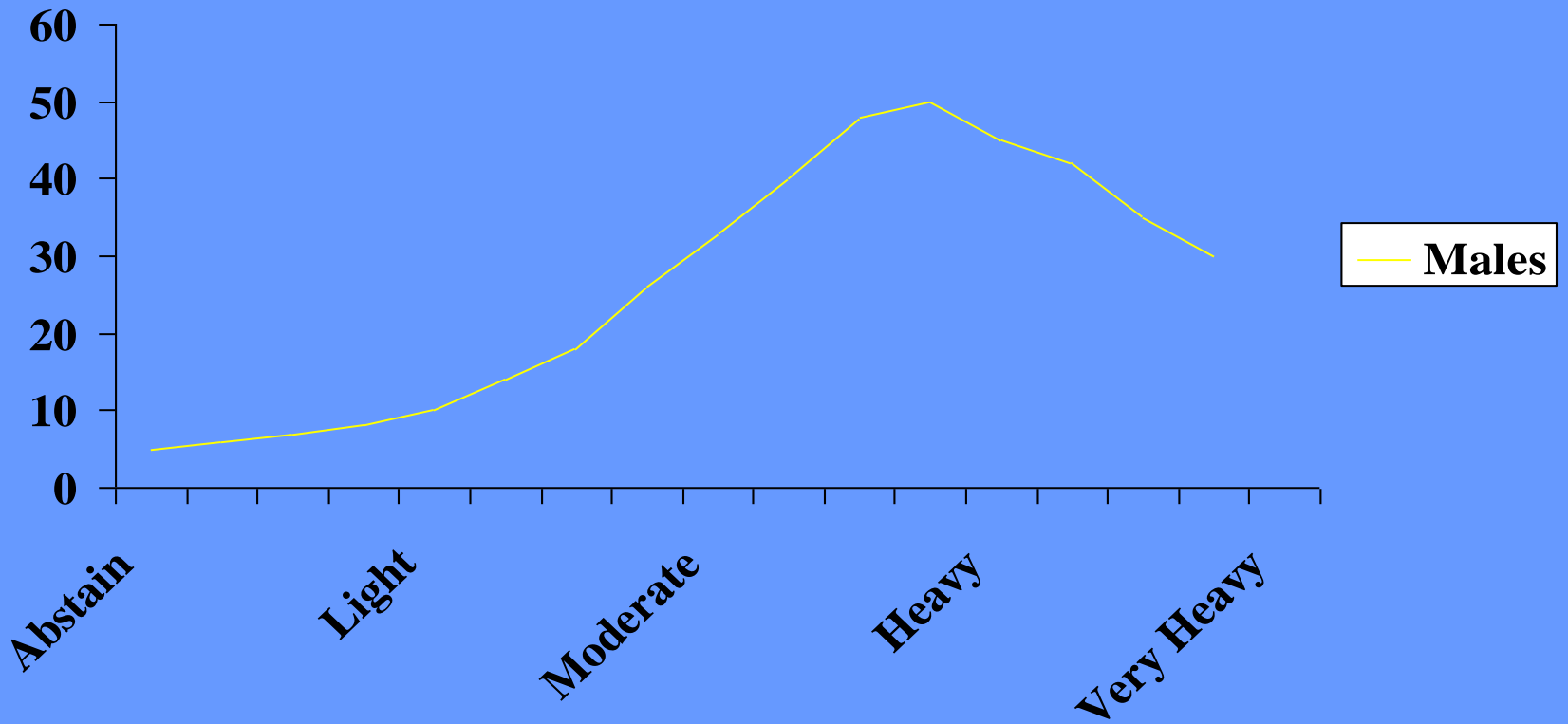
Distribution of Female Drinking



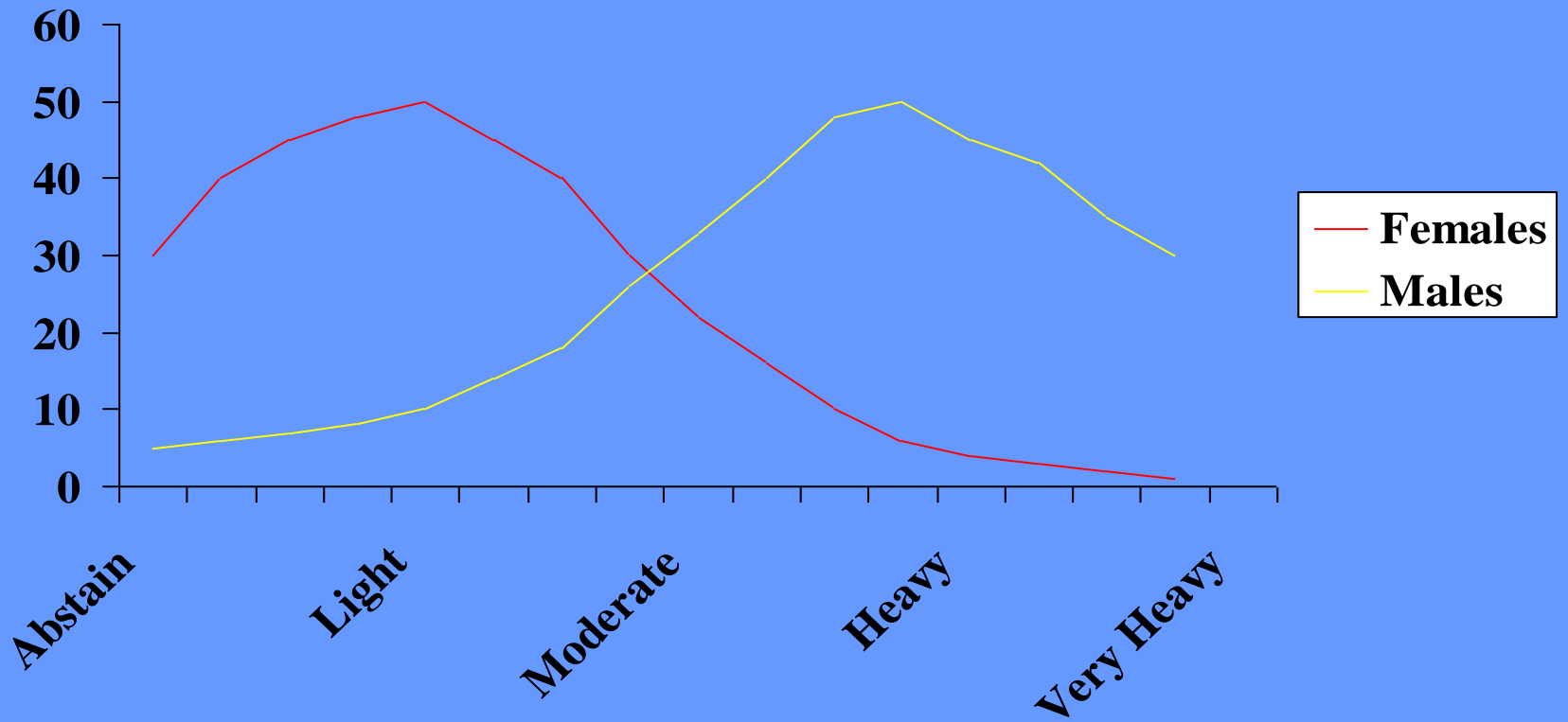
Male Drinking Levels (Percent)



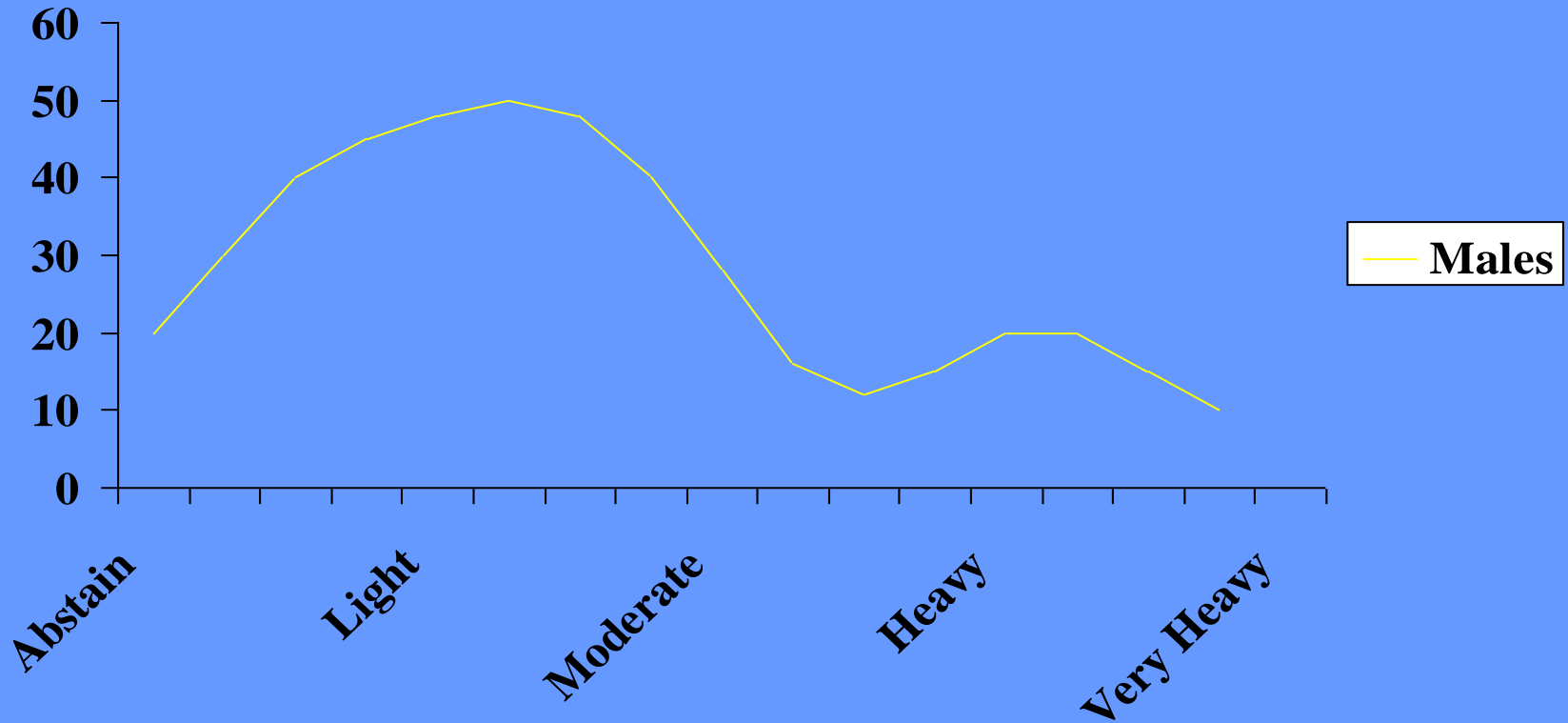
Stereotypical Distribution of Male Drinking



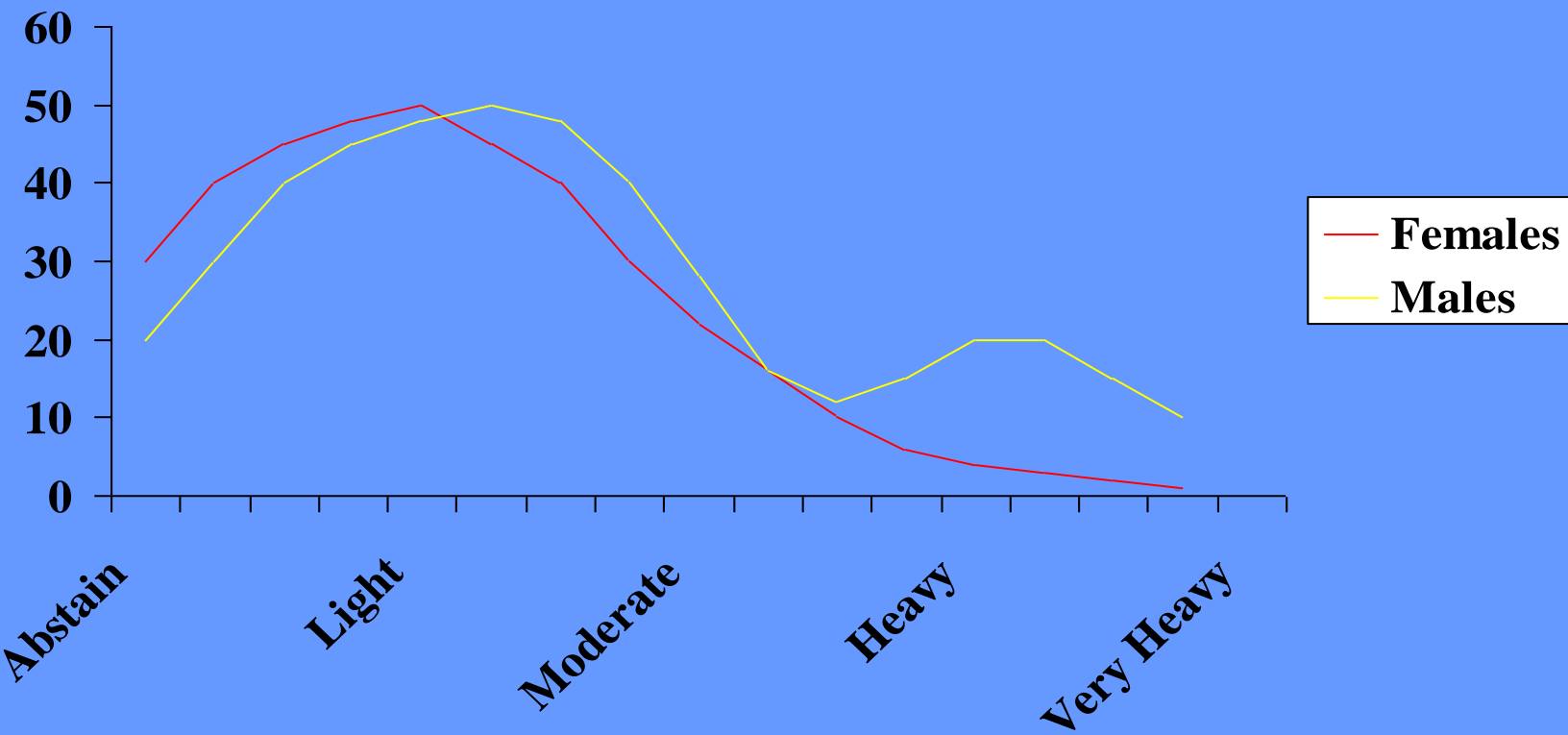
Perceived Distribution of Female and Male Drinking



Actual Distribution of Male Drinking



Actual Distribution of Female and Male Drinking



Perspective IV

Inequalities/Equalities in Consequences of Misuse

Is Hurting oneself and others an
“equal opportunity” experience for
men and women?

Experience of Negative Consequences from Drinking Within Year for College Students Nationwide by Gender (N=41,581)

<u>Consequence</u>	<u>% of Males / Females & Ratio</u>	
• Property damage	• 14% / 3%	4.6
• Trouble with police or authorities	• 18% / 7%	2.6
• Driving while intoxicated	• 40% / 27%	1.5
• Been hurt or injured	• 16% / 11%	1.5
• Poor work on test or project	• 26% / 18%	1.4
• Missed class	• 34% / 24%	1.4
• Fight or argument	• 33% / 27%	1.2
• Hangover	• 65% / 56%	1.2
• Memory loss	• 29% / 24%	1.2
• Thought about suicide	• 6% / 5%	1.2
• Vomiting or nausea	• 50% / 45%	1.1

Source: Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses, Core Institute.

Perspective V

Stress and Drinking in Student and Post-Collegiate Life

We always knew women “matured” faster.

Table 2. Survey response items indicating stress-reduction motivations and other reasons for drinking

Stress-reduction motives

1. To relieve work pressures
2. For a sense of well-being
3. To help forget disappointments
4. To relieve anxieties

Other motives

1. To facilitate work or study
2. To feel more relaxed with friends and acquaintances
3. To feel more relaxed with the members of the opposite sex
4. To reduce inhibitions
5. To improve sexual performance
6. To gain attention
7. To 'break the ice' in certain social situations
8. Nothing better to do
9. To celebrate
10. Because friends drink alcohol

Table 1. Drinking characteristics of collegiate/post-collegiate young adults by gender and life stage

		Undergraduates ^a	Post-college	
			3–8 years post-college ^b	11–18 years post-college ^c
Currently drinks alcohol	Men	92.4%	96.3%	91.4% [†]
	Women	93.7%	95.0%	87.3% [†]
Average number of drinks per week	Men	17.3	7.4 [†]	5.5 [†]
	Women	7.5*	3.5* [†]	3.2*
Multiple negative consequences of drinking in the last 9 months	Men	68.6%	34.6% [†]	18.8% [†]
	Women	59.0%*	25.0%* [†]	9.7%* [†]
Prominent stress-reduction motivation (for drinkers identifying motivations)	Men	15.4%	33.7% [†]	41.2%
	Women	24.7%*	28.7%	37.2% [†]
Number of cases	Men	226	296	382
	Women	317	319	362

^aIncludes 17–24 year olds; ^bIncludes 24–30 year olds; ^cIncludes 31–42 year olds.

*Significant difference compared with males ($p < 0.05$).

[†]Significant difference compared with previous life stage category ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 1. Percentage of post-collegiate young adult male drinkers typically drinking each day of the week by life stage and most prominent drinking motives. *Significant difference compared with respondents in the same life-stage category with other drinking motives ($p < 0.05$).

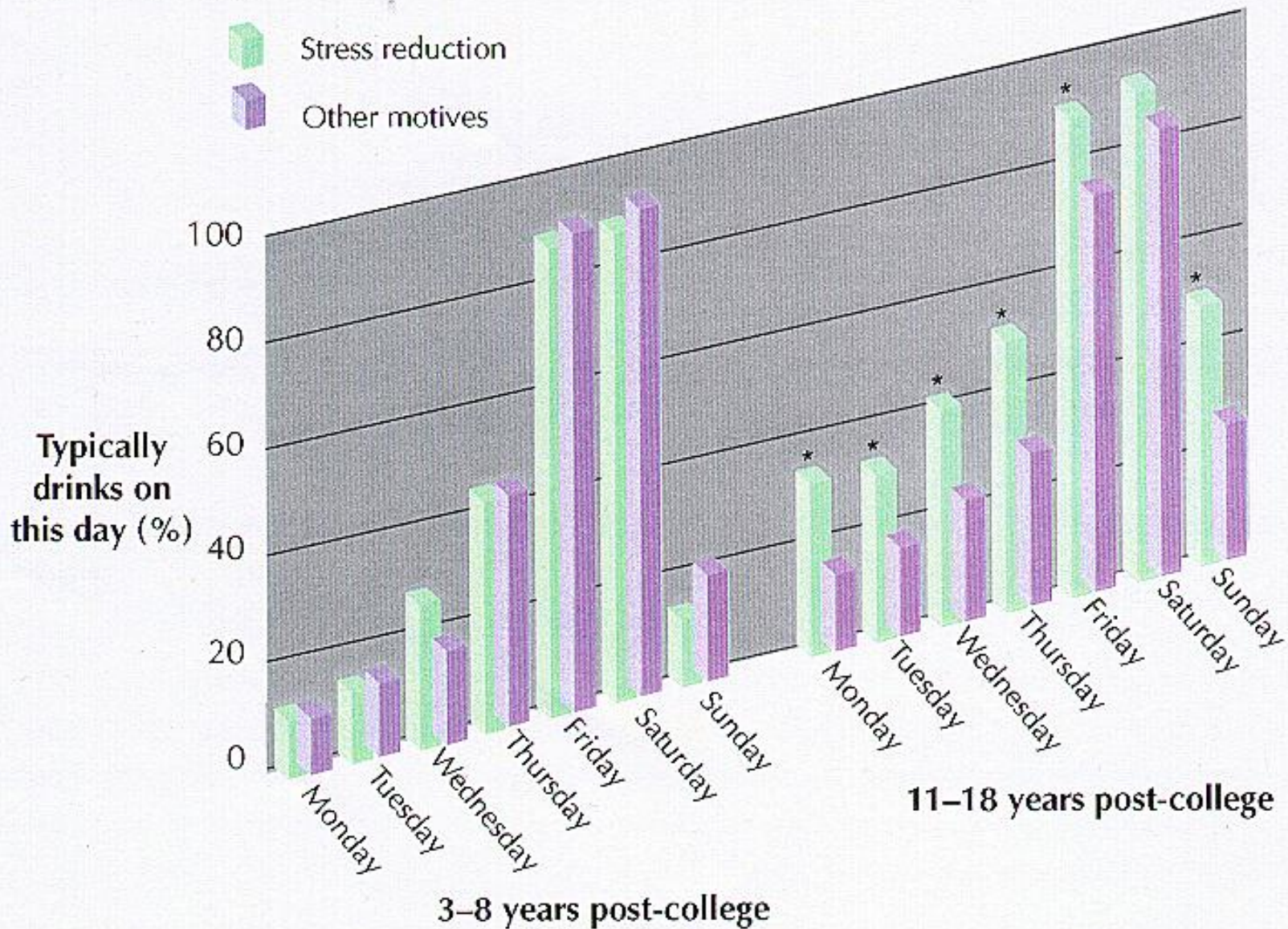


Figure 2. Percentage of post-collegiate young female drinkers typically drinking each day of the week by life stage and most prominent drinking motives. *Significant difference compared with respondents in the same life-stage category with other drinking motives ($p < 0.05$).

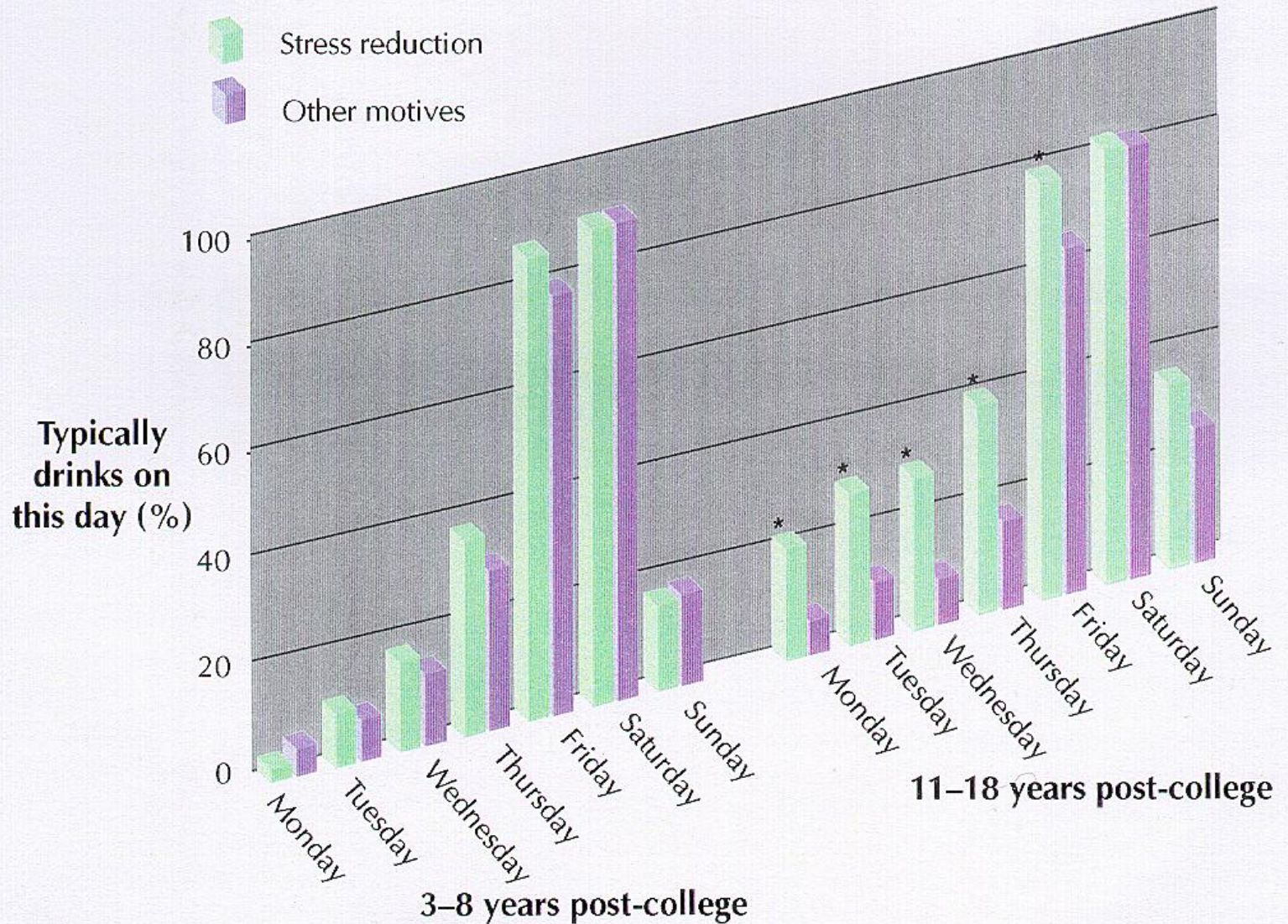


Table 3. Mean drinks per week and percentage with multiple negative consequences among collegiate/post-collegiate young adults by life stage, gender and most prominent drinking motivation

	Men		Women	
	Stress reduction	Other motives	Stress reduction	Other motives
Undergraduates				
Drinks per week	17.4	17.9	6.8	8.0
Multiple negative consequences of drinking in the last 9 months	74.2%	74.1%	67.6%	62.5%
3–8 years post-college				
Drinks per week	7.1	8.7	4.2	3.7
Multiple negative consequences of drinking in the last 9 months	34.9%	42.5%	24.4%	29.9%
11–18 years post-college				
Drinks per week	7.0	5.9	5.0*	2.9
Multiple negative consequences of drinking in the last 9 months	17.2%	26.4%	17.9%*	6.7%

*Significant difference compared with respondents in the same life course and gender category with other drinking motives as more prominent ($p < 0.05$).

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