

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITY VIOLENCE EXPOSURE IN CHILDHOOD
AND SUBSTANCE USE AND ANXIETY DIAGNOSES IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD

by

Nina Saviello

Submitted to the Psychology Department
School of Natural and Social Sciences
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Bachelor of Arts

Purchase College
State University of New York

May 2022

Sponsor: Jacqueline Fisher, PhD

Second Reader: Lauren Harburger, PhD

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Abstract

Previous research suggests that community violence exposure in childhood tends to be associated with more substance use and anxiety in early adulthood. This study attempted to replicate this previous research by administering self-report surveys to determine whether or not this association holds for Purchase College students. The results of this study supported previous research in the association between community violence exposure in childhood and substance use in early adulthood, but did not support previous research linking community violence to later anxiety disorders. This research suggests that community violence needs to be recognized as an impactful trauma that can cause substance use issues. This study is important to possibly help individuals who are impacted by community violence receive help if they struggle with substance use issues or with an anxiety disorder, by informing clinicians and the public about the long-term effects associated with community violence exposure.

Keywords: childhood trauma, community violence, substance use, anxiety.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Associations between Community Violence Exposure in Childhood and Substance Use and Anxiety Diagnoses in Young Adulthood

Research shows that 14 out of 43 children have witnessed at least one traumatic event in their life (Gerhenson & Tekin, 2018). A type of childhood trauma is community violence. Community violence is defined as an exposure to intentional acts of interpersonal violence committed in public areas by individuals who are not intimately related to the victim (Braganza, 2020). Community violence can be anything ranging from witnessing a mugging to witnessing someone threatening another individual with a weapon. There have been many studies on the effects of exposure to community violence in childhood on substance use in adulthood. One study found that individuals who abuse substances in adulthood, do so to cope with their trauma experiences (Lee, 2012). Finding the association between community violence and substance use is important to help individuals with substance abuse problems find help and recover from addiction.

Anxiety is a common mental health problem that is also thought to be a maladaptive coping mechanism. There has been research on the effects of exposure to community violence in childhood and receiving an anxiety diagnosis in early adulthood (Guerra & Dierkhising, 2011). Further additional research has shown that community violence exposure in childhood is associated with difficulties in emotional, behavioral, and adaptive functioning including depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, and aggression (Lambert et al. 2005). This study aimed to determine whether exposure to community violence in childhood was associated with more substance use and a higher incidence rate of anxiety disorder diagnoses in young adulthood.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Exposure to Community Violence

Community Violence is defined by prior researchers as deliberate acts intended to cause physical harm against a person or persons in the community. Direct victims are obvious, but indirect victims of community violence are far more numerous (Cooley-Strickland et al. 2009). Community violence is regarded as a major public health problem according to WHO (Lofving-Gupta et al. 2016). According to Cooley-Strickland et al. (2009), violence is particularly acute in urban neighborhoods, and that community violence affects all racial and ethnic groups, but it has been found that African American children are disproportionately affected by community violence. It has also been reported that at least 2 in 5 adolescents have witnessed some sort of community violence in urban areas (Zinzow et al. 2009). Research has shown that individuals exposed to community violence tend to have decreased scholastic ability and have lower levels of success (Steinbrenner, 2010). One study reported that the impact of community violence on adolescents is over and above other types of traumas that they may have experienced in their lifetime (Cole et al. 2020).

Community Violence and Substance Use

Studies have suggested that using substances such as alcohol and other drugs is a way of coping with violence related outcomes and memories of traumatization (Lee, 2012). Previous research has found that individuals who have a history of trauma in childhood are more likely to develop a drug and alcohol problem in adulthood (Wolf et al. 2015). It has also been proven that being exposed to community violence; particularly muggings, beatings, and threats with a weapon, is significantly associated with using substances such as marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol (Zinzow et al. 2009). The more exposure to community violence an individual has increases the amount of alcohol and substances that individual abuses. That same study also found that men

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

were at a higher risk of abusing substances than women after being exposed to community violence (Lofving-Gupta et al. 2016). It is also stated in prior research that women who experience trauma in childhood have more of a chance of using marijuana in adulthood, while men with childhood trauma have more of a chance using more illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and opiates (Khoury et al. 2010). Urban youth may be particularly susceptible to early use and future problematic use of alcohol and illicit drugs (Kliewer et al. 2016).

Community Violence and Anxiety

Previous research has stated that an individual exposed to community violence in childhood has a likelihood of having anxiety and internalizing symptoms (Cooley-Strickland et al. 2009). Another study stated that individuals who experience childhood trauma have poor mental health outcomes that are not always treated (Khoury et al. 2010). One study found that a child's exposure to community violence causes the individual to have mental health symptoms such as aggression along with their anxiety (Mohammad et al. 2015). It has also been found that women who were exposed to community violence in childhood develop excessive worry and difficulties concentrating, both are symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) (Burgers & Drabick, 2016). Traumatic experiences can cause deterioration in psychological development, causing mental disorders such as anxiety, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder (Lee et al. 2020).

The Present Study

This study examines the relationship between exposure to community violence in childhood and substance use and anxiety in young adulthood. Prior research has shown that individuals who have a history of trauma in childhood, have more problems with substance use and alcohol problems in young adulthood (Wolf et al. 2015) and symptoms of anxiety and

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

depression (Kennedy & Ceballo, 2016). This study is aimed to build on this and other previous work by examining the following research questions:

1. Is exposure to community violence in childhood associated with more substance use in early adulthood?
2. Is exposure to community violence in childhood associated with a higher likelihood of being diagnosed with an anxiety disorder in early adulthood?

Since previous research has shown that there are significant associations between community violence, substance use, and anxiety, it was hypothesized that participants exposed to community violence in childhood would report more substance uses in young adulthood. It was also hypothesized that participants who were exposed to community violence would be more likely to be diagnosed with anxiety by a mental health professional.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Method**Participants**

One hundred and thirty-two Purchase College students participated in this study. The participants age ranged between 18 and 37 and the mean age was 19.9 years ($SD= 2.1$ years.) The participants identified as female (62.12%), male (28.03%), non-binary (6.81%), and transgender male (1.51%). Ethnicities that the participants reported were White/Caucasian (32.57%), Hispanic/Latino (20.45%), Black or African/Caribbean (15.90%), Multiple Races (17.42%), Asian/Asian American (9.84%), South Asian (0.75%), and other (1.51%). These demographic characteristics are presented in Table 1.

Table 1.
Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Demographic Characteristic	<i>n</i>	%
Gender		
Female	82	62.12%
Male	37	28.03%
Non-Binary	9	6.82%
Transgender Male	2	1.52%
Race/Ethnicity		
Asian/Asian American	14	10.61%
Black/African American or Caribbean	21	15.91%
Hispanic or Latino	27	20.46%
White or Caucasian	43	32.58%
Multiple Races	23	17.42%
Other	2	1.52%

Measures

Exposure to community violence. The Survey of Exposure to Community Violence (Richters and Saltzman, 1990) measured the participants exposure to community violence in childhood. This survey consists of 24 items asking whether participants directly or indirectly experienced traumatic events, such as seeing someone get mugged, being threatened, or

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

witnessing a drug deal. The participants had these response options to the items: No, never, Yes, before I was 18, Yes, since I turned 18, and I don't know. The Survey of Exposure to Community Violence has been used in a number of different studies as a reliable measure to determine children's exposure to community violence (e.g., Saltzman et. al, 2001), and is currently the most commonly used measure assessing community violence exposure (Decou & Lynch, 2015).

Substance Use. The Indiana College Substance Use Survey (King and Jun, 2012) was used to measure participants' substance use habits across the life course. This survey consists of 14 items asking participants if they have ever used a substance and when the last time they used was. Example items include whether they used cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, etc. within the last 30 days. Participants responded by selecting one of the following response options: Never used in lifetime, Have used, but not in past 30 days, 1-2 times, 3-5 times, 6-9 times, 10-19 times, 20-39 times, and 40+ times. The Indiana College Substance Use Survey is one of the most widely used measures of drug use in college students and has shown to be a reliable and valid measure. It is most reliable with college students who attend Indiana colleges. (Indiana College Bloomington).

Anxiety Diagnosis. The Engagement in Mental Health Treatment Survey, which was created by prior researchers, asked the participants if they have attended mental health treatment and whether they have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder by a mental health professional. The response options the participants could choose from were: Yes and No.

Procedure

Participants were recruited from Purchase college Introduction to Psychology classes. The participants were offered course credit for completing the study. Those who signed up to

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

participate in the study were given a link to the survey hosted on Qualtrics. First the participants were given an informed consent document to agree to. Once the participants gave their consent, they were taken to the survey. Then the participants filled out the demographics questionnaire where they answered basic demographic questions such as their age, gender, and ethnicity. After the demographics questionnaire was finished, the participants answered the questions regarding witnessing community violence in childhood in the Survey of Exposure to Community Violence. After all the questions were answered in the Survey of Exposure to Community Violence, the participants took the Indiana Substance Use Survey and answered the questions about whether they have used substances such as cigarettes, marijuana, and alcohol within the last 30 days. Then finally, the participants took the Mental Health Treatment Engagement Survey where they either responded that they have been diagnosed with anxiety by a mental health professional or they have not been diagnosed with anxiety by a mental health professional. After all the surveys were completed, the participants were debriefed and explained the purpose of this study

Results

Descriptive Analysis

In this study 17 participants reported witnessing some type of community violence ($M=6.10$, $SD=3.63$), which means that they experienced on average, between 6-7 community violent events before the age of 18. Thirty participants reported that they have used substances ($M=7.16$, $SD=7.05$). In response to the question about whether they had ever been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder by a mental health professional, 25.19% of participants reported that they had been diagnosed and 63.35% reported they had not.

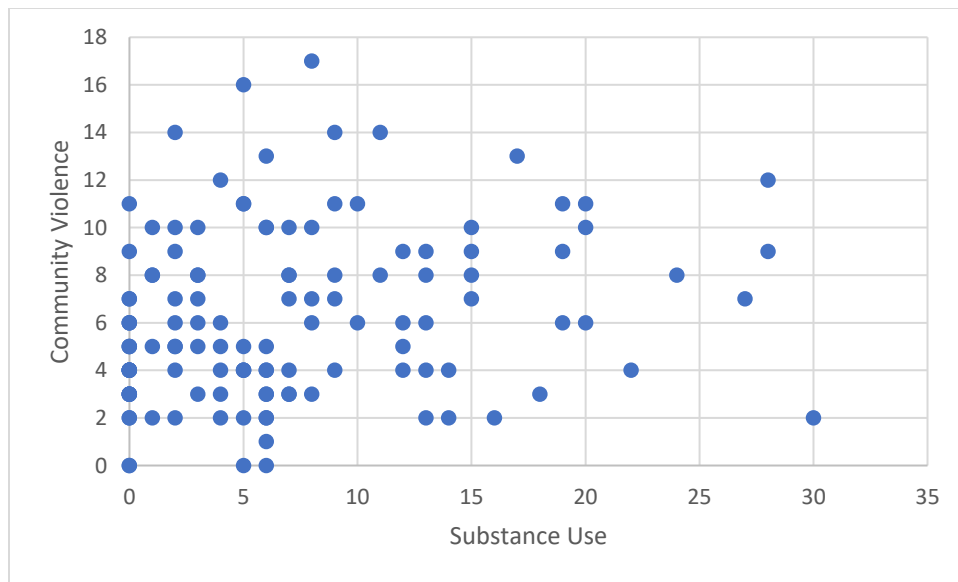
Inferential Analysis

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

The first research question of the study investigated whether exposure to community violence in childhood was associated with substance use in young adulthood. It was hypothesized that participants who were exposed to community violence in childhood would report more substance uses in young adulthood. A Pearson's correlation test was run to test this hypothesis. The results indicated that there was a significant positive correlation between community violence and substance use ($r = 0.21, p < 0.05$). This finding supported the hypothesis that participants exposed to community violence in childhood would use more substances in young adulthood.

Figure 1

The Association between Community Violence and Substance Use.



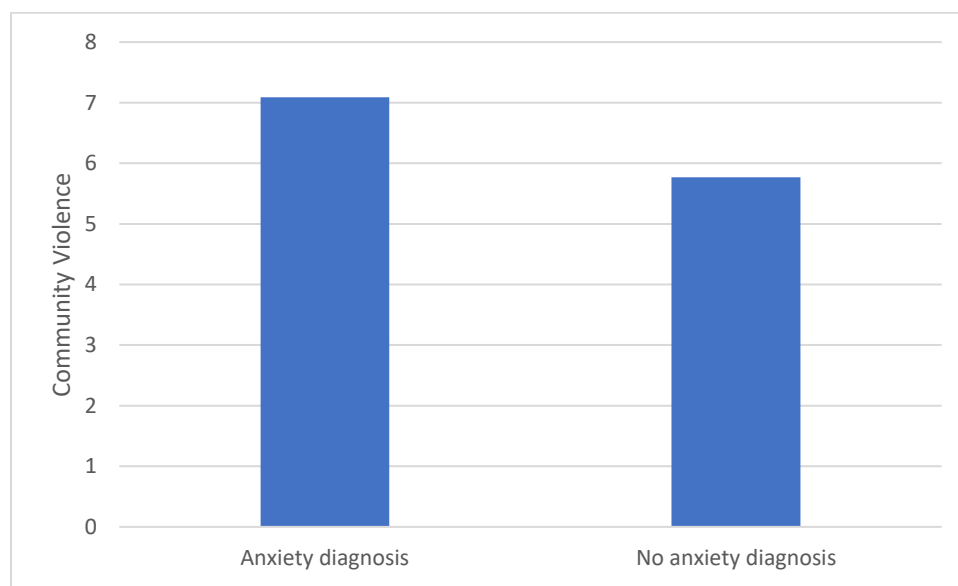
The second research question of the study investigated whether participants who were exposed to community violence in childhood would be more likely to have an anxiety diagnosis from a mental health professional by young adulthood. It was hypothesized that participants who were exposed to community violence would be more likely to be diagnosed with anxiety by a

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

mental health professional. To test this, logistic regression analysis was run, where community violence was entered as the continuous independent variable and the categorical variable, anxiety diagnosis, was entered as the dependent variable. The results of the logistic regression analysis indicated that more exposure to community violence was not associated with an increased likelihood of being diagnosed with anxiety by a mental health professional in young adulthood. (Odds ratio = 1.11, $p = .07$).

Figure 2

The Association between Community Violence and Anxiety Diagnosis



Discussion

This study investigated whether exposure to community violence in childhood would be associated with more substance use in early adulthood and an increased likelihood of receiving an anxiety diagnosis by a mental health professional in early adulthood. Participants took part in a self-report survey, answering questions about whether or not they have been exposed to acts of community violence before the age of 18, whether or not they have used substances within the

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

last 30 days, and whether or not they have been diagnosed with anxiety by a mental health professional. Regarding community violence and substance use, it was hypothesized that participants who were exposed to community violence in childhood would report more substance uses in young adulthood. The results supported the hypothesis that community violence exposure in childhood would be associated with more substance use in young adulthood. Regarding community violence and getting diagnosed with anxiety, it was hypothesized that participants who were exposed to community violence in childhood would be more likely to be diagnosed with anxiety by a mental health professional. In contrast with the hypothesis, results found that participants with more exposure to community violence in childhood are not associated with an increased likelihood of being diagnosed with anxiety by a mental health professional.

Implications

The association between exposure to community violence and substance use was explored. Similar to both Khoury et al. (2010), and Wingo et al. (2014) self-report surveys were used to determine substance use in the participants. Both studies and many other studies found that that exposure to community violence in childhood increases substance use in adulthood. Similar to other studies and the studies by Khoury et al (2010) and Wingo et al. (2014) it was found that exposure to community violence in childhood would cause more substance use in adulthood in participants confirming the hypothesis. Multiple previous studies mentioned that the predicted reasoning behind substance use after being exposed to community violence is for the individual to help cope with the trauma that they have witnessed. It is important that this relationship between community violence and substance use was made to help with individuals who may suffer from addiction.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

The association between exposure to community violence and an anxiety diagnosis was also explored. According to Cooley-Strickland et al. (2009), individuals who are exposed to community violence in childhood are likely to have anxiety and internalize symptoms in adulthood. Another study conducted by Burgers and Drabick (2016), stated that exposure to community violence in childhood can cause individuals to develop symptoms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder in adulthood. These two studies used interviews conducted by professionals to determine the diagnosis in the participants, while this study used a self-report survey. Unlike these two studies and many other studies in the past, it was found in this study that exposure to community violence in childhood does not associate with an increased likelihood of being diagnosed with anxiety by a mental health professional in early adulthood. The difference in findings may be caused by limitations in the experiment that will be talked about later.

Limitations

This study has a number of limitations that should be considered. The first limitation is that this study was conducted completely online. Participants could have become distracted while taking the survey, and they participants could have not read through the questions completely while filling out the survey. Another limitation that this study presented was that the study was composed of all self-assessment type surveys. The problem with gathering information with all self-assessment type surveys is the participants can answer with whatever answer they want even if it is not the option the truthfully represents them. The last limitation found in this study was that not all participants answered all the questions on the whole survey, leaving blanks in the data making it harder to analyze it.

Future Directions

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

For future directions on how community violence exposure effects substance use and the association between community violence exposure and anxiety, the surveys should be conducted in person to make it less likely for the participants to get distracted and they may complete the full survey as well. Another suggestion for future research is testing participants with community violence history in childhood for more mental health problems besides anxiety such as, posttraumatic stress disorder, and depression and seeing if participants have more of a chance being diagnosed with one of those disorders instead of anxiety after being exposed to community violence. Future researchers should also test to determine the most used substance when assessing the participants with community violence exposure's substance use. Lastly, future researchers should compare the effects of community violence with other forms of trauma to see which traumatic experiences effect substance use and anxiety diagnoses more in individuals.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

References

- Braganza, B. (2020). Community Violence, Trauma and Healing in the Jane and Finch Community. *Samuel Centre for Social Connectedness*.
- Burgers, D.E., & Drabick, D.A.G. (2016). Community Violence Exposure and Generalized Anxiety Symptoms: Does executive functioning serve a moderating role among low income, urban youth? *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*. 44. 1543-1557.
- Cole, A.R., Jaccard, J., & Munson M.R. (2020). Young adult trauma symptoms in the context of community violence exposure. *Journal of Community Psychology*. 48. 2517-2531.
- Cooley-Strickland, M., Quille, T.J., Griffin, R.S., Stuart, E.A., Bradshaw, C.P., & Furr-Holden, D. (2009). Community Violence and Youth Affect, Behavior, Substance Use, and Academics. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*. 12. 127-156.
- Gershenson, S., & Tekin, E. (2018). The Effect of Community Traumatic Events on Student Achievement: Evidence from the Beltway Sniper Attacks. *Education Finance & Policy*. 13. 513-544.
- Guerra, N., & Dierkhising, C. (2011). The Effects of Community Violence on Child Development. *Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development*.
- Kennedy, T.M., & Ceballo, R. (2016). Emotionally Numb: Desensitization to Community Violence exposure among urban youth. *Developmental Psychology*. 5. 778-789.
- King, R.A., & Jun, M.K. (2012). Results of the Indiana College Substance Use Survey-2013. *Bloomington: Indiana Prevention Resource Center, Indiana University*.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

- Khoury, L., Tang, Y.L., Bradley, B., Cubells, J.F., & Ressler, K.J., (2010). Substance use, childhood traumatic experience, and posttraumatic stress disorder in an urban civilian population. *Wiley Depression and Anxiety*. 12. 1077-1086.
- Kliewer, W., Pillay, B.J., Borre, A., Zaharakis, N., Drazdowski, T., & Jaggi, L. (2016). Community Violence Exposure, family management practices, and substance use in youth: a cross-cultural study. *National Library of Medicine*. 47. 246-259.
- Lambert, S.F., Ialongo, N.S., Boyd, R.C., & Cooley, M.R. (2005). Risk Factors for Community Violence Exposure in Adolescence. *American Journal of Community Psychology*. 36.
- Lee, H., Kim, Y., & Terry, J. (2020). Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) on mental disorders in young adulthood: Latent classes and community violence exposure. *Preventive Medicine*. 134.
- Lee, R. (2012). Community Violence Exposure and Adolescent Substance Use: Does monitoring and positive parenting moderate risk in urban communities? *Journal of Community Psychology*. 40. 406-423.
- Lofving-Gupta, S., Willebrand, M., Kuposov, R., Blatny, M., Hrdlicka, M., Schwab-Stone, M., & Ruchkin, V. (2016). Community violence exposure and substance use: cross cultural and gender perspectives. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*. 27. 493-500.
- Mohammad, E.T., Shapiro, E.R., Wainwright, L.D., & Carter, A.S. (2015). Impacts of family and community violence exposure on child coping and mental health. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*. 43. 203-215.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Richters, J.E., & Saltzman, W. (1990). *Survey of Exposure to Community Violence: Self-Report version*. J.E. Richters.

Steinbrenner, S.Y. (2010). Concept Analysis of Community Violence: Using adolescent exposure to community violence as an exemplar. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 31. 4-7.

Wingo, A.P., Ressler, K.J., & Bradley, B. (2014). Resilience characteristics mitigate tendency for harmful alcohol and illicit drug use in adults with a history of childhood abuse: A cross sectional study of 2024 inner-city men and women. *Journal of Psychiatry Research*, 51. 93-99.

Wolf, M.R., Nochajski, T.M., & Farrell M.G. (2015). The Effects of Childhood Sexual Abuse and Other Trauma on Drug Court Participants. *Journal of Social Work Practice in Addiction*, 15. 44-65.

Zinzow, H.M., Ruggiero, K.J., Hanson, B.E., Smith, D.W., Saunders, B.E., & Kilpatrick, D.G. (2009). Witnessed Community and Parental Violence in Relation to Substance Use and Delinquency in a National Sample. *The Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 525-533.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

APPENDIX A: Self-Report Surveys

The following surveys will be administered to all participants in the study via Qualtrics, a web-based survey platform that will allow the research team to collect data confidentially and remotely.

1. Demographics Questionnaire

Instructions: To the extent that you are comfortable, please answer the following questions about yourself. Please remember that all information will be kept strictly confidential by the study researchers. You may skip any questions that you would prefer not to answer.

Survey Item:	Response Options:
What gender do you identify with?	A. Male B. Female C. Non-Binary D. Other [<i>please specify</i>]_____
What is your age (in years)?	<i>Slider bar between 18 - 25</i>
What is your sexual orientation?	A. Homosexual [Gay/Lesbian] B. Bisexual C. Heterosexual [Straight]

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

	D. Other [<i>please specify</i>]_____
<p>What racial or ethnic group(s) do you identify with?</p>	<p>A. Black or African/Caribbean American</p> <p>B. White or Caucasian</p> <p>C. Asian or Asian American</p> <p>D. Hispanic or Latinx</p> <p>E. Other [<i>please specify</i>]_____</p>
<p>What generation of U.S. resident best describes you?</p> <p><i>First generation refers to individuals who were not born in the U.S., but who immigrated here at some point after they were born. Second generation refers to individuals who were born in the U.S. to parents who were born in another country and immigrated here. Third generation refers to individuals whose parents and themselves were born in the U.S. Fourth generation individuals are those whose</i></p>	<p>A. First generation</p> <p>B. Second generation</p> <p>C. Third generation</p> <p>D. Fourth generation</p> <p>E. Fifth generation or beyond</p>

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

<i>grandparents, parents, and themselves were born in the U.S.</i>	
Do you practice a religion? If not, where does your moral compass derive from?	<i>Open-ended</i>
For how many <u>semesters</u> have you been a student?	<i>Slider bar between 0 - 12</i>
Is there a person at the college whom you have confided in about personal matters in the past and/or whom you would feel comfortable speaking to in the future if something was troubling you?	<p>A. Yes</p> <p>B. No</p> <p><i>[If yes]</i> What is this person's job or role at the college?</p> <hr/>

2. Survey of Exposure to Community Violence [adapted]

Citation: Richters, J. E., & Saltzman, W. (1990). *Survey of exposure to community violence: Self-report version*. JE Richters.

Instructions: Listed below are various kinds of violence that you may have experienced or seen. For each question, please indicate whether you have ever experienced or seen this before. Do not include in your answers things you may have seen or heard about only on tv, radio, the news, or in the movies.

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

	No, never	Yes, before I was 18	Yes, since I turned 18	I'm not sure
Have you ever seen someone selling or buying drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you yourself ever offered, sold, or bought drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone's house broken into?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has your own house ever been broken into?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone else being arrested?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you yourself ever been arrested?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone being threatened?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you yourself ever been threatened?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone get slapped, punched, or hit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you yourself ever been slapped, punched, or hit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone get chased by an individual or a gang?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you yourself ever been chased by an individual or a gang?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone get mugged?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you yourself ever been mugged?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Have you ever seen someone else get sexually assaulted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you yourself ever been sexually assaulted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone carrying a gun or knife (other than a police officer)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever heard the sound of gunfire in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone get attacked with a knife?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you yourself ever been attacked with a knife?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone get shot with a gun?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been shot at with a gun?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen someone get killed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been threatened with death?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

You said “yes, before age 18” to the following violent acts. For each, please indicate:

- About what age were you when this happened? [*slider bar between 0 - 25*]
- Was the perpetrator of the violent act known or unknown to you?
- Was the perpetrator of the violent act a child, a teenager, or an adult?

3. Indiana College Substance Use Survey

Citation: King, R. A., & Jun, M. K. (2012). Results of the Indiana College Substance Use Survey—2013. *Bloomington: Indiana Prevention Resource Center, Indiana University.*

Instructions: The following questions ask about your use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

Within the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) did you use...?

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Prescription sedatives not prescribed to you (Xanax, Valium, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

When did you first use...?	Before starting college	After starting college
Cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E-cigarettes (nicotine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-nicotine vaping products (marijuana, THC, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine/crack	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hallucinogens/Ecstasy (Molly, X, E, LSD, MDMA, acid, rc's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin (dope, smack, H, boy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Methamphetamine (meth, crystal, speed, ice, crank)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inhalants (whip-its, huffing, aerosol spray can)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prescription stimulants <u>not</u> prescribed to you (like Adderall, Ritalin, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prescription painkillers <u>not</u> prescribed to you (like OxyContin, Vicodin, Codeine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Prescription sedatives <u>not</u> prescribed to you (like Xanax, Valium, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had 4 or more drinks in a row?

On those occasions when you do drink alcohol, how many drinks do you typically have?

In the past 30 days, have you been prescribed stimulants (like Adderall, Ritalin, etc.)?

- Have you taken them exactly as prescribed by a doctor? Yes No
- Have you shared them with another person? Yes No

In the past 30 days, have you been prescribed painkillers (like OxyContin, Vicodin, Codeine)?

- Have you taken them exactly as prescribed by a doctor? Yes No
- Have you shared them with another person? Yes No

In the past 30 days, have you been prescribed sedatives (like Xanax, Valium, etc.)?

- Have you taken them exactly as prescribed by a doctor?
- Have you shared them with another person?