Rethink Gampaign Spring 2020

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The Rethink Campaign is organized by Strategic and Corporate Communication students at Chapman University, with the mission of inspiring peer-driven conversations about the risks of misusing prescription stimulants to study. By encouraging these conversations, we can reduce the normalization of this behavior on our campus.

Our goals are to:

- 1. Change students' positive attitudes toward prescription stimulant misuse
- 2. Alter students' subjective norms surrounding prescription stimulant misuse
- 3. Increase knowledge of the health and legal risks of stimulant misuse in the college student population





 Use of your own prescription in ways or amounts that are not prescribed, or using anyone else's prescription - even infrequently - is misuse (BeMedWise, 2020)

Prescription stimulants are often misused as study aids on college campuses.



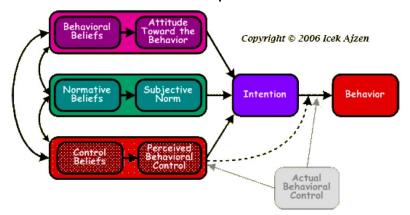
What's the Big Deal?

- Misuse is associated with lower GPAs (Benson et al., 2015)
- Adderall is a Schedule II Controlled Substance, and illegal possession could lead to a 5 year prison sentence (DEA, 2020)
- Common side effects include depression, anxiety, psychosis, fatigue, and sleep problems, along with heart, nerve, and stomach issues (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2018)



Theory of Planned Behavior

- Ajzen (2006) states that human behavior is guided by behavioral beliefs, normative beliefs, and control beliefs
- Those 3 components form a person's intention to perform the behavior
- If the person has actual behavioral control, they will behave based on their intention
- We used TPB to understand and explain students' behavior in our data



What Has Rethink Done Before?

- Flyers on campus
- Tabling on campus
- Tshirts, stickers, and other promo items
- Yoga event
- Ice cream social
- Promotion on campus TVs
- Social media















it's nastier than you think



Rethink: COVID19 Edition

it's nastier than you think

JUST THE

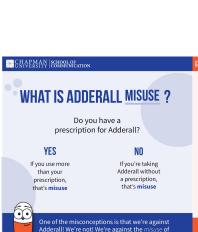
FACTS

CHAPMAN SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION

- Completely online
- Increased social media presence (Facebook, Instagram)
- Created a website (www.rethinkcampaign.org)
- Virtual concert with Chapman Band NOMO
- Virtual pledge for students to sign

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Adderall. Our friend Addy the pill can attest.



out there, this one's for you 🥌





LAUREN HAS BEEN TAKING HER FRIEND'S PRESCRIBED ADDERALL FOR THE PAST 3 DAYS AND HAS BEEN INABLE TO SLEEP. SHE JUST SNAPPED AT THE STARBUCKS IORKER FOR GETTING HER FRAPPUCCINO WRONE

LAUREN NEEDS SLEEP



Our Hypotheses



- College students' behavioral beliefs regarding prescription stimulant misuse will be more negative at the posttest than at the pretest
- 2. College students' normative beliefs regarding prescription stimulant misuse will be more negative at the posttest than at the pretest
- 3. College students' perceived behavioral control regarding prescription stimulant misuse will be more negative at the posttest than at the pretest
- 4. College students' behavioral intention regarding prescription stimulant misuse will be more negative at the posttest than at the pretest
- 5. College students will engage in less prescription stimulant misuse at the posttest than at the pretest
- 6. College students will engage in more information seeking about prescription stimulant misuse at the posttest than at the pretest

Data collection



- Online survey
 - IRB-approved
 - Sent to students via their professors
 - Administered before and after the campaign to assess effectiveness
- Focus groups
 - 38 total students (split into 4 groups) participated in focus groups
 - Pretested our messages and social media posts
- Website and social media analytics



Participant Demographics

43 Chapman students took our survey before and after the Spring 2020 campaign

- Age
 - Average (*M*) = 24.33
 - Standard Deviation (SD) = 4.43
- Gender
 - \circ Female: n = 33, 76.7%
 - \circ Male: n = 9, 20.9%
 - Nonbinary: n = 1, 2.3%
- Class Rank
 - First Year: n = 4, 9.3%
 - Sophomore: *n* = 7, 16.3%
 - \circ Junior: n = 3, 7.0%
 - Senior: n = 2, 4.7%
 - \circ Graduate: n = 27, 62.8%

- GPA
 - Average (M) = 3.68
 - \circ Range (*R*) = 1.00
- Ethnicity
 - \circ White/Caucasian: n = 22, 51.2%
 - Asian/ Asian American: n = 14, 32.6%
 - Middle Eastern: n = 3,7%
 - Multi/Biracial: n = 3, 7%
 - Pacific Islander, Native American, or Alaskan Native: n = 1, 2.3%
- Greek Life Status
 - o Involved: n = 7, 16.3%
 - Not Involved: *n* = 36, 83.7%

Results



Changes in TPB Variable Before and After Spring 2020 Rethink Campaign

Variable	Pretest	Posttest
Behavioral Belief	2.78	2.74
Normative Belief	2.87	2.75
Perceived Behavioral Control	4.08	4.14
Behavioral Intention	2.49	2.48
Behavior	2.56	1.19
Information Seeking	4.16	4.26

^{*}Bold = significant change (p < .05)
These results were found through a Paired Samples T-Test



Hypotheses Revisited

- 1. College students' behavioral beliefs regarding prescription stimulant misuse will be more negative at the posttest than at the pretest
- 2. College students' normative beliefs regarding prescription stimulant misuse will be more negative at the posttest than at the pretest
- 3. College students' perceived behavioral control regarding prescription stimulant misuse will be more negative at the posttest than at the pretest
- 4. College students' behavioral intention regarding prescription stimulant misuse will be more negative at the posttest than at the pretest
- 5. College students will engage in less prescription stimulant misuse at the posttest than at the pretest
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We were only able to support Hypothesis 5 through our research. The other hypotheses did not have significant data evidence to support.





- Keep survey online, but try to get more participants
- Focus groups were very helpful for pretesting messages
 - Would be better in person, but still worth doing remotely
- Combine the increased online/social media presence with on-campus events and tabling to maximize audience awareness



For more information

Ajzen, I. (2006). *Behavioral interventions based on the theory of planned behavior.* https://people.umass.edu/aizen/pdf/tpb.intervention.pdf

BeMedWise. (2020). The dangers of medicine abuse. https://www.bemedwise.org/what-is-medicine-abuse-drug-abuse/

Benson, K., Flory, K., Humphreys, K. L., & Lee, S.S. (2015). Misuse of stimulant medication among college students: A comprehensive review and meta-analysis. *Clin Child Fam Psychol Rev,* 18(1), 50-76. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10567-014-0177-z

Drug Enforcement Administration. (2020). Drug scheduling. DEA. https://www.dea.gov/drug-scheduling