

## Introduction

Drugging has been recognized as a serious social concern for men and women, specifically younger men and women that engage in social drinking. However, empirical data is lacking but necessary to help support or refute the anecdotal assumptions about drugging in our society, particularly outside of the college student population.

Past research has been limited and primarily involves small, localized samples of college students. The current study is the first national-level survey that samples adults regardless of their enrollment status. Earlier surveys using convenience samples have consistently found that 1 in 13 college students report experiencing drugging victimization. These data confirm that drugging is indeed happening among college students, but it is unknown whether the data are generalizable to the non-college population.

Preliminary results from the current study appear to confirm results from earlier drugging research, particularly the three-campus study administered between 2011-2015 (see, e.g., Swan, Lasky, Fisher, et al., 2016).

## Research Questions

- Question 1: What is the frequency of drugging victimization?
- Question 2: What is the frequency of drugging perpetration?
- Question 3: What is the relationship between the victim and perpetrator in instances of drugging?
- Question 4: What substances are being used in drugging incidents?

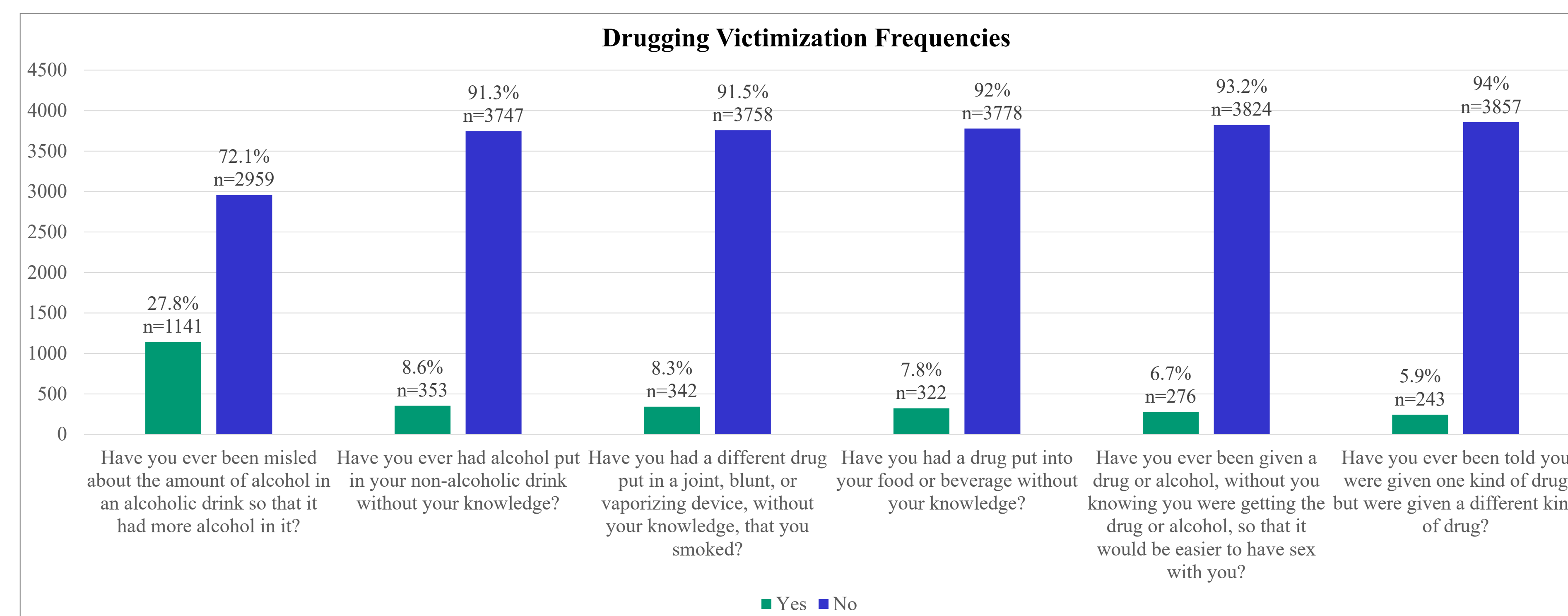
## Conclusion

The preliminary results provide information that confirms the finding that drugging occurs both within and outside of college student samples. Preliminary results reveal information concerning prevalence of drugging, the victim-offender relationship, and the most likely drugs that are being used in these incidents. However, we will not know the full extent of these incidents until we finish working through the data to find relationships that may give us further insight on the finer details of these cases. We are hopeful that we will be able to identify additional patterns of drugging victimization and perpetration in order to develop more effective prevention and intervention measures.

## References

Lasky, N.V., Fisher, B.S., & Swan, S.C. (2018). Doing things differently: Exploring drugging victims' behavioral changes and risk of recurring victimization. *Criminal Justice Review*, 43(1)75-96.  
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Swan, S. C., Lasky, N. V., Fisher, B. S., Woodbrown, V. D., Bono, J. E., Schramm, A. T., ... Williams, C. M. (2016). Just a dare or unaware? Outcomes and motives of drugging ("drink spiking") among students at three college campuses. *Psychology of Women*, 73(2), 233-244.

## Preliminary Results



Have YOU ever:	Yes (%)	Yes (n)	No (%)	No (n)
Misled someone about the amount of alcohol in their alcoholic drink such that the drink had more alcohol than they thought?	4.6%	190	95.2%	3910
Put alcohol into someone's non-alcoholic drink without their knowledge?	1.8%	74	98.1%	4026
Told someone you were giving them one kind of drug, but gave them a different kind of drug, such as ecstasy instead of aspirin?	1.4%	56	98.5%	4044
Put a drug into someone's food or beverage without their knowledge?	1.3%	53	98.6%	4047
Put a different drug in a joint, blunt, or vaporizing device, without their knowledge, that someone smoked?	1.3%	55	98.5%	4045
Given someone a drug or alcohol, without them knowing they were getting the drug or alcohol, so that it would be easier to have sex with them?	1.2%	48	98.7%	4052

