

## Introduction

- False identification (fake ID) is a common method for underage youths to access alcohol.
- Fake IDs are also strongly linked to heavy drinking.
- Improvement of detection of fake IDs would:
  - Enhance law enforcement.
  - Limit alcohol access and subsequent drinking.

## Present Study

- We developed a profile of individuals' likelihood of fake ID ownership and methods of fake ID obtainment and use.
- We also estimated whether these factors relate to:
  - Reports of having been caught while using a fake ID.
  - Heavy drinking.

## Method

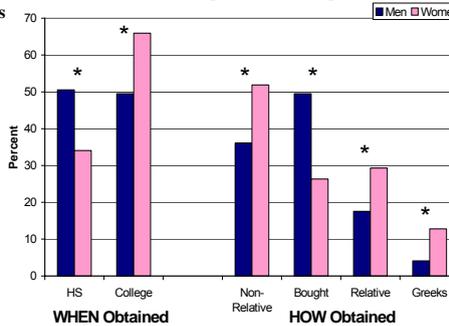
### Participants

- 1,108 students at a large Midwestern university, under the age of 21.
- Participants were assessed using an online survey.
- Mean age: 18.6 ( $SD=.6$ ); 56.3% female.

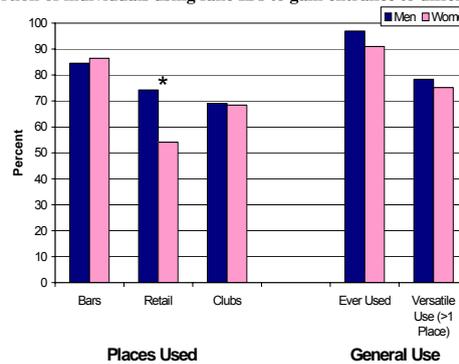
### Measures

- Greek Membership* (Dichotomous).
- Current fake ID ownership* (Dichotomous).
- Heavy Drinking* (Ordinal)
  - "During the past 30 days, how often did you have 5 or more (males) or 4 or more (females) drinks containing any kind of alcohol in within a 2-hour period?"
  - Didn't, Once, 2-3 times, Once or twice a week, 3-4 times a week, 5-6 times a week, Nearly every day, Every day
- Assessed in current fake ID owners* ( $n=230$ ):
- Fake ID Obtainment:*
  - When Fake ID was obtained (Dichotomous):
    - High School vs. College
  - Where Fake ID was obtained (Dichotomous Options):
    - Bought
    - Given by relative
    - Given by non-relative
    - Through Greek organization
- Fake ID Use*
  - Ever Used (Dichotomous)
  - Number of times used (Ordinal)
    - 0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-10, 11-20, More than 20 times
  - Where Fake ID was used (Dichotomous Options)
    - To enter bars
    - To buy at retail outlets
    - To enter clubs
    - Versatile Use (Used at more than one Place)
- Fake ID Capture* (Dichotomous)
  - "Have you ever been caught attempting to buy alcohol or enter a bar or club, by using a fake ID?"
  - Yes, I have been caught
  - No, I have never been caught

**Figure 1: Proportion of individuals obtaining fake IDs in high school and college and via different methods**



**Figure 2: Proportion of individuals using fake IDs to gain entrance to different venues**



**Table 1: Fake IDs and Heavy Drinking (Bivariate effects)**

	Heavy Drinking $n=1,091-1,095$	Heavy Drinking, Sex Controlled $n=1,090-1,094$	Heavy Drinking, Sex and Greek Status Controlled $n=1,089-1,093$
	$r$	$r$	$r$
Current Fake ID Ownership	.35**	.35**	.28**
<b>Among Current Fake ID owners:</b>	$n=223-226$	$n=223-226$	$n=222-225$
<b>When (Fake ID was obtained)</b>			
High School vs. College	.01	.04	.04
<b>Where (Fake ID was obtained)</b>			
Bought	.12	.07	.07
Given by relative	-.17*	-.14*	-.14*
Given by non-relative	-.03	-.00	-.00
Through Greek Org.	.08	.11	.11
<b>Where and How (Fake ID was used)</b>			
Ever used	.16*	.14*	.13*
How many times it was used	.23**	.20**	.20**
Used it entering bars	.17*	.17**	.17*
Used it buying retail alcohol	.19**	.16*	.16*
Used it entering clubs	.04	.04	.04
Versatile use (more than one)	.18**	.16*	.16*
<b>Getting caught using Fake ID</b>	-.06	-.09	-.09

Note: \* $p<.05$ , \*\* $p<.01$

## Method, Continued

### Analyses

- Rates of variables were estimated.
- Sex differences (adjusting for Greek membership) were estimated using logistic regression.
- Greek membership differences (adjusting for sex) were estimated using logistic regression.
- The association of being caught while using a fake ID with other variables was estimated using logistic regression.
- The association of heavy drinking with other variables was estimated using multiple regression.

## Results

- 21% of students owned a fake ID.
  - There were sex differences:
    - Figure 1 shows that:
      - Men were more likely than women to obtain fake IDs in high school.
      - Men more often bought them; women were given fake IDs by relatives, non-relatives and through Greek organizations.
    - Figure 2 shows that:
      - Men used them to buy retail alcohol more often.
    - Also note that:
      - In general, men used fake IDs more often than women ( $OR=1.34$ , 95%  $CI=1.13$ , 1.58).
      - Men reported being caught more often than women (38% vs. 23%;  $OR=2.00$ , 95%  $CI=1.12$ , 3.57).
  - There were fewer differences by Greek status:
    - Greek members were more likely than non-members to have fake IDs ( $OR=4.49$ , 95%  $CI=3.30$ , 6.11).
    - Greek members were more likely to get them in college ( $OR=1.89$ , 95%  $CI=1.10$ , 3.26).
    - Greek members were more likely to get them through Greek organizations ( $OR=8.02$ , 95%  $CI=1.81$ , 35.54).
  - The more that fake IDs were used, students more often reported getting caught (controlling for sex, Greek membership and heavy drinking;  $OR=1.29$ , 95%  $CI=1.06$ , 1.58).
  - Table 1 shows that fake ID variables were associated to heavy drinking in different ways:
    - Some variables were positively associated with heavy drinking.
    - But being given a fake ID by a relative was negatively associated with heavy drinking.
- ## Conclusions
- The findings provide preliminary descriptive information:
    - The typical male with a fake ID buys it in high school, uses it often and at retail outlets, and reports having been caught.
    - The typical female with a fake ID receives it in college from a Greek organization, uses it less often at a variety of locales and reports not having been caught.
  - Many of these aspects of fake IDs correlated with heavy drinking.
  - Thus, these types of profiles are useful in identifying:
    - Who is most likely to obtain fake IDs.
    - The specifics of their obtainment and use.
    - Subsequently, these factors' relations to heavy drinking.