Nina Woldert, Alexandra Löwe, Katharina Eckert, Karsten Witte & Martin Lange

Gesundheitskompetenz von Studierenden und deren Finfluss auf den Alkoholkonsum

Summary

The time at the university represents an important and vulnerable phase of life for students, which is characterized by various stressors and can lead to unhealthy behavior. Students have a higher risk of alcohol consumption (AC) than comparable age groups. Health literacy (HL), on the other hand, promotes health-promoting behavior, is associated with low alcohol consumption, and contributes to a better state of health. The relationship between AC and HL has so far been little investigated for the target group of students. In a crosssectional study with n=296 students (\mathcal{L} = 215), AC and HL was assessed with the BASIC guestionnaire and the HLS-EU16. Around 34.2 % showed a critical AC and 60.1 % an inadequate and problematic HL. Significant, medium-strong associations were found for older students ($\rho = -.401$; p < .001), students in a dual study format (p = -.370; p < .001) and students in a relationship (p = -.365; p < .001). Weaker correlations were identified for BA students and non-healthrelated degree programs. The results underline the relevance of healthpromoting setting approaches and behavioral measures in the university environment.

Zusammenfassung

Das Studium stellt für Studierende eine wichtige und vulnerable Lebensphase dar, die von verschiedenen Stressoren geprägt ist und zu ungesundem Verhalten führen kann. So weisen Studierende u. a. einen höheren Risikokonsum von Alkohol (AK) auf als vergleichbare Altersgruppen. Gesundheitskompetenz (GK) wiederum fördert ein gesundheitsförderliches Verhalten, ist mit geringem Alkoholkonsum assoziiert und trägt zu einem besseren Gesundheitszustand

Schlagworte: Studierende, Gesundheitsverhalten, Alkoholkonsum, Gesundheitskompetenz