

Test Hypotheses H1a, H1b, and H4 with number of past-month heavy drinking days (HED) as the outcome

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Hypotheses

(H1a): More permissive peer drinking norms are associated with an increase in alcohol misuse among young adults transitioning from college to work (*see Model 1*)

(H1b): Role overload is associated with an increase in alcohol misuse among young adults transitioning from college to work (*see Model 1*)

(H4) The effect of drinking norms on alcohol misuse intensifies over time: It is stronger during the late onboarding phase than the early onboarding phase (*see Model 2*)

Model 1

Table 1: Outcome: Number of past-month heavy drinking days (HED); N = 1143; QIC = 596.13

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.4***	0.08	0.00
sex	-0.13†	0.07	0.07
race	0.28***	0.08	0.00
age	0.01	0.04	0.88
baseline HED	0.41***	0.03	0.00
baseline social desirability	-0.03	0.04	0.48
baseline impulsivity	0.05	0.03	0.15
lifestress	0.08***	0.03	0.00
injunctive workplace norms	0.04	0.03	0.23
qualitative role overload	0.07*	0.03	0.02
quantitative role overload	0.12***	0.02	0.00

Table 2: Outcome: Number of past-month heavy drinking days (HED); N = 1143; QIC = 590.72

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.4***	0.08	0.00
sex	-0.12†	0.07	0.07
race	0.28***	0.08	0.00
age	0.01	0.04	0.89
baseline HED	0.41***	0.03	0.00
baseline social desirability	-0.03	0.04	0.47
baseline impulsivity	0.05	0.03	0.17
lifestress	0.08***	0.03	0.00
descriptive workplace norms	0.04	0.03	0.12
qualitative role overload	0.07*	0.03	0.02
quantitative role overload	0.12***	0.03	0.00

Model 2

Table 3: Outcome: Number of past-month heavy drinking days (HED); N = 1143; QIC = 570.61

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.38***	0.09	0.00
sex	-0.13†	0.07	0.06
race	0.28***	0.08	0.00
age	0.00	0.04	0.91
baseline HED	0.41***	0.03	0.00
baseline social desirability	-0.03	0.04	0.48
baseline impulsivity	0.05	0.03	0.14
lifestress	0.08***	0.03	0.00
injunctive workplace norms	0.01	0.03	0.76
qualitative role overload	0.15***	0.04	0.00
quantitative role overload	0.11***	0.03	0.00
time	0.03	0.04	0.37
injunctive workplace norms x time	0.06	0.04	0.12
qualitative role overload x time	-0.15***	0.04	0.00
quantitative role overload x time	0.02	0.03	0.57

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
Qualitative Role Overload (time=0)	0.15***	0.04	0.00
Quantitative Role Overload (time=0)	0.11***	0.03	0.00
Norms (time=0)	0.01	0.03	0.76
Qualitative Role Overload (time=1)	0.00	0.04	0.91
Quantitative Role Overload (time=1)	-0.03	0.06	0.65
Norms (time=1)	0.07†	0.04	0.09

Table 4: Outcome: Number of past-month heavy drinking days (HED); N = 1143; QIC = 570.03

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.38***	0.08	0.00
sex	-0.13†	0.07	0.07
race	0.27***	0.08	0.00
age	0.01	0.04	0.89
baseline HED	0.41***	0.03	0.00
baseline social desirability	-0.03	0.04	0.46
baseline impulsivity	0.05	0.03	0.16
lifestress	0.08***	0.03	0.00
descriptive workplace norms	0.03	0.03	0.35
qualitative role overload	0.14***	0.04	0.00
quantitative role overload	0.11***	0.03	0.00
time	0.03	0.04	0.37
descriptive workplace norms x time	0.03	0.04	0.54
qualitative role overload x time	-0.15***	0.04	0.00
quantitative role overload x time	0.02	0.03	0.56

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
Qualitative Role Overload (time=0)	0.14***	0.04	0.00
Quantitative Role Overload (time=0)	0.11***	0.03	0.00
Norms (time=0)	0.03	0.03	0.35
Qualitative Role Overload (time=1)	0.00	0.04	0.93
Quantitative Role Overload (time=1)	-0.02	0.06	0.70
Norms (time=1)	0.05	0.04	0.17