

# Test Hypotheses H1a, H1b, and H4 with RAPI as the outcome

February 16, 2022

## 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: Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index; N = 914; QIC = -1258.94

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.82***	0.12	0.000
sex	-0.19†	0.10	0.058
race	-0.14	0.11	0.201
age	0.09†	0.05	0.092
baseline rutgers	0.28***	0.04	0.000
baseline social desirability	-0.05	0.06	0.393
baseline impulsivity	0.15**	0.06	0.009
lifestress	0.16***	0.05	0.001
injunctive workplace norms	0.14***	0.04	0.000
qualitative role overload	0.06†	0.04	0.068
quantitative role overload	0.13*	0.05	0.018

Table 2: Outcome: Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index; N = 914; QIC = -1350.62

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.81***	0.12	0.000
sex	-0.17†	0.10	0.085
race	-0.14	0.11	0.189
age	0.08	0.05	0.117
baseline rutgers	0.28***	0.04	0.000
baseline social desirability	-0.06	0.06	0.295
baseline impulsivity	0.13**	0.05	0.010
lifestress	0.15**	0.05	0.002
descriptive workplace norms	0.17***	0.05	0.000
qualitative role overload	0.06	0.04	0.104
quantitative role overload	0.12*	0.05	0.011

## Model 2

Table 3: Outcome: Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index; N = 914; QIC = -1281.02

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.74***	0.12	0.000
sex	-0.19†	0.10	0.072
race	-0.14	0.11	0.208
age	0.09†	0.05	0.094
baseline rutgers	0.27***	0.04	0.000
baseline social desirability	-0.05	0.06	0.381
baseline impulsivity	0.15**	0.06	0.009
lifestress	0.16***	0.05	0.001
injunctive workplace norms	0.14***	0.04	0.001
qualitative role overload	0.13**	0.05	0.009
quantitative role overload	0.11†	0.06	0.067
time	0.16**	0.06	0.007
injunctive workplace norms x time	0.00	0.06	0.982
qualitative role overload x time	-0.13†	0.07	0.060
quantitative role overload x time	0.04	0.07	0.619

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
Qualitative Role Overload (time=0)	0.13**	0.05	0.010
Quantitative Role Overload (time=0)	0.11†	0.06	0.067
Norms (time=0)	0.14***	0.04	0.001
Qualitative Role Overload (time=1)	0.00	0.05	0.995
Quantitative Role Overload (time=1)	0.01	0.10	0.891
Norms (time=1)	0.14*	0.06	0.013

Table 4: Outcome: Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index; N = 914; QIC = -1364.92

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.74***	0.12	0.000
sex	-0.17†	0.10	0.092
race	-0.14	0.11	0.195
age	0.08	0.05	0.123
baseline rutgers	0.28***	0.05	0.000
baseline social desirability	-0.07	0.06	0.271
baseline impulsivity	0.14*	0.05	0.010
lifestress	0.16**	0.05	0.001
descriptive workplace norms	0.16**	0.05	0.001
qualitative role overload	0.12*	0.05	0.016
quantitative role overload	0.11†	0.06	0.058
time	0.14*	0.06	0.023
descriptive workplace norms x time	0.02	0.07	0.776
qualitative role overload x time	-0.12†	0.07	0.085
quantitative role overload x time	0.03	0.07	0.696

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
Qualitative Role Overload (time=0)	0.12*	0.05	0.016
Quantitative Role Overload (time=0)	0.11†	0.06	0.058
Norms (time=0)	0.16**	0.05	0.001
Qualitative Role Overload (time=1)	0.00	0.05	0.995
Quantitative Role Overload (time=1)	0.02	0.09	0.865
Norms (time=1)	0.18**	0.07	0.010