

Hypothesis 1a and 1b

March 17, 2022

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

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

Model 1

RAPI

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

HED

Table 2: Outcome: Number of past-month heavy drinking days (HED); N = 1143; QIC = 596.13

Parameter	Estimates	SE	p-value
(Intercept)	0.40***	0.08	0.000
sex	-0.13†	0.07	0.066
race	0.28***	0.08	0.000
age	0.01	0.04	0.876
baseline HED	0.41***	0.03	0.000
baseline social desirability	-0.03	0.04	0.484
baseline impulsivity	0.05	0.03	0.149
lifestress	0.08**	0.03	0.004
injunctive workplace norms	0.04	0.03	0.227
qualitative role overload	0.07*	0.03	0.020
quantitative role overload	0.12***	0.02	0.000