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Frequent binge drinking five to six years after exposure to 9/11: Findings from the World Trade Center Health Registry

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Abstract

Background—Exposure to 9/11 may have considerable long-term impact on health behaviors, including increased alcohol consumption. We examined the association between frequent binge drinking, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and number of 9/11-specific experiences among World Trade Center Health Registry (Registry) enrollees five-to-six years after 9/11.

Methods—Participants included 41,284 lower Manhattan residents, workers, passers-by, and rescue/recovery workers aged 18 or older without a pre-9/11 PTSD diagnosis who completed Wave 1 (2003–2004) and Wave 2 (2006–2007) interviews. Frequent binge drinking was defined as consuming five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the prior 30 days at Wave 2. Probable PTSD was defined as scoring 44 or greater on the PTSD Checklist. 9/11 exposure was measured as the sum of 12 experiences and grouped as none/low (0–1), medium (2–3), high (4–5) and very high (6+).

Results—Frequent binge drinking was significantly associated with increasing 9/11 exposure and PTSD. Those with very high and high exposures had a higher prevalence of frequent binge drinking (13.7% and 9.8%, respectively) than those with medium and low exposures (7.5% and 4.4%, respectively). Upon stratification, very high and high exposures were associated with frequent binge drinking in both the PTSD and no PTSD subgroups.

Conclusions—Our findings suggest that 9/11 exposure had an impact on frequent binge drinking five-to-six years later among Registry enrollees. Understanding the effects of traumatic

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exposure on alcohol use is important to identify risk factors for post-disaster alcohol misuse, inform policy, and improve post-disaster psychological and alcohol screening and counseling.

Keywords

9/11; Frequent binge drinking; World Trade Center; September 11, 2001; Posttraumatic stress disorder; PTSD

1. Introduction

The September 11, 2001 (9/11) terrorist attacks have had considerable long-term consequences for physical and mental health and health behaviors for many of those directly exposed, including Manhattan residents, passers-by, office workers, and rescue and recovery workers (Brackbill et al., 2009). Additionally, 9/11 exposures were associated with high levels of psychological stress on dimensions linked with increased risk for heavy drinking and alcohol problems (Keyes et al., 2011), including severity, unexpectedness, and threat to physical as well as emotional integrity. Indeed, an elevated prevalence of post-disaster alcohol use has been consistently described in multiple populations exposed to traumatic events. Higher levels of alcohol use have been found in firefighters who served as rescue workers during the Oklahoma City bombing (North et al., 2002), survivors of Hurricane Katrina (Flory et al., 2009), and individuals who were impacted by the 9/11 terrorist attacks, including New York City (NYC) residents (Vlahov et al., 2002), Pentagon staff (Grieger et al., 2003), members of the Fire Department of New York (FDNY; Berninger et al., 2010) and individuals living in an area adjacent to NYC (Hasin et al., 2007); these findings are summarized in a meta-analysis by DiMaggio et al. (2009).

Among Manhattan residents living south of 110th Street, Vlahov et al. (2004) identified increases in alcohol use associated with level of 9/11-related exposure up to nine months after 9/11. Similarly, among NYC adults, level of exposure on 9/11 was associated with binge drinking one, and again two years after 9/11 (Boscarino et al., 2006). Personal proximity to the WTC on the day of the attack was associated with subsequent elevated drinking three months post-9/11 among residents of an area directly adjacent to NYC in New Jersey, even after controlling for a lifetime history of alcohol dependence (Hasin et al., 2007). Moreover, the prevalence of post-disaster problem drinking was two to six times greater among individuals with symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) compared to those without symptoms (Adams et al., 2006; Berninger et al., 2010; Boscarino et al., 2011; Vlahov et al., 2006). These findings demonstrate that there likely exists a complex relationship among exposure to the events of 9/11, symptoms of PTSD, and problem drinking behaviors.

Despite multiple studies documenting elevated rates of binge drinking following exposure to 9/11, several important areas remain unexplored. Studies have usually measured drinking after relatively short periods of time (one month to two years post-exposure); less is known about longer-term effects of 9/11 exposures and drinking, or about possible co-factors that may increase risk or extend it across time. Additionally, with the exception of Adams and Boscarino (2005), previous studies had limited data on type and intensity of 9/11 exposures and their relationship to drinking patterns. Very little information is available on how

exposure to severe, unexpected trauma among adults impacts long-term drinking patterns. We examined the relationship between intensity of 9/11-related exposures, PTSD, and frequent binge drinking five to six years after 9/11 in a large cohort of adults directly exposed to the events of 9/11.

2. Methods

2.1 Data source

The World Trade Center Health Registry (the Registry) is a cohort study of 71,434 individuals directly exposed to the events of 9/11 and its aftermath. Details on recruitment methods and Registry findings have been published elsewhere (Brackbill et al., 2009; Farfel et al., 2008; Murphy et al., 2007). In summary, Registry enrollees belong to one or more of five eligibility groups: rescue/recovery workers and volunteers; lower Manhattan residents; area workers; passers-by; and school children and staff. There were two modes of enrollment into the Registry; list-identified enrollees (30%) were actively recruited from lists provided by governmental agencies, organizations, and employers, while self-identified enrollees (70%) contacted the Registry via phone or pre-registered on a website in response to intensive outreach efforts (Farfel et al., 2008). The Wave 1 baseline survey (2003–2004) included 68,802 adults, and elicited information on 9/11-related exposures and indicators of physical and mental health (Farfel et al., 2008). The Wave 2 survey (2006–2007) obtained additional information on 9/11-related exposures and provided an update on the health status of 46,602 (68%) of the original adult enrollees (Brackbill et al., 2009). The Registry protocol was approved by the institutional review boards of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

2.2 Study sample

Data on alcohol consumption were collected only at Wave 2; thus, this analysis is limited to adult enrollees (i.e., 18 or older at Wave 1) who completed both survey waves ($n = 46,374$). Since a prior history of PTSD is associated with alcohol use (Breslau, 2009; Brewin et al., 2000; Chilcoat and Breslau, 1998; McFarlane, 1998), enrollees with medically diagnosed PTSD prior to 9/11 ($n = 602$), PTSD with a missing date of diagnosis ($n = 324$) or missing information on history of PTSD diagnosis ($n = 1449$) were excluded. Enrollees identifying only as school students or staff ($n = 86$) were excluded due to small numbers. Enrollees missing information on binge drinking ($n = 2629$) were also excluded. This resulted in a final sample of 41,284.

Enrollees completing Wave 2 were more likely to be self-identified, English speakers, male, aged 45–64, non-Hispanic whites, higher income, former smokers, and rescue and recovery workers; however, response rates did not vary by 9/11 exposures (Brackbill et al., 2009).

2.3 Measures

2.3.1 Primary outcome—frequent binge drinking—The study outcome, self-reported frequent binge drinking in the last 30 days, was derived from responses to the following question, "Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the last 30 days did you have five or more drinks on one occasion?" Enrollees consuming five or more

drinks on a single occasion on five or more days in the past 30 days were categorized as frequent binge drinkers (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011). This measure of frequent binge drinking has been used in several studies of college students, as it indicates a pattern of high-risk drinking that consists of binge drinking more than once per week and may lead to a greater risk of negative consequences when compared to infrequent binge drinking (Wechsler et al., 2002; White et al., 2006). Enrollees who reported having five or more drinks on a single occasion on fewer than five occasions in the last 30 days or who reported no binge drinking at all were categorized as non-frequent binge drinkers (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011).

2.3.2 Sociodemographic variables—We included sociodemographic variables that were associated with excess alcohol use in previous studies: age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, 2002 household income, marital status, and tobacco use; information on these variables was collected at either Wave 1 or 2. Consistent with previous Registry studies (Brackbill et al., 2009; Farfel et al., 2008), enrollees were categorized hierarchically into eligibility groups based on exposure using the following ordering: rescue/recovery worker, lower Manhattan resident, or lower Manhattan area worker/passenger-by.

2.3.3 WTC exposures—Exposure to the events of 9/11 was defined with a summary measure shown to be associated with mental health status and unmet mental health care need among Registry enrollees (Brackbill et al., 2013). This measure was defined as the number of positive responses to the following 12 events assessed at either Wave 1 or Wave 2: (1) being in the North or South WTC towers or another collapsed building at the time of the attack; (2) witnessing three or more events (seeing planes hit the buildings, buildings collapsing, people falling or jumping from buildings, people injured, or people running); (3) fear of being injured or killed; (4) having a relative killed on 9/11; (5) having a friend killed on 9/11; (6) having a co-worker killed on 9/11; (7) experiencing intense dust cloud; (8) having lost or damaged possessions; (9) sustaining an injury other than eye irritation/injury; (10) being a rescue/recovery or clean-up worker; (11) having evacuated one's home for at least 24 h after 9/11; and (12) having lost one's job because of 9/11. Based on the score distribution, exposure was categorized as none/low (0–1 experiences), medium (2–3), high (4–5), and very high (6 or more). This scale covers several dimensions of 9/11-related exposure, and each item has been shown to be associated with physical and/or mental health outcomes in previous Registry studies (Brackbill et al., 2009; DiGrande et al., 2011). A similar measure was used by Adams et al. (2006).

2.3.4 Posttraumatic stress disorder—Probable PTSD was assessed at Wave 2 using the PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version (PCL-17). The PCL-17 is a self-reported, 17-item scale corresponding to the criteria in the DSM-IV that is commonly used in epidemiological research (Blanchard et al., 1996; Ruggiero et al., 2003). Selected symptoms were queried as specific to 9/11 and all were current (within the last 30 days). Psychometric properties of the PCL used in this manner in other settings and with other traumatized populations have reported sensitivity ranging from 0.94 to 0.97, specificity from 0.86 to 0.99, positive predictive value from 0.70 to 0.97, and diagnostic efficiency from 0.83 to 0.96 (Blanchard et al., 1996; Ruggiero et al., 2003; Ventureyra et al., 2002; Weathers et al., 1993). Because

studies have shown that the diagnostic efficiency of the PCL is improved when using a cut-off of 44 as opposed to 50 (Blanchard et al., 1996), in this study, as well as previous Registry studies (Brackbill et al., 2009; Debchoudhury et al., 2011; Farfel et al., 2008; Li et al., 2011), enrollees with a PCL score of 44 or greater at Wave 2 were considered to have probable PTSD (hereafter referred to as PTSD).

2.4 Analysis

Chi-square tests were used to test for significant associations between frequent binge drinking and selected sample descriptors and covariates. Cochran-Armitage tests were used to detect trends between age group and frequent binge drinking and exposure category and frequent binge drinking in the full sample and when stratified by PTSD. Using logistic regression, unadjusted and adjusted odds ratios were calculated to estimate the strength of the association between selected covariates and frequent binge drinking. Based on the results of preliminary analyses adjustment variables were: age group, race/ethnicity, gender, education, 9/11 exposures, tobacco use, and probable PTSD. The final model was stratified by PTSD status. We tested for interaction between PTSD and 9/11 exposures on an additive scale by assessing the relative excess risk due to interaction (RERI) using PROC NLMIXED in SAS (Richardson and Kaufman, 2009). Because there were four exposure categories, we assessed the RERI in three separate models comparing each level of exposure to the no/low exposure group. Analyses were conducted using SAS Version 9.2.

3 Results

The majority of the study population was aged 45–64 years at Wave 2 (50.9%), non-Hispanic white (71.5%), male (62.1%), married or living with a partner at Wave 2 (69.2%), and reported having a college or post-graduate education at Wave 1 (54.5%; Table 1). More than one-fourth (28.2%) reported a 2002 household income of \$100,000 or greater and the greatest proportion by eligibility group were rescue and recovery workers (47.1%). Most enrollees reported either a medium (42.3%) or low (25.0%) number of 9/11 exposures. Only 13.6% were current smokers and more than half (55.8%) had never smoked and 18.7% had PTSD.

Overall, 7.8% of enrollees reported frequent binge drinking in the 30 days prior to the Wave 2 survey. Among frequent binge drinkers, the median number of binge drinking days was 8.0 and the mean was 10.9 (SD = 7.0). The prevalence of frequent binge drinking decreased with increasing age, with those aged 65 and over the least likely to engage in frequent binge drinking (p -value < 0.0001; Table 1). The prevalence of frequent binge drinking was higher among non-Hispanic whites, Hispanics, multiracial/other, men, those who were never married, high school graduates, those with an income of \$50,000 or greater, and current smokers compared to their counterparts (p -values < 0.001).

The prevalence of frequent binge drinking was significantly higher among rescue and recovery workers (9.8%) than lower Manhattan residents (5.9%) and lower Manhattan area workers/passers-by (6.2%). Table 1 also shows that the prevalence of frequent binge drinking increased with increased number of 9/11 exposures (p < 0.0001). Those with very high and high exposures had a higher prevalence of frequent binge drinking (13.7% and

9.8%, respectively) than those with medium and low exposures (7.5% and 4.4%, respectively). Frequent binge drinking was also significantly elevated among those with PTSD (14.8%) compared to those without PTSD (6.3%). As shown in Fig. 1, the prevalence of frequent binge drinking increased with increasing exposure among enrollees with PTSD and without ($p < 0.0001$); the highest prevalence of frequent binge drinking was found among enrollees with PTSD and very high 9/11 exposure (17.7%).

The p -value for the RERI (using relative risk and odds ratio) was not significant for any level of exposure. As such, we concluded that there was not a significant additive interaction between PTSD and number of 9/11 exposures at any level.

Table 2 shows the unadjusted and adjusted odds ratio estimates for the association between frequent binge drinking and demographic characteristics and 9/11 experiences. Although adjusting for selected demographic characteristics and 9/11 experiences changed the magnitude of the observed associations, the overall patterns did not change. Individuals aged 18–29 had a 5.5 times (95% CI: 4.1–7.3) greater odds of frequent binge drinking compared to those aged 65 years and older; elevated odds were also found for those aged 30–44 and 45–64 (AOR: 3.3; 95% CI: 2.6–4.3 and AOR: 2.2; 95% CI: 1.7–2.9). The likelihood of frequent binge drinking was also elevated for males (AOR: 3.1; 95% CI: 2.8–3.5) compared to females, high school graduates and enrollees with some college (AOR: 1.3; 95% CI: 1.2–1.4 and AOR: 1.2; 95% CI: 1.1–1.3) compared to individuals with a college or post-graduate education, and all racial/ethnic groups compared to Asians.

With respect to 9/11 experiences, the odds of frequent binge drinking were more than one and a half times higher among enrollees with high or very high reported 9/11 exposures compared to those with none/low exposures (AOR: 1.6; 95% CI: 1.4–1.8 and AOR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.6–2.2, respectively) after adjustment. Current smokers and former smokers were 2.6 (95% CI: 2.4–2.9) and 1.4 (95% CI: 1.3–1.5) times more likely to engage in frequent binge drinking than those who had never smoked. Additionally, the odds of frequent binge drinking were more than twice as high among individuals with PTSD than those without (AOR: 2.2; 95% CI: 2.0–2.4).

Table 3 shows the adjusted odds ratio estimates for the association between frequent binge drinking and demographic characteristics stratified by PTSD status. Among enrollees with PTSD we found a marginally significant association between degree of 9/11 exposure and frequent binge drinking, and there was a trend of higher odds with increasing degree of 9/11 exposure. Among enrollees without PTSD, the association between exposure level and frequent binge drinking was significant and was greater than the association found in the unstratified analysis. Specifically, among those without PTSD, the odds of frequent binge drinking were highest for those with high and very high 9/11 exposures (OR: 1.7; 95% CI: 1.4–1.9 and OR: 2.1; 95% CI: 1.8–2.5).

4. Discussion

Five to six years post-disaster, we found a dose response relationship between the number of 9/11-related exposures and frequent binge drinking. Registry enrollees' likelihood of frequent binge drinking increased significantly with increasing number of 9/11-related

exposures. Examining frequent binge drinking enabled us to evaluate a more sustained pattern of binge drinking that cannot be assessed using occasional binge drinking.

Registry enrollees had a higher prevalence of frequent binge drinking (7.8%) when compared to both NYC adults (5.7%; New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2007) and adults nationally (6.7%; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011). Similar to findings from one to two years after 9/11 (Boscarino et al., 2006), we found elevated odds of frequent binge drinking among 18–29 year olds, males, non-Hispanic whites, Hispanics, multiracial/other, and those with a high school diploma or equivalent. Additionally, smokers and individuals with probable PTSD had an increased likelihood of frequent binge drinking.

We also observed a strong association between increasing intensity of 9/11 exposures and frequent binge drinking. Consistent with our results, a previous study of a 9/11-exposed population (Boscarino et al., 2006) demonstrated elevated levels of binge drinking among individuals highly and very highly exposed to the WTC disaster one and two years post-9/11 even after adjustment for PTSD; however, the association between PTSD and binge drinking was not significant as it was in our study. In the present study, both PTSD and level of 9/11 exposure were significantly associated with frequent binge drinking. Moreover, 9/11 exposure was associated with frequent binge drinking irrespective of PTSD status. This difference may be attributable to the lower prevalence of PTSD among participants in Boscarino's study compared to ours, as well as to the different measures of binge drinking used in the two studies (any binge drinking in the prior year versus five episodes of binge drinking in the last 30 days).

4.1. Strengths and limitations

This study has several limitations. The Wave 2 survey was completed by 68% of the original adult sample. Those not completing Wave 2 were more likely to have had PTSD at Wave 1. We do not know if frequent binge drinkers were more or less likely to complete Wave 2, as alcohol consumption was not assessed at Wave 1. However, September 11th experiences were not associated with Wave 2 survey completion (Brackbill et al., 2009). All data including alcohol intake were self-reported, which can under-represent actual consumption (Gordon and Kannel, 1984; Midanik, 1988; Stahre et al., 2006). Additionally, alcohol use was assessed only at Wave 2 and does not include information about enrollees' prior drinking habits, post-disaster changes in consumption, or other alcohol-related outcomes. Enrollees missing binge drinking information were excluded from our analysis; this may have biased results, as these enrollees were more likely to be older, female, black, Hispanic, Asian, divorced, residents, never smokers, list-identified, to have lower income, lower education, and low 9/11 exposures and less likely to have PTSD. We excluded a relatively small number of enrollees ($n = 602$) with a history of medically diagnosed PTSD prior to 9/11 (pre-9/11 PTSD) to improve clarity of interpretation, since their inclusion would add complicating issues such as resensitization to trauma cues. However, the prevalence of frequent binge drinking among those with pre-9/11 PTSD was not significantly different from those without and their inclusion in our final models did not modify our findings. Data

on 9/11 exposures were self-reported and were collected two to three years after the event and therefore may be subject to recall bias.

Among the strengths of this analysis are its large sample size and the range of data on sociodemographic characteristics and 9/11 exposures. In contrast to other studies examining post-9/11 alcohol use, Registry enrollees represent a directly exposed population with varying degrees of exposure and comprise individuals who lived or worked in close proximity to the WTC site and/or participated in rescue, recovery, and clean-up activities. While the Registry is not necessarily representative of either NYC or the entire exposed population, results from analyses of these data are still informative about the experiences of populations directly exposed to large-scale traumatic events. Moreover, Registry findings have been consistent with other 9/11 cohorts (e.g., WTC Health Program for Responders; Pietrzak et al., 2014; Stellman et al., 2008, and the Fire Department of New York; Berninger et al., 2010) as well as the broader literature on post-disaster physical health, traumatic stress and other mental health outcomes. In addition, we checked for possible selection bias by adjusting for mode of enrollment in the Registry (list-versus self-identified); however we did not maintain this variable in our final model due to lack of statistical significance. Finally, Registry data used in this study were obtained five to six years after 9/11; this time point represents the furthest observation point on post-9/11 alcohol use to date.

5. Conclusion

Understanding the effects of traumatic exposure on alcohol use among directly exposed adults is important and can help to identify factors that increase the risk of alcohol misuse following a disaster, better inform disaster policy and response, and improve the provision of psychological and alcohol screening and counseling in the aftermath of a large-scale traumatic event. Our findings suggest that 9/11 exposure had an impact on frequent binge drinking five to six years after the event among Registry enrollees whether or not they had PTSD. Future studies will follow participants longitudinally in order to investigate the long-term impacts of exposure and course of alcohol use disorders in the 9/11-exposed population and across racial or ethnic groups.

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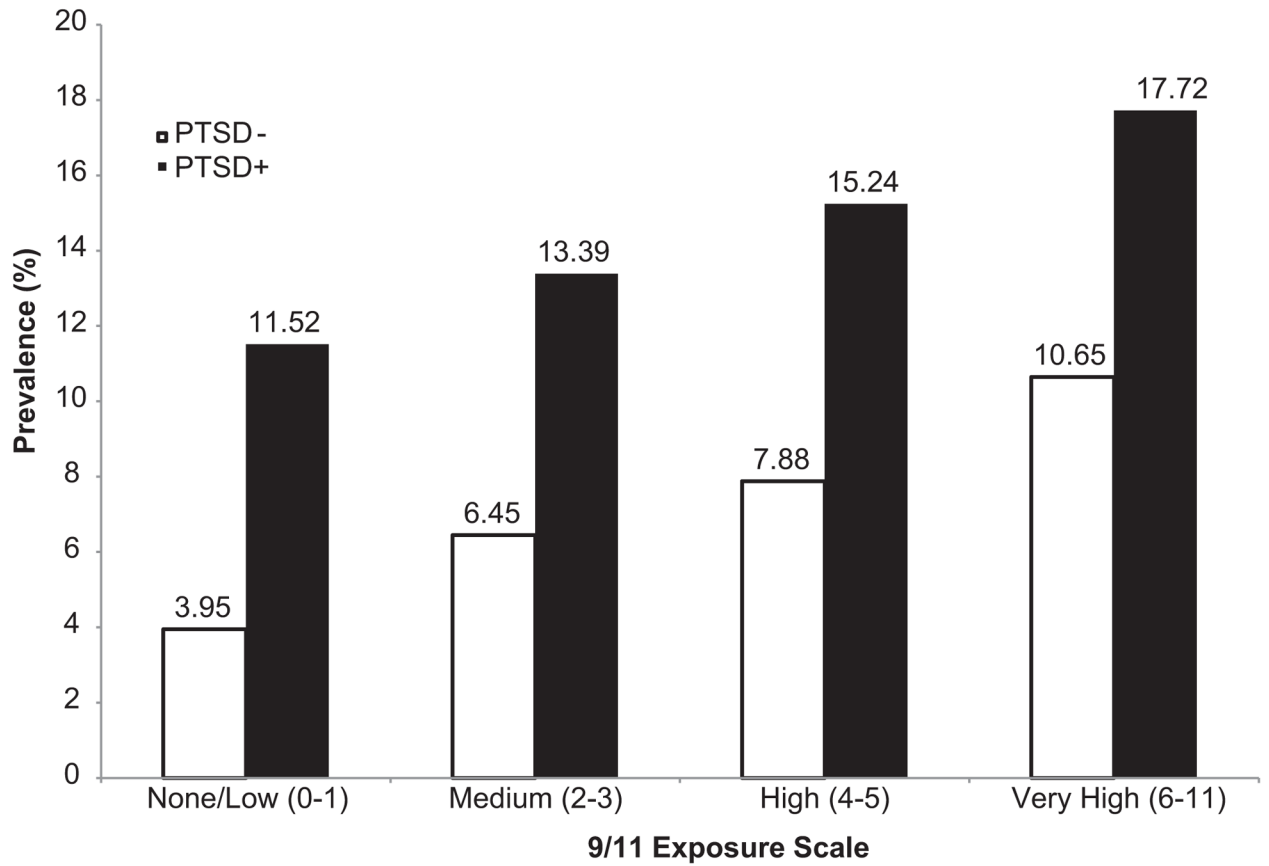


Fig. 1. Prevalence (%) of frequent binge drinking in the last 30 days by 9/11 exposures and PTSD status among adult enrollees at Wave 2 (2006–2007).

Prevalence (%) of frequent binge drinking^d in the last 30 days for selected demographic characteristics, 9/11 exposures and experiences among adult enrollees at Wave 2 (2006–2007).

Table 1

	Frequent binge drinking in the last 30 days ^d			<i>p</i> -value
	All subjects <i>N</i> (%)	Yes <i>N</i> (%)	No <i>N</i> (%)	
Age group (years)	41,284(100.0)	3233(7.8)	38,051(92.2)	<0.0001 ^b
18–29	2277(5.5)	265(11.6)	2012(88.4)	
30–44	15,251(36.9)	1431(9.4)	13,820(90.6)	
45–64	20,998(50.9)	1470(7.0)	19,528(93.0)	
65+	2758(6.7)	67(2.4)	2691(97.6)	
Race/ethnicity				<0.0001
Non-hispanic white	29,526(71.5)	2555(8.7)	26,971(91.4)	
Non-hispanic black	3941(9.6)	162(4.1)	3779(95.9)	
Hispanic or latino	4464(10.8)	356(8.0)	4108(92.0)	
Multiracial/other	1340(3.3)	93(6.9)	1247(93.1)	
Asian	2013(4.9)	67(3.3)	1946(96.7)	
Gender				<0.0001
Male	25,643(62.1)	2695(10.5)	22,948(89.5)	
Female	15,641(37.9)	538(3.4)	15,103(96.6)	
Marital status				0.0006
Married/living with partner	28,351(69.2)	2146(7.6)	26,205(92.4)	
Divorced/separated/widowed	5678(13.9)	440(7.8)	5238(92.3)	
Never married	6920(16.9)	620(9.0)	6300(91.0)	
Education				<0.0001
Less than HS	1153(2.8)	100(8.7)	1053(91.3)	
HS graduate/GED	7355(17.9)	754(10.3)	6601(89.8)	
Some college	10,183(24.8)	945(9.3)	9238(90.7)	
College/post graduate	22,356(54.5)	1416(6.3)	20,940(93.7)	
Household income				<0.0001

Frequent binge drinking in the last 30 days ^a				
	All subjects N (%)	Yes N (%)	No N (%)	p-value
100,000	11,641(28.2)	970(8.3)	10,671(91.7)	
75,000–99,999	7582(18.4)	645(8.5)	6937(91.5)	
\$50,000–74,999	8139(19.7)	698(8.6)	7441(91.4)	
\$25,000–49,999	7049(17.1)	487(6.9)	6562(93.1)	
Missing	3986(9.7)	212(5.3)	3774(94.7)	
\$24,999	2887(7.0)	221(7.7)	2666(92.3)	
Eligibility group				<0.0001
Rescue and recovery workers	19,444(47.1)	1903(9.8)	17,541(90.2)	
Lower Manhattan residents	5591(13.5)	329(5.9)	5262(94.1)	
Lower Manhattan area workers and passers-by	16,249(39.4)	1001(6.2)	15,248(93.8)	
9/11 exposure scale				<0.0001 ^b
Very high (6–11 exposures)	3808(9.2)	523(13.7)	3285(86.3)	
High (4–5 exposures)	9665(23.4)	947(9.8)	8718(90.2)	
Medium (2–3 exposures)	17,475(42.3)	1305(7.5)	16,170(92.5)	
None/low (0–1 exposures)	10,336(25.0)	458(4.4)	9878(95.6)	
Tobacco use post-9/11 at Wave 2				<0.0001
Current	5561(13.6)	919(16.5)	4642(83.5)	
Former	12,565(30.7)	955(7.6)	11,610(92.4)	
Never	22,870(55.8)	1333(5.8)	21,537(94.2)	
Probable PTSD at Wave 2				<0.0001
Yes	7495(18.7)	1111(14.8)	6384(85.2)	
No	32,696(81.4)	2058(6.3)	30,638(93.7)	

^a 5 or more episodes of binge drinking in the last 30 days.

^b p-Value for Cochran-Armitage trend test.

Table 2

Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for association between frequent binge drinking^a in the last 30 days and selected demographic characteristics, 9/11 exposures and experiences among adult enrollees at Wave 2 (2006–2007).

	Frequent binge drinking in the last 30 days^a	
	All subjects	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted^b
Age group (years)		
18–29	5.3 (4.0–7.0)	5.5 (4.1–7.3)
30–44	4.2 (3.2–5.3)	3.3 (2.6–4.3)
45–64	3.0 (2.4–3.9)	2.2 (1.7–2.9)
65+	1.00	1.00
Race/ethnicity		
Non-hispanic white	2.8 (2.1–3.5)	2.4 (1.9–3.1)
Non-hispanic black	1.2 (0.9–1.7)	1.4 (1.0–1.9)
Hispanic or latino	2.5 (1.9–3.3)	1.9 (1.4–2.5)
Multiracial/other	2.2 (1.6–3.0)	1.8 (1.3–2.6)
Asian	1.00	1.00
Gender		
Male	3.3 (3.0–3.6)	3.1 (2.8–3.5)
Female	1.00	1.00
Education		
Less than HS	1.4 (1.1–1.7)	1.1 (0.9–1.4)
HS graduate/GED	1.7 (1.5–1.9)	1.3 (1.2–1.4)
Some college	1.5 (1.4–1.6)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)
College/post graduate	1.00	1.00
9/11 exposure scale		
Very high (6–11 exposures)	3.4 (3.0–3.9)	1.9 (1.6–2.2)
High (4–5 exposures)	2.3 (2.1–2.6)	1.6 (1.4–1.8)
Medium (2–3 exposures)	1.7 (1.6–1.9)	1.4 (1.2–1.6)
None/low (0–1 exposures)	1.00	1.00
Tobacco use post-9/11 at Wave 2		
Current	3.2 (2.9–3.5)	2.6 (2.4–2.9)
Former	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	1.4 (1.3–1.5)
Never	1.00	1.00
Probable PTSD at Wave 2		
Yes	2.6 (2.4–2.8)	2.2 (2.0–2.4)
No	1.00	1.00

^a 5 or more episodes of binge drinking in the last 30 days.

^b Adjusted for age group, race/ethnicity, gender, education, 9/11 exposures, tobacco use, and probable PTSD.

Table 3

Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for association between frequent binge drinking^a in the last 30 days and selected demographic characteristics, 9/11 exposures and experiences stratified by PTSD among adult enrollees at Wave 2 (2006–2007).

	Frequent binge drinking in the last 30 days ^a	
	All subjects	
	Probable PTSD ^b	No Probable PTSD ^b
Age group (years)		
18–29	3.8 (2.2–6.6)	6.3 (4.5–8.8)
30–44	2.7 (1.6–4.4)	3.6 (2.7–4.9)
45–64	2.1 (1.3–3.4)	2.3 (1.7–3.1)
65+	1.00	1.00
Race/ethnicity		
Non-hispanic white	2.1 (1.4–3.2)	2.6 (1.9–3.6)
Non-hispanic black	1.3 (0.8–2.2)	1.4 (1.0–2.1)
Hispanic or latino	2.0 (1.3–3.2)	1.8 (1.3–2.6)
Multiracial/other	1.6 (0.9–2.8)	2.0 (1.3–3.2)
Asian	1.00	1.00
Gender		
Male	2.9 (2.5–3.4)	3.3 (2.9–3.7)
Female	1.00	1.00
Education		
Less than HS	1.1 (0.8–1.5)	1.1 (0.8–1.6)
HS graduate/GED	1.3 (1.1–1.5)	1.3 (1.1–1.4)
Some college	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	1.3 (1.2–1.4)
College/post graduate	1.00	1.00
9/11 exposure scale		
Very high (6–11 exposures)	1.3 (1.0–1.8)	2.1 (1.8–2.5)
High (4–5 exposures)	1.3 (1.0–1.6)	1.7 (1.4–1.9)
Medium (2–3 exposures)	1.1 (0.8–1.4)	1.5 (1.3–1.6)
None/low (0–1 exposures)	1.00	1.00
Tobacco use post-9/11 at Wave 2		
Current	1.7 (1.5–2.0)	3.3 (2.9–3.7)
Former	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	1.5 (1.4–1.7)
Never	1.00	1.00

^a 5 or more episodes of binge drinking in the last 30 days.

^b Adjusted for age group, race/ethnicity, gender, education, 9/11 exposures, and tobacco use.