Shifting Age of Peak Binge Prevalence: Historical Changes in Normative Trajectories among Young Adults Aged 18 to 30

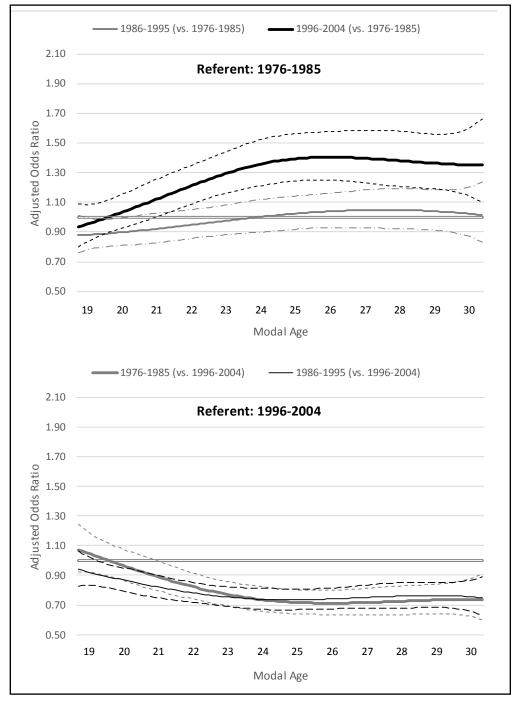Patrick ME, Terry-McElrath YM, Lanza ST, Jager J, Schulenberg JE, O'Malley PM

Supplemental Table 1. Differences in Binge Drinking and Covariates between Cohort Groups

	1976-1985 Mean/ Proportion[a]	(SE)	1986-1995 Mean/ Proportion	(SE)	1996-2004 Mean/ Proportion	(SE)	p[b]
Outcome:							
Any 2-week binge drinking	0.355	(0.003)	0.340	(0.003)	0.372	(0.003)	<0.001
Covariates measured at age 18:							
Male	0.486	(0.004)	0.479	(0.004)	0.457	(0.005)	<0.001
White	0.803	(0.003)	0.756	(0.004)	0.690	(0.005)	<0.001
Minimum legal drinking age	19.408	(0.011)	20.932	(0.003)	21.000	(0.000)	<0.001
Covariates measured at ages 19-30:							
Currently attend 4-year college	0.141	(0.001)	0.175	(0.002)	0.195	(0.002)	<0.001
Employed	0.807	(0.002)	0.822	(0.002)	0.805	(0.002)	<0.001
Married	0.378	(0.003)	0.323	(0.003)	0.250	(0.003)	<0.001
Any children	0.289	(0.003)	0.279	(0.003)	0.238	(0.003)	<0.001
N (cases)	95,832		80,572		60,396		
N (individuals)	21,266		19,579		15.471		

[a] Data for minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) indicate the mean age across cohort groups (range = 18-21). Data for all other measures indicate the proportion of respondents indicating the noted measure in each cohort group (averaged across age).
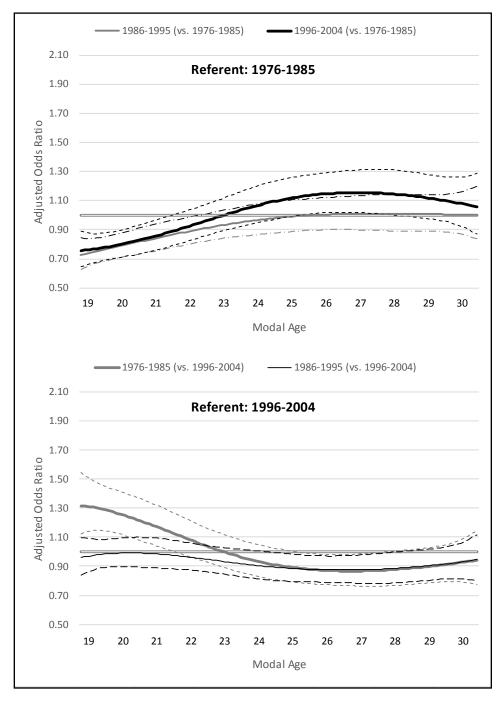
[b] p-values obtained from Rao-Scott chi square tests for all dichotomous measures; p-value for MLDA test of means obtained from OLS regression of MLDA on cohort groups.

Supplemental Figure 1. Adjusted odds ratios and corresponding 99% confidence intervals to test for age-varying associations between cohort groups and the odds of binge drinking among US young adult women aged 19 through 30

Notes: N(unwtd.) = 133,210 time points from 30,321 women. Estimates obtained from time-varying effect models. Dashed lines indicate 99% confidence intervals. Binge drinking defined as having 5+ drinks in a row at least once during the past two weeks.

Supplemental Figure 2. Adjusted odds ratios and corresponding 99% confidence intervals to test for age-varying associations between cohort groups and the odds of binge drinking among US young adult men aged 18 through 30

Notes: N(unwtd.) = 103,590 time points from 25,995 men. Estimates obtained from time-varying effect models. Dashed lines indicate 99% confidence intervals. Binge drinking defined as having 5+ drinks in a row at least once during the past two weeks.

Supplemental Figure 1. Adjusted odds ratios and corresponding 99% confidence intervals from multivariable models to test for age-varying associations between cohort groups and the odds of binge drinking among US young adult women aged 19 through 30

Notes: N(unwtd.) = 133,210 time points from 30,321 women. Estimates obtained from time-varying effect models. Dashed lines indicate 99% confidence intervals. Binge drinking defined as having 5+ drinks in a row at least once during the past two weeks. Models simultaneously controlled for race/ethnicity, college attendance, employment, marriage, parenthood, and state legal minimum legal drinking age.

Supplemental Figure 2. Odds ratios and corresponding 99% confidence intervals from multivariable models to test for age-varying associations between cohort groups and the odds of binge drinking among US young adult men aged 18 through 30

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