Supplemental Digital Content 3: Full Sample Analyses

This file contains analyses for the full sample of 992 survey respondents, including those who did not drink in February. Table 1 and Figure 1 from the main manuscript, as well as the model results shown in Supplemental Digital Content 2 are recreated below for the full sample.

Table S3.1: Full Sample Descriptive Statistics

| Characteristic	Full Sample February	Full Sample April	February Drinkers (Main Sample) February	February Drinkers (Main Sample) April	February non-Drinkers February	February non-Drinkers April	February non-Drinkers who Drank in April February	February non-Drinkers who Drank in April April
Observations	992		555		437		54	
Gender								
Female	51.85%		52.34%		51.26%		55.31%	
Male	48.15%		47.66%		48.74%		44.69%	
Age								
21–34	25.92%		24.65%		27.43%		31.30%	
35–49	24.55%		25.26%		23.71%		18.75%	
50–64	27.87%		29.70%		25.69%		21.38%	
65 or older	21.66%		20.39%		23.18%		28.57%	
Race/ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	63.88%		65.66%		61.74%		56.33%	
Black, non-Hispanic	11.58%		9.01%		14.66%		13.31%	
Other, non-Hispanic	8.05%		6.77%		9.58%		9.04%	
Hispanic	16.49%		18.55%		14.02%		21.32%	
Education								
High school diploma or less	36.73%		29.61%		45.23%		48.12%	
Some college	28.64%		29.84%		27.20%		25.11%	
Bachelor's degree or more	34.63%		40.55%		27.56%		26.77%	
Annual Household Income								
Less than $50,000	31.81%		22.83%		42.53%		37.69%	
$50,000 - $100,000	29.71%		29.50%		29.97%		37.01%	
$100,000 or more	38.48%		47.68%		27.50%		25.30%	
Unemployed	3.79%	6.92%	3.33%	6.59%	4.36%	7.31%	8.24%	15.95%
Average drinks per day	0.40 (0.95)	0.54 (1.16)	0.74 (1.19)	0.95 (1.41)	-	0.05 (0.33)	-	0.39 (0.89)
Average drinks per drinking day	2.47 (1.82)	2.61 (2.05)	2.47 (1.82)	2.72 (2.10)	-	1.70 (1.25)	-	1.70 (1.25)
Drinking days[a]	4.29 (7.06)	5.40 (8.22)	7.83 (7.96)	9.37 (8.95)	-	0.61 (3.20)	-	4.81 (7.88)
Usual quantity when drinking	1.19 (1.60)	1.28 (1.84)	2.19 (1.59)	2.19 (2.02)	-	0.19 (0.62)	-	1.54 (1.05)
Maximum quantity when drinking								
0–2	74.70%	70.88%	53.63%	48.80%	-	97.56%	-	79.85%
3–4	13.87%	15.64%	25.42%	27.70%	-	1.05%	-	8.71%
5–7	7.97%	9.28%	14.61%	15.82%	-	1.38%	-	11.44%
8 or more	3.46%	4.20%	6.34%	7.68%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Exceeded drinking limits[b]	16.42%	20.39%	30.11%	36.11%	-	1.38%	-	11.44%
Any binge drinking[c]	12.70%	16.02%	23.39%	28.39%	-	1.35%	-	10.89%

Note: Survey weights applied. Observations for individual items vary slightly due to item-level missing data.

[a] Frequency normalized to 30 days.

[b] More than 4 (for males) or 3 (for females) drinks in one day, or more than 14 (for males) or 7 (for females) drinks in one week.

[c] Five (for males) or four (for females) or more drinks in a 2-hour period.

Figure S3.1: Drinking Patterns Overall and by Group in February and April (Full Sample)
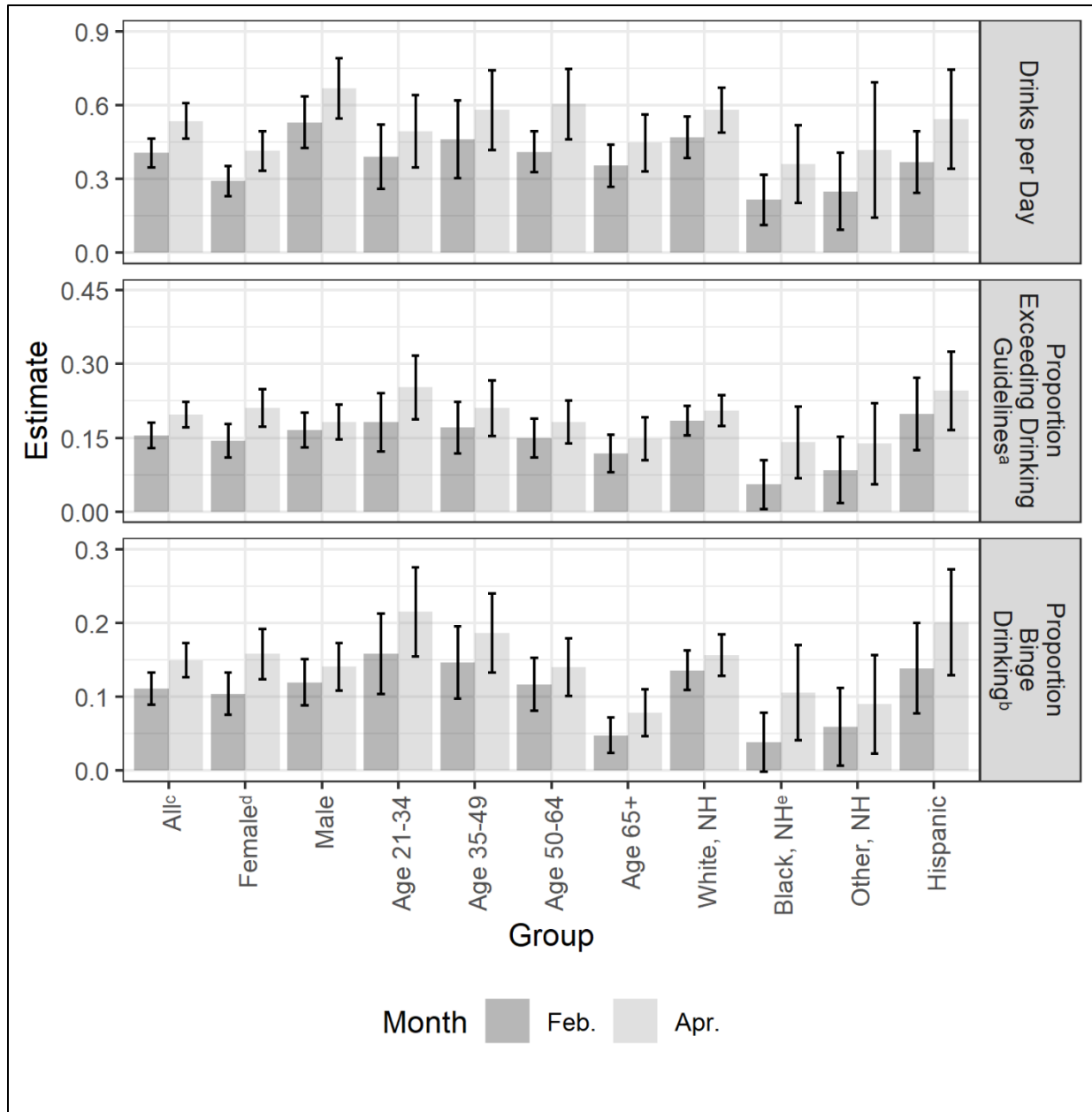
NH = non-Hispanic.

Means and confidence intervals form predicted margins and are computed from survey-weighted linear regression (drinks per day) and logistic regression (binge drinking and exceeding drinking limits) on demographic characteristics, an indicator for April, and an interaction effect for April and all other covariates. Standard errors are clustered on the respondent.

[a] More than 4 (for males) or 3 (for females) drinks in one day, or more than 14 (for males) or 7 (for females) drinks in one week.

[b] Five (for males) or four (for females) or more drinks in a 2-hour period.

[c] The overall level of the predicted margins was significantly higher in April than in February for drinks per day ($P < 0.001$), exceeding drinking limits ($P < 0.001$), and binge drinking ($P < 0.001$).

[d] The difference in the proportion exceeding drinking limits in February and April was significantly higher for females than males ($P = 0.010$).

[e] The difference in the proportion exceeding drinking limits in February and April was significantly higher for black, non-Hispanic respondents than white, non-Hispanic respondents ($P = 0.023$).

Table S3.2: Full Sample Results from Regression Models Assessing Associations between Demographic Characteristics and Differences in Consumption Measures between February and April.

Covariate	Drinks Per Day	Exceed Drinking Limits[a]	Any Binge[b]
Month (ref. = Feb.)			
April	0.076	0.422*	0.339
	(0.050)	(0.179)	(0.207)
Gender (ref. = female)			
Male	0.239***	0.166	0.154
	(0.061)	(0.184)	(0.209)
Age (ref. = 21–34)			
35–49	0.072	-0.075	-0.094
	(0.104)	(0.270)	(0.282)
50–64	0.02	-0.234	-0.354
	(0.079)	(0.250)	(0.266)
65 or older	-0.036	-0.509	-1.325***
	(0.081)	(0.265)	(0.332)
Race/ethnicity (ref. = white, non-Hispanic)			
Black, non-Hispanic	-0.255***	-1.363**	-1.371*
	(0.067)	(0.496)	(0.563)
Other, non-Hispanic	-0.220*	-0.899*	-0.916
	(0.092)	(0.454)	(0.498)
Hispanic	-0.101	0.089	0.023
	(0.079)	(0.258)	(0.287)
Interactions			
April x male	0.016	-0.347**	-0.291
	(0.044)	(0.134)	(0.161)
April x age 35–49	0.015	-0.163	-0.085
	(0.062)	(0.202)	(0.225)
April x age 50–64	0.091	-0.185	-0.168
	(0.066)	(0.184)	(0.213)
April x age 65 or older	-0.011	-0.154	0.153
	(0.057)	(0.197)	(0.247)
April x black, non-Hispanic	0.035	0.904*	0.924
	(0.059)	(0.397)	(0.487)
April x other, non-Hispanic	0.058	0.416	0.287
	(0.080)	(0.305)	(0.398)
April x Hispanic	0.063	0.142	0.285
	(0.084)	(0.193)	(0.222)
Constant	0.340***	-1.368***	-1.517***
	(0.073)	(0.227)	(0.245)
Observations	1940	1942	1974
Regression type	Linear	Logit	Logit

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001.

Note: Coefficients with individual-level clustered standard errors are in parentheses. The first model displays linear regression coefficients; the second and third models display logistic regression coefficients. Models were estimated in Stata 16.

[a] More than 4 (for males) or 3 (for females) drinks in one day, or more than 14 (for males) or 7 (for females) drinks per week

[b] Five (for males) or four (for females) or more drinks in a 2-hour period.