Residence, College Alcohol Beliefs, and Alcohol Use Among College Drinkers

Jennifer L. Shipley, M.P.H.¹, Sarah J. Ehlke, Ph.D. ¹, Megan Strowger, M.S. ¹, Abby L. Braitman, Ph.D. ^{1,2}

¹Old Dominion University ²Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

INTRODUCTION

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- Frequency of alcohol use increases during college (Arria et al., 2016).
- College alcohol beliefs (CABs; expectations about drinking in college) are positively associated with alcohol outcomes (Osberg et al., 2011; Angosta et al., 2019) and more salient for freshmen who live on campus (Bulmer et al., 2016).
- However, living off-campus is a risk factor for more frequent alcohol consumption (Benz et al., 2017).
- Current research examined if CABs mediated the association between year-in-school and alcohol outcomes, and if residence (on-versus off-campus) moderated the association between year-in-school and CABs.

METHOD

Participants

- N = 427 undergraduate students
- Mean age = 19.76, SD = 1.64, 69.3% female
- 36.3% Freshman; 26.2% Sophomore; 19.4% Junior; 18.0% Senior
- 58.5% lived on campus; 41.5% lived off Campus
- Drank at least once in the last 30 days

Materials

College Alcohol Beliefs

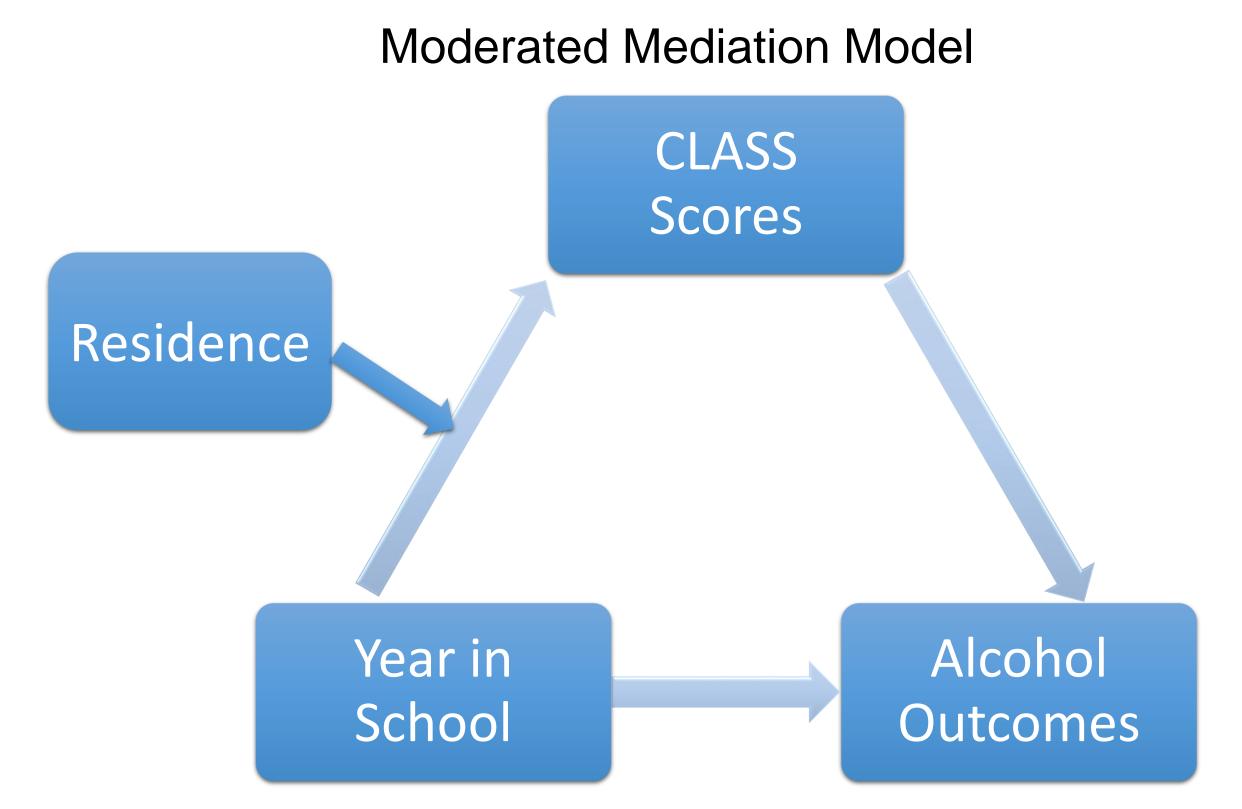
 College Life Alcohol Salience Scale (CLASS; Osberg et al., 2010)

Alcohol Use Outcomes

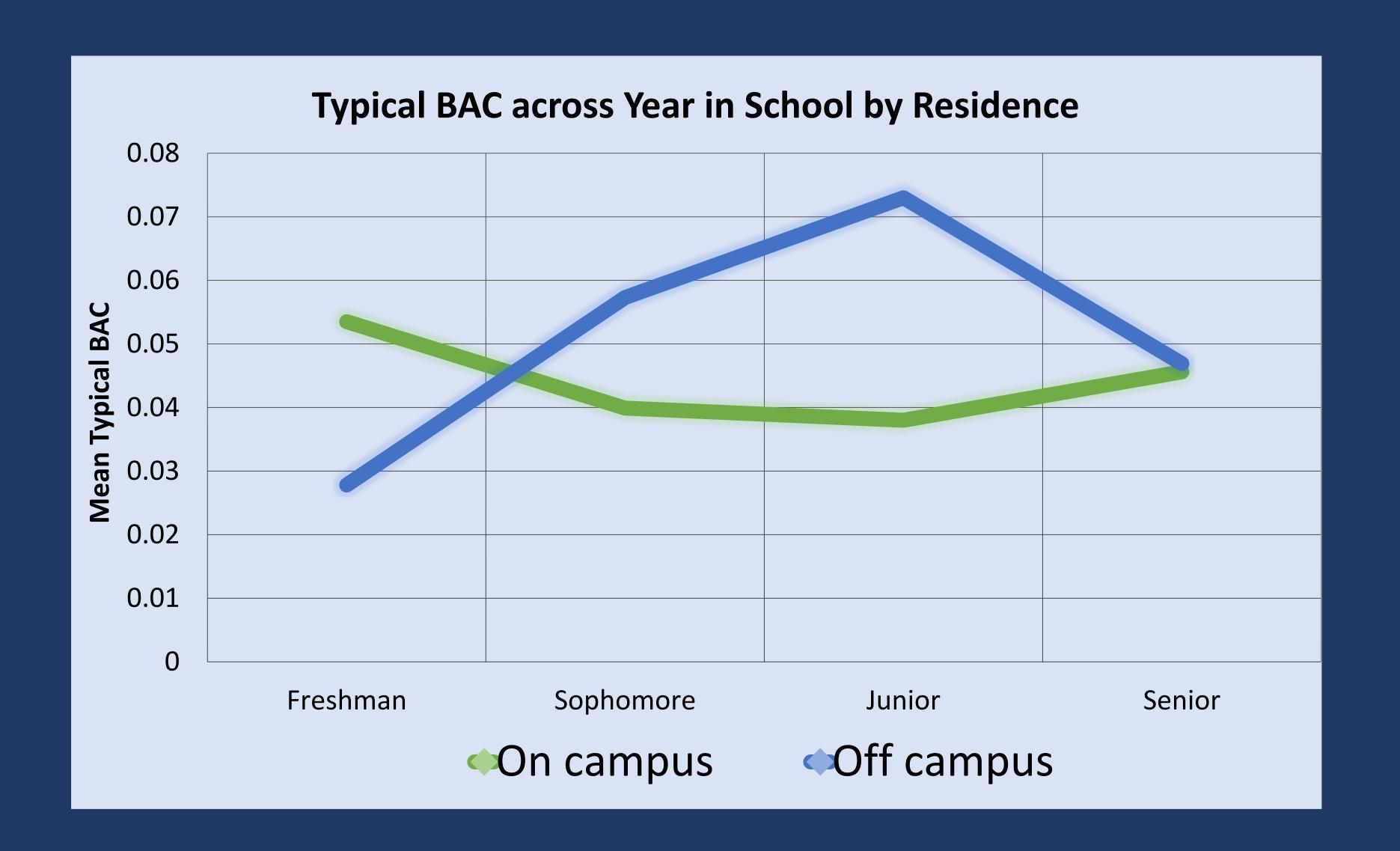
 Daily Drinking Questionnaire (DDQ; Collins et al., 1985) - Drinks per drinking day, typical BAC, alcohol frequency

Procedure and Analyses

Cross-sectional, baseline survey data from larger RCT study was analyzed using Mplus 8



CABs mediated the association between yearin-school (for juniors) and alcohol use for those living off-campus.

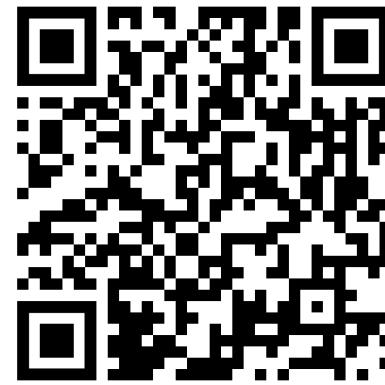


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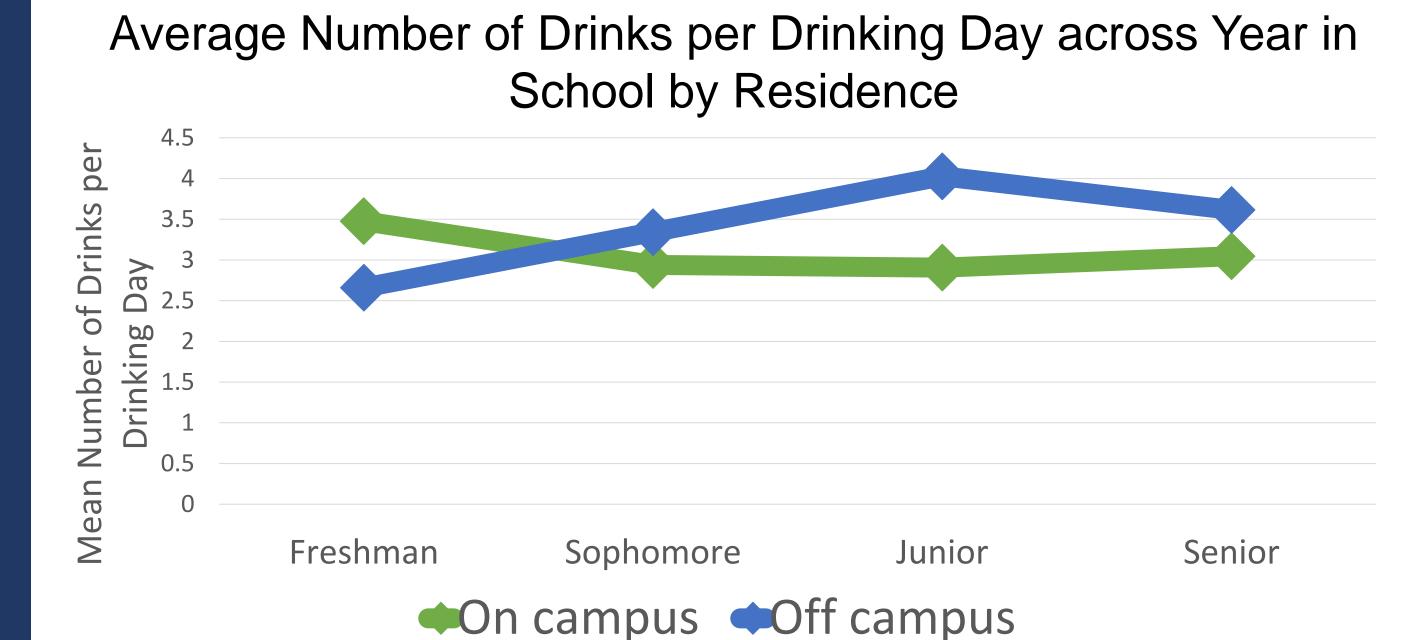
Poster presented at the 54th annual convention for the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies; Virtual, 2020.

Take a picture to download more information

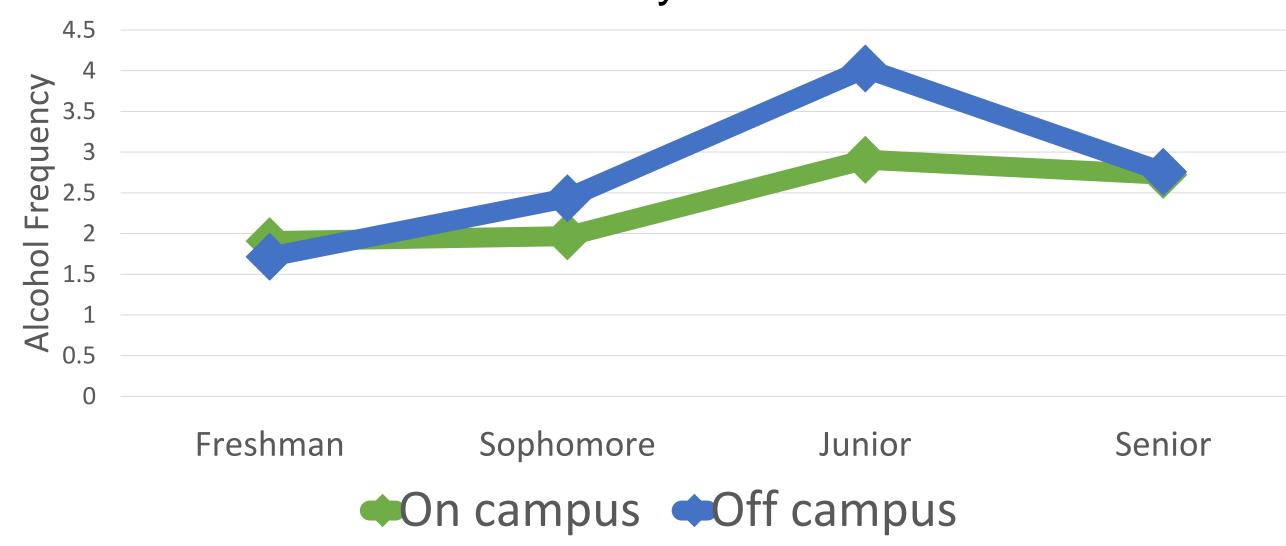


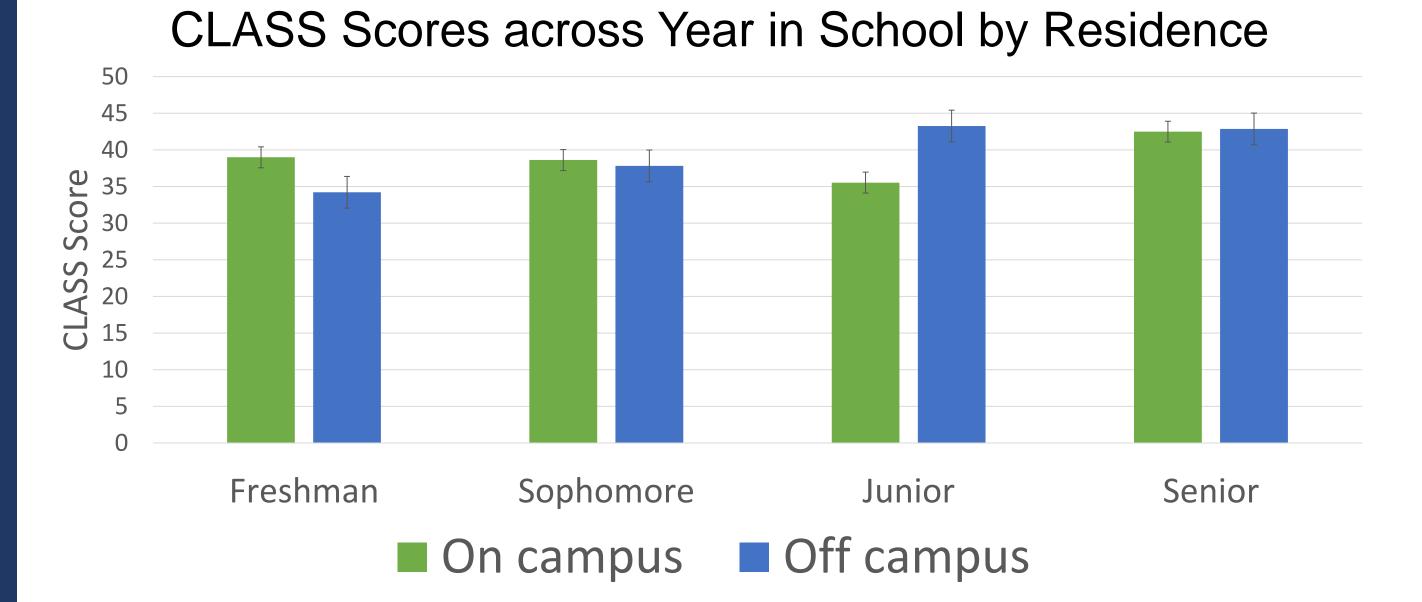


RESULTS









DISCUSSION

- Among those living off-campus, juniors reported higher CLASS scores than freshmen, which in turn was associated with higher alcohol outcomes, controlling for participant gender.
- This difference for year in school was not present for students living on campus.
- Advancing through years in school may be a protective factor for those living on-campus but a risk factor for those living off-campus.

