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Taking the Edge Off: Exploring the Role of Stress in Drinking Across the Life Course
Paul Sacco M.S.W., LCSW; Kathleen K. Bucholz, Ph.D.

Background and Aims
Ongoing population aging and the aging of the “Baby Boom” generation have led to increasing interest in alcohol use among older adults. These changes point to the need for greater understanding of factors that influence alcohol use among older adults, especially those that can be influenced through treatment. Stress and coping are such two factors. Currently, research on stress and coping is limited by an imprecise measurement, limited understanding of structural relationships, and limited knowledge about age group differences. Therefore study aims include:

Aim 1: To test a stress and coping model of current (past-year) alcohol use in a nationally representative sample of older adults.

Aim 2: To investigate cohort differences among current drinkers in the stress and coping model between adult (20-40), middle age (40-59) and older adult (60+) life stages

Methods
Data: This study utilized a subsample of older adult (60+) current drinkers n=4360 and all current drinkers n=17,817 from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), Wave 2, (2004-2005) n=35,653.

Measures:
Stressful Events: 14 dichotomous items - Work, legal, social, and health-related stresses; Past-year time frame; α=0.86; Reduced to four indicators using Exploratory Factor Analysis
Social Support: Interpersonal Support Evaluation List-12;12 items of perceived social resources; 3 subscales (Belonging, Appraisal, Tangible); α=0.82
Perceived Stress: Perceived Stress Scale-4; 4 item measure of “cognitively mediated emotional responses”; Past-month frame; α=0.84
Risk Drinking: Exceeding NIAAA guidelines (Male=14 week/4 day; Female=7 week/3 day (Dichotomous)
Alcohol-related problems: Endorsement of any Alcohol Dependence Criteria
Sociodemographic Covariates: Age (years); Gender; Race/Ethnicity; Household Income; Marital Status; Education

Analysis Strategy: This study uses Structural Equation Modeling to test hypothesized relationships between stressful events, perceived stress, and alcohol-related variables.

Stage 1: Preliminary Analyses
Stage 2: Structural equation models of different age groups
Stage 3: Testing of measurement invariance

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Young n=8609</th>
<th>Middle n=9208</th>
<th>Older n=4360</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceed NIAAA guidelines</td>
<td>61.38%</td>
<td>43.68%</td>
<td>24.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily use</td>
<td>0.58 oz.</td>
<td>0.55 oz.</td>
<td>0.43 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Alcohol Problem</td>
<td>39.33%</td>
<td>26.43%</td>
<td>12.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress Related</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stressful life event scale</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived Stress Scale-4</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Older Adult Structural Model

Middle-aged Adult Structural Model

Young Adult Structural Model

Major Findings
• Rates of alcohol related problems, at-risk drinking and average consumption were lower among older adults and higher in younger age groups
• Older adult current drinkers reported fewer stressful events in the past year and reported lower levels of perceived stress than adult drinkers, but had lower levels of social support.
• Among older adult current drinkers, middle-aged, and younger groups, social support was associated with lower levels of perceived stress.
• Among older adults, increased perceived stress was associated with a decrease in daily average consumption, although this effect was modest.

Implications
• Consistent with previous research, older adult drinkers reported lower levels of stressful events and perceived stress, but also lower levels of social support.
• Contrary to theories focusing on the role of perceived stress among older adults, higher levels of stress are associated with lower levels of consumption. Further research focused on the stress related processes may clarify factors that contribute to the stress consumption relationship.
• Among younger groups, perceived stress was associated with greater likelihood of having dependence or abuse related problems. Further research is needed to understand the causal interplay of stress and alcohol-related problems among middle aged and younger adults.
• These findings reflect the relationship of stressful events and perceived stress in a general population sample. Further research should explore whether the relationship between stress-related constructs is different for individuals at high risk for alcohol related disorders.

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