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The DRAM, Vol. 18(9) - To plan or not to plan: Motives and contexts for planned and unplanned drinking among college students

Drinking among college students remains a public health concern. Based on the [2019 \(U.S.\) National Survey on Drug Use and Health](#), over half of full-time college students reported drinking alcohol in the past month, while 33% reported [binge drinking](#)¹ in the past month. However, alcohol can lead to many [negative consequences](#) for students such as poor academic performance, assaults, or even death. This week, The DRAM reviews a [study by Angela Stevens and colleagues](#) that explored college students' motives, social contexts, and physical contexts for unplanned and planned drinking.

What was the research question?

How do motives, social contexts, and physical contexts relate to unplanned and planned drinking among college students?

What did the researchers do?

A total of 341 college students who use alcohol and cannabis completed 56 days of five daily surveys. These [self-reported](#) surveys included demographic information, unplanned and planned drinking, drinking motives, drinking contexts, alcohol consumption, and negative consequences. The researchers used generalized linear [mixed-effects models](#) to analyze links between the students' responses.

What did they find?

Planned drinking was associated with drinking for social reasons and drinking to maintain or amplify good feelings (i.e., enhancement motives), while unplanned drinking was associated with drinking to cope or simply because it was offered. When students planned ahead to drink, they typically drank at a bar or restaurant, party, friend's place, with friends, with strangers/acquaintances, with a significant other, and with intoxicated people. On the other hand, when participants drank spontaneously, they tended to drink at home, with roommates, or alone. Unplanned drinking was associated with fewer drinks consumed and fewer negative consequences, such as hangover.



Figure. Motives, contexts, and negative consequences for planned and unplanned drinking at the daily level.

Why do these findings matter?

Understanding motives and contexts related to drinking can help inform prevention and intervention measures. While this study provides some important findings, future studies can expand on various elements such as comparing any amount of unplanned drinking to heavy unplanned drinking. Greater specificity in the various elements of unplanned drinking and their impact can improve [harm-reduction](#) interventions.

Every study has limitations. What are the limitations of this study?

This study may not be [generalizable](#) to college samples without cannabis use because all participants in this sample engaged

in both alcohol and cannabis use. Also, results about planned and unplanned drinking may not be generalizable beyond college students to non-college adults of similar age. It is possible that the specifics of the college environment (e.g., motives for drinking, locations and social scenes, logistics for getting alcohol while in that age range) have an impact. Also, this study relies on participants recalling past information instead of real-time information, possibly leading to some [self-report bias](#).

For more information:

Parents who want to discuss the dangers of drinking with their college students can find resources from [NIAAA](#). Individuals who are concerned about their drinking behavior may find support through [Alcoholics Anonymous](#). The [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#) also has tips and resources for people struggling with problem drinking. For additional drinking self-help tools, please visit our [Addiction Resources](#) page.

-- Taylor Lee

What do you think? Please use the comment link below to provide feedback on this article.

[1] Binge drinking is defined as 5 or more drinks in one instance for males and 4 or more drinks in one instance for females.

Posted at 09:30 AM in [The Drinking Report for Addiction Medicine \(DRAM\)](#) | [Permalink](#)



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