Evidence suggests an association of specific drinking contexts with problematic drinking. Little is known about drinking contexts in which risky drinking among young adults occurs. We aimed to investigate the social contexts of risky drinking among adults aged 30 years old.

Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy and its Outcomes (MUSP), a prospective study that started in 1982. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis to identify latent constructs of drinking contexts and subsequent regression analysis.

Risky drinking was measured using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT).

Among men, “drinking at work” and among women “drinking at home”, were not associated with risky drinking in this sample of adults aged 30.

Among women “drinking alone” was linked to a greater risk of problematic drinking and depression symptoms.

Young adults should be targeted to prevent associated consequences of risky drinking.

Prevention should include strategies that occur in such contexts.

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