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Distribution: 2,800

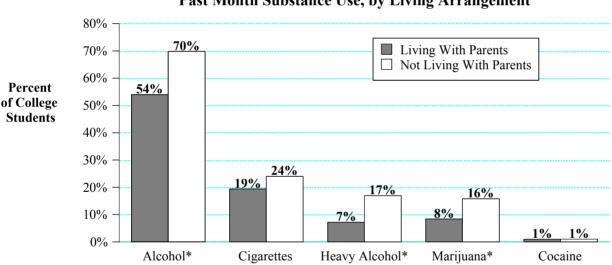
## A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research

University of Maryland at College Park

## College Students Living with Parents Report Lower Rates of Substance Use

In an effort to identify whether living arrangements have an effect on substance use among college students, researchers from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration analyzed data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse collected between 1991 and 1993. College students living with their parents reported statistically lower rates of past month alcohol, heavy alcohol, and marijuana use. Cocaine and cigarettes were the only substances for which usage rates were not significantly affected by the students' living arrangements. These results remained even after controlling for age, sex, and race. According to the authors, these results suggest that "overall rates of use for young adults should not be used to characterize specific subgroups of young adults" (p. 65). For more information, contact Joe Gfroerer or Janet Greenblatt at 301-443-7980.

## Percentage of U.S. College Students Reporting Past Month Substance Use, by Living Arrangement



**Substance Used in Past Month** 

NOTE: Data are based on 1991-1993 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse. The category "Heavy Alcohol" is defined as the consumption of five or more drinks per occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

SOURCE: Joseph Gfroerer, Janet Greenblatt, and Douglas Wright, "Substance Use in the US College-Age Population: Differences According to Educational Status and Living Arrangement," *American Journal of Public Health*, January 1997, 87(1):62-65.

## ••• **ERRATUM** •••

The announcement in CESAR FAX Issue 15 for the Small Project Grant Program incorrectly identified the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) as a National Institutes of Health agency. The AHCPR is one of the Department of Health and Human Services' Public Health Service agencies. We apologize for the error.

<sup>\*</sup>Differences were found to be statistically significant after controlling for age, sex, and race.